

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

THIRD REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

C E Y L O N ;

WITH AN

I N D E X.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 February 1851.*

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A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

Paper, No. 1.

COPIES OF EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES from The Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*, with Enclosures.

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CEYLON.

App. A. No. 1.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of DESPATCHES from the Right Hon. Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*, with Enclosures.

— No. 1. —

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Pavilion, Kandy, 26 April 1849.

My Lord, (Received 28 June 1849—Answered 5 July 1849, No. 412, page 254.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's circular despatch of the 20th January last, directing me to cause a return of the population of this island to be taken in the year 1851, to be prepared in the manner prescribed in the form transmitted to me by your Lordship.

In a former communication I brought to your Lordship's notice the fact that the measures taken last year for obtaining correct returns for the Blue Book created an alarm in the minds of the natives, which led them to apprehend that the information was required simply with a view to the imposition of additional taxes. I cannot but fear that any attempt which may now be made to take a census of the population of this island would be productive of inconvenient results.

The details prescribed in the form transmitted by your Lordship would render it necessary that the inquiry should be conducted with a minuteness which cannot fail to raise the suspicions of a people whom it would be difficult to persuade that information of this nature was required solely for statistical purposes. Before, therefore, giving any directions for carrying your Lordship's wishes into effect, I deemed it expedient to consult the Executive Council upon the subject; and I enclose an extract from their minutes, from which your Lordship will observe that they concur with me in opinion that it would not be advisable at present to take any steps to obtain the return called for. If it should be in my power to obtain, through the operation of the Road Ordinance, any approximate return of the population likely to be more accurate than that which is annually included in the Blue Book, I shall not fail to transmit it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Executive Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Monday, the 2d day of April 1849.

Present:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Torrington*, the Honourable Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S., the Honourable H. C. Selby, Esq., the Honourable F. J. Templer, Esq., the Honourable C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.

READ circular despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th January 1849, transmitting a copy of the Registrar-general's letter, together with a copy of the memorandum to which it refers, and requesting to be furnished with a return of the population of this island, prepared in the manner prescribed in the form, as far as may be practicable without incurring expenditure which cannot be conveniently provided for.

The Governor and Council are of opinion that it would not be advisable, at the present moment, to take any steps to obtain the return required, in consequence of the excitement and apprehension it would probably give rise to, and especially as there is reason to believe that an approximate return of the population may very shortly be procured under the provisions of the Road Ordinance.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *William Thos. Gibson*,
Clerk to the Council.

App. A. No. 1.

— No. 2. —

(No. 61.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.Pavilion, Kandy, 30 April 1849.
(Received 28 June 1849.)

My Lord,

I took an early opportunity of placing in the hands of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir Anthony Oliphant, on his arrival in Kandy to hold the sessions of the Supreme Court, my confidential despatch of the 12th instant (transmitted by the last mail), in which I felt it my duty to offer to your Lordship such explanatory observations as appeared to be called for regarding certain expressions made use of by me in a letter addressed to Sir A. Oliphant, dated 25th* September 1848, with reference to the supposed publicity given to his recommendation of all the prisoners to mercy; before that recommendation had been laid before the Executive Government.

2. I thought it due to the Chief Justice that he should be made acquainted with the statement which I had made to your Lordship upon this subject; and that if I had in any way misstated his opinions, as expressed or supposed to have been expressed by him in public, he should have the opportunity of explaining or correcting any misapprehension which may have prevailed upon the subject. It appeared to me that the perfect good feeling which has at all times existed between the Chief Justice and myself would be the more perfectly cemented by the most unreserved confidence between us.

3. Sir Anthony Oliphant assures me that the only statements he made in public relative to recommending or showing mercy to the prisoners found guilty of high treason, are contained, 1st, in his address to the jury on the 16th September, and in which the following passage occurs, as extracted from the public newspapers, and which he believes to be substantially correct, namely, "Your recommendations to mercy will be backed by me, and I hope they will be allowed to have their due weight in the proper quarter. I am myself determined to recommend all the prisoners to the merciful consideration of Government, and thus go a step even further than the jury have done." And 2dly, in his address to the prisoners on the 18th September, taken from the same newspaper in which these words occur, and which he believes to be accurately given as delivered: "All your cases will be represented to Government by me as favourably as my conscience will permit. I believe that the blood that has already been judicially spilled will be found efficient to preserve order and vindicate justice. It remains for me now to pass sentence," &c. &c.

4. Your Lordship will perceive that although the Chief Justice stated that he should go even a step further than the jury, and recommended all the prisoners to mercy, no allusion was made in public by Sir Anthony Oliphant to the trials under martial law. The misapprehension must have originated through a mistaken impression created by the newspaper reports of what fell from his Lordship in addressing the prisoners, preparatory to passing sentence upon them.

5. It affords me the utmost satisfaction to be thus able to state to your Lordship that the conversation which I have had with the Chief Justice has satisfied me that I was labouring under an erroneous impression in supposing that publicity was knowingly given to his Lordship's sentiments respecting the trials under martial law before they were brought under the consideration of the Executive Government; and I am happy to have the opportunity of renewing my assurance that the recommendations of the Chief Justice have at all times been received by me with the utmost possible respect, and will ever continue to meet with that anxious consideration which his high character and position must demand for them on all occasions.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

— No. 3. —

(No. 74.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 4 June 1849.

(Received 30 July 1849.—Answered 24 Sept. 1849, No. 435, page 255.)

My Lord,
IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch, No. 369,* of the 23d March last, that I should furnish a much fuller report than I had previously done upon some of the enactments contained in the Ordinance No. 24, of 1848, which was designed "to regulate the felling and removal of timber grown on Crown lands" in this colony, I have the honour to submit the following observations; I trust that they will satisfy your Lordship that the provisions which at first view appeared to be objectionable as being calculated to "interfere with that freedom of inland transit and transport which Her Majesty's Government are anxious to preserve unfettered," are really necessary for the perfect attainment of the objects for which the ordinance was enacted, and are entirely in harmony with the spirit of the regulations which have prevailed in Ceylon since the year 1822.

2. In order to place the subject in a clearer light, I would beg permission to state to your

* Published at p. 257 of Papers on Ceylon, presented by Command, Feb. 1849.

* Vide Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 445.

your Lordship the circumstances which appeared to the Legislative Council and to myself to call for and to justify the adoption of the system of permits, both with regard to the removal of timber purchased from the Crown, having been felled on Crown lands, and also of timber felled on the lands of private parties.

3. It will be scarcely necessary to remind your Lordship that the Crown forests in Ceylon cover immense tracts of wild land, in every province of the island; they abound in various kinds of valuable timber, which are met with under different circumstances in different districts, and in consequence of the extent of these forests and their remoteness, it has ever been found impracticable to watch and protect them, so as altogether to prevent the injurious and illegal felluig of timber.

4. But it will be obvious that the temptation to fell timber will depend upon the facilities which may be offered for removing it from the forest, and for floating it down some river, or for otherwise transporting it to a convenient place for sale or exportation. Although therefore the Government has no adequate means at its command for preventing the actual felling of timber in the forest, the restriction upon its subsequent removal to a market, by requiring the party desiring to remove it to furnish himself with a pass or permit obtained from the officers of Government, is calculated to secure the property of the Crown in the only way in which practically it can be secured against depredations that would otherwise go on unchecked, and by which at no very distant date those parts of the forests which were readily accessible would be despoiled of much valuable timber, and permanently deteriorated.

5. To meet, however, the objection, that in many of the extensive and wild tracts of country over which the Crown forests are scattered, there are not resident headmen enough to ensure the ready issue of permits, so that the woodcutters may be able to obtain these documents with facility, in order that the timber may be removed without unnecessary loss of time and inconvenience, a discretionary power has been conferred by the 7th clause of the ordinance upon the Government agent granting the licence, by which he is authorized to exempt the holder of the licence from the obligation of obtaining such permits. In these excepted cases, that officer will of course take other special precautions for preventing, as far as may be, the unlawful removal of timber from the forests to which they have reference.

6. But the ordinance is not limited in its operation to forests which are the property of the Crown; it goes further, and renders it incumbent on persons removing timber, even from private lands, to furnish themselves with permits authorizing such removal. In those districts in which there is much private property in the vicinity of the Government forests, to have allowed the removal of private timber without a permit would at once have opened a door to the most extensive frauds. Indeed one of the chief grounds on which fresh legislation had become necessary upon the subject of Crown forests was, that under the former law, although a party might be detected removing timber (well known to be the property of the Crown) he had no difficulty in evading punishment and benefiting by the theft he had committed, by alleging and proving in open court that it was his own private property; for it is scarcely necessary for me to point out to your Lordship how easily, in a country where the obligation of an oath or the sacredness of truth is so little regarded, false evidence of the ownership of logs of timber may be easily brought forward, such as it is almost impossible to refute.

7. The Government agent of the Northern Province was at first strongly opposed to the provision of the ordinance to which I allude, on the ground "that the interests at stake were not of sufficient importance to justify the introduction of so vexatious a restriction upon private property." But at a subsequent period his views became modified by the additional information acquired by him, to such an extent that he was induced to write to Government in reference to this subject, in the following terms: "Since I made my former remarks, explanations have been obtained by me which convince me of the necessity for these provisions as regards those parts of the country where there are private lands in the neighbourhood of timber forests."

8. To such cases your Lordship will remark that the restrictions in question are limited by the ninth clause of the ordinance, the Governor being thereby enabled to exempt by proclamation any particular district or place from the operation of the clause requiring the permits. And I may here observe that the power thus given to the Executive Government has already been acted upon in not a few instances; indeed several extensive districts, in which there are no Crown forests, have been altogether exempted by proclamation from the operation of the eighth clause of the ordinance.

9. It is here necessary for me to state that almost the whole of the timber felled for purpose of sale or exportation, is cut down in the Crown forests; occasionally, indeed, one or more trees may be obtained from the garden of some private individual; but even this is not of frequent occurrence. In fact it is well known that the natives have the strongest objection to cutting down trees growing upon their properties.

10. The forest land in this island, in which the large and valuable timber grows, generally belongs to the Crown; the natives have never sought its acquisition. It is true that of late years extensive tracts of forest land have been sold by Government; but these lands have been almost exclusively confined to the districts adapted for the cultivation of coffee, and there the forest is not felled for the sake of the timber which it contains, for it could not even be transported from these mountainous regions so as to realize a profit on the sale. The trees are cut down by the planters, and are either left to rot upon the ground where they fall, or are set on fire and in a great measure consumed.

App. A. No. 1.

11. The extensive forests resorted to by woodcutters engaged in the sale of timber, and in which all the valuable descriptions of wood are found, are situated in the maritime provinces of the island (and not in all parts even of these), and are almost entirely, if not exclusively, the property of the Crown. It will therefore be apparent to your Lordship that the restriction in the removal of timber from private lands can only be occasionally, and that rarely, felt to be a hardship, and I am persuaded complaints upon the subject would not be of very frequent occurrence.

12. On the other hand, to do away with the restriction imposed by the ordinance and to allow parties to remove timber from any place they pleased without the sanction or even the knowledge of the officers of Government, would lead directly to the perpetration with impunity of the most extensive frauds upon the Crown. This, therefore, seems to be one of those exceptional cases in which the right to transport a particular kind of property from one place to another free of interference on the part of Government may be justly withheld (and the instances would be of rare occurrence) for the sake of preserving the property of the Crown for the benefit of the community at large.

13. In proof of the necessity which exists in Ceylon for such restrictions, I would beg to remark that the felling of timber on the lands of private individuals was formerly prohibited, except under a licence obtained from the collector of the district, specifying the number of trees to be felled, and the place where, and the time when the same were to be cut down, and requiring the owner, even after the timber had been felled in conformity with the terms of the licence, to bring it to a particular place appointed by the collector, for the purpose of having it inspected and valued, after which it was branded with a particular mark.

14. These very stringent provisions were contained in the Regulation, No. 2, of 1822, the preamble of which was as follows: "Whereas it is necessary and expedient to protect the revenue derived by Government from the duty on timber felled in the Government forests, and also to restrain the felling of jack trees, which is the species of timber usually cut in lands being private property," &c. &c. The regulation then proceeded to enforce a duty of one-tenth of the value of all timber, whether cut in the Government forests or on private lands, excepting jack-wood trees, on which the duty was fixed at one-eighth the value; and then followed the restrictions (applicable to all descriptions of timber) as to the licence to cut, the inspection afterwards at a place appointed by the collector, and the marking of the logs, as I have already mentioned.

15. This regulation continued in force until the year 1833, when the obligation to obtain a licence to fell timber growing on private lands was abolished, as well as the duty payable to Government thereon. The Regulation, No. 1, of that year, by which these very objectionable provisions of the Regulation of 1822 were repealed, did not however contain any enactments calculated to protect the property belonging to the Crown from spoliation. Much injury has therefore resulted from this omission, and the evil has been constantly augmenting.

16. It further becomes my duty to offer explanations upon that part of your Lordship's despatch which alludes to an apparent absence of security to the public "against arbitrary refusals by headmen to grant permits to persons to remove their own timber."

17. Your Lordship will observe, on reference to the 8th section of the ordinance, that these permits can be obtained from, and "shall be granted by some headman of the district or place" where the land is situated. A duty is therefore hereby imposed on any headman of such district or place to whom such application may be made to grant the required permit; and by the 10th section of the ordinance (in the last paragraph) a fine, not exceeding 5*l.*, is imposed on any headman who shall, without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to do or perform any of the duties, matters, and things imposed on him by this ordinance."

18. But in addition to the security thus provided by the ordinance itself against arbitrary refusals by the headmen, I may remark that the natives are fully aware that any complaint against a headman to the Government agent, for arbitrary conduct in the execution of his office, will not fail to meet with instant attention; and, on the other hand, the headmen are fully sensible of their liability to immediate dismissal from office, whenever the agent is satisfied that they have acted in any arbitrary and oppressive manner towards the people.

19. It was my anxious desire, as I am sure it was also that of the Council, whilst introducing such provisions into the ordinance as seemed alone adequate to meet the necessities of the case, to take care that even indispensable restrictions should not be converted (with impunity at least) into an engine of oppression. The provision which the ordinance contains against such an abuse, will, I fully believe, be found adequate for the purpose; and after a deliberate reconsideration of the whole subject, I feel myself justified in again recommending the measure to your Lordship's favourable consideration, in the hope that it may be submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation.

20. I have not failed to enclose to your Lordship the reports of the Government agents on the draft of the ordinance as originally submitted for their remarks. Those of Mr. Dyke* and Mr. Whiting,* the agents of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, deserve particular notice, from the circumstance that the forests, in which the greater part of the valuable timber is felled, are situated in those provinces. The other reports are neither so full nor quite so satisfactory; but I think it right to observe that the principal recommendations contained in them, were afterwards embodied in the ordinance as finally passed by the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

* Pages 12 and 13.

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

App. A. No. 1.

(No. 414.)

Government Agent's Office, Colombo,
20 October 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Right hon. the Governor, the following observations upon the Draft Ordinance, "to regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island," received with your circular letter of the 26th ultimo.

Clauses 2 and 4. These require the licence to be directed to the "principal local headman of the district or place where such land is situated," and that "such headman shall inspect such timber previously to its removal." The description here given of the officer by whom this duty is to be performed is very similar to that of the officer pointed out in the 3d clause of the Ordinance No. 2, of 1835, as the person by whom the damages are to be assessed in cases of cattle trespass; and questions have repeatedly been raised upon the interpretation which ought to be assigned to it. Some parties have held that it meant the modeliar or mohandiram of the corle, and that they were entitled to these services in every case; but those officers have, on the other hand, represented, and very justly, that it would be quite impossible for them to attend in all such cases, without altogether neglecting their other duties. A similar question is, in my opinion, likely to arise under this ordinance, and I would therefore suggest that the Government should carefully consider to what officers they would assign this duty, bearing in mind that the greater may be their number, the greater will be the chance of abuse, but that if the number is too limited the duty will be left undone.

5th Clause. The permit should be produced on demand to any headman empowered to act under the previous clauses; and the fine should, I think, be imposed in proportion to the number of logs felled.

6th Clause. The agent should be empowered to refuse extension of the permit, reporting his refusal.

7th Clause. The observations upon the 2d and 4th clauses will apply here also, and perhaps with greater force.

12th Clause. I am inclined to think that no prosecution should be entertained without the concurrence of the agent or assistant agent. The meaning of the word "timber" is very vague, and without some such restriction a man might be subjected to a vexatious prosecution for cutting a few posts for his hut.

I should also add that the assistant agent in Saffragam has suggested the addition of provisions for the prevention of the clearing of chenas; but I believe that there is no part of the law relating to the tenure of land in this colony which is involved in greater uncertainty than that respecting chenas, and I know that on many occasions during the last few years the Government has been most anxious to legislate upon the subject, but has not been able to determine upon any course which, while it held out any hope of effectually checking the mischievous extension of chenas, did not upon other grounds appear to be impolitic and harsh.

There is a very voluminous correspondence upon the subject in your office, from which much information may be obtained.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

OBSERVATIONS made by Mr. *Caulfield* on the Draft of the Timber Ordinance on the 22d May 1848.

REPORT on the proposed Ordinance to regulate the Felling and Removing of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island.

I THINK the preamble insufficient if the ordinance is to provide for the removal of private timber also.

Section 4. The notice should be given more than 24 hours before; the headman may not have it in his power to attend within that time.

This duty will be very irksome to the headmen, and I fear the present number of headmen in the Putlam and Chilaw districts will be unable to attend to it.

7th Clause. I am of opinion that this restriction should not be made.

8:b. If the restriction is removed as recommended, then alteration will be required in this section.

9th. I would limit the time of hard labour to two years, which will, I think be found a sufficient punishment; over that time will bring the trial before the Supreme Court, which I am of opinion should be avoided, to prevent delay.

(signed) J. *Caulfield*, G. A.

App. A. No. 1.

(Confidential.)

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Sir,

Government Agent's Office, Trincomalie, May 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward my observations on the draft of a proposed ordinance forwarded to me with your confidential of the 22d April last.

Clause 2d. I would fix the rate on halmilila, millilla, and satinwood, at 5 s. for any number not above 25 logs; 10 s. for above 25 and not above 50, and so on at the rate of 5 s. per 25 logs for any quantity above 50; this of course to be exclusive of the inland duty, which is leviable at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market price of the timber. On ebony I would have no inland duty, but would issue the licences for felling and moving at the rate of 1 s. for every log, without reference to size or weight; this would, in my opinion, put a stop to the felling of young and small wood, to which at present there is no check, the duty on ebony being levied on the weight.

In the licences to be granted under this clause should be specified the place to which the timber is agreed to be removed, that it may be inspected by the proper officers, and any excess of duty levied before it is stamped and passed. The inland duty on the estimated value of the timber to be felled should be paid at the time the licences are granted; and the object of fixing a place to which it is to be removed is, that it may be ascertained that the logs do not exceed the dimensions mentioned in the licence, and if they do, to enable the Government agent to recover the proportion of duty leviable in consequence. I have adopted this plan in Trincomalie about two years ago, and find that it works well. Persons now are more particular in felling the timber within the time specified in the licence; if they do not do so, they not only subject themselves to the loss of such timber as they may have cut and not removed on the licence, but they lose the amount of duty which they have paid on the licence.

I am of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that all timber cut upon a licence should be stamped before it is passed; it is then hardly possible that timber which has been fraudulently cut on Government lands can be removed from the island, as the customs' officers have strict orders not to pass any logs which do not bear the usual mark. It is with this view that I recommended that a place should be specified in the licence, to be agreed on by the applicant and the Government agent, for the timber to be brought to to be stamped before it is passed. At Trincomalie the sea shore of the inner harbour and back bay have hitherto been fixed upon, according to the monsoons. This plan I am sure would be still more effective in putting a stop to roguery, if it were compulsory on the owners of timber to remove their logs from the sea shore to their own premises within a given number of days after they have been passed; or if it be an accommodation to them to keep their property on the sea shore, I do not see why they should not be charged rent: 2 d. per log per month when the number does not exceed 25, and 1 d. when the quantity shall exceed that number would not be high, and would provide funds from which to pay the officers employed in stamping, &c., and looking after such timber. At present there is much timber on the sea shore of the inner harbour, which to my knowledge has been there for two years and upwards; there is also much which has been cut upon licences issued before I adopted the plan of paying in advance; as formerly, although the timber was brought to the shores of the inner harbour and back bay, the owners never thought of paying the inland duty till they found a purchaser for the wood, and not then if they could evade the payment, for which one of the great facilities was, and is at present, the indiscriminate heaping of timber on the sea shore, which has on more than one occasion I believe afforded the stamping officer opportunity of abusing his office by stamping a great many more logs than he was authorized to do, thus affording the owner means of shipping timber cut perhaps without a licence, and on which no inland duty had been levied.

To meet my views with regard to stamping, &c., of the timber, the form of Licence (A.) in the schedule would require to be altered. I have annexed a form (D.), which, perhaps, would answer.

Clause 4. I think it would be advisable that a duplicate of the permit granted by the headman under this clause should be sent to the Government agent.

Clause 5. It would be necessary to support the alterations which I have proposed in the licences to be granted under the second clause, to insert between the words "effected" and "every," in the 18th line of this clause, the words, "or shall not have complied in every respect with the terms of the licence." I have no observations to make on the remaining clauses of the ordinance.

I presume that the Government agent has the power of refusing to grant licences to remove timber from Government lands when it shall appear to him necessary to do so; if not, I would recommend that he should have that power, and to prevent abuse, it might be made imperative on him to report every case in which he had declined to issue a licence, stating his reasons for so doing to Government.

There are many persons in the gravets of Trincomalie who gain a livelihood by providing firewood for the inhabitants; they do much injury to the bye-roads and lanes by pulling the jungle into them, and after taking what they require, leaving the loppings in the road. I beg to suggest whether it would not be advisable that such persons should be compelled to take an annual licence; it would afford some check upon them, and the rate for the licence need not be more than a shilling or two.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Whiting, Agent.

(D.)

LICENCE TO FELL TIMBER.

To *A. B.*, residing at [*Wannah, Odearo, Widahn* (as the case may be)], of
 , in the district of . No. 1.—Take notice that licence is hereby
 granted to *C. D.*, of , in the district of , to employ
 men, whose names he will furnish you, to fell and remove from the Government
 forest land at , in your district, between the day of
 and the day of , the description and quantity of timber herein-
 after enumerated ; which he shall produce on or before the day of
 at , at , for the purpose of being inspected by the
 proper officer, excess of duty (if any) levied, and the timber passed and stamped.

Description.	Quantity.	Length.	Square.	Circumference.	Estimated Market Value.			Duty Reduced.			
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	

Government Agent's Office,
 this day of

Government Agent.

Produced to me by
 this day of

Wannah.

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

(No. 127.)

Sir,

Jaffna Cutcherry, 3 May 1848.

HAVING been recently engaged with the revision of the regulations under which timber is permitted to be cut in this province, as I intimated in my letter of the 25th February last, No. 69, applying for authority to pay a per-centage on the revenue derived therefrom (which was granted), I am fully prepared for the consideration of the draft ordinance on this subject, forwarded for my opinion with your letter of the 22d ultimo.

The timber cut in the province is cut principally in two localities, the one on the eastern coast, between Mullativo and the Kokolay Lake, and the other on the west coast, between Jaffna and Manaar. That cut on the east coast is chiefly sattan and ebony, for export; that on the west coast small iron wood, for ordinary building and household purposes in and about the town of Jaffna, and for export for the like purposes to Madras.

The circumstances under which the felling, removal to the shore for shipment, and the removal by sea take place in the two places are so different in many material respects, that it is necessary, in order to their being of the requisite practical character, that the rules "should be distinct for each of the two localities;" the differences, however, consist mainly in the omission from the one set of some of the provisions of the other.

I enclose copies of a letter from me to the assistant agent, Mullativo, and of the various forms and papers therein referred to, with the view to affording further information of the system now pursued here, and of the points which have engaged attention.

I can conceive it to be probable that difference of circumstances in many different parts of the country may make part of these provisions inapplicable, and, on the other hand, call for others not required here. And therefore the provision in the second clause of the Ordinance 1 of 1833, for leaving to be prescribed in the permit the terms and conditions on which it is granted, is particularly appropriate and judicious.

I am of opinion that it would be far more satisfactory to leave the law upon this footing than to attempt any such provision for details as is aimed at in the proposed ordinance.

Further legislation on the subject is, I think, uncalled for.

In a separate paper I have made some remarks upon the details of the proposed ordinance.

There is a question apart from that of the legal provision for the rules under which the cutting of timber is to be permitted, which I think is deserving of more consideration than, as far as I am aware, has been given to it; I mean upon what considerations it should be determined whether licence to cut certain timber should be granted or not; in other words, what should be the system, if any, for the management of this property of the Crown.

App. A. No. 1.

It would be premature to enter on the consideration of the subject in detail, without some intimation of the desire of Government for it; but I may observe that I am much inclined to doubt whether there be any adequate object in permitting the felling of timber not full grown, for purposes of trade, and whether a wrong policy has not been pursued in the desire shown to make the timber of the Crown lands available as an article of export to traders, rather than in directing attention to the management of the forests as a property of the Crown, on a system at once the best, as tried by the tests applied to that on which any other property is managed, and as to be judged of with reference to probable future demands for timber for public purposes.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. A. Dyke.

REMARKS on the proposed Ordinance to regulate the Felling and Removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island.

3d Clause. "And to furnish him with the list of the names of every individual whom he intends employing to fell and remove the timber specified in such licence." This would be utterly impracticable; the person taking the licence cannot know it; the timber is mostly cut by the villagers upon agreements with intermediate agents. And in the proceedings of these persons there is no such system observed that would make this practicable.

4th Clause. "Unless notice in writing to remove the same shall have been given by him to the said headman, at least 24 hours before such removal shall be commenced; and it shall be the duty of such headman to inspect such timber previously to its removal," &c.

If reference be made to the letter to the assistant agent at Mullitivo, herewith submitted, it will be seen upon what considerations the design of imposing any such restrictions upon the removal were abandoned. It was upon full conviction of its impracticability. The headman could not possibly inspect the timber in the manner indicated.

Clause 7. Upon this clause I have simply to state it as my opinion that the interests at stake are not of sufficient importance to justify the introduction of so vexatious a restriction upon private property.

Jaffna, 3 May 1848.

(signed) P. A. Dyke.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS on the Draft of an Ordinance to regulate the Felling and Removal of Timber grown on Crown Lands in this Island.

Clause 2; 23d and 24th lines. } I think that sometimes provisions of this kind are put in too much as of course.
But in every such case he shall forthwith } In this case it might well be omitted, and make a report to Government of the grounds } the party who thought himself aggrieved be of such refusal. } left to complain.

Clause 3. List of the names of persons to } As wood is felled in the principal timber be employed in felling and removing } districts of this province, this cannot be done. the timber. } People are not always engaged and sent into the forests for the purpose, but the greater part is cut by the villagers. It would be still more impracticable as to the removal; carts are procured from time to time as they are found disengaged.

Clause 4. I believe the trade of wood-cutting could not be carried on under this provision, and certainly there is no existing establishment of headmen who could do this. It would be necessary to appoint and pay a person for the purpose; the timber forests being scattered over such an extensive and wild country. I may also mention that what is apparently the aim of this clause is provided for here by requiring, by the terms of the licence, that a conspicuous distinctive mark be placed on all timber immediately that it is felled, and maintained upon it until the removal has been completed, with the attendant provision of its being liable to seizure for any default. And I think that no legal provision for these matters can be completed without some such provision.

Clause 7. Private timber not to be removed } Since I made my former remarks, explanations without a permit. } have been obtained by me, which show

Clause 13. Exemption to all palm trees. } me the necessity for these provisions as regards any part of the country where there are private lands in the neighbourhood of timber forests. Consideration of the case of palmiras fraudulently cut on the Crown lands in a particular part of this province also induces me to seek the extension of this provision to palmira, as regards this particular district referred to.

Large quantities of such timber have been carried away in this manner, and much embarrassment has been experienced in the attempts to put a stop to this by proceedings in the court, from the extreme difficulty of bringing forward evidence to prove that the trees were cut in a particular Crown land, the burthen of which proof is in all such cases thrown on the Government in the first instance, before the other party is called upon to account at all for the timber found in his possession.

Some

Some cases of this kind have been decided against the Crown, wherein there was no moral doubt of the fact of the timber having been cut in Crown land; and these decisions have had a very bad effect. The provision too would be calculated incidentally to afford a protection to private property of this nature, it having been proved in a case brought by me before the Supreme Court so long ago as 1831, in which a conviction was obtained, that there was an organized system of plundering of such property. For some years thereafter I did not hear much of this, but of late I have had reason to believe that it has been extensively revived, and there is a petition now in my hands complaining of it, on which report has been required by Government.

I mention this, however, only to meet the objection that might be raised to such interference with private property.

The recommendation I have made is based upon the strict application of the preamble of the clause to the case of palmiras on the Crown lands. It may not too be useless to add that it has often been explained in the correspondence about surveying Crown lands for sale in the particular country referred to that there are quantities of palmiras in the Crown lands which have been sown by elephants, as otherwise it might be supposed that there are not any but such as are raised by cultivation.

The provision I advocate might, I think, be made by the addition of some such words as the following immediately after "palm trees" in the 13th clause, viz., excepting as to palmiras in the division of the Patchelapalle and the parishes of Eloodoomutoal and Katchay in the Northern Province, &c.

I at the same time submit that the exemption should be extended as regards all other timber to the peninsula of Jaffna, in which there is not any timber belonging to the Crown, and in which the restrictions are applicable to jack, margosa, illepe and such garden and hedge-row timber would be in practice vexatious and without object.

And I think that to make the provision of the 7th clause duly effective the application for the permit for removal should be made, both by the party claiming to be the owner of the wood and by the owner or occupant of the land on which it was cut; and that the owner or occupant of the land should affix his signature to the permit in testimony of his cognizance of the application.

I must further observe on the 13th clause, that to limit the exemption as to the wood generally, to brush and firewood, would be productive of serious embarrassment and injury to the people in all those wild districts in which timber is cut for ploughs and other agricultural implements, and for many ordinary purposes.

This is a subject which has often engaged my attention, and it has so in a most particular manner on occasion of a circuit from which I have just returned, and I am convinced of the utter impracticability of enforcing such restrictions as provided for in this ordinance in respect to wood required for such purposes.

On the other hand it is objectionable to extend the exemption, without distinction, to all wood cut for firewood. Firewood is cut extensively upon the eastern coast of this province for sale at St. Pedro, and even for export to the Madras coast, and when at a former period unrestricted, satinwood, ironwood, and other timber of valuable description has been cut for the purpose.

In conclusion, I beg to submit whether the particular provisions to which I have offered objections as inapplicable to this province, could not, as regards those provinces in which they are required, be left to be provided for by the stipulations in the licences, and the simple provision that everything done contrary to the terms of the licence should be punishable, and I beg to refer to the two Ordinances, Nos. 4 and 5, of 1842, as to Chanks, for precedents of this mode of providing for matters of minute detail, which examples seem to me to be peculiarly pertinent to the matter under consideration, as relating also to regulations under which the public are admitted to derive benefit from the property of the Crown.

Jaffna, 28 October 1848.

(signed) P. A. Dyke.

Enclosure 6, in No. 3.

(No. 377.)

Government Agent's Office, Galle,
23 November 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE been waiting for replies, not yet received, to references that I made in regard to the proposed ordinance, which was sent with your circular of the 26th September last, for my observations; but as I now see that it is published, any further delay may prove inconvenient, I beg therefore to submit the few remarks that present to me on the amended form of minute as it appears in the Government Gazette.

I think it would be preferable to let the Government agents fix the price of timbers, for the value will vary at every different forest.

It may be doubted whether the word "where" points out the officer who may demand permits so well as would the words, "in or through which," and this authority should be vested in the Modliar, and principal headmen also.

I should fear that the allowing timber to be removed from private lands, on the permit of any headman, who is applied to, by the cutter or owner, will open door for great fraud, which might be prevented by restricting this duty to such headmen as the Government agent or his assistant may appoint for it.

If timber has been forcibly removed, after seizure, the party in whose possession it was seized, or those who rescued, should be liable to pay its estimated value besides the fine.

App. A. No. 1.

The written claim to timber seized should, I think, embody the precise grounds on which the legality of the seizure is disputed, and no other grounds should be allowed to be set up, or a Government agent cannot know whether the claim is well founded or not, until the trouble of legal proceedings have been incurred.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Cripps*, Government Agent.

REMARKS by the Government Agent of the Central Province.

Government Timber Ordinance.

1st Clause.—Repealing former Ordinance.

(Proposed by Mr. Buller, in lieu of 2d Clause.)

2d. And it is hereby enacted, that if any person shall remove, cut, break, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, or shrub, or any underwood growing in any Crown land, without having previously obtained a licence from the Government agent, or some assistant agent of the province in which such land is situated, which licence shall specify the name and residence of the holder, the place where, and the time when the same are to be felled, and which shall be as near as is material to the form (A.) hereunto annexed, every such offender shall, for the first offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds over and above the assessed amount of the injury done; and for the second offence shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10*l.*, and to imprisonment at hard labour for a period not exceeding 18 months, and to be punished by public whipping not exceeding 100 lashes.

(In lieu of 3d Clause.)

3. Provided always, that any party or parties holding lands under sannas, grant, or certificate from the Crown, shall be allowed to cut and remove, or cause to be cut and removed, any timber growing on such property, without such licence: and it is further enacted, that proprietors of gardens who have possessed the same for a period of 30 years and upwards, and have obtained a certificate of possession from the agent of the province in which such garden shall be situated, shall be and are hereby authorized to fell and remove, or cause to be felled and removed, any timber indigenous or planted into the garden for which such certificate shall have been granted.

(In lieu of 4th Clause.)

And it is further enacted, that no timber shall be felled or removed from any forest, chena, or other land, claimed by virtue of a sannas, or grant, unless the same be duly registered, without licence having been previously obtained.

Provided nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for the agent or assistant agent of the province or district in which the village may be situated, to issue a general licence for the inhabitants to cut and remove timber for building, for constructing fences, and for fire-wood or other purposes (which shall appear in such licence), from the spot which shall be named in such licence, which shall be issued free of cost to the applicants.

Clauses 5 and 6 good.

(In lieu of Clause 7.)

And whereas it is necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the production of illegal sannases, it is therefore enacted, that all sannases which shall not have been produced before the Government agent, or some assistant Government agent for the province in which the land named in the sannas is situate, for the purpose of being duly registered, within six months of the promulgation of this Ordinance, shall be held to be invalid, and shall not be taken in evidence in any court of law for the establishment of title to lands; provided nevertheless, that it shall be competent for the Government to admit any sannas to be registered at any date should it be deemed right so to do, and after registry such sannas shall be held and accepted as valid evidence in any court of law.

(In lieu of Clause 8.)

And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Government agent, assistant Government agent, or other officer of Government, to seize any timber, or to arrest any person felling or removing, or causing to be felled and removed, any timber which may be reasonably considered to be Crown property, and to take such person before the nearest police magistrate, and if such person shall not be able to account satisfactorily for his being in possession of such timber, the timber shall be confiscated, and the person so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for the first, and 10*l.* for the second or every succeeding offence.

Clauses 9, 10, and 11 good.

(In

(In lieu of Clause 12.)

And it is further enacted, that if any Government officer shall seize or cause to be seized any timber, or arrest any person, or cause any person to be arrested under any clause of this Ordinance from any malicious or improper motives, on conviction thereof he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, and no civil action shall lie against any person for any offence committed against any clause of this Ordinance.

(In lieu of the 13th Clause.)

And it is further enacted, that in the construction of this Ordinance, the word timber shall be deemed and construed to include every description of tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood.

13th Clause to follow here.

(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

— No. 4. —

(No. 85.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 7 July 1849.

My Lord, (Received 23 August 1849.—Answered 18 September 1849, No. 432, page 255.)

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary on the 4th instant by Mr. Elliott, editor of the "Colombo Observer," enclosing a requisition, which he represents to have been directed to him by "several respectable persons," (but which is not authenticated by any signatures) requesting him to preside at a public meeting to be held at Borella for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty to recall me from this Government, and also to order a reconsideration of what the said anonymous individuals incorrectly designate as the "Poll Tax" or "Road Ordinance."

Having laid these documents before my Executive Council, I have, with their unanimous advice, returned through the Colonial Secretary the answer of which copy is enclosed.

I may remind your Lordship that Borella, the place at which it was proposed that the meeting should be held, is an open space at the junction of four cross roads, about two miles from the fort of Colombo, and is the same spot where a meeting of a similar nature, presided over by the same gentleman, and for a similar ostensible purpose of procuring signatures to a petition, led about a twelvemonth ago to a collision with the police, and to such alarm among the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants as was dispelled only by my appearance on the spot, accompanied by a military force.

I have only to add, that I am wholly a stranger to the declaration approving my conduct and administration alluded to in the unsubscribed letter to Mr. Elliott, and that if any servants of Government have, as therein stated, obtained the signatures of ignorant natives to such declaration "by threats, intimidation, and deception," such conduct on their part has not only been without any cognizance, direct or indirect, of mine, but will, if proved, receive the strongest expression of my disavowal and displeasure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Colombo, 4 July 1849.

I HAVE the honour to annex copy of a letter from several respectable persons requesting me to preside at a meeting to be held at Borella on an early date, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty to recall the Governor, and to order a reconsideration of the Poll Tax or Road Ordinance.

Before replying to that requisition I beg to be informed whether his Excellency will prohibit such an expression of public opinion, or take measures to prevent the meeting if called.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Elliott*.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir,

Colombo, 3 July 1849.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the Western Province, feel it a duty we owe to ourselves and our fellow-men, at a time when the servants of Government are themselves signing, and by threats, intimidation, and deception obtaining the signatures of ignorant natives

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App. A. No. 1. natives to a declaration approving of the conduct and administration of Lord Torrington, to give expression to the real opinions of the people. Nineteenth-twentieths of the population of this colony are, we know, convinced as to the unfitness of Viscount Torrington to fill the high position of Governor of this island, judging from the disturbed state of the country under his Lordship, and the measures adopted by his Lordship for its suppression, and his Lordship's temper, judgment, abilities, and discretion. For this purpose we beg to ask you, as a gentleman who is so well known to the people, and who has evinced so great an interest on their behalf, to preside at a public meeting to be held at Borella as early as possible, and to be convened by previous notice to that effect, and to forward a petition, to be there adopted, to The Queen, praying the recall of Lord Torrington, and the appointment of an intelligent, able, and experienced man to the administration of this colony, and the reconsideration of the Road Ordinance.

We have, &c.

To C. Elliott, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Executive Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Thursday, the 5th day of July 1849.

Present:—His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Torrington, the Hon. Major-General W. Smelt, c. b., the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s., the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq., the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq., the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.

READ letter from C. Elliott, esq., dated the 4th July 1849, annexing the copy of one addressed to him by several respectable persons, requesting him to preside at a meeting to be held at Borella for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty for the recall of the Governor, and to order a reconsideration of the Road Ordinance, and begging to be informed whether his Excellency will prohibit such an expression of public opinion, or take measures to prevent the meeting.

The following draft of a letter was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to Mr. Elliott:—

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 5 July 1849.
Having laid before his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council your letter of yesterday's date, with its enclosure, I am instructed to acquaint you, that such assemblages of the people in the open air as appear to be contemplated are contrary to law, and cannot be sanctioned by the Government; but that any petition to the effect you describe will be forwarded in due course to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

To C. Elliott, Esq.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 5 July 1849.
HAVING laid before his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council your letter of yesterday's date, with its enclosure, I am instructed to acquaint you that such assemblages of people in the open air as appear to be contemplated are contrary to law, and cannot be sanctioned by the Government; but that any petition to the effect you describe will be forwarded in due course to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.

C. Elliott, Esq.

(signed) J. Emerson Tennent,
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 6. —

(No. 93.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 11 July 1849.

My Lord, (Received 23 August 1849.—Answered 12 September 1849, No. 429, page 255.)

AT almost the last moment before the mail is despatched, I have received for transmission to your Lordship the enclosed letter, with the address which accompanies it, and to which, I understand, that about 6,900 signatures are attached.

I have not even had time to peruse the document, of the contents of which I am therefore unable to speak. I believe the letter addressed to your Lordship with which it is accompanied will sufficiently explain its purport.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

My Lord,

Colombo, 11 July 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am deputed by the subscribers to the accompanying declaration to place the same before your Lordship.

I would beg to remark that the only object the originators had in making public this opinion was simply in contradiction to assertions freely spoken, and widely circulated, viz. that the measures of his Excellency the Governor Lord Torrington had consummated the ruin of the island. We were anxious that such erroneous and absurd statements should not go forth uncontradicted. It was not, however, our intention to trouble your Lordship in the matter had we not discovered that many native merchants and landowners had affixed their signatures, under the impression that such declaration of their opinions and expression of their approbation were to be transmitted to your Lordship.

To the Right Hon. Earl Grey.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Smith.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of Ceylon, viewing with regret the undeserved censure heaped upon the Governor of this island by certain portions of the press of England, India, and Colombo, as well as with concern the general misconception of his Excellency's acts in suppressing the rebellion, feel it to be incumbent on us, in support of truth and justice, to come forward and declare that the commercial and agricultural embarrassments of Ceylon are not attributable to Lord Torrington, nor to any of his Lordship's own measures; but rather to the resources of the island, particularly of its soil, having been overrated by former governments and by individuals, to over-production of coffee, and to Imperial legislation.

And further, that the late disturbance in the Kandyan districts is attributable to the long-cherished desire of the priests and headmen for a resumption of that power which they possessed previous to 1833, but whose hopes were frustrated by the generally happy condition of the Kandyans under the mild and equitable rule of England, until they became dissatisfied with certain fiscal impositions which the Governor had been authorized to carry out, as a part of the general commercial and fiscal policy founded by Earl Grey, upon the recommendation of a committee appointed by his Lordship to report on representations from Ceylon respecting its financial condition.

We are moreover of opinion that Lord Torrington is entitled to the gratitude of the people of Ceylon for his promptitude in restoring peace and order in the Kandyan Province.

(signed)	<i>George Steuart.</i>	<i>Geo. H. Dundas.</i>
	<i>Jas. Smith.</i>	<i>George Stewart.</i>
	<i>Geo. Fraser.</i>	<i>P. Chermont.</i>
	<i>John J. F. Bowker.</i>	<i>John Fraser.</i>
	<i>John Murray.</i>	<i>Alexr. Keir.</i>
	<i>Jas. Swan.</i>	<i>John H. Berry.</i>
	<i>Hen. Steuart.</i>	<i>F. W. Willisford, M.D.</i>
	<i>Arthur Romer.</i>	<i>S. Owen Glenie.</i>
	<i>R. E. Lewis.</i>	<i>John Capper.</i>
	<i>James Steuart.</i>	<i>Edgar L. Layard.</i>
	<i>H. J. Staples.</i>	<i>H. Bessell.</i>
	<i>W. K. Lancaster.</i>	<i>J. M. Wilson.</i>
	<i>G. P. Wilmot.</i>	<i>G. H. Burrell.</i>
	<i>A. M. Scott.</i>	<i>John Wm. Schokman.</i>
	<i>Simon Keir.</i>	<i>John Falconer.</i>
	<i>Josias Lambert.</i>	<i>J. G. Middleton.</i>

Colombo, 30 May 1849.

And other signatures.

— No. 6. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 11 July 1849.

My Lord,

(Received 23 Aug. 1849.—Answered 22 Oct. 1849 (Confidential), page 256.)

WITH reference to my public despatch, No. 85,* of the 7th instant, reporting to your Lordship that, with the advice of my Executive Council, I had directed Mr. Elliott to be informed in reply to his application to be permitted to preside at a public meeting to be held at Borella, that such a meeting as appeared from the requisition which he forwarded to me to be contemplated would be illegal, I have since received from the Queen's advocate, Mr. Selby, a memorandum upon this subject, of which I have now the honour to enclose a copy.

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App. A. No. 1.

At the meeting of my Executive Council, Mr. Selby expressed himself in terms entirely opposed to the proposal for permitting a public meeting of the natives, called together by previous notice, to be held at Borella.

In order that his views upon the subject might not be in any way misapprehended he afterwards wrote me a private note, enclosing for my information, as an authentic record of his sentiments, the memorandum to which I now beg to request your Lordship's attention. He dwells a good deal upon the tone of the requisition, as being in itself sufficient to render it by no means advisable that I should give my consent to the meeting being held.

I have since ascertained that the parties through whose instrumentality it was proposed that the meeting should be got up, have abandoned the intention of doing so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

MEMORANDUM by the Queen's Advocate.

Colombo, 7 July 1849.

ANY meeting of the people assembled under such circumstances, or which when assembled acts in such a way, as in the judgment of rational and firm men is likely to alarm the public and to disturb the tranquillity of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly. The meeting together, in the open air, of a great crowd of ignorant and exciteable Singhalese, men totally unaccustomed to popular assemblies, convened by Dr. Elliott for the purpose of listening to addresses respecting the personal qualities and character of the Governor, and the hardships of the so-called "Body tax," could hardly fail of producing tumult, disturbance of the public peace, and alarm.

And as, judging from the tone of the requisition and other circumstances, these results may not unreasonably be apprehended from the proposed assemblage, it would not be advisable to consent to its being held.

At the same time sufficient grounds do not at present appear for taking steps to prevent the meeting, for, however large, the contemplated mischiefs may not arise. The meeting may be peaceful and harmless. The speeches delivered may not be inflammatory or seditious.

But it might be well to warn the people against the danger of attending such meetings; and should the assemblage take place, precautions might be quietly taken to secure the public peace, and to disperse the mob if it became riotous or seditious.

(signed) *Henry C. Selby, Q. A.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 101.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 10 August 1849.
(Received 4 October 1849.)

My Lord,*

IN pursuance of the 18th and 39th clauses of Her Majesty's Instructions, bearing date the 27 March 1847, I do myself the honour of forwarding herewith transcripts of the Minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849.

I have to express to your Lordship my great concern and regret that the minutes of the proceedings of the Councils for the second half of the past year, have been, through casual inadvertence, delayed for so long a time.

I have been assured by the clerk of the Councils that he was under the impression that they had been transmitted early in the present year; but in consequence of my being absent at Kandy they were not forwarded at the usual time; and it was only on preparing the minutes of the last six months that the previous omission was discovered.

I can assure your Lordship that the delay has been purely accidental.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

* See subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington on this subject, No. 100, 14 November 1849, p. 241.

EXTRACTS from the Transcript of the MINUTES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Half-year ending December 1848.

App. A. No. 1.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Monday, the 2d day of October 1848.

Present :—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington ; the Hon. Major General W. Smelt, c. b. ; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s. ; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq. ; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq. ; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq. ; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. ; W. H. Sims, Esq. ; G. Vane, Esq. ; J. F. Giffening, Esq. ; J. Smith, Esq. ; J. Swan, Esq.

Philip Edmond Wodehouse, esq., Government agent for the Western Province, takes the oath of office.

George Vane, esq., acting collector of customs for the Western Province, and James Swan, esq., take the oaths of allegiance and office.

William Charles Gibson, esq. takes the oath of office, as clerk to the Legislative Council.

His Excellency the Governor addresses the Council as follows :

[Here follows the address printed at page 231 of the Papers relative to Ceylon, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command, February 1849.]

The Governor having left the Council, the chair is taken by the Honourable the Major-general commanding.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to prepare a reply to the address of his Excellency the Governor :

The Government Agent for the Western Province, the acting Collector of Customs for the Western Province, James Smith, esq., James Swan, esq.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Council do adjourn to Wednesday, the 4th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October 1848.

Present :—The Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. b. ; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s. ; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq. ; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq. ; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq. ; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. ; W. H. Sims, Esq. ; G. Vane, Esq. ; J. Armitage, Esq. ; J. Smith, Esq. ; J. Swan, Esq.

In the absence of his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Major-general Smelt takes the chair as the senior member present.

Read the proceedings at the last meeting.

The Government agent for the Western Province, as president of the committee, brings up the address prepared in reply to the Governor's speech, which is read by the clerk of the Council, and unanimously carried.

Address of the Legislative Council to the Right honourable the Governor, in reply to his Excellency's speech of the 2d October 1848.

[Then follows the address already printed at page 232 of the Papers relative to Ceylon, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command, February 1849.]

A deputation of the Council, consisting of the following gentlemen :—

The Honourable Major-general Smelt, c. b., and all the members of the committee, are requested to wait upon the Governor with the reply, to which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

[Then follows the answer already printed at page 233 of Ceylon Papers, by Command, February 1849.]

The Colonial Secretary, by desire of the Governor, lays on the table

A despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 260*, of the 19th July 1848, conveying Her Majesty's confirmation of the Ordinance No. 8, of 1848, entitled, "To make provision for the formation and improvement of the means of communication in this island."

* * * * *

• See Colonel Drought's Letter of 9 October 1849, page 232 of this Paper.

† Vide page 378 of Second Report, Ceylon, 1850.

‡ Page 331 of Papers relative to Ceylon, February 1849.

§ Printed at page 133 of Papers relative to Ceylon, of February 1849.

The papers received from Colonel Drought*, commanding the interior, embracing returns of courts martial held in the proclaimed districts, and of the property sequestrated, are laid before the Council.

The Colonial Secretary also lays on the table despatches received from Earl Grey.

No. 216†, of the 18th May 1848, in reply to Mr. Ackland's letters of the 11th and 24th February last, suggesting various important alterations in the constitution of the Legislative Council.

No. 252‡, of the 17th July, directing the fullest inquiry into the personal constitution of the civil service of Ceylon, and extending to the Legislative Council a control over the whole annual expenditure of the colony.

* * * * *

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance, No. 9§, of the year 1848, entitled, 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same,'" be read a first time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas it is expedient to alter and amend in certain respects certain of the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 9 of the year 1848, entitled, 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same.'

"1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the first day of January next, it shall not be lawful for any person residing in any town or place in this island, within which a police force shall have been established under the provisions of the Ordinance, No. 17 of the year 1844, entitled, 'An Ordinance for establishing an efficient police in certain towns, &c.' to have in his custody or possession, or to keep or permit to be kept or to remain in his house or premises, in any such town or place, any dog or dogs, unless he shall have obtained a licence to keep such dog or dogs, in manner hereinafter provided. And any person who, contrary to the foregoing provision, shall have in his custody or possession, or shall keep or permit to be kept or to remain in his house or premises, within any such town or place, any dog or dogs, without having obtained such licence, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction thereof to a fine, not exceeding 10 s., in respect of every dog kept without such licence as aforesaid.

2. And whereas it may become necessary from time to time to extend the provisions of this Ordinance to places in this island not included in the preceding section; it is therefore further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by any proclamation to be by him for that purpose issued and published in the Government Gazette, to proclaim and declare that from and after such time as shall be specified in such Proclamation (which time shall not be less than three months from the promulgation of such Proclamation) the provisions of this Ordinance, and of the said Ordinance, No. 9 of 1848, in so far as the same are not hereby repealed, shall apply and extend to any town or place in this island which shall be mentioned in such Proclamation. And from and after the time specified in such Proclamation as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for any person residing in any such town or place as shall be therein mentioned, to have in his custody or possession, or to keep or permit to be kept or to remain in his house or premises, within any such town or place, any dog or dogs, unless he shall have obtained a licence to keep such dog or dogs in manner hereinafter provided. And any such person who after such time as aforesaid shall have in his custody or possession, or shall keep or permit to be kept or to remain in his house or premises, within any such town or place, any dog or dogs, without having obtained such licence, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding 10 s. in respect of every dog kept without such licence as aforesaid.

"3. And it is further enacted, that any person who may be desirous to obtain a licence to keep a dog or dogs, shall make application to that effect to the Government agent, or any assistant Government agent, of the province within which such person resides, who shall issue to such person a licence for such dog or dogs, specifying therein the name of such applicant, and the number of dogs for which such licence shall be granted; and the said licence shall be on a stamp, calculated at the rate of 1 s. for every dog for which the same shall be granted, and shall be in force until the 31st day of December in the year in or for which the same shall be granted, and no longer.

"4. And it is further enacted, that the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th sections of the said Ordinance, No. 9, of 1848, and such other provisions therein contained as are inconsistent with or repugnant to this Ordinance, shall be and the same are hereby repealed."

By His Excellency's command,

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent,*
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
22 September 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Monday the 16th instant.

The

The Queen's Advocate moves, that the Bill * "To indemnify the Governor, and all persons acting under his authority, for certain acts done during the existence of martial law in certain parts of this island," be read a first time.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas on or about the 28th day of July 1848, a treasonable insurrection broke out within certain districts of this island, and by reason thereof it became necessary for the Governor to adopt the most vigorous and decisive measures for the immediate suppression of the said insurrection, and for that purpose to proclaim martial law in the said districts as hereinafter mentioned: and whereas by a proclamation made by the said Governor, and bearing date the 29th day of the said month of July, it was ordered and declared that martial law should be in force within the district of Kandy, in the Central Province, from and after the publication in the said district of such proclamation, until further orders: and whereas by a proclamation made by the said Governor, and bearing date the 31st day of the said month of July, it was ordered and declared that martial law should be in force within the district of Kurnegalle, from and after the publication in the said district of such proclamation, until further orders: and whereas by a proclamation made by the said Governor, and bearing date the 24th day of August 1848, it was ordered and declared that from and after the date of such proclamation martial law should cease and be no longer in force within so much of the town and gravets of Kandy as is bounded on the west by Trincomalie-street, on the north by Hill-street, and by the road called Lady Horton's Walk, on the east by Lady Horton's Walk, and by a straight line drawn from it through the north-western angle of the eastern redoubt to the Kondesalle Road, and on the south by the New Road and part of the Kondesalle Road: and whereas by a proclamation of the said Governor, bearing date the day of 1848, it was ordered and declared that from and after martial law should wholly cease to be in or have force and effect within

"And whereas during the time that martial law was in force in the said districts respectively, it was and became necessary for the Governor, and the persons acting under his orders or by his authority, or under the authority of such proclamations of martial law, to direct, authorize, do, and perform certain acts, matters, and things within the said districts which may not have been in conformity with the ordinary course of law therein, but which were necessary for the public safety: and whereas it is expedient that the Governor, and all persons acting under his orders, or by his authority or direction, or under the authority of such proclamations of martial law, should be indemnified in respect of such orders, directions, acts, matters, and things:

"1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that the said Governor, and also all persons acting under his orders or by his authority or direction, or under the authority of any such proclamation of martial law as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby severally and jointly indemnified, freed, and discharged from and against all actions, suits, prosecutions, and penalties whatsoever, for or on account or in respect of all or any acts, matters, and things whatsoever, done, ordered, directed, or authorized by the said Governor or by any person or persons acting under his order, direction, and authority, or under the authority of any such proclamation of martial law as aforesaid, within the said districts or either of them, during the existence therein of such martial law as aforesaid; so only and provided that such acts, matters, and things shall have been done, ordered, directed, or authorized, *bonâ fide* in furtherance and in the execution of the objects for which martial law was proclaimed as aforesaid. And that no act done in pursuance of any order issued by the said Governor, or by the officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the Kandyan Provinces, for suppressing the said insurrection, or for the safety and protection of the persons and properties of Her Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, or for the trial and punishment of treasons and other crimes and offences committed within the said districts, or for the arrest and detention in custody of persons engaged in such insurrection or suspected thereof, or for the seizure, sequestration, or sale of the property of any such persons as last aforesaid, shall be questioned in any of Her Majesty's courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction in this island. And in order to prevent any doubt which might arise whether any act alleged to have been done in conformity to any such order was so done, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor or officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the said provinces to declare such acts to have been done in conformity to such orders; and such declaration, signified by any writing under the hand of the said Governor or officer commanding Her Majesty's forces, shall be a sufficient discharge and indemnity to all persons concerned in any such acts, and shall in all cases be conclusive evidence that such acts were done in conformity to such orders.

"2. And it is further enacted, that this Ordinance shall be deemed and taken to be a public Ordinance, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, magistrates, and others, without being specially pleaded."

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent,*
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
22 September 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Monday, the 16th instant.

* * * * *

App. A. No. 1.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. B.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

In the absence of the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate moves, that the second reading of the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848, entitled, 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same,'" be postponed.

The Queen's Advocate moves that the Bill "To indemnify the Governor, and all Persons acting under his authority, for certain Acts done during the existence of Martial Law in certain parts of this Island," be read a second time.*

Seconded by the Major-general.

Carried.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon the Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the first clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words "and their successors in office respectively," after the word "provinces," in the 29th line.

Seconded by the Major-general.

Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Dias moves the omission of the words, "or officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in the said provinces," in the 28th and 29th lines, and the substitution of the words "and the Executive Council."

Seconded by Mr. Armitage.

Motion put to the vote.

Committee divided:

Ayes.
Mr. Swan.
Mr. Fairholme.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Armitage.
Mr. Dias.
Mr. Giffening.
The Collector of Customs for the
Western Provinces.

7

Noes.
The Surveyor-general.
The Government Agent for the
Central Provinces.
The Government Agent for the
Western Provinces.
The Treasurer.
The Auditor-general.
The Queen's Advocate.
The Major-general.
The Governor.

8

7

Negatived by a majority of 1

Clause carried.

Read the second clause.

Carried.

Read the preamble.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the word "fourth," after the words "date the," in the 26th line; of the word "October," after the word "of," in the 27th line; of the words "the 10th day of the said month of October," after the word "after," in the 28th line; and of the words "the said districts of Kandy and Kurnegalle," after the word "within," in the 29th line.

Carried.

The committee bring up to the Council their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that the Bill be printed, as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown, as provided for in the 27th clause of the rules and orders.

* * * * *

* A report of the debate on the Indemnity Bill in the Legislative Council, on 17 October, will be found printed in the Second Report on Ceylon, Sess. 1850, page 418.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on
Monday, the 23d day of October 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

READ the proceedings of the last meeting.

Read letter from the law officers of the Crown, dated the 18th October 1848, reporting that there is, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the colonial tribunals of laws framed in terms of the following Bills:

* * * * *
“To indemnify the Governor, and all persons acting under his authority, for certain Acts done during the existence of Martial Law in certain parts of this Island.”

The Colonial Secretary brings up to the Council the Bill “To indemnify the Governor, and all Persons acting under his authority, for certain Acts done during the existence of Martial Law in certain parts of this Island,” and moves that it be read a third time, and do pass.

Seconded by the Major-general.

Resolved accordingly.

* * * * *
The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill “To alter in certain respects the Ordinance, No. 8*, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the maintenance of Public Tanks, and other means of Irrigation,” † be read a first time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Ordered that it be read.

“Whereas circumstances arising out of the disturbed state of the country have prevented the completion of the arrangements necessary for bringing into operation certain of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 8, of this present year 1848, entitled, ‘To make Provision for the Formation and Improvement of the means of Communication in this Island,’ at the several periods fixed by the said Ordinance, and it is therefore expedient to postpone the operation of such provisions; and whereas it is also expedient to amend the said Ordinance in certain respects, and to extend its provisions to the maintenance of public tanks and other means of irrigation:

“1. It is therefore hereby enacted, by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that the liability imposed by the 1st clause of the said Ordinance, No. 8, of this present year 1848, upon males resident within this colony, to perform labour upon the roads or other means of communication therein, shall commence and take effect upon and from the 1st day of June 1849, and not sooner, everything in the said Ordinance contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

“2. And whereas, for the reasons hereinbefore mentioned, the provincial committees contemplated by the said Ordinance have not been constituted and appointed in the manner therein provided, by reason whereof the numerical abstracts of the males resident within the several provinces, and the estimates of the amount required to be expended during the ensuing year upon the principal roads, rivers, lakes, and canals therein, have not been transmitted to the Governor within the period prescribed by the 32d and 33d clauses thereof; and it is expedient, notwithstanding such omission, to make legal provision for the appropriation of the labour and money which will become due during the said year: it is therefore further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the provincial committees, during the ensuing years only, to apply the labour and money which shall become due during the said year to the execution of any works upon any such principal roads, rivers, lakes, and canals, for which estimates shall have been framed by direction of the Governor, and voted by the Legislative Council. Provided that the application of such labour and money shall in all other respects be made in strict conformity with the provisions of the said Ordinance, except in so far as the same or any of them are hereby altered or amended.

“3. And it is further enacted, that at any time after the election or appointment of a division officer for any division, under the provisions of the said Ordinance, every householder within the division shall once in every year, on being thereunto required by the division officer thereof, furnish him with a list of the males resident in his house, and of their respective ages, so far as the same shall be known to him. And any person neglecting to comply with such requisition, or wilfully omitting from such list the name of any such male, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 5*l*.

“4. And it is further enacted, that it shall at all times be lawful for the division officer to call upon any person within his division liable to labour under the said Ordinance, and who

* Printed at page 120,
of Ceylon Papers of
February 1849.
† The present Ordinance
will be found printed
at page 270 of the
Ceylon Papers of
February 1849.

App. A. No. 1.

may allege that he has performed such labour, or paid the commutation thereof, either in the same or in any other division, to produce to him the receipt or certificate of the proper officer proving such payment or performance; and if such person shall fail to produce such receipt or certificate, the division officer shall insert his name in its proper place in the list of his division, and such person shall thereupon become liable to perform labour in respect of such division. Provided always, that no person shall be liable to such labour, who shall come to reside in any division within three months before the expiration of the current year, unless during any of the preceding months of such year he shall have resided in some other division of the island.

" 5. And it is further enacted, that the provincial committee shall at least one calendar month before the commencement of any work give notice thereof to the respective district committees for each of the districts from which any labour may be due for the execution of the same; and such district committees shall, through the proper division officer, call upon each person liable to perform the said labour to declare to such officer, at least 10 days before the time fixed for the commencement of such work, whether he will perform in person the labour required of him, or whether he will commute the same; and any person electing to commute shall, at the time of making known his decision, pay over the amount due in respect of such commutation to the division officer: Provided always, that no person shall be required, unless with his own consent, to declare whether he will perform in person the labour due, or commute the same, at any time exceeding one month before the time appointed by the provincial committee for the commencement of the work for which the same shall be required.

" 6. And it is further enacted, that if any person who shall elect to commute the performance of labour shall fail to pay such commutation as hereinbefore provided, or if any person who shall elect to perform the labour shall fail or refuse to attend and perform the same at the proper time and place, any such person shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any person who shall have elected to perform the labour in person, or to perform the same when required by substitute.

" 7. And it is further enacted, that the division officer shall furnish lists of the persons in his division who have elected to perform the labour, and of those who have elected to commute the same, and shall pay over all monies received by him in such manner at such times and to such persons as the provincial committee may from time to time direct and appoint.

" 8. And whereas in many parts of this island the public tanks and watercourses, whereon large districts are dependent for the means of irrigation, rice lands have become dilapidated and broken, to the restriction or entire suspension of cultivation, and the consequent impoverishment of the village communities: and whereas by the 33d clause of the said Ordinance, it was provided that the amount of labour to be supplied under the same for the principal roads, rivers, lakes, and canals, shall not exceed two-thirds of the whole amount of the labour due from each district, and by the 36th clause of the said Ordinance it was declared expedient to make provision for the due application of the remainder of such labour as may be most advantageous for the public, and it was therefore thereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the district committee, with the approval of the provincial committee, to apply any such remainder of labour, or any money paid in commutation thereof, for the repair, improvement, maintenance, and formation of any minor road or path, river, lake, or canal within the district; it is therefore further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the district committee, with the approval of the provincial committee, if they shall think fit, to apply any such remainder of labour as in the said 36th clause mentioned, or any money paid in commutation thereof, to the formation, extension, repair, or improvement of such public tanks and watercourses as they may think necessary for supplying the means, or increased means, of irrigation to any tract or tracts of rice land within their district; and all the duties, obligations, and liabilities imposed by the said Ordinance No. 8, of 1848, or by this Ordinance, upon males resident within this colony, in regard to the performance of labour upon the roads, or other means of communication by land or by water therein, shall equally extend and apply to the formation, extension, repair, or improvement of such public tanks, watercourses, and other means of irrigation; and all the powers and authorities conferred by the said Ordinance No. 8, of 1848, or by this Ordinance, upon the several committees and officers appointed or to be appointed under the provisions of the said first-mentioned Ordinance, for the repair, improvement, maintenance, or formation of any road, river, lake, or canal, are hereby confirmed and granted to the said committees and officers respectively, for the formation, extension, repair, or improvement of such public tanks, watercourses, and other means of irrigation as aforesaid: Provided always, that no such labour or money shall be applied as aforesaid for the extension, repair, or improvement of any tank or watercourse except the same shall be the common property of all persons possessed of rice land within the neighbourhood of such tank or watercourse, and to be benefited thereby; and provided also that no person shall be liable to be employed upon, nor shall any money paid by any person in commutation thereof be applied under this clause to, any work for the formation, extension, repair, or improvement of any tank, watercourse, or other means of irrigation, if the place at which such work shall be undertaken shall be at a greater distance than seven miles from the place where such person shall reside.

" 9. And whereas it has been represented that the tenets of Buddhism prohibit the priests of that religion performing labour of the description contemplated by the said Ordinance, and forbid the acquisition by such priests of money or other property; it is therefore enacted,

enacted, that nothing in this Ordinance, or in the said Ordinance No. 8, of this present year 1848, shall apply or extend, or be deemed and taken to apply or extend, to any of the persons commonly known as Buddhist priests, but that all such persons shall be and they are hereby exempted from the performance of labour under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Ordinance, and from the payment of any sum or sums in commutation of such labour, so long as they continue and are known to be Buddhist priests.

" 10. And it is further enacted, that the 27th, 31st, 38th, 39th, 41st, and 42d clauses of the said Ordinance No. 8, of this present year 1848, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

" 11. And it is further enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after the promulgation thereof."

By his Excellency's command,

J. Emerson Tennent,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
10 October 1848.

Colonial Secretary.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Monday next, the 30th instant.

Resolved accordingly.

• * * * * *

AT a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council-room at Colombo, on Monday, the 30th day of October 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major General W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; G. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

READ the proceedings of the last meeting.

• * * * * *

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To alter in certain respects the Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the Maintenance of Public Tanks and other means of Irrigation," be read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do go into committee upon this Bill on Monday next, the 6th proximo.

Resolved accordingly.

The Queen's Advocate moves that the Bill, "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848, entitled 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same;" be read a second time.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st, 2nd, and 3d clauses.

Carried.

Read the 4th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the word "and" between "1st and 2d," in the first line, and the omission of the words, "5 and 6."

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

The clause as amended was carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The committee bring up to the Council their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that this Bill be printed as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown, as provided for in the 27th clause of the rules and orders.

• * * * * *

App. A. No. 1.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council-room at Colombo, on Monday, the 6th day of November 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-General W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; C. R. Buller, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

READ the proceedings of the last meeting.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee on the Bill, "To alter in certain respects the Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the Maintenance of Public Tanks and other Means of Irrigation."

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st clause.

Mr. Fairholme moves the omission of this clause.

Seconded by Mr. Smith.

Carried.

Read the 2d clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves that the consideration of this clause be postponed.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 3d clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the omission of the word "said," in the third line, and the insertion of the words "No. 8, of this present year 1848," after the word "Ordinance," in the same line.

Seconded by the Government Agent for the Western Province.

Carried.

Clause as amended.

Carried.

Read the 4th and 5th clauses.

Carried.

Read the 6th clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the omission of this clause, and the substitution of the following clause in lieu thereof: "And it is further enacted, that at or before the time fixed for the commencement of any work, and at any time during the progress thereof, the division officer shall be and he is authorized to require the persons who have elected to perform labour thereon to attend and perform the same, at such time and place, and in such rotation as may be directed by the district committee; and if any person who shall have elected to commute the performance of labour shall fail to pay such commutation as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the division officer, at any time after the commencement and during the progress of the work in respect of which such payment shall be due, to require such person to perform the labour which he had elected to commute; and if any person who shall under the provisions of this clause have been required by the division officer to perform labour, shall without good and sufficient reason fail or refuse to attend and perform the same at the proper time and place, the division officer shall forthwith report such failure or refusal to the district committee, who shall make such inquiry into the circumstances as they may deem necessary, and take or cause to be taken such proceedings in the matter as shall appear to them advisable; and any such person shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction thereof to any punishment which police courts are by law empowered to award, and as shall be imposed by the court before which such offender shall be tried: provided always, that it shall be lawful for any person to perform labour, when required, by substitute."

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that the proposed new clause be printed and circulated, and that the further consideration of the clause be deferred.

Read the 7th clause.

Carried.

Read the 8th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the omission of the words, "And whereas in many parts of this island the public tanks and watercourses, whereon large districts are dependent for the means of irrigating rice lands, have become dilapidated and broken, to the restriction or entire suspension of cultivation, and the consequent impoverishment of the village communities;" and the insertion of the same words after the word "district," in the 16th line, with the addition of the words, "and it may be expedient in certain cases to apply any such remainder of labour, or money paid in commutation thereof, to the formation, extension, repair, and improvement of such public tanks and watercourses;" and of the words, "anything in the said Ordinance No. 8, of 1848, in anywise to the contrary notwithstanding," after the word "aforesaid," in the 36th line.

Seconded

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

President moves that the clause as amended do stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided :

Ayes.
 Mr. Swan.
 Mr. Armitage.
 The Collector of Customs for the
 Western Province.
 The Government Agent for the
 Central Province.
 The Treasurer.
 The Auditor-general.
 The Queen's Advocate.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Major-general.

Noes.
 Mr. Fairholme.
 Mr. Smith.
 Mr. Dias.
 Mr. Giffening.
 The Surveyor-general.
 The Government Agent for the
 Western Province.

Carried.

Read the 9th clause.

Mr. Swan moves the omission of the words, "Whereas it has been represented," down to money or other property," at line four; the substitution of the word "further" for "therefore," in the same line; the omission of the words, "of the persons commonly known as Buddhist priests," in the seventh line, and the insertion of the words, "minister of religion, or any priest of any persuasion," in lieu thereof; and the substitution of the words, "ministers of religion or priests," for the words, "Buddhist priests," in the 12th line.

Seconded by Mr. Armitage.

The President moves, that the words proposed to be omitted do stand part of the Bill.

Noes.
 Mr. Swan.
 Mr. Fairholme.
 Mr. Armitage.
 Mr. Dias.
 Mr. Giffening.

Ayes.
 Mr. Smith.
 The Collector of Customs for the
 Western Province.
 The Surveyor-general.
 The Government Agent for the
 Western Province.
 The Treasurer.
 The Auditor-general.
 The Queen's Advocate.
 The Colonial Secretary.
 The Major-general.

5

9

5

Negatived by a majority of 4

Read the 10th and 11th clauses.

Carried.

[Committee adjourned.]

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on
 Wednesday, the 8th day of November 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

Read the proceedings at the last meeting.

The President moves to withdraw the Bill, "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848, entitled, 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same.'"

Ordered accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a Committee to resume consideration of the Bill, "To alter in certain respects the Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the maintenance of Public Tanks and other means of Irrigation."

Read the 2d clause.

Mr. Fairholme moves the omission of the first sentence down to the word "year" in the tenth line; of the words "further enacted," and the insertion of the words "hereby enacted

App. A. No. 1. by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof," in the same line.

Seconded by Mr. Smith.

Carried.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the addition of the words "not more than two-thirds of" after the word "apply" in the 12th line; and of the words "and to apply any of the residue of such labour for the repair, improvement, maintenance, and formation of any minor road or path, river, lake, canal, tank, or watercourse," after the word "Council" in the 15th line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

The clause as amended.

Carried.

Read the 6th clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the omission of this clause, and the substitution in lieu thereof of the new clause proposed by him at the last meeting of the Council.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read the preamble.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the insertion of the word "simultaneous" after the word "into," in the third line; the omission, from the word "at" in the sixth, down to the word "provisions" in the seventh line; and the insertion in their room of the following words: "And whereas the Provincial Committees contemplated by the said Ordinance, have not been constituted and appointed in the manner therein provided, by reason whereof the numerical abstracts of the males resident within the several provinces, and the estimates of the amount required to be expended during the ensuing year, upon the principal roads, rivers, lakes, and canals therein, have not been transmitted to the Governor within the period prescribed by the 32d and 33d clauses thereof, and it is expedient, notwithstanding such omission, to make legal provision for the appropriation of the labour and money which will become due during the said year."

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

The preamble as amended.

Carried.

The Committee bring up to the Council their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that this Bill be printed as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

* * * * *

AT a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Monday, the 13th day of November 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

Read the proceedings at the last meeting.

Read letters from the law officers of the Crown, dated the 8th and 10th November 1848, reporting that there is, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the colonial tribunals of laws framed in terms of the following Bills:

* * * * *

"To alter in certain respects the Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the Maintenance of Public Tanks and other means of Irrigation."

* * * * *

The Colonial Secretary moves, that the Bill "To alter in certain respects the Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848, and to extend its operation to the Maintenance of Public Tanks and other means of Irrigation," be recommitted.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

Clause 1. The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words, "appointed under the provisions of the said Ordinance No. 8, of the year 1848," after the word "committees," in the third line; and of the words, "that it shall be lawful for the district committees, with the approval of the provincial committees," after the word "and," in the eighth line;

of

of the word "or," after the word "lake;" of the words, "or of any public," after the word "tank," in the 10th line; and of the word "said," before the word "Ordinance," in the 12th line; and the omission of the words, "No. 8, of this present year 1848," in the 13th line.

Seconded by the Government Agent for the Western Province.

Carried.

Clause as amended.

Carried.

The Committee bring up to the Council the Bill.

The President moves, "That this Bill be read a third time, and do pass."

Resolved accordingly.

* * * * *

AT a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-General W. Smelt, C. B.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. S.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.

READ the proceedings at the last meeting.

The Colonial Secretary, by desire of the Governor, lays on the table a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 303*, of the 24th October 1848, conveying Her Majesty's approbation of the measures taken by the Governor for the suppression of the rebellion in the Kandyan Provinces.

* * * * *

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill† "To regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island" be read a first time.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered, that it be read.

"Whereas, for the preservation of the Crown lands in this island, and the protection of the revenue derived from the timber grown thereon, it is expedient to make further provision relative to the felling and removal of such timber, and also relative to the removal of timber felled on the lands of private parties.

"1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation the Regulation No. 1, of the year 1833, entitled, 'For repealing the Regulation No. 2, of the year 1822, and making other provisions in lieu thereof,' shall be and the same is hereby repealed, except as to the repeal thereby of any former regulation or law, and except as to any offences committed, or any fines, penalties, or forfeitures incurred thereunder.

"2. And it is further enacted, that from and after the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, no person shall fell or remove any timber on or from any land in this island, belonging to Her Majesty, without having previously obtained a licence from the Government agent, or some assistant Government agent of the province in which such land is situated, specifying the name and residence of the holder of such licence, the number and description of the trees to be felled, the place where, and the time when, and the terms and conditions on which the same are to be felled and removed; and such licence shall be directed to such headman of the district or place where such land is situated as to the Government agent or assistant Government agent shall seem fit, and shall be as near as is material in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (A); and there shall be paid to such Government agent or assistant Government agent, for the said licence, by the party to whom the same is granted, at and after such general rate, according to the description of timber, as shall be determined by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, for and within each province of the island: provided always, that it shall be lawful for such Government agent or assistant Government agent to grant any such licence to any officer of Government who may require timber for public purposes, free of any expense whatever: and provided also, that it shall be lawful for such Government agent or assistant Government agent to refuse a licence to any person whomsoever, if he shall deem it advisable so to do.

"3. And it is further enacted, that any such licensed person shall, by himself or by his servant or agent, before felling any of the timber mentioned in such licence, produce the same to the headman to whom it is addressed, and furnish him with a list of the names of every individual whom he intends employing to fell and remove the timber specified in such licence. And it shall be the duty of such headman to write upon such licence the date of its production to him, and to sign his name thereto, and thereafter to return the same to the person from whom he received it.

"4. And it is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any such licensed person to remove, or cause to be removed, any timber felled in virtue of such licence, unless notice of his intention to remove the same shall have been given to the said headman. And it shall

* Page 339 of Paper relative to Ceylon, presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command, February 1849.

† The Ordinance itself, No. 24 of 1848, will be found printed at page 444 of 2d Report, Ceylon, 1850.

App. A. No. 1. shall be the duty of such headman to inspect such timber previously to its removal, and if he finds that it has been felled conformably with the licence, to grant a permit to the holder of such licence for its removal, which shall be as near as is material in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed marked (B). And the said headman shall forthwith deliver or transmit a duplicate of such permit to the Government agent or assistant Government agent by whom such licence was granted.

"5. And it is further enacted, that if any person shall fell or remove any timber on or from any Crown land in this island, without having obtained such licence, or contrary to the conditions on which a licence has been granted to him, or if any licensed person shall fell any timber on such land, before producing his licence to the proper headman, and furnishing him with a list of the names of every individual whom he intends employing to fell or remove the same, or shall employ any person for any such purpose whose name is not mentioned in such list, or shall fell any timber on land belonging to the Crown, at any place other than that specified in his licence, or any description or larger number of trees than such as shall be therein specified, or shall fell or remove the timber mentioned in such licence after the time specified therein shall have expired, or before it shall have commenced, or shall remove any such timber without giving to the said headman the notice of his intention to remove the same hereinbefore required to be given, or without having obtained a permit for its removal from the said headman, or shall, when engaged in the removal of any such timber, refuse or neglect to produce such permit when thereunto required by such headman, or by any justice of the peace, constable, or police officer of the district or place where such removal is being effected, every such person shall, in any of such cases, be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, and any such timber shall be confiscated. And the court before which such offence is tried shall, if the timber has been seized, determine and adjudge whether the said timber has been legally seized; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to apply to any person acting *bonâ fide* as the servant or agent of any person to whom a licence has been duly granted.

"6. Provided always, and it is further enacted, that in the event of any licensed person being unable, from unforeseen accident or misfortune, to remove any timber lawfully felled by him within the time mentioned in his licence, it shall be lawful for him to leave the same in the forest or other place where it was felled, for removal at or within such time as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Government agent or assistant Government agent who granted the said licence, who shall, on the application of such person to that effect, note on the said licence the time so appointed by him; and if such timber shall be removed in conformity with such appointment, the person removing the same shall not incur the fine or forfeiture in the preceding section mentioned for having removed the same after the expiration of the time specified in his licence; provided always, that it shall be lawful for such Government agent or assistant Government agent to refuse any such application if he shall deem it advisable so to do.

"7. And whereas the provision contained in the 3d section of this Ordinance, requiring the holder of any such licence to furnish the headman, to whom it is addressed, with a list of the names of every individual whom he intends employing to fell and remove the timber specified therein, and the provisions contained in the 4th section of this Ordinance, cannot be enforced in some of the remote districts of this island without great and serious inconvenience; it is therefore hereby further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Government agent, or assistant Government agent, granting any licence under the provisions of this Ordinance, in any case in which he shall deem it advisable so to do, to state in writing in or upon the licence that the holder thereof shall not be required to furnish the headman to whom the same is addressed, with a list of the names of every individual whom he intends employing to fell and remove the timber specified therein, nor to give notice to such headman of his intention to remove any such timber, nor to obtain a permit from such headman for the removal thereof, as directed by the 3d and 4th sections of this Ordinance. And in any such case, the holder of such licence shall not incur the fine or forfeiture in the 5th section of this Ordinance mentioned, for not having furnished any such list, or for not having given such notice, or for not having obtained such permit, as the case may be, any thing in 3d, 4th, and 5th sections of this Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

"8. And whereas much valuable timber is felled on the Crown lands in this island, and removed therefrom without any authority, under pretext that the same has been felled on the lands of private parties, and it is expedient to prevent as far as practicable the continuance of these frauds; it is therefore further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person to remove from his own land, or from the land of any other private party, any timber which may have been felled thereon, without having obtained a permit authorizing such removal, and which shall accompany the timber so removed, and shall be as near as is material in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (C.); and such permits shall be granted by some headman of the district or place where such land is situated, on the joint application of the owner of the timber and the owner or occupier of the land from which the same is to be removed; or in case such timber belongs to the owner or occupier of such land, then on the application of such owner or occupier; and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this clause, remove from his own land or from the land of any other private party any timber felled thereon without having obtained a permit for such removal, or after the time therein specified shall have expired, or shall when engaged in the removal of any such timber, refuse or neglect to produce such permit when thereunto required by any justice of the peace, headman, constable, or police officer of the district or place where such removal is being effected, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable

liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and any such timber shall be confiscated; and the court before which such offence is tried shall, if the timber so illegally removed has been seized, determine and adjudge whether the said timber has been legally seized.

“ 9. But inasmuch as the restrictions on the removal of timber, the property of private individuals, may not be found necessary for the protection of Crown property in all parts of this island; it is therefore further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by any proclamation to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued and published in the Government Gazette of this island, to exempt any particular district or place to be mentioned in such proclamation from the operation of the preceding section; and any such proclamation with the like advice, from time to time to alter, amend, or revoke, as occasion may require; and no person removing from his own land, or from the land of any other private party, any timber which may have been felled thereon, shall incur the fine or forfeiture in the preceding section mentioned for any breach of the provisions thereof, if such land shall be situated, and such removal shall be effected and completed, within the district or place specified in any such proclamation; anything in the preceding section to the contrary notwithstanding.

“ 10. And it is further enacted, that it shall be lawful for all headmen and police officers, within their respective jurisdictions, and they are hereby required to arrest and take before the police court having jurisdiction any person, not being the servant or agent of some person licensed to fell or remove timber, whom they shall find felling or removing timber on or from any Crown land without a licence, or contrary to the tenor and effect thereof, or removing timber without having a permit to remove the same as aforesaid in those cases in which a permit is required; and it shall also be the duty of any such headman or police officer to seize any timber hereby declared to be confiscated, and also any timber felled on Crown land which shall not have been removed by the party felling the same within the time specified in his licence, or appointed by such Government agent or assistant Government agent as aforesaid for the removal thereof. And all timber seized as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be sold under the orders of the Government agent or any assistant Government agent of the province in which the same was seized, for account of Government; unless the person from whom the same was seized shall, within 14 days from the day of seizing the same, give notice in writing to such Government agent or assistant Government agent that he disputes the legality of such seizure, in which case such sale shall be stayed until the legality of such seizure shall have been determined by the court before which any such person may be tried for any offence against the provisions of the 5th section of this Ordinance. And any headman or police officer who shall, without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to do and perform any of the duties, matters, and things imposed on him by this Ordinance, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine, not exceeding five pounds.

“ 11. And it is further enacted, that if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or shall cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any licence, or part of any licence, issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, or any writing or signature which any Government agent, or assistant Government agent, is by this Ordinance authorized or required to make or put on any such licence; or if any person shall knowingly, and without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall lie on the party accused), have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit licence, or any genuine licence containing any such forged or counterfeit writing or signature resembling, or intended to resemble, either wholly or in part any licence which at any time whatever hath been, or shall or may be issued or used under the provisions of this Ordinance; or any writing or signature of any Government agent, or assistant Government agent, which shall or may be made or put on any licence issued under the provisions of this Ordinance, then, and in every such case, the person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding five years.

“ 12. And it is further enacted, that if in any prosecution or proceeding under this Ordinance, any question shall arise as to whether a licence has been obtained within the meaning thereof, the proof that such licence has been obtained shall lie on the party against whom such prosecution or proceeding shall be had. And if in any such prosecution or proceeding any question shall arise as to whether the timber felled or removed was felled or removed on or from land belonging to Her Majesty, the proof that the same was not felled or removed on or from land belonging to Her Majesty, shall lie on the party against whom such prosecution or proceeding shall be had. And if any question shall arise in any such prosecution or proceeding as to the title to the land on or from which any timber has been felled or removed, the court which has jurisdiction to impose the fine that may have been incurred by the party prosecuted shall, for the purposes of the said prosecution, have jurisdiction to try and determine any such question of title. Provided always, that the judgment or decision of such court on any such question, shall not be received as evidence of title or pleaded in bar in any civil suit or proceeding in which the title to the said land may be put in issue. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for the court to award a reasonable sum in lieu of costs to the accused against any person who may have made a vexatious complaint, and such sum shall be recovered in like manner as any fine imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

“ 13. And it is further enacted, that one half of all fines actually recovered and realized under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall go to our Lady the Queen, and the other half to the informer.

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“14. And it is further enacted, that no prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence committed against any of the provisions of this Ordinance, cognizable by the police court, unless the same shall be commenced within three calendar months from the time of the commission of such offence.

“15. And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall extend or apply, or be deemed or taken to extend or apply to cocoa-nut trees, nor to brushwood, or wood commonly used for and cut for the purpose of being used in this island as firewood, nor to stakes cut for the purpose of being used in this island for fencing land, nor to wood cut for the purpose of making ploughs, or other agricultural implements in common use in this island; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to allow of any satinwood, ironwood, ebony, jackwood, or other valuable description of timber-tree, being cut or removed contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, on the plea that such timber-tree has been cut or removed for firewood, or for fencing land, or for making ploughs, or other agricultural implements, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

“16. And it is further enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after the day of 1849.”

SCHEDULE (A.)

Licence to fell Timber.

To A. B., residing at , Korale of , in the district of
[or as the case may be],

No.

Take notice that licence is hereby granted to C. D., of , in the district of , to fell and remove from the Government forest land, at , in your district, between the day of and the day of the following timber [here insert the number and description of trees in words at length], under and subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth, that is to say:

1st, [here insert the conditions agreed upon].

Government Agent's Office, (signed) Government Agent.
this day of

Produced to me by the said C. D., this day of
(signed) A. B.,
Korale of

On the application of the said C. D., permission is hereby given to him to remove the above timber on or before the day of next.

(signed) Government Agent.

(B.)

Permit to remove Timber grown on Crown Land.

(No. of Licence.)

C. D., of , in the district of , has permission to remove from the Government forest land, at , in the district of , the following timber, felled by him under the above licence, [here insert a description of the timber proposed to be removed] to , in the district of .

Dated at , this day of , 18 .
(signed) A. B.,
Korale of

(C.)

Permit to remove Timber from Private Lands.

E. F., of , in the district of , has permission to remove from the garden, called , in , [or as the case may be,] the following timber, [here insert the number and description of trees in words at length,] to , in the district of , within days from the date hereof.

Dated at , this day of
(signed) A. B.,
Korale of

By His Excellency's command,
(signed) J. Emerson Tennent,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
11 November 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

* * * * *

The Colonial Secretary lays on the table an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the government of Ceylon for the year 1849.

App. A. No. 1.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill* "To repeal the Regulations No. 11, of 1806, and No. 2, of 1807," be read a first time.

* This will be found printed in the shape of an Ordinance at page 387, Second Report, Ceylon, 1850.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas the provisions contained in the Regulation No. 11, of the year 1806, and in the Regulation No. 2, of the year 1807, relating to the sale of bread at Colombo and Trincomalie, are not adapted to the present circumstances of this island, and many of them have become obsolete. And whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the same,

"1. It is therefore enacted, by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the promulgation of this Ordinance the Regulation No. 11, of the year 1806, and the Regulation No. 2, of the year 1807, entitled, 'Regulation respecting Bakers at Trincomalie,' shall be and the same are hereby repealed."

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent,*
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
4 November 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 5, of 1848," be read a first time.

Ordinance No. 5, of 1848, is printed at page 108 of the Ceylon Papers of February 1849.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas the revenue derived from licences on shops has been found to be inconsiderable, and it is therefore expedient to continue in force the provisions contained in the Ordinance No. 5 of this present year,

"It is therefore hereby enacted, by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the 1st day of January next ensuing, the Ordinance No. 5, of the year 1848, entitled, 'To make provision for the registration and licensing of certain Traders,' shall be and the same is hereby repealed, save and except as to any offences committed, or any fines or penalties incurred thereunder."

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent,*
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
16 November 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848," be read a first time.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas the Ordinance No. 9, of the present year 1848, requiring the owners of dogs to take out licences for the same annually, has been found in a great degree ineffectual for the purpose for which the same was enacted, and it is expedient to repeal the said Ordinance,

"It is therefore hereby enacted, by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the 1st day of January next ensuing, the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848, entitled, 'To require the Owners of Dogs to take out Licences for the same,' shall be and the same is hereby repealed, save and except as to any offences committed, or any fines or penalties incurred thereunder."

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent,*
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
16 November 1848.

The President moves that the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To amend the Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, entitled, 'For the Registration of Carriages and boats used for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers for hire; and for declaring the Rights and Liabilities of the Owners thereof,'" be read a first time.

Printed at page 95 of Ceylon Papers, Feb. 1849.

App. A. No. 1.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered that it be read.

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, entitled, 'For the Registration of Carriages and Boats used for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers for hire, and for declaring the rights and liabilities of the owners thereof;' and to declare in certain respects the rights and liabilities of the owners of carriages and boats used for the conveyance of goods and passengers for hire,

"1. It is therefore hereby enacted, by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the commencement of this Ordinance the said Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, except as to the repeal thereby of any former law, regulation, or ordinance, and except as to any fines or penalties thereby imposed, or as to any offences which may have been committed against the same.

"2. And it is further enacted, that no cart or other carriage shall be used on land at any place within this island, and that no boat shall be used on any river, lake, or canal within the same, for the conveyance of goods for hire: and that no mail coach, or other public conveyance by land, shall be used within this island for the conveyance for hire of any passengers or goods, unless the owner thereof shall have had the same registered in manner hereinafter mentioned, and shall have obtained a licence for the same from the Government agent of the province in which such owner resides, or exercises his calling, or from some assistant Government agent thereof. And every such licence shall be on a stamp of 6 s.; and shall be in force until the 31st day of December of the year in or for which the same shall be granted, and no longer; and shall be as near as is material in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (A). And the said licences shall be numbered consecutively, commencing at the beginning of every year with the number one.

"3. And it is further enacted, that no licence shall be granted as aforesaid until a declaration of ownership shall have been made and subscribed before the said Government agent or assistant Government agent by the owner of the cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat to be registered; which declaration shall be as near as is material in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (B). Provided always, that if it shall become necessary to license any cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, belonging to any corporate body, or company, consisting of more than five copartners, and trading under a deed of settlement or partnership, such declaration shall be made and subscribed by the secretary of such corporate body, or company, or other person acting in such capacity. And provided also, that if by reason of sickness, or absence from the island, or other cause, any such owner shall be unable to attend before such Government agent or assistant Government agent, such declaration may be made and subscribed by the agent of such owner, duly authorized in writing to make and subscribe the same.

"4. And it is further enacted, that at the time when any such cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, shall be licensed, the Government agent, or assistant Government agent, granting such licence shall issue to the owner thereof a plate on which shall be legibly painted or marked a number corresponding with the number of such carriage or boat mentioned in the licence for the same, together with figures or letters denoting the year in which such licence has been granted, and the name of the place where such licence was obtained. And the said plate shall then be affixed in some conspicuous part of the said carriage or boat, in such manner that the number thereon shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible and legible, and shall be kept and continued so affixed during the continuance of such licence; and the owner of such carriage or boat shall, at the expiration of the period for which the said licence shall have been granted, or on his ceasing to be the owner thereof, return the said plate to the Government agent, or assistant Government agent from whom it was received.

"5. And it is further enacted, that the said several Government agents, and assistant Government agents, shall and they are hereby required to keep a book in which shall be registered all the particulars stated in the licences granted by them; and the said register shall be kept as near as is material according to the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (C.) and every entry in such register shall be numbered in accordance with the number of the licence to which it has reference. And it shall be lawful for any person, at any time during office hours, to demand inspection of the said register, and also to take any copy or extract therefrom.

"6. And it is further enacted, that if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance, use, or permit or suffer to be used, any cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat belonging to him, for the conveyance for hire of goods or of passengers for which a licence has not been obtained as aforesaid, or after the expiration of the period mentioned in such licence, or without having the said plate affixed as aforesaid; or if he shall use the said plate, or suffer it to remain affixed as aforesaid, after the period for which it was given shall have expired; or shall neglect or refuse to deliver up such plate within one month after the expiration of such licence, or after he has ceased to be the owner of such carriage or boat; or if, upon being thereunto required by any justice of the peace, superintendent of police, or police officer, of the place where such person shall reside, any such person shall
refuse

refuse or neglect within a reasonable time to produce the licence for the same to such justice of the peace, superintendent of police, or police officer; then in every such case the owner of such carriage or boat shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for the first offence, and for the second and every other offence, to a fine not exceeding 10*l.*; and the said carriage or boat, and every ox, horse, or other animal used for drawing the same, shall, in every such case of a second or subsequent offence, be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, if the court before which such conviction shall take place shall so adjudge.

7. Provided always, and it is further enacted, that if any person shall wilfully make any false declaration to any of the matters hereinbefore required to be verified by declaration; or if any person shall counterfeit, alter, falsify, or forge any licence, or plate, or part of any licence or plate, issued under the provisions of this Ordinance; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof of which excuse shall be on the person accused) have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit licence or plate resembling, or intended to resemble, either wholly or in part, any licence or plate which at any time whatever hath been, or shall or may be issued or used under the provisions of this Ordinance; then and in every such case every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting any person in committing any such offence, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding five years.

8. And it is further enacted, that the owner of every such licensed cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, used for the conveyance of goods for hire, shall, in the absence of any special contract between him, or the person in charge of such cart, coach, or other carriage or boat, and any other party for the conveyance of such goods, be liable for any loss of, or injury to any goods, articles, or property whatsoever, delivered to be carried therein for hire, which shall be occasioned by the neglect or misconduct of such owner, or of any driver, coachman, boatman, book-keeper, or other person or servant in his employ, or in charge of any such cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat: provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit, or in anywise affect, the liability of any such owner as a common carrier, if he shall be such.

9. Provided always, and it is further enacted, that no such owner shall be liable for the loss of, or injury to, any article or articles, or property of the descriptions following; (that is to say,) gold or silver coin of this or any other country, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks, or time-pieces of any description, trinkets, bills of exchange, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money, stamps, maps, writings, title deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate, or plated article, glass, china, opium, silks in a manufactured or an unmanufactured state, and whether or not wrought up into other materials, or lace, or any of them, contained in any parcel or package which shall have been delivered to be carried for hire, or to accompany the person of any passenger, when the value of such article or articles or property aforesaid contained in such parcel or package shall exceed the sum of 5*l.*, unless at the time of delivery thereof at the office, warehouse, or receiving-house of such owner, or to such owner, or to his driver, coachman, boatman, book-keeper, or other servant, for the purpose of being carried or of accompanying the person of any passenger as aforesaid, the value and nature of such article or articles or property shall have been declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and such increased charge as hereinafter mentioned, or an engagement to pay the same, be accepted by the person receiving such parcel or package.

10. And it is further enacted, that when any parcel or package containing any of the articles above specified shall be so delivered, and its value and contents declared as aforesaid, and such value shall exceed the sum of 5*l.*, it shall be lawful for the person receiving the same for carriage on hire to demand and receive an increased rate of charge, to be notified by some notice affixed in legible characters in some public and conspicuous part of the office, warehouse, or other receiving-house where such parcels or packages are received by them for the purpose of conveyance, stating the increased rates of charge required to be paid over and above the ordinary rate of carriage as a compensation for the greater risk and care to be taken for the safe conveyance of such valuable articles; and all persons sending or delivering any such parcels or packages at any such office shall be bound by such notice without further proof of the same having come to their knowledge.

11. And it is further enacted, that whenever any goods shall have been received for conveyance for hire by any such licensed cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, whether the same be such goods as are mentioned in the ninth clause of this Ordinance, or other goods, the person receiving the same for carriage on hire, shall, if thereto required, when the rate of charge shall have been paid, or an engagement to pay the same shall have been accepted, sign a receipt for the said goods; and if such receipt shall not be given when required, the person so receiving the same for carriage, in addition to any other penalty or liability which he may incur by such refusal, shall not have or be entitled to any benefit or advantage under the ninth clause of this Ordinance, and shall also be liable to refund any increased rate of charge he may have received in respect of the goods specified therein.

12. Provided always, that no public notice or declaration by the owner of any such licensed cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, shall be deemed or construed to limit or

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in anywise affect his liability as aforesaid, for or in respect of any articles or goods to be carried and conveyed by him; but that all and every such owners shall be liable to answer for the loss of or any injury to any articles and goods in respect whereof they may not be entitled to the benefits of the ninth clause of this Ordinance, any public notice or declaration by them made and given in anywise limiting such liability to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. And it is further enacted, that any one or more of the owners of any such licensed cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, shall be liable to be sued by his or their name or names only; and that no action or suit commenced to recover damages for loss or injury to any parcel, package, or person, shall abate for the want of joining any co-proprietor or co-partner in such carriage or boat.

14. And it is further enacted, that where any such goods as are mentioned in the 9th clause of this Ordinance, shall have been delivered as aforesaid, and the value and contents declared as aforesaid, and the increased rate of charge, if any, paid, and such goods shall have been lost or damaged, the party entitled to recover damages in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover back such increased charge so paid as aforesaid in addition to the value of such goods.

15. Provided also, and it is further enacted, that nothing in the 9th section of this Ordinance contained shall be deemed to protect the owner of any such licensed cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods or articles whatsoever arising from theft or fraudulent conduct of any coachman, driver, book-keeper, boatman, or other person or servant in his employ, or in charge of any such carriage or boat; nor to protect any such coachman, driver, book-keeper, boatman, or other person, or servant, from liability for any loss or injury occasioned by his or their own personal neglect or misconduct.

16. Provided also, and it is further enacted, that no owner of any such licensed carriage or boat shall be concluded as to the value of any goods, whereof the value shall be declared, in pursuance of the 9th clause of this Ordinance, but he shall in all cases be entitled to require from the party suing, in respect of any loss or injury, proof of the actual value of the said goods by the ordinary legal evidence; and such owner shall be liable to such damages only as shall be proved as aforesaid, not exceeding the declared value, together with the increased charges as aforesaid.

17. And it is further enacted, that every box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing whatsoever, not exceeding fifty pounds weight, brought to any coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, by any licensed mail coach, or other public conveyance by land, for the purpose of delivery at any place within the gravets of Colombo, Kandy, Galle, or Matura (except where the same shall be directed to be left till called for), shall be delivered according to the direction thereof within six hours after the arrival of any such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing, at such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, unless such arrival shall be between the hours of five in the evening and seven in the morning, and in that case every such delivery shall be made within six hours after such hour in the morning, and in default thereof the keeper of such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

18. And it is further enacted, that every such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing, brought to such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place as aforesaid, which shall be directed to be left till called for, shall upon the demand of the person properly authorized to receive the same, be delivered to such person without any charge or demand whatsoever, other than what is justly due for the carriage thereof, and the additional sum of two pence for the warehouse-room thereof; and if the same be not delivered to such person on such demand, or any charge other than as aforesaid be made or received in respect thereof, every keeper of such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding twenty shillings: provided, nevertheless, that if such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing so directed to be left till called for, be not sent for from such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, before the end of one week after the same is brought to such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, it shall be lawful to and for the keeper of such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, to charge and receive the further sum of one penny for the warehouse-room thereof, and so in like manner if the same be not sent for before the end of the second or any subsequent week, to charge the further sum of one penny weekly.

19. And it is further enacted, that if any such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing brought to such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place as aforesaid, which is not directed to be left till called for, shall before the same is sent for delivery from such coach-office, hotel, warehouse or other place, be demanded by any person properly authorized to receive the same, such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing shall be thereupon delivered to such person demanding the same; and it shall in such case be lawful to and for the keeper of such coach-office, hotel, warehouse or other place, to charge and take the sum justly due for the carriage thereof, and also the sum of 2 *d.* for the warehouse-room thereof; but if the same be not delivered to such person on such demand, or any charge other than as aforesaid be made or received in respect thereof, the keeper of such coach-office, hotel, warehouse or other place shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding 20 *s.*

20. And

20. And it is further enacted, that the keeper of any coach-office, hotel, warehouse, and other place within the gravets of Colombo, Kandy, Galle, or Matura, to whom any box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing whatsoever, not exceeding 50 pounds weight, is brought by any licensed mail-coach or other public conveyance by land; or any Coolie or other person employed by the keeper of any such coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place as aforesaid, in the delivery of any such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing as aforesaid, within the gravets of any of the said towns, shall be entitled to ask, demand, receive, and take in respect of such delivery, the sums hereinafter mentioned; that is to say,

For any distance not exceeding one mile, the sum of 2 *d.*

For any distance exceeding one mile, but not exceeding two miles, the sum of 4 *d.*

For any distance exceeding two miles, but not exceeding three miles, the sum of 6 *d.*, and so in like manner the additional sum of 2 *d.* for every further distance not exceeding a mile.

21. And it is further enacted, that if any Coolie or other person employed in the delivery of such boxes, baskets, packages, parcels, or other things as aforesaid, shall ask, or demand, or receive, or take, of or from any person or persons, in respect of such delivery, any greater sum or sums than the rates or prices hereinbefore fixed in that behalf, such Coolie or other person shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding 10s.

22. And it is further enacted, that all goods and merchandize sent by any licensed cart, or boat, for the purpose of delivery at any place within this island, shall, in the absence of any special contract to the contrary, be delivered according to the direction thereof, within 24 hours after the arrival of any such cart or boat at the place of delivery; and in default thereof the owner of such cart or boat shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding 20s.

23. And it is further enacted, that if in any prosecution or proceeding under this Ordinance any question shall arise as to whether any cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, has been used for the conveyance of any goods for hire without a licence, or as to whether a licence has been obtained for any cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, within the meaning thereof, or as to whether any person has made the declaration required thereby, the proof that such goods were not conveyed for hire shall lie upon the accused, and it shall only be necessary for the complainant to prove that goods belonging to any person other than the owner of such cart, coach, or other carriage, or boat, have been conveyed therein; and the proof that such licence has been obtained, or that such person has made such declaration, shall lie on the party against whom such prosecution or proceeding shall be had: provided that it shall be lawful for the court to award a reasonable sum, in lieu of costs, to the accused, against any person who may have made a vexatious complaint, and such sum shall be recovered in like manner as any fine imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

24. And it is further enacted, that one-half of all the fines actually recovered and realized under the provisions of this Ordinance shall go to our Lady the Queen, and the other half to the informer.

25. And it is further enacted, that no prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence committed against any of the provisions of this Ordinance cognizable by the police court, unless the same shall be commenced within one calendar month from the time of the commission of such offence.

26. And it is further enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st day of January 1849.

Schedule (A.)

Number 149.

Colombo, the day of 184 .

Whereas *A. B.*, of Galkisse, in the district of Colombo, (*C. D.* of in the district of &c. &c.) in pursuance of the Ordinance No. of the year 1848, has (or have) made and subscribed the declaration thereby required, and has (or have) declared that he is the sole owner (or that they are the joint owners) of the bandy (or other description of carriage or boat, as the case may be), marked and registered, number 149; license is hereby granted unto the said *A. B.* (or *A. B. C. D.* &c.) to convey goods (or passengers, or goods and passengers) therein for hire from the date hereof until the 31st day of December 18 .

Given under my hand the day and year above written.

(signed)
Government Agent.

App. A. No. 1.

Schedule (B.)

Number 149.

I, *A. B.*, do truly declare that I reside at Galkisse in the district of Colombo, and that I am the sole owner of the bandy (or other carriage or boat) which I have applied to be registered at the Colombo catcherry, and which has been registered, number 149.

Declared at Colombo the _____ day of _____ 184 .

(signed) *A. B.*

Before me,

(signed)
Government Agent.

Schedule (C.)

REGISTER of LICENCES for the Western Province, under the Ordinance No. of 1848.

Number of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Name and Residence of Owner.	Description of Carriage or Boat.	Whether for Goods or Passengers, or both.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed)

J. Emerson Tennent,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 16 November 1848.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

Printed at page 41
of the Ceylon Papers,
February 1849.

THE Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance, No. 13, of 1847, entitled 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms,'" be read a first time.

Seconded by the Auditor-general.

Ordered, that it be read.

"Whereas the establishment of one general and uniform provision respecting the possession and use of fire arms in this island is of the utmost importance; but it is expedient, nevertheless, that certain alterations should be made in the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, in that behalf enacted, and that the owners of such arms should not henceforth be required to take out annual licences for the same.

"1. It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that the Ordinance, No. 13 of the year 1847, entitled, 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms,' shall be and the same is hereby repealed, save and except as to the repeal thereby of any former regulation, proclamation, or law, and except as to any offences already committed, or liabilities incurred thereunder.

"2. And it is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any person to have in his custody or possession any arms, without having obtained a licence for such arms; and any party who shall have in his custody or possession any arms, without having obtained such licence, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding two pounds, and all such arms shall be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, if the court before which such conviction shall take place shall so adjudge; provided however that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply or extend to any licensed manufacturer of or dealer in arms, nor to any person while actually employed by any such manufacturer of or dealer in arms to carry or convey arms for the purposes of his trade: and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall apply or extend:

extend to any person while entrusted by a person having any such licence with the temporary use or custody of any arms for which a licence has been obtained: and provided also, that no member of the family of a deceased person who had at the time of his decease a licence to keep arms shall be liable to any fine for having such arms, until after the expiration of one calendar month from the death of such licensed person.

“3. Provided always, and it is further enacted, that every licence duly obtained under and in virtue of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, shall be and continue in full force and effect so long as the arms for which the same was granted shall remain in the custody and possession of the person to whom such licence was issued, anything in the said Ordinance, or in any such licence, contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and that no person having obtained such licence shall incur the fine or forfeiture hereinbefore mentioned in respect of any arms in his custody or possession, and therein described.

“4. And it is further enacted, that any person who may be desirous to obtain any licence under the provisions of this Ordinance shall make an application verbally or in writing to that effect to the government agent, or some assistant government agent, of the province within which such person resides, specifying the name and residence of such person, and the number and description of arms for which licences are required; and such government agent or assistant government agent shall issue to the person making the same a licence for each gun or pistol, or other description of arms specified, as near as is material, according to the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (A.), which licence shall be on a stamp of 2 s. 6 d.; provided always, however, that when any person shall apply for a licence for any arms for which a licence has been previously obtained by the former owner thereof, it shall be lawful for the government agent or assistant government agent, and he is hereby required, to issue such licence on a stamp of 1 s. only.

“5. And it is further enacted, that whenever any such arms are not marked with such names or figures, or in such other manner as that the same may be readily identified, it shall be lawful for the government agent or assistant government agent to whom the application is made, before granting the licence applied for, to require the applicant to produce to him any such arms, and thereupon to cause the same to be marked, either on the stock or barrel, with some permanent mark, whereby the same may afterwards be known and identified, but in such manner as not to injure or disfigure the same; and such arms, when duly marked, shall, with the licence relating thereto, be delivered to the said applicant, and the expenses attendant on such marking shall be defrayed by the government agent or assistant government agent out of the public funds; and if any person shall wilfully obliterate or deface, or shall alter, counterfeit, or forge any such mark, or any mark put on any arms under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, or shall mark any arms with any mark resembling or intended to resemble any mark used by such government agent or assistant government agent, under the provisions of this Ordinance, or of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, with intent thereby to expose any person to any fine, or to defraud Her Majesty of any stamp duty, or to commit any other fraud, every such offender shall forfeit for each offence a sum not exceeding 20 l.

“6. And it is further enacted, that every government agent and assistant government agent shall register all such licences so granted in a book, to be kept for that purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person at any time, during office hours, to demand inspection of the said book, and also to take any copy or extract therefrom.

“7. And it is further enacted, that if any such licence granted under the provisions of this Ordinance, or of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, shall be by any casualty destroyed, defaced, or lost, it shall be lawful for the person to whom the same shall have been granted to report the same to the government agent or any assistant government agent for the province wherein such person resides; and if such government agent or assistant government agent shall be satisfied of the fact of such casualty or loss, he shall grant to such person a certificate in the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (B.), reciting such loss, and setting out the purport and effect of the licence so lost, defaced, or destroyed, and such certificate shall be in lieu thereof, and of like force and effect.

“8. And it is further enacted, that the occupier of any house or premises in which any arms shall be found shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed and taken to be the possessor of such arms.

“9. And it is further enacted, that no person shall make, or keep for or exposed to sale in this island, by way of auction or otherwise, any arms, or any part of any arms without a licence from the government agent or some assistant government agent of the province within which such person resides, which licence shall be, as near as is material, according to the form in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked (C.), and shall be on a stamp of 1 l.; and if any person shall have in his custody or possession, for the purpose of his trade as a manufacturer of or dealer in arms, any arms, or part thereof, without being so licensed, every such offender shall be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding 5 l.: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person licensed to possess arms under the 3d section of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, or under the 4th section of this Ordinance, from selling any arms, for which he has obtained a licence: provided also, that every licence to manufacture or sell arms, duly obtained under and in virtue of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, shall be and

App. A. No. 1,

continue in full force and effect so long as the person to whom the same was granted shall continue to exercise his trade as a manufacturer of or dealer in arms, anything in the said Ordinance or in any such licence contained to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no person having obtained such licence shall incur the fine hereinbefore mentioned for having any arms, or part thereof, in his custody or possession for the purposes of his said trade.

" 10. And it is further enacted, that if any headman, or officer of police, or any peace officer whomsoever, shall fail to inform against any person guilty of possessing or using arms without a licence, and whom he shall have good reason to know or to believe to be guilty thereof, such headman, officer of police, or peace officer, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding 5*l.* in respect of every failure to inform against any such person as aforesaid.

" 11. And it is further enacted, that one half of all the fines actually recovered and realized under the provisions of this Ordinance shall go to our Lady the Queen, and the other half to the informer.

" 12. And it is further enacted, that whenever any person shall be charged before a competent court with possessing or using arms without a licence, the party complaining shall not be required to prove the want of licence, but the proof that such person is licensed shall be upon the accused: provided that it shall be lawful for the court to award a reasonable sum in lieu of costs to the accused against any person who may have made a vexatious complaint, and such sum shall be recovered in like manner as any fine imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance.

" 13. And it is further enacted, that no prosecution shall be instituted against any person for any offence committed against any of the provisions of this Ordinance cognizable by a police court, unless the same shall be commenced within one calendar month from the time of the commission of such offence.

" 14. And it is further enacted, that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to or affect any person serving in Her Majesty's forces in respect of any arms entrusted to or used by any such person in such capacity.

" 15. And it is further enacted, that in the construction of this Ordinance, the word 'arms' shall be deemed and construed to include every description of fire-arms and air-guns, and every separate gun or pistol barrel or stock, and no other weapon whatever.

" 16. And it is further enacted, that this Ordinance shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st day of January One thousand Eight hundred and Forty-nine."

(A.)

Form of Licence to possess and use Arms.

No. *A. B.*, of , was this day licensed to possess and use
(a double barrell'd fowling-piece, by Manton, No. 6,749, or a single barrell'd pistol, marked
on the barrel *M*, or as the case may be). Issued the day of

(signed)

Government Agent.

(B.)

Whereas on the day of last, a licence to keep the arms herein mentioned was granted by to *A. B.*, of : And whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that the said licence has been (destroyed, defaced, or lost, as the case may be): Now I do hereby grant the said *A. B.* this certificate, to be in lieu of the said licence, and of the like force and effect.

Given under my hand at , this day of

(signed)

Government Agent.

(Here insert the description of the arms licensed.)

(C.)

Licence to make and sell Arms.

No. . Licence is hereby granted to *A. B.*, of , to use and exercise
the trade or calling of a manufacturer of, or dealer in arms, at in the
district of

Given at , the day of

(signed)

Government Agent.

The President moves that this Bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

The President moves that the Council do adjourn to Tuesday next, the 12th instant.

Postponed to the 13th instant.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on
Wednesday, the 13th day of December 1848.

Present:—The Right Hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

Read the proceedings at the last meeting.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To repeal the Regulations No. 11, of 1806, and No. 2 of 1807," be read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st clause.

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

The Council having resumed, it was resolved that this Bill be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 5, of 1848," be read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the first clause.

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

The Council having resumed, it was resolved that this Bill be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848," be read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

App. A. No. 1.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st clause.

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

The Council having resumed, it was resolved that this Bill be referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, entitled, 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms,'" be read a second time.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do go into committee upon this Bill on Monday next, the 18th instant.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do adjourn to Monday next, the 18th instant.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Monday, the 18th day of December 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Torrington; the Right Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, k. c. s.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; W. Fairholme, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

Read the proceedings at the last meeting.

Read letter from the law officers of the Crown, dated the 14th December 1848, stating that there is, in their opinion, no legal impediment to the execution by the colonial tribunals of laws formed in terms of the following Bills:

"To repeal the Regulations No. 11, of 1806, and No. 2, of 1807."

"To repeal the Ordinance No. 5, of 1848."

"To repeal the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848."

The President moves that the Bill "To repeal the Regulations No. 11, of 1806, and No. 2, of 1807," be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 5, of 1848," be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Bill "To repeal the Ordinance No. 9, of the year 1848," be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

The Colonial Secretary moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee on the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, entitled 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms.'"

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st clause

Carried.

Read the 2d clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words "(whether as the servant of the owner, or by way of security for any debt or otherwise)" after the word "custody," in the 14th line.

Seconded by the Government Agent for the Western Province.

Carried.

Read the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th clauses.

Carried.

Read

Read the 14th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words, "or in any police force, or in any corps of pioneers in this island," after the word "forces," in the 2d line; seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

Read the 15th and 16th clauses.

Carried.

Read Schedules (A.), (B.), (C.).

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The Council having resumed, the committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that this Bill be printed, as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

The Queen's Advocate moves that the Bill "To amend the Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, entitled, 'for the Registration of Carriages and Boats used for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers for hire; and for declaring the Rights and Liabilities of the Owners thereof,'" be read a second time.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st, 2d, and 3d clauses.

Carried.

Read the 4th clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the omission of the word "then" after the word "shall" in the 9th line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th clauses.

Carried.

Read the 17th clause.

The Colonial Secretary moves the insertion of the words "and accepted for the purpose of being carried," after the word "place," in the third line, and of the words "shall be despatched on the day, and by the coach or conveyance agreed upon, and that every such box, basket, package, parcel, or other thing, brought to any coach-office, hotel, warehouse, or other place, by any licensed mail-coach or other public conveyance by land," after the word "land," in the fourth line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read the 18th, 19th, and 20th clauses.

Carried.

Read the 21st clause.

The Colonial Secretary moves the omission of the words "or receive or take," after the word "demand," in the third line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th clauses.

Carried.

Read Schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.).

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The Council having resumed, the committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that this Bill be printed as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

App. A. No. 1.

The Queen's Advocate moves that the Bill "To regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island," be read a second time.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon this Bill.

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 1st clause.

Carried.

Read the 2d clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the omission of the words from "always," in the 18th line, to "also" in the 21st line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read the 3d and 4th clauses.

Carried.

Read the 5th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words, "or if any person shall have in his possession any timber felled on, or removed from any Crown land, knowing that the same has been felled or removed contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance," after the word "effected," in the 19th line.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

Read the 6th clause.

Carried.

Read the 7th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the substitution of the words "contained in the," for the word "in," in the 21st line.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

Read the 8th clause.

Carried.

Read the 9th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words "in the preceding section contained," after the word "individuals," in the second line; of the words "either as regards the removal of timber generally, or of any particular description of timber," after the word "section," in the ninth line; and of the words "in accordance with the provisions contained in any such proclamation," after the word "party," in the 12th line.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

Read the 10th, 11th, and 12th clauses.

Carried.

Read the 13th clause.

The Government Agent for the Western Province moves the addition of the words "and forfeitures," after the word "fines," in the first line.

Seconded by the Queen's Advocate.

Carried.

Read the 14th clause.

Carried.

Read the 15th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the words "or arrecanut," after the word "cocoa-nut," in the third line; the omission of the words from the word "land," in the 12th line, to the end of the clause; and the insertion of the words following: "And provided further, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by any proclamation to be by him from time to time issued and published in the Government Gazette of this island, to set apart and define any tract or tracts of Crown land as reserved forest land, within the limits of which no wood shall be cut or removed, either for firewood, or for fencing land, or for making ploughs or other agricultural implements, or for any other purpose whatsoever; and also in like manner to set apart and define any tract or tracts of Crown land, within the limits of which no satinwood, ironwood, ebony, jackwood,

jackwood, or other valuable description of timber tree shall be cut or removed for the purpose of making ploughs or other agricultural instruments aforesaid."

App. A. No. 1.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

The consideration of the 16th clause was deferred.

Read Schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.).

Carried.

Read the preamble.

Carried.

The Council having resumed.

The committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

Resolved, that this Bill be printed, as amended, and referred to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion, as provided for in the 27th clause of the Rules and Orders.

The President moves that the Council do adjourn to Saturday next, the 23d instant.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Saturday the 23d day of December 1848:

Present:— His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, C. B.; the Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K. C. M.; the Hon. H. C. Selby, Esq.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.; J. Swan, Esq.

READ the proceedings of the last meeting.

Read letter from the law officers of the Crown, dated the 21st December 1848, stating that there is, in their opinion, no legal impediments to the execution by the colonial tribunals of laws framed in terms of the following Bills:

"To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, entitled, 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms.'"

"To amend the Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, entitled, 'For the registration of Carriages and Boats used for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers for Hire, and for declaring the Rights and Liabilities of the Owners thereof.'"

"To regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island."

The President moves that the Bill "To amend in certain respects the Ordinance No. 13, of 1847, entitled, 'To regulate the Possession of Fire Arms,'" be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Bill "To amend the Ordinance No. 3, of the year 1848, entitled, 'for the Registration of Carriages and Boats used for the Conveyance of Goods and Passengers for Hire, and for declaring the Rights and Liabilities of the Owners thereof,'" be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

The President moves that the Council do resolve itself into a committee upon the Bill, "To regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island."

Resolved accordingly.

Read the 16th clause.

The Queen's Advocate moves the insertion of the word "first" after the word "the;" of the word "March" after the word "of" in the 2d line, and of the word "nine" at the end of the clause.

Seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

Carried.

The Council having resumed, the committee bring up their report upon the Bill.

The President moves that this Bill be read a third time, and do pass.

Resolved accordingly.

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App. A. No. 1. EXTRACT from the Transcript of the MINUTES of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, for the Half-year ending June 1849.

At a Meeting of the Legislative Council, held at the Council Room at Colombo, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January 1849.

Present:—His Excellency the Right hon. Viscount Torrington; the Hon. Major-general W. Smelt, c. b.; the Hon. C. J. MacCarthy, Esq.; the Hon. F. J. Templer, Esq.; W. H. Sims, Esq.; G. Vane, Esq.; J. F. Giffening, Esq.; J. C. Dias, Esq.; J. Armitage, Esq.; J. Smith, Esq.

READ the proceedings at the last meeting.

The Governor addresses the Council as follows:—

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“In announcing to you the conclusion of your labours during the present Session of the Legislative Council, it affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to congratulate you on the continuance of perfect tranquillity in all parts of the island.

“I have every confidence that the public peace will continue uninterrupted, and that the feelings of attachment and loyalty of all classes of the inhabitants will be maintained and strengthened in proportion as the views and good intentions of the Government become justly and thoroughly appreciated.

“I thank you, in Her Majesty’s name, for the supplies which you have voted for the service of the current year; and you may rely upon my continued determination to exercise the utmost possible economy in their application, consistent with the public engagements of the Government.

“I trust that the earnestness and cordiality which have marked your deliberations will be as conducive to the public advantage of the community as they have been productive of satisfaction to myself.”

— No. 8. —

(No. 103.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen’s House, Colombo, 13 August 1849.

My Lord,*

(Received 4 Oct. 1849.—Answered 10 Oct. 1849, No. 443, page 256).

† Page 264, of Parl. Papers, relative to Ceylon, February 1849.

In my despatch, No. 195†, of the 6th November 1848, transmitting the Indemnity Ordinance, and offering observations upon various circumstances connected with the sequestration of property in certain cases in the districts under martial law, I stated that the rightful claimants would again be put in possession of their landed properties without delay; and that with respect to moveable and perishable property which it had been found necessary to sell, the amount realized would be restored to each individual, after deducting the incidental expenses necessarily incurred.

Many circumstances, however, conspired to occasion greater delay in the final settlement of these accounts than could have been wished.

Representations having been made to me by the Government agent of the Central Province that complaints had been frequently made upon this subject, I lost no time in submitting the question for the consideration of my Executive Council, and it was finally decided that the whole of the proceeds of the property sold should be paid over to the rightful claimants of it, without any deduction whatever.

I have reason to hope that no further delay will take place in the final settlement of these accounts.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

(No. 308.)

Sir,

Government Agent’s Office, Kandy, 14 June 1849.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 244, of 7 May last, I have the honour to represent that complaints are constantly being made regarding the delay in settling with the people whose property was sequestered and sold during the late disturbances; and I would beg to submit, for the consideration of Government, whether it would not be desirable, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to pay to them the whole amount realized by the sale of such property, without any deduction whatever, leaving the charges incurred by Captain Watson to be brought to account in full.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington on this subject No. 125, 14 September 1849, will be found printed at page 57 of this Paper.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

App. A. No. 1.

(No. 316.)

Sir,

Colombo, 19 June 1849.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 308, of the 14th instant, I am directed to request that you will refund to the proper parties the proceeds of the sale of the property sequestered during the recent outbreak in the Kandyan Provinces, without any deduction whatever. On your informing me of the amount required, instructions will be given to the treasurer to advance to you the necessary sums.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. C. Gibson.*

The Government Agent, Kandy.

— No. 9. —

(No. 104.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 August 1849.

My Lord,*

(Received 4 Oct. 1849.— Answered 11 Oct. 1849, No. 445, page 256.)

I HAVE the honour to forward two petitions, addressed conjointly to your Lordship, by the fathers of two men who were transported to Malacca, having been found guilty of "high treason," in consequence of the part taken by them during the disturbances of last year in the Kandyan Province.

2. The son of the first petitioner was convicted before the Supreme Court, at a Special Sessions held at Kandy for the trial of the prisoners taken at Matelle. The evidence against him will be found at page 243 of the Ceylon Papers presented to Parliament in February last. He there appears as the eighth prisoner, under the name of Badelgedere Appooa. The evidence of his active participation in the affair at Wariapolla was complete; and Captain Lillie, who led the troops, identified him as one who appeared to command the insurgent party, and was taken with arms in his hands.

3. The son of the second petitioner was convicted of high treason by a court martial at Matelle, and was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, under the name of Ookoo-welle Pallinatu Pucheralle.

4. The prayer of the present memorialists is, that Her Majesty may be advised to extend Her most gracious pardon to both these individuals, in order that they may be brought back again to Ceylon.

5. Although it would at all times afford me great satisfaction to find it in my power conscientiously to support a prayer for mercy and pardon, whenever the mitigating circumstances appeared sufficiently strong to justify me in recommending the exercise of the Royal clemency to its full extent, I regret exceedingly that in the present instance I am unable to perceive sufficient grounds to enable me to recommend that Her Majesty's pardon should be granted.

6. With regard to the second prayer of the petitioners, that they may have refunded to them the value of so much of their property as it was found necessary for the authorities to dispose of during the disturbances, I have previously stated in my despatch, No. 195†, of 6th November 1848, that about 800*l.* remained to be distributed, after deducting out of the proceeds the expenses incurred in effecting the sales.

† Page 264, of Parl. Papers relative to Ceylon, February 1849.

7. But since that period, I have directed the whole of the proceeds, without any deduction whatever, to be handed over to the rightful claimants, as reported in my despatch, No. 103‡, by the present mail. I shall not fail to give immediate directions to the Government Agent of the Central Province to ascertain whether there are any outstanding claims of the present petitioners still unsettled, in order that they may be inquired into, and finally disposed of. At the same time, I shall direct his attention to any other complaints the petitioners may have to urge.

‡ Page 48.

8. I have only further to observe, that from the manner in which these petitions have been prepared and forwarded at the present time, and from their being addressed direct to your Lordship, without any previous statement having been submitted to the local government, I cannot altogether resist the conclusion that they have, to a certain extent, been studiously got up for the purpose of promoting agitation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington, No. 145, 28 October 1849, on this subject, will be found printed at page 81 of this Paper.

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to the Colonies.

The humble Petition of *Hulangamua Jay Appoo*, of the District of Matella, in the Island of Ceylon,

Humbly showeth,

That petitioner is about 80 years of age, deaf, totally blind of one eye, and almost blind of the other; that his family consists of three daughters and one son.

That petitioner was taken prisoner during the rebellion, at his own house, and sent into Kandy, but after 30 days released, as the Government agent or some other gentleman remarked, that such an old deaf and blind man could not be engaged in fighting. That on being released, he heard that all his property had been removed from his house by an Englishman, named Maklewee, who was employed by the commandant. On mentioning this to the Government agent in Kandy, he was desired to apply for redress to the commandant at Matelle. He therefore brought a petition to Captain Watson, at Matelle; but Maklewee, who was present, said something in English to the commandant, when poor old petitioner was again tied with ropes, and sent back to Kandy. He was, however, again released, after 10 days' imprisonment.

That Maklewee took away on the occasion above referred to, four cows, four buffaloes, and two bullocks; 300 bushels of paddy, 450 cocoa-nuts, and all the other valuable property in his house.

Petitioner is informed all this property was taken to Matelle, where he supposes it was sold, like the other property of the people, as he got back only some goldsmith's tools from Maklewee, but no other property nor compensation.

That petitioner's only son, Badegedera Appoo, was convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court in Kandy, but was recommended to mercy by the jury.

That petitioner attributes the prosecution of his son to the malice of Gabriel Notary, who formerly brought four false cases against him in the courts, and Mr. Maklewee, two notorious persons in the district.

That this said Notary afterwards became the interpreter of the commandant at Matelle, and procured false witnesses against petitioner's son, by which means he was convicted.

That petitioner invites particular attention to the circumstance of his son's having been recommended to mercy by the jury; because the Chief Justice recommended all such of the convicts to be imprisoned for short periods; and as the Governor, in his despatch to Earl Grey, says that his Excellency adopts the recommendation of the Chief Justice, petitioner must suppose his son has been transported by mistake.

That petitioner humbly prays that your Lordship may be pleased to order compensation to be made to him for his losses, and advise Her Majesty the Queen to extend Her gracious pardon to his only son, the support of the family, and allow him to see his son protecting his three sisters before petitioner's death, which must be very near.

And petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

10 August 1849.

Mark of + *Hulangamua Jay Appoo*.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

To the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to the Colonies.

The humble Petition of *Olanganwatte Calunguenale*, in the District of Matella, in the Island of Ceylon,

Humbly showeth,

That your Lordship's petitioner's only son, named Ookoowelle Paluwatte Puncheralla, was transported for 14 years by sentence of a court martial held at Matelle.

That the only record petitioner can find of his son's trial is the following, in a "Tabular view of trial and sentences by court martial in the Kandyan Provinces."

Name.	Charge.	Date, and Place of Trial.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks.
Oookoonwelle Paluwatte Puncheralla.	High treason -	- 18 September; Matelle.	- - Guilty; sentenced to be transported as a felon for 14 years.	

That petitioner is totally ignorant of what specific act his son was charged with, as when he endeavoured to approach him at the trial, he was driven away by Mr. Macklewee, who asked him if he "wanted to deliver his son of a child."

That his son had no person to help him with his defence; and could have known but little of the proceedings, as they appeared to be principally conducted in English.

That Government took away a piece of land, which petitioner allowed his son to cultivate, and the only buffalo which the family possessed to cultivate their rice field. The land was given back, but neither the buffalo, nor the value of it.

The petitioner is an old man, unable to labour, and has been thus deprived of his only son,

son, who used by his labour to support his father (petitioner), mother, wife, and two little children, all of whom are now left in destitution.

That petitioner knows his son was innocent of the rebellion, and would not have been convicted if he had been properly tried; nor indeed brought to trial at all, but for a quarrel about his wife with the aratchy, whom he blames for all his trouble.

That petitioner humbly prays that your Lordship may be pleased to advise Her Majesty the Queen to extend a gracious pardon to his only son, and thus restore to his parents their only child, to the widowed wife her husband, and to the orphan children their father.

And petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Colombo, 10 August 1849.

We also humbly desire that it may be made known to Her Majesty the Queen, that there are numbers of destitute women and children, some left by men who were shot, and others by men who were transported, but have no means of making their deplorable condition known.

The 51 names in the accompanying olah* (leaf) are from respectable headmen and others, who desire to be considered as verifying our statement and joining in our prayer.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

* An "olah," with signatures to it, was transmitted with the petitions, but from its bulk, and from its merely containing signatures, it is retained.

(signed) *W. D. Bernard.*

(By his Excellency's command).

— No. 10. —

(No. 107.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 18 August 1849.

My Lord,†

(Received 28 Sept. 1849.—Answered 4 Oct. 1849, No. 439, page 256.)

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying representation addressed to your Lordship on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, signed by the chairman and the secretary of that body. The purport of it appears to be, to convey to your Lordship the decided expression of their sentiments with regard to the importance of the Road Ordinance, not less to the native inhabitants themselves, than to the European agriculturists and planters, with whose interests the Chamber of Commerce are so intimately connected.

2. The memorial appears to have been called forth at the present moment in consequence of the transmission to England, by the mail of the 15th instant, for presentation to the House of Commons (as is reported to be the case), of a petition bearing numerous signatures, in which, among other things, the Road Ordinance is said to be represented in an unfavourable light, and as repugnant to the feelings of the people.

3. Although the Chamber of Commerce are disposed to think that the machinery of the Road Ordinance is susceptible of some improvement, and that further experience in its mode of operation may lead to the adoption of a more simple method in the working of its details, they nevertheless, as a body, entirely concur in the justice of the principles in which it has been framed, and in the general view of the practical benefits which it is calculated to confer upon the community at large. They therefore hasten to represent to your Lordship the importance which they attach to the enforcement of its more essential provisions; and they request not only that the Ordinance may not be rescinded, but that the operation of it may not even be delayed in consequence of any statements contained in the petition to which they refer.

4. It is very gratifying to me to find that the Chamber of Commerce so entirely appreciate the general principles and objects which the Ordinance was designed to carry out. To reduce to practical working a measure at once so extensive and so novel in its general bearings, must necessarily be a task requiring great caution, discernment, and determination; hence the gradual modification of details with a view to facilitate its operation, without in any degree abandoning its most important features and provisions, would seem to have been anticipated from the outset both by your Lordship and by the originators of the Ordinance.

5. The unusual means which have been employed of late to procure signatures to the petition in opposition to it, to which the Chamber of Commerce refer, were by no means unknown to me, although every possible precaution was used, as I am informed, to prevent the several printed copies of the document which were sent to the different stations for the purpose of inducing parties to obtain the signatures of natives to certain sheets of paper, from being generally seen or known by the mass of the community.

6. I can assure your Lordship that I shall spare no exertion to carry out the provisions of the Road Ordinance with the energy, the caution, and the determination which a measure so important to the interests of the community must demand, and that I shall not be deterred, even for a day, by what appears to be the factious opposition attempted to be raised

† A subsequent despatch from Lord *Torrington* on this subject will be found printed, dated 6 September 1849, No. 114, at page 54.

App. A. No. 1.

raised against it, from continuing to use every exertion to bring the Ordinance into early and successful operation in all those districts which it is calculated most materially to benefit.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

To the Right Honourable the Earl *Grey*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Chamber of Commerce, Colombo,
17 August 1849.

My Lord,

I AM directed by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to address your Lordship on the following grounds.

By the overland mail of the 15th instant, the committee are given to understand that a petition, bearing upwards of 30,000 signatures, was transmitted to your Lordship, in which, among other matters, the Road Ordinance, or, as it is invidiously styled, the "Poll Tax," is spoken of in terms of reprobation.

Representing to the extent they do, the agricultural interests which have within the last few years raised Ceylon from comparative insignificance to the rank of the principal coffee producing colony under the British Crown, the Chamber of Commerce feel that they would not be justified in remaining silent on this occasion.

Among its members, there are parties who disapprove of some of the details of this Ordinance. Some deem it to be of too complicated a character, and others would have preferred a tax of the nature of an assessment on property, but as to the necessity of some legislative enactment for the keeping up of the few roads already in existence and the opening out of new ones, all are unanimous.

It is not generally known out of this island, that during the three centuries in which the Central Province was under the dominion of an independent potentate styling himself King of Kandy, the formation of roads or even paths of the rudest description was forbidden under severe penalties, lest any such tracks should facilitate invasion on the part of the Portuguese, and subsequently of the Dutch who held the coasts. Such, however, is the fact, as can be verified by reference to Knox and other more recent authorities.

Since the subjugation of this district, (the only one in the island in which coffee can be grown,) several roads have been constructed by Government and also by private individuals, but by no means to an extent commensurate with the exigencies of the colony. Many villages have never been visited by Europeans since the island fell into the hands of the English, and on this date the only practicable road to the important town of Badulla, is fully 80 miles from Kandy, while by a new road now contemplated by Government, the distance will be abridged to about 50 miles.

It may be further stated, that the European agriculturists and planters, and those who are employed by and depend on them, would not be the only parties benefited by the further development of means of communication. Nearly every Singhalese in the island is an owner of landed property, every man tills his own field, and the formation of roads directly furnishes him with facilities for the disposal of his surplus produce, and thus enhances the value of all the lands near which they pass. Under these circumstances even a poll-tax loses the objectionable character which it would have elsewhere, for every inhabitant of the interior is a landed proprietor, either solely in his own right or jointly with others, not dependent on wages, but on the produce of the land for subsistence, and directly enriched by every measure which augments the value of land.

On behalf, therefore, of the people on whom the proposed tax will fall, not less than on that of the important interests which they represent, the Chamber of Commerce feel it their duty to express their hope that your Lordship will not rescind or delay further the operation of an Ordinance calculated to promote in such an eminent degree the welfare of every class of the population, even though some modification of its details may be found necessary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. O'Halloran,*
Acting Hon. Secretary.

(signed) *John Armitage,*
Acting Chairman.

— No. 11. —

(No. 110.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 31 August 1849.

My Lord,*

(Received 31 Oct. 1849.—Answered 9 Nov. 1849, No. 457, page 257.)

SOME days ago I received from the editor of the "Observer" newspaper, Mr. Elliott, a letter, copy of which is enclosed, forwarding to me papers purporting to be petitions to the Houses

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington, No. 127, 14 September 1849, on this subject, will be found printed at page 70 of this Paper.

Houses of Lords and Commons, and to the Secretary of State, from a person in the Seven Corles, the scene of the recent disturbances. These papers Mr. Elliott requested I would transmit to your Lordship for presentation.

2. Mr. Elliott states, that he sends these petitions in consequence of having undertaken to assist some of the sufferers in the recent disturbances in some objects which he does not fully explain, but that he has "no personal knowledge of the circumstances detailed in the petitions" sent to me, and merely forwarded them at the request of the writers.

3. It cannot but be apparent to your Lordship that there is inconvenience to be apprehended from a practice, should it obtain, such as that intimated by Mr. Elliott, of private individuals coming forward as the redressors of grievances, and establishing their own mediation between the Government and Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, to the exclusion of the local authorities, who are expressly constituted throughout the island with a view to their becoming the channel of communication in such instances.

4. From the Government officers I can always obtain such information as may be essential for the elucidation of documents and petitions which I may be called on to transmit or to explain to the Secretary of State; but I scarcely know in what capacity I should recognize the intervention of gentlemen like Mr. Elliott in such instances, whose interference is neither professional nor official, and through whom I have no means of establishing the authenticity, or of requiring the information necessary to accompany such communications to the Home Government or to the House of Parliament.

5. But in addition to this, I have had other grounds for hesitating to comply with Mr. Elliott's wishes in this instance. A very few months ago I received a petition from one of the principal actors in the late events at Matelle, forwarded to me through Mr. Selby, junior, an advocate, who represented himself as his professional law adviser, and complaining of measures asserted to have taken place during the existence of martial law. Coming through such a channel I did not hesitate to receive the petition, and to direct an inquiry to be instituted into its allegations. But no sooner was the supposed petitioner required to substantiate his statements, than he at once disclaimed the authority of Mr. Selby, disavowed absolutely the statements of the petition, and denied that he had ever directed such a document to be prepared in his name.

6. With these circumstances fresh in my memory, I felt it my duty to return the petitions to Mr. Elliott, with an intimation that in order to ensure their presentation to your Lordship they must be transmitted through the Government agent, or some other recognized officer.

7. A reply has just been received from Mr. Elliott, under date the 30th instant, in which he states his intention to forward the documents to your Lordship, with an intimation that I had refused to transmit them.

8. From the explanation which I have given above, and the terms of the correspondence which is enclosed, your Lordship will not fail to perceive that such an assertion is not a correct representation of the fact.

9. Should the petitions in question be sent to me in the manner I have pointed out, before their transmission to England, I shall of course forward them, accompanied by such explanations as I can obtain as to their contents; or should your Lordship, in receiving them from Mr. Elliott, refer them to me for inquiry and report, I shall be equally careful to procure and to forward, for your Lordship's guidance, every possible information in relation to their contents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

Sir,

"Observer" Office, Colombo, 24 August 1849.

I AM directed to understand that information is being taken on behalf of Government, and through the Modliars and others, respecting the petition lately forwarded to the House of Commons, for the purpose of implicating me; or, at least, that my name is being freely made use of in these inquiries.

This is not the time nor place, nor is it for me to question the propriety of Government originating or allowing such a system of intimidation against the free expression of opinions by the natives; but in order to prevent a repetition of the unpleasantness that resulted from secret representations of my character, made in Lord Torrington's despatch of 9th August 1848*, to Earl Grey, which entailed upon me the necessity of correcting every statement therein contained affecting me, I beg to express a hope that his Lordship may be pleased to furnish me with a copy of anything that may be stated to my disadvantage, or allow me to be present at any such inquiry, in order, if necessary, that I may explain any part of my conduct.

I will here add my perfect willingness to afford Government any information respecting the petition, or anything else of public importance, so far as I am concerned. I would even take the present opportunity of avowing, that having been requested to assist some of the sufferers in the present disturbances, whose property was improperly confiscated, or whose innocent relatives were transported, leaving, as I am assured, numbers of women and children destitute, I have expressed my willingness to aid them by all lawful means; and it is my intention to persevere until, as I hope by God's blessing, I succeed.

* Page 148 of Parliamentary Papers relative to Ceylon, February 1849.

App. A. No. 1.

With reference to this matter, I beg to enclose petitions from a person named Amerekon-moodianselagey Ranhamy of Hallemooley, in Seven Corles, to the House of Lords and Commons, and to the Secretary of State, and to request, on behalf of this individual, that his Excellency the Governor may be pleased to forward them to their destination: duplicates shall be sent direct. The Governor will also be pleased to understand that I have no personal knowledge of the circumstances detailed in these petitions, but merely, as requested by the man, put him in the way of obtaining redress for his alleged grievances.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Elliott.

Enclosure 2, in No. 11.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
29 August 1849.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Governor your letter of the 24th instant, I am directed to acquaint you that you have been misinformed as to his Excellency's having taken any measures in relation to the petition you allude to.

I am further directed to return you the petitions enclosed in your letter, as the Governor cannot take on himself to forward to the Secretary of State as genuine, documents received through third parties, of which he has no means of ascertaining the authenticity. The necessity of this precaution has become apparent, since on some recent occasions individuals have come forward to disclaim statements embodied in petitions purporting to be made on their behalf, and forwarded by persons professing to be their authorized representatives.

If the individuals whose names appear attached to these petitions wish to have them transmitted to Earl Grey, they must be transmitted for that purpose through the Government agent or some other recognized officer.

C. Elliott, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. C. Gibson.

Enclosure 3, in No. 11.

Sir,

"Observer" Office, Colombo, 30 August 1849.

I AM honoured with your letter of the 29th instant.

I hope the Governor did not suppose from the tenor of my former letter that I took the liberty of objecting to any measures his Excellency might be pleased to adopt, in reference to the public petition to Parliament. My only desire was to be made acquainted with any representation that might be made to my disadvantage; and I venture still to express a hope that I may be favoured with a copy of any statement in which my name is used, whether in reference to that petition or any other public or political question.

In reference to the private petition which the Governor refuses to forward, I beg leave most respectfully to remind his Excellency that the people who believe themselves to have undergone grievous wrong at the hands of the "Government agents or other recognized officers," will not venture to send in their representations through the very official against whom their complaints are directed; and that it is not to be wondered at that persons who have preferred such complaints directly to the Governor, should, as you say, deny having made such statements, when called up and intimidated before the officers of the Government. To require parties to present their petitions in this manner, is therefore virtually to deprive them of the privilege or right of petition.

I am not aware that the Governor has power thus to prescribe the mode of presenting petitions to be forwarded through his Excellency to the Throne and the Houses of Parliament. But if his Lordship desire to be assured of the "authenticity" of the documents, the petitioner in question will himself hand them to the Governor. He, however, positively refuses to appear before any Government officer, unless accompanied by some person who understands the English language, and in whom he can confide.

In conclusion I have only to inform the Governor that I shall, as requested, send duplicate of this petition to England, together with an intimation that his Excellency refused to forward the original.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Elliott.

— No. 12. —

(No. 114.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Tarrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 6 September 1849.

(Received 31 October 1849.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, bearing the signatures of the chairman and secretary, on behalf of that body, transmitted with my despatch, No. 107,

No. 107*, of the 18th ultimo, I have been requested to state that in consequence of representations having been publicly circulated to the effect that the memorial in question had not been prepared with the concurrence of the Chamber, but must be regarded as simply the personal act of the gentlemen who signed it, those members of the Chamber who coincide in the views set forth in the memorial have felt it their duty to attest their concurrence by their individual signatures.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship, at their request, the document to which I have referred, and have only further to remark concerning it, that I am informed it contains the signatures of all the members of the Chamber at present in Colombo, except those of two individuals.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

App. A. No. 1.

* Page 51.

Enclosure 1, in No. 12.

My Lord,

Chamber of Commerce, Colombo, 31 August 1849.

We beg you will be good enough to acquaint the Right honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that we approve of the letter addressed by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce to his Lordship on the 17th instant, copy of which we have the honour to append.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Samuel Butler.</i>	<i>William Thompson.</i>
	<i>John Black.</i>	<i>C. Shand.</i>
	<i>Emanuel Spyer.</i>	<i>Binny Scott.</i>
	<i>D. Wilson.</i>	<i>James Smith.</i>
	<i>E. B. Cargill.</i>	<i>James Swan.</i>
	<i>John Armitage.</i>	<i>W. K. Lancaster.</i>
	<i>J. O'Halloran.</i>	<i>— Scott.</i>
	<i>George Crabbe.</i>	<i>J. B. Alston.</i>
	<i>H. Ritchie.</i>	

The Right Hon. Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

[Then follows a copy of the letter addressed to Earl Grey, and dated 17th August 1849, already printed at page 52 of this Paper.]

— No. 12. —

(No. 115.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 7 September 1849.

(Received 31 October 1849.)

My Lord,*

It has been publicly stated here that a petition purporting to be signed by 38,000 native inhabitants was sent home for presentation to the House of Commons by last mail. Among the various objects which the framers of the petition are represented to have aimed at in its preparation, that for a modification or repeal of the Road Ordinance seems to have been one specially introduced to attract signatures.

2. With my despatch, No. 107†, of the 18th ultimo, I transmitted a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce addressed to your Lordship, praying, not only that the principles of the Road Ordinance might be adhered to, but that no unnecessary delay might be allowed to retard the carrying it into practical operation in the manner least inconvenient to the people, and most conducive to the public good.

3. Various representations have been made to me respecting the unusual means which were adopted to procure the signatures of the native inhabitants to the petition referred to, but I could not be prepared to find that the signatures of young children at school had been solicited and obtained for an object which they could not really understand.

4. I have now the honour to forward copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Colonial Secretary, giving cover to a representation bearing the signatures of 76 children from 5 to 13 years of age, being pupils receiving instruction in some of the diocesan schools, who state they had signed the petition, and now desire to express their regret at having done so. The circumstances under which the signatures of these children were obtained are fully detailed in the letter from the secretary to the Diocesan School Society.

5. It

† Page 51.

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington, No. 142, 11 October 1849, on this subject, will be found printed at page 80 of this Paper.

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5. It will be unnecessary for me to make any further remark upon this subject, than to observe that petitions got up and circulated by means such as have been described can only be regarded as instruments of pernicious agitation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Sir,

Colombo, 31 August 1849.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay before his Excellency the Governor the enclosed document which Mr. Catechist Solomon David, superintendent of the schools in connexion with the Diocesan School Society at Palliagodde and Cotanchina, has brought to me, the secretary of that society, for the purpose of being transmitted according to the expressed desire of the petitioners to his Excellency the Governor.

Having considered it my duty to comply with this request, and having made due enquiry into the strange transaction to which the document refers, I beg to submit the following as the résumé of what I have ascertained upon unimpeachable evidence.

Juannis Appo, the first named of the three parties who are concerned in this notable scheme of procuring signatures of young children to a petition addressed to the House of Commons on a grave political question, is a domestic servant of Mr. Elliott, editor of "The Observer" newspaper. The other two persons are both, as Mr. Elliott himself is, Anabaptists, who, in common with many others of this sect, have been employed in obtaining signatures to this petition. Their practice, as I am informed, was to place themselves near taverns, bridges, and other places of resort, and demand of the passers by their names, and if they wished to get the poll-tax (as they call the Road Ordinance) repealed. Upon receiving from every one, as might be expected where taxation is concerned, an affirmative reply, they wrote down the names of those parties, and in some cases, as I am informed, made no scruple of adding the names of absent persons.

In the particular case of these two schools, Mr. Elliott's servant and the two Anabaptists who accompanied him, entered one, that is, that at Palliagodde, while the boys were assembling and awaiting the master's arrival; and the other during the absence of the master from illness. They said to the children that they came at Mr. Elliott's request to obtain their signatures to a petition for the repeal of the poll-tax.

Of the weight to be attached to many of the names appended to the petition in question, some idea may be formed from this unworthy and highly reprehensible attempt to imbue the minds of children with notions of political agitation, in order that an imposing number of signatures may be strung together. The whole proceeding appears a striking parody of the well known means by which signatures were obtained to that extraordinary production—the Monster Chartist Petition.

I cannot conclude without respectfully expressing a hope that the very praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Catechist Solomon David, in thus bringing to light this unworthy proceeding and in endeavouring to disabuse the minds of the poor children imposed upon by Mr. Elliott's emissaries, will be duly appreciated by his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Owen Glenie.*

The Honourable
the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

28 August 1849.

WE, the undersigned children, scholars of the Cottanchina and Palliagodde schools, of the Diocesan School Society, having been asked by Juanis Appoo, Hendrick Appoolamy and Isaack de Silva Appoo to sign a petition for the repeal of the Road Ordinance, did so. Having been informed by you the other day, that we as children have done very wrong in meddling with such affairs, which belong to grown-up men alone, really express our sorrow, and request that our names may be taken out of the petition. Therefore we beg you (the superintendent of the schools) to send this paper to Dr. Elliott, as we were told the petition came from him, and a copy also to his Excellency the Governor.

Here follows 76 signatures.

To Mr. S. David.

I certify that these signatures were made voluntarily by these 76 children in my presence, and in that of the teachers of these two schools, after having been informed by me that it was wrong in young children to meddle with such matters.

(signed) *S. David.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. En. Tennent.*

— No. 14. —

(No. 125.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 September 1849.

My Lord, (Received 31 October 1849.—Answered 18 December 1849, No. 472, page 259.)

IN my despatch No. 195,* of the 6th November 1848, reference was made to the circumstances under which it was found necessary to sequester, and in many instances to dispose of the moveable and perishable property of parties implicated, or supposed to be implicated, in the rebellious movement at Matelle; and in my despatch No. 103,† I stated to your Lordship that, with the concurrence of my Executive Council, I had given directions that the whole proceeds of the property so disposed of should be paid to the respective owners thereof, without any deduction whatever for the expenses incurred, except as regards those cases in which the parties interested might have been convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court.

5th, 6th, and 9th paragraphs.

* Page 264 of Papers relative to Ceylon; February 1849.

† Page 48.

2. Some delay, however, has, I regret to say, unavoidably occurred in the settlement of these accounts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring precise and satisfactory vouchers from Captain Watson, who commanded the military of Matelle at the period referred to. This difficulty was principally occasioned by the want of office accommodation and other requisite assistance, resulting from the destruction or material injury done to the public buildings at the time the armed rebels entered Matelle, before the collision with the military took place. It was also in a great degree caused by the necessity which compelled Captain Watson to divide his time and attention upon a great variety of objects while his military duties required his utmost vigilance in a disturbed district.

3. The total amount realized by the sale of property sequestered by Captain Watson under the orders of the commandant at Kandy, was 616 *l.* 7 *s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* The total amount disbursed by him under the same authority was 503 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*, leaving a balance still unaccounted for by Captain Watson of 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; a portion of which sum, however, appears to have been made away with by Colour-serjeant Tingall of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, from whom there was no prospect that any part of it could be recovered.

4. Without here entering into the question whether Captain Watson was or was not justified in making the disbursements the details of which are given in the accompanying papers, directly through his own hands rather than through the medium of the Government agent, during the existence of martial law, I do not hesitate to record my conviction that Captain Watson acted *bonâ fide* in the manner he thought most conducive to the public good under the peculiar circumstances of the time, and that the expenditure incurred by him was for objects of paramount importance, and in many instances of more than passing advantage to the Government. Among these I would mention the repair of the gaol and other public buildings, the erection of a barrack, and the hire of a superintendent to take charge of sequestered property, &c.

5. The accompanying copy of the report drawn up by a committee of the Executive Council, to whom I referred the whole subject of these accounts for investigation, illustrated also by the detailed statements of the receipts and disbursements, with the remarks of the auditor-general thereon appended to it, will put the case in a clear and intelligible light before your Lordship.

6. I likewise transmit to your Lordship the notes of evidence taken during the examination of Captain Watson and Colonel Drought before the Executive Council, upon the whole subject of these receipts and disbursements, and of the authority under which they were made. In further explanation of Captain Watson's conduct in the matter, I forward copy of a letter addressed by that officer to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, under date 4th May 1849,* and also of a letter addressed by the latter to the assistant military secretary, transmitting the above. A military court of inquiry having been ordered to assemble to determine the amount which had been made away with by Colour-serjeant Tingall, it was ascertained by them to have been 63 *l.* 5 *s.*; and the reason assigned by Captain Watson for the employment of such a person in a responsible pecuniary capacity, at the period named, is stated in his letter above quoted to have been the impossibility of finding any one else available for such a purpose under the pressing emergency of the time.

7. The peculiar and responsible position in which Captain Watson was placed, and the difficulties with which he had to contend, in the centre of the most disturbed district, in which the pretended king and his followers were known to be still at large, and the zeal displayed by Captain Watson in the active discharge of his public duties, induce me to think that his case is deserving of the utmost consideration and indulgence. It has been regarded in the same light by the military authorities.

8. The practical questions which I have now to submit for your Lordship's decision, with my earnest recommendation that they may be supported in the affirmative by your Lordship, are as follows:

1st. s Captain Watson to be held justified for having undertaken the various receipts and disbursements of money, reported on in the statement of the auditor-general and in the memorandum of the committee of the Executive Council?

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H

2dly. Is

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* Page 68.

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2dly. Is he to be held discharged from all further responsibility respecting the sum of 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* still remaining unaccounted for in consequence of the deficiency of vouchers, including the 63 *l.* 5 *s.* reported by a military Board of inquiry to have been made away with by Colour-serjeant Tingall?

3dly. As it has been already recommended that the whole proceeds of the sales of sequestered property should be restored to the owners thereof, without any deduction whatever, it would follow that if the above points be conceded by your Lordship, the whole amount realized must be brought to account by the local government, and paid to the respective claimants out of the general revenue of the colony.

9. Having myself abstained from personally taking any part in the proceedings of the committee of the Executive Council, but being thoroughly conversant with the peculiar circumstances and difficulties with which Captain Watson was surrounded during the period when these charges were incurred, and having received a strong recommendation in Captain Watson's favour from the major-general commanding, I venture to suggest that Captain Watson be relieved of all further responsibility respecting these accounts, and I would request authority to pay the whole amount of compensation due to the parties whose property was sold, out of public funds.

10. There is, however, one item in Captain Watson's accounts upon which I am still awaiting further explanations from the assistant commissary at Kandy; viz. the sum of 173 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* realized by articles sent from Matelle to Kandy, and there sold at the commissariat stores, and the amount accounted for, as I understand, to the commandant. Whatever may yet be recovered from this amount, after deducting what may have been expended for public purposes under the authority of Colonel Drought, will go in diminution of the sum to be paid out of colonial funds, should your Lordship be able to concur in the recommendations I have ventured to make.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

My Lord,

Council Chamber, Colombo, 30 August 1849.

In compliance with your Excellency's instructions, we have, as a committee of the Executive Council, investigated the accounts of receipts, sale, and appropriation of proceeds of sale of sequestered property by Captain Watson of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment, commandant at Matelle during the disturbances of last year.

The accounts themselves have been submitted to and reported on by the auditor-general, one of our number, whose report is hereto annexed.* And for the further elucidation of the same, we have received and taken down the explanations of Captain Watson, and of his commanding officer Lieut.-colonel Drought, who were examined by us at your Excellency's desire, and whose statements in reply to our inquiries are also appended, together with the whole of the correspondence that has passed on the subject between those two officers and the government.

These documents would probably be sufficient in themselves to enable your Excellency to arrive at a decision on the legality or illegality, the propriety or impropriety of Captain Watson's proceedings, or at least to submit the question with sufficient clearness and detail for the decision of the Secretary of State. To afford greater facility for such decision, and to fulfil the task imposed on us by your Excellency, we therefore propose to confine ourselves to a simple recapitulation of the principal facts that have been elicited in the course of our inquiry.

1. It appears that Captain Watson received by the sale of property by him sequestered under the authority of his commanding officer, the sum of 616 *l.* 7 *s.* 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

2. That Captain Watson disbursed of this money, according to his own showing, the sum of 517 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, for which he furnishes vouchers.

3. That of this sum of 517 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, a part, viz. 13 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, has been disallowed by the auditor-general, as consisting of items twice brought to account, thereby reducing the amount of Captain Watson's disbursements to 503 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.*

4. That there remains, therefore, a balance unaccounted for by Captain Watson of 112 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

5. That a part of this sum (according to Captain Watson's statement 99 *l.* 9 *s.*, according to the proceedings of a court of inquiry into the transaction, 63 *l.* 5 *s.*) is stated to have been made away with by Colour-serjeant Tingall, to whose care it had been entrusted by Captain Watson.

6. That no account or explanation is furnished as to the balance still remaining due by Captain Watson, after subtracting the sum which appears to have been appropriated by Colour-serjeant Tingall; which balance would amount to 13 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, according to Captain Watson's statement of the amount appropriated by the serjeant, or to 49 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* according to the statement of the court of inquiry.

7. That

* Pages 60, 61.

7. That the sum of 616*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.* received by Captain Watson, consisted of the proceeds of sale of various articles, as classified by the auditor-general in his annexed report, of sums of money seized in Matelle, and of the amount of a bribe offered to one Dual Manam by two Cingalese prisoners, and delivered up to government on payment of a reward for their apprehension.

8. That the authority given to Captain Watson by his commanding officer, Colonel Drought, empowered him to sell, in addition to perishable articles, such articles as could be easily removed or abstracted, or could stray away, such as cattle, &c., and articles belonging to proclaimed rebels.

9. That it is not to be discovered from these accounts what portion, if any, of the property sold may have belonged to proclaimed rebels.

10. That no sufficient explanation is offered why paddy and cash should be considered perishable articles, or articles easily removed; and that no detailed account of sales is furnished to show the amount of paddy sold, and the price at which it was sold, or to whom it belonged.

11. That no detailed account is given in these papers of the articles stated to have been sold at the commissariat store in Kandy, and to have realized the sum of 173*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

12. That the payments made by Captain Watson, amounting to 503*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, consisted, as appears from the classification of the auditor-general in his report above quoted, chiefly of expenses incurred for the repair of government buildings at Matelle, for the removal of sequestered property, and for the pay of one Mr. Mackelwie, appointed by Captain Watson as supervisor thereof, at a salary at the rate of 200*l.* per annum, with travelling expenses at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day; and for the pay of sundry interpreters.

13. That Captain Watson states distinctly in his evidence that he applied to the government agent to be relieved from the charge of the sequestered property on the cessation of martial law.

14. That the government agent and his assistant deny the fact of any such application having been made.

15. That Captain Watson's commanding officer, Lieutenant-colonel Drought, assumes the responsibility of having authorized all the payments made by Captain Watson, with the exception of the payment made to Mr. Mackelwie, after the 10th of October, when martial law ceased.

Such are the main facts which have been elicited by us in the course of our inquiry.

The practical questions now to be decided are, 1. How far was Captain Watson justified in acting as he did with respect to these receipts and disbursements, or Colonel Drought in authorizing him so to act.

2. By whom or in what way is the money still unaccounted for to be paid, and on whom should fall the cost of compensation to the parties whose property had been sequestered, but who have not finally forfeited it on conviction before a court of law.

The first question is one which, we would respectfully submit, should be left for the decision of the Secretary of State.

According to all common rules it would certainly appear that the property so sequestered should not have been appropriated as it was; the receipts as well as the expenditure consequent on the outbreak should, as the auditor-general has remarked, have been brought to account by the government agent, or by the treasurer, under their proper heads, and in the usual course.

On the other hand it may be urged in defence of Captain Watson's arrangements, that left as he was at a time of public disturbance and danger, and in the very heart of a disaffected district, to exercise a necessary discretion in all matters relating to his public duty, and without the assistance of any civil officer of the government on the spot, he could not perform his military duties satisfactorily, without having recourse to summary proceedings, and acting on the spur of the moment. The authority of his commanding officer may also be fairly pleaded by a soldier in a time and situation such as these were, for acts which though not strictly of a military nature, were yet authorized by his military superior.

As regards Colonel Drought's share of responsibility, it appears that the authority given by him for the sale of sequestered property belonging to presumed rebels, had reference only to articles of a perishable nature; an authority which Captain Watson certainly appears to have interpreted somewhat laxly.

The second question is closely connected with the first, and we think should in like manner be left to the decision of the Secretary of State.

If it should appear to his Lordship that the peculiar circumstances in which Captain Watson was placed authorized him in receiving the sums and making the disbursements above noted, it will follow that the compensation expenses must fall on the government

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whom he served. If on the contrary his Lordship should consider that Captain Watson was not warranted, either by the authority of his commanding officer, or by the peculiar exigencies of his position, in taking the steps that he did, he will probably hold Captain Watson responsible for the pecuniary consequences of such conduct and arrangements.

With these explanations we leave the case in your Excellency's hands to decide or refer it for decision. It may not be amiss to add, that considering the desirableness of avoiding even the shadow of a collision between the military and civil authorities, considering the emphatic manner in which Captain Watson's case has been recommended to your Excellency's favourable consideration by the major-general commanding, and considering also the expediency of referring a decision, in which matters of personal feeling and professional honour might be, or might seem to be involved, we have purposely abstained from any direct enunciation of opinion, and have even ventured to recommend the reference of the whole question to the paramount and impartial authority of the Home Government.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Smelt*, Major-General.
J. Emerson Tennent.
Henry C. Selby.
F. J. Templer.
C. J. MacCarthy.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Sir,

Audit-office, Colombo, 19 July 1849.

HAVING caused the accounts rendered to Government by Captain Watson, of the sequestered property sold at Matelle, and the disbursements made by him, together with the vouchers belonging thereto, to be carefully examined, I have now the honour to report the result to you, for the information of the committee of the Executive Council, as directed by your letter No. 219 of the 10th instant.

The sums received by the sale of the sequestered property, &c., and the sums disbursed by Captain Watson, appear to be as follows:—

RECEIPTS :

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of property sold at the commissariat store in Kandy - -	173	2	3 ½
Ditto of paddy sold in the department of Matelle - - - -	94	14	-
Ditto of cattle sold in ditto - - - - - - - - - -	264	7	-
Ditto of cash, &c. seized in ditto - - - - - - - - - -	77	10	3
Ditto of a bribe offered to Dual Manam by two Singalese prisoners, and delivered up to Government on the payment of a reward of 1 l., as per voucher No. 37 - - - - - - - - - -	4	9	6
Ditto of stray cattle produced and sold for the damage done, by which 15 s. appears to have been paid on vouchers No. 44 and 45 - -	2	4	-
Total Receipts - - - £.	616	7	- ½

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

DISBURSEMENTS :

DISBURSEMENTS :

	£.	s.	d.
Amount paid to Mr. Mackelwie on account of salary as supervisor of sequestered property at Matelle, at the rate of 200 l. per annum, from 1 August 1848 to 9 January 1849, and travelling expenses, at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, from 1st August to 10th October 1848	100	16	10
Ditto pay of an interpreter, at 8 s. per diem, from 6th August to 30th September 1848	22	-	-
Ditto pay of a Singalese interpreter, at 6 s. per diem, from 30th July to 2d September	10	10	-
Ditto pay of a Malabar ditto, at 8 s. per diem, from 1st to 15th August 1848	6	-	-
Ditto pay of a storekeeper at Matelle, from 8th August to 10th October 1848, at 3 s. per diem	9	9	-
Ditto pay of a clerk, from 12th September to 15th November 1848, at 4 s. per diem	14	16	-
Ditto pay of Coolies employed at the Matelle store, from 1st August to 30 November 1848	9	-	-
Ditto hire of Coolies and carts, &c., employed in removing confiscated property from the villages to Matelle, &c.	66	1	6½
Ditto cost of beef and oil supplied to the troops during martial law	8	6	10
Ditto rent of the Matelle store from 19th October to 30th November 1848	1	7	4
Ditto maintenance of several persons in Government service and otherwise, who were obliged to take refuge in the rest-house at Matelle, from 29th July to 16th August	9	10	9½
Ditto Captain Watson loss on purchase of a poney used in Government service, and resold by public auction in Kandy, and for the keep of the same from 20th August to 10th October 1848	12	-	-
Ditto cost of labour and materials furnished in building and repairing the Government buildings at Matelle	69	8	1½
Ditto sundry petty expenses	4	19	9
	£.	344	6 2½
Deduct the following overpayments disallowed, as per remarks on the detailed statement of disbursements, viz. :—			
To Mr. Mackelwie	£.	12	14 -
,, Reward for delivering up bribes		1	4 9
		13	18 9
Amount of property sold at the commissariat stores		330	7 5½
		173	2 3½
Total Disbursements	£.	503	9 9

leaving a balance to be accounted for to Government of 112 l. 17 s. 3½ d.

Of the disbursements I enclose* a detailed statement prepared from the vouchers furnished, with such remarks thereon as have suggested themselves on their examination. The application of the proceeds of the sequestered property to the payment of these charges was unauthorized. The receipts as well as the expenditure consequent on the outbreak should have been brought to account by the Government agent at Kandy, or the treasurer, under their proper heads and in the usual course.

* Next page.

The statement of paddy sold in Matelle does not give the quantities sold and the rate per bushel, so that I have no means of judging of the correctness of the sums brought to account.

The accounts and correspondence are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. MacCarthy,
Auditor-general.

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Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

STATEMENT of DISBURSEMENTS made by Captain *A. Watson*, of H. M.'s Ceylon Rifles,
Commanding at *Matelle*.

DATE.	SUBSTANCE.	Number of Vouchers.	AMOUNT.
			£ s. d.
1848: August 9	To hire of a tom-tom for two days in publishing the sale of confiscated property, &c., at Matelle, at 6d. per diem	1	- 1 -
— 16	One brass padlock, supplied for the use of the money chest at Matelle	2	- 1 -
— —	To the maintenance of three persons in attending the court at Matelle as witnesses	3	2 6 -
— 18	To cost of 10 bushels of rice supplied for the maintenance of the Coolies employed in removing confiscated property, &c., at 6s. per bushel	4	9 - -
— 22	To repairing coats, &c., belonging to the policemen employed at Matelle	5	- 4 -
September 9	To pay of an interpreter, employed at Matelle from 6th to 31st August 1848, at 8s. per day	6	10 - -
— 13	To pay of a storekeeper, employed at Matelle from 8th to 31st August 1848, at 3s. per diem	7	3 9 -
— —	To pay of four Coolies, employed for measuring confiscated paddy at the Matelle store from 1st to 23d August 1848, at 6d. each per diem	8	2 6 -
— —	To hire of masons and Coolies, employed at Matelle from 17th to 31st August 1848 for relaying the floors, &c., of the old schoolhouse, courthouse, &c., from 17th to 31st August 1848	9	6 - -
— 14	To pay of a Malabar interpreter, employed at Matelle from 1st to 15th August 1848, at 8s. per day	10	6 - -
— 15	To hire of 11 carts, for conveying confiscated paddy from Warriapolle to Matelle, at 2s. each; and hire of Coolies in loading the same, 2s.	11	1 4 -
— —	To hire of masons and Coolies, employed at Matelle in shifting tiles, and relaying the floors, &c., of the commandant's quarters, old school, and courthouse, from 1st to 13th September 1848	12	5 2 10½
— —	To 50 bushels chunam, supplied for the use of the public buildings at Matelle, at 9d. per bushel	13	1 17 6
— 19	To pay of a peon, employed at Matelle in taking care of a prisoner from 3d to 17th September 1848, at 6d. per day	14	- 7 6
— 18	To hire of labourers, employed at Matelle from 9th to 31st August 1848	15	16 5 9½
— —	To hire of labourers, employed at Matelle from 1st to 15th September 1848	16	14 1 7½
— 23	To hire of a cart, employed in removing two sick soldiers from Matelle to Kandy	17	- 10 -
— —	To hire of 30 carts, employed in removing confiscated paddy from Kaadoopellele to Matelle, at 4s. each	18	6 - -
— 30	To supplying provision to Coolies employed in removing confiscated properties to Matelle, from 30th July to 14th August 1848	19	3 - 10½
— —	To supplying 43 bottles of oil, for the use of the officers' quarters and Malay troops at Matelle, from 30th July to 22d August 1848, at 6d. per bottle	20	1 1 6
— —	To hire of labourers, employed at Matelle from 17th September to 1st October 1848	21	3 1 11½
October 4	To value of 300 half-round tiles, furnished for the use of the Matelle gaol	22	- 7 2½
— 6	To pay of a storekeeper, employed at Matelle from 1st to 30th September 1848, at 3s. per day	23	4 10 -
— —	To pay of four Coolies, employed in measuring confiscated paddy at Matelle store, from 1st to 30th September 1848, at 6d. each per diem	24	3 - -
— —	To pay of artificers and labourers, employed in repairing the public buildings at Matelle, from 1st to 30th September 1848	25	18 3 3

DATE	SUBSTANCE.	Number of Vouchers.	AMOUNT.
1848:			£ s. d.
October 9	To Mr. Mackelwie, as supervisor of confiscated and sequestered property, employed in the district of Matelle, pay at the rate of 200 l. per annum, and travelling expense, and horse allowance at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, for August 1848	26	20 10 10
—	To ditto - - ditto - - for September 1848	27	20 8 4
—	To hire of 10 carts employed in removing confiscated paddy from Kawdoopellele to Matelle at 4 s. each	28	2 - -
— 10	To supplying 35 bushels of chunam for whitewashing the public buildings at Matelle, at 9 d. per bushel	29	1 6 3
— 11	To supplying sundry articles for making a pair of screen gates for the police magistrate's quarters at Matelle	30	- 7 9
—	To hire of artificers and labourers employed in repairing the public buildings at Matelle, from 1st to 31st August 1848	31	6 - -
August 15	To supplying beef for the use of the troops stationed at Matelle from 5th to 8th August 1848	32	5 13 4
— 16	To maintenance of several persons in Government service, and otherwise, who were obliged to take refuge in the rest house at Matelle, between the 29th July and 16th August 1848	33	9 10 9 ½
October 11	To pay of an interpreter, employed at Matelle from 1st to 30th September 1848, at 8 s. per diem	34	12 - -
— 14	To pay of a Singalese interpreter, employed under Captain Watson, commandant at Matelle, from 30th July to 2d September 1848, at 6 s. per diem	35	10 10 -
—	To hire of four carts, employed in conveying confiscated paddy from Kondapallele to Matelle store in September last, at 4 s. each	36	- 16 -
August 14	To Dual Manam, being reward for delivering up money offered to him, 4 l. 9 s. 6 d., as a bribe by Singalese prisoners	37	1 - -
—	To Mackelwie, his pay as supervisor of confiscated property, employed at Matelle in November 1848, at the rate of 200 l. per annum	38	7 12 -
— 9	To A. Swan, esq., for Coolies supplied for removing provisions to the troops, and confiscated property	38 ½	7 5 3
— 14	To amount given to 13 Coolies, sent by Mr. Buller on their way to Dambool	39	- 4 -
October 30	To Mr. Mackelwie his pay as supervisor of confiscated property employed at Matelle in October 1848, at 200 l. per annum	40	16 13 4
December 12	To ditto - - ditto - - rent of a house in Matelle for a store, in November 1848	41	1 - -
October 18	To A. Swan, esq., for supplying Coolies for two days in tracing a road towards the Seven Corles	41 ½	- 10 -
— 27	To pay of a storekeeper employed at Matelle from 1st to 10th October 1848, at 3 s. per diem	42	1 10 -
—	To pay of four Coolies employed at Matelle store, from 1st to 10th October 1848, at 6 d. each per diem	43	1 - -
September 20	To amount paid, being damage done by a stray cattle, produced and sold for 11 s.	44	- 10 -
—	To ditto - - ditto - - sold for 1 l. 13 s.	45	- 5 -
—	To Captain Watson, loss on purchase of a poney used in Government service, and resold by public auction in Kandy, 5 l. 15 s., and keep of a poney, at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, from 20th August to 10th October 1848	46	12 - -
October 28	To hire of 14 carts, supplied in conveying confiscated paddy, from Kawdapallele to Matelle during September 1848, at 4 s. each	47	2 16 -
— 31	To pay of a clerk employed at Matelle from 12th September to 31st October 1848, at 4 s. per diem	48	9 16 -
November 4	To cost of brick and chunam, furnished for the use of the public buildings at Matelle	49	3 6 6
— 10	To cost of sundry materials and timber furnished for repairing the residence of Captain Watson, Commandant at Matelle	50	12 15 8
— 11	To cost of sundry articles supplied for the use of the public buildings at Matelle	51	4 18 8

(continued)

App A. No. 1

DATE.	SUBSTANCE.	Number of Vouchers.	AMOUNT.
1848:			£. s. d.
November 9	To supplying a bullock for the maintenance of the troops at Mandandawelle, in the district of Matelle, during martial law	52	1 12 -
— 13	To cost of bricks and workmanship supplied in building the public buildings at Matelle	53	4 3 -
— 15	To carts and Coolie labour, employed in conveying materials for the use of the public buildings at Matelle	54	1 5 9
— - -	To Mr. Mackelwie's pay as supervisor of confiscated property, for September, and horse allowance for 10 days in October	55	13 15 -
— - -	To ditto - - - ditto - employed under Captain Watson at Matelle, for the month of December 1848, at 200 l. per annum	56	16 17 4
— - -	To pay of artificers and Coolies, employed from 17th November to 1st December 1848 in repairing the house now occupied as the officer's quarters	57	2 8 9
— 30	To pay of a clerk, employed at Matelle from the 1st to 15th November 1848, at 4s. per day	58	5 - -
— 22	To hire of a cart, employed in conveying Government property from Matelle to Kandy	59	- 10 -
— - -	To cost of 200 gunny bags, for conveying confiscated paddy	60	6 - -
— - -	To cost of a screen door, supplied for the use of a house occupied as the military quarters	61	1 5 -
— 30	To reward paid for delivering up money offered as a bribe by two Singalese prisoners, viz. 4 l. 9 s. 6 d.	62	1 4 9
— 6	To rent of a house in Matelle for a store, from the 19th to 30th October, at 1 l. per month	63	- 7 4
1849:			
January 12	To Mr. Mackelwie, pay as supervisor of confiscated property, employed at Matelle from 1st to 9th January 1849, at 200 l. per annum	64	5 - -
— - -	To pay of three Coolies and watchers, employed in the store at Matelle in November 1848, at 18 s. each	65	2 14 -
		£.	344 6 2½

(signed) C. J. MacCarthy,
Auditor-general.

REMARKS.

Vouchers Nos. 1 to 7, 10 and 11, 13 to 20, 22 and 23, 26 to 30, 32 to 38½, 40 to 42, 46 to 56, 58 to 65, require witnesses to the payment.

Vouchers Nos. 8 and 9, 12, 21, 24, 43, and 57, require witness to the marks.

Voucher No. 15.—The acquittance of Meyan is required, as also a witness to the mark.

Voucher No. 16.—Ditto - - ditto - - to one copy.

Voucher No. 32.—The quantity of beef supplied and the rate per lb. are not stated.

Vouchers Nos. 19 and 33.—The number of men subsisted, and the rate paid per head per diem, are not stated.

Voucher No. 38½.—The number of Coolies supplied, and the rate per Coolie, are not stated.

Vouchers Nos. 39, 44, and 45.—The duplicate copy is required.

Voucher No. 46.—The purchase amount of the poney has not been stated, to ascertain the correct amount of the loss.

Voucher No. 55.—Draws pay of Mr. Mackelwie, as supervisor, for September, and 10 days' horse allowance in October, 13 l. 15 s.

Allowed 10 days' horse allowance in October, at 2 s. 6 d. per diem, 1 l. 5 s.

Disallowed the pay of September, the same having been drawn on Voucher No. 27.

Voucher No. 56.—Draws Mr. Mackelwie's pay for December 1848	- - -	£. s. d.
Allowed the correct amount due	- - -	16 17 4
		16 13 4

Disallowed	- - -	£.	- 4 -
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Voucher No. 62.—Draws reward paid for delivering up money offered as a bribe to Dual Manam by two Singalese prisoners, viz. 4 l. 9 s. 6 d. - - 1 l. 4 s. 9 d.

Disallowed, because a reward of 1 l. appears to have been paid to Dual Manam for delivering up this sum of 4 l. 9 s. 6 d. on Voucher No. 37.

(signed) C. J. MacCarthy,
Auditor-general.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Captain *Watson*, examined.—16 June 1849.

Queen's Advocate. IN the account rendered by you of money received and expended, dated the 4th May, the amount of cash received is stated to be 444 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* Have you any statement showing of what sums it consists?

Captain Watson. I have a separate statement, but it is not at Colombo. The sums received were the proceeds of cattle, paddy, and a few articles sold.

Queen's Advocate. Does that statement show to whom the various articles belonged?

Captain Watson. Yes.

Queen's Advocate. Does it show the dates at which the sales took place?

Captain Watson. Yes; the dates, the names of the purchasers, and the names of the parties to whom the property belonged.

Queen's Advocate. Had you any special or general authority to sell this property?

Captain Watson. I had, from Colonel Drought.

Colonel Drought. I gave authority to sell all perishable articles.

Captain Watson. The articles sold were paddy, cattle, and in the first instance some confiscated property, consisting of household goods, furniture, empty boxes, a small proportion of wearing apparel, and brass utensils.

Queen's Advocate. Were any jewels sold?

Captain Watson. No; the jewels were sent to the commissariat at Kandy.

Queen's Advocate. Was it your opinion that the articles you have mentioned were perishable articles?

Colonel Drought. In addition to perishable articles, I authorized the sale of articles that could be easily removed, or could stray away, such as cattle, &c., articles belonging to proclaimed rebels, as it would have cost us four times the value of the articles to secure them.

Queen's Advocate. Then all these sales were reported by you to Colonel Drought, and sanctioned by him?

Captain Watson. They were not reported daily or weekly, but the sales were generally sanctioned by him.

Queen's Advocate. In a letter dated the 24th December 1848, the Government agent of Kandy states that the amount realized by you amounts in all to 466 *l.* 9 *s.*, but in your account the amount is given at 444 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* Can you explain this difference?

Captain Watson. Probably the Government agent takes into consideration a portion of the goods sold in Kandy; but the total amount in that case would be much more than 466 *l.*

Mr. MacCarthy. Were the articles sold in Kandy sold under your authority?

Colonel Drought. They were sold by the commissariat officer appointed by me.

Captain Watson. I beg to observe that the first account is for a stated period, the other vouchers extend beyond that; the sequestered property was not taken over by the Government agent or his assistant, although they were requested to do so by the person in charge, Mr. Mackelwie, and by myself, and this person had therefore to be paid his salary.

Queen's Advocate. There is some difference in the amount stated to be expended by you. In the account rendered by you, the amount is stated to be 345 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, but from a memorandum prepared in the Colonial Secretary's office, it appears that the sums of the vouchers when added together amount to 358 *l.* 0 *s.* 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Do you suppose that this is a mistake in the vouchers?

Captain Watson. I think it must be a mistake in the accounts.

Queen's Advocate. Had you any authority, express or general, to expend any part of the proceeds of the goods sold?

Captain Watson. Yes; I had authority from Colonel Drought.

Colonel Drought said, that he could not, as a soldier, seeing the difficulty under which Captain Watson was placed, hesitate to authorize the money being expended on works which appeared to be urgently necessary. The buildings occupied by the troops were without roof, or doors, or windows, and the troops were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, Colonel Drought immediately sent for Mr. Kershaw and directed him to make the necessary repairs, for the accommodation of the troops, at as moderate an expenditure as possible.

Queen's Advocate. You appear to have misunderstood me. My question was, whether Captain Watson had any authority to expend any part of the proceeds of the goods sold?

Colonel Drought. He had. He was desired to pay out of the proceeds all the servants employed by my authority.

Queen's Advocate. Was that authority conveyed in writing?

Colonel Drought. Not in writing. Captain Watson had interviews with me almost every third day. I knew everything that was necessary, and gave my directions accordingly.

App. A. No. 1.

- Queen's Advocate.* You have seen these vouchers, Colonel Drought?
- Colonel Drought.* I have.
- Queen's Advocate.* Did your authority extend to all the items?
- Colonel Drought.* To all, with the exception of one, and that is the wages of Mr. Mackelwie after the 10th of October. A great deal of sequestered property remained in his charge, because Mr. Buller, the Government agent, was not prepared to take charge of it; Mr. Mackelwie remained in pay therefore for a longer period than any one else.
- Queen's Advocate.* Then the Council fully understands that your authority extended to all the items in the vouchers furnished by Captain Watson, with the exception of the payments made to Mr. Mackelwie after the 10th October?
- Colonel Drought.* I think so, but I should prefer to have distinct questions put to me, so that I might be able to answer more carefully.
- Queen's Advocate.* I will mention a few of the items. Was the repair of buildings distinctly authorized by you?
- Colonel Drought.* It was authorized by me.
- Queen's Advocate.* And the hiring of persons to take charge of the property sequestered?
- Colonel Drought.* Yes.
- Queen's Advocate.* And the hiring of clerks, interpreters, and storekeepers?
- Colonel Drought.* Yes.
- Queen's Advocate.* Did you authorize the removal of sequestered property from the country to Matelle?
- Colonel Drought.* I did.
- Queen's Advocate.* Were the payments for the removal of confiscated property made at the time of the removal?
- Captain Watson.* There were persons sent down by Mr. Buller to take charge of the abandoned property, and some were employed as Coolies, by the police, to remove the sequestered property.
- Queen's Advocate.* They were paid monthly, then?
- Captain Watson.* Yes, they were paid monthly.
- Queen's Advocate.* Have you got any account of the payments?
- Captain Watson.* It is with the vouchers; the pay list is signed by each man, and witnessed.
- Queen's Advocate.* I think, Colonel Drought, you authorized the appointment of Mr. Mackelwie?
- Colonel Drought.* I did, as the most fit person.
- Queen's Advocate.* What was he to be employed at?
- Colonel Drought.* He was employed in various matters. He understood the native language, and was employed as a guide for four or five weeks in search of the pretender. He was the main spring; he had more control over the natives than any one else; the loyal Kandyans joined, about 150 in a body, in pursuit of the pretender, searching the jungles for nearly five weeks. In this way he rendered great assistance; in fact, the pretender would not have been taken but for him.
- Captain Watson.* A distance of about 500 miles of jungle path was cut by that man.
- Colonel Drought.* I received information that the loyal Kandyans had great confidence in him.
- Queen's Advocate.* What had he to do with the confiscated property?
- Captain Watson.* He had charge of it; he hired a house in Matelle, for the store was not capable of receiving it. The man was afterwards brought up on a summons, his house broken in, for having this very property in possession that he was paid by Government for holding, and he was made a prisoner.
- Queen's Advocate.* He had charge of the sequestered property at Matelle?
- Captain Watson.* He had the sole charge of it.
- Queen's Advocate.* Were sentries placed over the sequestered property?
- Captain Watson.* They were placed wherever necessary; over the stores.
- Queen's Advocate.* Who paid the amount of his pay?
- Captain Watson.* I did it; when he offered his services he was in the receipt of 200 l. a year from a coffee estate; Mr. Tytler's. I thought therefore that that amount was not too much for him.
- Colonel Drought.* I beg to observe that Captain Watson was very differently situated from the officer in Kornegalle, who had the assistance of the Government agent, Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Sims, and Mr. Templer; Captain Watson had no assistance; he had a great deal of work, and he was surrounded with difficulties; Matelle was the focus of rebellion.
- Queen's Advocate.* I think I understood you to say that you did not authorize the employment of Mr. Mackelwie after martial law had ceased?
- Colonel Drought.* After the things were taken over from Captain Watson.
- Queen's Advocate.* When did the assistant agent arrive at Matelle?
- Captain Watson.* In October, long after martial law ceased.

Colonel

Colonel Drought. We did not know to whom the property should be restored until the Supreme Court had finished its work.

Queen's Advocate. You authorized the employment of Mr. Mackelwee up to what period?

Colonel Drought. I think a week in addition, over Kornegalle; I think till about the 15th October. Captain Watson represented the impossibility of getting on without some person. I had nothing to do after the 10th October.

Queen's Advocate. Did you make any representation officially to the Government agent as to the necessity of being relieved?

Captain Watson. I represented it to Mr. Buller, and so did Mr. Mackelwee; and when Mr. Templer arrived, I applied to him, and to the Government agent particularly.

Queen's Advocate. Did you get on with the erection or repair of any public buildings after the assistant agent came to Matelle?

Captain Watson. Yes, by the same authority; that is, the buildings were not finished, and the repairs were ordered to be carried on before martial law ceased.

Colonel Drought. I do not hesitate to tell the Council that Captain Watson erected buildings for a sum that would have cost the Government five times the amount had it been done by the civil engineer.

Queen's Advocate. Two of the items relate to a bribe of 4 l. 9 s. 6 d. offered to a party by two prisoners; and it appears, as I understand the accounts, that out of the bribe you paid 2 l. 4 l. 9 d. to the parties who gave the information?

Captain Watson. Yes.

Queen's Advocate. What is become of the balance?

Captain Watson. It is credited in the accounts.

Queen's Advocate. In the general accounts?

Captain Watson. Yes.

Queen's Advocate. There are two other items I do not quite understand, about stray cattle that you sold?

Captain Watson. Stray cattle were brought in, I could not find the owners, and, as certain paddy fields had been injured by them, I seized and sold them. A cattle without an owner of course walked into anybody's property and destroyed it; I immediately seized it, tied it up, and as there was no owner for it, I sold it. I paid 1 s. to Government, and 10 s. to the man whose property had been damaged.

Queen's Advocate. Why is the Government to pay this 10 s.?

Captain Watson. I credited the Government with the whole amount for which the cattle had been sold, and debited the 10 s. against it.

With regard to the unexpended balance of the sums received on account of confiscated and sequestered property, which Captain Watson stated had been entrusted by him to the serjeant of his company,—

Colonel Drought remarked that he had ordered a court of inquiry, composed of a field officer and two captains, to inquire into the matter, and it was clearly proved before them that the money entrusted by Captain Watson to the serjeant had been embezzled by him.

Captain Watson stated that he had receipts from the serjeant for only about 63 l., and that it could not therefore be proved that he had taken the remainder, although suspicion attached to him.

Queen's Advocate. Why was the serjeant entrusted with the money, seeing that you had Mr. Mackelwee, who received a salary at the rate of 200 l. a year?

Captain Watson. Mr. Mackelwee was engaged in the field.

Queen's Advocate. Why did you not take care of it yourself?

Captain Watson. I had too much to do.

Queen's Advocate. More than the serjeant of your company?

Captain Watson. Much more. The only eligible person was the deputy fiscal. He began with the accounts, but he was removed by the Government agent, and the serjeant was the only other person capable of doing the work. The money was kept in the guard-room.

Queen's Advocate. Why could it not have been put in the store, over which sentries were placed?

Captain Watson. We had payments to make. We did not keep sentries the whole night. Sales were constantly taking place. We had to pay the troops, and we could not send to Kandy to get orders from there.

Queen's Advocate. When did you first discover that the amount was deficient?

Captain Watson. On closing the accounts, about November last.

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 3, in No. 14.

Sir,

Colombo, 4 May 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward a statement of sums received by me on account of confiscated and sequestered property sold during martial law at Matelle, as also of cash paid as per accompanying vouchers, by which you will perceive that all the public buildings have been repaired, the interpreters, clerks, persons in charge of sequestered property, and in fact every one employed during martial law, have been paid out of this fund, added to which a barrack, capable of containing 150 men, and a hospital were built (which if contracted for would have cost Government at least 300 l.) and two other buildings rendered available as officers' quarters.

I may here add, that in consequence of the person whom I appointed to receive the money realized by the sale of confiscated and sequestered property (the deputy fiscal) being withdrawn from Matelle by the Government agent for the Central Province, I was necessitated to transfer the receiving the sums so acquired to the only person available for such trust, Colour-serjeant Tingall, of the Ceylon Rifles, who not only received all public money, but made such payments as from time to time were necessary in carrying on the various works in progress, as above enumerated.

Being engaged in the performance of all civil as well as military duties during martial law at Matelle, my time was so fully occupied I was unable to devote sufficient attention to minor circumstances, and in consequence trusted to Serjeant Tingall until it was necessary, upon the cessation of martial law, to close the accounts, when I regret to say he (Serjeant Tingall) was deficient in the balance due to Government of 99 l. 9 s. besides other money belonging to me.

I therefore trust Government will take these circumstances into consideration, and strike off the balance due (as per accompanying cash statement), as I have no means of recovering the money made away with by Colour-serjeant Tingall.

The Commandant of Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Watson,
Captain C. R. R.

Enclosure 4, in No. 14.

Sir,

Kandy, 28 April 1849.

Your letter of the 23d instant, No. 398, marked "immediate," annexing a copy of one from the Assistant Colonial Secretary, of the same date, I immediately forwarded to Captain Watson, whose reply I have the honour to enclose, and venture most respectfully to hope that the Major-general commanding will feel disposed to recommend Captain Watson's case to the favourable consideration of the Government. I should not take upon myself to urge this request, were I not fully aware of his having sustained certain losses in money, to the amount of £. by a person in whose fidelity he confided, and from whom there is no possibility of his recovering one farthing; in addition to which, he was liable to considerable expense during the first month or six weeks he was in command at Matelle, owing to the circumstance of the rest-house there having been demolished by the insurgents, consequently there was no place of public accommodation for the civil and military officers, as well as others who were constantly backward and forward on duty and otherwise.

As I fully concur in the accompanying statement from Captain Watson, I earnestly hope his case may receive favourable consideration.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought, Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

— No. 15. —

(No. 126.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 September 1849.
(Received 31 October 1849.)

My Lord,

As at various times and places strong animadversions have been expressed by parties in England, not only as to the punishment inflicted on those convicted of treasonable practices during the late disturbances in the Kandyan provinces, but also as to the impropriety of flogging the individual who allowed himself to be put up as a puppet king on that occasion, I caused the keeper of the records to make diligent search in that department, with

with a view of ascertaining what punishments were inflicted on convicted rebels during any of the previous disturbances in that province.

App. A. No. 1.

2. I now transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Government Gazette, dated, "Kandyan Office, Colombo, August 14, 1823," which gives a full account of all the punishments inflicted on the different rebels. Your Lordship will there observe that a priest was hanged; that various other punishments were inflicted, according to the degree of criminality of the individuals; and lastly, that the puppet king of that period was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour, and to be twice publicly flogged, viz. on the 18th of the month to receive 50 lashes at Kandy, and on the 22d 50 lashes at Matelle. Your Lordship will therefore see that the charges which have been made against me of undue severity are only acts for which my predecessors in office obtained the sanction and approval of the Secretary of State.

1.

3. In searching through the records, Mr. Fraser, the gentleman in charge of that department, has also met with a letter of Mr. Sawers, who compiled the code of Kandyan laws and customs, an extract from which is well worthy of your Lordship's attention. It is dated "Badulla, 26th of October 1818," at which period Mr. Sawers was a member of the Board of Kandyan Commissioners, and was specially charged to manage the affairs of the government in the disturbed districts about Badulla. He corresponded with Sir John D'Oyley, the resident of Kandy, and also with the secretary to government in Colombo on the state of the provinces over which he was then placed. In writing to Sir John D'Oyley on the 26th of October 1818, after some general statements with regard to the country, he mentions the arrival at Badulla of the troops called Cingalese Rangers, and states as follows: "They brought with them, bound, Ambagolle Unanse, who was a constant attendant on the Pretender; this priest was seized by a party sent out by Captain Ritchie in consequence of information having been brought to him by a Cingalese native of Wellasse, that he, the priest, had lately returned to the province, and was dissuading the people from submission to the British Government; hence it is to be presumed that he has added to his former treason that of having become an active emissary of the new faction, equally inimical to Government, of which Pelima Talawe and Madugalle were the leaders. I therefore humbly conceive there could be no more proper subject selected for a capital example than this man, and I would beg leave to observe that as Madugalle's first treason was entrusted to and fostered by priests; and as the late rebellion originated, as I believe, entirely with that order, the Pretender himself being a priest, unless some capital examples are now made of those who were his first colleagues, and through whose influence mainly over the superstitious minds of the people, the delusion became so general in these provinces; unless I say, some capital examples are made, without regard to the pretended sanctity of the yellow robe, we can expect nothing else from them in future, than that every Pansela in the interior will continue to be, as they indubitably have been, under our Government, the hotbeds of conspiracy and treason."

4. My reason for calling your Lordship's attention to this extract from the letter of Mr. Sawers is simply to remind you that the views I entertained during the disturbances in Kandy in 1848 are precisely the same as those entertained by Mr. Sawers in 1818, and which, had I been aware of them at the time, would have given me greater confidence in the course I felt it my duty to adopt. It certainly appears to me that the coincidence of my own views with the opinions above quoted, without any reference to or previous knowledge of them on my own part, justifies me in my conviction of the correctness of the measures which I deemed it incumbent on me to pursue amidst the dangers and difficulties with which I was surrounded.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure in No. 15.

The Ceylon Gazette. Published by Authority. No. 1,158. 16 August 1823.

Kandyan Office, Colombo, 14 August 1823.

THE trials of the persons principally concerned in the attempts to create an insurrection in the Kandyan provinces in May last, have occupied a much longer period than has been originally expected, owing to several causes; among others the collection of the witnesses for the prisoners. They have now closed, and the following convictions of treason have taken place, and sentences passed by the Lieutenant-governor on the persons convicted, agreeable to the various degrees of guilt appearing to attach to each of them, after the most attentive inquiry on the trials conducted before the judicial commissioner and a numerous assemblage of Kandyan chiefs as his assessors.

Kahawatte Unanse, a priest of Matelle, who, it was proved, was the principal organizer and active agent in the plot; and Koswatte Ratteralle, who had been actively concerned in the disturbance in Tamankadewe in 1820, and then pardoned, were sentenced to suffer death by being hanged; which sentence was carried into effect near the town of Kandy on Tuesday the 5th of the present month.

The following persons, whose offences stood next in order of criminality, have been sentenced to be banished for life from this island: Weywudepolle Ratteralle, Migahakumbure, Adikarum, Lenawela Mohotalle, Kendangamuwe Koralle, Weywudepolle late Halowadana Nileme, Murutooluwe Amera, Mohotalle or Vidahn, Potawe Deveya, Kongahawelle Attewena Koraleya, Warakagastenne Pekina Ralle, Dagandenieye Aratchy, Kahategas-

App. A. No. 1.

mudeme Duggana Ralle Bamberagahenne Gammahe, and Pubbelieye Allutwatte Ratteralle, and will be sent to the Mauritius in the ship "Princess Charlotte," now about to sail.

Oligame Dureya, Bawlane Vidahn, and Maningomuwe Vidahn have been sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labour for five years.

Dambegalle Korleya and Dambegalle Nekatralle for three years.

Sieymbelagahawella Kapooralle, Ratnayeke Kumbure Aratchy, Dambegalle Gurunehy, Bamberagahawatte Pancheralle, and Mona Gamaya for two years.

Ganderewatte Ralle and Kendangamuwe Ukku Banda, to imprisonment for two years.

Alutwawe Banda for six months, and Kristna Retty, the person whom the priest and the leaders of the plot had selected to be the ostensible king, although a man of no connexion with the former royal family, and of very inferior degree, and who had served in the commissariat stores as a Lascar, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labour, and to receive, on the 18th instant, 50 lashes in Kandy, and on the 22d instant 50 lashes at Fort MacDowall in Matelle.

All the lands, goods, and other property of the several persons convicted are forfeited to his Majesty's Government.

Published by the Lieutenant-governor's command.

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan,*
Sec. Kand. Provs.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

— No. 16. —

(No. 127.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 September 1849.

My Lord,

(Received 31 Oct. 1849.—Answered 16 Nov. 1849, No. 459, p. 257.)

WHEN on the point of closing the despatches which leave this evening for England, the enclosed letters have come in from Mr. C. Elliott, the editor of the "Observer" newspaper. I think it my duty to forward them by this mail, although their transmission at this time is exceedingly inconvenient, and in direct contravention of your Lordship's orders, made public some time ago through the Government "Gazette," requiring all such papers to be placed in my hands a reasonable time before the departure of the mail. There is, however, on this occasion, ample time for me to state for your Lordship's information, that since the publication of Sir Colin Campbell's despatch, a profusion of evidence has been volunteered to me, calculated to confirm in all particulars the statements which my predecessor had made as to the character of the "Observer" newspaper, and the conduct of Mr. Elliott, in the capacity of its proprietor and editor.

The second letter of Mr. Elliott, of the 12th instant, is already alluded to in my despatch, No. 110, by this mail.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 16.

My Lord,

Colombo, 14 September 1849.

WHEN your Lordship's inquiries have been the means of eliciting, even nominally, from a late Governor of this distant colony one of the greatest slanders that has ever been poured upon my devoted head (and as a public man in a small community I have experienced a large share of opprobrium), your Lordship will not, I trust, consider that the present task of addressing your Lordship is officiously imposed. Your Lordship will be pleased to understand that I allude to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th February 1847, and Sir Colin Campbell's "Private and Confidential" reply of the 14th April 1847,† the latter of which has been published in the "Examiner" newspaper of this place. The editor of that journal declares that he received the document overland, and as it was not produced before the Ceylon Committee up to the latest date, so far at least as I am aware, and especially as it is marked "Private and Confidential," I have no alternative but to believe that it has been published at your Lordship's desire, or, at least, with your Lordship's sanction. As no reason has been assigned for the publication, and considering the purpose to which the despatch has been applied by the Government organs here, I must conclude that the publication has been made for the purpose of damaging my character. I trust your Lordship will not for one moment suppose that I complain of the publication of this despatch abstractedly considered. Far from it, for I have always contended that unprincipled conduct in public men ought to be exposed. My opinion has ever been that all despatches should be made public, and that the colonies should not be governed by a secret system. But what I do complain of is, that information secretly obtained should be treasured up for years, and now at length produced when it would seem to

answer

* [Annexed.]
Page 72.

† Page 72.

answer a purpose. Your Lordship will remember a despatch, penned by Lord Torrington, in which I was secretly accused of almost everything I most abhor. That despatch was published unexpectedly to its author, so that I had an opportunity of calling upon his Lordship to adduce a shadow of reason or proof for the grave charge which his Lordship had brought against me; and when, under a frivolous pretext, he declined to do so, and I repeated that request on his own terms, he shrank from the task.

If your Lordship had sent Sir Colin Campbell's despatch for publication when your Lordship received it, instead of keeping it secret till now, I could have called my accusers face to face to acknowledge the unfounded nature of their charge, as Lord Torrington was compelled tacitly to do. But I must leave it to your Lordship to explain the concealment in which this despatch has been kept till now, and the reason for publishing it when one of the principal parties concerned has gone to his grave. As to the despatch itself, I am compelled to say that I believe no official document of the same extent ever contained so many misstatements and personalities. Indeed, if carefully analyzed, there will scarcely be found a single correct statement in it from beginning to end; and, so far as it relates to myself, I solemnly declare it to be untrue. After this despatch there can be no doubt that your Lordship receives my paper, and to that I beg to refer for the statement which I have published on this point, and which contains the affidavits of another party and myself. The object of the despatch is obvious enough, for it is only one of a series of similar unscrupulous attempts made in the same direction to exalt my two political opponents and to depress my paper, commencing at a time when a vacancy was about to take place in the Government of this colony.

Sir Emerson Tennent has favoured me with a perusal of your Lordship's circular despatch which called forth the extraordinary reply bearing Sir Colin Campbell's signature; and the secret system by which the colonies are governed, as deduced from that circular, exceeds all I ever supposed. It does surprise me, (and as a sufferer from this secret system, your Lordship will excuse the liberty I take,) it astonishes me to find that a British Peer could suggest inquisitorial conduct, and require Her Majesty's representatives in the colonies to become the conductors of such secret inquiries. Did it never strike your Lordship that a strong temptation would be thus held out to men to injure those whom they dislike? For my own part I can now understand how many acts of injustice and oppression have met the sanction of Downing-street, and it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to conceive the multitude of innocent men who must be victimised by this secret system over the vast colonial empire. The secret system is the sure and only resort of an incapable Government; and that it should be so extensively practised in Ceylon (for I am not the only sufferer here from it), is only another justification of what I have so long urged against the misrule of this colony.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Elliott.

Euclosure 2, in No. 16.

My Lord,

Colombo, 12 September 1849.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your Lordship's information copy of a correspondence that has passed between the local Government and myself.

Past experience teaches me the necessity for such precaution, although I do trust Viscount Torrington will not again trouble your Lordship with animadversions upon my conduct, or at least without giving me an opportunity of justifying myself.

But apart from all such personal considerations, I am compelled to trespass upon your Lordship, for the purpose of transmitting the accompanying petitions* to your Lordship for Her Majesty the Queen, and to both Houses of Parliament, from a Kandyan youth, who, being himself unable to write English, and ignorant of the forms to be observed, requested me to be his amanuensis, and to forward his petition through the Governor. Your Lordship will perceive from the correspondence that his Excellency has refused to transmit these documents, and actually returned them to me. Your Lordship will also be pleased to observe that I offered, on behalf of the youth, that he should appear in person before his Excellency. It would be quite reasonable, and I apprehend even the Governor's duty, to cause inquiry to be made into the alleged circumstances before transmitting such petitions; but I respectfully question the Governor's authority to impose such conditions as are here required by Lord Torrington on parties desiring to approach the foot of the Throne, and who have submitted to the rules prescribed by your Lordship, by tendering their petitions through Her Majesty's local representative.

On behalf, my Lord, of numbers of deeply wronged persons, against whom the courts of justice are closed by the Bill of Indemnity, and who cannot safely venture to complain through

* These petitions have not been received at the Colonial Office.

App. A. No. 1. through the government officials, as required by Lord Torrington, lest they should be subjected to further injuries and indignities, of which your Lordship can form but the faintest conceptions, I entreat your Lordship's interference for the removal of the unprecedented barrier which the Governor of Ceylon has raised in the way of the natives making their grievances known; for if Her Majesty the Queen is to be petitioned only through an official, the very official probably against whom the complaint is preferred, the right of petition is virtually at an end.

I hand Lord Torrington a copy of this letter, but am compelled to address your Lordship direct, for the purpose of placing in your Lordship's hands the petitions which his Excellency has refused to forward.

To the Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Elliott.

(Circular.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, referred to at page 70.

Sir, Downing-street, 9 February 1847.
I FIND that for many years there have been regularly transmitted to this office, from the several British colonies, copies of the principal newspapers published in each. I am happy to find this practice existing, and I attach much importance to its regular observance. You will not misunderstand me as implying any want of confidence in your own reports, or as attaching any undue exaggerated weight to newspaper statements, when I say that there are no means by which Her Majesty's Government may become acquainted with the general tone and temper of colonial society so readily as through the colonial press. There are many small circumstances connected with the feelings of those under your government, and with the general leaning of public opinion, with which daily habit has rendered you so familiar, that they pass unobserved before your eyes. Yet, to a person at a distance from the scene, such circumstances may be full of significance, and may merit deliberate attention in the decision on the policy to be followed by Her Majesty's Government.

Upon these grounds I have made arrangements for ensuring a more regular examination than has hitherto been attempted of the newspapers which reach this office from the several colonies. But the weight to be attached to the statements of such papers must of course depend on circumstances which I have no means of ascertaining in this country; I mean the general character of the paper, and among what classes and to what extent it circulates. On these points, and on any other which may occur to you, I would request you to furnish me with such information as you may possess, in respect to each of the principal newspapers in your government, and to correct that information from time to time, as the circumstances of the case may alter. I am well aware that precise and full information upon these subjects is not to be expected, but I have no doubt that you will be able to procure all which is necessary for practical purposes.

I have to add, that your despatches upon this subject should be marked, and will be considered, as confidential.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

(Private and Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell to Earl Grey, referred to at page 70.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 April 1847.
(Received 29 May 1847.)

My Lord,
IN obedience to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 9th February last, I have the honour to subjoin such information as I am in possession of relative to the general character of the newspapers published in this colony, the classes amongst whom, and the extent to which they circulate.

The newspapers here each print a summary for transmission home, which contains a *resumé* of all their leading articles, and the general information collected from their issues of the previous month. These I have hitherto caused to be forwarded in the despatch bag by each mail; but as I infer from the tenor of your Lordship's circular that these will

will be less available than the original papers, for the objects contemplated, I shall direct the latter to be sent for the future.

App. A. No. 1.

The natives are, as a body, so poor and illiterate that the press has no circulation beyond the European community, including those descendants of Europeans who form what is called the burgher class, and who are generally clerks in Government offices. The circle is thus so limited, that I have reason to believe that the most extensive circulation does not much exceed 300 copies of any newspaper in the island.

For some years back it has been sought to remedy the scarcity of interesting topics amongst a circumscribed community, and to stimulate circulation by resorting to those personalities, which, though more or less piquant and acceptable to a class, were found to be so inconsistent with the uses of a colonial press, that to remedy the evil two new journals were started during the last year, established, I believe, by the capital, and under the auspices, of mercantile houses. These (the Examiner and the Ceylon Times) are very fairly conducted, and are chiefly devoted to the interests of the planters and of the colony generally.

The newspapers now published in Colombo are three; the Observer, the Examiner, and the Times. There is a small periodical printed at Jaffna; but I believe it is chiefly of a religious character, and conducted by the missionaries there.

No one of the colonial papers is in any degree influenced by the Government; the advertisements, when publicity is required, are given out indifferently to each; and the only overture made to me to place the advocacy of the press at the disposal of the Government was in the case of the Observer some time ago, which I felt it my duty to decline.

The Observer has been in existence for some years before my arrival in the colony; its circulation is now about 300. Its proprietor, Mr. Christopher Elliott, was till recently its editor; but its present editor is understood to be Mr. Ferguson, a man of some ability, who came out in the service of my predecessor, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, and was by him appointed to a situation of 100*l.* per annum in the Customs at Pt. Pedro, which, as I could hold out to him no immediate prospect of promotion, he resigned in 1846, with some feelings of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Elliott came out as a sub-assistant surgeon in the service of Government, but relinquished his appointment to undertake the establishment of a newspaper. He has since been a speculator in a small sugar estate, which I understand he sold to some advantage. He has always been an active promoter of the local charities of Colombo; but being a restless and not over-scrupulous person, though I believe not really ill-intentioned, he has till recently endeavoured to attract attention to his newspaper by a pretty general abuse of the European officers in the colony, and more especially those in the civil service, or otherwise connected with the administration of the Government. His strictures, however, have been very harmless, and have made the Observer rather popular with the lower classes, who mistake abuse for independence. Its character, however, has suffered by a recent exposure, in which the editor was constrained to admit that a sum of money which has been handed over to a public charity, was paid for the insertion of some articles defamatory of the assistant Government agent at Kornegalle.

Its circulation is chiefly amongst the burghers, whom it professes specially to represent; but it can scarcely be said to enjoy the confidence of any class.

As the Observer was for some time the only newspaper here, and the merchants and planters found it an unsuitable representative of their interests or exponent of their opinions, a second paper, the Examiner, was established in 1846. It is understood to be chiefly the property of a wealthy mercantile house, that of Ackland, Boyd & Co.; and one of their partners, Mr. Capper, is reputed to be the principal writer, the printer being the ostensible editor.

About the same time, and for the same reason, a third paper, the Ceylon Times, was established by other mercantile parties, the principal of whom is understood to be the house of Mr. Ritchie, a member of the Legislative Council. It is conducted by Mr. Hew Stewart, a gentleman of education, who having been a merchant and coffee planter, has considerable experience and extensive knowledge of the colony.

Both these papers, the Examiner and Times, are temperately and cleverly conducted, and so far as the press can represent the wants and wishes of the commercial and agricultural interests, their opinion may be taken as fairly expressive of the prevailing views of the planters and merchants, and the European community generally.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Campbell.

(No. 128.)*

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 15 September 1849.

(Received 31 Oct. 1849.—Answered 9 Nov. 1849, No. 454, page 257.)

My Lord,

I HAVE just received for transmission to your Lordship the accompanying documents, the originals of which I send, together with a correct transcript of them. I confess that I regard with equal gratification and surprise (because unlooked for) this simultaneous expression of approval and support of the measures adopted for the suppression of the disturbances in the Kandyan country during the past year. I likewise forward copy of the letter addressed to myself by Mr. James Smith,† a highly respectable merchant and planter, who undertook, as it appears, to place in my hands the documents now transmitted.

I find they contain the signatures of 143 proprietors and agents of estates in the Central Province, together with the names of the estates in which they are interested, as evidence that they are the real signatures of responsible parties, well qualified from their position, their circumstances, the valuable interests they represent, and the fact of their being personally acquainted with all the circumstances to which the papers refer, to give such an opinion with regard to the real merits of the question as may be entitled to your Lordship's confidence.

The amount of property represented by these gentlemen, and by others whose signatures the near departure of the mail prevents me from sending by this opportunity, comprizes very nearly the whole of the European interest in the Central Province.

I need scarcely add that this is purely a voluntary expression of the sentiments of the parties concerned, with which either directly or indirectly I have had no concern whatever.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure 1, in No. 17.

(No. 1.)

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of Ceylon, having seen in the public prints that it has been asserted before a Committee of the House of Commons that there was no necessity for the imposition of martial law at the breaking out of the late rebellion, wish to record our opinion that there was an absolute necessity for that measure, which by enabling the authorities summarily to arrest, and detain or punish those engaged in the revolt, did speedily and effectually quell the insurrection, and was thus, we believe, the means of saving many lives and much property.

Should such a conjuncture unfortunately recur, we could only hope for safety by the Government again having recourse to martial law; because we consider that the ordinary laws, as administered in this colony, are totally unfit for such an emergency.

We wish also to express our feelings of gratitude to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, commandant in the Kandyan country, not only for the general measures which he took to secure life and property, but also for the kindness and courtesy with which he gave advice and assistance to those of us who applied to him for either, during that period of alarm and danger.

NAMES.	ESTATES.	NAMES.	ESTATES.
Archbald, W. A.	- Madawella.	Blackmore, F.	- - Elkadua.
Archbald, J. T.	- Madua.	Cavenagh, W.	- - Moraneande.
Adie, W.	- Midlands.	Corbat, K. J.	- - Kotmalie.
Adams, A. Y.	- Kandy.	Charters, W. M.	- - Drinboola.
Buckley, H.	- Nawellapitya.	Crosbie, G.	- - Kotmalie.
Buchanan, J.	- Kolmalie.	Clerihew, W.	- - Hewahette.
Barbor, C. J.	- Ditto.	Cairns, W. W.	- - Ditto.
Barbor, J. W.	- Ditto.	Dowdall, J. B. W.	- - Colombo.
Boyd, W.	- Goomera.	Downey, R.	- - Kelvin.
Burrell, C. H.	- Mooragaha.	Dundas, G. H.	- - Deanille.
Bannerman, W.	- The Hope.	Darley, S.	- - Goomera.

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington on this subject, No. 157, 13 November 1849, will be found printed at page 86 of this Paper.

NAMES.	ESTATES.	NAMES.	ESTATES.
D'Esterre, R. - -	Kandy.	M'Carthy, C. - -	Nawellapitia.
Forbes, John - -	Sylvaekande.	Menty, R. - -	Ditto.
Fell, A. M. - -	Midland.	MacDonald, A. L. B.	Gilston.
Fincham, P. - -	Sellagama.	Northway, S. - -	Gangoroowa.
Forbes, C. W. - -	Kotmalie.	Newman, W. - -	Oodawella.
Forbes, James - -	Kandy.	Newman, W. H. - -	Ditto.
Freckleton, T. - -	Hewahette.	Pitts, Charles - -	Kandy.
Francis, George - -	Warriagalle.	Reynolds, G. W. - -	Kotmalie.
Galway, T. Payne - -	Kotmalie.	Rose, John - -	Allagalla.
Grey, A. - -	Nawelepittia.	Rott, Alex. - -	Matella.
Grenel, F. W. - -	Poengale.	Ryan, James - -	Horogalle.
Gerard, R. D. - -	Kattokelle.	Rennie, John - -	Kandy.
Gavin, John - -	Kandy.	Robertson, Alex. - -	Pittakande.
Gordon, A. Norman - -	Drinboola.	Rudd, William - -	Matella.
Hunter, T. - -	Kandy.	Sheriff, G. - -	Elbodde.
Hunter, A. - -	Kehelwatte.	Stewart, G. - -	Nelloo Mally.
Hamilton, J. H. - -	Kandy.	Stewart, Donald - -	Oonoonagalle.
Huxham, Brownrig - -	Mooloyea.	Swan, W. A. - -	Vicarton Matelle.
Jolly, J. K. - -	Fairieland.	Sutherland, J. M. - -	Ambegamua.
Johnstone, T. - -	The Peak.	Stone, James - -	Kotmalie.
Jolly, Stewart - -	Fairieland.	Standwans, W. - -	Oodawelle.
Keir, S. - -	Cabragalla.	Stanley, John - -	Naranghena.
Keir, A. - -	Ditto.	Swan, R. Dalgliesh - -	Handrookande.
Keir, S. (for the pro- prietor of) - -	Relugus.	Thornton, H. F. - -	Nawellapitia.
Kennedy, James - -	Hautanne.	Thwaites, John, M. D.	Kandy.
Lambert, J. - -	Gall Henia.	Tait, W. - -	Ditto.
Lindsay, A. - -	The Peak.	Viner, Thos. - -	Berkshire Matella.
Lindsay, W. F. - -	Oodahamy.	Worms, G. - -	Puselawe.
Marshall, James, M. D.	Allagalla.	Worms, M. - -	Ditto.
Martin, James - -	Kirimattie.	Wylie, N. - -	Matelle.
Mortimer, Edward - -	Dekande.	Wright, J. W. - -	Drinboola.
Mortimer, A. - -	Bulatgam.	Watson, H. G. - -	Kotmalie.
Macfarlane, A. - -	Cabroosa Elle.	Wall, George - -	Kandy.
Mackay, R. - -	Kinrasa.	Wyn, Watkins Wil- liams - -	Ancoombera.
M'Lachlan, J. - -	Wewathelawa.		

SUPPLEMENTAL FROM COLOMBO.

James Smith - -	Colombo.	W. C. Brodie - -	Colombo.
James Swan - -	Kandy & Colombo.	G. A. Mackenzie - -	Ditto.
W. K. Lancaster - -	Colombo.	J. W. Venn - -	Ditto.
John Black - -	Galle.	George Bogue - -	Badulla.
John W. Bowker - -	Colombo.	J. M. Bogue - -	Colombo.
Hew Stewart - -	Ditto.	G. Steuart - -	Ditto.
D. Wilson - -	Ditto.	J. Falconer - -	Batticaloa.
H. Ritchie - -	Ditto.	John Capper - -	Colombo.
Alex. Cushney - -	Kotmalie.	J. E. Middleton - -	Ditto.
G. E. Dalrymple - -	Kandy.	Arthur Romer - -	Colombo & Kandy.
George Wright - -	Colombo.	R. E. Lewis - -	Colombo.
J. B. Alston - -	Ditto.	R. Tatham - -	Ditto.
George Lee - -	Ditto.		

App. A. No. 1.

(No. 2.)

WE, the undersigned, having seen it stated that an assertion was made before the Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon Affairs, that there was no necessity for the imposition of martial law at the breaking out of the late rebellion, wish to record our opinion that it was essentially necessary for the safety of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the central province; and that should a similar emergency unfortunately again arise, we consider our only chance of safety would be by the adoption of similar measures.

(signed) *A. Butlin*, Kattagodde.
Thomas Wood, Badegama.
George A. F. Wood, Badegama.
E. A. Byers, Goniakelle.
T. M' Donald, Cannawella.
J. R. Shand, Weyvahkelle.
R. A. N. Fiddey, Oodawerra.
B. W. Shand, Hatavika.
Alexander Davidson, Deckbedde.
Cyrus Armitage, Kirklees.
Charles Little John, Dickbedde.
Thomas Gill, Badulla and Hingorogam Estate.
J. J. De With, Badulla and Hingorogam Estate.
Alexander Oorloff, Kattek and Oorawatte.
G. H. Oorloff, Kattek and Oorawatte.

(No. 3.)

WE, the undersigned, having understood that a statement was made before the Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon Affairs, to the effect that there was no necessity for the imposition of martial law at the breaking out of the late rebellion, desire to record our opinion that, had not martial law been proclaimed, the whole of the vast estates at Matella, on the Hanasgeria range, and at the Knuckles, would have been plundered and destroyed; and that the rebellion, instead of having been confined to the districts of Matella and Kurnegalle, would have spread itself over the whole of the Central Province, and have caused the ruin of most of the plantations situated in it.

The simultaneous attack on Kurnegalle and Matella, the barricading the line of road between those places, as well as the great road between Matella and Trincomalie, preceded by the proclamation of the king, appear to us to have placed beyond a doubt the existence of an extensive conspiracy against the legitimate authority of the British Government; and we beg to renew our sincere thanks for the prompt and energetic measures adopted for the suppression of the insurrection, and to express our firm conviction that the early proclamation of martial law was not only the only means of averting great destruction of life and property, but, by crushing the rebellion at once, proved in reality an act of mercy to the unfortunate people who had been misled into these violent and unlawful proceedings.

(signed) *John Emerson*, Mooneragalle.
Thomas Johnston D'Orsay, Gampola.
J. B. M'Infer, Melfort.
Henry Coton, Raxava.
John Laing, Dorset.
James Leslie, Windsor Forest.
James Hay, Pennelaw.
William Prophet.
Richard B. Lilster, Allogalle.
Robert Wise, Gampola.
Hugh M'Clenan, Gampola.
G. Morice, Moonaragalla.

Enclosure 2, in No. 17.

To His Excellency the Viscount Torrington.

My Lord,

15 September 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have been entrusted to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying expression of opinions as to the measures adopted by Government in proclaiming martial law.

I am also requested to inform your Lordship that, owing to the short time this document has been in circulation, many of the lists had not come in at the departure of the mail from Kandy; yet, as it was considered highly desirable that those lists that had arrived should

be

be placed at your Excellency's disposal before the departure of this overland mail, I have therefore now the honour to enclose them.

App. A. No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Smith.*

— No. 18. —

(No. 129.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 19 September 1849.

(Received 1 Nov. 1849.—Answered 8 Nov. 1849, No. 453, page 257.)

My Lord,
THE session of the Legislative Council for the year 1849 was opened by me with the usual ceremonies yesterday, and I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of the address which I delivered upon the occasion.

Upon the whole, I trust that there is ample reason to feel confident that the general view of the present position and prospects of the colony, as developed in this address, will prove to be fully borne out by the gradual but progressive increase of its prosperity.

I regret that the departure of the mail this morning *viâ* Bombay, puts it out of my power to transmit the reply* of the Council by the present opportunity.

* See next page.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure in No. 18.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ADDRESS of his Excellency the Right honourable Viscount Torrington, on opening the Session of the Legislative Council, September 18, 1849.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

It is highly satisfactory to me to be able to congratulate you on the continuance of that perfect tranquillity in all parts of the island which I announced to you at the close of the last session of the Legislative Council. I have reason to believe that the benevolent intentions of the government, and its anxious desire to promote the prosperity of all classes of the people, are daily becoming more perfectly understood and more justly valued; and that the full development of the resources of the island is found to be inseparable from the maintenance of the public peace, and the cultivation of mutual good-will among the inhabitants. The most gratifying evidence of this fact is offered to you by the increased amount and value of the exported produce of the island, and by the improved tone of the public finances.

Between the 11th October 1848 and the 13th September 1849 upwards of 362,000 cwt. of coffee have been exported, and 526,000 lbs. of cinnamon; so that on the completion of the 12 months ending 10th October next, a much larger trade in these articles will be exhibited than at any other similar period. There is every prospect also that the crops of the coming season will be fully equal to those of the last; and from the early arrival of Malabar coolies from the coast, there is reason to hope that abundance of labour will be at the command of the producer.

I observe, however, with much regret, that in certain districts the cultivation of the grain crop has been injuriously affected by the unfavourable state of the weather, and that a partial failure of the harvest has been the consequence.

The revenue of the first six months of the current year has exceeded the estimate for the same period by the sum of 10,837*l.*, while the expenditure has fallen short of the estimated amount by the sum of 10,110*l.* The apparent excess of income over expenditure for the half year ending 30th June was 13,257*l.*; but inasmuch as it will be necessary to make good the amount of the military contribution for which no provision was made in the Supply Ordinance of 1849, and from the payment of which Her Majesty's Government have not yet consented to relieve the colonial finances, the surplus revenue will be reduced by the transfer of the 12,000*l.* for the half year to the military chest, to the sum of something more than 1,200*l.* At the same time it must be observed that large payments have been made during this period for colonial stores for the public departments.

The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the year 1848 will immediately be laid before you.

Notwithstanding the injurious mercantile crisis of the past year, and the many unforeseen causes which were calculated temporarily to disturb the ordinary current of internal prosperity, the total income of the year was nearly equal to that of 1846, and only fell short of the revenue of 1847 by about 25,000*l.*, although the actual surrender of revenue by the abolition of the export duties during the last four months of the year entailed a loss of 18,602*l.*

The expenditure of the year 1848, notwithstanding the unlooked-for demands upon the public revenue, consequent upon the movement of troops and other unusual charges which were rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the times, was less than the expenditure of the year 1847 by the sum of 13,438*l.*

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It cannot be matter of surprise, however, that it slightly exceeded the income of the year, and you will be gratified to learn that the excess amounted to only 16,559 *l.*

The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared with the utmost care and economy, and after making a very moderate calculation of the probable revenue to be received, I have every confidence that it will amply suffice to meet the entire expenditure, including the military contribution. Indeed I have every hope that further reductions will continue to be effected without detriment to the public service, and that the real amount of expenditure will be kept considerably below the estimates of the year.

The loan from the Oriental Bank, which, as you are aware, has received the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, has been reduced from 39,055 *l.*, its highest point in December last, to about 23,000 *l.* at the present time.

A committee of the Executive Council has been employed by my direction, in consequence of instructions from the Secretary of State, in preparing a scheme for the remodeling of the various public establishments, and for effecting such reductions in their cost as appeared consistent with their efficiency. The result of the labours of this committee will, when its details have been finally arranged, be laid before you in the shape of an ordinance.

Taking a broad view of the general aspect of affairs in this island, I think I am fully justified in looking forward to a progressive increase of prosperity in all branches of public industry, intimately blended as they are the one with the other.

Urgent complaints have long been made of the evils and disorders occasioned by the prevalence of cattle trespass in some parts of the interior. An ordinance has been prepared, which will shortly be laid before you, for extending to police courts the jurisdiction and authority hitherto exercised by district courts in these cases, which will, I hope, be well calculated to correct the evils which so much demand a remedy. In this and all other questions which may be brought before you, I trust we shall continue to work cordially together in a spirit of harmony and good-feeling for the promotion of the public good, and that peace and prosperity will, under the Divine blessing, be firmly and lastingly secured to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

— No. 19. —

(No. 130.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 24 September 1849.

(Received 25 Nov. 1849.—Answered 1 Dec. 1849, No. 468, page 258.)

My Lord,

Page 77.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 129, with which I transmitted to your Lordship a copy of the speech which I delivered on the opening of the session of the Legislative Council on the 18th instant, I have now the honour to forward a copy of the address of the Council in reply thereto, together with my answer.

Your Lordship will observe that the Council have given expression to their great disappointment that Her Majesty's Government have not yet consented to relieve the colony from the payment of the 24,000 *l.* per annum into the military chest towards the Queen's pay of the troops in this island. In other respects the general tone of the address will, I trust, be viewed as highly satisfactory both as regards the past measures of the Government, and its future relations with the Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure in No. 19.

ADDRESS of the Legislative Council to the Right Honourable the Governor, in reply to his Excellency's Speech of the 18th September 1849.

To his Excellency the President of the Legislative Council, the Right Honourable Viscount Torrington, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Ernestine of Saxony, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Council have received with much satisfaction your Excellency's announcement of the continuance of tranquillity throughout the island, which they believe to be mainly attributable to the energetic and prudent measures adopted by your Excellency during and after the disturbances in 1848.

They are further gratified to find that the efforts of your Excellency's government to promote the welfare of the people are better appreciated, and that your endeavours to develop the resources of the island have been so successful, as evinced by the large increase of colonial exports, and the general improvement of the public finances.

The Council learn with pleasure that there is a very considerable excess of income over the expenditure for the first half of the present year; at the same time they cannot avoid expressing their deep disappointment, that this surplus should not be available to the pressing exigencies of the colony, in consequence of Her Majesty's Government not having sanctioned your Lordship's recommendation to relieve the colonial treasury from the large contribution of 24,000 *l.* per annum to the military chest.

The

The Council will be prepared to give their best attention to the estimates for the present year, and to such ordinances as your Excellency may propose for their consideration, not doubting that the interests of the community will be promoted by the same judicious means to which the present comparative prosperity of the colony is under Providence to be ascribed.

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<i>Wm. Smelt.</i>	<i>G. Vane.</i>
<i>J. Emerson Tennent.</i>	<i>J. F. Giffening.</i>
<i>H. C. Selby.</i>	<i>John Armitage.</i>
<i>C. J. MacCarthy.</i>	<i>Jas. Smith.</i>
<i>Chas. P. Layard.</i>	<i>W. Fairholme.</i>
<i>C. R. Buller.</i>	<i>Jas. Swan.</i>
<i>W. H. Sims.</i>	

REPLY of his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Torrington* to an Address from the Legislative Council, 20 September 1849.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

I HAVE received with much satisfaction the expression of the sentiments towards the Crown and Government, which you have now addressed to me.

It shall ever be my study, as it has hitherto been, in every measure it may be my duty to propose, to consult the best interests of the colony, the prosperity of the inhabitants, the maintenance of order, and the preservation of internal tranquillity.

— No. 20. —

(No. 131.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 26 September 1849.

(Received 26 November 1849.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward the usual annual return required by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, showing the state of the Government Paper Currency of this colony between 1 September 1848 and 31 August 1849. It exhibits the amount of each description of notes cancelled, as well as of new notes issued, within the abovenamed period.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure in No. 20.

STATE of GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY, showing the Amount of each Denomination of NOTES created and put into Circulation from 1 September 1848 to 31 August 1849; and the Amount of each Denomination cancelled, and withdrawn from Circulation during the said Period.

PERIOD WHEN ISSUED AND CANCELLED.	Notes of £.1 each.	Notes of £. 2 each.	Notes of £.5 each.	Notes of £.10 each.	Notes of £.20 each.	Notes of £.25 each.	Notes of £.50 each.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Amount of Notes in circulation on 31 August 1848, as per last statement -	42,690	44,160	345	190	40	25	50	87,500
Issued from 1 September 1848 to 31 August 1849, bearing date 1 January 1848 - - - - -	5,277	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	19,277
Issued from 1 September 1848 to 31 August 1849, bearing date 1 January 1849 - - - - -	3,500	6,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	11,500
	51,467	64,160	2,345	190	40	25	50	118,277
Notes cancelled from 1 September 1848 to 31 August 1849 - - - - -	16,379	14,308	35	30	-	25	-	30,777
Notes in circulation 31 August 1849 -	35,088	49,852	2,310	160	40	-	50	87,500
Deduct one note of £. 50, not current, having been called in by Government - - - - -								50
Current Notes in circulation 31 August 1849 - - - - -							£.	87,450

General Treasury, Colombo,
19 September 1849.

(signed) *F. J. Templer,*
Treasurer.

App. A. No. 1.

— No. 21. —

(No. 142.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 11 October 1849.

(Received 26 November 1849.)

My Lord,*

† Page 55.

WITH my despatch, No. 115,† of the 7th ultimo, I forwarded a letter from the secretary of the Diocesan School Society, enclosing a representation from the scholars of two of the schools of that society, and detailing the circumstances under which their signatures were obtained to the petition to the House of Commons sent by the mail of August last, purporting to be signed by 38,000 native inhabitants of this island.

I have since received a petition from certain inhabitants of the Pallepattoo, of the Salpitty Corle, bearing 233 signatures, explaining the misconception under which they signed the petition in question, expressing their disapproval of it, and requesting that their names may be cancelled from it.

Your Lordship will observe that one of the means used to obtain signatures to the petition referred to, was by representing that its object was simply to pray for a modification of the Road Ordinance.

I forward herewith for your Lordship's information a translation of the petition addressed to me. I have directed the petitioners to be informed, that their wishes as to the communication to your Lordship of the circumstances detailed by them shall be complied with.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure in No. 21.

TRANSLATION of a Singhalese Petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor by the undersigned Inhabitants of the Pallepattoo of the Salpitty Corle.

ABOUT two months ago, Dr. Elliott, of Colombo, sent to us by one of his peons and another person, an inhabitant of Mutuwal, a document printed in the English language, and purporting to be a memorial addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, praying to alter the Poll-tax Ordinance, and obtained our signatures, as well as those of many other persons.

At the time we signed the said petition we were not aware that it contained any other thing, but we have since heard that the said petition contained a prayer to remove from this island your Excellency and the Honourable the Colonial Secretary. But neither your Excellency nor the Colonial Secretary has done us any injury or harm that we should think of sending such a petition to Her Majesty.

We, the undersigned, therefore humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to cause our names to be cancelled from the said petition without delay, as we by no means approve of it.

1 October 1849.

(signed) *Don Carolis Abeyese Rere,*
Louis Perera Appochamy, and
232 other signatures.

— No. 22. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 October 1849.

My Lord, (Received 26 Nov. 1849.—Answered 3 Dec. 1849 (Confidential), page 258.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 9th of August last, transmitting "a copy of the Evidence taken before the Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of by the inhabitants of Ceylon, &c., together with a copy of the Appendix."

I have to thank your Lordship for your considerate attention in forwarding to me thus confidentially the documents in question; but as I do not find among these papers any report of the said Committee, and as your Lordship does not favour me with any positive instructions on the subject, I conceive that it would be neither prudent or decorous on my part to offer any observations on a mere mass of individual opinions such as the Evidence presents.

I shall at all times be ready to lay before your Lordship the fullest and most unreserved explanation in my power on all points connected with my government and administration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

* A subsequent despatch from Lord Torrington on this subject, No. 155, 12 November 1849, will be found printed at page 85 of this Paper.

— No. 23. —

(No. 145.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 23 October 1849.

(Received 26 Dec. 1849.)

My Lord,

WITH my despatch, No. 104,* of the 14th August last, I forwarded two petitions, addressed to your Lordship by Halangama Jay Appoo and Olanganwatte Calungurale, praying for a pardon in favour of their sons, who were found guilty of high treason, and transported to Malacca, and for a refund of the value of so much of their property as it was found necessary to dispose of during the late disturbances. * Page 49-

I stated to your Lordship that I did not perceive sufficient grounds to enable me to recommend a compliance with their application for pardon, and I intimated my intention of directing the Government agent for the Central Province to make full inquiry into the circumstances stated by the petitioners, and to ascertain whether there were any outstanding claims of which an adequate settlement had not yet been made.

I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the report furnished to me by that officer, including a full account of the proceedings taken with reference to this case before the petition was addressed to me, and a list of the property which was restored, and of that which was removed and sold, from which it will appear that the second petitioner has already received the whole of the amount to which he is entitled, on account of the portion of his property which was sequestered and sold. The other petitioner, Jaya Appoo, at first declined to receive the amount realized by the sale of the cattle and paddy which had been disposed of, upon the ground that there was other property of which he had also been deprived. But he has since accepted the amount tendered, on the understanding that if any further sum should, on further inquiry, be found to be due to him, it should be immediately restored.

On the present occasion, I can only renew my assurance to your Lordship that I shall not fail to direct every possible investigation to be made into the claims of the petitioners, as well as those of other parties whose property may have been sequestered, and that in every instance in which a final settlement has not yet been effected, the necessary steps shall be taken to conclude it upon equitable terms with the least possible delay.

I take this opportunity to forward to your Lordship the translation of an ola, which accompanied the petition of Jaya Appoo, but which was omitted to be sent along with it; and with regard to the justification which is attempted to be made of the part which the petitioner's son took in the rebellion, it is only necessary for me to observe that he was tried and duly convicted before the Supreme Court, and that he had ample opportunity at his trial, by the aid of experienced counsel, which was furnished to him, of establishing his innocence, if it were possible to do so.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

(No. 429.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
20 August 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor to transmit to you a copy of a petition addressed to the Secretary of State by Hulangoman Jay Appoo and Olangawatte Calungaewalle, in the district of Matelle, praying for a pardon in favour of their sons, who were found guilty of high treason and transported to Malacca, and for a refund of the value of so much of their property as it was found necessary to dispose of during the late disturbances, and to request that you will ascertain and report to me, for his Excellency's information, whether there are any outstanding claims of the petitioners still unsettled, and that you will in that case take immediate measures for the final disposal of them.

I am also to request that you will attend to any other complaints which the petitioners may have to urge, and that you will inform them that their application for a pardon in favour of their sons has been forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Gibson*.

Sub-Enclosure of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

(No. 542.)

Government Agent's Office, Kandy,
9 October 1849.

Sir,

ADVERTING to your letter, No. 429, of the 20th August, and the 7th ultimo, forwarding for report the petition of Jaya Appa and Alangawatte Callinguralle, in the district of Matelle, praying for a pardon in favour of their sons, who were found guilty of high treason and transported to Malacca, and for a refund of their property which was disposed of.

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App. A. No. 1.

of during the late disturbances, I have the honour to forward copies of letters from the assistant agent of Matelle, dated the 4th and 28th of that month to my address, intimating to me that the parties have been duly informed of the contents of the same.

The assistant agent reports that Slangawattee Kawralle has received the whole of the amount appearing in the list of sequestered property furnished to him; and that Jaya Appa has refused to receive the value of the cattle and paddy sold, amounting to about 8*l.*, stating that they form only a portion of his property; copy of the statement made by Jaya Appa, and the list of property received by him are herewith transmitted. On my last visit to Matelle, however, he consented to receive the amount, on the understanding that if any further sum should be subsequently found to be due to him it would be paid.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

Sub-Enclosure 2 of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Sir,

Matelle, 4 September 1849.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 136, of the 29th ultimo, forwarding original letter from the Colonial Secretary, No. 429, of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint you that the parties have been made acquainted with the contents of it. Jaya Appa has refused to receive the value of the cattle and paddy sold, stating that they form only a portion of property. Olangawattee Kaloongoralle has been paid the whole of the amount appearing in the list of sequestered property furnished to me. Copy of the statement made by Jaya Appa, and lists of property furnished by him are annexed for your information.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*.

Sub-Enclosure 3 of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Sir,

Assistant Agent's Office, Matelle,
28 September 1849.

WITH reference to your letter No. 144, of the 12th instant, I have the honour to return the olah, and the translation that accompanied it, respecting the son of Jaya Appa.

The son of Jaya Appa was tried before the Honourable the Supreme Court, when a fair and ample opportunity was afforded him to make his defence, and proving his innocence.

I do not, therefore, conceive that the matter, as concerns his guilt or innocence, requires further investigation on my part.

With reference to the property, I have already reported.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*.

P.S.—The Mahalansakare Koralle did not sanction his name being put to the olah.

Sub-Enclosure 4 of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

Matelle, 11 December 1848.

HOLANGOMUA Jaya Appoo states: While in gaol my property was sequestered; I have received all my tools.

15 December 1848.—Produces two lists; one, the property received; the other, left in charge of Hoolangomua Aratchy.

The Aratchy stated that the paddy and cocoa-nuts were removed to Matelle.

The remainder of the property is not forthcoming.

The Aratchy to explain.

Hoolangomua Aratchy states, there was nothing in the house.

Witness to prove the facts required.

Dombegaspitigedere Tickery Appoo, of Holangomua, states: I know property was removed, but do not know what it consisted of.

There was paddy, I don't know how much, in the granary; I heard that it was removed to Matelle.

The Hoolangomua Aratchy received over the property; I saw it given to him; Mr. Macklewie gave them in charge; the Aratchy took the keys; I can't state how many articles were there.

Mr.

Mr. Macklewie is requested to offer some explanation with reference to this case.

Mr. Macklewie states: There was no property in the house; his daughter was there during the day and night; she slept elsewhere; she had the key.

I was informed by some of the villagers that they saw the women removing some of the property; whether her's, or Jaya Appoo's, I can't say.

The house at Hoolangomua was the house of his son, who was transported; he lives himself at Tibbotomulle; his son was tried and transported by the Supreme Court.

From this it would appear that he has no claim to the house, or any articles, paddy, or anything else that may have been there.

16 December 1848.

(signed) *H. Templer.*

The value of the cattle and paddy which is now offered to him, amounting to 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, he declines receiving, and refuses to sign the vouchers.

10 September 1849.

(signed) *H. Templer.*

PROPERTY restored to Jaya Appoo by Mr. Macklewie.

2 hammers.	1 mamoty.
2 large hammers.	1 lamp of iron.
3 hammers made with steel.	1 large wooden chest.
2 hammers made with steel.	3 small wooden boxes.
2 small hammers.	5 axes.
1 anvil.	1 adze.
5 pincers.	1 copper pot.
1 scissors.	6 steel tongs.
4 files.	7 hand hammers.
3 chisels.	2 reaping knives.
4 serepat.	2 iron hooks.
2 large tongs.	3 small hammers.
1 pickaxe.	3 scales.
1 brass hanging lamp.	5 tiles.
3 small brass betel boxes.	1 iron chain.
1 brass betel stand.	1 small pincer.
1 brass spitting-pot.	1 iron case, consisting of carving tools.
1 brass chimboe.	1 iron mettese.
3 anvils.	1 metal dish.
2 sledge hammers.	10 small Cingalese books.
1 piece of iron.	

Sub-Enclosure 5 of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

List of Property belonging to Jaya Appoo, and removed by Mr. Mackelwie from his House at Tibbotumutte.

2 large saws.	2 padlocks.
2 small ditto.	10 common baskets.
3 religion books.	8 mats.
1 copper boiler.	4 measures of cardamun.
2 small hammers.	4 pieces of cloth.
1 small vice.	1 kuttseroo curtain.
1 bellows.	1 cloth umbrella.
1 knife.	5 handkerchiefs.
1 bell.	2 reed cloths.
1 small hand axe.	24 cocoa-nuts.
1 box containing steel and iron pieces.	30 annams of paddy.
2 chisels.	1 pair buffaloes.
2 plains.	2 she buffaloes.
5 lbs. bees wax.	2 bullocks.
Iron nails to the value of 6 <i>s.</i>	4 cows.
1 rattan basket box.	1 long iron rod.
1 lock and 1 door.	1 steel.
2 box locks.	1 carpet.

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Sub-Enclosure 6 of Enclosure 1, in No. 23.

LIST of Property said to have been left in the house at Kulangomeia, belonging to Jaya Appoo, sequestered by Mr. Mackelwie, and entrusted in charge of Halangomu Aratchy.

15 amunams of paddy.	1 bag with 20 pieces of iron.
10 mamotees.	1 billhook or emboolkette.
4 billhooks.	1 cocoa-nut scraper.
5 axes.	1 round bench.
1 knife.	1 rope made of hide.
1 wooden box, containing silversmith's tools.	4 jackwood planks.
1 ditto betel server.	1 ditto post.
1 looking-glass.	1 large plank.
5 plates.	20 areca-nut reapers.
25 empty bottles.	1 pot of chimamb.
2 basins.	8 baskets of charcoal.
1 brass spitting-pot.	2 pillows.
1 wooden box.	1 mattress.
2 small ditto.	2 mats.
5 earthen pots.	200 cocoa-nuts.

Enclosure 2, in No. 23.

(TRANSLATION.)

Kahawattededdarre Corale, of Gampahasiapattoo Dumbukolle Banda, who holds the office of Aratchy, of Wareapolle Madduwalle Ukkuralle, Kaduralle.

About the Rebels at Matelle.

THOSE that were put to death were put to death, and those that were to be transported were transported before the pardon or commands of Her Majesty came.

Appoo, son of Jayappoo, of Tibbatoomulle, was banished therefore at the same time. All the property which was at Hulangamooa belonging to the said Jayappoo was taken possession of by the Aratchille of Hulangamooa. That which was at Tibbatoomulle was taken by Mr. Mackool (Mackelwie?), with the knowledge of Dumbukolle Aratchille. The above-mentioned Jayappoo was (thus) deprived of his son and property.

Signed by Uddu Pehelle, late Corale, Uddu Pehelle Aratchille, and 50 others, those who are in office now, and those who are not, and other inhabitants.

(TRANSLATION.)

WE the undersigned, who hold office under Government, can bear our testimony to the fact, that Appoo, son of Jayappoo, of Matelle, fell into the hands of the Kandyan rebels when he was going from Tibbatoomulle to his house, at Hulangamooa, about two miles distant from his house when passing by the fort. The rebels compelled him to keep watch near the jack-trees, on the road to Wareapolle estates, and kept him under restraint. As we who are in prison know the above to be fact prefer this request.

(signed) *Uddupihelle, late Corale.*
Tibbottuwawe, Corale.
Kahawattededere, Corale.

— No. 24. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 6 November 1849.

(Received 28 December 1849.)

My Lord,

I HAVE already had the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 9th August,* transmitting to me the Evidence and Papers printed by the Committee on the Affairs of Ceylon. Upon receiving these Papers, I considered the communication as one made to me confidentially, in order that I might both defend the Ceylon Government and myself from the unjust and unfounded attacks made upon both. I was led to do so

more

* Page 255.

more especially, as I observed the printed indorsement upon all the Papers of the Committee, to the effect, that "great inconvenience had arisen from the publication of Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees, and of Papers laid before them; and it is therefore particularly requested that Members receiving such Minutes and Papers will be careful that they are confined to the object for which they are printed, the special use of the Members of such Committees."

And also because I had read in the "Times" the result of Mr. Hume's motion on the 28th July, "That the Evidence taken before the Select Committee upon the Affairs of Ceylon, in connexion with the Administration and Government of that Dependency," be laid before The House, and which, after a very few observations, was withdrawn by that gentleman, in deference, apparently, to the general sense of The House, which seems to have considered that a publication of the Evidence, while avowedly incomplete, would be highly objectionable.

Under these circumstances your Lordship will judge of my surprise to find, in the "Observer" newspaper published in Colombo, large extracts from these Papers, printed *verbatim*, and extensively circulated throughout the island.

For my own part I had no desire that any discussions or documents calculated to throw light upon the state and condition of the island, or upon my conduct, or the policy I had pursued, should be withheld from the public. On the contrary, I rely upon perfect publicity as the best security against that system of misrepresentation and abuse which has been for some time directed against me personally, and the Government for which I am responsible.

But I think I had reason to complain, that pending an inquiry, in the face of the determination of the Committee itself and the House of Commons, so gross a breach of confidence, and so obvious an act of injustice, should have been committed. But, my Lord, were I alone affected, or were the character of the Government alone affected, I could afford to leave the matter wholly unnoticed. I am confident of the result of an impartial inquiry.

It is not, therefore, for myself, nor for the members of the local government, nor because for either one or the other, I feel the injustice of the proceeding, that I now bring this circumstance under your Lordship's consideration, but it is on account of the mischief done in the colony, of its tendency to impair the necessary authority of the Government, and of the danger arising from any such result, that I now notice, in order to deprecate it. Being responsible for the peace of a vast native population, altogether ignorant of the nature of party warfare, or the weapons it resorts to at home, I have reason to say that this partial and garbled publication of the contents of the Papers of the Committee has been productive of very injurious consequences.

Your Lordship may, however, feel sure, that so long as I have the honour to hold the office I do, I shall continue resolutely to maintain the honour of the Crown, exercised as it has been, and as I am confident it ever will be, by every British Government, to maintain peace, and preserve order, and promote the welfare of all classes in this important dependency of the Crown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

— No. 25. —

(No. 155.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 12 November 1849.

(Received 26 December 1849.)

My Lord,

By my despatch, No. 142,* of the 11th ultimo, I had the honour to enclose a memorial and translation from certain natives of Ceylon, desirous to withdraw their names from a petition to Parliament, which they had been induced to sign under a misapprehension of its contents.

* Page 80.

A second memorial of the same kind has been sent to me from certain native inhabitants of the Hewegam Corle, praying in similar terms, and for the same reasons, to have their names expunged from the petition in question. I have the honour, by request of the petitioners, to place it in your Lordship's hands, with a view to the correction desired by the applicants.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 25.

TRANSLATION of a *Singhalese* Petition.

To his Excellency the Governor, &c. &c. &c.

ABOUT two months ago some of Dr. Elliott's people brought to us, the undersigned inhabitants of Hewagam Corle, in the Colombo district, a document printed by that gentleman in the English language, and purporting to be a memorial to Her Majesty the Queen of England, praying to reduce the rate of poll-tax, and got the signatures of several thousands of persons in this place; but we have recently heard that the said memorial preferred other requests, such as to recall your Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, to alter the constitution of the Council, &c., which prayers are not in accordance with our wishes. Had we been told of the existence of those prayers in the said memorial by those who brought it to us, we certainly would not have signed it.

We therefore request that your Excellency may be pleased to cause our signatures to be taken off from the said memorial; and we also beg leave to take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency that we have entire confidence in your Excellency and the Colonial Secretary, as also in the British Government.

This is most respectfully submitted by us, the undersigned, on the 3d day of November 1849.

(signed) *Don Cornelis Amerese Kare Appoohay,*
and 359 others.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Em. Tennent.*

— No. 26. —

(No. 157.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 November 1849.

(Received 26 December 1849.)

My Lord,

* Page 74.

WITH reference to my despatch, No. 128,* of the 15th September last, with which I forwarded certain documents, bearing the signatures of 143 European planters and merchants resident in or intimately connected with the Kandyan Province, expressing in strong terms their opinion respecting the necessity for martial law during the outbreak of last year, I have now the honour to forward the originals of other documents of a similar kind, which have been since transmitted to me, bearing the signatures of 25 gentlemen of the highest respectability, and largely interested in the welfare of that portion of the country.

I likewise transmit copies of private letters from 19 gentlemen of much experience and high respectability in the Central Province, expressing sentiments of a similar nature, conveyed in less formal though not less forcible language. I am informed that the documents now transmitted, in addition to those before sent upon the same subject, contain the signatures of almost every European resident of influence and position in the neighbourhood of Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 26.

COPY of the Enclosed Originals, to which are attached the Signatures of the following 25 Gentlemen; in continuation of similar Documents before transmitted,* bearing 143 Signatures.

* Page 74.

NAMES.	ESTATES OR RESIDENCE.	NAMES.	ESTATES OR RESIDENCE.
1. Watkin William Hyme, esq.	Ancoombra.	13. George Francis	- Waniagalle.
2. E. R. Eagar - -	Mount Pleasant.	14. A. Norman Gordon -	Dimboola.
3. A. Laurie Graham -	Kandy.	15. Keith Maclellan -	Kotmalie.
4. David Segar - -	Kandy.	16. F. H. Palliser - -	Dimboola.
5. John Stainton - -	Kandy.	17. A. Hunter - -	Khelwatte.
6. William Little - -	Dahanayke.	18. Thomas Hunter - -	Kandy.
7. A. Wilson - -	—	19. Francis Hudson -	Peradenia.
8. Alexander Stephens -	Dolosbagie.	20. R. Middleton - -	- Late of Bambra- galle (Matelle).
9. M. W. Munro - -	Uda Bulatgamme.	21. G. Bird - -	—
10. Stephen Lakeman -	Late of Matelle.	22. R. H. Stodart - -	Mookalane.
11. W. W. Cairnes - -	- Pitaoola (Hewahette).	23. William King - -	Hangerang Oya.
12. F. Blackmore - -	Elkadue.	24. A. Burns Macdonald	Gilston.
		25. C. M. Paterson -	Barcaple.

STATEMENT referred to.

WE the undersigned inhabitants of Ceylon, having seen in the public prints that it has been asserted before a Committee of the House of Commons that there was no necessity for the imposition of martial law at the breaking out of the late rebellion, wish to record our opinion that there was an absolute necessity for that measure; which, by enabling the authorities summarily to arrest and detain, or punish those engaged in the revolt, did speedily and effectually quell the insurrection, and was thus, we believe, the means of saving many lives and much property.

Should such a conjuncture unfortunately recur, we could only hope for safety by the Government again having recourse to martial law, because we consider that the ordinary laws, as administered in this colony, are totally unfit for such an emergency.

We wish also to express our feelings of gratitude to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, commandant in the Kandyan country, not only for the general measures which he took to secure life and property, but also for the kindness and courtesy with which he gave advice and assistance to those of us who applied to him for either, during that period of alarm and danger.

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 26.

COPIES are enclosed of private Letters from the following Gentlemen, upon the subject of Martial Law:

1. G. H. Dundas, Esq.,	-	to Lieutenant-colonel Drought	-	p. 87
2. Simon Kier, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 87
3. Wm. Bartey, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 88
4. Robert Gerard, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 88
5. Thos. Hunter, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 88
6. F. Blackmore, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 89
7. J. Keith Jolly, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 89
8. Wm. R. Gaskell, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 89
9. F. T. Hadden, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 90
10. * * *	-	-	-	
11. * * *	-	-	-	
12. G. H. Dundas, Esq.	-	-	-	
13. Josias Lambert, Esq.	-	-	-	
14. M. B. Bailey, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 91
15. Geo. Steuart, Esq.	-	-	-	
16. R. D. Swan, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 91
17. Fred. Kelson, Esq. M. D.	-	-	-	p. 91
18. A. H. Hunter, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 92
19. J. Emerson, Esq.	-	-	-	p. 92

LETTERS referred to.

(1.)

My dear Col. Drought,

Deyandea Estate, 26 August 1849.

I HAVE lately seen, with much surprise, that an opinion prevails in some quarters in England that the measures taken during the late disturbances in this province were unnecessarily severe, and that there was no occasion for proclaiming martial law at all.

Some even go so far as to say there was no rebellion. Now, as an inhabitant of the Central Province, I cannot help expressing to you my conviction that had the stringent and salutary measures which were then adopted not been actively enforced, the property, and even the lives, of myself and others resident in this district would have been placed in danger. I consider that the proclamation of martial law was a benefit to us, and that it was not continued any longer than was necessary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) Geo. H. Dundas.

(2.)

My dear Sir,

Cabragalla, Matelle, 28 August 1849.

I HAVE been surprised to see, lately, that an opinion prevails in England that the measures adopted by Government to put down the rebellion which broke out in this province in July last year were altogether too severe, and in particular that the enforcement of martial law was quite unnecessary.

App. A. No. 1.

No one, I should imagine, at all acquainted with the matter, or who was near the scene of action, could give expression to such an opinion.

For my part, I consider that I owe the preservation of my property, most likely of my life, to the decided measures adopted by Government, so promptly and judiciously carried out by you.

With regard to the proclamation of martial law, it is my decided opinion that without its enforcement, the disturbances could not have been quelled nearly so soon, nor so effectually; and I am also convinced that if a similar insurrection should break out again, the most speedy, and in the end the most merciful way of putting it down, would be to proclaim martial law at once.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Kandy.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Simon Kier.*

(3.)

Dear Sir,

Dotola Galla, 28 August 1849.

FINDING that rumours are abroad, both here and in England, that many who were present at the meeting held in Kandy, August 1848, when thanks were returned to the Government, and officers and troops under them, for the prompt and energetic measures taken to suppress the rebellion, have changed their opinions, and now think that martial law was uncalled for, I beg to say, that so far as I am concerned those rumours are false; for I am fully convinced that had not those measures been taken, and martial law proclaimed, a much greater loss of life and property would have ensued; and should another rebellion occur, I should hope that the very same steps would be taken for the protection of our lives, and the vast amount of property scattered through the province.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Commandant, Kandy.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Bartez.*

(4.)

Sir,

Kandy, 27 August 1849.

THE resolutions passed at the public meeting in Kandy, which was held some time since, to express approval of and thank you for the energetic measures adopted to quell the rebellion by martial law, sufficiently show the public opinion here on that subject.

My own opinion has already been expressed as to the propriety and necessity at the time for martial law; but statements made against that law by certain parties at home, and in a portion of the local press, lead me to confirm what I before stated; I have seen no reason to change my opinion in any way, but on the contrary, feel convinced that but for it we should have been annoyed and robbed by the Kandyans up to the present time.

I am enabled to speak with confidence, from my own knowledge of the Singalese character, after a residence of 12 years among the Kandyans, and I can readily perceive in what way they would have annoyed us, had we only had the civil power to have recourse to. My opinion of the position we should now be in, but for martial law, I shall be happy to state, if called upon; and from my daily opportunities of conversing with almost every planter in the Kandyan country, I believe there is not one who does not feel most truly thankful to you for having so promptly quelled the disturbances by martial law, and who does not consider its adoption was absolutely necessary.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Commandant of Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert D. Gerard.*

(5.)

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 29 August 1849.

HAVING heard that reports are now being circulated to the effect that many of those who attended in public meeting, held here in August last year, have, on more mature consideration, altered their opinion in reference to a resolution then unanimously passed, approving of the adoption of martial law in this province at the commencement and during the late rebellion, and expressing their thanks to the local government for the prompt and energetic measures taken for its suppression, I beg to state, as one of those who attended that meeting, that I have in no way altered the opinion I then expressed, and feel quite convinced that had less stringent measures been adopted, the loss both of life and property would have been much greater, and the disturbances would not have been so speedily quelled.

Should unfortunately another rebellion occur, I hope that martial law would again be enforced, as affording the only security to property in this country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Commandant, Kandy.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Hunter.*

(6.)

My dear Sir,

Elkadua, 29 August 1849.

It having come to my knowledge that the Ceylon Government, together with yourself, have been censured for the instituting and carrying out martial law in the Central Province during the rebellion of last year, some persons assuming that such a course was unnecessary, I am anxious to express to you my opinion that the measures then adopted were those of absolute necessity, and the only means calculated to cope with the then existing circumstances, so as to effect the speedy suppression of revolt; and had it not been for the energetic and praiseworthy steps taken, a far greater loss, both of property and life, would have been the result.

From having been situated in the midst of estates that were attacked by the rebels, I was visited by many planters and others who had escaped from their homes only with their lives, and am well able to judge of the consternation prevalent at that time, to know that martial law was greeted with a welcome by all, and that its continuance was thought, by every one with whom I conversed, to be necessary, until the capture of the Pretender was effected.

Should other and more indirect means be used for the suppression of any future rebellion, I should very much fear the consequence, not only as far as I am personally concerned, but indeed for the fate of the colony.

The presence of the party of military you so considerately allowed to come to Weygae was a great relief to our anxiety, and for which, and the assistance afforded in the supply of ammunition, &c., I take this opportunity of conveying to you my sincere thanks, and

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
15th Regiment.

Remain, &c.
(signed) *F. Blackmore.*

(7.)

My dear Colonel,

Farieland, Kandy, 30 August 1849.

I OBSERVE that it has been stated to a Committee of the House of Commons that there was no necessity for the proclamation of martial law at the breaking out of the rebellion last year; and as I believe that if this opinion were generally relied on the consequences might be mischievous, nay, disastrous, on some future occasion, I take this opportunity to say that my conviction, which is, I believe, that of all the rural European population of the Central Province, is, that we owe the safety of our lives and properties to the prompt proclamation of martial law, and to the zeal and judgment with which it was carried into effect.

I consider that, as men of honour, we are bound, as far as we can, to save you and your companions in arms from the attacks and cavils of ignorant or interested persons, or to share them with you.

I have, therefore, in conjunction with others, circulated a paper for signature in every part of the Central Province, and in Colombo, that there may be a condensed expression of opinion in contradiction to that alluded to. I feel sure that the paper will be most numerously signed, for I trust there are not many of us who, owing our safety to certain measures, would tamely see those measures condemned.

I enclose a copy of the paper, and remain, with great respect and esteem, my dear Colonel,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *John Keith Jolly.*

(8.)

Sir,

Naranghena, 3 September 1849.

I UNDERSTAND that it has been stated that those gentlemen who, at a public meeting held about this time last year, declared their approval of the measures taken by Government for the suppression of the rebellion, acted under the excitement of the period, and are now of a different opinion.

I beg therefore, as one of the parties alluded to, distinctly to state that I still retain the opinion which I then expressed, and that I believe that the whole community are indebted to Government for the promptitude with which they proclaimed martial law, and especially to yourself, for the prompt and efficient manner in which it was carried out.

My firm belief is, that had martial law not been proclaimed and acted upon at once, the rebellion would have assumed a most formidable aspect, and the destruction of life and property would have been very great. Whilst thus expressing my approval of the manner in which Government suppressed the rebellion, I must distinctly guard against being considered to express any approval of their subsequent acts, and weak and vacillating policy, which are justly regarded by most people as admirably calculated to induce another outbreak.

To the Commandant of Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Gaskell.*

(9.)

Sir,

Weygalla Estate, 10 September 1849.

HAVING seen it asserted in the public papers that some of the witnesses examined before the Committee of the House of Commons have expressed their opinions, "there was no necessity for martial law at the outbreak of the late rebellion," and considering such opinions highly detrimental to the future peace and welfare of the island, I, having a deep stake in the prosperity and peaceful state of this colony, beg to record my most unqualified approval of the said Act having been brought into operation during the late rebellion, to which I attribute its speedy suppression; and hope, in case of any future emergency, which I trust may never occur, the Government may with equal promptness bring it into force again, and we may have at the head of the military force in Kandy a man as fully competent to carry out its provisions, and to allay alarm during an excited time, as you proved yourself to be, for which I, with the whole Kandyan community, owe you our deep gratitude and thanks.

I also beg to express a hope we may in future have a Government more firm than the present one has shown itself to be in the carrying out of its Ordinances; I allude more particularly to the Road Ordinance, the unnecessary and impolitic delay in carrying out of which is tending to give the natives the idea that they dare not and have no intention of bringing it into operation, and what would a few months ago have been an easy, may now prove a difficult, and certainly an unpopular tax to collect.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Fred. J. Hadden,*Member of the Provincial Road Committee
for the Kandyan Province.To Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Commandant, Kandy.

Kandy, Saturday Morning, 5 August 1848.

MR. KERSTERMAN has the honour to acquaint Lieutenant-colonel Drought, that, in conformity with his letter of Thursday last, he has already procured the assistance of the following Europeans:—

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dr. Thwaites, surgeon. | 6. B. E. Handcock. | 13. J. K. Jones. |
| 2. J. Ashworth, a farrier and burgher; one of Hamilton's best men. | 7. C. E. Morrison. | 14. Robert R. Trowel. |
| 3. Octavus Clarke. | 8. J. C. Townsend. | 15. R. Wright. |
| 4. W. F. Bernard. | 9. M. J. M. Clark. | 16. Mr. Sterling. |
| 5. Durand Kershaw. | 10. Arthur Romer. | 17. Mr. Poigdesta. |
| | 11. J. R. Rigg. | 18. Mr. Tapp. |
| | 12. M. Shaw. | 19. Mr. Kersteman. |

And also of the following Burghers:—

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Charles Tissera. | 5. D. E. Parrys. | 9. H. Johnson. |
| 2. W. H. Andree. | 6. H. J. Milius. | 10. J. C. De Lacy. |
| 3. W. Rolands. | 7. Henry Hughes. | 11. P. Felsienes. |
| 4. W. Pate. | 8. L. B. Metsling. | 12. R. Ford, a farrier. |

In all, 19 Europeans, and 12 Burghers.

Mr. O. Clark was the first name placed on the list, and Mr. Tissera (a burgher) has been useful in inducing both Europeans and burghers to join. Mr. Kersteman anticipates his being able to add some more Europeans to the list, when as many as Lieutenant-colonel Drought thinks advisable can be drafted from the whole to form the troop should it be required.

(10 and 11.)

* * * * *

(12 to 15.)

Sir,

Kallabooka, 11 August 1848.

WE, the undersigned, planters in the district of Upper Doombera, beg to inform you that having heard, about 11 o'clock last night, that the lines on the Kallabooka estate (about two miles from where we were assembled) had been set fire to by some Kandyans, we immediately proceeded to the spot and found the lines burnt down, but were in time to save the bungalow and furniture, which would have been inevitably destroyed had we not arrived in time to prevent further mischief. This morning, guided by the kangany belonging to the estate, we proceeded to the village from whence we were informed the incendiaries had come, and found three guns and a number of spears, which are now in our possession. There being no troops within many miles of our neighbourhood, we considered this course necessary for the purpose of preventing further depredations.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Geo. H. Dundas.*
Josias Lambert.
M. B. Bailey.
Geo. Stewart.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, &c. &c.

(16.)

Handroo Kanda Estate, near Kornegalle,
2 October 1849.

Sir,

I AM unwilling to take up your valuable time, but as some of the witnesses before the Committee on Ceylon have expressed their opinion that martial law was not necessary last year, when the towns of Kornegalle and Matelle were attacked and partially destroyed, I beg to express my belief that had not his Excellency the Governor so promptly proclaimed martial law in the disturbed districts, months instead of weeks would have been required to restore confidence to the country, and in the meantime the destruction of property (if not life) would I fear have been immense, and many of those engaged like myself in planting operations would have been ruined. To you I imagine every planter must feel grateful for the kind advice and able assistance given by you to those who sought it. I was too distant from Kandy to benefit by the first, but I shall ever feel deeply thankful for the assistance so promptly granted to me when my estate was threatened with an attack by the rebels.

It has been stated before the Committee that there was no rebellion; it is difficult to conceive how one could arrive at this opinion, and I think it could not have been made but by those far removed from the seat of it. Having been present in Kornegalle (near which my property is situated) during the second attack on the place, I had an opportunity of judging for myself, and am of opinion the rebellion was of a most serious nature, although soon put down by the energy displayed; but had there been any reverse either in Kornegalle or Matelle, or had a few of the soldiers been killed, I believe the natives would have gained courage and risen on every side.

Should the island ever be again disturbed in the same way, I trust the Governor and those in authority under him will not hesitate to act with the same decision.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought,
Kandy.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. D. Swan.*

(17.)

My dear Buller,

Rambodde, 5 November 1849.

I AM happy to have it in my power to state my conviction of the necessity both of the proclamation and continuation of martial law. Had the natives in our district chosen to rise, we might all have been murdered in the absence of any physical means of resistance; surely, then, some extraordinary moral power was required, and such I consider to have been supplied by the terror inspired by martial law. As to its continuance, from what I know of the country and inhabitants, my opinion is, that had it been removed before the ringleaders were taken, they would have escaped altogether. I cannot collect the opinion of the neighbourhood, but will send round your letter. I may add, that whatever may be their opinion now, all that I conversed with on the subject were grateful enough at the time for the proclamation of martial law.

Faithfully yours,
(signed) *F. Kelson.*

(18.)

My dear Sir,

Gampola, 29 October 1849.

HAVING read your letter of the 27th instant, addressed to Mr. Buller, I have much pleasure in expressing my perfect concurrence in the view you have taken as to the necessity of the establishment of martial law for the suppression of the late rebellion; I am also of opinion that martial law was continued no longer than was necessary under the circumstances, and I am satisfied that this was at the time the general opinion amongst the respectable and well-disposed inhabitants throughout the Central Province.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *A. Hunter.*

(19.)

Sir,

Moneragalle, 27 October 1849.

IN the hope of being able to forward you the written testimony of others as well as my own, I have till now delayed replying to your letter on the subject of martial law, which reached me on the 12th instant; I cannot, however, longer withhold the expression of my own conviction regarding it, and trust in a short time to have the pleasure of sending you letters on the same subject from some of my neighbours; meantime I may state that in no instance have I spoken to any one of my friends, who did not heartily concur with me in the belief, that to the prompt, energetic, and decisive measure adopted by the Government for the suppression of the late rebellion, we owe the safety and preservation of all our interests in the Central Province, and probably our very lives; and I am firmly convinced, that had an opportunity presented itself immediately after the quelling of the insurrection for conveying to the Government an expression of heartfelt thanks for the part they acted, there would not have been a dissentient voice raised by any respectable individual in the province.

For my own part, I felt and still do feel truly grateful for the speedy termination that was put to an outbreak which took place at the very worst season for all connected with coffee planting, when even the delay of one day might have ruined hundreds. As it was, much was lost, not only by the wanton destruction of property by the rebels, but from a scarcity of Malabar Coolie labour, and the cutting off of our supplies of rice, &c., on their way up from Colombo, as bandies could not be procured to come up on any terms so long as the drivers had the least fear for their personal safety. Of this I can speak positively, as this estate alone, in consequence of our supplies being stopped at Kadeganawe, was deprived of the services of some two hundred Coolies, a number which, added to those we were able to retain, would have saved the crop. One only alternative was then to send over to the coast for a further supply, and had the superintendent who went over not been able to assure the Coolies of their personal safety, seeing that the country was under the rule of the military, I have every reason to believe his visit to the coast of India would have been perfectly fruitless. As regards the continuance of martial law, I can only say that had I been asked for an opinion at the time it was proclaimed at an end, I should have earnestly begged for its remaining in force, on account of the general indication throughout the country of combinations amongst the Kandyans, the reports which were constantly reaching me of further intended outbreak, and until the supply of Coolies we expected from the coast had reached us; nor under any circumstance do I think it should have been abolished so long as any of the leading conspirators remained at large. I cannot conclude without expressing my surprise that parties are to be found so wanting in gratitude and in common justice, as to overlook the fearful position in which we were placed twelve months ago, and now endeavour to throw obloquy on those to whose energy and activity they in all probability owe the preservation of their lives and properties.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *J. Emerson.*

To C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent,
Kandy.

— No. 27. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

(Confidential.)

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 November 1849.
(Received 26 December 1849.)

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th* ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of the volumes of Papers and Evidence printed for the confidential use of the members of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of Ceylon, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a large mass of documents of various kinds, bearing upon the subjects which have been brought forward. They are chiefly extracted from the public records of my government, but I have also availed myself of the more private correspondence of numerous individuals, which, being penned at the very moment of the occurrences, offer a fortunate illustration of the more public details. I trust that these papers will afford such complete and authentic information upon the most important measures of my administration, as is calculated to furnish every satisfactory explanation, and to establish my justification, if necessary, in every instance.

* Page 80.

2. The impression made upon my mind when enabled for the first time, upon the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, to glance at the confused mass of statements contained in the printed evidence, has been largely strengthened by their re-examination since. Amidst a multitude of hasty conjectures and unsustained assertions, I have failed to discover any definite charges or tangible grounds of complaint to which I could offer a distinct and becoming reply. It is to be regretted that at the commencement of this inquiry, or preliminary thereto, it was not possible for me to be put in possession of the precise nature of the charges to be preferred, in a shape susceptible of lucid and prompt reply. I have in consequence not only been subjected for a period of more than 12 months to the ordeal of an uncompleted investigation, conducted almost without a connected plan, but I now find myself under the necessity of disposing of an accumulation of inconclusive conjectures and misstatements, the refutation of which after the lapse of time which has taken place, is become a matter of greater labour than would have been the case at an earlier stage; indeed, I can scarcely hope that this large mass of miscellaneous papers bearing upon the subject can be examined with that minute attention which the merits of the case would seem to require.

3. So circumstanced, I shall, I trust, be pardoned if I feel somewhat sensitive upon the point of honour and personal consideration, exposed as I have so long been to misrepresentations, while conscious of my full ability to meet every possible complaint.

4. Looking to the statements contained in the Evidence which you have forwarded to me, I feel disinclined to call to my aid for the refutation of them the individual opinions of parties whose personal testimony must be at least as entitled to consideration as that of gentlemen whose Evidence has been already given.

5. I have preferred to rest my justification on the official documents and records of the colony, supported by the confidential communications before mentioned, although I confess that I have much hesitation in transmitting the latter. They were not designed to be made use of at the time they were written, except for my own private information.

6. Even in taking this course, so multifarious are the points to which the statements refer, that it would scarcely be possible within any moderate compass to enter upon a detailed analysis of them, the more particularly as allusions have been made to circumstances which occurred long before my arrival in the colony. I have, however, accompanied the enclosed documents with an abstract of their contents, and have arranged them in such a series as will serve to aid in pointing out the facts which they appear to me to establish.

7. I avail myself of the opportunity of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's visit to England to place the originals of most of these papers in his hands, and to put him in possession of my sentiments on all the subjects to which they refer. I have no doubt that he will be able to furnish much valuable information to your Lordship.

8. In conclusion, I beg to thank your Lordship for having furnished me with copies of the Proceedings of the Committee, who will ultimately, I am persuaded, render me that full measure of justice which my conscience assures me I am entitled to claim at their hands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 27.

MEMORANDUM of Proofs of existing Disaffection among Priests and Headmen, sent Home last Year, and published in the Blue Book presented to Parliament.

Colombo, 13 November 1849.

Blue Book, p. 189.

Enclosure 1, in Despatch No. 23.

STATEMENT of the Head Priest of *Dambool*.

It appears that the very first question asked by the Pretender was such as to show his conviction that the maintenance of Buddhism and the power of the British Government were incompatible; for he asks the priest, "Are you attached to Buddhism or to Government?"

Earl Grey's attention is specially called to this in the despatch, and rightly, for the Pretender of course represented the feelings and made use of the arguments of those whose puppet he was, and obviously, if Buddhism and the British Government were considered as conflicting authorities, the priests of Buddhism must have been in direct opposition to that Government.

Blue Book, p. 190.

Enclosure 2, in Despatch No. 23.

LETTER from a Native to the Maha Modliar.

Extracts.

"I do not think the rebellion is owing to the new taxes; they are not even alluded to." Again,

"The priests pronounced hymns of victory."

Clearly, therefore, if they did so, they considered they had gained one by the crowning of the Pretender (which is here alluded to), and must therefore have been disaffected, in so far, at least, as these particular priests were concerned.

Blue Book, p. 191.

Enclosure 4, in Despatch No. 23.

LETTER from a Native to the Colonial Secretary.

Extracts.

"The Kandyans are aggrieved since the British governors ceased interfering with and upholding the religion."

This is very remarkable, as evincing that the interference of the British Government in matters of religion has been considered by the natives as upholding that religion.

Also it is no extravagant inference to draw, that if the Kandyans were aggrieved the priests of the religion were still more so.

Blue Book, p. 191.

Enclosure 5, in Despatch No. 23.

EXTRACT from Translation from a Proclamation in Four Korles.

"This is written by order of the King of Kandy, who preserves the great and other temples."

This is remarkable for the distinctness with which it brings out, as one of the attributes of the King of Kandy, his preservation of temples, which also implies censure on the English Government for either non-preservation of, or destruction of temples.

And as above remarked, if such be the feeling, it shows disaffection on the part of the priests, who, from superior education and intelligence, guide the people.

Sir J. E. Tennent's Report on the Causes of Disaffection.

Clause 9. "It is a fact worthy of special attention that the loyal districts are under headmen, chosen by Government for ability, &c. &c., while the rebellious Korles are under chiefs appointed from hereditary rank, &c."

This is very remarkable, first and chiefly, because it seems to me to show that the people, uninstigated by their priests and headmen, would not have rebelled; and secondly, that in those Korles where rebellion did take place, the headmen must have exerted themselves; and thirdly, that as these headmen were members of the old families who have gradually lost influence, their disaffection is now placed beyond question.

Clause 15 alludes to the confession of one of the prisoners in custody, which implicates Lenadore Aratchy, and many other headmen.

Clause 18. Another prisoner, Amboolwewe, implicates this same Aratchy, and, in addition, in narrating his presentation to the Pretender, he says, "The cause of our religion, Budhu and our gods was trampled down; it is our duty to restore it." Blue Book, p. 201.

I consider this important, as implicating both headmen and priests; the one as forcing the deponent to join the king, the other as having presented the grounds of rebellion to the king.

Clause 19. The evidence of a priest; "When I approached his majesty in the temple he asked me 'If I would obey my faith, or the British Government.'"

One more proof of the antagonism of the two in their eyes.

Clause 20. Sir James says, "I have to-day received the depositions of witnesses who have just been examined there (Kornegalle); one in particular, the Rattamahatmeya Doretawe, describes the king as surrounded by koralles and headmen, and receiving the homage of the chiefs, and when presented to his majesty, "The king began talking to me about religion, and said the Budhu religion had degenerated in consequence of the British Government, and that the population must restore the religion by driving out the English."

No comment is required on the above.

Clause 21. Sir James says all doubt as to the authors of the rebellion has been removed by the evidence of the natives who have been forced into rebellion by their chiefs, and the confessions of the priests now in custody.

In the postscript he alludes to important evidence received in regard to the Dewa Nilleme, the principal lay officer of the religion, who went to meet the king near Matelle, and prostrated himself on, &c.; all, in short, corroborative of the above.

Despatch, No. 33.

Enclosure 1.—Mr. Buller's report. I pass this over, though it contains much valuable information, and proceed to Enclosure 2, or statement of a priest as to the causes of dissatisfaction. Page 235.

These the priest states to be, first of all (to use his own words), for abandoning the temple Dalada Maligawe, and the Dewales, which tends to dissatisfy the priests; and, secondly, the elevation of low caste people to places of trust, which tends to dissatisfy the headmen of high family.

Third. Misrepresentation by the headmen of the object of a visit of the Government agents, and of the taxes.

I think the above is quite enough to show that evidence of the disaffection of priests and headmen, apart from mere statement, has been sent to England.

The trials of 1835 and 1843 supply abundance of proof of its being of long standing, at least ever since the abolition of Rajahkaria.

The events under Sir R. Brownrigg speak for themselves, as to the period antecedent.

(True copies.)

(signed) William Chas. Gibson.

Enclosure 2, in No. 27.

LETTERS and MEMORANDA relating to the Disturbances at *Kandy*, before the Outbreak at *Matelle* and *Kurnegalle*, from 30 June to 30 July 1848.—Colombo, 13 November 1849.

P R E C I S.

BEFORE THE OUTBREAK.—FIRST KANDY BUSINESS.

NOTES and MEMORANDA about the Riots at *Kandy*, previous to the actual Rebellion.

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1.	1848 : 30 June - Before the out- break.	Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent. Reports that a man is going about the country, calling himself a relative of the late King of Kandy; that the people are frightened at a report which is spread about, that the English soldiers were to attack the people, and seize all their guns; that the police force is quite inadequate - - - - -	97
2.	8 July - Before the out- break.	Mr. Buller. Reports that much good has resulted from the dismissal of certain headmen, and that he relies upon the efficiency of this example for keeping the people quiet - - - - -	97
3.	6 July -	Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent. Forwards reports sent to him by some of the headmen who apprehended a disturbance, but states that he places no reliance whatever upon their accuracy or probability; but the papers enclosed in Mr. Buller's letter purport to convey intelligence about a pretended king, who had been in Kandy, and was trying to bribe the Malay soldiers, and that the project of the king and his followers was to murder the Europeans - - - - -	98
4.	10 July -	Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard. An important letter, conveying the Government agent's views respecting headmen in general, their present inefficiency, and the importance of adopting some new system with regard to their appointments and duties - - - - -	99
5.	8 July -	E. De Saram, Maha Modliar and Interpreter to the Governor, to His Excellency Lord Torrington. The Maha Modliar states to the Governor his own views respecting the misbehaviour of the headmen, and the causes of the excitement - - - - -	100
6.	10 July -	Sir J. E. Tennent to Lord Torrington. He states the results of his interview with several influential natives who have not taken any part in the disturbances. He explained to them the difference between a restoration of the Rajakaria and the Road Ordinance, and disabused their minds respecting the returns for the Blue Book. They were satisfied with the explanations - - - - -	100
7.	10 July -	Extract from private letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor. States that Mr. Hanna, the police magistrate, is engaged in evidence against the rioters, particularly against the headmen; that quiet is restored, and things look peaceable - - - - -	101
8.	8 July -	From Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor. Explains the relative position of the disturbed districts; points out the necessity of summarily dismissing nearly all the headmen; with general observations - - - - -	101
9.	12 July -	Mr. Buller (Private). Touches upon the subject of the dismissed headmen, and shows the soundness of the policy of dismissing them - - - - -	102
10.	12 July -	The Superintendent of Police at Kandy (a native chief) to the Colonial Secretary. A detailed official account of the first disturbance at Kandy, when the police were assaulted and beaten, and of the circumstances which preceded it. It is important in two particulars: 1st. It states that there were priests among the mob, who had put aside their robes to disguise themselves; 2d. That the military were only employed in aid of the police, and after the attack on the latter had been made - - - - -	103
11.	6 July -	Mr. Buller's Report to Government of the occurrences on the 6th July. He gives all the details of the riot on 6th July, corroborating the statement of the superintendent of police, given in No. 10. He shows how violent and excited the people were, and alludes to the threats they used; also makes remarks upon the demands of the mob for the abolition of certain taxes. Adds that the police were unable to control the crowd, which consisted of several thousand people, and that it was absolutely necessary to call in the military to rescue the police, and to disperse the people - - - - -	105
12.	15 July -	Superintendent of Police to Sir J. E. Tennent. This letter was sent to Sir J. E. Tennent after he left Kandy, and was on his way to Anaradjapora. It states that there were reports of expected disturbances at <i>Matelle</i> , and that he had in consequence sent out some policemen and a serjeant to get information; that he did not apprehend any disturbance whatever; also, that he had sent an inspector and sub-inspector of police into the <i>Doombera</i> country - - - - -	107

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
13.	1848: 8 July	- Report from Katugastotte Ferry. A very important report sent in to the Government agent by Don D. Wyeyesinhe Mohanderam, the Singhalese interpreter, to the police court at Kandy. He was sent out to the Katugastotte Ferry, on the road leading into Kandy, in order to inquire of the people who might be coming into Kandy what they had to complain of. This report comprises the substance of the complaints collected from those 1,000 people. They all refer to the new taxes, and to the misapprehension respecting the object of requiring the returns for the Blue Book. Some of them, however, allude to the withdrawal of Government from the countenance formerly given to Buddhism; also to the injuries sustained by them in consequence of cattle trespass, and to the heavy charges for proctors' fees, and the practice of setting up false witnesses in court -	107
14.	29 July	- Statements on oath before the Superintendent of Police, Colombo. Two police constables report that they heard conversations among the people, to the effect that they were determined to force their way into Colombo, and that they were to be joined by people from Kandy - - - -	109

App. A. No. 1.

No. 1.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Kandy, 30 June 1848.

ENCLOSED is a communication received from the assistant superintendent of police. I have had reports of some person traversing the province, and imposing on the people with a view to collect contributions from them; and, to serve his purpose better, he has represented himself as a relative of the late king, and has taken advantage of the present state of feeling amongst the people to increase the excitement amongst them. Loko Banda says, in consequence of the smallness of his establishment, he has no means of ascertaining the real truth of what is going on, and requested me to apply for 12 constables and two good sergeants, whom he will station in such parts of the province where their services might be found requisite. Yesterday, a report was spread in Odonowra that the military were about to attack the inhabitants and seize all the guns, and the deluded people deserted their villages, and hid themselves in the jungle. I have directed the Ratta Mahatmeya to proceed forthwith to the district, and intimate to them that they need be under no apprehension whatever of the Government adopting any harsh measures towards them; and I believe by this time they are fully satisfied of the falsehood of the report that has been spread by some designing and ill-disposed person, and I trust that in future such ready credence will not be given to similar reports.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

P. S.—Please to return Loko Banda's report when you have done with it.

No. 2.

My dear Bernard,

Kandy, 8 July 1848.

SIR EMERSON is writing a long detail of all the occurrences of the day, and I am most happy to say they are as favourable as could be. I attribute a good deal to the dismissal of the two Doombera Rattamahatmeyas, but we had not as great an assembly as on Thursday last, and they were not half so excited as they were on that day, which I attribute in a great measure to the full preparation which they were aware had been made to put down every improper exhibition of feeling, and to the fact of the number not being so great as on the former occasion. In addition to this, hardly any of those Korles that were expected to come in sent any man at all, the Rattamahatmeya having sufficient influence over them to keep them quiet in their own districts; for instance, from Wallepanne, Kotmale, Four Korles, Seven Korles, Toompane, Egodetike, and the northern division of Matelle, only two or three headmen came, and the crowd of people came from the Upper and Lower Doombera, Hewahette, Harispattoo, and Oudenowra, and a great many of these returned home, at the earnest entreaty of their headmen, after the example had been made of the Doombera chiefs. I rely on this step for the future quietness of the country more than anything else, and I now hope we shall have no more of these exciting scenes.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

App. A. No. 1.

No. 3.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Kandy, 6 July 1848.

As perhaps you would wish to see the Doombere Rattamahatmeya's report before you come up, I send it to you. As Wodehouse was here, and one of the Executive, I thought it right to mention it to him, but, as I told him at the time, had he not been here I should not have mentioned it to any one, as I gave no credence to it, though I thought it right to make every inquiry on the subject (and I have done so), and a more thoroughly groundless report there could not be. I at one time thought of suspending him for three months and placing an inspector in the district on his pay, but I think Wodehouse's opinion was against this measure, and therefore I intended to leave it till your arrival.

Please to bring up the papers with you, as I have no other copy. These false reports, when coming from a headman of the rank of a Rattamahatmeya, are calculated to do much mischief, and should be checked.

I am, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

3 July 1848.

Wellalle, Koralle, of Odagampelle, states :—

About five or six days ago I received an order from the Lower Doombere, R. M., to publish the Governor's explanations regarding the Gun Tax, Dog Tax, and Stamp Ordinance; I had some land returns to prepare, and therefore could not publish it till yesterday. At noon yesterday I had the tom-toms beat, and collected all the people at the Gallalowl Anbelam, and explained it, and returned to my house; the people were all quite quiet. The R. Mahatmeya did not send any message to me to inquire about the collection of the people; had he done so I would have informed him.

[Signed in Singalese.]

D. S. Madegalle, R. M., is shown the letters marked (A.) and (B.); he states: I sent both of them to my son; they were written with my own hand; I directed my son to show them to the agent. I wrote the letter (B.) for the information of the agent. I told the people that the people were collected from Dehieharden at Gallalowe to petition, as they had heard that Government intended to tax the jack and cocoa-nut trees. I did not tell (he did tell the agent) the agent that the people were coming into Kandy that night. I sent word to the Banda that people were going to attack Kandy, but I meant other people.

I heard the report from the two men named in the letter marked (B.)

Q. When you heard that the people were collected in Doombere, why did you not go to the agent?—A. I did not go because I heard that the people were going to Kandy to petition. Gallalowe is three or three and a half miles (English) from my house.

Is the agent to understand, that when you hear that people are dissatisfied, and are about to petition, it is not your duty, in your opinion, to go to them, and explain away any wrong impression they may have conceived?—I did not go because the people were not of my district, but of Upper Doombere.

Do you mean to tell the agent that the greater number were not men of your own division?—I don't know that.

Who were the people who gave you the information?—They were people of Napau, in my division; I know them well. I first thought it a false report, but on their assertion I afterwards gave credit to it. I told my son to come back to me if there was a war, as the two men told me they would point out the king to him.

Is the agent to understand that after so serious a report you considered you had done sufficient by stopping in your house, and merely reporting what you heard?—I told my son to ascertain the truth of it, and then report to the agent.

Why did you not come yourself?—As I could not believe it, I told my son to ascertain the truth of it, then to come to me.

Why did you not tell the agent that the Korale had collected the people under your orders?—I did not know it.

Why did you not send to the Korale to ascertain what was going on?—I did not consider it of any great consequence.—[He told his son to come to him as soon as the war began.]

(Modugalle.)

(A.)

TRANSLATION.

To our Banda.

You may, without letting anybody know, go to the Government agent's house, and inform him that there is a news to say that the false intended king is now in Kandy, and giving enormous sums of money to the Malays as presents, and made preparations to make war at Kornegalle, Badulla, Newera Ellia, Kaigalle, and Kandy; therefore you may tell, that

that Government may inquire of this, and secure in everything. Further, I request you will inform that if this is made known publicly, that his companions will burn our houses, and destroy our life by the thieves.

App. A. No. 1.

(signed) *Modugalle.*

Lower Dumbere, R. M.

(B.)

My dear Son,

I INFORM you that they seeked a lucky hour, and fixed to commence war by the Malays of Kandy, on the 13th hour of this night. Day before last night the intended prince came, and stopped in the Malay lines, and to-day himself and his followers came to the Maligawe, and gave money as presents; the inhabitants are ready to assist the Malays, and destroy the English in Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloa, and in every other forts, Matelle, Kornegalle, Newera Ellia, Badulla, and Kandy. You also go to Maligawe, in order to see the man whom will be pointed out to you by Manikgeder Oidane and Bادههළෙඳ් Bidaur; you may not inform them that these things are made known to Government; you may speak on their behalf. If they are going to war this day in Kandy, you may cross the ferry; do not doubt this.

(signed) *Madugalle.*

P. S.—Do not inform to anybody anything regarding Bidane and Budeheloga.

No. 4.

My dear Bernard,

Kandy, 10 July 1848.

As all the inferior headmen of Lower and Upper Doombere are more or less concerned in the illegal transactions of these last few days, I intend to call in all their acts, and to carry out a plan I have long had in contemplation, but which, owing to the difficulty of removing so many headmen at once, I have been hitherto prevented from effecting. At present the greatest inconvenience is experienced for the great number of illpaid or wholly unpaid headmen, who, in consequence, care very little for the affair, but only endeavour, as long as they hold it, to make it as lucrative as possible, by speculation and oppression. The plan that I wish to carry out is to appoint only four or five headmen for revenue services for each Korle, and to give them some English designation, to which they will not attach an idea of caste; these persons having the sole collection of the revenue will be entitled to the per-centage now allowed, which being divided amongst them will give them a sufficient remuneration for the trouble they will be expected to take in the collection of the revenue and attending to the interests of Government. I purpose still employing police headmen, who will be called district police officers, and I hope by this to obtain a more useful set than we have hitherto had.

The dismissal of the Rattamahatmeyas, who have so grossly neglected their duty, will, I trust, put a stop to any similar proceedings in future, and by the appointment of steady and trustworthy persons, the tranquillity of the public peace will be fully secured and maintained.

You will perhaps remember that an expectation was held out to the Dewi Nilleme of an appointment under Government on the occasion of the tooth being taken over by him, and I have therefore considered it desirable to take this opportunity of recommending him to the Rattamahatmeyaship of Matelle, which is now vacant by the dismissal of a most worthless headman; this will give universal satisfaction, as he is greatly respected throughout the province; this appointment will do away, in a great measure, with the feeling of annoyance that might arise from the removal of the other chiefs, and Loko Banda has requested that his brother, Cooda Banda, be appointed to Hewahette, and as a reward for his good conduct, and the energy he has displayed, I think it might be allowed; it should, however, be distinctly understood that it is solely on this account that he is appointed. It is also desirable that the vacancies of Upper and Lower Doombere should be filled up as early as possible, and for the former I would beg to recommend Nagaliotte Heratmudiaselagey Appoohamy, who has long served Government, and is an active and most useful person, and deserves encouragement; and the giving this appointment to him will be likely to give satisfaction to the people, who will then see that loyalty, zeal, and good conduct, meet with their reward, notwithstanding the person may not be of the very highest class.

I would recommend that the Lower Doombere should be given to Pellena Coombere Basnaike Nilleme, who I have long known as a most excellent and trustworthy man, and one who enjoys full confidence; the other vacancies can remain at present unfilled, and will be the subject of a future correspondence, but it is desirable that this district should not be left without a headman for any length of time. I trust now all the excitement has passed off, and that I shall be allowed a little quiet and rest.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) *C. R. Buller.*

App. A. No. 1.

No. 5.

My Lord,

Kandy, 8 July 1848.

CONSIDERING that your Lordship will be glad to have an account of the proceedings that have taken place this day in Kandy from one who moves among the natives of this place, I take the liberty of addressing your Lordship direct.

I need not inform your Lordship of what occurred on Thursday last, as I have no doubt of your Lordship being fully acquainted with the doings of that day; but it is evident that great apprehensions were entertained by all classes of people as to the probable result of the meetings of the Kandyans which was to take place this day, in consequence of the threats which were uttered by the people who assembled on that occasion.

It gives me, however, much pleasure to be able to inform your Lordship, that by the judicious arrangements that have been effected in regard to the affairs of this day, and the well adapted speech delivered by Sir Emerson Tennent to the people at the Pavilion, coupled with the suspension from office of two Rattamahatmeyas, and the threat held out to others, their brother chiefs, who have not done their duty on the occasion, have conspired in producing the desired effect, and the very great mob that was gathered on the Esplanade, and other parts of the town, has in consequence been very quietly and peaceably dispersed and the town restored to perfect order.

I have only to add, as my own humble opinion, that had the chiefs and other subordinate headmen exerted themselves and done what they could, in explaining the object and meaning of Government in the ordinances recently enacted, a disturbance and alarm of this description would not have occurred.

His Excellency the Right Honourable
The Governor, &c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) E. De Saram.

No. 6.

My dear Lord,

Kandy, 10 July.

I HAVE now to report to you by far the most satisfactory incident I have yet had to communicate.

I mentioned in my letter yesterday, that many of the influential natives (not in Government service) had not attended the meeting on Saturday, and that their services would be most useful in dispelling the prevalent delusions amongst the people. I therefore sent for five or six from each of the korles around Kandy, and this moment I have returned from a most satisfactory interview with them. A list of their names and residences is attached. As usual, I asked for their grievances, and they named the Blue Book List, of 32 Articles. On my assurance that it was not intended to tax them, and never had been, they all said simultaneously, "Good, good," and are perfectly satisfied. I then told them that nothing could be so injurious to the people as any demonstration like that of Saturday, which might be misrepresented to mean intimidation, and that even real grievances, which the Government would be disposed to correct, if properly addressed by petition or by quiet deputations, could not be considered or redressed if anything like menace or threats were attempted. They quite concurred; they said they at first had thought of coming in, a few at a time, to ask for that information which they had not got from their chiefs, but that idlers and drunken men from the taverns had joined the crowd, and all had been confused and disarranged. But they said that they had then separated themselves from the rest, and presented a petition, a copy of which I now send you. You need not reply to it, as I have effectually answered it on the spot. In it, you will observe that they complain of the Road Ordinance as a renewal of the Raja Karia.

I instantly pointed out, whilst they most minutely listened, the difference between Raja Karia and it. That Raja Karia involved labour at anything, to build houses, carry stones, fortify hills, dig canals, and dam up ornamental lakes at Kandy; that these were works of luxury or tyranny, whilst ours were to be works of utility, roads, canals, and village pathways.

2d. That Raja Karia might be exacted from them in any parts of the island, and men carried from Kandy to work at Colombo, and *vice versa*; whereas ours was labour in their own neighbourhood, and for the exclusive improvement of their own vicinity.

3d. That Raja Karia was labour for the king or the government, but that ours was labour for themselves and their children.

4th. That under Raja Karia they were driven by headmen, forced to labour under strangers and despots; but that under our law they were to elect their own friends as the district officers, and that they themselves would thus have a voice as to what work was to be done, and who was to do it; and that nothing should be done that was not for their direct benefit.

I asked them now whether they thought we were restoring Raja Karia, and they shouted, "No, certainly not."

I then gave them copies of the minutes and the ordinances. They said they had nothing
to

to complain of; and that they would go back and spread far and wide what I had told them, and undeceive the people who had been so grossly misled.

They neither objected to the guns nor the dogs, but went off as happy as little kings, and vowing that whenever they want information or advice they would seek it quietly from the Government agent, or from us.

Now, these are all rich and most influential men, all relatives of the wealthiest families, and most eager to be of use on the present occasion.

Ever faithfully,
(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

No. 7.

Extract:—Kandy, Monday, 10 July 1848.

My dear Lord,

MR. HANNA is busy collecting evidence,—1st, against the fellows actually engaged in giving plans in the late riot on Thursday, whom he will prosecute and punish; 2d, against those who forced the ferries on Saturday, and who are liable to a fine of 5*l.* each, which he will levy; 3d, against the Corales and others who spread the false and seditious reports, and who are liable to prosecution for their own words; 4th, against the pretenders, whom you will shortly, I hope, hear of in custody.

Everything is now peaceful and going on so well that I must likewise withdraw my recommendation that you should come up to Kandy; I do not think there is the least occasion for it at present. The eyes of the people are rapidly opening; the chiefs are confounded by their dismissals. All goes on well, and till some appearance of a reverse occurs I think it quite unnecessary for you to visit Kandy at present.

5 o'clock.

The post is in, and I have your letters, generous and kind as usual. I don't pause to make remarks on them, further than I greatly thank you.

The evening is now closing in, and I feel so perfectly satisfied that all is right here, that I am off to Matelle by daylight in the morning.

You need have no anxiety now; all is peace at present; the people are reassured and well disposed; the chiefs completely confounded and humbled.

I have heard of further doings of another Rattamahatmeya of Harrisattor, and have written him a warning letter; indeed he deserves dismissal as well as the other five. But the example made of them is doing prodigious good, and general satisfaction is expressed at the dismissal of Dehegam, against whom all that is bad comes out now that he is disgraced. As to filling up the vacancies, I think the best return we can make Loco Banda is to give Hewahette to his brother Coodoo Banda, who has been till lately in the Commissioner of Roads' department, and has lately been struck off by our reductions: he is a steady man, and Loco says, "you know, sir, Coodoo is the most honest of us all."

The old Dewa Nileme, who gave us and will still give us such help about the Tooth, is anxious to be appointed to the vacancy at Matelle, and I think it a good arrangement, as he is very popular.

3. For Upper and Lower Doombera, Buller recommends Nagalleade and Palama-Coombera; both good men.

I think you should sanction all this; and the effect of this promptitude and vigour will be felt instantly.

And now good bye; I got the first sound sleep last night that I had had since the Wednesday before.

Ever faithfully,
(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

No. 8.

My dear Lord,

Kandy, 8 July 1848.

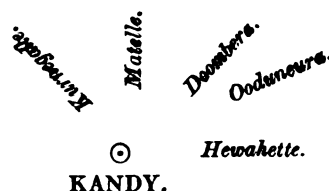
IN my letter of yesterday I mentioned to you my intention of suspending the Rattamahatmeya of Hewahette, but that I thought it wiser not to act precipitately but to wait till to-day.

My information since is of such a nature and so conclusive, as to determine me at once to suspend not only him but two others, and I enclose a copy of the letters addressed to each by which I have announced their suspension, to await your Lordship's decision as to the dismissal.

Nor can I hesitate to recommend that dismissed they should be, and instantly. On looking to the map, your Lordship will perceive that whilst all the korles to the west and south of Kandy have been calm and well managed by their Rattamahatmeyas, all those to

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the north and east appear to be in one league, and to be inspired by one influence in taking the late step of invading Kandy. They lie thus :



1. The Doombera Rattamahatmeyas I have suspended, and strongly beg you to render their dismissal final.

2. I find that the Ooduneure Rattamahatmeyas actually held a meeting of the Corales in his own house, told them the falsehood that the Governor meant to tax the 32 articles in the Blue Book list, and sent them out to state so to the people. Right and left of him this contagion flew into Hewahette and Doombera, and thence spread to Matelle. The Rattamahatmeyas of these either encouraged the discontent or made no effort to check it, and the result was that the town was besieged, and the peace violated by their followers, uncontrolled and unadvised by them.

I therefore strongly urge that the whole five should be removed at once, as what is done now, and within the next 48 hours, is of infinitely more value than all we do for the next 48 days. If you approve what I have done, will you, by return of post, send official authority to Buller to dismiss them all? I should tell you that this course is fully approved by all the authorities here.

Yours ever faithfully,

(signed) J. E. Tennent.

No. 9.

My dear Bernard,

Kandy, 12 July 1848.

MANY thanks for so kindly communicating to me the decision of his Excellency in regard to the headmen; every hour confirms more and more the fact of their being the chief offenders, and the soundness of the feeling that has been adopted towards them. They seemed to have imagined that they held their situations as a sort of heirlooms from which the Government would not eject them, and that they might act as they pleased with perfect safety, so long as they did not commit any act which could bring them under the pale of the law; hence they conceived that they might quietly urge on the people to resist the payment of the taxes, taking care, however, to commit no overt act, but sheltering themselves under the plea of having no influence. That illusion has now been completely dispelled, and it is desirable that as early as possible the new appointments should be given, and the headmen directed to proceed to their districts, and to prove themselves worthy of the selection that has been made, by allaying the excitement that has been raised by their predecessors in office; and if his Excellency concurs in the nominations that have been made, I shall be glad of his sanction in order that I may direct them forthwith to proceed to their districts, and hold them responsible for exerting a proper influence over the people, and relieving them from the erroneous impressions which they have received in regard to the intentions of Government. You ask in your letter if his Excellency's presence is required here; Sir Emerson made the same inquiry, but I told him that I thought it was altogether unnecessary, and would put him to much inconvenience without any corresponding benefit. It will be sufficient if his Excellency, on his next visit to Kandy, whenever that may be, calls the new chiefs before him, and thanks them, as I trust he may be able to do, for having restored tranquillity to the district under them, and having, by proper explanations, induced the people to carry out cheerfully the provisions of the Road Ordinance, which at present they seem determined to resist. In regard to the appointments there is one alteration that I think would be desirable. I have spoken to De Saram on the subject, and he fully understands it; it is in that of the Dewe Nilleme. He would be glad of the salary, but it might lower him in the estimation of the people to accept a Rattamahatmeyaship; but until the Boodhist question is decided it would not be judicious to confer on him the rank of Dassave, which he is anxious to have; the best plan therefore of getting over the difficulty would be to authorize him to draw a sum of 6 l. a month, and to request him to take overcharge of the South Division of Matelle, not giving him any title at all. It is well to keep some of the sweets in reserve till all is settled, and the excitement and the Boodhist question are got over; he can, if he likes, do a good deal in this way, as he is much respected by the people. A man has been confined to-day by the police for going about in search of Loko Banda with a loaded pistol, and as he had not a licence for it, he was fined 5 l. Some of the superintendents of plantations are fools enough to induce the people

people to resist these Ordinances; it is just the same as they did three or four years ago; in order that they might not lose their services for a few days in the year, they advised them not to assist in the opening of the roads, and the estates on which they are employed are now feeling the effects of the bad advice they have given; and so will their short-sighted folly injure them, should they, as I trust they will not, succeed in impeding in any way the operation of the Road Ordinance. There was a meeting in Kandy lately, the object of which was to petition against the three Ordinances. It was held at the house of Loko Banda's mother, who was present, and * * * junior and senior, were the chief parties; it was decided that a subscription of 2 s. each should be raised from the public, to enable them to petition the Queen. * * * was, of all persons, the last person that should have joined in this, as before the Ordinance was passed I went over it with him and his brother, clause by clause, and they fully approved of all; the only alteration proposed by them being, that the houses should be taxed, and not the inmates; but the general principle of the Bill they fully assented to. I have not heard of anything of consequence in the last two days, except that the full moon is to be the lucky day on which we are all to have our throats cut; but, as I do not believe it, the report goes as it came. The murder of Mr. Wilkinson at Peradenia is a mysterious affair, and should be sifted as far as possible. Mr. Jansen is gone to Upper Doombera, but already complains of it, in consequence of the difficulty of the access to it. I know it well; he had to walk the greater part of the way. I have traced a line through it for 30 miles, and at one time could canter the whole way, but it is now again impassable. This should be one of the first lines that the Provincial Committee should direct their attention to, and *notens volens* the line should be made practicable for travellers, by whom it would be most extensively used, and it would open up a large tract of fine land at the same time.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

No. 10.

Sir,

Police Office, Kandy, 12 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Governor the facts connected with the late disturbance in Kandy, as well as what was communicated to me on Sunday, the 2d instant.

There was a rumour in the town that a great number of people from Upper and Lower Doombera were coming into Kandy to represent their grievances to Mr. Buller, regarding the taxes lately imposed upon them. Having heard this, I thought it proper to make inquiries as to who these people were; for which purpose my assistant, Mr. Jansen, was instructed to place two policemen at each of the ferries, and report the number of the mob assembled.

I also directed the sergeants and constables employed, both on day and night duty, to be in readiness at the station-house until further orders, when I and my assistant, Mr. Jansen, rode out to the different ferries, but found no people crossing them, nor attempting to do so; and the latter having gone to the Lawelle ferry, by which the people of Doombera generally come to Kandy, reported that he had not found any of the people crossing it, but stated that he had stationed two policemen there, and directed the renter not to allow people to cross the ferry after six o'clock in the evening.

Being fully satisfied that no attempt whatever would be made that night on the part of the Kandyans, I desired the policemen to return to their usual duty. About seven o'clock at night I was informed by a sergeant, who was on duty at the station-house, that Mr. Buller was inquiring for Mr. Jansen and myself, when one of the peons of the Cutcherry told me that he wanted me as soon as possible. On this message I proceeded to Mr. Buller's house, when I found him in company with David Modliar, the Mohandiram, the Rattamahatmeya of Lower Doombera, and the Dewa Nillema, the late Dullewa Adigar. Mr. Buller seemed displeased that neither I or the police had not mentioned to him what was to take place on that night. I then asked him what was going to take place, when he said that he would not relate to me, but that I was to go and find it out myself, and if anything should happen that he would hold me responsible. I then replied that nothing would happen, and that the report spread in town was not true; however, I then left his place and went to the police-office, and directed a sergeant and four men to proceed to Lower Doombera and see if a mob were collected at the place called Galloloowa Ambelem, which is about eight miles from Kandy; after which desired Mr. Jansen to keep some policemen in readiness at the station-house, and early in the following morning I proceeded to Doombera, where I found in one village 13 men, and in another 20; they were come from Gampaha for the purpose of purchasing salt, and on inquiry told me that they were not come to make a complaint to Government, but only for the purpose of buying salt. The people in that district were saying that many of them intended coming to Kandy, to see Mr. Buller on the subject of the new taxes. I also inquired whether the report, that the Gampaha Coralle had been beaten by some people by order of the Pretender, was true; they then said that they did not know, but that they had met some policemen at the Araktheadua path, in Upper Doombera, who were going to inquire into the matter, and that policemen had not been taken into custody by the inhabitants according to the information received.

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I then returned to Kandy, and reported the circumstance to Mr. Buller, and likewise informed him that the report afloat in the town was not true. He then seemed to be much pleased with my conduct; this fact is well known to Mr. Wodehouse, who was then here. Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Buller then proposed that the latter should accompany me to Doomberra on the following morning, to consult the people there; for which purpose a message was sent to the headmen of that district. According to our proposal we proceeded to Galloloowa, where the Rhatemahatmeya of Lower Doomberra reported that 500 men were assembled, who intended to enter the town at two o'clock on Sunday morning. A little while after our arrival a number of people in that neighbourhood assembled, when Mr. Buller explained to them the nature of the ordinance; they then complained that the ordinances were explained by the headmen, stating that there would be several taxes to be paid by them, and then stated to be 32 in number. Mr. Buller then asked what they are for; they then replied, for trees, gardens, houses, men, women, cattle, dobies, carpenters, blacksmiths, dogs and guns, and many others.

Mr. Buller and I explained to them in the most forcible way we could have done, that no such taxes would be levied upon them but the three mentioned in the ordinance lately enacted. The Dog Ordinance will perhaps not be enforced in the villages. They then bitterly complained with regard to the Poll Tax. Mr. Buller then took down notes of their statement, and desired them, that as the honourable the Colonial Secretary would be in Kandy on Saturday following, they may have an interview with him, and represent their grievances to him; he also advised them that petitions may be written in their own language, stating their grievances, and presented to him. Mr. Buller further stated that he is very much pleased with the people, as the report spread in Kandy was not true; assuring them in the meantime that he would do all that laid in his power to assist them, and the people were then quite satisfied with him, and thanked us for our visit to their district, promising that they would meet Sir Emerson Tennent on Saturday.

I have seen Mr. Buller addressing a number of headmen and common people from the district of Udumvere, who promised him that they would take his advice, and wait till Saturday for Sir Emerson Tennent; in consequence of which our journey to Udumvere was postponed, firmly relying that no assembly would have taken place in Kandy before the arrival of Sir Emerson Tennent.

Early in the morning of the 6th instant I proceeded to the village Uduwelle, in the district of Hewahette, for the purpose of holding an inquest, at the direction of Mr. Hanna. On my return to Kandy about 12 o'clock I met some Malaymen in their lines, who informed me that a great number of Kandyans were assembled in the Esplanade and Maligawa. Upon this information I immediately galloped my horse and reached the spot, where I found from 3,000 to 4,000 men assembled, and making a great noise, shouting and abusing the authorities; thereupon I desired the people to keep themselves quiet, and while I was speaking to them they cleared the road for me, in order to take my horse and go up to the Octagon (or Maligawa); there I found Mr. Buller speaking to some of the natives; I also found the District Judge, the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and Cornelis Modliar, on the spot, along with Mr. Buller, who then told me that I did not inform him of the assembly, to which I replied that I never thought that such a thing as this would have taken place; thinking that every thing is right, I went to hold an inquest. I then found that the people speaking to Mr. Buller on the Octagon were very much excited, and there were not one respectable person amongst them; most of them are well known to me to have been priests, and whose robes were thrown away, and others of most noted character. I desired them to go down immediately, and they did obey my orders. I came with them as far as the lower gate of the Octagon, and found two soldiers, with bayonets, trying to prevent the people from getting into the Octagon, and from breaking open the door thereof; I also saw some men striving to get into it by leaping over the wall, but I interfered and prevented them from doing so, and desired them at the same time to go to the Esplanade, upon the understanding that their complaints would be heard there; I however cleared the way, and brought them near the road to the library; the district judge, Mr. Staples, also accompanied me as far as the bridge, followed by the mob, addressing and advising them to keep the peace; they then began to cry out loud, abusing and shouting. Mr. Staples finding that the people would not attend to anything that he said, but on the other hand made a greater noise, he then desired me, "You must do your duty now as superintendent of the police;" upon which, with the few policemen that were with me, I tried my utmost to keep the people in a state of quietness, but unfortunately one of the mob struck a policeman with a club on the nose most severely; on my getting hold of the delinquent two others from the mob rushed forward and rescued the man, when they struck me with their tallipots; I then in the name of the Queen proclaimed that they should keep quiet; I was in the meantime struck with a large kital stick on my forehead, and I am informed by the people who were then present that I had received several falls by the blows so received.

I knocked down two of the insurgents, and those that were struck were carried away by others; my hat in the meantime was carried away. Some of my old policemen have rendered their duties in a most active manner, and assured me that they would put their opponent to death; but I prevented them from doing so, and with their assistance the Esplanade was cleared, and the mob then commenced to disperse. My assistant, Mr. Jansen, then came with some of his reserve men to the Esplanade, and cleared the place, but the mob stood still until the arrival of Colonel Drought and some privates; I then received information from Mr. Buller, Mr. Staples, and the deputy Queen's Advocate, that

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the military were sent for to assist the police, which was done, and the police cleared the place; the assistance which I received from those that were in the field I cannot avail without mentioning to his Excellency; that is, Don Cornelis Jayetileke Modliar, late Sergeants Mahat, Bahar, and Hasim; before my arrival there Mr. Jansen and four policemen went to the Cutcherry, at the request of Mr. Buller.

I herewith enclose the last letter I received from Mr. Jansen, acting assistant-superintendent, for his Excellency's information. I have this morning seized several of them who were in the mob, but I cannot swear that they were the very persons, besides the one who received a blow from me, the wound in his skull being still visible, but my policemen and some of the villagers said that they can identify the man; the country seems to be very quiet now, but yet the people are not satisfied; the extra policemen are still on duty; Sir Emerson Tennent directed me to keep them until further orders. The dismissal of five headmen is found to be of a great deal of good to the country. I shall try to keep peaceably the town and the district of Kandy.

The sub-inspector, Mulligame Banda, who was quite close to me at the time, also received two blows, one on his forehead and the other on his back, but they were not severe.

The police sergeant Gomba, and the constables Panjau, Sallim, Welloon Appoo, Caronchy, and Tikery Punchiralle, were the persons that were with me at the time; they were also beaten, but not to a serious extent.

The only Kandyan that assisted me on this occasion was one * * * * *
* * * * * which I beg to bring to the notice of Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda*, Acting Superintendent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 11.

REPORT of Circumstances that occurred previous to and on the 6th July 1848.

ON the 1st of June the Gun-tax Ordinance first came into operation, and although a disposition was manifested at first by the Doombera and Undoonuwere people to resist the payment, on the object of the Ordinance being fully explained to them they consented to take out licences for their guns; the whole of the other districts submitted to it; the number registered up to the end of June amounted to 4,846.

Hearing, however, that they were still dissatisfied, I proceeded to that district, accompanied by the superintendent of police, and on explaining to them the object of the Ordinance they expressed themselves fully satisfied. However, they were informed that the Colonial Secretary was coming to Kandy on the next Saturday, the 8th, when an opportunity would be afforded them of presenting any petition they desired, and to which they could obtain a reply; they then accordingly expressed their intention of having a petition prepared, and presenting it to the Colonial Secretary.

On the following Thursday, about 10 o'clock, I heard that there were a great number of Kandyans flocking into the town. I imagined it was the Perreherre Festival, and thought no more of it; but about 11 o'clock I was told they had come on purpose to represent their grievances to me. I accordingly went to the cutcherry, where I found the whole of the yard full of people. I addressed them, and explained the Ordinance to them, and told them to bring any petition they might wish to present on Saturday; but they crowded in upon me, and made such a noise, that I found it wholly impossible to obtain a hearing; and at last they became boisterous, and endeavoured to force themselves violently into the office. As this was anything but desirable, and would put a stop to the business of the clerks, I told them that I would adjourn to the Maligawe (as had been suggested by one or two of them), and address them from that. With much difficulty the door was closed upon them, with the assistance of the clerks, and I then walked out through another door, and told the people there to come with me and I would give them a full explanation, but that the others were making such a noise I could not make myself heard. I then proceeded to the Maligawr and stood on the steps, and endeavoured for about an hour or so to get myself heard. In the meantime, however, I had requested Mr. Morphew to ask the commandant, the deputy Queen's advocate, and the police magistrate, to come to me, to give me the benefit of their advice. During this I continued addressing to the mob, but they would listen to no reasoning, and said, "No; we must have a decisive answer now; we will not wait. You have imposed the taxes, and you shall take them off; we will not leave Kandy till they are removed." Some of the other expressions I have since obtained from the police and clerks who heard them.

At this time I sent for the two debigames and the lower Doombera Rattamahetimaya, who were directed by me to explain to the people what I had repeatedly said to them, and to endeavour to send them home. They went, and returned again without having done anything to satisfy the people, and expressed their inability to do anything; and the people hooted at them, saying, "We don't want the headmen; the agent must remove the taxes." Mr. Bartholomues, my head clerk, who speaks the language thoroughly, went amongst them and endeavoured to explain to them, but returned without having succeeded

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in quieting them, it being quite clear that their object was to compel a promise of the repeal of the Ordinance, and nothing short of which would they listen to.

At this time Colonel Drought came with Mr. Morpew (the deputy Queen's advocate having arrived shortly before), and the former, seeing the excited state of the people, said, "This is no place for me; my place is at the head of the troops. I shall be ready when called upon, and if you require my services, in ten minutes I will be with you." He then left the spot. About this time also the police magistrate came, to whom I had sent a request, but on seeing the people he left the spot, nor did he again return; and I consider it was his duty to have remained, and have given me his advice on such an occasion.

When the police officers endeavoured to prevent the crowd from pressing upon me, they dragged the policeman into the crowd; and on one occasion one of the men seized hold of me, but he thought fit to let go again, and if he had not he most certainly would have repented his audacity. It then appeared to me that there was but one of two measures to adopt; one was to support the policeman, and knock down the first man that attempted to prevent his doing his duty, which would inevitably have led to a disturbance; or to select a few from the crowd, and get them with me into the Octagon, to explain quietly to them the object of the Ordinance. I had at this time only two policemen, a moodliar, one soldier in undress, and without even his bayonet, and two or three clerks; and even allowing the policy of the measure (I think I should have been deserving of censure had I raised a disturbance by using violence while there was a chance of my obtaining the object by milder measures), I think it would not have been judicious, but fool-hardy, to have braved an already excited mob of 3,000 or 4,000 people, when it could be avoided. I therefore acted on the advice given me, and which I think was the most judicious, viz. as before said, to select a few of the crowd, and quietly to explain to them the intention of Government, and then to send them back to communicate what I had told them, for it was quite hopeless attempting to explain anything to them in the excited state they were, and indeed from the attempts I had made to make myself heard I was already quite hoarse.

I directed a few to enter the Octagon, and the deputy Queen's advocate, the assistant agent, and two or three clerks, were able with sticks, &c. placed against the door, to keep it closed, notwithstanding the pressure of the crowd against it. I then explained the matter to those who were admitted, and they said the people would not be satisfied unless I told them that the three Ordinances would be repealed. I answered, it was out of my power, even if I had any intention of doing so, to give them such a promise, and it would be only deceiving them to do so; but that if they had any reasons to urge against them, they could present a petition to the Colonial Secretary, who would give them a reply on Saturday. I of course also told them that there was no idea of imposing the 32 taxes, and this they appeared to be aware of. I then sent them back to the crowd.

While however I was explaining this to them in the Octagon, the district judge, who promptly attended at my request, came up with his interpreter, and he also endeavoured to explain to the people the object of the Ordinance. The deputy Queen's advocate finding that the excitement was increasing, and that they were still endeavouring to break in, advised the sending for two or three soldiers from the catcherry guard, which was accordingly done, and they were directed to stand at the door; and when Captain Lillie arrived, and endeavoured to get in, a rush was again made at the doors, and one of the men actually caught hold of the corporal, who settled it very quietly by lowering his bayonet. Captain Lillie has since stated that during the 17 years he has been in Ceylon, he has never seen the Kandyan in so excited a state as on this occasion.

About this time Lokoo Banda, the acting superintendent of police, and his assistant, came with two or three constables; and Mr. Staples and Mr. Stewart directed him to seize one or two of the ringleaders; he made an attempt, but as soon as his men seized any of the crowd they were immediately rescued. Mr. Staples shortly after this went down and addressed a few words; but their answer was that they wanted justice; he answered them, "You must seek for it by lawful means," and then directed the police to disperse them, but to use no violence; in their attempts to do this Lokoo Banda was knocked down and two of his constables a good deal hurt. And here I must in fairness to Lokoo Banda give him the credit due to his endeavours, and that he failed was alone owing to the insufficiency of the police force with him; and as the people were now seen by myself and others to be arming themselves with branches of trees, and as it was evidently necessary that a stop should be put to this violence, and that the police was altogether powerless, after consulting the district judge and the deputy Queen's advocate, I sent to the commandant to bring in a few soldiers to support the police. I then told the people that they must immediately go home quietly, or they would be compelled to do so. Upon this they retired a little way up to Malabar-street, but finding that they still remained there, Colonel Drought marched off his men, and compelled them to cross the ferry at once, and in half an hour or so the whole place was cleared.

It might perhaps be as well here to observe, that there was a very marked difference between the crowd of Thursday and that of Saturday; the former was not only greater in number, but was unattended by headmen, whereas on Saturday the chiefs and inferior headmen, and most of the respectable class of natives came in, and probably formed the greater part of the crowd; and to this and the knowledge that the necessary steps had been taken to preserve the peace, may be traced the orderly conduct of the one and the violent conduct of the other.

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I have thought it necessary to be thus minute in my details of all the circumstances, in order that Government might be in possession of every particular connected with the disturbance.

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(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

No. 12.

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 15 July 1848.

I HEREBY send to you for your information copy of the report I made to Government, and I hope you will find the same correct.

The reports received by me from the out-stations up to yesterday are quite satisfactory; but the one just received from Matelle states that people are collecting there, which I have no doubt to be false, and the same as others we have hitherto received.

I have, however, sent a sergeant and four men to inquire and report to me the truth of the matter. Should the information given to the police at that place be found upon inquiries to be false, the informant will be taken up and delivered over to the deputy Queen's advocate, to be dealt with according to law. Several persons who acted as leaders at the late disturbance are now in my custody, and the deputy Queen's advocate tells me that matters will be arranged on Monday whether they are to be prosecuted or not.

Mr. Jansen and his party are still in Doombera. Mr. Laharpe, the inspector, will proceed to-morrow to relieve him.

To Sir J. Emerson Tennent, &c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) W. L. Banda.

No. 13.

ROAD TO ANNARAJAPOORA.

Katugastotte, 8 July 1848.

UPON my explaining to the people who have been crossing the Katugastotte ferry, that the agriculture returns required by Government was not at all intended to be made for the purpose of levying taxes upon their vegetables, cattle, and fowl, as they have been falsely given to understand; that no such taxes would be exacted, and that the Honourable the Colonial Secretary was desirous of attending to whatever just grievance they had to complain of, if they were made in writing, and that it was desirable that they would behave peaceably and orderly in making their grievances, if they had any, known to the authorities,—

Udesiyepattowe Corale, Muau Dessiye Aratchile and seven others, said that the annual tax upon fire-arms is a grievance they had to complain of, and desired me to write it down for the information of the Governor.

Mullegane Aratchy and seven others wished to be exempted from the poll and the dog taxes.

Atteregame Letlam, the same.

Asweddume Gedere Korale, of Udegampaha, in Harispattoo, and 25 others: the gun and dog taxes are heavy penalties.

Sindua and seven others; had nothing to say after the explanation relative to the vegetable and cattle taxes, which they thought would be levied.

Owisewederalle, and 34 villagers, and Polwattedegere Banda, said that the poll tax, the discontinuance of the government assistance to Buddhism, the gun tax, the stamp duties, and the proctors' fees, are enormous burdens; that the aratchies and corales exact more than the usual amounts as trespass money from cattle owners; that by the opening of the new roads through villages, much damage is done to proprietors of lands; that the rattermahatmeyas do not promulgate the Government ordinances, and thereby cause several people to subject themselves to penalties through ignorance.

Ugegome Mohanderangedere Dingeralle, of Matelle, Disanayeke Gedere Appoohamy, and 12 others: the tax upon fire-arms, and the 32 taxes, fall heavy upon them. When I explained to them there was no such thing as 32 taxes, they said they had seen them in writing, and that I ought to have spoken to the Rattermahatmeyas first; that they had come to Kandy two days ago, but no opportunity was given to them to speak.

Twenty-six persons of Yatuvalle, in Harispattoo: they were too poor to pay the different taxes.

Kahawette Punche Appoo, Ukuwellee Dukgaunarale, and 24 others, said that they could not work as coolies on the roads.

No. of People:

9.

8.

1.

26.

8.

35.

1.

14.

25.

26.

No. of People :

46. Suriyampole, and 45 others, said the dog tax and the tax of 3s. per head are heavy taxes.
75. Danigale Vidhane, and 74 others, said that they could not pay the dog and the poll tax; that they would pay the paddy tax, which Mr. Sawyer commenced; and that they could not pay more than once for guns.
60. Sixty persons, of Harrispattoo, had nothing to say.
1. Appoorale, of Parenegome, was desirous of being exempted from poll tax.
31. Polgaspitiye Banda, and 30 others, would pay only the paddy tax.
19. Halangodde Udewalawwe Banda, of Kohonsiapattoo, and 18 others; that false witnesses are not punished, and that petitions presented to courts are prevented from reaching their destination by proctors.
72. Bowatte Banda, Hapugodde Rahubadde Vidhane, and 70 others, were desirous of being exempted from tax upon vegetables and men.
46. Kahawatte Gedere Pihene Rale, and 45 others, spoke against the poll tax and gun tax.
61. Akurena Aratchy, and 60 others, spoke against the poll and gun tax, and said that they are very unjustly prevented from pleading their cases without proctors in courts of law.
72. Ulledupitiye Wadegedere Mohandiram, Galesiye Pattoo Dureya, and 70 others, wished to be exempted from all taxes. Konekale Hadireme Gedere Mohandiram and Mawete Pale Hadereme Gedere Appoo, handed a talipot writing, and said that it contained all what the people of three or four villages had to say. Translation marked (A.) is annexed.
30. Thirty people of Harispattoo refused to give their names, and said that they would see the authorities themselves.
101. Harisgame Lekam Mahatmeya, and 100 others, wished to be exempted from the gun and poll tax, and wanted an explanation as regards the numbering of young girls in their villages.
31. Palle Hapugedere, Tikere Naide, and 30 others of Matelle, had nothing to say after the explanation given them.
81. Halcongode Lekam, and 80 others, spoke generally against the new taxes.
31. Medewale Appoohamy, of Harispattoo, and 30 others, to be exempted from taxes, the new ones.
1. Malgama Deniye Mudiause, nothing to say.
51. Ankumbure, late aratchy, and 50 others: against the poll and gun tax.
1. Malgaman Deniye Appoohamy, of Harrispattoo, said he would not pay tax on cucumbers and pumpkins, &c. I explained to him, but he was not satisfied.
20. Twenty persons of Harrispattoo against the new taxes.
5. Pallegampaha Welehagedere Ukkerale, and four others: to be exempted from the new taxes.
- Several were inclined to return to their villages after the explanation, and 30, who did not cross the ferry, returned to their villages from the other side of the ferry.
11. Hitihamillagey Gedere Appoohamy, and 10 others, said they would pay no other tax but that on paddy.
7. Yatewanewale Punchirale, and six others, said that it was difficult for them to pay the poll and gun tax.
9. Gallele Punchirale, and eight others, said that they were desirous of being exempted from every one of the taxes.
- After this hundreds of people who were on the other side of the ferry, and to whom the explanation was communicated by their villagers, retired.

(A.)—Literal Translation of the Ola alluded to above.

The humble Petition to the Queen of England.

MANY foreigners took the Kandyan country formerly, and even in those times no injustice, but justice was done to the Kandyans. Many Singhalese kings reigned, and in their time nothing so unjust as these (things) were done. General Barnes, the general, and the late Government agent, did not do such injustice and unlawful things to the Singhalese country. We cannot pay the rents that are now fixed. It is better to kill the poor Singhalese population than exact such rents from them. We pray for a reason or a ground for these things from the Governor of Ceylon or Mr. Buller.

[Marks in Singhalese characters.]

(signed) *Don D. Wiyespinghe.*

In Harispattoo Udugampaha Mewetapole-Walgamdenia
Konekalegale-Arembepolle.

No. 14.

STATEMENT made on oath before the Superintendent of Police of Colombo, respecting the Riots.

Police Office, 29 July 1848.

Before William Macarthyney, Esq., Justice of Peace.

CAROLIS, police constable, No. 114, who, being duly affirmed, states, that on yesterday evening, about seven o'clock, when on duty at Grand Pass, I heard a number of persons talking together; they said that if the people that were expected from Kandy were not allowed to come into the town the inhabitants of Mutwall Madampitty and Oetesede would join together and beat the police.

Mark of × Carolis.

(signed) W. Macarthyney, J. P.

Interpreted by

(signed) Jno. W. Schokman.

JUANIS APPOO, police constable, No. 109, sworn, and states that when on duty yesterday evening near the Bridge of Boats, I overheard two Singalese talking together; one said a letter had been received, and if the police attempted to stop the people, who were expected from up the country, they would tear their flesh and drink their blood, and any force that came to their assistance, and enter the fort. I do not know who these people were.

Mark of × Juanis Appoo.

(signed) W. Macarthyney, J. P.

Interpreted by

(signed) J. W. Schokman.

(True copies.)

(signed) William Chas. Gibson.

Enclosure 3, in No. 27.

PAPERS illustrative of the Outbreak at Kandy, at its first commencement and during its progress, July and August 1848.—Colombo, 13 November 1849.

P R E C I S.

NOTES of LETTERS at the first beginning of the Rebellion.

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	1848:		
1.	29 July	E. R. Power, Kaigalle.—States that there are reports that a large assemblage of armed people are to be at Ambepusse, and that the bridges are to be destroyed between that place and Kornegalle	111
2.	27 July	Loco Banda writes from Matelle to the Government Agent.—Requests that police may be sent to Matelle, and two companies of Malays; also, that the Maha Nilleme reports that the people won't obey him, as they formerly did. That the king (Denis) was crowned the evening before at a lucky hour	111
3.	- - -	Loco Banda, Superintendent of Police, reports having gone to Matelle with Police.—Transmits a statement of an attack upon a coffee estate, by 150 armed men, at Matelle; also states, that the police were driven out of Matelle	112
4.	- - -	Ditto.—Reports the stopping of the post-office communication on the Trincomalie road	113
5.	29 July	Ditto.—Reports having engaged 60 extra policemen, at Kandy, with five inspectors; states also, that special constables are being sworn in; alludes to the military having marched towards Matelle	113
6.	- - -	Mr. Morpew, Assistant Agent at Kandy.—States that troops had been applied for at Kornegalle	113
6a.	30 July	Mr. Buller, Government Agent, to Colonial Secretary.—States that the king is supposed to have gone to Upper Doombera; recommends a reward of 150 <i>l.</i> for his capture	114

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	1848:		
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9.	31 July	Mr. Hanna, Police Magistrate of Kandy.—Reports having assembled about 20 gentlemen on horseback, to visit the estates, and convey provisions and arms to them	114
10.	26 July	Depositions taken before Mr. Hanna, Police Magistrate.—These depositions show, to a certain extent, the means employed by the pretended king, and the promises held out by him; particularly the efforts made, or intended to be made, to buy over the Malay soldiers	115
11.	30 July	Mr. Hanna.—Reports further proceedings for the protection of Kandy	115
12.	29 July	Mr. Tranchell, Assistant Agent at Anaradzapoor.—States that a king had appeared, and that the whole district was in a state of great alarm because he had threatened to go to Anaradzapoor, and put all those to death who were favourable to the British Government	116
13.	28 July	Mr. Templer, Acting Assistant Agent at Kornegalle.—Reports the dangerous state of Kornegalle; the difficulty of getting any information, and the want of all means to protect the public money and stamps in the Cutcherry	116
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15.	4 August	Government Agent, Kandy.—States that the people engaged at Matelle are expected to make their way towards Bintenne and renew the disturbance, &c.	118
16.	8 August	Colonel Drought.—Circular, calling upon the civil authorities to aid the military in carrying out the orders of their officers, &c., for sequestration of lands, &c.	118
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19.	1 August		120
20.	9 August	Kornegalle.—Important statement of * * * of * * *, taken down before Mr. Caulfield. It states the plans of the rebels, who were to have marched into Kandy on a Sunday, and have destroyed the English at church; also states what the king was about	121
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25.	3 August	Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington.—Dwells on the importance of endeavouring to induce all the Europeans to return to their estates and protect their own property	125
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28.	23 September	Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington.—Forwards documents connected with the capture of the King, and remarks upon the difficulty of taking him, except by keeping the small detachments out as long as they were	127
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NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
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38.	2 August	Report from Negombo.—States that the people at Negombo are alarmed, and that the Cutcherry Modliar of Kornegalle had come to Negombo, and reported that the Kandyas were by no means pacified, and that there was a rumour that “the gods were with them” - - - - -	132
39.	22 August	Notes of Evidence taken by Mr. Colepeper, Siam Banda.—Notes of evidence against a certain notary at Matelle. These notes are important, because they relate conversations with the King in person. They tend to show that the pretended king himself believed that the headmen would assist him generally, and that Kornegalle would be attacked. This was before the actual outbreak at Matelle - - - - -	133
40.	4 September	Before Mr. Colepeper.—Extracts from the evidence of Dingeralle, and of Tennacoom Mudianselagey, late Corale. These extracts go to prove that a priest was in attendance on, and an active agent of the King - -	133
41.	6 August	District Judge of Chilaw to Colonial Secretary.—Reports that the house of a Malay priest had been set fire to, and that a large quantity of ammunition had been discovered in the bazaar at Chilaw - - - - -	134
42.	8 August	Mr. Caulfield, Government Agent, North Western Province, to Viscount Torrington.—Reports that a military escort proceeding to Kornegalle had been fired on from the jungle; general rumour of another projected attack, but all quiet for the moment. Other proceedings reported - - -	135
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44.	3 August	Extract Letter from a Proctor at Kandy to the Moha Madliar, resident in Colombo.—States his conviction that the rebellion had wide-spread ramifications, that some of the highest chiefs were concerned in it, and that the new taxes had really nothing to do with the outbreak - - - - -	136

PAPERS referred to in the preceding Precis.—July and August.

No. 1.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. E. R. Power, dated 29 July 1848, Kaigalle.

WE have reports that a large assemblage of armed people are to be at Ambepusse this evening, and that the bridges between Kornegalle and Ambepusse are to be destroyed; whether these reports are to be relied on I know not. Under any circumstances I think the Four Korles' people are well affected, and if we had a few Malays stationed here, with the aid of the natives, we might not only hold our own, but act, if necessary, on the offensive, should the Seven Corles' people rise.

No. 2.

Contains two Letters from Loco Banda to the Government Agent, Kandy:

(1.)

Dear Sir,

Pannegome, 27 July 1848, 2 P. M.

I HAVE arrived here just about 10 o'clock, and waiting for the Tappal from Dambool to this time; they arrived just now, giving the account of the mob assembled from Dambool Oya to Merrisgomy Oya; and the Tappal Cangany states in his report that several hundreds of men are assembled with fire-arms and swords; they are insulting to Tappal people; and I also learn from private information the report is true; the Tappal from Trincomalee is not yet arrived to Nalunde; I am just going to see Doollewe Maha Niheme, after which I will write to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. L. Banda,
Acting Superintendent.

C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent,
Kandy.

App. A. No. 1.

(2.)

Dear Sir,

Matelle, 27 July 1848, 6 P. M.

AFTER my first letter of this day's date, I went to Doollewe Maha Nilleme, and saw and had a long conversation, and he says that a strong party of the police, or one or two companies of Malays, must be stationed immediately at Matelle; and he also states that he is quite disappointed of the conduct of Matella people; he says that people do not obey him as they ought to do; he thinks all the people is discontented. Since I came, what I have seen I fully agree with him; but, however, I think it would be much better if you come down here early as possible to-morrow, and inquire all the subject of this case. The Adigar also requests me to write to you to do so. He told me that he has written to you a letter about the stationing of soldiers in Matelle just before he saw me. If you are not coming, I wish you desire Mr. La Harpe, the inspector, to come down here, that I may come up to Kandy and arrange the matter with you what is to be done. I understand from Adigar my friend, Master Denis is crowned last night for a lucky hour. But I wont believe these; since I came here I have seen myself several of upper-country people going towards Dambool. I spoke to them; they say that they are going to see their relations about here; if you come here you will find more particular than I can write you.

I beg you will mention this circumstance to Colonel Drought also as private matter, as I have nothing to write to him, which I promised to do so. I hope you will excuse me; really I am tired running about in the sun. You will see everything from the report which Mr. Waring enclosed in his despatch, which was received this day from different Tappal Canganies. Since this was written to you Nalande Cangany came and told us that the mob came as far as Cowdoopolle, and told that they are going to enter this town.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent,
Kandy.

(True copies.)

(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.

No. 3.

Sir,

Police Office, Kandy, 28 July 1848.

HAVING received information from the acting serjeant, Sameon Bagueese, who was stationed at Cawdapelleh on the road to Dambool, as well as from the sub-inspector, Mr. Mullegamma Lokoo Banda, who was stationed at Matella on the 26th instant, stating that some thousands of people were assembled at Dambool-Oya, all armed with guns, spears, and swords, I communicated the same to Mr. Buller, and proceeded to Matelle on the morning of the 27th, where I found a great number of people from various parts of the districts going towards Dambool, some of whom were carrying arms. I then made inquiries, and found the collection of the mob to be true, upon which I wrote to Mr. Buller on the same date, requesting the military aid. Mr. Waring and Dullawe Maha Nilleme have done the same; but for the want of this aid the Kandyans entered the town of Matelle nearly 6,000 in number this morning, all armed with guns, spears, and other weapons, and captured the town. I am farther informed that the rest-house there has been pulled down, but no satisfactory information can yet be given of it.

The police, which consisted of one serjeant, ten policemen, and myself, were overpowered by the rioters, and all efforts on our part were proved ineffectual, upon which I hastened to Kandy with Miss Waring in my carriage; the young lady seemed much alarmed from the prevailing confusion and disturbance.

I have, &c.

(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

David Appoo, servant to Mr. William Tate, of Goorooloopelle coffee plantation, in the district of Matelle, appears before this office on the evening of the 28th day of July 1848, and states as follows:

That this evening, between the hours of three or half-past three o'clock, about 150 to 200 villagers came to the plantation aforesaid, who no sooner they arrived at the spot, rushed into the bungalow, and seized the various articles that were there left. The gentleman who was then in the bungalow left it, and ran away into the jungle through fear. I also ran by the same direction, but towards another road; and as I came this side the river Ratugastotte, I met with two gentlemen, whose names I do not know; to them I related the whole of the circumstance,

circumstance, on hearing which, the said gentlemen desired me to take a seat on the back part of the carriage in which they were driving; I did so, and they conveyed me to this office, and delivered me up.

App. A. No. 1.

(signed with a cross) *David Appoo.*

(True copy)

(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.

No. 4.

Dear Sir,

Pannegome, 27 July 1848, 2 P.M.

I HAVE arrived here just about 10 o'clock, and waiting for the tappal from Dambool up to this time; they arrived just now, giving the account of the mob assembled from Damboola Oya to Mirris Gony Oya; the tapal caugany state in their report that there are several hundreds of men assembled with fire-arms and swords; they are insulting to tapal people; and I also learn from private information the report is true. The tapal from Trincoinalie is not yet arrived to Nalande, and it is said the tappal mau who had gone with the tappal from Nalande is not yet returned back to his post. I am just going to see Dallewe Maha Nilleme, after which I will write to you.

I remain, &c.

C. R. Buller, Esq.
Kandy.

(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

No. 5.

Dear Sir,

Kandy, 29 July 1848.

IN continuation to my letter of the 28th instant, I have to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the state of affairs rendered it necessary forthwith to engage nearly 60 extra policemen, as well as five inspectors, in order to protect the town; and this morning information was received that the rioters have left Matelle, and are now taking their course towards Kandy, through the roads over the hills.

A great number of special constables has this day been sworn in, who are now patrolling the streets of Kandy, as well as inspecting the several ferries by which the rioters may have access to the town.

The military force, about 150 men in number (including Malays and Europeans), proceeded last evening to Matelle, and it is reported that the rioters left the place before their arrival.

Kandy is in a state of alarm.

The report this day received from Matelle is quite satisfactory, which you will, I have no doubt, hear from the commandant of Kandy.

Further particulars you will hear from me to-morrow.

I remain, &c.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.
Colombo.

(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

No. 6.

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 29 July 1848, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 P.M.

MR. SIMS arrived from Kornegalle about two hours since, with a request for military assistance. Colonel Drought has sent off a detachment of 30 of the Rifles, with two officers. Mr. Sims informed me that he was returning immediately to Kornegalle, and will, I presume, accompany them.

Thirty gentlemen have been selected, and Colonel Drought has furnished them with arms, in case of their services being necessary in Kandy. Others are employed as scouts, and proceed a few miles along each of the roads from Kandy; those out on the Matelle road proceeded a quarter of a mile beyond the Ballecadua Rest-house (which is about 10 miles from this), and report that the house occupied by Mr. Thomson (who is in the Commissioner of Roads' department) has been burnt, and the furniture destroyed; that the natives were congregated in small knots on the hills, but were apparently unarmed.

As far as I can ascertain, Doombera is quiet. No reports of any description have reached this from the other districts.

I remain, &c.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Morphew.*

App. A. No. 1.

No. 6 a.

Government Agent's Office, Kandy,
30 July 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Kandy at 3 p. m., and to offer such brief remarks as the time at which the coach starts, viz. 5 p. m., will admit of.

Insignificant as the *soi-disant* king himself is, it appears to me so great an object that he should be seized and made an example of, that I would recommend that the reward for his apprehension be increased to 150*l.*, which will, in my opinion, prove far more economical than risking a further continuance of his deception of the people, by which incalculable mischief may be done.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the whole of the districts south of Kandy are in as satisfactory a state as could be expected; and the whole of our energies must be directed to Upper and Lower Doombera, Harrispattoo, the three divisions of Matelle, and the country adjacent thereto, bordering on the Seven Corles.

It would be very desirable if a few of the steadiest Malays of the Rifles could be employed as a detective police force, and to aid those who may offer their services, and give good reason to believe that they have it in their power to seize the Pretender; but if this is considered incompatible with military discipline, perhaps some well-affected Malays might be obtained in Colombo to effect this object.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

P. S.—It is reported that the king has retired to Upper Doombera.

No. 7.

My Lord,

Kandy, 10 o'clock, p. m., 30 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the detachment of the Ceylon Rifles which I sent from here yesterday to protect Kornegalle reached the town just as the insurgents had entered, and were instantly fired on by the mob; the detachment returned the fire, and killed eight or nine, and took several prisoners; the wounded are reported to be numerous. It appears that much mischief had been committed in demolishing the interior of some of the public buildings. The civil prisoners confined in the gaol were released by the mob.

Mr. Sims accompanied the detachment, and rendered much service; Lieutenant Annesley, who commanded, reports the conduct of his men in the highest terms.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the
Viscount Torrington, &c. &c. &c.(signed) T. A. Drought,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

No. 8.

* * * * *

No. 9:

My dear Sir,

31 July.

WITH the approbation of Colonel Drought, I have called upon about 20 gentlemen to ride to Matelle to-night, and charge the mobs to-morrow, and proceed round the estates. We take arms and provisions for to-morrow, and hope to be back in the evening.

I am, &c.

(signed) S. Hanna.

Mr. Loco Banda asks me to request that his Singhalese letter may be immediately translated. I have sent for his brother to assist in any effort that may be made for the capture of the rebel chief; it is supposed that he is able and will assist, now that I am authorized to use his Excellency's name.

When the 20 gentlemen assemble I will direct them to elect their officer; I expect it will be Mr. Hunter, as heretofore.

In haste,

(signed) S. Hanna.

No. 10.

26 July 1848.

Kaladey Modliar affirmed:—On Sunday last, at Indoolgada Pansela, in Seven Corles, I saw the person called the Pretender; I don't know his name. He said to me, "I have some men; you had better get me the Malays of Katukelle; I will take possession of the town of Kandy this time." When this was said the priests of the Pansela were present; my son was present; there were several other priests present; I went there at five o'clock in the evening and left it next morning before daybreak; during the night upwards of 100 men came there; these men prostrated themselves to him, and he told them that they must be ready the day he called on them all; they had no arms. When respectable men came, he used to say to them, "Oh, you must assist me; you must try and get money to assist me." I then told the Pretender that I was rather old, and introduced my son, and said that he was familiar with the people of Katukelle, and that I would not be able to come again. He then called my son, and said, "I will assist you a good deal, and appoint you to an office, that you may be always near me." He addressed us both, and told us that he would pay 50 L to the Malays, and asked us to defray any other expenses, and that he would repay us tenfold. He then told my son to go to Bintenne to Gonigode Dessawe, that he will give money, and to bring it to him. He desired Vandaline Panditia to go to Kobelle Koralle, and bring some money from him. He said, "I am a king, you need not doubt it." He said so on last Sunday when we first arrived; and further said, "As I have so many men with me, you had better get the Malays, and you must be faithful to me; try and clear the town; I will mount the throne."

Afterwards he called my son close to him, and said to him, "You appear to be a vigilant man, if you try no doubt I will succeed; you better try to speak with your relations, those Malays." My son said to him, that the Malays, both at Katukelle and the Lines, were all his relations. The Pretender then replied to my son, "You had better then speak to your relations, and tell them that I will give each a gold chain; and tell the Malays in the Lines that if I succeed I will give handsome salaries, four times above the salaries they get at present; but for others I can give any lands they want."

He told that he would be at Nassawe on the 2d of month, according to Malabar calculation (9th or 10th); and afterwards said that he would be at any place we wanted. "We must hurry; if we fail at Parahara we wont get a better opportunity."

It was * * * * , that sent me and my son to find out these things.

Mark of // * *

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

* * , affirmed:—I have heard all my father stated here, it is all perfectly true; I have other matter to state in addition.

(signed) * *

(signed) *S. Hanna*, J. P.

No. 11.

Dear Sir,

Sunday, 30 July 1848.

REPORTS reached us yesterday that a mob of rebels intended entering the town immediately. Colonel Drought at about 10 o'clock required me to have some police mounted, at any expense; however, no horses could be hired; and I called upon the special constables to attend instantly, armed or unarmed, and at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ despatched 15 gentlemen to the various points from which information was required, and upon their return forwarded their reports to the commandant. This duty was most satisfactorily performed, and as many gentlemen have been sent out this morning on their various routes. Yesterday I also organized a force of 21 Europeans to serve at the main guard, marched them to the barracks, where they were armed by the commandant; they received their orders, and are now ready for instant duty. Many more were anxious to serve, but the commandant does not wish for them.

It is supposed that the insurgents from Matelle and Kurnegalle may concentrate in Doombera, at the back of the Pavilion grounds, about 10 miles from Kandy, in order to pass through the jungles towards Badulla, or commit depredations on the estates; but this, as yet, is mere conjecture.

Yesterday Mr. Chitty gave me further information about the Pretender, and if there is a possibility of success he will make a capture. The other interpreter is under orders to be at the service of Colonel Drought whenever required. The two principal clerks are serving on horseback, and they all may be required again to-morrow. I can hardly expect to re-open the police court till Tuesday; I hope, however, to be able to attend at the district court.

App. A. No. 1.

The moment I heard the policeman had been shot, I attended at the station-house, and ascertained that the murder was caused by ill-feeling about a young woman; and on the two following mornings, at six o'clock, held an inquest on the body. Yesterday in the great hurry and excitement I was not able to convene all the jurors, but thought it better to proceed, even informally, and returned a verdict of guilty against a Malabar in custody. I am informed that Miss Robb, of Matelle, is safe.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.
Colombo.

I am, &c.
(signed) S. Hanna.

No. 12.

Sir,

Anooradhapoor, 29 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that it has just been brought to my notice by several respectable individuals, that a person, styling himself a prince, has established himself at a place called Lenedoove, in the Matelle district, and is attended by a vast number of armed men, who are committing the greatest outrages upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and that in consequence this district has been thrown into the greatest state of excitement, the inhabitants of which I am credibly informed are to be seen in all directions flying into the jungle for safety.

The tappals from Kandy to Trincomalie, and *vice versa*, I understand, have been seized and destroyed; and the Pretender has issued directions to all the headmen of this district to join him at Lenedoove.

He has avowed his determination first to proceed to this station to pay his devotions to the sacred Bô tree, and after which act of piety, to take possession of this station, and put to death all those who may be favourable to the British Government. This rumour having reached the ears of the people of this station, they are now removing their property and selves to places distant from this, and I have no doubt that by to-morrow the place will be completely deserted.

Mr. Nicholl, a gentleman who accompanied Sir Emerson Tennent here on the 21st, who was yesterday within 10 miles of the place where this Pretender is said to have taken up his quarters, intending to proceed to Colombo, returned last night in a state of much excitement, and has addressed a note to me regarding the state of things up there, copy of which I beg to forward for his Excellency's perusal. I also beg to enclose, for his Excellency's information, a copy translation of an order written by the Pretender to one of the Ratta-mahatmeyas of this district, and which the Ratta-mahatmeya forwarded for my information and instruction.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that I have despatched scouts in the direction of the rising, and should their report prove unfavourable, as a matter of prudence I shall consider it absolutely necessary to withdraw from the station, in consequence of the entirely unprotected state in which it is left.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. E. Tranchell,
Assistant Agent and District Judge,
Muvare-Kalawia.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.

Sir,

Cutcherry, Kurnegalle, 28 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to annex, for your information, copy of a letter this day addressed by me to the staff officer at Kandy, requesting him to send me down a party, as the country is in such a disturbed and unsettled state.

The whole of the people are in such a state of alarm in and about Kurnegalle, and the district generally so unsettled, that I deemed this precautionary measure expedient, besides which I have under my care a large sum of money and stamps, and no one, I may say, to protect it in case of a disturbance, of which there are many rumours afloat.

In money, about	-	-	-	-	£. 1,250
Stamps	-	-	-	-	2,000

The people have many of them already sent, and others are still sending away their families, concealing their valuables, and the men meeting in bodies; all of which I conclude must be done with some object, or from some unusual cause.

I must mention that it strikes me as very strange that from only three headmen have I received reports for the last few days, and the nature of them is not at all satisfactory.

From those headmen in whose district there is most alarm not a word has been received. Strange it appears to me also that the Rata-mahatmeya, except Dorethawa Rata-mahatmeya, should at this particular moment be absent, and that at a greater distance than usual, and from them I have not received a single report.

Only

Only one, Dorethawa Ratamahatmeya, has been before me, and he tells me that his district (the Heriallepatpattoo), in the interior of it there is nothing particular going on, further than rumours being afloat, but that the part of it near Kornegalle is in a very unsettled state, and the people in a great state of excitement.

I saw Mr. Power yesterday at Ambepusse, and he mentioned to me that his people were deserting their villages in the same way as they are here, and that there is excitement prevailing, which leads me to suppose that there is more to come of it than at present appears, and entertaining that opinion I have asked for a party of military, as I believe it to be necessary to have some one upon whom Mr. Gibson and I can rely in case of disturbance, for at present there are but few in the place upon whom we could place the slightest reliance should their aid be necessary, excepting some 15 Malays, whom the police magistrate (Mr. Gibson) has now under him as constables.

There is no police force in the district; and as for Kurnegalle, there is only a nightly patrol, under the Regulation of 1819.

Copies of these reports that I have received I annex for your information, and with reference to those of the 25th and 27th July, I beg to inform you that I shall take the parties before the court.

Whether the report made by the Kohdapolle Basnaike Nilleme, of the nomination of a king, be correct or not, I cannot say, but Mr. Morris will be able to give some information respecting this headman, who is I believe considered by him to be one of the best, and one whom I have had reason to find fault with.

I trust that the steps I have taken will not be disapproved of. When I left Colombo I was not at all prepared to find the district in the state that it now is.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 29 July 1848.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, stating that I had applied to Kandy for a military party, I have the honour to acquaint you that I am informed by Colonel Drought that he has no men at his disposal; I request therefore that some men may be sent instantly from Colombo, as every moment I expect there will be an outbreak.

I request you will be good enough to lose no time in sending men.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer,*
Assistant Agent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

REPORTS of the Rattamahatmeyas, alluded to in Mr. *Templer's* Letter, dated the 28th July 1848.

(1.)

25 July 1848.

I BEG leave to report that I, having been given to understand that the individuals named Getenlaway Wanny Hamm and Henegahapittia Rallagey Punchiralle had desired the people of the village Gettenlawe, and to the moormen of the village Wellangiria, not to obtain licence for their guns, and not to pay any land-tax; besides which, Karambey Ganaratchie informed me several times, that he heard that the said two individuals had expressed that in consequence of there being rumour of disturbance in the country that they did not pay the amount of the rent purchased by Mudalia, which I took no notice; and I proceeded to their villages, and have collected tax from others, except the tax due by the said individuals, named Winnihamy, his brother Mudalihamy, and Rincharile, which they have refused to pay, and they said they have no money in their possession to pay the same, and also said that they would pay when convenient; although they said so, I am quite certain that they are well able to afford in paying their tax, but their obstinacy and gross neglect. Therefore I beg that Bogally Banda and the said individuals may be sent, and inquiry be made into the matter, and punish the said individuals, or it would terminate otherwise agitate people.

(signed) * * *

(2.)

27 July 1848.

I BEG leave to report that in pursuance of an order received from the Cutcherry, dated the 13th instant, I have sent an order to Ihale Wire Kodianey Ganaratchie, of Yaganpattoo,

App. A. No. 1. pattoo, directing him to attend before the Cutcherry ; but he, on the contrary, disobeyed the order, and told the messenger Backmiewewey Punchirale, " You go, I am not at leisure for the present, and will attend by-and-by."

(signed) *Debeliadebey,*
Rattamahatmeya of Dewemeddie Hatpaltoo.

(3.)

I BEG leave to report, that on Thursday the 27th instant, about five o'clock, I received information that a Kandyan king has been nominated to assemble people at Dambool for rebellion.

Immediately after the information I make this report.

1848. 7/28.

(signed) *Kandapole,*
Basnaike Nilleme.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 14.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Mr. *S. Hanna*, Police Magistrate of Kandy ; dated the 14th August 1848.—Seven o'clock, A. M.

WATCH-FIRES were seen for two nights ; and about 10 o'clock last night the sentries reported that groups of natives were observed moving about ; but on the other hand, villagers are daily employed carrying in the paddy of the headmen, and appear timid and submissive, so that I hope the disturbances in this quarter are at an end.

For myself, I am employed from six o'clock in the morning till sunset investigating and arranging cases, and taking down evidence, and am most heartily sick of my occupation, for it is almost impossible to do any business with the noise, crowd, interruption, and confusion that reign here night and day.

From all I can learn, there was never a more silly insurrection than this ; the villagers were led by their headmen, and dazzled by the title of king ; but, as a prisoner this morning said most truly, when they heard that the soldiers were near, they became frightened, and were impatient to return to their houses.

No. 15.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Government Agent of Kandy, dated 4 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a report from the assistant agent at Badulla, together with one of a letter addressed to that gentleman, and beg leave to state that, in a private note received from him, he says he had a conversation with a man of Kottabowe, on whom he can rely, and who declares that everything is quiet ; however, from other sources I have information which leads me to suspect that many of the people engaged in the disturbances at Matella have returned to Bintenne, and are endeavouring to excite the people in that quarter to join them ; but it is to be hoped, if this should be the case, that the assistant agent will take steps to prevent the spread of the excitement : it is desirable that that station should be strengthened as early as possible. I would beg especially to call the attention of his Excellency the Governor to the proclamations dated 12th and 14th of November 1818, and to enclose a form of one that appears to be suited to the present occasion.

No. 16.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Commandant's House, Kandy, 8 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to furnish you with a copy of the circular instructions this day addressed by my orders to officers commanding detachments now employed at various outposts to maintain the peace of the country, and to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's peaceful subjects from further injury at the hands of the insurgents, who are still assembled in large numbers in arms against the state ; and I have to request your aid and co-operation to enable those officers fully to carry out my orders for the seizure and attachment of the lands, houses, and other property of every person absent from their houses, and with the insurgents, or known to have been in arms against Her Majesty's troops.

To this end, I request that you will, with the least possible delay, furnish lists of all persons of whatever rank known to you to have been in arms, or to be now absent from their houses, with a specification of the lands held by them, and that you will direct competent servants on your establishment to be in attendance on the officers commanding detachments,

ments, to point out the lands, houses, and property of absent rebels, and to assist them in making over the lands to persons willing and able to take charge of them, and to engage for the crops of the present season.

Such servants of your establishment as may be appointed to this duty may also be employed in preparing the returns according to the prescribed forms of lands attached and of property seized, showing how the latter may have been disposed of.

Permit me at the same time to suggest that you will ascertain whether, in those parts of your district which have not been placed under martial law, there are any persons absent from their homes who may be suspected of having joined the insurgents, so that you may deal with such persons as you see fit; and in order to deter the inhabitants of other districts from treasonably assisting the insurgents by supplying them with provisions, or aiding them in other ways, I would submit to your consideration the propriety of circulating generally, in all parts of the country, the proclamation which I shall this day issue in the districts now under martial law, to warn the inhabitants of the fatal consequences which will attach to themselves if they are found guilty of aiding and abetting the Queen's enemies. If the people of the country can thus be deterred from assisting the rebels, their bands must shortly be dispersed from want of provisions, and general tranquillity may be restored.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought*, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding the Troops in the Kandyan Province.

J. Caulfield, Esq., Government Agent,
North Western Province, Putlam.

I earnestly request you wont lose a moment in communicating and co-operating with the officer or officers commanding posts in your district on the subject of this letter, they having received full instructions connected with the same.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. Caulfield*, Agent.

No. 17.

* * * * *

No. 18.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 4 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that nothing has occurred since I last wrote to you.

The detachment of Ceylon Rifles, under Major Layard, and the 37th, under Captain Hamilton, have come in.

In a note that I have received from Mr. Morris, he mentions that I have not communicated to Government who the parties are that attacked Kornegalle. If I omitted to do so, the only excuse that I can offer was the great confusion the whole place was in, and the continual calls that were made upon me by different parties, which greatly distracted my attention. I beg now to state, that the people who entered Kornegalle were led, as far as can be correctly ascertained, by the headman in whom I believe Mr. Norris had the greatest confidence, viz. Kandepolle Basnaike Nilleme, whose act as Basnaike Nilleme I returned to him, with an endorsement on it made by Mr. Morris, only three days before the outbreak. He moreover gave me information in writing that the people were coming in on the Sunday morning, which I received on Saturday about the same time that I received Colonel Drought's letter to the effect that he could not give me troops. Then as regards who the people were that attacked the place, I must state that they are the Seven Korles' people; that their intention was to destroy, which they have done to a considerable extent, all the Government property, and to take the lives of the Government officers. It is not in one korle or in one pattoo that the people are disaffected, but in all; and very many, if not all the headmen, are engaged in it; at least such is my own impression; but we have proofs against several whose names I cannot now give, as Mr. Gibson has the papers with him; but to-morrow I will annex a list of them for the information of Government.

The town was first attacked by the people from the Trincomalie side on Sunday, when all the damage was done, viz. the assistant agent's house entered, and all the furniture broken, and all the clothes and moveable property of both Mr. Gibson and myself stolen, leaving us both with only one suit of clothes, and that the one we had on. The doors of the house were several of them damaged, and every piece of glass broken.

The cutcherry was next entered; papers torn up, books destroyed, and scattered in all directions; furniture broken to pieces.

The treasury attempted to be broken into, part of the wall of it broken. One iron chest in which there were 2 L, the property of the shroff, broken and the money stolen.

The court-house appears to have been next attacked, the furniture broken, and the papers and records scattered about, but not much destroyed.

The gaol was broken open, all the locks destroyed, but no other damage.

The Arrack tavern and all in it burnt. Mr. Perera's house served in the same way as my own. Casie Chetty Modliar's house also, and the houses of some of the bazaar

App. A. No. 1.

people, shared the same fate, as well as those of some of the clerks. Twice they attacked us afterwards, but were on both occasions driven out of the place, so that no harm was done.

The only European who has escaped loss has been Dr. Chitty, whose house was out of the line. I have not had time to examine the kutcherry records to see what are lost and destroyed, nor shall I be able to do so for some time. At present the cutcherry is occupied by the Europeans as barracks, and all the papers piled up in one room, to separate which will be the work of several days, if not weeks, as the books are all torn, and the papers mixed up. All the iron that was at the cutcherry belonging to the civil engineer, and a few tools of the commissioner of roads' department, were stolen.

I must ask you, when things are more settled here, to give me copies of my letters, as I have not been able to preserve them, having no place to keep them in.

The Doretiawe Rattamahatmeya reported to me this morning that he had caught a king, but it is not *the* man, as he is a Singhalese. A party of 12 men have been sent to bring him in, but have not yet returned.

I shall communicate to you daily what is the state of the district.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 19.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 1 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that we have not been, since I last wrote to you, disturbed, but I am not at all certain that we shall not be.

The people that came in were taught rather a severe lesson, as there were upwards of 200 of them killed. Thirteen I saw buried myself, and three more were found dead on the Putlam side. In all, I have paid for burying 21 men. There are, I rather think, many gone away badly wounded, as some have been picked up and brought into the gaol. Prisoners we have 28, some of whom have been since brought in more or less wounded.

I regret to say that the people of this place have many of them experienced heavy losses. As for the cutcherry it is very well cleared out; papers scattered in all directions, and every piece of furniture broken into atoms.

The court-house.—As to the furniture, the same remark is applicable. I never in my life saw such wanton destruction. As for Mr. Gibson and myself we have lost everything, except what we had on our backs; wine, beer bottles, meeting the same fate as the furniture, and all moveable articles taken away.

When the Kandyans came in from the Trincomalie road, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Sims (who had just come in), and myself, were sitting in the verandah of our house; as soon as they caught sight of us there was a general shout, and a rush up to it of at least 1,500 men. Mr. Gibson and myself lost no time in making out towards the troops, whom we met three-quarters of a mile out, and hurried in; they came in as fast as they well could, and had no sooner turned the corner, close to Mr. Pereira's house, than we were fired upon.

The fire was sharply returned, and a general run followed. Had the troops arrived half-an-hour earlier, all property might have been saved. The prisoners were all let out of the gaol before we got in.

The treasure and stamps, I am glad to inform you, are all safe, but the treasury was very nearly being broken into, and would have been in about five minutes more.

More troops will, I hope, be sent us immediately, as reports are current that we are to be attacked, and that a large body of men, who are I understand collecting in all quarters.

I had written to Kandy requiring troops, and had sent three expresses; and you can I dare say form some idea of what Mr. Gibson's and my feelings were when we received Colonel Drought's answer, copy of which I annex; for I must inform you that we had only 15 Malays who kept guard with us at the Treasury, and they had only two guns between them.

Mr. Gibson and I were up the whole of Saturday night at the Treasury (or Cutcherry rather) with these men; and had the attack not been delayed, we should have stood a very good chance of being murdered.

We had only three guns between us, which was but small protection against 1,500 men.

Had not Mr. Sims gone in and remonstrated with Colonel Drought, we should have been most decidedly both killed and the place destroyed; as it was, we had a narrow escape.

The Colombo tappal that we ought to have received on Saturday last, was found this morning behind the modliar's house.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

P. S.—Twenty-three men are reported to have been killed. One headman, the Doretiawa Rattamahatmeya, sent to me yesterday to ask if he could come to me, and I sent him word to say that I would be glad to see him, and hear what he had to say. I do not think this man is disaffected, but it is extremely difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 20.

Kornegalle, 9 August 1848.

App. A. No. 1.

STATEMENT made by *Disanaihe Modianselagee Caloo Banda*, late Rattamahatmeya of the Matelle District.

ABOUT 20 days ago, as I was returning to my village from Bowatte, I was met by two boys of low caste, names unknown to me, but inhabitants of Nawaragodde. I said, "Boys, the people appear greatly excited, what is the cause of it? Don't be afraid to tell me, I am a Kandyan." The boys said 400 l. or 500 l. had been sent to Kandy, and distributed amongst the Malay soldiers, and the people are to rise in Rewahette, Doomberra, both Lower and Upper Harrispattoo, Udmoonuwere and Yattenuwera, and Tumpane, and were to march into Kandy on a Sunday (I forget the date), and, being joined by the Malays, and to attack the English while at church. The next day, being Saturday, I wrote an ola to the Modliar of Matelle, and sent it to him by his own servant, a man of Doolawa.

On Sunday morning I went to the Kattoogastotte Ferry, for the purpose of witnessing what would take place; I saw a number of people assembled; nothing having taken place, I returned to my village. A washerman, by name Dinginia, of my village, came to me, and said, that the people in the country said if I remained faithful to the English Government what would become of me when the Kandyans got possession of the country. I told him I was not faithful to the English Government, nor had I sent them any report. After this I went to Kandy with the people, for the purpose of petitioning, and returned to my village that same day, after the people had dispersed. About seven or eight days after this, Seatto, Banda, and Punchyralle, all of Ukkoowelle, came to my house at midnight, and said, "Although you are against us now, you must accompany us to where the two princes are, which is not far off." After this they conducted me to Ellwella Kanda, where there was a large assemblage of people, and in the centre, seated on a mat, were two persons who made me take an oath to be faithful to them, and to accompany them to Dambool; I went with them to Landdore, about six miles from Dambool, where I left them and returned to my village, seeing the people still flocking towards Dambool, where they said they were going to crown two kings. I again returned with them towards Dambool, at Naoola. I heard the sound of tom toms, and there, with the assistance of the Aratchy of Wariapolle, I wrote a report to Meegahapittia Korale, to bring troops to seize the king. I then went and appeared before the king (the other king I was told had gone to the Seven Corles); I prostrated myself before the king, who was in his pallanqueen, dressed in red silk cloth, and a white coat; he had also a large gold ring set with stones on his right hand (the ring was larger than the palm of his hand), he had a silk turban on his head. I then accompanied him to Pallapattoo Elle, where we heard that the superintendent of police, Lokoo Banda, Mollegome Banda, and eight other police officers, as well as Doolawana Maha Nilleme, were in Matelle. We saw a gentleman on horseback, who after seeing the immense crowd of people that were with us, galloped off. We then went on to Matelle, where they pillaged the people, and destroyed the court records. I left them, and went to my village; the king lodged that night at Wariapolle, in a banna madowa. The following morning, Meegahapittia Korale and Tullamora Aratchy came to my house, having been sent for by me; I told them to go and see who gained the fight, but I have not seen them since. Two days after, having heard that the king was in the Madure Korle, I went there, and on inquiry found that he had taken his rice at Polgolla, at the house of Wadoomanic Raly, and that he had gone to the house of Nahalle Koralle. I then went to the Koralle's house, and asked for the king, who in a short time afterwards came out of the house; I accompanied him to the temple of Outturoopattoo Viharey; many of the inhabitants of the Madoore Corle came and prostrated themselves before the king; amongst them was Amonekollu Mohottale (who is now in gaol), Gannewatte Banda (who was made voralle by the king); the king desired me to order the people to prostrate themselves before him, and also if they did not obey him they would be beheaded. The king ordered the people to arm themselves, and should they meet his brother, to tell him where he was, as he must be anxious about him; and when it was dark, we went to a cavern, near the temple of Gopallowe; here the king took his penknife, and gave it to Gannewatte Banda, desiring him to take it to his brother, and inform him where he was. I was also desired to accompany Gannewatte Banda; we went to the village of Lonookadde Elle, where we saw the king's brother in the temple; here the people gave us rice. We delivered the penknife to the king's brother, and told him to accompany us to his brother; there were a great number, 200 or 300 people, with him, armed with guns and swords. The king's brother refused to return with us, and desired us to tell the king that he would go towards Kornegalle by one road, and that he wished the king to go there by another. I was returning to the king with this information, when I was met by Daretawe Rattamahatmeya, who expressed a wish to see the king, to make his obeisance, and asked me to take him to the king; and as we went along, the Rattamahatmeya collected people from the different villages; and when at Pootawaive, I left him, and went to the temple at Lonookadde Elle, where I found the king, and told him the Daretawawe Rattamahatmeya was anxious to see him, who said, "I shall be glad to see him, although he has delayed coming so long."

As I suspected the Rattamahatmeya's intentions, I left the place, and hid myself that night in the jungle; some hours afterwards I heard a noise at the temple, and, being afraid to remain there, I was trying to make my way to the other king, when I was arrested by some people, who took me back to the temple, where I found the king tied, from whence I was brought prisoner, with the king, to Kornegalle.

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The man who was executed on Saturday last, called Hangoorankette Dingeralle, commonly called Vede Palley, was the elder brother of the king.

The king is a Singhalese man, and has long been known in Doombera and Harispattoo; he dresses like a Kandyan; he carries two swords, a pistol, and a creese; he wears large mustachios turned up, a short beard, and the lower part of his neck shaved.

I cannot say where the king now is, but I think he has gone to Nuwerekalawia, for the purpose of collecting forces.

I saw with the king Tenna Banda, of Ettapolle, Bonneckgedere Kire Banda, and Seatoo Capooralle, both the latter of Okawelle, and I believe they are now with the king, as part of his guard.

True copy of a statement taken before me,

9 August 1848.

(signed) *J. Caulfield.*

No. 21.

Kornegalle, 10 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to annex copy of a circular letter this day received from Lieutenant-colonel Drought, to enable me to send competent persons with the different detachments sent into the country; to point out and make lists of the lands, houses, &c. &c. to be seized and attacked. I have to bring to your notice, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I consider it desirable that a gentleman should accompany each party, for the purpose of taking a list of the lands, houses, and goods of the disaffected, in a regular and systematic manner, which will prevent endless trouble and litigation hereafter, and for this purpose I will send Mr. H. Templer, acting assistant agent, with one party, and Mr. F. Walbeoff with the other, which arrangement, I trust, his Lordship will approve of.

I would recommend that Mr. F. Walbeoff, while employed in this duty, be paid at the rate of 1*l.* per diem.

I have also to recommend, that Mr. de Silva, late head clerk of Anooradhapoor, be sent up here to accompany one of the gentlemen, on the pay he received at Anooradhapoor.

Mr. Gibson, having placed at my disposal the services of the officers of the district court, I can send Mr. Daniels with the other.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Caulfield, Agent.*

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 22.

Kandy, 12 August 1848.

My Lord,

SOUTH and west of Kandy I have found the country perfectly peaceful; the roads crowded with bullock carts, and persons who had fled returning to their homes; the bazaars and boutiques re-opened, and everything restored to its usual quiet aspect.

Colonel Drought informs me that his accounts from all quarters represent matters most favourably; armed crowds no longer to be seen, and the people eager to resume their industry and cultivation. The chief annoyance arises from the excesses of robbers and marauding parties, the usual spawn of such commotions, who are plundering the unprotected, and sacking the deserted houses.

Much uncertainty still prevails as to the retreat of the Pretender; and the principal personage is now said to have retired north, towards Avarajapoor, possibly with a view to gaining the sea coast and embarking for the opposite continent. Others, who it would appear assume the style of "king," are moving from place to place in the valleys round Kandy and the adjacent hill country, and parties allured by the reward are tracking them.

As an exception to this general assurance of tranquillity, Captain Watson of the Rifles, who has just returned from Matelle, informs me, that although the town is again peaceful and the surrounding villagers returned or returning to their houses, large bodies of armed men are still collected in the jungle on the hills to the north-east of Matelle. Their fires are seen by night; and last evening a fire lighted by the Queen's troops as a decoy, was answered in a few minutes from the tops of the surrounding hills at numerous points. Captain Watson, who knows the country and the Kandyans well, is of opinion that some time must elapse before the parties disperse; and this being but a continuation of the rebellion concocted in 1843, and discovered at Badulla, he says he has ascertained that efforts are now making by the insurgents to stir up the natives of Bintenne and Ovah; and till these fail, he apprehends that the districts now implicated will continue more or less unsettled. Your Excellency is of course aware that Dennis, the present Pretender, was tried for treason in 1843, and acquitted for want of evidence; and many of those against whom we have obtained testimony, as being concerned in the recent outburst, were known to have been connected with that intended in 1843.

Under these circumstances, it will not be prudent to recall the proclamation of martial law till our assurances of tranquillity are more confirmed; but as the gaol is inconveniently full and numbers of prisoners coming in daily, I must beg your Lordship's attention to the propriety of issuing a special commission for the trial of prisoners committed on charges of treasonable acts before the publication of martial law. Many will be ready for trial immediately, as evidence is coming in hourly, and several of those committed have made disclosures implicating the chiefs and headmen. Two men who are now in confinement have

have given such testimony this morning, as has led to the issue of warrants for eleven Corales, Aratchies and Durias in the Matelle district. But it is a remarkable illustration of the powerful influence under which these men are held by their chiefs, that little or no evidence has yet been obtained against any individual of high rank, for although the people eagerly justify themselves by declaring that "all the chiefs" are concerned in the movement, yet no one is found hardy enough to name any of higher rank than a corale; so that the most guilty of all, the influential Ratamahatmeyas, are still to a great extent uncompromised further than by indirect evidence.

This morning the old priest from Dambool, by whom the pretended king was anointed in the temple there, came in voluntarily to Kandy, and surrendered himself to the Government agent. I have just attended his examination, of which I beg to inclose a transcript. It is a very curious narrative, and entirely corroborative of information already forwarded to the Governor by Loco Banda, the chief of police here. In perusing it your Lordship will not fail to notice the import of the first question addressed by the Pretender to the officiating priest, "whether he was attached to the Buddhist religion or to the British Government," implying antagonism, which appears to have been distinctly understood.

The military executions which have taken place have had a powerful effect. Poorang Appoo, the notorious brigand, who was taken prisoner in the recent action, as an active officer of the king, and shot two days ago, died most heroically; he spoke with great contempt of his countrymen's cowardice, and said, touching his own breast, "Had our king but three men like me, we should now be in possession of Kandy." He begged not to be tied to the stake, as he had no intention of flinching, and only asked to have his face covered before they fired.

His Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. E. Tennent.

No. 23.

My Lord,

Kornegalle, 7 August 1848.

WE think it right to submit for your Lordship's consideration the following circumstances connected with the late proceedings at Kornegalle.

Mr. Templer left this for Colombo, on Tuesday, the 25th July, and up to that time no report had been received from any headman at the Cutcherry hinting that there was the slightest disaffection in the district.

On the same day, a small party came to see Mr. Templer at the Cutcherry; he being absent, they had a conversation with the modliar; after which, making a little noise, they returned, and having signed the petition that was lying in the town for signature, they left Kornegalle. Mr. Gibson, who was in his court at the time, was not made aware of what had passed until he went into the Cutcherry on his way home to sign all necessary papers.

Wednesday passed off quietly; there was no noise in the town, or reports received at the Cutcherry until about seven o'clock in the evening, when the Cutcherry modliar appeared before Mr. Gibson, and informed that he and his brother had received notice from the chief priest, that some Kandyans would enter the town that night, and advised him, the modliar, to be careful. Mr. Gibson immediately proceeded into the town, and having found that the reports had been made known to the inhabitants, he put the town into a state of defence to the best of his means. Wednesday night passed off quietly.

Thursday, the town people were a little alarmed, but nothing occurred. Mr. Templer returned from Colombo that evening; the same precautions were taken as on the previous evening. Thursday night passed off quietly.

Friday a report was received that the king had been proclaimed at Dambool, where large numbers of people had collected. Mr. Templer thought it advisable to send in his wife and children to Kandy, and by an express applied to the commandant of Kandy for troops. Friday night passed off as the previous evening.

Saturday morning, having received the information that the rioters were coming into the town that day, an express was despatched to Madaweletene to hasten down the troops. Two other expresses were sent for the same purpose. After the departure of the third express, a letter was received from Colonel Drought, refusing to give us any troops. Still, in the hopes that troops would come, the same precautions were taken as to keeping the bazaar quiet and in order. About eight o'clock the same evening we received information that the rioters were to be in early in the morning, and about 10 (10 p. m.) we also received a letter from Mr. Sims, saying that the detachment of the Rifles sent out by the commandant of Kandy, was at Madaweletene, and that after having rested an hour they would proceed forthwith to Kornegalle.

This allayed our fears, feeling pretty well convinced that the troops would be in before the rioters in the morning. That night things passed off quietly in the town. Morning broke, no troops arrived; we sent out a messenger to see if they were coming; the messenger returned, saying that they were within four miles of Kornegalle.

A short time after this Mr. Sims came riding up to the assistant agent's house; told us the troops were within two miles of the place. We and Mr. Sims sat down in the verandah of the house, and were drinking our tea, when the rioters all of a sudden came up from the Trincomalie road in large numbers, and turned off, coming direct to where we were sitting. At the sight of them, and knowing that we by ourselves could do no good, we ran off

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towards the Kandy road, and within a mile of Kurnegalle we met the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Annesley. We informed that officer of what had passed, and he accompanied by ourselves and Mr. Sims hastened the men into the town. Before we had arrived the greater part of the destruction of the property which has taken place was over, and the onslaught took place, and in the course of an hour the rioters were driven out of the town, many having been shot and others taken. The officers who accompanied the detachment of the Rifles, being ignorant of the locality of the different offices, divided it into two parties; that under Mr. Bovil was attended by Mr. Templer, and that under Lieutenant Annesley by Mr. Gibson. And although we say it, who should not say it, but no notice having been taken of it, we think that the troops derived great assistance and support from our having accompanied and led them through the different parts of the town.

We have only further to state, that from the time that the first report that the rioters were coming into the town, up to the time when the troops had charge of it, nothing was left undone by us to insure the safety of the town, the inhabitants, and property. That we ourselves nightly patrolled, accompanied by the patrol and the free Malays who were appointed constables, there being no police force in the district; and on Saturday night, in particular, we left our house, and took up our quarters at the cutcherry, with our small party of Malays, in order that should there be an attack upon the cutcherry during the night it might be defended by the best means that we had in our power.

Your Lordship may feel surprised that at this late period we should submit this, our report, for your Lordship's consideration, but we have done so in justice to ourselves.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. Templer.*
Thomas Lewis Gibson.

His Excellency the Right Hon.
the Governor.

No. 24.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 6 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to annex, for the information of the Government, a list of prisoners who were taken on 30 July, a list of those persons who have experienced losses, and a list of prisoners who were released by the rioters. There are others, but their names are not known; nor can I find out, as I have no record left to refer to.

On Friday last, the Dorettiawe Rattamahatmeya came into Kornegalle, bringing with him five prisoners, named Hangkanketia Dingiralle, who was yesterday tried under the proclamation of 31st July, and shot; Apohamy Gang Arachy of Weheene, in Wolgampatoo Corle; Appoohamy, of Hangwelle, in Dewemedede Corle; Appoohamy, of Kornegalle, in Ralawanegandele Corle; and Kaloo Banda, late Ratamahatmeya of Ookwelle, in Matelle.

The Dorettiawe Rattamahatmeya has, I have every reason to believe, conducted himself honestly and well from the commencement, and has given information whenever he could do so. He is to give me a full report of the state of his district, which he cannot do now as he has been absent for some days, being in fear of losing his life; in consequence of which he was for some days concealed in the jungle.

On the same evening the Dambeliadde Rattamahatmeya came in, and he informs me that his district, with the exception of Dawemedede Odogaha Corle, is quiet, and the people well disposed.

Yesterday evening, the Kambowette Ratamahatmeya came in, and he informs me that he does not know in what state his district is, as he has been absent from it on leave, performing a ceremony called Pingkame. The first time he heard of what was going on was on Wednesday last; he started for Kornegalle on the 4th, and came in last night.

These three headmen have been some time with Mr. Gibson and myself this morning, and we have given them directions to return to their districts, and use their utmost endeavours to quiet the people, induce them to return to their ordinary occupations, and to exert themselves to put a stop to all illegal proceedings.

They are to report to me regularly on all that goes on within their districts, of which I will keep you fully informed.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer,*
Assistant Agent.

LIST of Prisoners taken on Sunday, 30 July 1848.

1. Nilhanry, of Kandegedere, in Hittelhaye Korle.
2. Appuralle, of Medegampolle, in ditto.
3. Kanralle, of Dingeture, in Iheeleoutte Korle.
4. Punchiralle, of Madahapolle, in ditto.
5. Doowa Dewea, of Ogodepolle, in Madure Korle.
6. Kabatepettia Kankaneme, in Mahagalbode ditto.
7. Ranewene Ukkera, in ditto.
8. Dombegahagedere Kirihamy, in Hewawisse.
9. Ambekotte Menika, in ditto.

10. Baja

10. Baja Naide, of Kiribamune, in Hitteyaha,
11. Sundena, of Redigame, in Madure Korle (Temple village).
12. Tikiralle, of Rahatillgome, in Dewegandahay.
13. Punchiralle, of Hapatgome, in Thelle Otele.
14. Appohamy, of Medegedere, in Thelle Veessideke.
15. Ranghamy, of Hettipolle, in Hewawisse.
16. Ukkua, of Godegome, in Hettehaye.
17. Poola, of Pambulmve, in Thelle Visideke.
18. Bodea Dewea, of Redegome, in Madure (Temple village).
19. Baba Appoo, of Kerebatgode, Colombo district.
20. Tikira, of Bamunugedere, in Kudagabode Korle.
21. Kappe Tamby, of Handepanwolle, in Thille Vissidike Corle.

I certify that the above were taken during the affray on Sunday, 30th July 1848.

(signed) *Charles G. D. Annesley,*
Lieutenant Ceylon Rifles.

(True copy)

(signed) *Henry Templer.*

LIST of Prisoners released by the Rioters on Sunday, 30 July 1848.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. R. Mimkeralla. | 9. Banda. |
| 2. R. Mudelahamy. | 10. Galloha Mudelihamy. |
| 3. Sassera. | 11. Adampulle. |
| 4. Cone Appoo, of Makelia. | 12. Talampitia Peruma. |
| 5. Ranghamy, of ditto. | 13. Armuco. |
| 6. Wanny Hamy. | 14. Horetella. |
| 7. Gorekedenia Appoo. | 15. Tenna. |
| 8. Thomis Appoo, of Makelia. | 16. Ukkura. |

There are several others whose names are not known, but which will be communicated hereafter, as well as the villages to which they belong.

(signed) *H. Templer.*

Kornegalle, 6 August 1848.

THE Names of the People whose Houses and Property were Damaged or Stolen by the Rioters, on Sunday, 30 July 1848, in Kornegalle.

Sawiel Casie Chetty.	Mr. C. H. Lobendhan.
Mrs. Ferdinand.	Mrs. Casie Chetty, modeller.
Messrs. Daniels.	Pitchie (turnkey).
Mr. Vanderput.	Bastian Appoo.
Mr. Stouter's shop.	Curnsie (washer).
Mr. G. Perera.	Nonnohamy.

(signed) *H. Templer.*

Kornegalle, 6 August 1848.

No. 25.

My dear Lord Torrington,

THERE are two points on which I am anxious that some immediate steps should be taken, the first is, that every means should be used to make all Europeans and others, possessing property in the Kandyan Province, who are absent from it at Colombo, or in any other part of the island, to repair forthwith to their estates; it is to us most important that they should be occupied by their owners or managers, instead of their being allowed to fall into the hands of the insurgents, which will assuredly be the case if left in the unprotected way they are. I have succeeded (not only) in inducing many who were disposed to remain in Kandy to go back to their estates, but I have furnished them all with ammunition. The other subject is also becoming of more consequence every hour; the bandy drivers are so alarmed that they will neither go from here to Colombo, nor will any come up here from there; the consequence is, that rice and provisions of all sorts have risen to an exorbitant price. I intend, however, to cause notice to be given that those articles must be disposed of at the usual or certainly at a moderate price. There is no obstruction of any kind existing; I receive daily reports all along the line, all concurring as to the fact; and I have given directions to the pioneers to give safe escort to all who are coming or going on their lawful business; it is therefore most desirable that it be made public in Colombo by authority that the road is perfectly secure.

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Mr. Adams and Mr. Thomas Hunter have volunteered to start to-night and convey the despatch to Colonel Cochrane to Trincomalie. I could not trust it to two better men, and I think I am right fortunate in their readiness to undertake such important service. I think we shall find (not that I am unprepared for anything that may turn up) that Kornegalle will be the last attempt to make a display before our troops. That we may be annoyed for some time I think pretty certain, and that the war will be against property, or at least the coffee estates in particular; for I do candidly say and believe there does exist a deep-rooted hatred on the part of the natives to many of the proprietors of estates, or their managers. I must earnestly beg of your Lordship to excuse this very hurried way in which I write, for I confess I really have a good deal to think of, and matters to arrange, besides the number of Europeans and natives that are continually requiring something or another; however, as it is mostly for the good of the cause we are engaged in, I don't at all complain.

I am confident that I this day got 30 good sturdy fellows to go back to their estates, after supplying them with ammunition.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought.

Kandy, 11 o'clock p.m., 2 August.

From every direction our accounts are good.

No. 26.

My dear Sir,

2 August 1848.

I LAST wrote to you when about starting from Matelle with a troop of gentlemen armed for any encounter; at the other side of Katugastotte Ferry we arrested five Moormen, almost caught in the act of robbing some Malabars, and sent them into Kandy. At Matelle we could gather no information of the locality of any of the insurgents, and sent out parties of our own body in search of information, all we could learn was, that it was supposed that an armed body of about 1,000 men had passed through Rattolle towards Hattgodde Patena; it was also reported to us that Mr. Leach's coolies were besieged, still held out, but were in a state of starvation. We immediately determined to proceed through Rallotte to Mr. Leach's with rice for his coolies, our expedition was remarked upon by an intelligent European from that district as a forlorn hope; the villagers of Matelle came forward as we passed through offering provisions, and even the Malay soldiers came forward and pressed provisions upon us. After we passed about three miles from Matelle, natives came to us complaining that they had been driven from their villages by the rioters, and promised to point them out to us. We were several times disturbed by false alarms; and in one instance caught some natives, and after investigation let them go with a small present of money as the only sure means of convincing them that we did not come to molest the peaceable. We at length reached the coffee estates, and examined several bungalows most maliciously despoiled of their contents, doors broken from their hinges, panels smashed, pictures torn, even the canvas ceilings taken away, books, papers, glass, and crockery dashed to pieces. We reached Mr. Leach's estate, and were greatly amused and delighted at seeing the coolies marshalled out in battle array; they had no European to assist or encourage them, were in the most disaffected part of the country, and yet defended their employer's property from spoliation when the adjoining bungalows on each side were sacked; some few articles were taken from the bungalow, but the coolies arrested five men in the act, one was on the point of death when I reached that place, the other I gave in charge, and sent to Matelle. I slept there last night, and breakfasted at Mr. Keir's this morning. Mr. Keir defended his bungalow, and with 50 of his coolies relieved the adjoining properties; one Kandyan was shot, all the bungalows between Mr. Keir and Mr. Leach's were sacked, some of them elegantly fitted up and furnished.

At Mr. Keir's the party present, at my request, expressed their unanimous opinion that Hattgodde Pattena is the best position for a detachment of 20 or 50 soldiers to occupy, that it commands the pass into the Bintenne country, that it would be perfectly safe for the military, and would inspire confidence into the coolies and superintendents; two gentlemen present offered the use of their coolies (about 300) to build lines for the troops; that three months occupation of this position would be sufficient, and that it would prevent the return of the rioters from the Bintenne country; they all signed this declaration of opinion, and handed it to Colonel Drought this evening.

In Rattotte village we met several comfortable houses abandoned by the natives; one had marks of cotton strewn about; I entered and examined it, and found it well stored with paddy and other property; and at several of the estates we found that the coolies had gone down to the villages and helped themselves to paddy, and brought back various pieces of iron that had evidently been stolen from some of the estates. Various persons have informed me that armed natives rush from the sight of Europeans, throwing their gun, axe, or knife into the jungle, and concealing themselves apparently in terror.

From Mr. Keir's we proceeded to Mr. Hadden's, where we found a detachment of the 15th Regiment, and from thence into Kandy, where I discharged the troop, after having led them a journey of 60 or 70 miles through most disaffected parts of the country. We brought to their estates several gentlemen we had left in great alarm, we encouraged the coolies

coolies to take charge of those estates abandoned, and I firmly believe that we inspired all with a determination to resist any future invasion, to arm, and to fight for their own protection.

The man who conducted the defence of Mr. Leach's estate is called Ringasamy, and I hope to be allowed to recommend his conduct to the approval of his Excellency the Governor; one of his stratagems was, to dress up three coolies as Europeans, set one of them in a chair with a newspaper in his hand, and the other to cut pieces of wood into the shape of swords, and paint them the colour of iron; the imitation was so good, that I was completely deceived by this trick; they had no cathes or iron weapon save their own knives.

I regretted to have heard it reported, that poison was left in sugar and eaten by the Kandyans to whom one place was abandoned, and that two houses were burned in one village by the Malabars; I did not hear of any instance of a death inflicted by any of the rioters, nor of any house having been burnt by them.

Upon my return to Kandy, Colonel Drought required two gentlemen to carry despatches to Trincomalie. I offered to take them, and thus encouraged Mr. Hunter who had returned from the long journey with me, to undertake the journey to-morrow morning in company with Mr. Adams, who accompanied the troops to Matelle.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) S. Hanna.

No. 27.

I HAVE already observed that these Kandyans are rebels in their hearts, and an experience of 30 years will have convinced the Government that it has no hold on their affections, and they must be governed in the strictest sense of the word. The lower orders have derived so many advantages under the British rule, that they would have submitted quietly to the laws had it not been for the miscreant petty headmen, instigated by the chiefs and priests, who have taken advantage of the new taxes to serve as a cloak for resorting to their old expedient of setting up a king. The low-country people are all thieves and marauders, and they who have raised a clamour about the taxes to serve as a blind to the exercise of their propensities. The thieving party is by far the larger, and the gang are chiefly headed by the low-country people. The spirit which the Malabar coolies have evinced, must have taken them by surprise, and will have deterred them much in prosecuting their depredations, so that, what is better, these coolies will no doubt communicate with their countrymen on the coast and inspire them with confidence to come over, so that I have every hope (in conjunction with the steps Government has taken) that there will be no lack of labour.

Would it not be well if Government were to issue a proclamation to the effect, that although it is determined to punish all the ringleaders of these disturbances, yet that it will pardon all who still, within a limited time, lay down their arms and return to their homes; and further, to declare the property of all those who shall not return to their homes within that time to be confiscated? Such a proclamation, I should think, would look well after the Governor's late conciliatory address.

These infatuated wretches should be reminded, if even it were possible for them to succeed in setting up their idol king, they would be only exchanging a state of freedom for one of abject slavery, such as their forefathers endured. Excuse my rambling style, and believe me,

W. O. Bernard, Esq.
Colombo.

Yours, &c.
(signed) J. J. Staples.

No. 28.

My dear Lord Torrington,

I CONGRATULATE you most sincerely on the capture of the Pretender. I send you all the documents connected with his disclosures, and up to the hour that Watson sent off his last despatch. I have written to Watson, to bring his Majesty into Kandy to-morrow, under proper escort; and I have a suitable apartment prepared for him in barrack. I expect much more valuable information, which I shall forward to you. I have deemed it necessary to cause the Maha Nilleme and Gola Hella Rattamahatmeya to be apprehended this afternoon; they are both separately lodged in the barracks. I have now to request you will give these three cases your immediate consideration; first, with regard to the disposal of the pretender; and if sufficient evidence is forthcoming, which I have very little doubt there is, to convict the two last, how you would wish me to proceed? I am now perfectly willing to withdraw my outposts, leaving two or three officers and 50 or 60 men at Matelle, and two officers and 40 men at Kornegalle. I was, I acknowledge, uncomfortable at the idea of being obliged to relinquish the posts I have been holding, as I well knew it was only by the exertions of the officers that we could succeed in harassing the pretender, so as to capture him, and that was accomplished solely by his not being allowed to rest in any one place for 24 hours. Sir Herbert Maddock goes down to Colombo to-morrow, and promises to deliver this packet to you; and as he is in full possession of my ideas on this momentous event, and all matters connected with it, I shall trust to his acquainting you with everything; he will also tell you how anxiously I shall wait for your instructions.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought.

See Nos. 29, 30,
31, 32.

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No. 29.

(Enclosures.)

EXTRACT.

My dear Colonel,

Matelle, 22 September 1848; 2 p. m.

I SENT you an express this morning to say I intended bringing in his majesty to Kandy this afternoon; I shall, however, detain him for further instructions from you. I have sufficient evidence, through him and his witnesses, to convict the Mahanilleme and Gola-hella Ratmahatmeya; perhaps you had better keep them close prisoners in Kandy until we have evidence against them they cannot withstand, for they have the heart and soul of rebellion. His majesty, this morning, told me he could not remember all the names or those concerned in the rebellion, but he could with ease recollect those who were not. As the number was only nine throughout the country, who were rather too bad to be trusted by the rebel party, or too good to rebel.

I send in the Pretender's statement, which is useful to show the extent of the plot. I am in expectation of having more, after he has had a few hours' repose; for the unfortunate wretch, though a manly fellow, has been hunted so as almost to deprive him of his understanding. The fat prince and the younger one must be taken; I hope to have sufficient information from Holworthy to take the first, and a peon from the Governor's gate in Colombo can collar the fat man. The Pretender was taken in a cave near Elendenia, the same place he retreated to the night of the Ummapolle affair; he found himself quite surrounded, and near starved, out in the low-country, and was terrified at so many Malays being after him. I have not yet heard from himself what route he took to escape, but from what intelligence I had a few days previous to his capture I believe he took the Dambool route when the troops left, and came through Matelle disguised as a priest. I would strongly advise his not being put to death, as I trust examples among the higher headmen would be more effectual than shooting fifty pretenders; let him turn upon those who thought to make him their scapegoat. He says himself, the people, particularly the lower caste, are not to be believed; but there is not a headman, with the few exceptions named, who are not implicated. He says, also, they never doubted their success. I inclose a list of the men's names who, together with * * * * * who sent a memorial to his Excellency the other day, and * * * * *, formerly modliar of Cutcherry, now unemployed, that all concerned acquitted themselves well the result proves. I promised 50*l.* to the man who pointed out the retreat of the Pretender, and trust this may be granted, in addition to the reward.

I have nothing more at present, but hope to have some valuable information in a few hours. Shall I bring in his majesty, or detain him here?

Colonel Drought, &c. &c. &c.

Yours, &c.
(signed) A. Watson.

No. 30.

My dear Colonel,

22 September, 8 a. m.

I WILL bring in his majesty this afternoon, with a strong guard of your men, so that you can keep them in Kandy if you think fit. I have written to order in all the outposts but "Dankanda," as it is necessary to have some one there until we see how matters go. The Pretender has given information of great importance, and I am detaining him here until his statement is made. He so completely convicts the Maha Nilleme and Gollahella Rattamahatmeya, that you might instantly make close prisoners of them. I write this on purpose to inform you on this head. The Pretender will be more open when these two powerful men are in custody. I cannot now give you at length all that is taken down, but as regards the two persons named they should be seized ere they escape to their villages. The rebellion is by no means at an end because we have caught this man, though he is the real "Simon Pure." Martial law must not be suspended until various arrests are made of persons implicated. Pray make this known to his Excellency, for the plot laid by the rebels is broad and strong, and much work is yet to be done ere an example is made of the chiefs alone. If you write to Colombo to-day, it would be well to request the Governor not to act as regards the abolishment of martial law until you have all the information I allude to, and which you will have to-day.

Colonel Drought.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Watson.

No. 31.

Matelle, 22 September 1848.

* * * * * of Ookrewale, states:—I know that the following persons are concerned in the rebellion:—

* * Dulleave Maha Nil- leme.	* * Aratchy.	* * Aratchy.
* * Rattamahatmeya.	* * Nikatrale.	* * Gabada Nilame.
* * Banda.	* * Korale.	* * Lattamby.
* * Bandiralle.	* * Aratchy.	* * Leakan,
* * Korale.	* * Adikaraan.	* * Kalu Banda.
	* * Raterallye?Banda.	* * Banda.

I heard the ola writings, received by the king from * * Rattamahatmeya, read I also heard the ola writings, sent by Dullewe Maha Nilleme to the king, read; they were by Lendora Aratchy and others, who were with the king.

was present when the writings were read in the cave during my retreat.

(signed) A. Watson, Captain.

Matelle, 22 September 1848.

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* * * * Appoo states :—I know that the following persons are concerned in the rebellion :—

* * Rattamahatmeya.	* * Notary } of Seven	* * Rattamahatmeya.
* * Korale of Seven Korles.	* * Aratchy } Korles.	* * Banda of Seven Korles.
	(signed)	A. Watson, Captain.

The following men, of No. 11 Company, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, apprehended the pretender king on the evening of the 21st September 1848, at Alkadoowe :—

- No. 1,304, Lance Corporal Saban.
- „ 1,966 - - „ - Akine Dowd.
- „ 1,071 - - „ - Doll.
- „ 2,578 - - „ - Doll.
- „ 2,639, Private Gaspar Ambano (Caffree soldier).
- „ 1,282, Serjeant Ousman Nallawangsa.

Matelle, 22 September 1848. (signed) A. Watson, Captain.

Matelle, ½ past 9 p. m., 21 September 1848.

THE pretender states :— * * Rattamahatmeya sent me a large ring ; the ring and such other property is near the place I was caught at. The Dulleawe Maha Nilleme sent me a great number of men, with arms, and held communication with me when in the cave, during my retreat.

The Maha Nilleme came to me and Weragame Gabade Nillame, near the Baptist chapel, at Matelle, and I ordered them back. There are two princes of the royal blood ; one now a priest, by name, * * Unnanse, of Annasi Watte, in Colombo, has been bribing the Malays, in Kandy and Colombo, to the amount of 900*l.* ; the description given of the prince is, that he is a fat man, and son of the late king, about 30 years of age. There is another prince, at Katregam, by name * * ; he is about 20 years of age, and has the mark of a moon on his breast, a deep ridge up his forehead, and a cross. * * Rattamahatmeya, Dulleawe Maha Nilleme, * * Rattamahatmeya, * * , sent people to me to raise the rebellion ; also * * Banda was sent for the same purpose by * * Rattamahatmeya. * * , late Rattamahatmeya, of Cokinville, * * Aratchilles, * * Adikaraan, * * Mohandiram, * * Monhandiram, * * Banda, * * Kalu Banda, * * Korale, * * Capurale (shot) ; * * Banda, * * Korale, * * Aratchille, and several others now in prison ; * * Korale, * * Corale, * * Banda, of Dumbokele, * * Lekam, of Dumbukole, * * Coralle, * * Korale, Lenadore Aratchy, Penelabodde Mohandiram, * * Banda, * * Banda (senior), * * Kalu Banda, * * Korale, * * Korale, Kandepolle Basnaike Nilleme, * * Coralle, * * Korale, * * Aratchile, * * Notary, * * Korale, * * Banda, * * Korale, all of * * Rattamahatmeya, of Harispattoo (who gave two rings, a gold lace, and a good cloth, to Annasi Watte Unnanse), * * Lekam, Mahatmeya of Harispattoo (who gave a gold chain and a ring to the above priest) ; * * Korale of Harispattoo, * * Korale of Oodunuwera, * * Koralle of Oodunuwera, * * Rattamahatmeya of Uduwera, Dulleawe Maha Nilame, * * Rattamahatmeya, * * Korale, * * Korale, * * Banda, * * Likam, * * Adikaram, * * Rattamahatmeya, * * Korale, Lenadore Aratchy, Wariapole Aratchy, * * Nawaratne Mohandiram, * * Aratchy, * * Unnanse, * * Aratchy, * * Aratchy, * * Banda, * * Banda (was with me at Medu-alpotte), * * Ratt Ralle, of Laggale, * * Badal Vidahn, * * Pallewalawa Banda, and * * Pihanarale ; all these persons persuaded me to raise the rebellion. Although I was set up as king, I was not to remain so ; the younger prince was to be the king. I was to be rewarded with an adikarship.

(signed) A. Watson, Captain Commanding.

No. 32.

Sir,

Ratnapoora, 30 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to request you will be good enough to submit to His Excellency the Governor the enclosed letter from the principal inhabitants of this place.

I consider it highly advisable in the present state of the public mind, that an officer and twenty-five men of the Ceylon Rifles should be detached to this station for the present, in order to quiet the apprehensions and give confidence to the well-disposed inhabitants, as well as to form a check on the evil-disposed who might wish to take advantage of the occasion.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

(signed) E. L. Mitford, J. P.

Sir,

Ratnapoora, 30 July 1848.

THERE being great rumour that an outbreak would take place in this district at the Perrehera festival (which has this day commenced), by a great number of Uwah people intending to force their way in, on account of what has recently taken place in Kandy, Matelle, Colombo and other parts of the island, and which has greatly tended to encourage the disaffected Kandyans ; and having every reason to believe that there would be at least

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some disturbance in the place about the Perrehera time, since there are several notorious rogues and thieves loose in the district, and spreading reports to the above effect; and as a Saffragam has lost a military station, we are in jeopardy, and therefore we most humbly beg you will be pleased to represent to Government the unprotected state of our lives and property, and obtain for us the needful assistance.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. E. Van Hagt.* *J. J. Wille.*
W. B. De Zelwa. *L. A. Von Hagt.*
C. A. Markus. *Fred. H. Von Hagt.*
J. H. Schokman. *Wm. Von Hagt.*
G. A. Von Hagt.

The Assistant Government Agent,
Ratnapoora.

No. 33.

Chilaw, 1 August 1848.

My dear Sir,
I HOPE you have safely reached Colombo, and have found Lady Tennent and all the rest of your family in good health.

I have this moment been informed that a false report having obtained circulation in the bazaar here that the Kandyans would penetrate into Chilaw and plunder it as they did in 1803, the inhabitants are very much alarmed, and some have it in contemplation to leave their homes and go and live in the jungle, as they think there is no protection for them at Chilaw since there is no military force in the place; under the existing state of things I think it would be advisable to have a small detachment of troops stationed at Chilaw, in order to relieve the inhabitants from their fears, as also to check any rising in that part of the Seven Corles which borders on this district, and I therefore beg leave to submit the circumstance for your consideration.

Doctors Gardner and Williams arrived here last evening, and started for Negombo very early this morning.

I do not apprehend any rising in this part of the island; but still I think the presence of a military force is very necessary at Chilaw, in consequence of its proximity to the Seven Corles.

Hoping to have the honour of hearing from you very soon,

I remain, &c.

The Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Simon Casie Chetty.*

No. 34.

Putlam, 2 August 1848.

Sir,
WITH reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you I left Putlam that evening accompanied by Mr. Brodie and Mr. F. Wallbeoff, and arrived at Nickavaritia to breakfast on the 1st instant, where we were joined by Paracombera Ratemahatmeya, and the Korale of Nikavaritia, brother of Mr. Jayetileke, and informed that the gaol and cutcherry at Kornegalle had been attacked on Sunday, and that about twenty natives had been shot by a party of the Ceylon regiment commanded by Major Layard. As soon as our followers, forty in number, had refreshed themselves, we proceeded on to Wariapolle, where we arrived at half past four. Here we decided on leaving our followers and riding on to Kornegalle in the hope of reaching that place by seven o'clock, leaving the headmen to come on with our servants next morning.

After leaving Warriapble we received information from various persons to the effect that the Singhalese had entered the town in overwhelming numbers, and were in possession of it, the troops having been massacred.

These accounts were too vague to prevent us from pursuing our way through a country apparently deserted by its inhabitants.

When within seven miles of Kornegalle, we were met by Vellan Cangan, of the coolie shed at Pallandenia, who was flying from the place with his family; he confirmed the reports previously mentioned, and added, that Messrs. Templer and Gibson, together with three military officers and a detachment of twenty-five Malays had been cut to pieces, the town sacked and burned, and at that time (the 1st, yesterday,) occupied by the natives, who had that morning simultaneously entered by the Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalie roads. After hearing the above, we proceeded on for about a mile, but finding the country apparently deserted except by a few natives, who immediately on seeing us disappeared in the jungle, and that we could not reach the town before dark, I decided on returning, considering that it was not my duty to proceed on under such circumstances, as my presence would be useless and cause unnecessary loss of life.

We therefore at once returned to Wariapolle, where we found the headmen and our followers in a state of considerable excitement, owing to the above reports having reached them, and the suspicious conduct of some of the villagers, particularly that of

Upon the suggestion of the Ratemahatmeya, we retraced our steps to Nickavaritia, which we reached at an early hour this morning, and after a short rest proceeded towards Putlam, the country getting more and more settled as we neared the coast.

It is my intention to proceed to Kornegalle via Colombo to-morrow, waiting on His Excellency the Governor when in Colombo.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Caulfield,*
Government Agent.

No. 35.

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AN ADDRESS from the Priests of the Malwatte Wihare, at Kandy.

The Petition to be laid before His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Torrington,
Governor of Ceylon, &c. &c. &c.

1. THAT after this country became subject to the powerful British Government, a rebellion broke out at first in the year 1817, but no prince was then apprehended.
2. In 1822 also a rebellion broke out; in that one also no prince was apprehended.
3. The priest named Kahewatte Unnanse and several others subsequently commenced a rebellion at Matselle, in which the said Kahewatte Unnanse and another were apprehended and executed; but we did not hear of a prince being apprehended.
4. In 1834, when Government came to know of the treasonable words of Molligodde Maha Nilleme, the same were stopped previous to the commencement of the rebellion, On that occasion also no prince was apprehended.
5. In the rebellion commenced at Upper Dumbere in 1842 none of the principal persons were apprehended.
6. This time, in the rebellion commenced at Matella, we came to know by the Government proclamations that the ringleaders have absconded. We now think that those who have thus absconded, having failed to effect their intentions on any of the above occasions, tried and planned from 1834, in order to attempt this rebellion, and having thought that this is the proper time to effect their intentions, commenced it; but we cannot at all think that this rebellion originated owing to the recent Tax Ordinances, or on account of the Government having left off their interference with the Buddhist religion.

We beg to render our sincere thanks to your Excellency, the Colonial Secretary, and the Government Agent for the Central Province, for having put a stop to the recent rebellion by the force and wisdom of the Government, for the protection of us the undersigned, and that of the innocent.

(signed) *Galgeriaive Naike Unnanse,*
and Nine other Priests of Malwatte Wihare.

Translated by
W. N. De Silva.

Presented to his Excellency, at the Pavilion, Kandy, in August 1848.

No. 36.

Honourable Sir,

Negombo, 11 August 1848.

WE the undersigned, loyal subjects of the British Crown in the public service, and other respectable inhabitants of Negombo, take the liberty, most respectfully, to request that you will have the goodness to convey to his Excellency the Right honourable the Governor the promise of our ever zealous and constant efforts to impress on the minds of the ignorant the good intentions of Government in requiring the payment of certain taxes, according to the recent Ordinances, in lieu of those abolished, for the general improvement and welfare of the country; and that all the well-intentioned people, to whom the views of Government in those Ordinances have been properly explained, respond thereto with acquiescence; and also you will, at the same time, be pleased to assure his Excellency that we will not leave any precautionary measures untried to quell public disturbances of any kind, even to the most remote apprehension thereof; and we will at all times be ready and willing to render any assistance or service which may be required of us to dispel riots and public disturbances of the evil-disposed and ill-advised people, even by force of arms.

We have, &c.

(signed) <i>J. Sansome</i> , Sub. Col. Dep. Fiscal.	<i>J. A. Carron</i> , Inspector of Police.
<i>J. M. B. Misso</i> , Med. Sub. Assist.	<i>F. Preris</i> , N. P.
<i>J. L. De Silva</i> , Dep. Fiscal's Clerk.	<i>A. G. Bastian Pulle</i> .
<i>Sam. John Perera</i> .	<i>L. T. Koelmuger</i> .
<i>V. W. Cramer</i> , Preventive Officer.	<i>J. Vanderput</i> .
<i>W. B. Nicholas</i> , Government Schoolmaster.	<i>A. F. Nagel</i> .
<i>John C. Misso</i> , Assistant Schoolmaster.	<i>J. J. Woelmeyer</i> .
<i>M. A. De Zylva</i> , Shroff Customs.	————, Notary Public.
<i>C. Perera</i> , Post-office Clerk and N. Public.	<i>M. Gomis</i> , Native Vacc ^r .
<i>R. Mutthus Caetano</i> , R. C. Missionary.	<i>D. Cover</i> .
<i>S. Direckze</i> , Clerk Police Court.	<i>J. D. Scheffer</i> .
<i>D. L. Perera</i> , Modliar.	<i>John H. Adams</i> .
<i>J. H. Direckze</i> .	<i>L. B. Tissera</i> .
<i>Peter H. Vanderput</i> .	————, R. C. Missionary.
	<i>D. D. Pereira</i> , W. Missionary.
	<i>Dan. John Pereira</i> , Translator Police Court.
	<i>C. L. Perera</i> .

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 37.

REPORT addressed to the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla.

I, RAMBOOPOTTE DESSAWE, take the liberty to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 31st July last, and beg to reply that agreeable to your instructions given me at Katregamme, I came from thence to Bootel, where I remained for two days; from whence I came to Alipoot in Kandookorre, where I remained for two days; from thence I came to Passera; there I remained for half a day. On my inquiry into the state of the feelings of the divisions which I came through as alluded to, I came to know that the inhabitants had been struck with terror a few days prior to my arrival there; misunderstanding that (illandary) young men who are mentioned in the forms which were lately filled up, will be seized and carried away for the services of Government. This happened by falsehoods circulated in the country by some stupid and wicked persons. I caused the local headmen to assemble of those divisions, to be assembled by fifties and sixties, and explained to them that the reports are utterly false, frivolous, and not to believe the same; and that the forms were usually filled up with the population, domestic animals, fruit trees, births, marriages and deaths, &c. of divisions; which is an annual return sent to Government, in order that Government may know the state of the country; that the annual returns which were sent to Government in the preceding years were not made correctly; the inhabitants need not harbour any uneasiness in their minds in consequence. And further I read and explained to them the copy of the letter, dated 8 July 1848, in the Government agent's office at Kandy, stating the new taxes. The inhabitants believed my explanations and satisfied therewith; I desired the headmen and inhabitants who were assembled before me to explain all these circumstances to those who were present before me, then and there; and at present there are no alarms among the inhabitants of those divisions, nor any uneasiness in their minds at present. After I returned home, I inquired into the state of the other divisions under me; I found the similar calmness among themselves. I sent for the headmen of those divisions, and inquired from them, how are the inhabitants of their respective divisions; they state that the inhabitants of some of the villages in their divisions had a fear about the falsehood existed in the country, that people will be seized and carried away; but the headmen told them that the report is false, and not to believe the same; and ever since the inhabitants are not only calm but also going on with their cultivation, and as far as I can understand, that there are no fears nor alarms among the inhabitants of my divisions at present.

2 August 1848.

(signed) *Bamboopotte Dissawe.*

No. 38.

Honoured Sir,

Negombo, 2 August 1848.

I TAKE the liberty to write these few lines for your private information. The modliar of the Kurnegalle Cutcherry is now at Negombo; I spoke to him on the subject of the Kandyan rebellion; he tells me that he does not believe that the Kandyans are yet pacified. There is, he says, a rumour in the Kandyan districts that their gods are after them, and that they will get the day. It is more grounded on this superstitious belief and hope that they have proved themselves rebels to Government, than (he says) a dissatisfaction on account of the new taxes. People of my district are also put into great fear in consequence of the false reports now circulated from Kandyan districts, and from another rumour that many more taxes are to be imposed upon them, such as a tax on cocoa-nut trees, jewels, &c.

It is also reported that the rebels will invade my district, as well as every other district. The people are discouraged, and not being protected by any troops stationed in the district for its defence, they do not know what to do, as it is said. It is desirable, I think, to guard the town and its gravets, by placing some watches, either police or military, or armed Lascoorens; as in that case the people will be courageous, and inspired with confidence in the protection of Government. I beg you will be pleased to consider the above, and do recommend to Government whatever you may deem proper.

I remain with submissive and due respect, hoping for an answer, if it is necessary that I should write officially.

W. C. Gibson, Esq.
Government Agent, Colombo.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. Mendis, Modliar.*

P.S.—I have done my utmost to speak to the people, and disperse their false fears on the subject.

No. 39.

Kandy, 22 August 1848.

* * Banda states: About a month ago I went to the house of * * Rattamahatmeya, and who informed me that a rebellion was about to take place, and that I must go and see the king; so I went to Panagamma Pansella. Upon my seeing the king, he said to me, "Take this dagger and stab me, and eat my flesh, if you come with a bad intention." The king then asked me why the secretary of the court at Matelle did not come to see him. He told me to go and see the secretary and say to him, that if he did not come to him (the Pretender) that he intended to come to his house, and then things would be serious; he said that he would go to the secretary if he did not come to him; so I went to * * and he came to the king; he and myself appeared before the king; the king promised to make the secretary a modliar, and give him a great deal of property, if he would change his dress and join his cause, which the secretary promised to do.

This was on Friday, the same day that the king came into Matelle.

At this time the king said that his brother had gone to Seven Corles, and that the headmen of those districts are going to assist him; he also said that he believed at that time the town of Kornegalle must have surrendered; the king also said that most of the headmen would assist him (the king), and that * * Rattamahatmeya would also assist him (the king); the king now said that he would go to Wareapolle, and from that place to Katugastotte Ferry; that the people of Harrispattoo, near the Ferry, would be ready receive them and join them. I met the * * Korale on the road; he said that he was going to see the king. I met him at Hoolangam, near Matelle, and we went to the king together. When I went from the king to the secretary at Matelle I went alone, but I found him in company with a Baptist missionary and a carpenter; the missionary's name is * * , and the carpenter's name is * * ; they both heard my message, but I did not know what they said, as they spoke in English when they heard me. I returned to the king, and the secretary came with me; he said to me, "I must go and see the king," or he would destroy his family and his property. The missionary is not a European but a Burgher (he is a relation of * * the anctioneer). There were many persons from Hoolamgamme standing near the king when he was in the Pansella; there was our * * Banda; he was then as an adigar.

(signed) *John S. Colepeper*, Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted.

(signed) *John Jansen*.

No. 40.

John S. Colepeper, J. P.

Prisoner present:—Don Gabriel Wyesuria.

Kandy, 4 September 1848.

DINGERALE affirmed and states: I know the prisoner; on Saturday morning, the day after the king came into Matelle, I was at work in the paddy fields, when the prisoner came to me and called me to go to the bungalow at Wariapolla; he was accompanied by a priest named Potana Cooda Unnanse, and two others whose names I do not know; one of them was a boy, the other a young man; the young man had a large bundle and the boy a small bundle on his head; the young man also carried his bundle upon his head; he called me and told me to follow him, and I did so; he went towards the jack trees which stand on the road before you come to the Wariapolle bungalow; this was before gun-fire on Saturday morning; on our way going to the bungalow I saw a number of persons standing near the jack-tree; there were about 50 or 60; some of them had guns; we were stopped by them, and a man named Appoo Niada spoke to the prisoner and asked where we were going, and he replied that he was taking some gunpowder and some balls to the Wariapolle bungalow to the king, at the bungalow; we then passed on and went to the bungalow; when we came near it I was stopped from going into it, but the prisoner was allowed to pass inside with the priest and the two boys; I was stopped at the steps of the bungalow; the persons who were present wanted to cut me, and I came away without waiting for the prisoner, and went back to my paddy field; soon after I saw the prisoner returning to his house, accompanied with the two boys and the priest as before. The prisoner directed us all to put white flags on our houses; he told me to put a flag on my house, and I did so, and I put one in my paddy field also. I was asked by the prisoner for some money about 12 days after this, but I did not give it to him; I did not see the king, and so I did not give any money. I am a very poor man and could not get any. I was ordered after this to come to the court-house, and then I was sent to Kandy; I do not know what for; I was not told; the gunpowder was wrapped in a white handkerchief with black stripes; the bundle was as large as that hat, but the one the boy carried was smaller (the bundle the

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boy carried was smaller). I know the prisoner well; when I was in my paddy field, and when the prisoner was returning from the bungalow, as I have before described, they had not the bundles with them which they had when they were going to the bungalow.

By the *Prisoner*. I have not been absent from my village since the king came to Matelle, till you caused me to be sent to Kandy.

I did not see Kotuvegedere Anatchie man the bungalow; Kootwegedere Aratche is my brother.

I did not see any one use any violence to the prisoner; I saw Appoo Niada stop him and speak to him; and after doing so, I saw Appoo Niada tell the people to clear the road for him.

I did not see any one raise a sword to cut the prisoner's throat; Appoo Niada is upon good terms with the prisoner; I never heard that the prisoner had a criminal case with Appoo Niada. I never heard that Appoo Niada has been in prison.

No more questions.

(signed) *John S. Colepeper.*

Mark of Dingeralle.

Interpreted.

(signed) *P. J. Jansen.*

Kandy, 6 September 1848;—John S. Colepeper, J. P.

Prisoner present:—Don Gabriel Wyesuria.

THENNACON Mudeanselagay Appoohamy, late Corale, affirmed: On the 27th of July I was at Paulapatvelle, near the king. On the night of that day, about 12 o'clock, I saw the prisoner, in company with Cahan Wattegedere Corale, come to the place where the king's palanquin was standing; I saw the prisoner kneel down to the king; when the prisoner was kneeling to the king there was an attendant who spoke to the king, or for the king; he was a priest, and a minister to the king. I heard the minister tell the prisoner that the king required powder and shot, I mean gunpowder and bullets; he spoke to the Corale as well as the prisoner, and he also informed them that the king was in want of swords as well as fire-arms; they said they would provide some; at the same time the king was speaking to the minister, and the minister repeated what he said, in a loud voice, to the prisoner and every one; I heard the minister say that rewards and land would be given to them for these things, and high situations.

The Korale who was with the prisoner now said that he had provided these things; the prisoner promised also to provide the powder and the shot; he said he would keep them in readiness for the next day; at this time it was night and dark, but I saw the prisoner; I know him; I have often seen him before; I know him well; there were a great many chool lights burning at the time, and I could see him quite well; he did not, at that time, have a jacket on. I am sure the king was in the palanquin; I could hear the minister speaking very well.—No questions.

(signed) *John S. Colepeper.*

Interpreted by

(signed) *B. D. La Harpe.*

Kandy, 9 September 1848.

Committed for re-examination before the Queen's Advocate, and a copy of these proceedings to be sent to that officer; the first witness committed for re-examination.

(signed) *John S. Colepeper.*

No. 41.

From the District Judge of Chilaw to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Chilaw, 6 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of Government, that having heard that a cadjan house, belonging to a Malay priest, in the suburbs of Chilaw, was burnt down last night, I went over to the place in company with Mr. Falkner and the modliar, and made inquiry about it, but have not been able to ascertain by whom it was done.

On my way back to my residence I inspected the boutiques in the bazar; and having found a large quantity of ammunition in the possession of boutique keepers, I have thought it advisable to take charge of it and place it in the powder magazine in the fort, under a guard of pensioners.

The

The boutiques being thatched with cadjans, the occurrence of a fire in the bazaar might be attended with serious consequences.

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The following is the quantity of the ammunition :—

	Ammunition.							Lbs.
Powder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89½
Bullets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212
Shot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	209½

I have, &c.
(signed) *Simon Casie Chetty,*
Acting District Judge.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

LETTER from Mr. *Caulfield*, Government Agent for the North Western Province, to his Excellency Viscount *Torrington*.—(One Enclosure.)

My Lord,

Kornegalle, 8 August 1848.

By desire of the Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent, I have the honour to address your Excellency, which I shall continue to do daily until I receive other instructions.

On my way here this morning I passed the escort proceeding from Ambepusse to Kornegalle in charge of stores; the sergeant in command reported that his party had been fired on this morning from the jungle, and on some of his men entering the forest they disarmed nine men armed, one of whom they made prisoner (taking two guns); the other eight made their escape.

Since my arrival here, Mr. Templer reports the country in the immediate neighbourhood quiet, and that he had received information that some five or six wounded men were in a village about six miles from this. Captain Macdonald has, on my request, sent a party of 12 Malays, under Lieutenant Bagenall, accompanied by Mr. Templer, to secure and bring them in.

On visiting the gaol this day I found 21 prisoners that had been taken in the affray, on Sunday the 29th ultimo. I feel at a loss how to dispose of them, as they were taken before martial law was proclaimed in the Seven Corles. May I request your Excellency's instructions on this head.

Since the 29th the undermentioned prisoners have been taken, viz., Ookkoowelle, late Rattamahatmeyya of the Matelle district.

One man with his leg broken by a musket ball.

One man taken up as a spy.

One escaped prisoner.

One escaped prisoner gave himself up, and 15 others arrested on suspicion.

I have received further information from Doretiawa Rattamahatmeyya that there are 85 of the rebels known to him in different parts of the district. I will take immediate steps, in conjunction with the officer commanding here, to secure as many of them as possible.

There is a general rumour here that another attack is to be made on the 15th instant; but with the troops now at this station I am of opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended.

Captain Macdonald, commanding in the absence of Major Layard, informs me that he has no instructions authorizing him to assemble a court martial for the trial of any prisoner; his orders are to the effect, that he is to "retain as prisoners all disaffected men, if sufficient evidence can be procured to convict them of treason." I would submit for your Lordship's consideration that it is most desirable that the officer commanding here should have the power of assembling a court martial for the immediate trial of all persons found with arms in these parts, as was the case with the prisoner captured this morning.

With reference to the instructions received from your Lordship, I called on Messrs. Templer and Gibson for an explanation of their conduct in having quitted Kornegalle on the evening of Saturday the 29th ultimo, and have the honour herewith to forward their statement in writing for your Excellency's information.

It gives me pleasure to add, that Captain Macdonald has informed that Lieutenant Annesley and Bovill reported to him that the activity and zeal evinced by these two gentlemen on the morning of the affray was of infinite service to him, Mr. Gibson leading one party with nothing but a stick in his hand, and Mr. Templer the other, whom I am informed shot two rebels.

Mr. Gibson also accompanied the troops on both occasions on Tuesday.

Major Layard is expected back here on the 18th instant.

His Excellency,
Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Caulfield.*

Enclosure in Mr. Caulfield's Letter of 8th August.

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Sir, Kornegalle, 8 August 1848.
 WITH reference to the conversation we have had with you this morning relative to our conduct on the night of Saturday the 29th July, we have the honour to submit to you the following statement.

On Sunday evening, about half-past 9, having received intimation that the rioters were coming in early on Sunday morning, and Colonel Drought having refused to give us troops, we, after considering all the circumstances of the case, thought that we were justified in leaving the place; of this we informed the modliar, and offered to take him with us, knowing that his life as well as our own would most certainly be sacrificed.

After some discussion he said he would look after himself, and he gave us a man to show us the short cut from his house to the road.

We had not proceeded a quarter of a mile when we turned back, and on our way we met the modliar's messenger bringing us Mr. Sims' letter, which had been opened by the modliar, intimating that troops were on their way. We met the modliar, and we returned with him to his own house, and there informed him, that now that troops were coming, we would remain in Kornegalle.

We never saw him again. From the modliar's house, after going through the bazaar, we went to the Kutcherry, in the verandah of which we remained all night, excepting when we were patrolling the town, which Mr. Gibson did several times, leaving Mr. Templer in charge of the Kutcherry.

J. Caulfield, Esq., &c. &c. &c.
 Kornegalle.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *H. Templer.*
T. L. Gibson.

No. 43.

* * * * *

No. 44.

(Private and Confidential.)

EXTRACT Letter from a Proctor of the Supreme Court at Kandy, a Native Kandyan Chief by birth, to *Ernest de Saram, Esq., Maha Modliar.*

My dear Sir, Kandy, 3 August 1848.

I HAVE hitherto delayed writing to you, in the expectation of receiving intelligence of the capture of the pretended king, as also of the ringleader of the rebellion; and although this event has not yet taken place, we are all in the greatest confidence that the fellow will be soon secured. On Monday last I received your favour of the 31st ultimo; I made a visit to Gampole on that day, and found all the people in that part of the district the quietest of all; they do not so much as seem to know that the country is in such a disturbed state, so peaceably and quietly are they going on with their agricultural business.

I have no doubt in my own mind that all these rebellions and disturbances have had their rise and progress at Doombere and Matelle, extending their influence over Kornegalle.

The Dewe Nilleme, as you may be aware, was taken up on Monday night by Captain Watson, who is commanding the Malay troops at Matelle. I do not know how far this chief is implicated in the matter, but am sure that if he has taken any part in the rebellion, or not been so active as he ought to have been in the suppression of it, he must have been led or persuaded to do so by that man (* *), the richest Kandyan in Matelle. It is now pretty well known that the Pretender has been at least encouraged by (* *), and I am pretty certain that eventually the proceedings of this man will come to light.

So in original.
 So in original.

As far as the present rebellion is concerned I have no hesitation in saying, from the knowledge and information which I have acquired since the breaking out of it, that the recent Government Ordinances have nothing to do with it. It is a great delusion in the people of Colombo to suppose that these rebels, I mean the originators of the rebellion, even understood the Tax Ordinances. The pretended king and his younger brother have been, it seems, busy for the last five or six years in fomenting disaffection in the minds of the Kandyans who live far away from the town; and the recent transactions in France, and all over Europe, must have been represented to the poorer classes of the Kandyans in such a light as to have induced a belief that it was right to enlist themselves in behalf of the designing Pretender and his brother. One still more likely cause to have hastened the outbreak was, in my opinion, the exhibition made in Kandy on the two last occasions. The assemblage of those people to complain of the taxes emboldened the Pretender, and I understand that he was personally present on the occasion that my brother was assaulted. So that he, the pretended king, has only "taken time by the forelock."

You

You may know that the Ratemahatmeya of Doombera who was dismissed the other day. App. A. No. 1.
 Now it appears that certain parties in the district of Doombera have long had the office of Ratemahatmeya of that district in view, and there people know that (* *) is a weak So in original.
 and timid fellow, set up the people of the district against him, and by means of giving out most erroneous and exaggerated accounts of the proposed taxes succeeded in collecting that assembly at the Esplanade, intending thereby, no doubt, on the one hand, to procure the dismissal of (* *), and, on the other, to intimidate the authorities; and in this, So in original.
 to a certain extent, this intriguing character (I mean the person aspiring for the office of Ratemahatmeya), succeeded; but see how the Pretender has availed himself of the opportunity unknown to yourself.

The martial law being now in force here, all criminal offences are tried by the court-martial, and yesterday Police Peon was tried for allowing a prisoner who was taken up the day before yesterday for creating alarm by giving out false reports, to escape while in his custody, and sentenced to suffer 50 lashes. This was a very proper sentence, because the offence for which the person who had made his escape was taken up was, and that created more mischief than even the rebellion. I never saw such a stir in Kandy as on the evening of Monday, and this, by the spreading of a report to the effect that the Doombere people had crossed the Levelle ferry, and were marching up to Kandy. The town at present is very quiet, but we are all starving almost, for the courts being closed, the lawyers have no business whatever. They, too, are obliged to shut up shop; and I am afraid that it will be long before order is restored, and things brought to *statu quo*.

The noted thief Poorang Appoo, I understand, is also taken up, and this, I may say, is winning half the battle. He has been a great marauder, and the greatest pest on the country. He it was who acted as the chief of the body-guard of the "king."

The people of Hewahette, I am told, are quite willing to carry out the provisions of the Road Ordinance, and that they have not the slightest objection to labour in the roads for six days in a year, provided, of course, the roads run through their district. It is notorious that if the Ordinance had been properly explained, all the assemblage in Kandy would never have taken place. I have no further news to give you just now.

So I remain, &c.
 (signed) _____

(True copies.)

(signed) *William Charles Gibson.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 27.

Mr. Buller's Paper, with Enclosures, relative to the Trial and Conviction of the Priest, October 1849.—Colombo, 13 November 1849.

PRECIS of Mr. Buller's Paper (which follows) about the guilt of the priest, and the correctness of the evidence against him, with enclosures.

"Doubts having been expressed as to the credibility of the principal witness against the priest, namely, Palema Coombare Basnaike Nilleme, Mr. Buller proceeds to show that for 30 years past great confidence has been placed in that individual by Mr. Buller's predecessors, as well as by himself; that he has also obtained the favourable opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court, and the law officers of the Crown. Mr. Buller proceeds to describe the trial by court martial, and shows that the prisoner admitted the accuracy of what was alleged against him; that although several proctors were present, not one would undertake the prisoner's defence, although invited to do so by the president.

"He encloses (1 to 15) the statements of Palemacombare Basnaike Nilleme, and of various other individuals upon the subject; also statements made by an influential headman, that of his own knowledge the convicted priest was an active agent in getting up the threatened rebellion of 1842.

"Also (16.) statement on oath by the superintendent of police at Kandy, as to his long acquaintance with the principal witness, and his confidence in his integrity.

"(17.)—Statement by the Rev. S. O. Glenie, who was present at the trial of the priest, demonstrating the strict fairness of the trial and the justice of the proceedings."

"N.B.—The confession of the priest to Captain Fenwick, the officer in command of the firing party, is given in another series of papers."

Mr. Buller's Statement concerning the Credibility of the Principal Witness against the Priest who was Executed at Kandy.

Sir,

Kandy, October 1849.

HAVING understood that doubts have been raised as to the guilt of Kaddepulle Unnanse, the priest of Kahalle, who was shot at Kandy on the 29th August 1848, under sentence of a court-martial, and as the credibility of the first witness has been called in question, I beg leave to forward a statement made by the Basnaike Nilleme of the services he has rendered to Government on the several occasions in which rebellions have broken out, which

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which will show his general consistency of conduct for the last 30 years, and the confidence that has been placed in him by my predecessors, Sir John Doyley, Mr. Sawers, Mr. Turnour, and Mr. Mooyart during the whole of that long service; and now to support a charge hastily arrived at against the military, two proctors, Mr. James Dunnewille and Mr. Edema, have, I understand, taken upon themselves to declare that this chief is unworthy of credit. Who can be safe if such unworthy steps are taken to blast a man's character, and to ruin him in the eyes of his fellow-chiefs; happily, however, the Basnaike Nilleme is above suspicion, and he has at once appealed, and with the most perfect success, to the highest local tribunal for a testimony in regard to his credibility, and to the district judges' statement I beg to refer; it shows that he has been selected by the court, as well as by his neighbours, as an arbitrator in the settlement of their land cases, and his judgments have never been questioned, and that his veracity in that court has never been impugned.

See page 140,
of statements an-
nexed.

Had it been requisite I could have obtained any number of affidavits as to these facts from the residents of his and the adjoining villages to the same effect, but I presume Mr. Staples' declaration will be ample to satisfy any unprejudiced mind. I shall, however, annex a few declarations of the oldest and most respectable Kandyan chiefs who have been eye-witnesses of his conduct for years, and who can best testify as to his credibility. The fifth of these, Delugaine, senior, has sat on the jury, and has invariably been selected as foreman, and has always received the thanks of the judges for the care and attention he has paid to the cases, and the conscientious verdicts he has given; and the Basnaike Nilleme himself has been chosen as foreman in the absence of the higher chiefs: such is the man who it is now intended to brand with the names of perjurer and murderer.

Had his testimony been questioned in the court, had he been found guilty of any crime during all the time of his long public services, or had he been a litigious character, some question might have been raised, and perhaps with some foundation, but when his attendance at the court has been in the service of his country as a juror, in which he has received the thanks of the judges for his upright conduct; when again his service has been on behalf of his fellow-Kandyans as an arbitrator of the court; when his arbitrations have been unquestioned; when all these are known as the chief occasions of his attendance at the court, I do think it hard that in his old age his credibility should be questioned.

But I will now proceed to the trial of the priest. So far as I can recollect, the only persons present were the Rev. Mr. Owen Glenie, the chaplain; Mr. Wilmot, advocate for prisoners; Mr. J. J. Staples, the district judge; Mr. Charles Stewart, the deputy Queen's advocate; Mr. Jonklass; Mr. Dunuwille Lokoo Banda, superintendent of police; Mr. James Dunuwille, his brother; Mr. Edema, Mr. Vanderwail, Mr. Edema, and some planters.

Major Lushington, the president of the court, asked the prisoner if he wished that any one should defend him; he looked towards Mr. Wilmot, the advocate for prisoners, as his natural protector, but that gentleman touched his hand and asked for the kasic (money); he said he had none; and as no one would take up the cause, the trial proceeded. The priest then commenced his defence; when he had finished, and while the court was closed, several of the gentlemen present said, "his own defence convicts him." He admitted in it all the leading points stated in the evidence of the Basnaike Nilleme; the coming to him; the conversation regarding the Pretender; the swearing him on the Banna book; but he gave a turn to it by saying that the Basnaike Nilleme forced the conversation on him, and that in regard to the king, he pretended that he meant the Governor; and here his own words would have convicted him, for the Kandyans, in speaking of the Governor, use the term ootoman wahanne, but their own king they style "rajah;" he always used the latter term, and the falsity of his defence was apparent.

In addition to this, he admitted that the Basnaike Nilleme was previously unknown to him, which shows, that in bringing the charge, the chief could have entertained no animosity towards him, and if I remember rightly, he admitted having received a pistol as a token that the message came from the Basnaike Nilleme; this proves a secret correspondence between them, and is at variance with his assertion in court of any criminal intention; and the "Observer," in reporting on the case, and I understand he obtained his information from Mr. James Dunewille, shows that the general impression on the minds of all at the time was, that as the "Observer" said, "He confessed having done as was deposed at the trial, but pleaded in defence, that he believed the king was to have come into Kandy, and done homage to the Governor." (See "Observer," 28 August 1848.) And may we not here find a clue to the affidavits that have been taken before Mr. Hanna by Mr. James Dunewille and Mr. Edema. It is said that Mr. Elliott has been called upon to prove his assertion regarding the innocence of the priest; he obtained that information from others, and naturally calls upon them to adduce proof, or he will be under the necessity of admitting he has none, and giving up the names of the authors of the misrepresentation; they accordingly resort, not to prove the innocence of the priest, for that is impossible, but to the only thing left them, viz., to offer their own affidavits that the Basnaike Nilleme is not to be believed.

It is to be regretted, and deeply to be regretted, that although there were no less than five legal practitioners present at the trial, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. John Selby, Mr. Smith, Mr. James Dunnewille, and Mr. Vanderwall, not one of them could be prevailed upon to undertake

undertake to conduct the defence from pure philanthropic motives, or at least to tender their evidence regarding the credibility of the Basnaik Nilleme, which they are now so ready to offer, and which can be of little avail, except to serve their own purposes or that of others, at the expense of the Basnaik Nilleme.

The Queen's Advocate, Mr. Henry Selby, who, if the report be true, has been so zealous in the cause, could have gained his information only from others; and if it be true that he has asserted that all in court were of opinion that the priest was not guilty, he has decidedly been misled, for my own opinion coincided with that of the district judge; and the deputy Queen's Advocate, Mr. Chas. Stewart, Mr. Jonglass, and the superintendent of police, who is himself a Kandyan, and Mr. Wilmot's own remark on hearing the priest's defence, showed his opinion at the time. If Mr. Glenie is asked, I have no doubt his impressions were the same, and if these pseudo philanthropic gentlemen who gave Mr. H. Selby the information were legal practitioners, and were present, I can only regret their want of good feeling in withholding their services from the prisoner, when called upon to give them upon so important an occasion.

It has been urged against his credibility, that he had been employed as a spy; he went at least in no feigned name, nor in any way under disguise; he was well known to be a Government servant, and that he held an appointment under Government as a temple chief.

He was desirous of showing that he was as loyal and true to Government on this occasion as he had been in the case of the former Pretender, Changragoty, who was seized through his instrumentality. Had there been no martial law at the time, it is probable he would not have reported his intentions to myself or to the district judge, but his fear was, lest his enemies should give information against him and seize him in the company of the king or of his associates at a time when he was endeavouring to apprehend him, and that the court martial might disbelieve his statement in regard to his intentions towards the pretender, and punish him as a rebel, led him to apply to the district judge, as well as to myself, for permission to go amongst the rebels with a view of tracing out the pretender, who was then secreted in Doombera; he was told by Mr. Staples he must go upon his own responsibility, and that his character must be his protection; he was told by me he might take what steps he considered necessary to apprehend the king, and if seized in the company of the rebels, he would be supported. No evidence was wanted from him; all that was required, and to which all our energies were then devoted, was the capture of the Pretender, and to have his place of retreat pointed out to us, with a view to his being surrounded by the police or the military, as the case might be. Had he succeeded in capturing the pretender, he would have been undoubtedly entitled to the reward of 100 L. that had been offered by proclamation, but he neither asked, nor was he promised any reward for his services, and I am inclined to think, that being a man of wealth, he would have declined to accept the 100 L., and that he acted throughout from a desire to prove his zeal as a public officer and his fidelity to Government.

I also enclose two depositions taken down in reference to the priests having been concerned in the rebellion of 1842.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURES in Mr. Buller's Statement about the Priests.

(1.)

Kandy, 5 October 1849.

PALLANA CUMBERE, Basnaik Nilleme, states,—I was made a chief two years after Major Davy's war by the Kandyan government; I was then korale of Odegampaha of Doombera; after that I was appointed secretary leanereal of the whole of Doombera by King Sre Wekreme; Sir Robert Brownrigg confirmed my appointment as korale of Odegampaha. He produces his act of appointment, dated 25 November 1818. In that year the rebellion broke out, and for my faithful services to the British Government I was promoted in the year 1819 of Korowe Lekar, having charge of the Government elephants.

In 1825 another rebellion broke out, the principal leader in which was the priest Kahawatta Unanse, who was tried before the judicial commission and sentenced to be hanged, which was carried into execution. On that occasion I proved my fidelity to Government, and for my services was rewarded with the koraleship of Odegampitya, in addition to the situation I then held of Karowe Lekar.

Sir Edward Barnes in 1826 or 1827 presented me with a handsome suit of a Kandyan chief's dress for my faithful services to Government, and in 1842 I was promoted to my present high rank of chief of the Ambokke Dewelle, by Sir Colin Campbell; the Act is produced, dated 13th September 1842.

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I am sixty-five years of age, and have never had a civil or criminal case in any court during this or the former Government; I have always been respected by my brother chiefs, as well as my countrymen.

I have been a juror from the first introduction of that system into the Kandyan Provinces in 1832. The district court has frequently selected me as an arbitrator in civil cases, and my arbitrations have always been accepted as fair and just. I have been summoned as a witness in about 50 cases, and in all of them in which I gave evidence it has been accepted, and I am not aware of my having been a witness in any case where the party in whose favour my testimony was offered has lost the suit.

I am of sober and temperate habits, and never drink anything but water, and am always occupied in the duties connected with my temple and the Buddhist religion.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(2.)

8 October 1849.

Mr. H. S. JONKLAAS, states,—I was present during the greater part of the trial of the priests. Mr. John Selby was present when Major Lushington told the prisoner that he could get a person to defend his case, and asked whether he had any one to defend him. Mr. James Dunnville, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dickman, and Mr. C. Vandervall were present, some planters, and some officers. We thought Mr. John Selby would take up the case, but no one offered.

By the defence of the priest I considered that he substantiated the evidence of the witness against him, as he admitted the facts, but only tried to give a different construction to the conversation that took place.

(signed) H. S. Jonklaas.

(3.)

8 October 1849.

PERACOMBE UNANSE states voluntarily, without being asked any question, or any allusion being made to the subject,—

I heard about fifteen days ago that one late Ratte Mahatmeya of Horogalle and Mr. Vanderwall were getting up a petition signed by the priest of Seven Korles against us (the two chief priests). The priest asked me, "Are we to sign it?" I told him, "I don't care whether you sign or not, but Government asked me some questions regarding the late Kahalle Unanse and I have stated what I know on the subject." I have heard that Mr. Elliott sent the petition to the Horogalle Ratte Mahatmeya.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(4.)

1 October 1849.

ODALOMOLLE, Nayke Unanse, states,—I was called before a gentleman and many questions were put to me: I was asked what information I had given regarding the priest that had been shot; I said I had given the necessary information, and it has been taken down in writing; I declined to give any further replies to them.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(5.)

9 October 1849.

DEHIGAME, Senior, states,—I have known Pallame Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, since the time of the King Sri Wikreme; he has often been foreman of the jury in trials before the Supreme Court.

I never heard anything bad of him; he bears a good character amongst us; he was in custody for two or three days once on suspicion of treason, when the Maha Nilleme was tried, but as no charge was found against him, he was released; I should have full confidence in any testimony that he were to give.

Some persons have said something against him since the trial of the priest, but I know him to be a good man; he does not drink or gamble, but is a good Buddhist; I have never heard anything against his credibility.

The Kandy people do not say anything against the trial that is said is by proctors and burghers. Our priests do not make any objections.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(6.)

9 October 1849.

C. DUNNVILLE, Banda, states,—I have known Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, for 18 or 19 years, I never heard anything against his character, and believe him to be fully worthy of credit.

He

He has been foreman of the jury frequently, and is a very good juror. Since the trial people have said things against him, but there are no grounds whatever for their statements.

He is not a drunkard or gambler, or in any way a bad man, but I consider him a religious and conscientious man.

(signed) *C. B. Dunnville.*

(7.)

Kandy, 9 October 1849.

HALAMGODE, Banda Ratte Mahatmeya of Lower Dombere, states,—I have known Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, for about eight years; I never heard anything against his character, and would believe him on his oath. I believe him to be a respectable man.

(signed) *Palamgode.*

(8.)

9 October 1849.

PARAWETELLE, Rate Mahatmeya of Oodepalate, states,—I have known Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, since 1834, I have not known anything against him.

(signed) *Parawetale, R. M.*

(9.)

9 October 1849.

MADIGALLE, Rate Mahatmeya of Oodenewera, states,—I have known Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, from my infancy; I am about 42 years old. I know nothing against his credit; all the people call him as a witness. I suppose they have confidence in him, as those for whom he gives evidence generally gain their cases.

(signed) *Madigalle.*

The above Rate Mahatmeya is not on good terms with the Basnaike Nilleme.

(10.)

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

HALKAGWELLE, Koralle of Pallegampola in Harispattoo, states,—I am about 70 years old; I knew the Basnaike Nilleme at the time when the bank of the Kandy Lake was being made, in the time of Sre Wikreme; I have known him ever since. He is a man of good character; he does not drink or gamble, and he is a good Buddhist; I never heard anything bad of him. I consider him a person highly respectable and worthy of credit.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(11.)

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

MOHATTEGEDERE, Korale of Kullogamine in Harispattoo, states,—I have known Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme; I was employed with him at the formation of the Kandy Lake and the _____, the Royal paddy field at Gurawatte, in the time of Sri Wikreme. I have always considered him a very religious conscientious man, and one that adheres to the tenets of his religion; he has always held high offices under this as well as under the Kandyan Government; I never heard anything bad of him. He is always considered very respectable and worthy of credit.

(signed) In Singhalese.

(12.)

From the District Judge of Kandy.

The Government agent, Mr. Buller, has shown me a statement made by Palleme Coombere, Basnaike Nilleme, (a witness examined against the priest who was executed under sentence of a court martial last year), in respect to his services, &c., and I am able to corroborate it to the extent that he has been often employed by parties in civil suits before the district court as arbitrator and commissioner, which I presume would not have been the case if he had not possessed the confidence of his countrymen. He has also often been examined as a witness before me in the district court, and I have never had

App. A. No. 1. reason to question his veracity, as far as has come to my knowledge; I am of opinion he is a man of good character, and fully worthy of credit.

I am unable to form any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the priest, since I was not present during the whole trial. I left the court after the Basnaik Nilleme had given his evidence, and did not return till after the priest had nearly closed his defence; but the general opinion of the gentlemen who were present during the whole of the trial was that the priest was guilty.

I have examined a copy of the priest's defence, as taken down by the president of the court martial, which seems to corroborate the material points of the Basnaik Nilleme's evidence.

9 October 1849.

(signed) *J. J. Staples,*
Deputy Judge of Kandy.

(13.)

From the Deputy Queen's Advocate.

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

I HAVE known the Pullemboo Coombere, Basnaik Nilleme, since my arrival in Kandy (two years ago), and from what has come under my observation within this period, I agree with Mr. Staples in this opinion he has formed of the Basnaik Nilleme's character.

I have frequently seen this chief serve as a juror in the Supreme Court, and until after the priest's trial never to my knowledge heard his integrity questioned. I was not present throughout the trial of this case, but from what I witnessed of the proceedings, I saw no reason to disbelieve the Basnaik Nilleme's evidence.

(signed) *Charles Stewart, D.Q.A.*

(14.)

Showing that the Priest who was shot was concerned in the attempted Rebellion of 1842, as well as 1848.

Informations taken from Paregaha Angegedere Kiri Nardey.

Kandy, 12 October 1849.

I HAVE my relations in Udispatto in Upper Doombere, and I lived there for about 10 years.

1842.—About seven or eight years ago the people informed me that there is a king in the cave at Degalle, and many people were going thither; the next morning I also went there; there I saw Polgaspitya Drygannaralle and * * * Aratchy, whom I knew, and there were many others whom I did not know. I saw the king in the cave covered with a cloth from head to downwards, and a priest standing at the door of the cave who informed the king what the people said, and introduced them to him. I was standing there for some time, and returned home; about four months after I saw that priest at the Korokohogame Vihare, and again I saw the same priest in the last year at the Audience Hall. He was tried and shot to death. I also told the people there that I had seen this priest at the cave at Deegalle in Paddalgotte.

Information taken from Damberaway.

Kandy, 12 October 1849.

VIDANELAGEY, Punchiralle. At the time of Messrs. Mooyart and Layard, when I heard of a rebellion at Udespatto, in Upper Doombere, I informed the same to the above named gentlemen, when I, Palemcoombere, Banda, and * * * were ordered by them to proceed thither and get further information; accordingly we went on that day along with several others to Gabbella Vihare, and from thence we proceeded at night to the cave at Degalle; * * * preceded, and we followed him, where we met a large concourse of people, from whom we knew only the Aratchy of Oodoonowere; we could not have recognized any of the rest. We enquired (* Banda in particular) from the said Aratchy, where is the king? who replied he will be here in a moment. * Banda continued speaking to the Aratchy; then * * * said to me, there is a friend of mine here, a priest, let us go into the cave to see him, and went in, where we found the priest, who was shot to death, and were speaking together with him about the king. He (priest) said the king is not too far, he will be here soon; there was a small room and lights with lamps on a side of the cave; the priest called us to go into it, and we went there; * * * gave him the plantains and jaggory which he had carried for that purpose; there was a grating (a flat form made in the shape of a bed), the priest sat on it, and we were standing and talking together for about a Singalese hour's time. We inquired also how many days since the king had come there, and where he will go to from thence; he replied it is about seven or eight days since he came, and he will go again to Dunnuwille; when the king came there we received orders to go out from the cave: we went, and there we saw the king standing covered with a patchewadane (red cloth) from head to downwards; after standing there a long time we came, the same night, back to our village, and the following

following day came to Kandy and informed these things to the agent, when the assistant agent went with the Malay troops and watched; but they could not seize the king, nor the priest, as we did not know his name; he was not seen since. I know it was that very priest who was tried in the last year and shot to death; when I saw him the last year at the Audience Hall I informed many people there that this was the very priest whom I saw at Udispattoo.

App. A. No. 1.

(15.)

DECLARATION on Oath by the Superintendent of Police at Kandy, as to his Knowledge of the principal Witness against the Priest, and his Trustworthiness.

I, **DUNUWILLE Lokoo Banda**, Superintendent of Police, Kandy, do hereby solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare, that the individual called and known by the name of **Pallema Cumbere Basnaike Nilleme**, of Dumbere, is well known to the affirmant since the year 1813, which is a period of nearly 36 years. He held several offices, both under the Kandyan as well as the British Government, by the latter whereof he was promoted to offices of higher grade.

I further affirm and declare that the said **Pallema Cumbere Basnaike Nilleme** was always found to be loyal and trustworthy to the British Government from the time this province was taken by the English, who was latterly for meritorious conduct raised to the office of **Basnaike Nilleme**.

I also affirm and declare that I know that **Pallema Cumbere Basnaike Nilleme** has often been appointed arbitrator and commissioner in lawsuits, and I have reason to believe that he has always been considered as a trustworthy and respectable man by courts of justice.

I therefore affirm and declare that the said **Pallema Cumbere Basnaike Nilleme**, is in my opinion a respectable individual, and that the evidence given by him against **Kahalle Unnanse** to be true, correct, and well founded, and that he is worthy of credit as a witness.

(signed) *D. L. Banda*, Superintendent Police,

Affirmed before me this 5th day of October 1849.

(signed) *C. R. Buller, J. P.*

(16.)

STATEMENT made by the **Rev. S. O. Glenie** as to the satisfactory manner in which the Trial of the Priest was conducted. Mr. Glenie was personally present.

My dear Lord,

I HAVE at various times heard so much nonsense talked concerning the trial of the priest who was shot in Kandy, and seen so much misrepresentation (were I to say untruth I should not use too strong a term), in print on the same subject, that I cannot but believe that certain parties, for their own purposes, are bent upon getting up a case without the slightest reference to what did really occur. As I was a resident in Kandy at the time, and was in the Court from the commencement to the conclusion of the trial, and as the evidence of one competent from his education and pursuits to form an opinion, may deserve some slight attention, I venture to address you these few lines detailing the impression made on my mind at the time.

Having never had an opportunity of witnessing a court-martial's proceedings in cases other than purely military, and having been desirous of observing its mode of taking evidence, I determined on the occasion of the priest's trial to attend throughout, and closely to watch all proceedings. I did so from the opening of the Court until the delivery of the sentence, and the conclusion forced upon me by the clear and simple evidence I heard, was, that there could not exist in an unbiassed man's mind a shadow of doubt as to the guilt of the priest. The court-martial appeared to me to be conducted with the greatest possible fairness towards the prisoner; as one instance of which I may mention that the president, Major Lushington, seeing some of the Kandy bar in the Court, notified to them that he would gladly permit any of them to aid or advise the priest, in questioning or cross-examining the witnesses. This was also communicated to the prisoner, but neither did he seem to wish to avail himself of this assistance, nor did any of the legal gentlemen tender it to him. I felt convinced at the time, and am so still, that a jury free from faction and aware of the obligation of jurymen's oaths, must have brought in a verdict of guilty. I should not have required five minutes' consideration had I been on a jury to make up my mind on the evidence I heard produced before that court-martial.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *S. Owen Glenie.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *William John C. Gibson.*

The Right Honourable Lord Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 5, in No. 27.

PAPERS illustrative of the Kandyan Country after the Cessation of Martial Law in the Proclaimed Districts in 1848.—Colombo, 13 November 1849.

P R E C I S.

PAPERS relating to an apprehended Renewal of the DISTURBANCES at *Kandy*, subsequent to the Cessation of Martial Law.

NO.]	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
	1848:		
1.	12 December	From Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent. Dec. 12. States that rumours are afloat that another rising of the people is to take place; that in consequence the price of salt has risen, and the country people are flocking into Kandy to exchange their coffee for the salt; but that no trustworthy information can be obtained from any of the headmen - - - -	145
2.	12 December	From Mr. Morphew, Assistant Agent at Kandy, to the Private Secretary. Dec. 12. Reports that there is a general expectation of a rising. Encloses a memorandum of the circumstances which appear to lead to such an inference - - - -	146
3.	12 December	Colonel Drought to Major-general Smelt. Dec. 12. Forwards various reports from out-stations, all tending to support the apprehension of a renewed outbreak. Encloses reports from Captain Watson, Mr. Swan, Mr. Smith, commanding a detachment of the Rifles at Kornegalle, &c. -	146
4.	10 December	Report from Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent. States that there are rumours in the Seven Korles of an intended rising, and that the French are expected to come to Ceylon - - - -	148
5.	11 December	Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent. Renews the statement of rumours being abroad that there is to be a rising again in Kornegalle - - - -	148
6.	10 December	Mr. H. Templer, Assistant Agent at Matelle, to Sir J. E. Tennent. States that there are rumours of another outbreak, and that the people are frightened at a report that the French had landed at Trincomalie - -	149
7.	12 December	Mr. H. Templer to Colonial Secretary. Renews his conviction that something unusual is about to take place, and without entering into particulars, which he says he cannot extract from the headmen - - - -	149
8.	10 December	Mr. Buller to the Colonial Secretary. Reports that he had visited Matelle, and although he has reason to believe that the reports are exaggerated, and no real outbreak will take place, he still thinks that the public mind is in a very unsettled state - - - -	150
9.	13 December	From Mr. Loco Banda, Superintendent of Police at Kandy, to the Colonial Secretary. States that although he does not really apprehend any outbreak, there are rumours afloat that the French are coming to Trincomalie. Encloses reports from inspectors and serjeants of police who had been sent into different parts of the interior - - - -	151
10.	13 December	From Mr. C. R. Buller to Colonial Secretary. Dec. 13. Forwards a statement respecting various rumours afloat regarding another rising, of a reported gathering of the Veddahs, and of anticipations of another attack upon Matelle - - - -	153
11.	17 December	Mr. H. Templer to Sir J. E. Tennent. Respecting the prevailing rumours of an outbreak, that fires are seen on the hills round Matelle, and there are other circumstances which indicate an unsettled state of the public mind - - - -	154
12.	17 December	Superintendent of Police, Kandy, to Sir J. E. Tennent. Reports that although the district of Matelle appeared to be quiet, there were rumours that the planters had received threatening notices - - - -	155
13.	19 December	Statement by a priest to Mr. Caulfield, Government Agent, Kornegalle. States that he had travelled about the suspected districts. Reports what he had heard of the causes of the disturbances, and the parties implicated - - - -	155
14.	12 December	Mr. Buller, Government Agent, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. States he has got through a great number of claims to sequestered property, which are hitherto all correct; and reports his intention of giving over their property to Golahelle and the Dewa Nilleme - - - -	155
15.	14 December	Mr. Loco Banda, Superintendent of Police, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. Proposes, in consequence of rumours of a large meeting at Katragam, to proceed thither in person, in company with Mr. Hanna, to watch the proceedings - - - -	156
16.	14 December	Mr. Loco Banda, Superintendent of Police, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. I afraid to go by himself. Encloses report of a serjeant, who states that he heard from a native (who gave information at the late rebellion), that a prince and 11,000 men had assembled near Katragam - - - -	156

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
17.	1848 : 14 December (Matelle.)	Government Agent, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. Forwards copy of a letter from Assistant Agent, Matelle (not sent), who is still of opinion that an attack is to be made on Matelle. States headmen report that all is quiet. Alludes to unusual sale of salt, as rendering it necessary not to relax in vigilance - - - - -	156
18.	17 December (Kornegalle.)	Mr. Morris, Assistant Agent, Kurnegalle, to Colonial Secretary (Private letter). Says nothing has occurred lately to induce the expectation of a rising at Kurnegalle. His appo, however, had told him of all sorts of reports of attack, which were repeated on Friday evening. In consequence he went on the Colombo road to assure the people. Messrs. Gibson and Swan are of opinion that there will be an outbreak if there is one at Matelle; but, on the whole, Mr. Morris does not expect one -	157
19.	18 December (Matelle.)	Government Agent, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. States he has tried to ascertain if there is any ground for the reports of an intended rebellion, and intends to visit each place stated to be disaffected. Alludes to and explains reports of a neighbouring estate being about to be plundered. Adds his conviction, that had the superintendent been absent, it would have been plundered. Reports that many places said to be disaffected are perfectly quiet - - - - -	158
20.	19 December	Mr. Morris to Colonial Secretary. Reports continued quiet of his district, and gives explanation of causes of recent alarm. Considers the continuance of quiet, however, to be contingent on that of Matelle - - -	158
21.	23 December (Matelle.)	Government Agent, Kandy, to Colonial Secretary. Reports his visit to a certain village, stated to be highly disaffected, and deserted. Found all quiet and peaceable - - - - -	159
22.	29 December	Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent. Reports receipt of assurances of tranquillity everywhere, and that he is going to the upper part of his province. Alludes to a belief, on the part of Mr. Gibson, that there is to be a general rising on 4th January, which he disbelieves - - - - -	159
23.	30 December (Dimbool.)	Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent. Is on his way to the scene of the alleged meeting of the people, the existence of which he doubts - - - - -	159

PAPERS referred to in the foregoing Precis.

No. 1.

My dear Sir,

Matelle, 12 December 1848.

In a letter from Morris he tells me there is a report that the people are to rise on next Friday, and that already the inhabitants of Harispattoo are beginning to hide their property. This report is confirmed by Mr. Swan, who has obtained similar information from some of his neighbours, who he says he can trust. All the headmen here declare that there is no such thing as any property being hid in any of the villages, and the korale of Harispattoo has just left us with the same information, and he assures me that all is quiet. I had before this been informed that the inhabitants of the villages between Harispattoo and Matelle had been hiding their property. * * * It is certain that salt has risen in Kandy to an unusually high price, so much so, that it is now selling at five fanams and two pice a seer, instead of two fanams.

On my way from Kandy on Monday morning the road was like a fair, all the people taking their coffee to Kandy to exchange for salt. The korale assured me that this was not unusual at this time of the year. All these things, however, put together, and added to Captain Watson's constant reiterated assertions that there is to be a rising immediately, tends greatly to shake my own opinion as to the contrary. He has now 20 men under arms all night at the barracks, so satisfied is he that his information is correct.

It is odd that I can obtain no information from any of the headmen.

Should anything occur in which I can really rely I will give you a line by express. By bringing Mrs. Buller down here, I have allayed the apprehensions of the bazaar people for the present, but Watson's anxiety and his precautions will soon raise their fears again, and I fully expect to hear that they are beginning to desert the place. David Modliar, on whom I feel that I can rely for information, as his interests are all on the side of the Government, feels quite certain that all the rumours are unfounded.

I wish it could be ascertained if any unusual quantity of powder and balls has been sent to Kandy of late from Colombo.

I have not heard a word from Mackenzie on the subject of the report regarding the rising in that part, and I suppose therefore that there is no foundation for it. However, this is clear, that whatever may be the truth, we should be on our guard, and have everything prepared for a severe chastisement of the people, should these reports be indeed true.

The Hon. Sir J. Emerson Tennent.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

App. A. No. 1.

No. 2.

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 12 December 1848.

At the suggestion of Colonel Drought, I send you a copy of a memorandum despatched this day by me to Mr. Buller, and I am the more inclined to do so, as, in a note you sent me some months back, you requested me to let you know what was going on here. With the concurrence of Colonel Drought, I have advanced the man * *, alluded to in the memorandum, 1 l. for his expenses, and have sent him to the "Knuckles," to endeavour to obtain further and fuller information; if he succeeds, he is to have a further sum of 2 l. This of course will have to come from the secret service money. The memorandum itself is, I think, sufficiently explicit; I shall therefore merely add, that Captain Lillie this morning informed me that he had received information from another source, which strictly accords with it.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) J. Morphew.*Memorandum.*

MR. TYTLER informs me that the Kandyans are meeting behind the "Knuckles," with an evident intention of rising.

He speaks of one * * * * * as a person on whom he feels he could rely to obtain detailed and correct information, and strongly recommends his being employed to ascertain what is going on in that vicinity. He is to be in Kandy to-day, and I am to meet him at Mr. Tytler's house, as his tongue would be in a great measure tied were he to be confronted with the natives, even though acting as interpreters.

Lower Doombera, Mr. Tytler is of opinion, is quiet; and that either the people are too wise to mix in the matter, or have not forgotten the severe lesson they received in 1818.

Nozanpanawe, Haratenne, and the villages in that direction are in a suspicious state.

It is said that some Mahomedans have come over from Madras, and are with the disaffected behind the "Knuckles," where David is also. Their route was *via* Trincomalie to the Bintenne country, and they are supposed to be at a Moor village, called Pangeregama.

* * * had received information from Tavellum, about four days since, that the country between Hambantotte and Badulla is ripe for rising. He speaks of a principal chief, who resides near a pass made by Major Rogers, as a prime mover in the affair.

A man of Padulgodde, in Upper Doombera, told him that he could point where the king (David, I presume,) resides, or rather hides. It is described as being almost inaccessible, being surrounded with hills. He also says that Sumancadua is one of the principal seats of disaffection.

From what I can learn, powder is being manufactured to a considerable extent.

It is worthy of remark that in January and after, the Malabar Coolies will be returning to their homes; doubtless the Kandyans are well aware of this, and will prepare to take advantage of it.

In former years great attempts were made to seduce the Malays from their allegiance. Might not this be the case now; and could not a counterplot be managed through their means, by which the leaders in these treasonable proceedings might be discovered, and prompt measures taken for their suppression? It is said that hardy race, the Vedahs, are to be brought forward this time.

Kandy, 12 December 1848.

(signed) J. Morphew.

No. 3.

My dear General,

12 December 1848.

I HAVE received the enclosed reports this morning; things are not right, and how to obtain accurate information from the exact scenes of the disaffected is the difficulty. Mr. Buller, at present absent from here, pleads as to the impossibility, in consequence of his having no one that can be depended upon. We, that is, Mr. Morphew and I, have despatched a man, who Mr. Tytler recommends as trustworthy, to the Knuckles district; he can't return here for these five days. I have made it my business to see people to-day who I know have a good knowledge of the country, such as Mr. Gerard, and it appears that there does not exist a doubt but that the people generally are under excitement of some approaching crisis; they are bringing their property, and are at the same time willingly working on many estates, appearing anxious to earn all the money they can. I am collecting with all possible dispatch the names of those gentlemen to whom it will be most desirable to give arms and ammunition; when accomplished I shall send each a circular, a copy of which I enclose, hoping you will approve. I anticipate the best results from what I intend; each estate will in itself be a little garrison, and all will form an admirable chain of posts. After I have them supplied, which will be done as rapidly as possible, I shall visit each estate. Captain Hawkshaw has just applied to me to know if it was intended that places should be constructed in the room he is going to fit up as an armory for accoutrements as well as arms; I have told him that as these were none of the former, I thought simple (but safe) and least expensive was what would in these times answer best for the security from ants of the latter.

I have been informed by two gentlemen this morning that notices in Singalese have been

been posted in two estates in Dumbera, warning the Coolies unless they departed they would be shot. This is Irish fashion. The Government should renew the reward for David, the Pretender's brother.

I have requested Mr. Morphew to acquaint his Excellency with all that has come to our knowledge to-day, instead of sending it through Mr. Buller, which would delay it two days at least.

Perhaps it would be right your acquainting the Governor of our arming the civilians on certain estates.

The report, dated 12th, from Mr. Swan, is just received by me from Watson, who I feel quite certain will give a good account of those who attack Matelle; if such be their intention, you need not trouble yourself in returning any of the enclosures.

Ever yours, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought.*

(Circular.)

Sir,

Kandy, 11 December 1848.

By the Commandant's desire, I have to acquaint you that I am prepared to receive your application for as many stand of arms, and ammunition in proportion, as you have Europeans and others who can with confidence be entrusted to use them effectively, and relinquish them only with their lives.

The arms are in perfect repair, and you will be required to sign a receipt and engagement to return them and the ammunition in the same condition.

You must come in yourself or send an European with safe escort for both arms and ammunition.

The Commandant will feel obliged by an immediate communication from you on any interruption to the tranquillity of the country coming to your knowledge.

To Esq., Estate. I have, &c.
(signed) Staff Officer.

Dear Sir,

Matelle, 10 December 1848.

I BEG you would be so good as forward the cutlasses I left with you in the last rebellion; you may think this request strange, but as the Singalese have been removing their cattle and wives from towards Kornegalle, and the Coolies were expecting an attack last Thursday, I think it is but prudent to give them something for their protection.

Captain Watson, C. R. I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Gordon.*

INFORMATION given by * * 5 December 1848.

11 December 1848.

THAT the French troops are coming in great numbers, in about two months; that they will take the fort of Trincomalie, and drive all the English out of the country; that they would come in ships, large ships, and would be accompanied by men of war (———) that a Singhalese rajah, (the veddi-malu of one caught at Matelle) was gone to the French country; that their coming was the reason the work on the roads was stopped by Buller.

(N. B.—The above was voluntary information, the following was in answer to a question.)

“That these reports were universal among the Kandyans.”
(signed) *W. A. Swan.*

Sir,

Kornegalle, 11 December 1848.

HAVING on the 7th instant reported to you that the state of this district was peaceable and quiet, and being now acquainted with certain rumours which are in circulation, I think it proper to make you acquainted with them.

Mr. Morris, the Government agent, returned last night from the Matura korle, where he was informed that reports had been spread “That a French force had landed at Trincomalie,” and that an attack was meditated upon Matelle on Friday. Something of the kind is generally believed in the district, and the consequence is that there is a good deal of excitement in the bazaar. Salt is selling to-day to the country people at double its usual price. Some people have talked of leaving this place, but none have done so yet.

I do not see reason to apprehend an immediate outbreak here, and do not place much credence in any of these reports.

Lieutenant-Colonel Drought, I have, &c.
Commandant, Kandy. (signed) *A. P. Smith,*
Lieutenant Commanding Detachment
Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

App. A. No. 1.

My dear Sir, 12 December 1848.
 ARE you aware that there is a rumour that Friday will be the day of the rising? also, that failing that, Christmas-day will be fixed on, because that on that day they (*i. e.* the natives) expect all the Europeans to be collected in Kandy? Our assailants, *on dit*, will be Veddahs, from the northward.

If you think it worth while, I can let you know from time to time what rumours are afloat, because straws show how the wind blows; besides, I think a planter mixing occasionally with the natives, and all whose canganies speak Singhalese, has a chance of obtaining information more genuine and more to be relied on than what any servant of Government can procure; but do not trouble yourself writing any answer to my communications.

To Captain Watson,
 Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Matelle.

Yours, &c.
 (signed) *W. A. Swan.*

[Then follows a copy of the Memorandum, already printed at page 146.]

No. 4.

Paragodde Madone Korle,
 10 December 1848.

My dear Sir Emerson,
 I WROTE a few lines to Gibson on Friday (having heard that you were at Negombo), enclosing statements relative to a report that the French were coming from Trincomalie to assist the disaffected.

On my way here yesterday I stopped in the Wayodde korle, and found that the rumour had reached that place. It was stated by Malgolle Aratchy to have been spread by traders from Harrispattoo, and who said that the residents there were hiding their property; he also heard that a Government order had been published forbidding the people to remain within four miles of the high road to Matelle, and he could not explain what road was meant.

The priest alluded to in the informations taken at Kornegalle denied having made the communication, but said that a person of Pabeledolaspattoo (describing the appearance of * * * Mohotal, the informant,) had first told him; he admitted that a conversation had taken place, and subsequently allowed that there was such a rumour here.

The headmen denied all knowledge of such a report, but * * * Banda, a nephew of * * * Dessava, told me that a person named Banda, a connexion of his and a relative of the Dewe Nilleme, had come from Matelle on Friday and reported that the Matelle people were in expectation of an attack from Kandyans, and French, from Trincomalie on Friday next, and there had been a Government order that the people residing within four miles of the high road should leave their houses and hide their property.

He was unable to particularize this person more than that he is called only Banda, and that he is married to his aunt. He returned to Matelle the same evening.

I visited the neighbouring villages yesterday evening and this morning, and explained to the inhabitants the absurdity of a foreign force marching from Trincomalie, but how easy it was, as proved during the late disturbances, to bring an English force from India within six days, &c. &c.

I spoke of these rumours as having been spread to create a disturbance for the sake of robbery.

The people used expressions of loyalty towards the Government, and the only causes of complaint they appear to have, is the insecurity to person and property by the abolition of oaths to witnesses, and proceeding from the same cause, the penalties incurred under the Arrack Ordinance by false complaints made by the tavern-keepers of drawing toddy without licence.

Yours, &c.
 (signed) *W. Morris.*

No. 5.

Kornegalle, 11 December 1848.

My dear Sir Emerson,
 I WROTE to you yesterday from the Madoore korle. I returned here last night, and this morning found the people of the bazaar in a state of great excitement, in consequence of the reports of expected disturbances; some were preparing to leave for Colombo; I have talked to them and soothed them, and now, five P. M., everything is going on quietly.

There were a great number of persons in to-day purchasing salt, which has risen from 4s. 6d. to 6s. a bushel. They were chiefly from villages six or eight miles west and south of Kornegalle; some from the Trincomalie road side.

I think it probable that Watson may have been making some military preparation, which has given rise to these rumours; even the half-yearly inspection, at a time like this, is sufficient to create a little panic. Colonel Charlton's visit here, and ball firing, to try the new rifles, may have helped to strengthen the rumour.

I am

I am quite satisfied that the mass of the people are well disposed ; but they are such cowards, that a small disaffected party would gather rapidly in numbers, if not in strength, by threats against the inhabitants.

I intend to go towards Dimbool to-morrow, to witness the state of feeling amongst the people there.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. Morris.*

I hear that Mr. Swan's Coolies have declared their intention of leaving the country, in consequence of expected disturbances.

No. 6.

My dear Sir,

Matelle, 10 December 1848.

WITHIN the last few days I have received information that a rumour was current in the country of another rising, and from Captain Watson I have received, also verbally, assurance that such was to be the case, I therefore adopted measures to ascertain the truth of it ; and, as far as I can trace, there are no real grounds for concluding that the people are preparing to rise again.

The report afloat here is, that the people of the Bentenne country are making preparations, and I heard from Mr. Buller and Loko Banda that they heard that it was at Matelle that the preparations were going on.

The very fact of these reports being circulated, which they are to a considerable extent, is sufficient to alarm the people, even if they are without foundation, which I think them to be.

I went yesterday with Mr Buller through the Askira korle, and there was nothing in the manner of the people to indicate anything unusual.

A short time ago I wrote to Mr. Gibson privately with reference to these reports, and I mentioned, I think, one fact respecting the large supply of salt that had been brought into the market, and which I learn is selling in large quantities, which at present is the only thing that would lead me to suppose that there might possibly be any truth in the reports.

The policemen who were sent to Dambool to see what was going on in that part of the country have returned, and they state that the people are frightened in consequence of the report that has gone from this part, that the French had landed at Trincomalie, and were to march through the Bentenne country ; beyond this there is nothing.

All the people are busily engaged about their paddy fields.

Should Mr. Buller not go to that part of the country, it is my intention to visit it myself.

In consequence of the reports that have been circulated, a few of the bazaar people have left, and some did intend to leave, but have now abandoned that idea.

I can hardly believe it possible that the people in this district would attempt to rise again ; however, I shall not allow a single report that I hear to pass unnoticed, nor have I done so, but in every instance have sent people for the parties and endeavoured to trace it to its origin.

Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 7.

My dear Sir,

Matelle, 12 December 1848.

THE last time that I addressed you I expressed my opinion that I thought there was no truth in the reports that were going about the country as to another rising down here. Since then I have received information which has made me alter my opinion, and I feel satisfied now that the headmen have been deceiving me in their statements.

My reasons for arriving at this conclusion are, that this morning Mr. Buller received a letter from Mr. Morris, stating that the people were collecting in Harispattoo, and were to descend on Matelle on Friday next.

Captain Watson also showed me a letter that he had received from Mr. Swan, who lives close to this, to the same effect.

Yesterday Mr. Buller mentioned to me that he was struck with the large collection of people who were on the road to Kandy.

Captain Watson observed the same thing, and turned back here in consequence, as he suspected there was something wrong.

This morning I received a report from an aratchy of the village Wellegalle (which is not far from the Harispattoo), to the effect that the people are dissatisfied with the Road Ordinance and the paper (Lamp of Ceylon) which had been circulated, and that they state they cannot pay or work.

These facts all put together give it a very suspicious appearance.

I despair of gaining any information from my headmen, * * * * *
* * * * * I have been here
now nearly two months, and from none of them have I ever received the slightest information.

As I said in my last letter, there is not anything in the manner of the people to indicate anything

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anything unusual, but I am confident there would not be so many reports were there not some foundation for them.

It may be said that I have altered my opinion very suddenly, but I submit that circumstances warrant my having done so. On the last occasion when I was at Kornegalle nothing was known till just before the rising took place.

I have communicated my opinion to Colonel Drought, as requested by you, and will keep him constantly informed of all that I hear. It may perhaps be unnecessary my writing to you as Mr. Buller is here, and it is on that account that I have done so privately instead of officially.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 8.

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Kandy, 10 December 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, and to state that I returned last night from Matelle, and have ascertained that most of the reports that were circulated in that district regarding the concealment of property and preparation of places for retirement is unfounded; still, however, there are circumstances of such a nature as to induce the necessity of great caution being observed in regard to the conduct of the natives of Matelle and the adjacent country, as I have received information that not only is an unusually large quantity of salt being daily removed to that district, but also to Upper and Lower Doombera, and towards the Bentinne country. A rumour has also been spread amongst the Kandyans that the French had arrived at Trincomalee for the purpose of making war and assisting them in the expulsion of the English.

On leaving Matelle I was particularly requested by the superintendent of police, Mr. Dunnuwille Loco Banda, to inform the Government that the whole of the province was quite quiet, and that there was no idea of any insurrectionary movements on the part of the natives.

I have already frequently urged the necessity of the appointment of an active and well organized rural police force, and I would suggest that an European officer should be appointed over them. He should be a person of energy of mind as well as body; a military officer would I conceive be the fittest for it, as it would be necessary that the men under his charge should be well drilled, and at all times ready in case of emergency to act as soldiers, for which purpose I would submit that, in the first instance, the rural police be formed out of the Ceylon Rifles, and a provision might be made that they should return to their regiment as soon as a sufficient number of ablebodied and effective persons could be found to supply their place; the officer should have the powers of a police magistrate and justice of the peace. There are I believe several of the subordinate officers of the Rifles fully qualified to act as interpreters. The number of men should not be less than 14; much of this suggestion is due to Colonel Fraser, with whom I have conversed on the subject.

There is one point which must be borne in mind, viz., the very great difficulty there at present exists in obtaining any correct information, or in depending on the reports that are made.

In Upper Doombera, I believe to a man they are disaffected, and there are several other districts that are but little better, and any attempt that is made to give information to me, is immediately attended with either the destruction of the informer's house by fire or such persecution from his neighbours as compels him to quit the district.

As far as I have yet been able to ascertain, there is not at present any grounds for believing that a second rising will take place in the Laggalle or Gaugalle Corles, as stated in Captain Watson's letter, but from other information that I have received my suspicions tend more towards Upper Doombera, and Bentenne, and I would suggest that a temporary court should be established in that district with as little delay as possible, as has been recommended by me in a former letter; as the most speedy arrangement, I would recommend that the Maddewelletenne court should be removed there forthwith.

I have been given to understand that a report has been spread that a king is to come to Dambool shortly, and that a conjunction of certain planets will take place (I believe) between the 18th and 24th of January next, the consequence of which it is stated must be some great internal disturbance; the object of these reports being undoubtedly to indicate to the people the time fixed for the next rising. Captain Watson's information regarding David, the supposed brother of the Pretender Dennis, is I believe correct. I communicated, about a fortnight since, with the assistant agents of Ratnapoora and Hambantotte my suspicion of his being in that neighbourhood, on his way to Kattregame. The assistant agent at Badulla has also been informed of my suspicions regarding the Bintenue district. I return to Matelle early to-morrow morning.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller,*
Agent.

No. 9.

Sir,

Police Office, Kandy, 13 December 1848.

I BEG to inform you that, in consequence of a rumour prevalent here of another outbreak at Matelle, the Government agent and myself went there, and made inquiries from village to village, and am glad to say that I find no grounds for apprehending another rebellion, nor any attempt of this kind. It however appears that the people of Matelle and Dumbera are now labouring under some fear, and selling out their goods cheap, and purchasing salt at a dearer rate than heretofore. On inquiry into this fact, I learn that there is a report that the French are expected to come out to Ceylon to make war with the English, and the people believing this, think that in the event of such a thing, they would become the loser of their properties. I herewith enclose the extracts of reports I received from several sergeants and constables that were sent by me to the different stations for the purpose of taking information. Having this morning heard of a rumour at Gallegedere, in Harispattoo, I sent off Mr. Laharpe, the inspector, to the spot. Mullegame Lokoo Banda is also sent to Dumbera and Bentinne, and most of the rest of the sergeants and constables are out on other parts of the countries of the Central Province, to inquire and report to me on the state of the interior, and all reports that may from time to time be forwarded to me by them, shall be submitted for your information.

I cannot otherwise account for the alarm under which the people of Matelle and Dumbera seem to labour, than by the fact of their believing that the current absurd notion of the month Doorootoo (December and January) being ill-omened month, during which they apprehend that misfortunes will happen. It will therefore be advisable to have, during that time, a few more policemen stationed through the Central Province, which I suggest to be as follows:—

One inspector, two sergeants, and 20 constables throughout the Ten Korles; in Dumbera, one sergeant and six constables; at Bentinne, one sergeant and six constables; at Dambool and Matelle, one sergeant and six constables; at Gaugalle and Laggalle, one sergeant and eight constables; on the road to Matelle and Kornegalle, three constables; at Asgeria Korle at Matelle, adding three more constables to three others that are now stationed there, with two inspectors to the whole of that district, all of whom may be discontinued after these reports are done away.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.

Sir,

Kandy, 10 December 1848.

I BEG leave to inform you that everything is quiet here; I have returned on the same evening from Dumbera district, after inquiring about the report which I heard. It is all right in that part of the district. Sergeant Coralle and Bahar has not returned as yet from the place where they gone. I have ordered the two constables to go to Gampolle, according to your order. I have received no letters from the Colonial Secretary's office, except a bundle of notification for killing dogs, and at the same time I herewith enclose a letter received from Sergeant of Kadugannawe for your instructions.

D. L. Banda, Esq.
Acting Superintendent of Police,
Matelle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. J. Jansen,*
Acting Assistant Superintendent.

Sir,

Matelle, 11 December 1848.

I BEG leave to report that myself and two other police constables went to Laggelle upon your order to inquire everything about the intended rebellion; accordingly, I and my two constables went to Attangwelle and Laggelle and all the village, and found nothing particular to inform you; the inhabitants of those two villages are, as usual, cultivating their fields, and present at their houses.

The Superintendent of Police, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jameon Baguese,*
Acting Police Sergeant.

App. A. No. 1.

EXTRACTS of two Singalese Reports, addressed to the Superintendent of Police at Kandy by Sergeants Sallay and Christian.

THE statement I have now to make to you with respect to the fault you entertain on me because I had not made any report since long, concerning what was done and what was doing in this part, is because I had gone to Kandy, and not on account of neglect.

Therefore pardon is asked, and there is, besides, no fault to find now at Badulla district.

Dated 9 December 1848. (signed) *Sallay, Sergeant.*

“That there are no disturbances whatever, both in Undunuwere and Yatmuwera, nor on the high road.

“That salt being much in want, people are taking the same away.”

Dated 11 December 1848. (signed) *Christian Appoo.*

TRANSLATION of a REPORT made by Nugaliadde Korale, Sergeant.

THAT according to the order received by me from Dunnewille Desave (the superintendent of police), I and Bahar, constable, were going to Bentenne, when the Koralle of the Mendesiapattoo, in Upper Dumberre, said that because there is a rebellion in Matelle, the people would not listen to whatever he says, therefore it would be good if two police constables were to be stationed there.

That after we got to Bentenne, we were told there by Illookwaite Nayake Unanse (the High Priest that there was a report for the people not to remain within three miles from the road, but by whom that report was made we could not ascertain. Besides this, the Koralle of Bentinne being ordered by the agent of Badulla, came to Mahawelle in Dumberre on the 7th instant, and after his return (to Badulla) reported that there was no disturbance.

These were the common reports of the people, but we saw none.

Bahar, constable, who accompanied the Koralle, states the same; besides, it is reported everywhere that great many French have landed at Trincomalie.

(signed) *Nugaliadde Koralle.*
Abdol Bahar.

(True translation.)

(signed) *D. L. Banda, Acting Superintendent.*

Sir,

Police-office, Kandy, 12 December 1848.

I BEG to inform you that the acting superintendent of police who went to Matelle with six constables are not returned to Kandy yet. I was given to understand, from different villages, that villagers are buying salt more than their ordinary supply. I have ordered two sergeants to go round the countries without their uniform and make every inquiry, and report to this office about the state of countries. Sergeant Coralle and another constable also went towards Udapallate and Bentenne for the same purpose. Policemen are almost in every part of the country at present; should there be anything wrong, they would have reported to this office. The reason of salt being removed by the villagers could not be very well known, but as to my opinion, I think somebody may have frightened some Kandyans of another rebellion, and thereby to have a good sale of salt; besides this, there is nothing else to suspect to, or the countries and town are very quiet.

The Superintendent of Police,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. J. Jansen,*
Acting Assistant Superintendent.

REPORT.

Police-station, Kandy, 13 December 1848.

I HAVE to report, for the information of the Acting Superintendent of Police, that I have this day, according to orders, visited the villages of Johanna Vatte, Batoogadde, Bamonopolla, and Koskotte, in Harispattoo district, and found them all there to be in a state of tranquillity, and the villagers employed in their agricultural pursuits.

A great many of the villagers have secured salt with a view, as I understand, of not coming to the town should there be any disturbance.

(signed) *B. D. La Harpe, Inspector of Police.*

No. 10.

Sir,

Matelle, 13 December 1848.

SINCE my letter of yesterday* I have only received the accompanying report. The person who has given it to me is altogether unknown to me, but Captain Watson assures me that the information he gives can be implicitly relied upon. If such is the case, it would appear that there is every probability of the attack on this station being made before long; and if so, as is most probable, the Vederattas are joined by the Gangalle and Lagalle people, the force will amount to something considerable, in which case it would be desirable that the present strength of the garrison should be augmented. As, however, the information given is only hearsay, I have at once sent for the party said to have witnessed the assemblage in the Tanenkadome district, and his statements will, I hope, throw some light on the subject.

* Page 145.

I annex, for the information of Government, copy of a letter † addressed by me to the several owners and superintendents of estates in the neighbourhood, which I trust will induce them to stand firm to their posts; as I attach the greatest importance to this, as if the estates are deserted the adjoining villages will undoubtedly take immediate advantage of it, and plunder them.

† Page 154.

This will give the Kandyans confidence, and lead many to join who would otherwise hold back; and should there be any hesitation on the part of the Vederattas to come forward from the wilds of the Tanencadowe district, the news of their success in Matelle, and the intelligence of all the estates being in possession of the natives, would at once induce them to advance and assist their fellow countrymen.

It is right, however, to observe, that with all these reports the police and headmen still assert that the districts throughout are perfectly quiet, and that they have no idea of raising a rebellion. If they could be trusted (as undoubtedly they cannot), it would lead me to discredit altogether the reports that have been received. I have now persons out on all sides obtaining information, and I trust shortly to have it in my power to furnish further information.

The information which Mr. Tytler was at my request good enough to obtain for me, and which was transmitted to Government yesterday, would tend to show that Upper Doombere was equally as ready for revolt as Tanencadowe or Matelle.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller,
Government Agent.

Enclosed is the copy of the report from the assistant agent.

Matelle, 13 December 1848.

Alwawihare Epitigedere Loco Banda, states: I went by Captain Watson's order to make inquiries, and I went to Ambane, and met one Jan Vederale, who told me that there was a large collection of 300 or 400 Vedahs at a lake in Bintenne, the name of which I do not know; and that a headman was with them, and that within this month they would attack Matelle, and that they were to come by the Gaugalle road, from Minery, from Battacando.

Jan Vederale, said that he had sent a letter to Government through Jagolle Mudianse, of Tanencadowe, but that he had fever; Ambane is about eight miles from Alloowihare; the people were about 10 gows (40 miles) from that, at a tank. I have forgotten the name, between Tanencadowe and Katregame.

All the people of Lagalle are in fear, as they say they will be brought into the rebellion, and made to suffer again, as they are near Matelle.

They also said the Nallowe people had joined the rebellion.

It is true the people are driving the cattle towards Gaugalle to Ambane and other places to feed; I have also driven mine; that is nothing.

The people of Asgiria have driven their cattle there for pasturage, as they are liable to have their fields destroyed by them, and have to pay a fine of 10 s. when they trespass on estates.

All the districts are like the Lagalle district, talking of what is expected; but they are in fear, and are not at present talking of joining the rebellion.

Taken before me, 13th December 1848.

(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

(No. 25.)

Sir,

Matelle, 13 December 1848.

WITH reference to my letter to Sir Emerson Tennent that I showed you yesterday, I have the honour to state that I am still of the same opinion; and further than that, that I implicitly believe that within a few days Matelle will be attacked, and that we shall require a considerable force to meet the insurgents.

O. 12.

U

From

App. A. No. 1.

From the statement of Epitigedere Loco Banda, and also Mr. Tytler, coupled with the other circumstances that I mentioned in my letter to Sir Emerson, there cannot I should think be a shadow of doubt that the people have fully resolved on a rise, and I believe myself that Matelle will be the first place that they will endeavour to gain possession of.

My opinion of the headmen I have already given in my letter to Sir Emerson Tennent. I have nothing further to add.

C. R. Buller, Esq.
Government Agent, Kandy, Matelle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*,
Assistant Government Agent.

Sir,

Matelle, 13 December 1848.

I DEEM it right to inform you that rumours (the exact truth of which has not yet been fully established) have been spread to the effect that the Kandians intend again to rise in rebellion, it will be desirable therefore for you to provide yourself with weapons of defence in sufficient time, as it will have a most injurious effect should any of the estates be deserted and again be plundered as on the former occasion by the Kaudians; I would therefore suggest that you should fix on posts at which you can rely on an alarm being given or threats being made to attack an adjoining estate. I shall be glad to communicate with any gentleman, and to endeavour to assist him in any way in my power, but I think it of the utmost importance that the estates should be held firm, and I would also suggest that each estate should have on it for the next six months persons capable of using fire-arms.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

No. 11.

My dear Sir,

Matelle, 17 December 1848.

I HAVE not written to you since the 12th, as Mr. Buller is here, and has reported to Government what is going on, and his opinion of the present state of affairs. He does not I believe agree altogether with my opinion, but I see no reason yet to alter it. There are certain facts which, though when taken separately appear to be of minor importance, but when all taken together assume an appearance which leads me to conclude there is something wrong going on.

The matter should be set at rest one way or another; the police, Mr. Buller states, are a body in whom he has no confidence, therefore it cannot be to them that we must look for information.

The headmen he entertains the same opinion of, so he informs me, and consequently we cannot look for much from that quarter, on which we can rely. It becomes a question to decide upon whose information we can depend. Reports are flying about that there is to be a rising, and it is talked of in all parts, and it remains now to be proved whether these reports are or are not without foundation.

I have the same opinion of the headmen as Mr. Buller (but of the police I cannot speak, as I have not seen sufficient of them), and entertaining that opinion, it is with the greatest caution that I receive their reports or place any confidence in them. They one and all agree in one thing, that there is nothing going on, and state that the people are satisfied, (with the exception of the Aratchy, whom I named in my former letter); this does not however satisfy me, for when at Kornegalle I received as much from the headmen there, as I have now, and it was not until two days before the party entered that I received information of their intentions, and that was from the very man who headed them. This fact I think shows how far they can be relied on.

In addition to what I mentioned in my last note to you there has been a statement made by a man, who was in the Vedah country, and had gone there for the purpose of buying dried meat "to the effect that two men, Vedahs, came to him and said, It is no use you coming here, we have a king and are collecting, so you had better go back."

Mr. Buller applied for some troops, and the same evening that they arrived a fire was lighted in the hill behind Matelle, which is the first time that it has been since the last disturbance, during which time it was only seen. The object of it I do not know, but it struck me as being an odd circumstance, and I therefore mention it.

The people have ceased to leave the Bazaar, which is accounted for by our having received a reinforcement of 35 men, which has restored confidence.

The people are still laying in very large supplies of salt in all parts, Mr. Gibson from Kurnegalle, writes me that they are purchasing it there at high prices, and this I think is a matter to create suspicion, as it is well known that this is a sign that the people are preparing for something unusual; generally speaking it is the forerunner of a disturbance; in other words, it is one of their preparations for it.

I trust myself that my apprehensions may be groundless, but I cannot divest myself of the idea that something is wrong, and will take precautions accordingly.

There

There are persons now in the country who have been sent out to gain information, and who will return in two or three days, from whom I hope to gain some satisfactory intelligence.

As Mr. Buller is here, I have not thought it necessary to report officially to you on the subject, and have therefore written privately, and in doing so I have stated to you freely what my own opinion is as to the present state of the affairs here.

The Panebokke priest has appeared before me, but will not leave for Dambool till after he has seen Mr. Buller, who has just come in.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) *H. Templer.*

No. 12.

(Private.)

EXTRACT from a Letter addressed by the Superintendent of Police, Kandy, to
Sir *J. E. Tennent.*

Kandy, 17 December 1848.

I BEG to inform you that I received just now information from Mr. Jansen on his way to Bintenne, that the people of Upper Dumbere are quiet considering the alarms about here, and the neighbourhood, and that Mr. Hanna and myself consider it is unnecessary for us to go out of the country as proposed, but Mr. Buller is of opinion that we should do so.

It is strange that I hear a certain notice was sent out to the planters to leave their estates, and go to the town of Matelle and take care of their throats.

The Hon. Sir James E. Tennent, Knight,
&c. &c. &c., Colombo.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

P. S.—If you think that it is necessary that I should go out of the country, I am willing do so notwithstanding what I consider.

(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

No. 13.

STATEMENT made by a Priest before Mr. *Caulfield*, Government Agent of the North Western Province.

Nattandie, 19 December 1848.

* * Unnanse, of Emboroe, in Meddegandahe, in the Kattoogampolle Korle states: After I made my appearance before the Government Agent (myself) at Kurnegalle, in September last, I went to Kandy, Doombere, Yatte Nuwere, and there I inquired for my friends, who were the chief promoters of the late rebellion; and at Yatte Nuwere a priest, called — Unnanse, told me that (—) Ratemahatmeyas were the chief promoters of the insurrection, and I was told the same thing by many of my friends in Doombere; I also heard that all the other headmen assisted the two I have named.

I understood that after Wegoddepolle Rattemahatmeyas was dismissed, and Doollwee (since dead) was appointed in his place, he, * , returned to his country by order of Mr. Buller, to keep the people quiet; instead of which he used his influence with the people to instigate them to rebel.

(signed) *J. Caulfield.*

PAPERS to show that immediately after the Cessation of Martial Law, the Apprehension was universal that a general Rising was on the point of taking place.

No. 14.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Matelle, 12 December 1848.

I HAVE got through a great number of the claims to sequestered property, and as yet have found them most satisfactory. The people do not, as I had anticipated, claim more than their dues, and these are all most correctly entered in the returns. Loko Banda has obtained evidence to prove that Gollahelle's family took all the property which they wish to make out was made away with by Captain Watson. I intended to have given over the property to-day to Gaollahelle and the Dewe Nilleme, but by the advice of Messrs. Selby and Morgan they have gone back to Kandy, and intend, I understand, returning with them again to-morrow, but I shall have all ready against their arrival.

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
Colombo.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller.*

App. A. No. 1.

No. 15.

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 14 December 1848.

• See below.

SINCE I wrote to you last night, I received a report from one of my serjeants at Matelle, of which the accompanying is a translation.* If there is anything in it that credence can be given, I must say that the parties who form the mob are those who deserted from Dambool riot, and Dennis, the brother of the convicted Pretender, at the head of them, I suppose to be now at Ratragam, together with the loose persons who go there for pillage. I therefore consider it to be a wise plan to go to the spot with well armed 50 policemen, through Bintenne, one party of pensioned Malays from Hambantotte, and another from Badulla, the whole to meet at once at Katregame, in order to ascertain fully whether such a mob are assembled there or not. I will be most happy to go there with Mr. Hanna, who is also willing to go in company with me, if leave can be obtained for that purpose, and some other person instructed to act for him; I do not like to go by myself. If you approve of this my suggestion, the same number of men, I mean extra hands, must be employed to perform the duties both in town and interior. A copy of the translation I send you, which has been this morning forwarded to Lieut.-colonel Drought.

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

No. 16.

Sir,

Police Office, Kandy, 14 December 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward translation of a report received from Sameon Bagnese, the acting serjeant of police at Matelle, and to inform you that my assistant, Mr. Jansen, has been this morning sent to Bintenne for the purpose of making the minutest inquiry into the contents of the report, and acquaint me of the state of things there; which, as soon as I hear from him shall be communicated to you.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda,*
Acting Superintendent.

TRANSLATION of a Report received from the Acting Serjeant Sameon Bagnese, stationed at Matelle, to the Address of the Acting Superintendent of Police, dated the 13th December 1848.

THAT one Alwihanegedere Banda came to the station-house this day about 12 o'clock, and informed me that in a paddy field, which lies between Tamankadua and Katregam, a prince with a number of 11,000 persons were seen assembled. The Banda stated to me that this information was given to him by one Tennegedere Vederalle, and when this was stated by the said Banda, one Nappoo Markan, constable, was also present with me. I immediately reported this circumstance to the Assistant Government Agent at Matelle. This is the same Banda who gave information at the late rebellion.

(signed) *Sameon Bagnese.*

No. 17.

Sir,

Matelle, 14 December 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward a communication from the assistant agent of this station, who still appears to entertain the same opinion, and to concur with Captain Watson in the belief of an immediate attack on this place. I continue to receive from all the headmen assurances of the perfect tranquillity of their districts. I have also received from the assistant agent at Badulla a satisfactory report to the same effect, in respect to all the districts under him. I have despatched on all sides confidential persons, from whom I am in daily expectation of receiving information, which will prove the truth or otherwise of the reports that have been circulated. As long, however, as the unusual sale of salt continues, it would not be prudent in any degree to relax in vigilance, or desist from taking every precaution in our power to prevent a surprise, should the Kandyans really contemplate an immediate rising.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller, Agent.*

No. 18.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Kornegalle, 17 December 1848.

SINCE my last letter (14th instant), nothing has occurred to induce me to expect a rising in this district.

On Friday night, my appoo informed me that there were reports in the bazaar that the place was to be attacked last night or this morning. I went there, but failed to trace the origin of them, and they seemed to me too vague to credit.

Yesterday, the report was traced to a person holding some trivial appointment in the district court (bookbinder, I think,) and to a Malabar man. There appeared to be no grounds whatever for the report; but which being repeated on Friday evening, with the addition that this information was given to me by an aratchy, of course created a panic. After transferring the parties to Gibson to dispose of, I rode down the Colombo road to meet people from the neighbourhood of Wendroogale, and also about Hendele, eight miles down the road; they had been unsettled by the reports spread by low-country people, but appeared reassured on my explanations.

On my return last night, I found that Mr. Swan, who had been up to his estate, had heard the rumour of the proposed attack, which two or three of our party seemed to credit; they had almost persuaded Mrs. Morris to remove to Gibson's, to be nearer the troops. Had I apprehended an attack on the place, I should decidedly have given in to the proposition; but, under the circumstances, I thought it would be mischievous in the extreme, as tending to promote the fear of an outbreak. The Swans, with their three children, left our house for Gibson's about 10 o'clock.

Up to this time, 4 p. m., everything has continued perfectly quiet. Mr. Smith and I rode a few miles down the Trincomalie road this morning, found all quiet, and the people coming in as usual.

I should state that both Gibson and Mr. Swan are fully of opinion that there will be an outbreak [should there be one at Matelle*], but they give no other reason than the perfidy of the Kandyans and the bazaar reports for arriving at this conclusion. The latter has already been disproved; and though I fully admit perfidy to the greatest extent, the present bearing of the people is against the appearance of their being now plotting against the Government.

I enclose a memorandum of collections for paddy during the last week, which shows that the headmen are paying up.

I have not attempted to give out gun licences; it would be inexpedient to do so at present.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *W. Morris.*

MEMORANDUM of Payments made by the Headmen on account of Paddy Collection.

1848:		£.	s.	d.
11 December	Maulauwe Nileme Corale of Ganwaha Corle, commutation for 1848	52	10	-
11 December	Madregalle Korale of Nikewagampaha Corle, Yale tax 1848	15	13	-
11 December	Amoonekole Appoohamy Mohattelle Corale of Diwigandaha Corle, Yale tax	7	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 December	Korle Aratchy of Wariapolle, Maha tax of Dewemedde Corle	-	11	-
13 December	Bannmoogame Corale, Maha tax of Kewitia Karendewetia	1	2	-
13 December	Ditto, Yalle tax of ditto	7	9	-
13 December	Atoocorallage Merikrale, commutation for 1848 of Katugampoleoedoogaha Corle	-	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
14 December	Watoowatte Corale, Yalle tax of Yaganpattoo Corle	3	7	-
15 December	Pihimbiam Widane, Yalle tax of Wewegametumpattoo for 1848	10	15	-
16 December	Waraddene Corale, commutation of Wenda Corle for 1848	12	5	-
16 December	Kamboowatewene Rattamahatmea, commutation for 1848 of Henawisse Corle	13	9	3
16 December	Ditto from ditto, ditto for 1848 of Ehelewisideke Corle	7	10	-

* This interlineation is at Gibson's request; it seems I misunderstood his sentiments on the subject.

App. A. No. 1.

No. 19.

Matelle, 18 December 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that I have made every endeavour to ascertain whether there are any grounds for the reports that have been spread regarding the intention of the people to rise in rebellion, and I trust soon, after I have visited each place from whence the rumours of disaffection are said to have emanated, to be able clearly to establish the utter groundlessness of them. A report was received here that an estate in the neighbourhood was threatened with an attack, and Captain Watson was of opinion that this was the commencement of the rebellion; I was anxious, therefore, to ascertain the exact state of the case, and have this day visited all the estates in that vicinity. It appears that a native from the village of Asgiria went up to Mr. Venn's bungalow (having no doubt heard that that gentleman and his family had deserted it under apprehensions of danger), and applied for a fire-stick, and then asked whether the superintendent was at home or in Matelle; being answered that he was somewhere near the bungalow, he retired to the jungle, where, shortly after, three shots were fired. My firm belief is, that had he found the place deserted by all the Europeans, that immediate intimidation would have been conveyed to the neighbouring villages, who were prepared to issue forth and plunder the bungalow. The evil effect of this would have been very great, as the success in the one instance might have encouraged others to make similar attempts in other parts of the district; and it was under the apprehension that something similar to this might occur that induced me to write to several planters on the different estates on no account to abandon them, notwithstanding the different rumours that had been circulated, but if they were under any apprehensions whatever, to come down and consult with me, and that they should be provided with any arms they might require for their own protection. The result of this has been most satisfactory, as all the estates in the neighbourhood are now prepared to make a firm and determined stand against all the neighbouring villages that may be disposed to attack them; while it has given confidence to the planters, it will also have the effect of intimidating those marauders who might have entertained hopes of being as successful as on the former occasion. It is my intention to proceed to the villages that were the most active in the destruction of property in the last rebellion, and advise them on no account to go up to the estates with guns in their hands, or in any numbers, as they value their own lives; and further, that Government will do its utmost to punish with the greatest severity all parties in any way connected with such transactions.

I have received from all quarters continued assurances of perfect tranquillity. The lower part of Wallapane, where Captain Watson assured me that the people were preparing to rise, has been visited by the assistant agent of Nuwera Ellia by my directions, by whom it has been reported perfectly quiet, and that even the rumours had not reached them.

I had also understood from Captain Watson that the people of Badulla and Bintenne were in a state of considerable excitement, but I am happy to state the advices from that quarter are equally satisfactory. The people of Wihigalle, who are reported to have expressed their determination to resist the Road Ordinance, I shall visit to-morrow, and I trust to be able to give an equally satisfactory report regarding them. I have been informed that two villages have been deserted by their inhabitants. The headmen of the district deny it. I shall, however, proceed there, and satisfy myself in this particular also. I have persons out in every part of the province endeavouring to obtain information for me, and should any be received shall lose no time in communicating it. The assistant agent of Matelle informs me that as yet he has not altered his opinion.

The report respecting the collection of Veddahs in Welasse has also equally been ascertained to be unfounded, as Mr. Jansen, inspector of police, has visited that part and ascertained that perfect tranquillity prevails there; and the Government agent of Trincomalie has also informed me that there is no excitement in his district, to his knowledge.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

No. 20.

Kornegalle, 19 December 1848.

My dear Sir Emerson,

ALL continues quiet here, and I have every hope that the proclamation of the 15th* will restore confidence amongst the people; it will confirm what I have everywhere been telling them.

I am just going down the Putlam road on the same errand, having first sent copies of the proclamation to be read to the people at the fourth and eighth mile, where I have appointed meetings.

I enclose a report received from Deretiana Rattamahatmeya last evening, which fully bears out what I have already stated to be the cause of the alarm amongst the villagers.

Our taking hold of the people who originated the report that Kornegalle was to have been attacked on Sunday has put a stop to all rumours in the bazaar; business is going on steadily, and bandy hire has fallen.

I hear from Colonel Drought that all is quiet at Matelle; if they continue so, we may be perfectly satisfied there will be no rising in this district.

Yours, &c.

The Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent,
Colombo.

(signed) W. Morris.

* Page 319, of
Papers relative to
Ceylon, February
1849.

No. 21.

Sir,

Matelle, 23 December 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report that I proceeded yesterday to the village of Managama, the inhabitants of which were reported to have deserted their village, and to have proceeded towards Lagalle. The information was received originally from Mr. Rudd, who is in charge of the Ambooky estate, situated immediately above this village. As he was the informant, I was most desirous that he should be with me, in order that he might at the same time with myself be fully satisfied of the truth or falsehood of the report; and although on leaving Matelle he was convinced that his cangany had reported nothing but the truth, and questioned considerably the prudence of our going unarmed amongst persons ripe, as he imagined, for revolt, I am happy to say that our visit to the village had the effect of making a complete alteration in his opinion. His canganics, who had been to the village two or three days before, now said that the former report was incorrect, and that the people had not left their village at all. My interview with the people was most satisfactory; they represented that cattle stealing, arson, and burglary were carried on to a very great extent, and complained greatly of their distance from the police court, and offered to erect a court-house and police magistrate's house by voluntary labour, if the Government would supply a person capable of directing the works, and a carpenter. They also represented themselves as fully ready to comply with the Road Ordinance. I left Matelle at seven A. M., and returned about nine P. M.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.(signed) C. R. Buller,
Agent.

No. 22.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Matelle, 29 December 1848.

TO-MORROW I leave for Nalande, on my way to Laggale and Tamankadua, and thence to Bintenne and Upper Doombera. I hear that Gibson, at Kurnegalle, has received information that there is to be a general rising on the 4th of January. I hope not, as we shall be in an awkward position if we are in the wilds of Welasse at that moment; but I hope they will postpone the attack till I get back to Kandy. From all quarters I receive assurances of perfect tranquillity, and I cannot as yet find any good grounds for believing that there is any intention on the part of the people to create a disturbance.—Excuse haste.

Yours, &c.

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
Colombo.

(signed) C. R. Buller.

P. S.—Parsons will get two Malays and Caffres to punish Denis, and I have no doubt they will do him justice.

No. 23.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Dambool, 30 December 1848.

I AM on my way to the scene of the meeting of the people; Watson has described it fully to Sims before he left Kandy, and I have got Mr. Mackelwie to show me the spot on the map, so I hope we shall find out the place intended; for I much doubt the fact of there having been any meeting at all. As it is in Whiting's district, he comes up to meet me, and I hope to find him at Halwere this evening. The people at Halwere were not anxious to have their tanks repaired; I hope we shall be able to do something for them in regard to this, though Wodehouse does maintain that we cannot. There is a splendid tract of land belonging to one of the rebels who has been sentenced by the Supreme Court, about four miles from Nalande, which will answer well for the first trial of the colonization of Coolies, and there is land to any extent that can be converted into paddy fields.

Yours, &c.

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
Colombo.

(signed) C. R. Buller.

(True copies.)

(signed) William Chas. Gibson.

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 6, in No. 27.

REPORTS and other DOCUMENTS received from the Principal Officers of Government in the Kandyan Provinces, relative to the State of the Country during the Rebellion of 1848.

A List of Papers (17 in number), and a Precis of their contents is enclosed.—Colombo, November 13th, 1849.

PRECIS of the accompanying Official Reports and corroborating Papers, furnished by the under-mentioned public servants, who were employd in the Kandian districts at the time of the Rebellion of 1848, in reply to a circular letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated 28 September 1849.

They satisfactorily establish the fact that there was a wide-spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression.

LIST OF PAPERS.

1.—Three Circular Letters from the Colonial Secretary ; dated 28 September 1849	- - -	p. 166
2.—C. R. Buller, Esq. Government Agent, Kandy, in reply to the above	- - -	p. 167
3.—J. J. Staples, Esq. District Judge, Kandy ; Two Reports	- - -	p. 168
4.—S. Hanna, Esq. Police Magistrate, Kandy	- - -	p. 171
5.—C. H. De Saram, Esq. Police Magistrate at Gampolla	- - -	p. 172
6.—K. Mackenzie, Esq. Assistant Agent, Badulla ; Two Reports	- - -	p. 176
7.—Rambakpote Dessawe, the highest headman of Ouval	- - -	p. 179
8.—J. Parsons, Esq. Deputy Fiscal, Kandy	- - -	p. 180
9.—E. R. Power, Esq. Assistant Agent at Kaigalle	- - -	p. 182
10.—H. Templer, Esq. Assistant Agent and Police Magistrate of Matelle, who was Acting Assistant Agent at Kornegalle during the outbreak	- - -	p. 184
11.—T. L. Gibson, Esq. District Judge, Kornegalle	- - -	p. 187
12.—J. Caulfield, Esq. Government Agent of the North-western Province, including Kornegalle	- - -	p. 189
13.—William Morris, Esq. Assistant Agent at Kornegalle	- - -	p. 191
14.—William Sims, Esq. Police Magistrate of Madawellette and Kornegalle	- - -	p. 194
15.—A. O. Brodie, Esq. employed on special duty in the North-western Provinces	- - -	p. 196
16.—E. L. Mitford, Esq. Assistant Agent in Saffragam	- - -	p. 198
17.—E. P. Wilmot, Esq. Proctor for Prisoners, employed to defend the Rebels ; a Voluntary Statement	- - -	p. 203

PRECIS of the above Papers.

2.—C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent, Kandy.

* Page 167.

Mr. Buller, the Government agent at Kandy, in his letter dated thence on 2d October* 1849, shows that the small body of military in the Kandyan Provinces at the time of the outbreak would have been utterly unable to protect the scattered estates, had not martial law been proclaimed before success had emboldened the rebels, and delay had cost valuable lives and property.

The effect of the proclamation upon the native mind he describes as most wonderful and salutary, and its continuance as absolutely necessary until the capture of the two pretenders, who would never have been caught without it. In illustration of the continued ground for apprehension of a general rising, even after their capture and the cessation of martial law, he mentions the nocturnal watch-fires on the mountains from Kornegalle to Matelle, Doombera, and Hewahette.

3 a.—On the Importance of the Rebellion.

† Page 168.

Mr. J. J. STAPLES, the district judge of Kandy, (in his letter † dated "Kandy, October 8th, 1849,") after alluding to his own qualifications to give an opinion as to the serious nature of the late rebellion, both from his having as an advocate defended the Kandyan chiefs and priests in 1835, and from his having been now seven years district judge of Kandy, proceeds to show that ever since 1832 the Kandyan chiefs and priests have been disaffected to the British Government on the following grounds, viz. : 1st, from the abolition of compulsory labour, which had hitherto enabled the chiefs to indulge in state and pomp, and to have their lands tilled gratuitously, and the priests to reap their large revenue at temple festivals, which, since the abolition of Rajahcaria, have been much neglected ; 2ndly, from the allowing all castes and classes to sit as assessors in the courts of law, a distinction formerly limited to the higher orders alone.

Mr. Staples goes on to show that the contemplated insurrection in 1834, and the several attempts at revolt which have taken place since, all failed from the difficulty experienced by the chiefs and priests in securing the co-operation of the lower orders, who felt themselves benefited by the changes alluded to above, until in 1848 the relinquishment by the Government

Government of the custody of Buddha's tooth enabling the priests to work on the superstition of the vulgar, and shortly after the call for returns for the Blue Book, affording the headmen a pretext for giving out that some thirty-two new taxes were about to be imposed, they set themselves, with the aid of evil-disposed Europeans, to inflame the minds of the lower orders.

In proof that the disturbances *bonâ fide* amounted to a rebellion, (a position strengthened by the opinion of the Chief Justice who tried the prisoners), Mr. Staples dwells strongly on the fact of such vast numbers of armed men rendezvousing simultaneously at Dambool, from so many districts of the interior, which could not possibly have been accidental or without previous concert, and that numbers of them afterwards acknowledged to him that they marched on Kandy "to make war." There is also a strong inference that the chiefs encouraged the insurrection in the fact of the absence on the part of Government of any authentic information relative to this general rising previous to its actual outburst. Mr. Staples accounts for the small comparative number of convictions of headmen by the circumstance of the notorious caution and subtlety both of priests and chiefs, those of the latter who held back being only restrained by well-known tenacity of office, the sole remaining ground of influence which they now possess. He is of opinion that if the two chiefs of the highest rank, who were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, had actually been tried, (as indeed the Queen's Advocate assured him should have been done in the case of one of them,) important facts would have been elicited, which would have implicated more of the chiefs and headmen; which conviction the Pretender's confession in a great degree strengthens.

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No. 3 b.—*On Martial Law.*

MR. J. J. STAPLES, the district judge of Kandy, in his letter, dated "Kandy, 8 October 1849," proves, first, the necessity of the late proclamation of martial law by the example of the rebellion of 1817-18, which General Brownrigg, after ineffectually trying for six months to put down with twice as large a military force as the present, was at last obliged to quell by a twelvemonth's maintenance of martial law, to which he regretted not having resorted earlier. Mr. Staples contrasts the condition of the Kandyan provinces in 1818, when not an acre of the soil was possessed by Europeans, with their present state, studded as they now are throughout with estates of great number and value (yet defenceless and isolated), on which Europeans, with their wives and families, reside. He hence deduces now infinitely more necessary martial law in 1848 than in 1818 for the security of life and property. As a further proof of this, he adduces the testimony of the planters themselves, who not only petitioned eagerly for its proclamation, but have subsequently, in a declaration, thanked the Government for it.

* Page 169.

Mr. Staples demonstrates, secondly, the impossibility of the rebellion being thoroughly quelled, or of confidence and security being re-established, had martial law not been continued so long as it was (a far shorter period than its 12 months' duration in 1818-19), for, so long as the Pretender and his principal adherents were at large, he shows it was impossible that these results could follow; and further, that those persons could not have been captured except under martial law; which, moreover, he gives it as the opinion at the time of the generality of Europeans and well-disposed natives, was only abrogated too soon.

No. 4.—*Mr. Hanna, Police Magistrate of Kandy.*

MR. HANNA, police magistrate of Kandy, in his letter, dated thence on 1st October 1849,† testifies to the magnitude of the rebellion from his personal experience of its extensive organization, while travelling at the time through the Matelle district.

† Page 171.
Importance of the
rebellion.
Martial law.

He considers the concurrence of the chiefs and priests as unquestionable, and of the especial implication of the latter he gives strong proofs.

In another letter of the same date, he states that it was not until he had traversed the disturbed districts, that he was so overpoweringly convinced of the absolute necessity of martial law, the continuance, moreover, of which he is now satisfied to have been imperative, for the restoration of confidence and the capture of the pretender, who had for five years eluded the utmost search of the police, and fomented disturbances.

No. 5.—*Mr. C. H. De Saram, Police Magistrate at Gampolla.*

MR. C. H. DE SARAM, police magistrate of Gampolla, and a native of Ceylon, in his letter, dated thence on 10th October 1849,‡ after alluding to his own qualifications to give a correct opinion on the matter, both as a Singalese, formerly practising at the Kandy bar, and as a magistrate, who, during the disturbances, traversed his district conversing with large bodies of its inhabitants, proves that the insurrection was Kandyan alone (denying that any low-country Singalese were seen in arms), 1st, from the insurmountable antipathy ever felt by the Kandyans towards them; 2dly, from the improbability of the Kandyans allowing these despised lowlanders to meddle with their religious rites at their most sacred temple; 3dly, from the Pretender's confession, which implicates no lowlander, but, on the contrary, all the chief Kandyan headmen (except one family, excluded on account of the very habits for which the lowlanders are distasteful); 4thly, from the rebels abstaining from plundering the wealthy residences of two chiefs in the disturbed districts, which low-country marauders would doubtless have sacked; 5thly, from the insurrection

‡ Page 172.
Importance of the
rebellion.

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having been threatened by the mob at Kandy 22 days previously; 6thly, from the fact, that the chief justice, the Queen's advocate, and the jury at the trials for high treason, evinced no doubt as to the Kandyan and serious nature of the revolt.

The deep-rooted disaffection of the chiefs, existing from 1818, but increased in 1832, by the abolition of compulsory labour, by the consequent diminution of their personal importance and wealth, and by their finding themselves placed on the same footing in courts of justice with the despised rhodias; the disgust of the priests at the British Government's ceasing to control and patronize their religious affairs, are sufficient reasons why these two privileged classes should be more ripe for revolt than the lower orders, who were elevated by what depressed them. Stung by their fancied wrongs, the headmen and priests excited the people to rebel, by spreading reports that 32 new taxes were to be imposed (of which the most detestable would have the effect of rendering their women liable to be insulted by rhodias, a degradation only to be expiated by suicide); that the French would land to assist them, if they rebelled; that they were to be shipped off to fight the English battles in China; and that prophecies were extant of the speedy termination of British rule, for which our abandonment of Buddha's tooth gave a ready handle.

The suddenness of the outbreak, and the absence of all authentic information from the headmen, are additional proofs of their complicity.

Martial law.

With regard to martial law, he animadverts on the fact, that those who now think it was unnecessary are chiefly the residents in places of safety, and actually those who, during the disturbances, did not venture a mile out of Kandy without arms. He proves that the small body of military in the Kandyan provinces would have been utterly inadequate to back the civil power in protecting the isolated estates, and that the only means of security for the loyal was in the prompt proclamation of martial law, which it was the bounden duty of Government to maintain till it was clearly proved that there were no secret gatherings, and to provide for the security of the loyal, in danger from the revenge of Kandyans, notoriously as cruel as cowardly, rather than to show mistaken leniency to rebels.

Owing to the connivance of the headmen, the Pretender could not have been captured by the civil power; and till his apprehension (i. e. for six weeks, notwithstanding the proffered high rewards), the Kandyans still buoyed themselves up on the prophecy, which he had both seen and heard, that within six months from May 1848 the strange nation would be expelled.

That the loyal natives duly appreciated martial law is proved by 3,000 of them having, in an address, thanked the Government for it.

No. 6 a.—*Mr. K. Mackenzie, Assistant Agent, Badulla. Two Reports.*

Implication of headmen.
* Page 176.

Mr. K. MACKENZIE, assistant Government agent at Badulla, in his letter dated thence, 20th October 1849,* describes the manner in which the news of the rebellion reached him. He was at the time at the extreme southern limit of his district, and though he was every day receiving reports from his headmen in Badulla, and the country lying to the north between him and Kandy, not only did the first news of the resistance to the police at Kandy on 6th July reach him from the south, but though on his consequent immediate return northward he found the villages nearly deserted, and every symptom of a growing and general panic, he yet could gain no information whatever from his headmen on the cause of it, they even leaving him to allude first to the subject.

Martial law.

His headmen keeping him thus in the dark, which he justly considers as proof positive of their connexion with the insurrection (since they are all related by blood to the chiefs in Kandy), he assembled and questioned the people, who with one voice told him, "War is coming; our only safety is in flight." This, it must be observed, was many days previous to the attacks on Matelle and Kornegalle, and the panic, great before, increased a hundred fold subsequent to these events, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to allay it. Intimately knowing the Kandyans as he has done for the last ten years, he asks if such a state of things was a time for hesitating to adopt vigorous measures; and he forcibly records his deliberate opinion, that had not martial law been at once proclaimed, the whole of his own and of the adjoining districts would have been compelled into joining the rebels.

No. 6 b.

Continuance of martial law.

He found from personal experience in thrice traversing his district at intervals during this period, that the people everywhere assured him that the continuance of martial law alone gave them any confidence in the ability and intentions of Government to protect them; independent of this, he inquires how arrests could have been effected without it, seeing that at that time the usual arresters (the headmen) were themselves the parties to be arrested.

Kandyan and serious nature of rebellion.

Mr. K. Mackenzie, in another letter of same date, shows the utter absurdity of supposing that the proud Kandyans could be led into open hostility against our Government by low-countrymen whom they suspect and despise, and whom he proves by statistics not only to bear an infinitesimal small proportion to the Kandyans in the Central Provinces, but to be entirely deficient in the possession of rice lands, the only Kandyan source of wealth, and of the influence which in the native mind is hence only consequent. At the same time he admits, that after the plot had been hatched, a few low-country robbers took advantage of it for their own ends, as is the case in all such commotions.

As

As to the implication of the chiefs, headmen, and priests, his long knowledge of their abhorrence of our rule, and his personal experience of the palpable way in which they tried to conceal the rebellion from him when he was in a remote part of his district, convince him beyond a doubt of their having been the fomenters and prime movers of the insurrection.

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Chiefs.

No. 7.—*Statement of Rambokpotte Dissave.*

Mr. MACKENZIE annexes a statement made by one of the few loyal chiefs, (for 30 years the principal headman of the district of Orwah), who after describing the panic among the people, and the salutary effects of martial law, declares that Kandyans would never submit to be led by low-countrymen in such a matter; and asks if common robbers would not have been more likely to spoil wealthy houses, than to destroy the records of courts and cutcherries. He asserts, moreover, that many chiefs and headmen had been previously stirring up commotion to serve their own selfish ends.

No. 8.—*Mr. J. Parsons, Deputy Fiscal of Kandy.*

Mr. J. PARSONS, late deputy fiscal at Kandy, in his letter dated Colombo,* 5th October 1849, after alluding to his intimate and colloquial knowledge of the Singalese language, to his having attended all the courts-martial and Supreme Court trials, and to his having traveled much through the disaffected districts, adduces in proof of the magnitude of the rebellion the letter received by himself and the Government agent of Kandy (on their way to Matelle) from the Maha Nilleme, the highest Kandyan chief, which correctly described, as it turned out, the plans of the rebels, and the extended ramifications of the insurrection. The letter was, however, evidently so timed as to be of no avail for saving Matelle. The brother-in-law of this chief was taken in arms, and convicted before the Supreme Court, as were other headmen whom he mentions.

Importance of the rebellion.
* Page 180.

From his personal knowledge of the yet remaining influences of the priests, he is satisfied that the coronation at Dambool could not possibly have taken place without their hearty concurrence.

He considers that nothing but martial law and its continuance deterred the chiefs and priests from taking a still more prominent part than they did, and prevented a general and simultaneous rising throughout the whole Kandyan provinces. In this opinion he is confirmed by the voluntary confessions of the prisoners, who, moreover, repeatedly assured him that they had been led on and subsequently deserted by the chiefs. He positively denies that any low-country Singalese (with one exception) were either engaged or convicted.

Martial law.

In another letter, dated Colombo, 27 September 1849,† he states that the priest who was shot in Kandy, was in his charge, as deputy fiscal, from his committal to his execution, and positively denies that he ever made any such request as has been put in his mouth; viz. not to be shot in his (so-called) robes; though he was repeatedly and at the last moment asked if he had any request to make. From his intimate knowledge of the native character, he is convinced that the disrobing him would have only added to his disgrace.

Priest shot in his "robes."
† Page 181.

No. 9.—*Mr. E. R. Power, Assistant Agent at Kaigalle.*

Mr. E. R. POWER, late assistant Government agent at Kaigalle, in his letter, dated Badulla,‡ 6 October 1849, considers that as the innate love of change in the Asiatic character renders them always peculiarly susceptible of temptations to revolt, so the danger was excessive, that the whole of the Kandyan provinces would rise, had not the insurrection been nipped in the bud by the proclamation of martial law.

‡ Page 182.

He attributes the quiet and loyalty of his own district to the moral effect produced by its continuance, which he is convinced was necessary till the embers of revolt had been extinguished; and he explains why, on account of the implication of the headmen, the orders of the civil courts could not possibly be carried out.

From his long and intimate knowledge of the Kandyan character, he considers it impossible that they could have been led into revolt by low-country marauders, or without the concurrence of their own headmen, whom they implicitly follow; but to show at the same time how capable they are of combined insurrectionary movements, he annexes a statement, made before him in 1842, by Mollegodde, the first adigar, proving that even then wide-spread exertions were being made to get up a revolt.

No. 10.—*Mr. H. Templer, Assistant Agent at Matelle.*

Mr. H. TEMPLER, the assist Government agent at Matelle, who was acting assistant Government agent at Kornegalle at the time of the outbreak, in his letter, dated Matelle, 11 October 1849,§ gives the details of the attack on Kornegalle, noting the circumstance of the rebels firing first upon the troops.

Importance of the rebellion.
§ Page 184.

He denies that any low-country Singalese were among them, and in proof that it was not a mere marauding expedition, he states that the rebels brought with them two hangmen, with every apparatus ready for killing and afterwards cutting up the district judge and himself. Had plunder been their object they would have taken away instead of destroying all the valuables in his own and the judge's houses, the only ones besides the

- App. A. No. 1. public buildings that they attacked. He gives many names of convicted headmen, and to show the forethought of the affair, instances the appointment of adigars by the Pretender.
- Martial law. Nothing save the promptness of martial law could have quelled the rebellion, at a time when the civil power was helpless; and had it ceased sooner, the Pretender would never have been captured.
- * Lieut. Bovill, page 186. He annexes a corroborative statement made by one of the Ceylon rifle officers* engaged at Kornegalle.

No. 11.—*Mr. T. L. Gibson, District Judge, Kornegalle.*

- Importance of the rebellion. MR. T. L. GIBSON, district judge of Kornegalle, in his letter, dated thence, on 13 October 1849, after describing the attack on Kornegalle (where the rebels fired first on the troops), and vindicating the agents of martial law from the charge of unnecessary severity, asks what a rebellion is if the outbreak in question did not contain all the elements of one; and were proofs wanting, would scarcely require better than the judgment of the Supreme Court on the subject, the expressions of the people themselves in speaking of the disturbances, and their avowed intention to have hanged the assistant Government agent and himself on the spot.
- † Page 187.
- Martial law. The duration of martial law was productive of the happiest results in quieting the people, who never complained of it.
- As to the cause of the rebellion, he has no doubt of the complicity of the headmen, and is of opinion that the Kandyans may possibly never entirely overcome their aversion to British rule; he states, moreover, that emissaries had been at work for some time spreading false reports, and misrepresenting the new Ordinances.

No. 12.—*Mr. J. Caulfield, Government Agent of the North Western Province.*

- Magnitude of the rebellion. MR. CAULFIELD, the Government agent for the North Western Province, in his letter, dated Putlam, 6 October 1849, † thinks it impossible to attach too much importance to so wide-spread and so well-proved a conspiracy, which he had foreseen, and even personally foretold to the Colonial Secretary some time previous, having grounded his conviction chiefly on the disaffection of the headmen, which has since been legally proved; and on the suspicious circumstance of the people laying in unwonted stores of salt. The low-country Singalese had nothing to do with the matter, they being, in fact, the greatest sufferers by the rebellion. He exposes the ignorance of those who suppose the Kandyans capable of any combined exertion, unless led on by their headmen, and proves the intimate connexion of the priests with the movement.
- † Page 189.
- Martial law. In another letter of same date, he demonstrates the necessity of martial law from the inability of the civil power to do anything, deserted as it was at the time by the headmen, the organs between it and the public; and further, the expediency of continuing it for the purpose of restoring confidence and securing the pretender, neither of which could have been effected without it. He never heard of any complaints from the natives about martial law; rather the reverse.

No. 13 a.—*Mr. William Morris, Assistant Agent at Kornegalle.*

- Martial law. MR. WILLIAM MORRIS, assistant agent at Kornegalle, in his letter dated thence, 3 October 1849, § after alluding to his nine years' residence at that station, and to his having been acting assistant colonial secretary at the time of the rebellion, gives it as his decided opinion that the extent of the insurrection, the participation of the headmen, and the general panic, rendered the proclamation of martial law imperative, and that by it alone the estates in the interior were saved from ruin; as was acknowledged at the time, not only by the planters and merchants, but also by the loyal Kandyans. Events at Kornegalle since the cessation of martial law, an apparently well-founded dread of fresh disturbances there, in the middle of December, would almost incline him to think that martial law ceased too soon, instead of too late. He not only never met with any one who disapproved of martial law, but he never heard of any complaints in his district relative to its continuance, though he is aware that emissaries from Colombo are now at work trying to get them up.
- § Page 191.

No. 13 b.

- || Page 192. IN another letter of same date, || he states that in the Kornegalle district, though the headmen and priests had reason to be disaffected to the British Government on account of the ablation of their exclusive privileges, yet that the difficulty of getting the people, who benefited by these changes, to side with them, would have kept them quiet, (the new taxes, particularly the road one, not being unpopular), had not factious demagogues from Colombo stirred up the credulous lower orders by spreading the notorious reports about the 23 taxes; he gives positive proof that the editor of the "Colombo Observer" was mixed up in this agitation, and instances his conduct at the disturbances at Borella as indicative of it.
- A great part both of the official and unofficial chiefs in his district, (the influence of the latter, from their family and property, being often equal to that of the former,) were legally convicted of sharing in the rebellion; and he has proofs which would, were it necessary, convict many more.

No. 14.—*Mr. William Sims, Police Magistrate of Madawellette.*

App. A. No. 1.

MR. W. SIMS, police magistrate of Madawellette, in his letter dated thence on 6 October 1849,* gives the details of the attack on Kornegalle, which he saw with his own eyes was led by a chief headman of the district. In proof of the complicity of the priests, he himself arrested three, each of whom was proved to be agents of rebellion from different and distant districts. He testifies to the magnitude and extended ramifications of the rebellion, and records the rebels firing first upon the troops.

* Page 194.

To show the absolute necessity for martial law, he records the fact of the civil power being reduced at his own station, to himself, and at Kornegalle to the two European officials, all the native employés having deserted them in the moment of danger.

Quiet and confidence could not be effectually restored (an opinion fortified by that of the loyal natives) till the Pretender was captured, which he never could have been except under martial law, seeing that he had been at large upwards of five years, notwithstanding the endeavours of the civil power to catch him.

He shows also how the sequestration of property saved many valuable effects from plunder.

No. 15.—*Mr. A. O. Brodie, employed on especial Duty in the North Western Province.*

MR. A. O. BRODIE, in his letter dated Putlam, 12 October† 1849, shows that, independent of the absurdity of supposing Kandyans could be led by the despised low-country Singalese, so far from the latter having brought about the rebellion, they were the chief losers by it. He proves the rebellion to have been premeditated, and not a mere riot, by the preparations made long before, e. g. the laying in large stores of salt; and that it could not have been extinguished without martial law, since the headmen, the usual channels of the civil power, were all implicated; further, that it would have been most impolitic to have abrogated it till the pretender was captured, and the embers of revolt put out.

† Page 196.

So far from the loyal natives complaining of martial law, they had many of them expressed to him their surprise at our ever using any less summary course of justice.

From memoranda taken on frequent occasions of unreserved personal communication with the priests and headmen, he is convinced of their deep-seated antipathy to British rule, and of their participation in the rebellion; his examples moreover of the inability of the lower orders to act in concert unless worked upon by their headmen, indirectly implicate the latter.

The new taxes he considers to have had no more to do with this long premeditated revolt than as furnishing a pretext for spreading false reports.

No. 16.—*Mr. E. L. Mitford, Assistant Agent in Saffragam.*

MR. MITFORD, the Assistant Government Agent at Ratnapoora, in his letter dated thence, 8 October 1849,‡ details at length the progress of events in the Saffragam district, whilst the rebellion was raging elsewhere; describes the panic amongst all classes at Ratnapoora, which was so great that it was thought expedient to send up troops to restore confidence; and states that throughout his district there was a general watching for the success of the Kandyan rebellion, a crime which the natives imagined could not be so heinous when they saw the most daring libels against Government appear with impunity in print.

‡ Page 198.

His people had been much tampered with by the agents of the "Colombo Observer," as was reported to Government, unknown to him, by a principal chief of Saffragam.

Overt acts were however checked by the energetic measures of Government, in continuing martial law elsewhere.

He exposes the absurdity of comparing an Eastern rising with an English riot, and shows that in Ceylon the civil power cannot act but under military protection; all the machinery of the former being, with the exception of a few Europeans, in the hands of little trustworthy natives.

He considers that so far from unnecessary severity having been used, the partial suspension of martial law for the purpose of holding the Supreme Court in Kandy is proof to the contrary.

He exposes the fallacy of looking, especially in Ceylon, at the number of names attached to a petition, instead of at the standing and character of the subscribers; and certifies to the respectability and education of all the parties in Saffragam who, by an address, thanked the Government for its energetic measures at this crisis.

No. 17.—*Mr. E. P. Wilmot, Proctor for Prisoners.*

MR. E. P. WILMOT, advocate for prisoners, in a letter voluntarily written at Colombo on 8th November 1849,§ states, that his professional duties towards the high treason prisoners having now ceased, he is at liberty to record his deliberate conviction, derived from intercourse with them, of the widely ramified extent of the insurrection, and of the culpable share which the chiefs and priests had in fomenting it.

Importance of the rebellion.

§ Page 203.

From his eighteen years' professional experience of the feelings of all classes of the natives of Ceylon, he is satisfied of the existence of a deep-seated disaffection to our Government in the minds of the Kandyans, amongst whom the laity have been alienated by the European

Disaffection of the Kandyans.

App. A. No. 1.

Martial law.

usurping and clearing their dearly-loved forests, and the priesthood by the British Government's abandonment of all concern in their affairs.

He is convinced that in 1848, the ordinary tribunals being inadequate to the crisis, martial law alone saved the Kandyan provinces from falling into the hands of the natives, and brought about the capture of the Pretender, (as he himself assured him) thereby putting an end to the insurrection.

PAPERS referred to in the preceding Precis.

No. 1.

THREE Letters from the Colonial Secretary, requesting the Opinions in writing of the Parties named Below, upon the subject of the Rebellion and Martial Law.

(Private and Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
28 September 1849.

Sir,

STATEMENTS have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the recent events in Ceylon, to the effect that too much importance had been attached, and too much apprehension excited, by the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces, which is represented to have been little more than a riot occasioned by marauders from the low-country.

Doubts have been expressed whether the chiefs had any participation in these disturbances, or were in any way implicated in creating them; and it is asserted that no names of chiefs or headmen appear in the lists of prisoners.

The Buddhist priests are admitted to have been concerned in inflaming disaffection, but not to any considerable extent.

As these assertions could only have been made by parties imperfectly informed as to the facts, I am directed by the Governor to request that you will prepare and forward a statement of your opinion as to the accuracy of these assertions, founded on the actual events and occurrences, as they came under your observation at the time, or have been established to your satisfaction by subsequent investigation.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. E. Tennent.

The Government Agents, Kandy and Putlam.
The Assistant Government Agents, Matelle, Badulla,
Kurnegalle, and Ratnapoora.
E. R. Power, Esq., ditto, Kaigalle.
The District Judge of Kandy.
The Police Magistrate, Kandy, Gampola, and Madawalatenne.

No. 1 a.

(Private and Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
28 September 1849.

Sir,

As doubts have been expressed as to the expediency of proclaiming martial law for the suppression of the disturbances in the Kandyan provinces at the close of 1848, and the necessity for its continuance till suspended by the proclamation of the 4th October 1848,* I am directed by the Governor to request from you an expression of your views on both points, together with a statement of the grounds on which you form your conclusions.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. E. Tennent.

The Government Agents, Kandy and Putlam.
The Assistant Government Agents, Matelle, Badulla,
Kurneygalle, and Ratnapoora.
E. R. Power, Esq., ditto, Kaigalle.
The District Judge of Kandy.
The Police Magistrate, Kandy, Gampola, and Mada.

No. 1 b.

(Private and Confidential.)

Colonial Secretary's office, Colombo,
28 September 1849.

Sir,

A STATEMENT has been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to the effect that the headmen and chiefs were to a very slight extent, if at all, implicated in the recent disturbances in the Kandyan provinces, and that their names do not appear in the list of prisoners arrested on that occasion.

I am

* Page 239 of
Ceylon Papers of
February 1849.

I am directed by the Governor to request from you a list of all the prisoners arrested on the occasion, distinguishing those who hold rank as headmen and chiefs.

App. A. No. 1.

The Fiscal of Kandy.
Ditto Putlam.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

No. 2.

REPORT from *C. R. Buller*, Esq., Government Agent at Kandy, in reply to the Colonial Secretary's Circular.

Sir,

Kandy, 2 October 1849.

IN reply to your circular of the 28th* ultimo, I have the honour to forward a statement expressive of my opinion in regard to the necessity for martial law, and the continuance of it. * Page 166.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

IN 1818 there were no estates; now the country had to be protected in every part; no one can conjecture what the loss of life and the destruction of property would have been had the Kandyans risen in the more distant parts of the province, instead of confining themselves entirely to the Matelle districts. They might have ravaged with impunity the whole of the valuable estates in the Knuckles, and have cut off every European therein; nor could they have been effectually resisted had the people generally risen, and had they shown any determination in their attacks. Had this occurred, and had not martial law been declared, would not the cry on every side have been, want of energy on the part of the Governor in not putting it in force, if he had waited till some further injury had been done; till some planters and their families had been burnt to death in their straw-thatched buildings, till a considerable extent of valuable property had been destroyed, and until the whole country had been (as the natives have since declared would have been the case) "utterly annihilated." The unanimous opinion of all at the time, was that it was a judicious and a correct step to take, and that it was the saving of the country at the time.

A small force was applied for by some planters to protect their estates, but Colonel Drought was unable to comply with this request as he had no disposable force at his command, having only retained enough for the defence of Kandy.

Imagine then for a moment that Badulla and Nuwera Ellia had been attacked, where would have been the troops to despatch to their assistance? The effect that martial law had upon the minds of the people was greater than can possibly be imagined by any one not conversant with the native character; they had been accustomed to suppose that the British Government had no power of trial beyond that which they observed every day in operation, of a seizure under warrant and subsequent trial by jury, when looking at former trials for high treason, the chances were greatly in favour of their being unpunished, even if matters had proceeded to that extent.

The martial law however was a totally different affair; here was punishment at the door, and that without appeal: no sooner was the case heard than sentence was carried into execution. The headmen naturally held back on finding this new engine at work to catch them, and those who were but a few days before the most disloyal, became all of a sudden the most loyal; and when this was found to have been successful, it might be urged that this was the time to do away with it; but as the two brothers, Denis and David, were still at large, and although large rewards were offered for them, the headmen and the priests secreted them; there were extensive watch-fires from Kornegalle to Matelle, and from that to the Doombera Range, and then to Hewahette, which were lit each night when any movements of the troops took place, or when any circumstance of importance occurred; and there can be little question, that if any sickness had occurred amongst the troops, or any event that would have given the people confidence, they would have again risen; and several of the planters informed me of the danger they apprehended from a second outbreak, soon after the capture of the pretender.

Every exertion had been made to capture him before the rebellion, and before the operation of martial law, but so protected was he by the priests and headmen, that no information could even be obtained of his place of resort, and all their reports were to the effect that he had been in some village or district about ten days or a fortnight before, and so completely had they beguiled the police that they induced the inspector to report to the police magistrate that there was no such person at all, and this only a few days before the outbreak at Matelle, and I am satisfied that had martial law been done away with before his capture, he would have been at large at this moment, and most likely preparing for the next favourable opportunity for another outbreak.

(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

App- A. No. 1.

No. 3 a.

STATEMENT made by *J. J. Staples*, Esq., District Judge of Kandy, with reference to the Disturbances in that part of the Country.

Sir,

Kandy, 8 October 1849.

In compliance with the desire of his Excellency the Governor, as conveyed to me by your letter of the 28th* ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement containing my opinion as to the accuracy of the assertions alleged to have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in reference to the late disturbances within the Kandyan provinces.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. J. Staples*,
District Judge.

Statement.

My professional avocations, and the opportunities I had of visiting different parts of the island, afforded me abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with the character of the various tribes that inhabit it.

In 1835 I defended the Kandyan chiefs and priests who were tried before the Supreme Court on a charge of high treason, and in the preparation for, and conduct of that trial, I came into contact with various classes of Kandyans, and elicited their feelings towards the British Government. Since 1842 I have been district judge of Kandy.

I forbear from expressing a decided opinion as to what may have been the feelings of the Kandyans previously to 1832, though they had given ample grounds for doubting their fidelity; yet from all that has fallen under my notice since 1832, I feel persuaded that from that period the Kandyan chiefs, priests, and headmen have been disaffected towards the Government.

The principal thing brought about by the recommendation of the commissioners of inquiry was the abolition of compulsory labour; the chiefs and priests felt sore at this, for they could no longer insist upon the lower classes generally (as they had been wont to do) attending upon them on all occasion, on their journeyings, &c., nor could they avail themselves, to the same extent, of the gratuitous labour of the lower classes in the cultivation of their lands.

The chiefs conceived also that their ancient privileges had been invaded, by all classes having been declared eligible to public offices, and I believe it was the appointment of one Hadgee, by Mr. Wilson the agent in Orwah, to some situation, that gave umbrage to the chiefs, and led to the murder of that gentleman; an event followed by a general insurrection, which was not quelled for 18 months.

On this occasion, as during the recent disturbances, and indeed on every occasion where a revolt was attempted, a king was set up.

Previously to the charter of 1833 the higher classes of headmen alone sat as assessors in the different courts of justice, but the commissioners of inquiry viewed this in the light of a monopoly, and recommended that assessors should be taken from all classes.

This change, I have every reason to believe, from my observations, gave umbrage to the chiefs and priests, who could not tolerate the idea of having men of lower rank than themselves sitting to adjudicate in cases wherein they were parties.

It is notorious that the priests had been accustomed to convert the grand festivals into vast sources of profit to themselves; for the lower classes were compelled to attend on these occasions, every one with, of course, a present of either money or something else.

So soon, however, as the lower classes found themselves relieved from Rajakaria, they asserted their independence, and murmured at being obliged to leave their villages; and finally, they (at least those who were not bound by Temple services) resisted, and it has been generally remarked that the number of attendants at these festivals has decreased every year.

Though, it must be admitted, that the policy introduced within the Kandyan provinces was most liberal, just, and equitable to the mass of the population, and the lower classes must have felt it to have been so, yet the chiefs and priests, as well as the petty headmen, viewed it in the light of a grievance, and instead of looking upon the British Government as their benefactor, they have, I am convinced, entertained a different feeling, and have allowed no opportunity to pass to excite disaffection amongst the lower orders.

In 1834 such symptoms of disaffection were evinced as to have led to the arrest of several of the chiefs and priests, and some were brought to trial before the Supreme Court.

I refrain from making any remarks upon this trial, yet sufficient came to my knowledge to satisfy me that an insurrection had been contemplated; but that the stumbling block was the difficulty of winning over the lower classes, who felt they had been great gainers by the changes.

There have been several attempts to revolt since 1834, but they all proved abortive, owing, I have no doubt, to the same cause, the difficulty of procuring the co-operation of the lower classes.

An

An untoward combination of circumstances, however, conduced to the consummation of the long-cherished wish of the chiefs and priests.

The priests seized the opportunity of representing to the people that the offer of the Government to resign the custody of the Relic to them and to the chiefs was a breach of faith, and was also a blow aimed at the Buddhist religion; though, I fancy, they would not have hesitated to have taken over the Relic had it been offered to themselves only. The astrologers, or ireketrales, also were not inactive in working upon the superstition of the people, by inducing them to believe that certain predictions had been fulfilled, and that the period of British rule had drawn to a close.

The petty headmen, likewise, took occasion, while collecting information for the Blue Book, to ferment the minds of the lower classes by falsely representing that numerous taxes, to the number of 32 or thereabouts, and some of a most obnoxious and revolting nature, were about to be imposed, and they pointed to the gun tax, &c., as corroborative of their assertions.

The flame which had thus been lighted was fanned by the dissemination of inflammatory writings by (I grieve to say) Europeans, who, at least, should have set the Kandyans an example of submission to the laws, and of loyalty to their common sovereign.

That the minds of the people had been prepared for a general revolt, and that subversion of the Government was intended, is evidenced by the proceedings which took place at Dambool; the proclaiming of a king, and what followed.

It was impossible that such vast numbers of people, and all armed too, should have risen simultaneously in different districts, and have rendezvoused at one place, except upon some preconcerted plan; and it is equally impossible that all this would have been effected without the knowledge and connivance, nay, without the encouragement of the chiefs; otherwise how does it happen that no authentic information had been given to Government?

On the foregoing grounds, therefore, I am firmly of opinion that the late disturbances within the Kandyan provinces were, to all intents, a rebellion, an attempt to subvert the Government.

I am also certain that my opinion will be supported by that of every person of experience within these provinces, and I cannot but conceive that those who have made the bold assertions before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, that the late disturbances were a mere riot occasioned by marauders from the low-country, must have been utterly ignorant of the Kandyans, and of the state of the country, as also of past events.

In the trial which took place before the Supreme Court, no question was raised as to there having been no rebellion; and in respect to the participation of the priests and headmen, the presiding judge expressed his decided opinion that it was promoted by them.

Several of the headmen were amongst the prisoners, of whom some were convicted.

It is not at all surprising that the names of more chiefs and priests do not appear in the lists of prisoners. The priests act with too much caution to be easily detected; they carry on their operations secretly within the walls of their wihares and dewelles; they are the principal advisers, and though they have lost much of their influence with the people, they possess sufficient power for evil purposes, and have ready agents to further their views.

Four of the priests who performed the ceremony of proclaiming a king at Dambool were tried, but were acquitted on the ground only, I believe, that the jury considered they acted under intimidation. That they had been engaged in such ceremony was admitted by themselves to me when they were examined by me as witnesses against the Pretender.

The chiefs are too cautious to take a prominent part; they are too tenacious of office by virtue of which alone, and not by any moral influence, they have any hold on their countrymen. Two of the chiefs, Golabelle Rattamahatmeya and the late Dulawe Deive Nileme were committed for trial before the Supreme Court. I, as a justice of the peace, took the informations against the latter, and in handing them to the Queen's advocate, he asked me if I credited the witnesses, and on my answering in the affirmative, he said that the Nileme should be put upon his trial.

Neither of these chiefs were, however, tried; but if they had been, whatever might have been the result of the trials, I am pretty certain that disclosures would have been made respecting some more of the principal persons who participated in the rebellion.

In conclusion, I may refer, as a further proof of the late disturbances having been a preconcerted plot, and not a sudden riot, to the statement made by the Pretender after his capture, which (though it must be received *cum gravo satis*), cannot be considered altogether a fabrication. Several of the witnesses, too, who were examined before me admitted that their object in marching from Matelle towards Kandy was to make war.

(signed) J. J. Staples,
District Judge of Kandy.

Kandy, 8 October 1849.

No. 3 b.

Sir,

Kandy, 8 October 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, requiring me to communicate to his Excellency the Governor my views "as to the expediency of proclaiming martial law for the suppression of the disturbances in the Kandyan provinces in 1848; and as to the necessity for its continuance till suspended by the proclamation* of the 4th of October of the same year."

O.12.

Y

* Page 239 of
Ceylon Papers of
With February 1849.

App. A. No. 1.

With respect to the first part of the question, "as to the expediency of proclaiming martial law," I must commence by referring you to the events in Ceylon during the years 1817 and 18, which are matters of history.

A general insurrection broke out in September 1817, and after an ineffectual effort to suppress it by means of the military (of which, I believe, the force was at least double to what it is now), and after much sacrifice of life on our part, both by the hands of the rebels and by sickness, the Governor-general Brownrigg found it necessary to proclaim martial law in February 1818, and I recollect it to have been said at the time that the Governor expressed his regret at not having resorted to this measure at an earlier period. Compare the state of the country in 1817-18 with that in 1848; there were at the former period no other Europeans located within these provinces than the military and a few civil officers, and not an acre of land had been cultivated or was even possessed by Europeans. Whereas in 1848 vast tracts of land had been opened, the greater part whereof was in an advanced state of cultivation, and on which large sums of money had been expended. Many Europeans, and several with families, were resident on their estates, but the properties are so situated in respect to each other, that the occupants could not have acted in concert in offering resistance to any acts of violence, even if their number had been greater.

When, therefore, the Europeans and other well-disposed inhabitants heard of, and some of them witnessed the excesses committed at Matelle, they naturally felt the danger to which they were exposed; their feelings were communicated to the authorities in Kandy, and by them conveyed to the Governor, who, under such circumstances, and with the precedent of 1818 before him, could not, in my humble opinion, have acted otherwise than to have proclaimed martial law.

Those who have expressed an opinion, or who have struggled to show that the disturbances could have been suppressed by the civil authorities, with the military acting in subjection to them, must have been totally ignorant of the state of the country and of the character of its inhabitants.

Such a course might have been successfully pursued in countries in an advanced state of civilization, where a dependence can be placed on the fidelity of the bulk of the population; but it would have proved futile had it been attempted with the Kandians, amongst whom it is too much to be feared that disloyalty is the rule and loyalty the exception.

Had such an attempt been made, the probable consequences would have been the annihilation of our small military force, if not by the hands of the rebels, at least by sickness and the degradation of the British Government.

The recent declaration, signed by the several planters (than whom none are more competent to express an opinion on the events that occurred), conveying their thanks to the Governor for the prompt and energetic measures which he had adopted, and expressing their hope that should a similar emergency unfortunately recur like measures would be pursued, is a clear proof, that if the Governor had not proclaimed martial law of his own accord, his Excellency would have been constrained to have acceded to the wishes of those who had their all at stake.

I now come to the second part of the question, "as to the necessity of the continuance of martial law till suspended by the proclamation of the 4th October." Here I must again refer you to the occurrences of 1818, when, as it will appear, martial law was proclaimed in February 1818, and though our troops were assisted by a large reinforcement from India, yet it was considered expedient to continue martial law till February 1819, a period of 12 months.

If the expediency of proclaiming martial law be admitted (and I cannot bring myself to believe that any reflecting man will dispute it), it must have had some beneficial end in view, and the object could have been nothing less than to quiet effectually the apprehensions of the well-disposed inhabitants, and to restore peace to the country. This, however, could not have been reasonably expected so long as the Pretender and the principal leaders of the rebellion, so far as they were known, were at large.

By the capture and punishment of some of the adherents of the Pretender, who, even after a proclamation prohibiting such acts, continued to harbour and protect him, the Pretender was seized by the military on or about the 21st September 1848, and as it was reasonable to expect that the capture of the leaders, particularly that of Lenodora Aratchille and Girine Gamme Unanse, would have speedily followed, it was surely advisable to have continued martial law for some time longer, but it only lasted for 18 days more, as it ceased on the 10th October.

The general wish, however, of Europeans, and of the peaceable natives, was, as far as I could judge of it at the time, that it would have been continued for a longer period.

I have now expressed my views on both the points submitted to me, and have given the grounds on which I have formed my conclusions.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. J. Staples,
District Judge of Kandy.

REPORT from *S. Hanna*, Esq., Police Magistrate of *Kandy*.

Sir,

Kandy, Police Court, 1 October 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th* ultimo, and in reply, to state that I was in Kandy last year when martial law was proclaimed, and well remember that my feelings were against it (having been under the impression that the encounter with the troops would have convinced the natives of the utter futility of attempting to over-whelm us), but upon proceeding to Matelle, and going through the disaffected districts, I was fully convinced of the absolute necessity of measures adapted to inspire the well-affected part of the population with resolution to defend their lives and property, and also of such measures as were calculated to deter the insurgents from further acts of violence and rapine.

* Page 166.

The natives of this country understand us much better by our acts than by our words, and nothing that I know of could have so effectually prostrated every hope of the insurgents, and have so firmly convinced the well-disposed of the irresistible power of Government to protect them, as the exercise of the great powers of martial law; nothing could so demonstrate both to natives and planters the fixed determination of Government to neutralize the poison and eradicate the disease that had done so much mischief and threatened destruction to all.

It may be said that the armed opposition of the natives was easily overcome, but it must not be overlooked that that alone was not sufficient, but confidence had to be fully restored, and this could not be hoped for without the capture of the king. For five years since I came to Kandy in 1843, until his apprehension in September 1848, this man had constantly threatened disturbance, and the police had been as often directed to apprehend him and prosecute him as a vagrant; but in spite of every effort of the civil powers he has always been effectually screened by the natives. After the experience of those five years I firmly believe that if he had not been arrested by means of martial law, that he would be at liberty to this present time, and in a position well calculated to alarm the timid native, the helpless Malabar or isolated planter.

Shortly before the outbreak I was told of the locality to which he resorted, but it was reported to me with the assurance that none but Malay soldiers could succeed in making a capture; those natives disposed to assist in his capture declined the mere assistance of the police, and refused to be concerned in the affair unless I got Malay soldiers to assist them. As the police, therefore, were powerless and unable to arrest this man before he was proclaimed king, I cannot suppose that they could do it after he had received homage as a sovereign, had sacked two populous towns, and was looked upon as a conqueror and a hero.

A few weeks before the actual outbreak he entered Kandy with a crowd of followers who professed to come to remonstrate with the Government agent on the subject of the new taxes; he insulted and threatened the Government agent; defied, attacked and overwhelmed the police, and with difficulty he was driven from town by the pointed bayonets of the European soldiery, and as he had influence and support enough to attempt such exploits before his coronation, and successful attack upon Matelle, I cannot think that it would be less difficult to arrest, after his triumphs, and surrounded by the support, voluntary or compulsory, of the densely peopled districts that surround Kandy on all sides.

These are the principal reasons why I deem it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the country and protection of the inhabitants to have proclaimed martial law, and they form but a portion of the considerations on which I believe it to have been indispensable for the public safety to continue it to the period when the civil power was re-instated by the Governor.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Hanna*,
Police Magistrate.

Sir,

Kandy, Police Court, 1 October 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th* ultimo, and in reply to state, that I visited the scene of the disturbances both at Matella and Dambool shortly after the outbreak in 1848, and ascertained that many persons of all classes (having felt the utter impossibility of opposing with a single arm the crowds of excited Singhalese that occupied the country) had fled in alarm; the alarm was great but not excessive; from all I saw and learnt on the spot I do not know how it could have been otherwise, seeing that the grounds of apprehension were well-founded and reasonable.

* Page 166.

It is quite true, as appears to have been stated in the Committee that there were some marauders from the low country, but they were but one in a hundred of those in open rebellion. Nor were they led by a single headman from the low-country; the insurrection was purely Kandyan, and that the Kandyan chiefs were implicated in the rebellion does not admit of a doubt; the assertions to the contrary to which you refer as being made in the House of Commons are the first I have ever heard from any one, and I conversed with vast numbers of all ranks and races on the subject.

In that the priests were deeply and extensively implicated as the promoters of the revolt is unquestionable; the priests of Dambool encouraged the multitude to assemble there;

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they performed "Perit" for the king, and did all in their power to encourage the multitude to assemble there; without their aid the king could not have marched from thence, without their countenance there could not have been any rebellion or disturbance at Matella. The priests of Aluwihare harboured the Pretender on several occasions. He slept at a priest's pansela when at Matella, and paid a visit of state to another priest at the same place; the first information I got of the likelihood of a resort to arms was from a child having overheard and repeated to my informant a conversation between priests about the great disturbance and fighting that was to happen.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) S. Hanna,
Police Magistrate.

No. 5.

REPORT from C. H. De Saram, Esq., Police Magistrate at Gampola.

Sir,

Gampola, 10 October 1849.

* Page 166.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of two letters, dated respectively the 28th* ultimo, with reference to the insurrection in the Kandyan provinces in the year 1848, the proclamation of martial law for its suppression, and its continuance till suspended by proclamation on the 4th of October 1848.†

† Page 239 of Ceylon Papers, of February 1849.

Before I make any observations on the subjects to which my attention has been called, allow me to premise that being myself a Singhalese, familiar with the people and acquainted with their habits and customs, their history and present condition, coupled with an intimate knowledge of their feelings and opinions, acquired in my professional character while a member of the Kandy bar, and by constant intercourse with them subsequently in my capacity as magistrate, I feel myself in a position to express my views on these topics without the slightest hesitation.

In the first place, I cannot but state that in my opinion never was a more erroneous conclusion arrived at than that the late insurrection was little more than a riot, occasioned by marauders from the low country; and indeed I feel bound to say that such an assertion could only have emanated from persons very imperfectly acquainted with the rebellious transactions at Matelle and Kornegalle.

I positively deny that the so-called "riot" was occasioned by low country people, and I appeal in confirmation of my statement to the military engaged on those occasions in dispersing the rebels. They met with no low country marauders, but armed Kandyans, who fired upon and eventually grappled with Her Majesty's forces. This is a fact so notorious that I am not a little surprised to learn that a rebellion hatched in the fastnesses of the Kandyan kingdom by the Kandyans themselves, and attended with success at the very commencement of the outbreak at Matelle, driving the civil authorities like chaff before the wind, taking possession of that town in the name of a king of their own election, and thus boldly and openly declaring their independence of the British rule, should be brought down to the level of a "riot" of lowland marauders.

But no person at all aware of the great and insurmountable antipathies and prejudices which in all cases and occasions sway the Kandyan mind, can possibly credit the assertion that the riot was occasioned by low-country marauders. To rely upon such an assertion is but to admit the existence in this island of a band of ruffians never seen or heard of before or after the rebellion, and also to suppose the existence of an influence on the part of low-country rogues and vagabonds over the Kandyan disposition which actually does not, and really cannot exist, for the Kandyans are from infancy habituated to view all lowlanders with suspicion and distrust, and to consider them their inferiors in every respect.

No one, therefore, at all conversant with the Kandyan character can believe it possible that they would have been at once allured into the meshes of a low-country plot, and have suffered themselves to be submissively led into the "sanctum sanctorum" of the most venerated and respected temple of Buddhism in Ceylon, to alarm and then ignominiously compel their own priests to perform "perit" for a Pretender of their choosing, and to crown him their future king, for no other purpose than to gratify the whims of a set of lowland marauders, and to get up a riot for their special amusement or advantage.

With no prospect of benefit or utility to themselves, but certain ruin and devastation staring them in the face, is it likely that the Kandyans, slow and cautious in all their undertakings, would have suddenly become the ready and willing tools of a band of lowland miscreants, and expose their homesteads and hamlets, their wives and children, to the tender mercies of a despicable gang?

On the contrary, the statement of the pretender, immediately after his capture, that all the chiefs and headmen were implicated in the rebellion, with the exception of one family, which he even named, and that this exclusion was owing to its members being composed of beef-eaters and drunkards, and therefore not to be trusted, shows how characteristically cautious they were of whom they admitted into their councils and secrets, and how careful in excluding all suspicious individuals.

But even admitting that the disturbance was occasioned by marauders from the low-country, whose sole object must have been plunder, no reasonable person can doubt that the energies and cupidity of such persons would have been principally directed towards the

the spoliation of the most opulent and wealthy houses of the two chiefs of the most disturbed district, and situated near the scene of their first outrage. But on the contrary, strange to say, that this party of so-called robbers, although bent upon plunder, did not after all, it appears, direct their steps to these places of wealth; and the chiefs are represented as endeavouring to show that their dwellings were pillaged during the prevalence of martial law, and by the military themselves. If it be true that these residences escaped the rapacity of this gang of lowland miscreants during the disturbance, the presumption is (and indeed I do not know how else to account for this strange oversight of the wealth and riches supposed to be contained in the respective dwellings), that the disturbance was not occasioned by robbers, and that these abodes escaped pillage as the owners were engaged in the prosecution of one common object with the so-called marauders, viz., the subversion of British rule in this island.

And indeed the threat publicly uttered on the Esplanade in Kandy by a mob (not composed of low-country people or marauders, but of genuine Kandyans), in the presence of the military, on the 6th of July 1848, 22 days before the rebellion broke out, that, "although they came unarmed this time, the next time they would come armed," tends most unquestionably to show that it was not a riot got up at the spur of the moment, but that what they even then had in contemplation was of a most serious character, as was subsequently confirmed by their conduct at Kornegalle and Matelle, when, after the taking of the latter town, with regal pomp and a crowned king at their head, they marched to Wariapolle, on the road to Kandy.

I shall here conclude my observations on this subject; but before doing so, I must be permitted to state that it is, in my opinion, paying a very poor compliment to the abilities of the Queen's advocate, who indicted the Pretender, Leanedere Aratche, and other rebels, for "waging war against Her Majesty, in order to deprive her of her lawful possession in the Kandyan territory;" to the discernment of the jury which convicted them of being guilty of high treason; and to the talents of the judge who presided at their trials, and after a patient investigation sentenced them to the punishment due to traitors and rebels, to say that the disturbance was a "little more than a riot."

Having thus far, as I hope, satisfactorily shown that the Kandyans, and Kandyans alone, were the originators and prime movers in the disturbances, I shall proceed to state the causes which, in my opinion, actuated them in rebelling against the government of this colony.

It is not my intention to refer particularly to the repeated attempts that were made by them to assert their independence from after their accession till the year 1832, when compulsory labour was abolished, beyond merely alluding to them as circumstances calculated to indicate the disaffected and disloyal condition of the Kandyan mind even then, when it must be borne in mind there was neither a gun tax nor poll tax, as it is called, to create disaffection.

There can be no doubt, however, for I believe it is admitted on all hands, that the abolition but added fuel to the fire even then unquenched; and indeed it is but natural that, to the chiefs, it became a source of intolerable disaffection and discontent, for they found their power and influence over the liberties of their fellow-subjects dwindle away by degrees, and a source of wealth dried up of a sudden. It is not to be expected, then, that chiefs and headmen, thus shorn of their glory, deprived of power, and in their estimation degraded in the eyes of the world and in those of their own countrymen by the abolition, would have viewed the introduction of the liberal innovation in 1832, in lieu of a cruel and despotic system of servility, otherwise than as an arbitrary and unjust infringement of an ancient and long-cherished right of domination over their fellow-creatures; nor could it be supposed that the abolition was at all calculated to assuage their former hatred and discontent towards the Government, and to reconcile them to a state of things diametrically opposed to their taste and feelings, and to their notions of justice and fairness.

To the disaffected state of the Kandyan mind till 1832 was thus added another source of discontent, which has ever since continued to rankle in the breasts of chiefs and headmen, longing for a change which would restore to them their lost power and influence, and raise them again in a social point of view to their pristine importance; and besides the above reasons, they found to their great mortification, that that reverence and homage which by virtue of their superior caste they were wont to consider and exact as due to themselves as birthrights and peculiar privileges during the Kandyan dynasty, were not recognised and enforced by the British Government; and the galling idea presented itself, that they were as British subjects placed on a par with the lowly and outcast rodia, with him enjoying equal rights and privileges, and protected equally and without distinction by the same laws.

And I may here add, that the mere admission of one of this despised race into a court of justice in Kandy was made the subject of a grievous complaint by the chiefs.

The feelings of determined hatred and hostility towards the British Government would therefore naturally be mostly confined to the chiefs and headmen, to their families, connexions, and followers.

The rumours and reports, therefore, of a rebellion brewing here and another there, of the existence of a king in one part of the country, and then in another, for a series of years, events have now proved not to have been without foundation; and at last the simultaneous representation in all parts of the Kandyan territories, that 32 taxes were about to be levied; that the French were expected to land in aid of the people; that the Kandyans were about to be seized, and shipped off to China, to assist the English there; and to crown all, that the women were to be measured across their breasts, and taxed in proportion;

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all conspire to show that the chiefs were preparing for a struggle, and that emissaries were not wanting to excite the minds of the people to revolt against British authority, and to hasten on the crisis which would decide the fate and hopes of the chiefs.

The chiefs and headmen, looked to as the medium of communication between the Government and the people, and the expounders of the ordinances, could not have had recourse to a more admirable piece of ingenuity to rouse up the wavering and dormant feelings of the people, than to have it reported that their women were to be subjected to the eternal degradation of being touched by a Rodia, for they knew that that would have stung them to madness and desperation. There is not a Kandyan who would not rather be deprived of that which he holds most dear, his ancestral landed property, and to see his wife or daughter drop dead before him, than witness so irreparable a disgrace as being touched by a Rodia befall any member of his family. Nor would any Kandyan woman have out-lived such an outrage a moment.

The priests in their turn, when they saw their power and influence on the decline, their presence not sufficiently venerated, the tenants regardless of their priests, careless of their comforts and wants, indifferent as to the preservation of the panselles and vibares, inattentive to festivals and ceremonies, and that the Government had withdrawn all connexion with the temporal affairs of Buddhism, and that, against their express wishes, the relic was handed over to the chiefs, became as anxious for a revolution as the headmen themselves.

To encourage the people, therefore, and to assure them of success, the priests and astrologers explained certain passages in their books, and taught the people to believe that the long-wished-for period had dawned when the supremacy of the strange nation was to cease; told them of the important fact that the relic was already in the hands of the Kandyan nation, and even impressed the ignorant population with the belief that the leaden bullets of the English would but shower down upon them as harmlessly as water, while their fire, on the contrary, would be attended with murderous effect upon the beef-eaters.

As it is already admitted that the priests were to some extent implicated in the disturbances, I shall now proceed to state my reasons for supposing that the chiefs and headmen were, if not more, at least equally so.

I hold that the suddenness of the outbreaks at Matelle and Kornegalle tends most assuredly to show that the chiefs were implicated, and that they did their utmost to preserve the matter a profound secret, for it is utterly preposterous to suppose that a rebellion so long in contemplation could have arrived at such maturity without the knowledge or connivance of the chiefs and headmen in those districts; and I maintain, therefore, that the absence of authentic information from them, and the suddenness of the disturbances, afford the strongest and best proofs of their disloyalty to the Government, and their co-operation in the measures in progress.

The confession, however, of the Pretender, immediately after his apprehension, that the chiefs were implicated, and the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Justice from the bench, at the trial of the rebels, puts the question as to their participation beyond all doubt, and I hesitate not to say, that an opinion to the contrary can only come from persons utterly ignorant of the country and its inhabitants.

It is not correct to say that no headman's name appears on the list of prisoners, for if I mistake not, Leanedere Aratche and some other headmen were tried and convicted before the Supreme Court for high treason. True, no chiefs were convicted, because none were tried, the Queen's Advocate having withdrawn the charges against the two most influential chiefs in the disturbed districts, not because, as I understand, he doubted their guilt, but as he did not think a jury would convict them.

With regard to the proclamation of martial law, I am certain that no friend to the restoration of peace and order will ever have doubted its necessity. I am of opinion that the interests of the public, of the European planter, and those of the native peasant fully demanded it.

And it strikes me as singular that those who hold a contrary opinion are, if not all, principally those who, residing safely, as they supposed, in the town of Kandy, or living at a distance from the seat of rebellion, and the outrages incident to a state of insurrection, had little or nothing to fear or lose; and, strange to say, that some of the residents in Kandy, who, although they did not then venture to ride out a mile into the suburbs of that town unless perfectly armed, are now the very individuals who complain of the proclamation of martial law as an unnecessary precaution.

The bold and outrageous daring of the rebels in such an extensive coffee producing district, containing numerous planters (objects of hatred to the natives, as every one knows), with their wives and families, located in distant and different parts of the country, and without efficient assistance or protection, peremptorily demanded, in my opinion, at the hands of a provident government the most effectual means of protection in its power to afford.

Now how was that protection to be granted to every planter and to every estate in the Kandyan country, more especially in the disturbed districts? Was it to be expected that a civil functionary and a detachment of troops should be placed at the door of every bungalow to protect it and its inmates from the revenge of the vanquished and disappointed rebels, while another set of civilians was scouring the country with detachments of troops at their back to protect them and enforce their directions?

Or was it to be expected that the civil power at Matelle, composed as it was of the police magistrate and his agents, the chiefs and headmen, should not only protect every bungalow and every planter on his estate, but apprehend the guilty, even supposing the magistrates' agents

agents were loyal, which they were not? Could it be expected that the chiefs and headmen, who were the real guilty parties, would actually assist in the capture of the rebels, or that the small loyal minority could arrest the great rebellious majority?

It strikes me, therefore, that the only equal and effectual protection of the planter, as well as of the innocent and loyal native, at such an emergency, required that protection which was secured to them by the prompt proclamation of martial law, to which I am certain is attributable the suppression of the rebellion in its bud.

But if indeed, under all these circumstances, it was not the bounden duty of government to check a rebellion in its bud by prompt proclamation of martial law, but to have waited patiently till it witnessed its spread through the Kandyan country, till it had assumed a most formidable aspect, and till scores of Her Majesty's loyal subjects had been butchered, then I certainly hold that the proclamation of martial law was too premature.

Now I maintain that although the rebellion was so well suppressed, as the result has clearly shown, by the prompt proclamation of martial law, yet it would have been, in my opinion, both impolitic and imprudent to have suspended its operation sooner than it actually was, and until it was correctly ascertained that there were no secret gatherings. At this juncture no positive or clear information was procurable, and some little time was requisite that such information should be obtained as to the real state of the country. To have recalled the proclamation of martial law at once, may have rendered it necessary to go over again all that had been done.

Its suspension, therefore, it strikes me, ought not to have been proclaimed except after a patient and careful consideration as to the results it might lead to, for there were interests at stake which it became the bounden duty of a provident government to protect; and surely it would have been an ungrateful and unpardonable neglect of the lives and properties of all loyal subjects to have permitted leniency and humanity towards rebels to outweigh their superior claims to protection. The earlier or rather reckless removal of martial law would, I think, have immediately deprived the European planter, and the loyal native, located in the very heart of the disturbed districts, of the only protection they had to depend upon, from the revenge of the recently vanquished and disappointed rebels. The former, more especially, could not expect mercy at their hands, belonging, as they do, to the nation whose government they had but just then attempted to subvert, and failed.

Was it to be supposed that men bold enough to have committed such daring excesses as they had already done, fully aware of the fate which awaited them at the hands of offended justice, and at large, would not even, for the sake of their own lives, strain every nerve to regain the confidence of the people, and make another desperate, and perhaps more successful attempt, although of short duration? Nor is it to be supposed that the chiefs and headmen, who saw the hopes and expectations of years about to be blasted for ever, would remain idle spectators at such a critical moment, and not have employed emissaries to give currency to false reports to encourage the ignorant people to rise up simultaneously in arms; and indeed I am led to believe that the report of a victory gained over the English at Matelle and at Kornegalle, communicated to me in breathless terror, a week or two after the outbreak, goes to show that it was one of those rumours purposely put in circulation by those most interested, to gain their own ends.

The very circumstance of the pretender not having been taken for six weeks after the outbreak, notwithstanding the constant and indefatigable exertions of the military, and the high rewards offered to any one who would give information to lead to his capture, shows most clearly the affection still entertained towards him by the people, and the necessity there was that martial law should have continued. For it is not to be supposed that the Pretender, who was taken within only a few miles of Matelle, could have so long and successfully eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, and have dwelt and maintained himself in the jungles of Ceylon, without the most positive and accurate information as to the movements of the military and its agents, in constant pursuit of him by night and by day.

If therefore under these circumstances it took six weeks of active search to effect his apprehension, how long it would have taken to accomplish that object under far different and milder means, or whether he would have been taken at all by the civil authority, I am content to leave to the judgment of all right-thinking men.

There was evidently no disposition on the part of the people either to deliver up the pretender or give information for his apprehension, and while such an affection towards him was actually existing in the hearts of the people it would have been, in my humble opinion, most unsafe to suspend the rigours and operations of a law which they seemed so much to dread.

But there is a more cogent reason still why I conclude that its operations should not have been suspended over, and which explains the cause why the Kandyans viewed the pretender with such affection even after their repulse, and which actuated them in aiding him in eluding the search after him, and steeled their hearts towards the rewards offered for his apprehension. There was a very strong tendency to insurrection both in the disturbed districts and other places, and the natives were still in hopes, that although defeated at the outset, of witnessing the downfall of British supremacy in Ceylon. I have myself seen a book which contains a prophecy to the effect that from May 1848 till the expiration of five or six months from that time, the island will be subject to great internal commotion, and that the strange nation in possession of the island would be driven away; and I declare that such an opinion was expressed to me personally, and there can be no doubt that the priests and headmen were zealously employed in disseminating the idea.

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Had martial law not been proclaimed and continued it is my conviction that the ignorant people, who never know correctly what transpires elsewhere, would have been worked up to commit most daring excesses, as indeed they were by chiefs and headmen, priests and astrologers, in July 1848, and that the insurrection would have spread to every district in the Kandyan country; and besides, the suspension of martial law would have afforded greater scope and facility to the emissaries who were propagating false reports and rumours throughout the country to carry out their designs.

It is my firm conviction therefore that the slightest relaxation of the vigorous measures which had been adopted might have been attended with consequences of moment, and the sacrifice of the lives of every planter in the disturbed districts; and from my personal intercourse with the loyal natives they appeared to me grateful for the protection afforded them by the influence of martial law, protection not only against rebellion, but against the robberies and violence incident to a state of rebellion, and they even thanked his Excellency the Governor, in an address signed by about 3,000 individuals, for the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and the security which they enjoyed from rapine and plunder under the salutary effects of martial law.

After the most careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances which have come to my knowledge during and after the time of the rebellion, and as a native Singhalese residing in the Kandyan country, with facilities possessed by no European for knowing the feelings and dispositions of the people, and having also in my official capacity, during the time of the commotion, traversed various parts of my district, reasoning and conversing with large bodies of its inhabitants, in order to dispel from their minds the delusions and fears of apprehended wrong and injury at the hands of Government, which disaffected parties were endeavouring to inspire them with; thus have I ventured to express a confident opinion on the matters referred to me, and that opinion I unhesitatingly expect will be in accordance with that of every one whose means of knowledge and information on the subject will enable him to form a correct judgment.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. H. De Saram,
Police Magistrate.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

No. 6 a.

REPORT by the Assistant Agent at *Badulla* on the State of the Kandyan Country, before and at the time of the Outbreak of 1848.

Sir,

Badulla Cutcherry, 20 October 1849.

* Page 166.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th* ultimo, informing me that as doubts have been expressed as to the expediency of proclaiming martial law for the suppression of the disturbances in the Kandyan provinces at the close of 1848, and the necessity for its continuance till suspended by the proclamation of the 4th October† 1848, I am requested by his Excellency the Governor to express my views on both points, together with a statement of the grounds on which I form my conclusions.

The contents of your communication have been a source of great surprise to me, for no person who knew the Kandyan people could ever have had a doubt that there was not an urgent necessity for the proclamation of martial law; nor can there be a question in the mind of any unprejudiced person acquainted with the actual situation of the condition of the country at the time, that its continuance till suspended by the proclamation of October 1848, was a wise and prudent step on the part of government.

The news of the first outbreak and attack on the police at Kandy, on the 6th July, reached me while in judicial attendance at the Temple of Katragam, during the great annual festival there. The account I had of it came to me *via* Hambantotte. No information on the subject reached me either through Kandy or Badulla; and although I received several reports from the headmen of my district on various subjects (all dated many days subsequent to the row), not one of them alluded to the outbreak at Kandy. This silence on an important circumstance, with which they must have been acquainted, and which it was their duty to communicate to me immediately, excited my fears for the loyalty of the chiefs and other headmen of Ouvah, and I made arrangements for my immediate return to the station, and left Katragam on my return on the 16th of July. I was then many miles from Badulla, and as I journeyed homewards had ample opportunity of observing the conduct of the people in the remote country through which I travelled.

Although officially treated with respect and civility, it was evident that it was not shown with the usual freedom and heartiness to which I had been accustomed; there was a restraint and uneasiness in the manner of the people, which betrayed itself at once; the villages were almost entirely deserted; not a female was to be seen in any of them; nor did any of the houses I inspected present the usual display of household utensils, such as were moveable having been carried off and concealed, a sure sign amongst these people that something serious is about to happen. I remarked these circumstances to the headmen in attendance and asked them what it all meant, but they pleaded utter ignorance of the cause; some of them indeed appealing to myself for a solution of the mystery. I had not up to this time alluded † othe outbreak at Kandy, hoping, indeed expecting, that the

† Page 259 of Ceylon Papers, February 1849.

the initiative would come from them; in this hope, however, I was disappointed; not one of them alluded to the subject; I was therefore obliged to refer to it first myself; but even then they persisted in ignorance of what had taken place. This affected ignorance on their part was naturally a source of great concern to me, for connected as nearly the whole of the Dissawes and other headmen of Ouvah are with the most influential families and headmen in and around Kandy, I felt satisfied that they must at least have received an account of the attack on the police; but even this much they declared had not reached them. Finding the headmen so disposed, I assembled as large a number of the people as I could bring together and insisted on being informed of the cause of their alarm; and the universal answer was, "The war is coming; we are afraid to remain in the village, and feel safe only in flight and in the jungle." It will be observed that all this display of alarm and deliberate preparation took place many days before the actual outbreak of the rebellion at Matelle and Kornegalle. My first duty was to arrest this alarm; but although my utmost exertions were devoted to this object, the most positive assurance made that there was no cause for alarm, and the most distinct promise of the utmost protection against intrusion or annoyance of any kind (for which arrangements were made on the spot), I hardly think I was successful in removing from their minds the strong impressions on the subject which took possession of them.

On my arrival at Badulla I found the station in the utmost state of excitement and anxiety. I assembled the chiefs and headmen of the district and held a consultation as to the state of the country, referring particularly to the recent outbreak at Kandy; but the only information I could get from them was, that there was a good deal of alarm in the villages, which they could not understand, and they too persisted in professing utter ignorance of all that had taken place at Kandy until the conspiracy had betrayed itself, nor was my most careful inquiry and labour able to overcome their ingenuity in concealing the truth.

Seeing that the chiefs and headmen denied to me information which, from their relationship with most of the chiefs of temples and principal priests in and around Kandy, and my own experience of the Kandyans from a close connexion with them for nearly 10 years, I felt satisfied they very well knew, I was on the eve of drawing up a statement of the very doubtful position in which I viewed the district and loyalty of the headmen, when intelligence reached me that the disaffection which was supposed to exist in the populous district of Doomberra (adjoining Bintenne and Ouvah) was no longer matter of mere report or mere suspicion, for it had manifested itself too plainly at Dambool and at Matelle to admit of denial or doubt.

Having explained the alarm that was caused by the mere row with the police at Kandy, I need hardly tell you, that on the receipt of intelligence of the outbreak at Matelle and attack on the troops, the news of which reached me at Badulla on the 31st of July, the greatest consternation prevailed throughout the country. Reports reached me in rapid succession that the villagers had blocked up the forest roads and bridle paths in Bintenne and Wellesse; that the people were leaving their houses and homes, and abandoning their property, taking refuge in the fastnesses of the mountains and depths of the jungles. Was it a time, then, for doubt or hesitation as to what was necessary to be done when desolation threatened the innocent and defenceless, and scenes of the utmost disorder were passing under our eyes? surely not. I considered then—subsequent personal observation has proved to me—that there was an urgent necessity for the most prompt and spirited exercise of our utmost power; and it is my deliberate opinion that the unhappy condition of the country rendered the course of policy adopted absolutely necessary, and that the proclamation of martial law was dictated by sound judgment; and my firm belief is, that had not the insurrection been stifled in its birth, or had success instead of discomfiture attended the first outbreak at Matelle and Kornegalle, not only my own district of Ouvah, but all the adjacent ones would have been constrained and compelled by the rest of the population to rise in one common rebellion for the expulsion of the British. Nothing but the promptness of Lord Torrington's measures and their signal success saved Ceylon from this fearful catastrophe.

Nor can there be doubt as to the necessity for the continuance of martial law till suspended by the proclamation of the 4th of October 1848. Having travelled through the country at the time, I can speak from personal observation. After the attack on the troops at Matelle, information reached me that the rebels had fled into Doomberra, which, as already explained, adjoins Bintenne and Wellesse. The alarm that prevailed in both those districts pointed out to me the necessity of proceeding thither, and with the view of giving confidence to the Ouvah and Wellesse people and preventing a communication with Doomberra, it was considered advisable to watch and defend the fords and passes by means of a detachment of the Ceylon Rifles.

The necessary precautions having been concluded by the officer in charge of the detachment, I proceeded in my excursion. I found that the utmost terror reigned universally in the country, from the apprehension of a universal insurrection. I received the most disagreeable accounts of the terror of the people of Kandy for fear of an outbreak at Badulla, and the Badulla people were daily expecting one at Wallepone, and both were alarmed for fear of one at Bintenne and Wellesse; and I was informed that the people who fled to the jungles were suffering the greatest fatigue and privations, and so firmly were they convinced of the approach of an immediate and universal commotion, that no promises of protection would induce them to return to their homes. I was also told by people on whom I could rely, that nothing would inspire the country with confidence but to continue the troops in Bintenne; that so long as the soldiers remained amongst them they felt comparatively safe against the rebels who fled from Matelle to Doomberra. I travelled along the line of the Mahavilleganga (which separates Doomberra from the

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Vedda country, and on to Tammanacada, returning by Wellesse, and the same reports of consternation and desertion were made to me. On my return to my own district I received the most positive assurance from quarters in which I had every confidence, that the only means by which we might expect to banish all distrust and suspicion, and to establish peace and a good understanding, was by following up with alacrity the means of defence which we had adopted, and to prove to the people, by continuing with them, that we were resolved to protect them as well as to defend ourselves.

* [only] ?

But laying aside, for the sake of argument, the pressing necessity that existed for the most vigorous steps to inspire confidence in the minds of the peaceful and weak, how, I should like to know, were we to effect arrests? I have elsewhere stated my utter and entire conviction that the headmen were well acquainted with all that was going on; and the chiefs and other headmen being the only agents of the civil power to make arrests, how, I should like to know, could that be done, when they were themselves to be arrested? The thing is preposterous; and the doubts that have been expressed on the subject could* have proceeded from persons either utterly ignorant of the facts, or perhaps having a purpose to serve by mistaking them.

I travelled again immediately before the final suspension of martial law, and during that excursion I found the greatest change throughout the country. I found the people gradually returning to their villages; and those who had already returned met me freely, and listened with confidence to my explanations of the folly of their alarm, and the anxiety and the power on the part of Government to protect them. On this occasion I was only able to travel through Bintenne and a part of Wellesse.

I performed a third excursion about a month after the suspension of martial law. On the last occasion I travelled on foot through Doombera, returning through Tammanacada, Bintenne, and Wellesse; and from my close observation of the conduct of the chiefs and headmen, and a long personal experience of the Kandyan country and its people, I am bound to state it as my deliberate opinion, that the course of prudent policy adopted was essential to the security of our power, reputation, and dignity, and the establishment of permanent peace and good order.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *K. Mackenzie*,
Agent of Ouvah and Wellasse.

No. 6 b.

REPLY of Assistant Agent at *Badulla* to the Colonial Secretary's Letter of
25th September.

Sir,

Badulla Cutcherry, 20 October 1849.

* Page 166.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th* ultimo, informing me that statements have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the recent events in Ceylon, to the effect that too much importance had been attached, and too much apprehension excited by the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces, which is represented to have been little more than a riot occasioned by marauders from the low-country, and that doubts had also been expressed whether the chiefs had any participation in the disturbances, or were in any way implicated in creating them; and directing me to state my opinion as to the accuracy of those assertions.

With respect to the first statement, one cannot help detecting at a glance the author's utter ignorance of the Kandyan country, its people, and their habits; for who having any knowledge of the jealous native of the Central Province, does not know that there is a deep-rooted feeling of hostility to the low countryman, and that the Kandyan regards him with such suspicion and enmity, as to render it almost impossible for him to settle in the inland districts of the country. Their tastes and modes of living are so dissimilar, that except amongst the lowest castes of Kandyans, the low-countryman is seldom found; so unusual indeed is it to find a low-countryman settled amongst them, that the instant he is discovered suspicion attaches to his character, and the natives form the most unfavourable opinion of him, and are always on their guard against him. During my service for a series of years in the most inland districts of the Kandyan country, it has been my practice, for purposes of statistical information, to pay attention to the number of foreigners resident in the native villages, to trace their history, and note particularly the circumstances under which they arrived and were induced to remain there. In the district of Nuwera Kalawia, amongst a population of 53,000 souls, there were, when I served there, not more than 10 or 12 low-countrymen, distributed over an area of 2,000 square miles. The circumstances under which they arrived there were enveloped in mystery, and their associates were of the lowest caste, and all the reputed cattle-stealers. In Ouvah, amongst a population of nearly 60,000 souls, there are perhaps 50 low-countrymen, distributed over an area of 2,500 square miles.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, that generally the number is greater, the question that would naturally occur to an unprejudiced person would be, what influence the low-countrymen are likely to have over the Kandyans? We all know very well that the influence a native has in the country arises entirely from the extent of his property, and the means he has thereby of assisting his needy and less fortunate neighbours. Property amongst

amongst the natives of the Central Province consists entirely of rice-fields. Now, the records of our catcheries show us that Kandyans are the sole proprietors of these fields, and, therefore, that Kandyans only possess any influence in the country; and as it cannot be presumed that the disturbances which prevailed universally in the Central Province could possibly have been excited without the exercise of great and powerfully local influence, I state it as my opinion that the unhappy condition of the country at the time caused the utmost apprehensions for our safety.

There is no doubt that such a favourable conjuncture was eagerly seized upon by marauders from the low country to rush to the Central Province, and that they committed the most wanton acts of spoliation, for the alacrity and vigour that was most wisely displayed towards subduing the insurrection and effecting arrests secured the person of the redoubted robber, Poorang Appoo, who, as I detected about two years ago, had been sheltered and protected for nearly 10 months before by an influential and wealthy headman of Wellesse, now expiating his guilt, by sentence of the District Court, for a long period of imprisonment at hard labour in the gaol of Badulla. But the idea that marauders from the low-country could cause any disturbances in the Central Province, or could influence the Kandyans to place themselves in open hostility to Government, is entirely fallacious, and could only have emanated from persons having no practical knowledge of the country.

As to the second point, that doubts have been expressed whether the chiefs had any participation in the disturbances, or were in any way implicated in creating them, I think it will appear evident enough to any person having any acquaintance with the power and position of the chiefs, that there could not be an attempt at any disturbance in the country without their knowledge; and the fact that they professed utter ignorance of all that was going on, until the insurrectionary feeling betrayed itself, proves to us that they advised and participated in rebellion against us.

But this is only one amongst many proofs which we have of their guilt. It is admitted that the Buddhist priests have been concerned in inflaming disaffection (an admission, by the way, which proves the absurdity of the assertion that the late insurrection was little more than a riot, occasioned by marauders from the low-country). Amongst whom but Kandyans, I should wish to know, could this disaffection have been inflamed? And what a fallacy it is to suppose that a plan of a general rebellion could be in agitation without the full knowledge of the chiefs and headmen; or, in fact, any one who ever read the history of the country and reflected upon it must have discovered that the Kandyan chiefs never have shared in a favourable feeling towards us; there is no doubt that the Dessaves and other chiefs, who formerly ruled as lords paramount in their respective provinces, regard our sway with no other feelings but those of hatred and undying enmity; nor could we have been kept in ignorance of the preparations that had been made for an attempt to throw off the English yoke, except by a cautiously and well-organized combination of the principal Buddhist priests and most influential Kandyan chiefs.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

(signed) *K. Mackenzie*,
Agent of Ouvah and Wellesse.

No. 7.

TRANSLATION of a Report by the Principal Headmen of Ouvah.

20 October 1849.

MY son Rambokpotte Banda has been explaining to me from the newspaper called the "Colombo Observer," to say that an investigation is going on in the Parliament at England with regard to the insurrection that took place in Matelle and Kurnegalle, in July 1848, and that some gentlemen are said to have stated as evidence in the Parliament that there was no insurrection in Ceylon, and that therefore to proclaim martial law was unnecessary, and no soldiers ought to have been sent out to those districts. I am one of the respectable descendants; I hold landed property, and am a chief of the first class; I have held offices during the former King's time; I hold my present office as Dessave since the accession of the British, about 30 years ago; I understand the customs and usages of the country; I always pray, and it is my whole and sole object to behave towards the English Government as a loyal and faithful subject; I therefore beg to intimate to you my opinion with regard to the outbreak, and to let the Government know, if necessary, that had not the insurrection, both at Matelle and Kurnegalle, in July 1848, been suppressed in time a great many respectable and wealthy inhabitants would have lost their lives and property; that some of the principal people have spread the report of the Pretender, and excited people to such a degree merely to gratify their ill feelings, and to take advantage of their enemies, and thereby to gain their objects. There are some evil-disposed people who have endeavoured to disturb the country two or three times for their own advantage; having a liberal and good Government, they have conspired to create ill-feeling amongst the inhabitants. The Government has selected people of good character, and have given them respectable and high offices, but their situations will not be taken from them unless they misbehave themselves; there are evil-disposed people in some of the important and high families, who stir and excite the people for disturbances, merely to get into Government employ. In 1834 it having been intimated to Government that some principal chiefs conspired against the Government, they were immediately arrested, and thereby a stop was

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put to their proceedings. In 1842 there was another conspiracy against Government, which was in like manner suppressed. In 1843 there was a commotion, or an insurrection, in Walapane, and it was also put a stop to as well; and the last one was at Matelle and Kornegalle. When the people heard of this last insurrection they were shocked and alarmed, and the people of Badulla, Bintenne, Wellase, and Polwatte concealed most of their property. You have taken a prominent part with us to keep the people quiet, and not to allow them to stir, and also to advise them not to leave their respective houses; had not timely precautions been taken to suppress the disturbance the country would have been ruined. The proclaiming martial law, and sending out troops to the districts was the cause of apprehending the Pretender and the principal ringleaders. When the inhabitants knew the promptitude and force of martial law they were discouraged, and afraid to join the rebels, or to stir any further; had not the disturbances been timely suppressed the people of Badulla, Bintenne, and other places would have joined them. As soon as I heard of the disturbances I suggested to you to prevent people coming from Dumbura and Matelle to this district. It has also been (said) in the Parliament that it was not an insurrection, but only that some low country people had disturbed the country to plunder it; it has been made known to me that the Pretender was carried in a palanqueen, accompanied by tom-toms, flags, and thousands of people about him, with fire-arms, &c. He was taken to Dambool wihare, and the priests of that wihare recited prayers and blessings on him, and invested him with a sword; thereafter when the Pretender was coming towards Matelle, the police officers who were there at the time ran away from fear to Kandy, and it was about the same time that people armed entered the town of Kurnegalle. There were but few low-country people, for it would be impossible for low-country people to make such a disturbance, nor would Kandyans join them for such a proceeding, although they might join the Kandyans, for Kandyans will never trust low-country people to join them for a matter of this description. Had this disturbance been created by thieves and rogues, they would not have gone to court-houses and destroyed papers and records, but they would naturally go to wealthy people, and rob valuable property. Under these circumstances, I consider the proclamation of martial law and sending out troops were essentially necessary to suppress the disturbances.

To K. Mackenzie, Esq., Asst. Govt. Agent,
Badoola.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Rambokpotte Dissave.*

(True Copy of Translation).

No. 8.

From the Fiscal at *Kandy* to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Colombo, 5 October 1849.

THERE being so many misrepresentations afloat regarding the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces, I beg to submit a memorandum on the subject, which may perhaps afford you information on some points that it would be desirable should be brought to your notice.

The Hon. Sir James Emerson Tennent,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Parsons.*

That it was a pre-arranged and decided rebellion there can be no doubt. The number of the rebels, their dress, fire-arms, ammunition, and provisions, alone gave evidence of it, at least to any person who is at all acquainted with their habits and customs. But on our way to Matelle, on the morning of the night on which the troops were ordered down, Mr. Buller received an express at the Katugastotte Ferry from the Maha Nilleme, which he asked me to read. This stated that the whole district was in rebellion; that a king had been crowned; that their object was to take Matelle and from thence go into Kandy, through Harrispattoo and Dumbere; that nearly all his tenants and followers had joined the rebels, and with the few people he had left, it was useless his attempting to resist such a multitude, who were armed with guns and swords; he therefore prayed that the agent would lose no time in sending down 200 Europeans besides Malays to defend Matelle, and if possible, that he would accompany them. After the affair at Warriapolle, on our reaching Matelle, if I remember rightly, the troops had scarcely taken off their accoutrements before the bugle sounded, and there was another skirmish, as the jungle around was swarming with rebels and another crowd was advancing from the Dambool direction. By some it is said that it was only a row got up by a parcel of rogues from the low-country, but there was only one low-country Cinghalese found guilty of treason, and he is a noted character, who, it was known, had been in the neighbourhood of Dambool some time, having escaped from gaol when under the sentence of the Supreme Court. All the prisoners taken at Warriapolle were Kandyans, and stated that their chiefs and leaders had ran away; this too was proved, as the brother-in-law of the Maha Nilleme, the first chief in the Kandyan provinces, was taken with a few of his followers on the other side of the road while trying to escape further into the jungle through a paddy-field; from what was said at the time, I believe he was placed in charge of the party at the jack trees near Warriapolle; he

he was afterwards tried before the Supreme Court and convicted, together with another chief, the brother of a Basneike Nilleme.

As regards the priests, it is evident that they were equally implicated with the chiefs; had they not been, the scene at the temple at Dambool would not have taken place, as the priests have still sufficient influence over the people to check them to a great extent; but I am fully convinced that they with the chiefs were the prime movers on the occasion, and that it had been under contemplation for a very long time, and indeed that their arrangements were so far matured that had not the instant and decisive measures adopted by the Governor been carried out, and martial law proclaimed, the other districts, which were apparently ignorant of what was going on, were prepared to and would have joined the leaders in a general insurrection throughout the Kandyan provinces. This, in fact, was their object. I can only account for the seeming abandonment of the people by their chiefs by the sudden appearance of the troops, and the subsequent active and judicious steps taken by the Government, as it is certain that the chiefs and priests did not for some time really withdraw their influence or in any way discountenance the movements of the people, hoping that the affair would have been treated as nothing, and they would then have had time to induce the whole province to rise at once, and this I am convinced would have been the case had martial law been suspended sooner than it was; indeed, it was the existence of that alone that kept them quiet and prevented a union with other districts, which would have been followed by a universal rebellion.

The Maha Nilleme's report (as he undoubtedly knew it would) reached too late to move the troops in time to save Matelle; as it was, however, we were quicker than they expected, as they did not imagine that we should cross the river at night. The rebels appeared to be waiting at Warriapolle, which is between Matelle and Kandy, for the arrival of reinforcements from Dambool, and that the party that were seen coming from that direction shortly after we reached Matelle were they who, it would seem, were to keep possession of that place, whilst the rest went on to Kandy, as stated by the Maha Nilleme, whose report indeed as to their movements was pretty correct.

I was induced to draw the above conclusions from what I saw at the time, and which have since been fully confirmed in my mind from the observation of the prisoners who I often visited as fiscal. They acknowledged their guilt, and repeatedly told me that "all was not over yet;" that the chiefs were deeply concerned in the rebellion, but had deserted them. I was present too at Matelle with the agent, from the time the troops marched from Kandy, and remained there until the detachment of the 15th regiment were ordered in. I attended nearly all the courts martial, and was in the Supreme Court during the treason trials. My knowledge too of the Cinghalese language, in which I passed an examination before the committee appointed by Government for that purpose, has greatly facilitated my intercourse with the natives, in which I have endeavoured to get them to throw off that reserve common in their general communication with Europeans. I have been now nearly four years in Ceylon, but for the last two and a half have never used an interpreter, at which the people are highly pleased, and express their wishes and feelings much more fully than before, when I was obliged to hear all they had to say through a Modliar's interpretation. A few months since I travelled through the greater part of the disturbed districts, in the Matelle direction, where having no interpreter, I saw a good deal of the inhabitants, and was certainly strengthened in the opinions I have above stated.

(signed) *John Parsons.*

Sir,

Colombo, 27 September 1849.

It having been so often represented in the colonial papers, and publicly stated, that the priest Kahalle Unanse, who was shot at Kandy under the sentence of a court martial, professed himself innocent of the charge brought against him, and prayed that he might not be shot in his robes, I beg to assure you that the man was in my custody, as fiscal, from the day of his committal to the hour of his execution. I constantly visited him whilst in gaol, where he had opportunities of making any complaint he pleased. The only thing he ever complained of was his food, which he requested might be given to him at a particular hour, in accordance with custom of Buddhist priests, which was complied with, of course. On the day of execution, before he left the gaol, I was with him about an hour; told him the time was drawing near, and asked him if he had anything to say regarding his case, and that I should take down and submit any statement he wished to make. He replied that he had nothing to say. Shortly after I accompanied him to the place of execution; but he never made the request that it is stated he did, or say anything about his robes; and from what I know of the character and feelings of the natives, I do not think it likely that he would have desired to have been disrobed, and had he been it would have added to his disgrace.

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Parsons,*
Deputy Fiscal.

REPORT from *E. R. Power*, Esq., who was Assistant Agent at Kaigalle during the Disturbances, in reply to the Colonial Secretary's Circular.

Sir, Badooia, 6 October 1849.
I HAVE the honour to forward, with reference to your letter of the 28th instant, received by me yesterday, the statement therein called for.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Rawdon Power*.

Sir, Badooia, 6 October 1849.
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

1. In judging of the expediency, or the reverse, of proclaiming martial law in Ceylon, in my humble judgment, the peculiar character of an Asiatic population should be duly considered, for although it might be thought by persons in England that the Kandyan population would scarcely wish to exchange the mild and just rules of the British for the harsh and cruel regime of a native despot, yet, from the recognized love of change implanted in an Asiatic, I am of opinion that had the overt acts of insurrection in Kurnegalle and Matella been successful, the spread of disaffection would have been most rapid throughout the Kandyan provinces.

2. The position of Ceylon was very different in 1849 from what it presented when the conspiracy of 1833-34 was discovered: at the latter period English capital had not been introduced, and there were no coffee estates in isolated situations under European management as at present. If my memory serves me, all the small stations, Mobelle, Kornegalle, &c., were then garrisoned, and the few Europeans, not officially employed, lived in the larger garrison towns.

3. In the reasons I have above stated I am of opinion that the promulgation of martial law was a measure absolutely called for.

4. With respect to the policy of continuing martial law until it was suspended by the proclamation of October 1848, I cannot offer a decided opinion. The inhabitants of the populous and important district of the Four and Three Corles, which was at that time, and had been for 12 years, under my immediate charge, although it bordered on the district of Kornegalle, took no part in the disturbances that unfortunately prevailed there; indeed, on more than one occasion I was sincerely gratified at seeing hundreds of the Kandyan inhabitants of my district (and from my long residence I know personally every inhabitant of respectability, and had visited on many occasions every hamlet in the district,) attending in a body and volunteering, not only to protect the Government money chest, the public offices, and my residence, but offering, if I thought it expedient, to go in search of the Kornegalle insurgents for the purpose of endeavouring to take them prisoners. Whether the former would have remained loyal had the insurgents been successful is a different question; but the firm and decided attitude assumed by the local Government, in my judgment, overawed the disaffected and restored confidence to the wavering and timid; although therefore I had not the opportunity of judging as to the precise moment when martial law should have ceased, yet I do consider that the local Government exercised a wise discretion in continuing martial law in the disturbed districts until the embers of the insurrectionary movement had been radically and effectually extinguished.

It should not be forgotten that to carry out the orders of the civil courts the agency of native headmen is absolutely necessary, and if chiefs had to be arrested by orders of the local civil courts in the disaffected districts, it is, I think, to be inferred that the civil legal machinery would not have worked, as timely notice would have been given to the accused headmen, by the other headmen, who although they had not actually compromised themselves by any overt acts of rebellion, must have been aware of the treasonable views of others of their order. To any person who has been a resident, in an official capacity, for any long period in the Kandyan provinces it is well known that nothing however trivial can be kept secret; it in some manner oozes out, and becomes known throughout the district in an incredible short period; not having attended any of the court martials, and my former district having happily escaped from any participation, as I have before mentioned, in the insurrectionary movement at Kornegalle, I was not brought in contact with the military authorities, and can therefore form no opinion as to the manner in which the details of martial law were carried out.

In conclusion, I would venture to point out that the island history records that at the trial in 1834 of the persons accused of treason, the presiding judge, Sir W. Norris, afterwards recorder of Penang, and now in England, after the jury had returned a verdict of "Acquittal," in teeth of the clear evidence adduced, and of the summing up of the learned judge, exclaimed in open court, "The verdict of the jury is now a matter of history, but I confess I am surprised at the verdict."

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Rawdon Power*.

MEMORANDUM.

1. WITH respect to the statement made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon Affairs, to the effect that the disturbances at Kornegalle and Matelle were but simple riots occasioned by marauders from the low-country, I cannot but consider that such assertions are at variance with the real facts of the case, and could only have been made from an entire misconception of the condition, past and present, of Ceylon and its inhabitants. That there were robbers and similar characters in the ranks of the insurgents admits of no doubt; in all outbreaks, in Europe or in Asia, individuals of that class will be found. The Asiatic, from the intense jealousy with which they regard each other, rarely in the first instance combine to any great extent, but let success crown the first overt act of rebellion, and for the time at least jealousy is thrown overboard, and general combination against the common (European) enemy is organized; the history of British India furnishes many examples of the feeling and action consequent thereon, I have thus ventured to depict.

I find among my papers a deposition made by Molegodde (since deceased) who held at one time the situation of first adigar (the highest Kandyan official appointment), and who was tried in 1834 on a charge of treason, but acquitted; he was deprived of his situation as adigar by Governor Sir R. Wilmot Horton immediately after his trial, but restored to the minor office of dessave of the Four Korles in 1843 by Governor Sir C. Campbell; a copy of this deposition I annex (Paper A), as it will show that although no definite plan of operations had been decided on, yet consecutive attempts were being made by discontented person (Ceylon Catalines, if I may use the designation), to debauch the native mind. The local government did nothing further than to direct that the motives of the parties alluded to should be watched. I have a perfect recollection, at the period of the conspiracy of 1833-34 (I was at that time private secretary to Governor Sir R. Wilmot Horton), that Mr. George Turnour, the then agent of government at Kandy, and whose talents, energy, and thorough acquaintance with the native character, language and history, past and present, are well known, for some weeks was utterly sceptical on the subject; as the plot thickened, however, and trustworthy evidence was forthcoming, from being a sceptic he became an entire believer in the existence of the conspiracy, and in his capacity as a member of the Executive Council (he was specially appointed a member by his Majesty's Government) recommended the arrest of the accused, and the adoption of other stringent measures. His first opinion, as I have heard him express it, was, How can the Kandyans be disloyal, when by an Order in Council they have been freed by his Majesty's Government from "compulsory labour," and are indeed in every respect so well off?

2. As, as I have stated elsewhere, the district which was then under my charge (Three and Four Korles) was perfectly quiet; none of the (my) headmen were concerned in the risings at Kornegalle and Matella, but I was always under the impression that the authorities at those stations were convinced of the participation, more or less, of the majority of the headmen of those districts.

I beg to be understood that I do not for a moment condemn the Kandyan headmen as a body; with very many of them I have been, and indeed am, on terms of intimacy; for many I entertain much respect and regard. I admire many points of Kandyan character (and my acquaintance is chiefly with that portion of Ceylon); their hospitality, kindness, and affection to the aged, to the poor, and infirm, as well as to their parents and children, are duly appreciated by those Europeans whose official position bring them in contact with the native population. I think the Kandyan should not, in justice, be placed in the category; many Europeans see fit to regard him, viz., among the indolent and worthless of the human races, unwilling to work and that from sheer laziness. The cultivation of native paddy fields, as well as that of high land (cheyne), is attended with considerable labour. When the fields and lands are sown, they have to be fenced, weeded and protected from the trespass of cattle or the encroachment of the neighbours; it is not therefore to be wondered at that people so circumstanced should be unwilling, even at high pay, to take monthly services with the managers of coffee estates, and situated at some distance from their village; for this the European, in many cases, making no allowance for Asiatic inertness as compared with the energy of an inhabitant of a temperate climate, hastily pronounces the native utterly indolent and irreclaimable. The very sudden and enormous influx of capital into Ceylon within the last few years, has also tended unfortunately to feed the growing passion of the native for the use of arrack and for gambling. Education in time will doubtless improve the Kandyan; human nature is at bottom the same, and although climate and other circumstances will modify it, and thus make an Asiatic different from a European, still by training his mind and disposition, he may be made to resemble the latter, far more than at present is the case; at present, and for the last few years, the native mind has been unhinged, and in that state has, to a certain extent been worked upon by the disaffected with success. Education, the settlement of what is called the "Temple Question," the reorganization of the headmen, the promulgation and thorough explanation of the local Ordinances and Minutes of Government, the placing the arrack taverns, &c. on a different footing, &c. would do much, I am sanguine in believing, in bringing the native mind to a healthy state.

3. With respect to the subject of the improper influence exercised by the Buddhist priests, which it is admitted has taken place, I would only respectfully observe that whenever, in

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my humble judgment, the spiritual leaders of any sect, are abettors of crime, they should be singled out for the special vengeance of the law, inasmuch as the influence which they possess over the masses invests them with most dangerous power, while their profession ought to have induced them to have adopted a different course of procedure

Badoola, 6 October 1849.

(signed) *E. Rawdon Power.*

PAPER (A).

STATEMENT made by *Muligodde*, late First Adigar, to Mr. *Power*, at his (Mr. Power's) House at Kaigalle, this 9th day of March 1842, between the hours of Two and Three, P. M.

ON Tuesday morning, the 1st instant, between the hours of seven and eight, while I was in my house at *Muligodde*, in *Gannapattoo*, in the *Four Corles*, two priests of *Hellemadda Weragodda*, whose names I do not know, and whom I never saw, to my knowledge, at any former period, came to me, and on my asking them why they came to me, they said they wished to speak to me. They told me they had both of them been to *Wyangame Wihare* (in *Bintenne*), and that they were returning home to their own temple at *Helamadda Weragodde*, in *Four Corles*. They then told me that while they were at the temple in *Bintenne* (they did not name the day) some priests (they did not tell me their names) had told them that a rebellion would break out soon (they did not name any time) against the English Government, and that the ringleader would be *Oohawella Banda*, and they requested me not to mix myself up in it; they (the priests) assigned no reason for the proposed outbreak. The two priests requested me to let them speak to me privately, and I got up, and went away from the people who were near me, and they then told me what I have just detailed; they were not with me more than two or three minutes. I thought at first to detain and send them to our agent (Mr. Power), but I then thought it would be better not to frighten them; and as the matter appeared to be urgent, I thought it better to go at once to the Government agent of the Central Province, and tell him of the reported rising in his district. On Friday I went into *Kandy*, and saw Mr. *Mooyaart*, and I told him all I have just mentioned (it was at Mr. *Mooyaart's* private house), and my words were interpreted by Mr. *Mooyaart's* Malabar servant. Mr. *Mooyaart* then told me to let him hear anything further that might come to my knowledge with reference to this rebellion, either to write to him, or come and see him.

It was about eight o'clock at night on Friday that I went to Mr. *Mooyaart's*. The following morning I returned to *Maligodde*; and on Monday, the 7th instant, between seven and eight a. m., *Rahuwendella Narrangoskitia Vidahn* came to me, and told me that *Madawelle Lococoomboore Neyde* had mentioned on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, at the house of *Cancanagedere*, of *Kabacondelle*, in *Four Corles*, that a rebellion had broken out at *Batticaloa*, *Wellase*, *Bintenne*, and that in a few days orders will come to the *Four Corles* to raise the people, and that you, addressing the people in the house, must join it. I do not know who were the people who were in the house of *Cancanagedere*. This was all I heard, and which I wrote to the Government agent of *Kandy* (Mr. *Mooyaart*) on the same day (the 7th) I heard it. This is all I heard or know. This statement is read over to *Muligodde*, late adigar, who states, "This is all I at present know," and adds that "I will report forthwith to Mr. Power anything I may hear on the subject." I know that *Wadawella Lococoombera Neyde* is an inhabitant of *Doombera*, and I believe he has returned to *Doombera*. *Narrangaskitia*, *Vidahn*, and *Cancanagedere*, are still in *Four Corles*.

(signed in Singhalese characters)

Muligodde.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *E. Rawdon Power.*

No. 10.

From *H. Templer, Esq.*, who was Acting Assistant Agent at *Kurnegalle* during the Attack made by the Rebels, to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Matelle, 11 October 1849.

* Page 166.

WITH reference to your two letters of the 28th September,* delivered to me on the 3d instant, informing me that statements had been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the recent events in Ceylon, to the effect that too much importance had been attached to, and too much apprehension excited by, the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces, which is represented to have been little more than a riot, occasioned by marauders from the low country, and that doubts had been expressed whether the chiefs had any participation in these disturbances, and calling on me to state my views as to the expediency of proclaiming martial law and the necessity for the continuance of it,

I have

I have the honour to state the following facts, that, being at Kornegalle, I received on the Friday or Saturday previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, a report from Kandepolle Basnaik Nilleme, that an attack was to be made upon the town of Kornegalle; I had before heard that such was to be the case, and being fully aware of the fact, I applied for troops to assist me. At first I was informed, by letter from Colonel Drought, that there was no men available, but that he had written to Colombo to that effect. I subsequently, on the Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, received another letter from him, stating that a party of Rifles was on the way down.

On the Sunday morning, 30 July, about seven o'clock, while Messrs. Gibson, Sims, and myself were in the verandah of the assistant agent's house, a large number of Kandyans were heard shouting, who immediately flocked into the town by hundreds, estimated at (1,500) fifteen hundred. We three were alone, and to stand was useless, as we were fully aware that the forfeiture of our lives would be the consequence, such information having been communicated before.

We left the place and met the party of Rifles, consisting at that time of twenty-five (25) men, about one mile from Kornegalle. With them we returned to the town, and the moment the rebels caught sight of us they fired upon us, which was immediately returned by the Rifles.

We separated shortly afterwards, Mr. Gibson, with Lieutenant Annesley, and a small party of the Rifles went to the town, while Mr. Bovill and myself, with the remainder, went to the cutcherry to save, if possible, the records and treasure (1,000 l.) The place was full of Kandyans, who were driven out, after which our parties joined on the green in front of the assistant agent's house; all firing then ceased.

Various reports came in during the remainder of that day and the day following, that the rebels were again collecting, and were to make another attack; they did not do so, however; but on the Tuesday the report came in that we were to be surrounded, and the rebels were determined to kill us all.

About 11 o'clock a. m., a large body of them collected on the Colombo road, and came on with shouts and hoots, when Lieutenant Annesley and a small body of Rifles went down with Mr. Gibson to the corner where the road takes a turn, and as soon as Mr. Annesley showed himself the firing began on both sides, as I understand, although I speak not from what I saw, as Mr. Bovill requested me to remain with him at the court house, about 100 yards distant, expecting another attack from the Putlam side.

The rebels were driven back on this occasion also. Again that afternoon, at two or three o'clock, Lieutenant Annesley went out on the Colombo road, when his men were again fired upon, but which was not returned by his party.

The object of the rebels was not to plunder, although there were a few who did so; but their intention was, in my opinion, to upset the Government, and destroy the Government servants. It was stated, that for the purpose of disposing of Mr. Gibson and myself they had brought in two hangmen, and that we were to be cut up; not the motive that would have actuated a marauding expedition, I presume.

There was a king set up by them at Dambool, who had appointed his adigars, of whom one was executed at Kornegalle; and I annex his previous statement.*

There were not any low-country men that I recognized, nor have I heard of any being of the party. They consisted wholly of Kandyans.

Among the party, as it has been subsequently proved, was the Kandepolle Basnaik Nilleme Koralle, of Ganame Korle, who was tried before the Supreme Court and convicted.

There were also several aratchies, but I cannot enumerate them from memory.

Mr. Gibson has all the proceedings relating to the affair.

The facts as I have stated them, and which have been proved in evidence before the Supreme Court, are of themselves sufficient to prove that this was no common riot, but all preconcerted.

The appointment of adigars indicates a predetermination of subverting the existing Government and setting up one of their own, as under the present Government it is a non-existing appointment.

The conduct of the rebels also sufficiently proves that plunder was not their object, as few, comparatively, were engaged in it; but the destruction carried on by them, the different attacks upon Her Majesty's troops at Matelle and Kornegalle, the non-molestation of the native population of these towns, all tend to show that they had no petty object in view, but, as was stated, the subversion of the Government and the destruction of all Government officers.

To quell, not a marauding expedition, but a rebellion, the proclamation, in my opinion, of martial law was a necessary measure, as the civil power, which consisted, at Kornegalle, only of Mr. Gibson and myself, was totally insufficient for the purpose.

Prompt and decided measures and immediate punishment were required to put down the spirit of rebellion, which was then uppermost in the mind of nearly every Kandyan, which subsequent inquiries have satisfied me to be the case, and in support of which I annex two statements; and, if necessary, many more can be obtained.

The continuation of martial law I consider to have been necessary, so long as the Pretender was at large, as, until his apprehension, which, under ordinary circumstances, I do not think would have been effected by the civil power, it was impossible to say at what moment he might again have collected people; and I can have no doubt that life and property to a very great extent were preserved by its continuance.

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Trusting that the foregoing statements will satisfactorily answer all the questions put to me by you,

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*,
Assistant Agent.

Matelle, 5 October 1849.

I was ordered on 29 July 1848 to march for Kurnegalle, with 30 men, under the command of Lieutenant Annesley, of the Ceylon Rifles; when within a mile of the town, on the morning of the 30th, we met the inhabitants running out, who said the rebels had possession of the town. I was with five or six of the men, some 50 yards or so in advance of the main body. On entering the town I saw (as far as I can judge) about 1,500 people around the court-house, many of whom were armed with guns, sticks, &c., and many about the other houses. They immediately fired on us, and their fire was returned; at one place they made a stand in a house, firing at us out of the windows, but were soon dislodged. I was then ordered to take some of the men and go up to the catcherry; I did so, and the Government agent, Mr. Templer, accompanied me, and was just in time to prevent the treasure being carried off, as they had all but effected an entrance into the room in which it was; there were 10 or 12 men killed, and about 30 prisoners taken, many with arms in their hands, all of which were loaded; they appeared to be nearly all Kandyans.

In the agent's house nearly everything was broken up or rendered useless, and at the catcherry and the court-house quantities of the papers were torn up, and the remainder scattered about. An arrack shop at the entrance of the town was on fire when we entered, and the prisoners were out of the gaol. About one o'clock, on the 1st of August, an immense number (I believe about 3,000) approached the town, and were driven back by part of the men under Lieutenant Annesley; they again came on about three o'clock the same day, and were again driven back; I believe they fired each time on our men. Their object appears to have been destruction more than robbery, as a great number of the things carried out of the houses were found close at hand, in the jungle.

(signed) *T. O. Bovill*,
Lieutenant Ceylon Rifles.

STATEMENT of Dingerale, who was shot at Kornegalle, on 5 August 1848, by Sentence of Court Martial; made to me, Henry Templer, within a few minutes of his Sentence being carried into execution.

I was taken up by the mob who were rising for rebellion; I saw the king; he is a fine young man; has mustachios.

The king was sent away to Adepane Wihare, and I was taken up for him.

I was with the king; the way I came with him was, that I was forced to join the rebellion.

I have received an appointment; I was promised the situation of adigaar.

The Ukkoowelle Ratamahatmeya was the adigar also; he was to be the chief; I do not know whether he was in the action at Matelle; I could not escape; I was surrounded by the people; I am a man of Hangeraucatty, in Hewahette Corle.

I have been practising as doctor.

By all the headmen having joined and assisted, the proper king has got away; I was left behind.

The Doretiawe Ratamahatmeya and several others assisted the king to get away, and caught me.

The Seven Korles people call me Vederale. My name is Dingerale.

Matelle, 8 October 1849.

* * * Banda states: The intention of the people was to make war with the Government, because the taxes were so heavy; it was their intention to have expelled the English if possible.

The districts of Matelle and Kurnegalle took arms, but the other districts of the Central Province were prepared to join, and had the body of men from Matelle gone to Kandy many others would have joined; it was a general feeling, and had there been a reverse there would have been a general rise in the Central Province.

I speak from what I know to be a fact, not what I think.

Signed in Singhalese characters.

(signed) *H. Templer*.

Matelle, 5 October 1849.

UDUWELLE Loko Appoohamy, revenue collector of Matelle North, states: Before the rebellion broke out many people informed me that there was a prince at Dambool who was crowned.

That the people of the country were to enter Kandy, plunder all the property, and put to death all the Europeans.

If the rebels had gone as far as Harrispattoo they were to have been joined there by the people of that district, and when they reached Kandy to have been joined by the people of the districts around Kandy, and there would have been collected from 30,000 to 40,000 men.

The intention of the people was to upset the Government.

(signed) L. A. Amy.
(signed) H. Templer.

No. 11.

STATEMENT made by T. L. Gibson, Esq., District Judge and Police Magistrate of Kornegalle.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 13 October 1849.

HAVING abstained, as a public servant, from signing the recent address to his Excellency the Governor, expressing, on the part of the subscribers thereto, their thanks for, and the opinion entertained by them, of the measures taken by the Executive Government, by which the rebellion of last year in this district, and that of Matelle, was so promptly put down, and thinking, from the judicial offices, viz. those of district judge and magistrate of this district, I hold, that I may not be called upon to give my opinion of those proceedings, I hope that my addressing you on this occasion may not be ascribed to any other motive than the right one, viz. that I consider it the duty of every man, and particularly of persons who, like myself, were in the midst of the disturbed districts, after it has been declared that there was no rebellion and no necessity for martial law, to come forward and express his opinion thereon.

On Sunday the 30th July 1848, I was with Mr. Templer, the assistant agent, in his verandah, when the rebels turned up from the Trincomalie road, and ran across the park up to his house; what took place on that day, and also on the Tuesday following, when the rebels came twice to Kornegalle, I beg to refer you to my evidence given before the honourable the Supreme Court, and which, though rather incorrectly printed, will be found at pages 252 and 256 of the Blue Book on Ceylon. On the Saturday when the rebels came, there were no troops in the place, and there being no police force stationed here, Mr. Templer and I could do nothing else but make our escape; we therefore went to meet the troops on the Kandy road, from which direction we expected them, and we did so within a mile of the town, under the command of Lieutenants Annesley and Bovill of the Ceylon Rifles. The driving the rebels out of the town, and the particulars thereof, I need not here further allude to, as they were reported to the Government at the time.

On Wednesday, the 2d August, Major Layard, with a detachment of the Rifles, arrived from Colombo, bringing up with him the proclamation of martial law, which proclamation was immediately made known, and copies thereof were sent to be distributed throughout the district. Martial law remained in force from that day up to the 10th October, during which time only 14 persons were tried, and they were sentenced to undergo the punishments as given below:—

Sentence :	No.
Death - - - - -	7
Transported for life - - - - -	1
" 14 years - - - - -	1
" 10 years - - - - -	1
Corporal punishment and imprisonment - - - - -	1
Corporal punishment - - - - -	3
	—
	14

However much the taking of life must be regretted, I consider that from the part taken by six of these men in the rebellion, and from the then state of the country, that it was absolutely necessary that the sentences should be carried out, not so much as a punishment to the unfortunate individuals themselves, but as a warning to others. The seventh man was guilty of a deliberate murder, and if martial law had not been in force he would have been tried by the civil court, and would no doubt have been sentenced to death.

I know that some persons exclaim against martial law having been so long in force. I am not going to enter into any argument on that subject, but from what I saw and know I am fully convinced that the very knowledge of martial law being still in existence, and the proclamations that were issued, tended very much to the restoration of peace and quiet in the country; for from the fear of the former, and the promises of protection and assistance

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held out by the latter, many innocent, as well as guilty, returned and resumed possession of their lands and houses; and although martial law was in force up to the 10th October, nevertheless after the 7th September no court-martial was held in this district.

Others, again, exclaim that there was no rebellion; that it was only a party of people assembled together for the purpose of plundering; a mere row. Setting up a king, crowning him at Dambool, prostrating before him as such, receiving appointments as *adigars*, &c. from him, standing guard around him, calling upon the people to come and join in the "rebellion," and in default threatening that their families would be given to the *Rhodias*, entering into towns armed with guns, swords, &c. for the purpose of driving out, if not making prisoners of, the properly-constituted authorities, breaking into the *cutcherry* and court-house, destroying the documents and records therein, releasing the prisoners from gaol, and finally, to make use of their own expressions, "taking possession of Kornegalle for their king,"—if acts such as these do not constitute a rebellion, I know not what would; but some of the parties concerned have been found guilty, not only by the military, but also by the civil court, of high treason, which alone is surely a sufficient answer to the assertion "that there was no rebellion."

I have gone through the evidence taken by myself, for the purpose of seeing what the people themselves called it; and amongst others, I find the following expressions used with reference to their proceedings, viz.:

That they must go to Kornegalle, and make "rebellion" with the troops.

Why don't you all rise, join together, and drive the English out of the country?

He directed me to go to his house "for the purpose of proceeding to Kornegalle to make war."

There is a rebellion in Matelle. The people coming in on the Kandy road on the 30th July, asked "who got the victory?"

English gentlemen got, or Cingalese got?

All the people should go to Kornegalle to see the king to-morrow.

The people said, "the king was coming towards Kornegalle, and they must take the place for him."

The people were being collected for the "insurrection" by beat of tom-toms.

Our king has come; we will take away all your things; we are afraid of no one now.

From the above quotations, it would appear that the people themselves called it a "rebellion." How then can it be said that there was no rebellion? It cannot be argued that, it having been so quickly suppressed, it was not a rebellion, but only a row. The rebels entered Kornegalle for a specific purpose; if they had succeeded and gained any temporary advantage, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that many other districts round about Kandy would have risen.

The question that naturally suggests itself is, "what caused the rebellion?" my opinion is, that the feeling of the Kandyans, of course there are exceptions, to restore their ancient dynasty and to drive out the English is so strong, that perhaps it may never be entirely overcome, and that the seeds of the last rebellion had been sown far and wide by disaffected parties, who had been for some time previous to July 1848 going about the Kandy districts exciting the people by false rumours; and that when the new Ordinances came into operation, they represented them as the commencement of a long series of taxes, that they were new taxes, and the rumours of others working upon minds already imbued with feelings of disaffection, only hastened on the crisis.

Dingeralle, the Pretender, who was shot here, and who was to have been the Kornegalle king was well known in this district, and had resided in the Dewemedde Corle for some time.

With reference to the state of this district prior to the rebellion, I beg to send the following extract from the official letter, dated 17th July 1847, appointing me to this station, viz. "His Lordship has selected you for that service in consideration of the very disorganized state of that district, and his knowledge of the ability, &c.;" and for the opinion that I had formed on the subject I refer you to my half-yearly Report sent in shortly before the rebellion.

As to whether the chiefs and headmen of this district were concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the rebellion, I agreed at the time (4th August 1848) with Mr. Templer, when he wrote his letter of that date, in thinking that many of them were concerned in it; and from the evidence taken by others as well as by myself since, strongly confirms me in that opinion. Evidence was taken against some priests of this district; only one, Kotmalie Ahadassie Unanse, was committed for trial before the Supreme Court; he was acquitted. I cannot suppose for a moment that they as a body (there may be individual exceptions) did not do their best to spread the seeds of disaffection amongst the people, with the hope, to use the expression of the Pretender Dingeralle, "of improving the Buddhist religion, which was degenerated by the English, by expelling the English."

I have often been asked "what I thought the rebels would have done to Mr. Templer and myself, had we been taken?" my answer has ever been, that rumour had it, that when they entered Kornegalle they had with them two men, already prepared with ropes for the purpose of hanging us; and the Rev. Dr. Reneaud, a Roman-catholic clergyman, who happened to be at Kornegalle that Sunday, informed Mr. Templer and myself that it was generally understood that the rebels would have done no harm to the townspeople, but that they would have massacred us, because we were the representatives of the Government.

I have

I have sent down copies of the statements made by Doretiawa Ratamahatmeya relative to the taking of the Pretender Dingeralla; and also by Dessanaikie Mudianoolagey Caloo Banda late Rattamahatmeya of Matelle, and of other papers.

I think it but justice to Mr. H. Templer, to mention that he only took over the office of assistant government agent on the 24th May last previous to the rebellion.

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The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Lewis Gibson*,
District Judge and Magistrate.

No. 12.

FROM the Government Agent of the North Western Province, about the Rebellion and Martial Law.

Government Agent's Office, North Western Province, Putlam.
6 October 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo: * in that communication I am informed,— * Page 166.

1. That statements have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the recent events in Ceylon, to the effect that "too much importance had been attached to, and too much apprehension excited by, the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces;" which is represented to have been "little more than a riot occasioned by marauders from the low-country."

2. That doubts have been expressed whether the chiefs had any participation in these disturbances, or were in any way implicated in creating them; "and that it is asserted that no names of chiefs or headmen appear in the lists of prisoners."

3. And that while it is admitted that the Buddhist priests were concerned in inflaming disaffection, "it is maintained that they were not so to any considerable extent."

4. And I am called upon for a statement of my "opinion as to the accuracy of these assertions, founded on the actual events and occurrences as they came under my observation at the time, or have been established to my satisfaction by subsequent investigation."

I. With reference to the first paragraph of the above communication, I have the honour to observe that it appears to me strange how too much importance could be attached to a wide-spread conspiracy, having for its chief object the subversion of the British rule within the Kandyan territories.

That this was the result aimed at has been clearly established by innumerable witnesses, many of whom were examined by myself, and the evidence of some of whom is now before the public.

That a few persons of bad character from the low-country did take advantage of the unsettled state of the disturbed districts immediately after the outbreak, is an undoubted fact; but that the rebellion was a mere riot occasioned by such marauders, I most positively deny; in fact, some time previous to the commencement of the insurrection, I, from personal observation, had come to the belief that the people were in a highly excited and disaffected state; this opinion perhaps you may remember I expressed to you on the occasion of your visit to Putlam, on the 29th July 1848, the day before the rebels entered Kurnegalle. I at that time distinctly mentioned that in the district of Kornegalle there were about seven hundred of the most [] headmen I had ever met with; that they and the people were determined to resist the law, and that I felt fully convinced that nothing but energetic measures, supported by a military force, would suffice to keep the country quiet.

Blank in original.

These views I had adopted chiefly in consequence of what I had, in a recent tour through a considerable portion of the Kornegalle district, observed as to the spirit prevalent among the chiefs and people: possible interference on the part of the low-country Singalese, I did not and do not regard as an important element in the matter. In this place it may be proper to draw attention to the fact that no class of people expressed so much alarm during the rebellion, or actually suffered so much loss, as the low-country Singalese resident in the interior.

II. In the district of Kornegalle there are only five chiefs; against two of these I had such evidence as to have no doubt on my mind that they had been actively engaged in the rebellion; charges were also brought against the greater number of the korals; many of these charges were investigated, some of the accused parties were tried and convicted, while others were released on bail, it being supposed that a sufficient example had already been made.

To persons in any degree acquainted with the Kandyan character it will not appear strange that it was found difficult to legally substantiate charges against chiefs and headmen whose guilt was well known throughout the country, but who, having returned to their duty, were in daily attendance upon the agent; and to such persons it would appear altogether absurd to suppose that the Singalese villagers would unite to undertake anything

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anything of the very slightest importance, unless led on by their chiefs and headmen; they will not even do so in the repair of small tanks, or in other agricultural operations, calling for combined effort.

Twelve months have now elapsed since the outbreak; I have again and again traversed the district in my official capacity; I have heard and read much that has been said and written on the subject of that rebellion, and I still retain the same conviction that with very few exceptions indeed the chiefs and headmen in the Seven Korles were disaffected, and participated more or less in the guilt of rebellion.

III. With reference to the third paragraph of your communication I would only observe that it has been clearly ascertained that for some time previous to the outbreak meetings presided over by Buddhist priests were held at the Banna Maddoos; throughout the whole district such assemblies I have myself witnessed, and there can be no doubt that at these assemblages the whole conduct of the rebellion was arranged, and the minds of the people inflamed against the British Government. The Banna book, a copy of which I had the pleasure of presenting to you, and which contains prophecies of the downfall of the European power in this island, was commonly read at the meetings alluded to.

I feel fully convinced that fear alone deters the priests, even at present, from following out the same system against the Government; the state of feeling among them is anything but satisfactory.

Having now given detailed replies to each paragraph of your communication I have merely to express my conviction that the statements hazarded before the Committee, and referred to by you, must have been made by persons utterly ignorant of the people and the country of which they were speaking.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Caulfield*,
Government Agent.

Government Agent's Office, North Western Province,
Putlam, 6 October 1849.

Sir,

* Page 165.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo,* in which I am requested to state my views as to the necessity which existed during the late disturbances:

- I. Of proclaiming martial law.
- II. Of continuing it up to 4th October 1848.

I. With reference to the first of these queries, I have the honour to state that a very serious rebellion having broken out, it was most desirable that prompt measures should at once be adopted, that so the spread of disaffection might be checked. The people having openly appeared in arms, the chiefs and headmen being implicated, and having altogether kept aloof from the Government functionaries, the proclamation of martial law appears to me to have been quite unavoidable.

II. As to the second point referred to by you, I consider that it was absolutely necessary to continue the existence of martial law for some time after the last open resistance on the part of the natives. The country was at the time in great confusion; many of the headmen were in gaol, and others of them had to be arrested; they who are the ordinary channels of communication between the Government and people were now themselves rebels, and the Pretender, who having been solemnly consecrated, was regarded by the natives with superstitious nonsense as their king, was still at large, and his place of concealment unknown to the authorities.

None of the well-disposed natives complained to me of hardships consequent on the existence of martial law; on the contrary, they frequently expressed the security which they felt during its operation.

I should have thought it highly impolitic, and likely to lead to further loss of life had martial law been discontinued before the pretender, and those who acted as ringleaders in setting him up, had been arrested, and these arrests could not have been carried out by the civil power.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my opinion, that a most superficial view of the matter is taken by those who state that the rebellion was on the whole too contemptible to justify the means adopted for its suppression; it is well known that disaffection was spread through a large portion of the inland districts, and it is only because prompt and severe measures were at once adopted, that the open resistance was confined to two districts; the least success on the part of the Kandyans would undoubtedly have led to a general rising.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Caulfield*,
Government Agent.

No. 13 a.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kornegalle, 3 October 1849.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 2, of the 28th ultimo,* desiring for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my opinion of the expediency of proclaiming martial law for the suppression of the disturbances in the Kandyan provinces in 1848, and the necessity for its continuance till suspended by the proclamation of the 4th October 1848.†

* Page 166.

† Page 239 of
Ceylon Paper, 5,
February 1849.

2. I have the honour to state, that my personal knowledge, acquired during a residence of upwards of nine years at this station, enabled me to judge pretty accurately of the degree of importance to be ascribed to the communications, official and private, which reached me; and that at the time of the outbreak, all accounts from the interior, official and private, received at the Colonial Secretary's office, of the extent of the insurrection, of the participation of the headmen in it, the destruction of property, the firing on the troops, and the fact of the Kandyans having set up a king, added to the panic amongst the European proprietors, who anticipated utter ruin to their estates in the interior, in my opinion, required the most prompt, efficient, and determined means to be taken, not only to put down the insurgents in the districts in which the people had taken up arms against the Government, but that others, seeing the energetic measures adopted, should be deterred from following the example thus set them.

3. I believe that the immediate proclamation of martial law following the outbreaks at Matelle and Kornegalle, did prevent their occurrence at other stations as undefended as those were, and in which districts the people have on former occasions betrayed their readiness to enter into a conflict with our Government.

4. Had at this time the civil law been allowed to take its sluggish course, and the formalities gone through of informations before a justice of the peace, then reference to the Queen's advocate, and lastly, committal for trial before the Supreme Court before a single example could have been made, the whole of the Kandyan districts would have been in arms, the insurgents would have recovered from the panic caused by the first collisions with the troops, and have grown bold from the impunity allowed them; months would have elapsed, and much blood would have been shed before peace could be restored. In such a protracted guerilla warfare, not an estate could have escaped destruction, and as a colony, Ceylon must have been ruined.

5. The expediency of proclaiming martial law was at the time never questioned. The Executive Council, whose clerk I had the honour then to be, was unanimous in its approval. The merchants and planters all attribute their escape from ruin to its operation, and up to this moment I have not met an individual, not even amongst the Kandyans, who has disapproved of it; those Kandyans who were loyal, or pretended to be so, freely admit that the speedy suppression of the rebellion was owing to the operation of martial law.

6. Having left Colombo early in September, and remained at Putlam until the end of October (whilst the Government agent of the province, Mr. Caulfield, took my place at Kornegalle), and during that period had little opportunity of learning personally what was doing in the disturbed districts, I am not in a position to give you a distinct opinion of the necessity for the continuance of martial law till the 4th October 1848.

7. My impression was that the chief delay arose in the necessity for framing and carrying through the Legislative Council a Bill of Indemnity, which Mr. Selby, Queen's advocate, informed me soon after the proclamation of martial law, must be passed before it could be suspended, quoting, if my memory serves me, a precedent at the Cape.

8. I considered, therefore, that a few weeks must necessarily elapse, until having gone through the form of three weeks publication in the "Gazette," and the first and second readings in Council, the Bill of Indemnity could be passed.

9. Under this supposition I have not at any time given much thought to the subject, whether martial law might not have been suspended earlier than it was. I never heard any complaints of its continuance, and I supposed that Government considered it might be done with safety when the minute for the Indemnity Bill was first published in the "Gazette."

10. Subsequent events have proved that the country was not entirely settled when the proclamation was suspended, and had fresh disturbances broken out, as was confidently asserted at one period, the parties who now cavil at its not being suspended sooner, would be the loudest in their censures of the Governor for having suspended it at all.

11. After my arrival here at the end of October, when the civil law had been restored, there were frequent reports of disturbances in the districts; they continued to increase in number and probability up to the second week in December, when there was a thorough panic in the town of Kornegalle; reports were brought of persons collecting in various localities (4,000 men were said to have assembled at Deatoore, 16 miles from Kornegalle), and for some days I was engaged visiting those places to ascertain the truthfulness of them,

App. A. No. 1. — them, but I always found my chief duty to be to assure the people against reports of an outbreak in some other locality.

12. The rumours at this time were said, by parties on the spot, to be of the same nature as those previous to the first outbreak, and they confidently anticipated a second one. I found it impossible to assure the bazaar people, who left in numbers for Colombo, and removed their property from Kornegalle.

13. A gentleman proprietor in the neighbourhood, who was here during the previous outbreak, brought his family to my house for protection in December; it was stated then, and believed, that the town was to be attacked again on a particular night, and all were in readiness to resist it.

14. Similar reports were spread in other parts of the country, and there appeared to be general alarm and distrust amongst the European and low-country residents of the interior.

15. Seeing, therefore, that the quiet which was believed to have been restored when martial law was abolished, was broken upon shortly after its cessation, the conclusion I must come to is, that disaffection was only apparently, not entirely put down; that the disturbers of the peace were kept in awe by martial law, and that as soon as it was abolished they endeavoured to re-excite the people to fresh outrages.

16. As the letter I am called upon to reply to infers the supposition of some great hardship from the continuance of martial law, I cannot avoid recording that no complaint has ever been made to me of its being so long continued. I have heard Major Layard, who commanded in the Seven Korles, spoken of by the inhabitants in the highest terms for his kindness to the people, and for the pains he took in investigating complaints.

17. I am aware that emissaries from parties in Colombo are now at work, and have been for some time past, endeavouring to get up complaints of grievances amongst the people, some of them being parties whom I know to have been implicated in the late rebellion; that is, as far as evidence which would bring conviction in a court of justice can be depended on; and it is probable that their exertions will not prove unsuccessful, the more so, as the movements of troops, and the firing at the insurgents, will be set down as attributable to martial law.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Morris*,
Assistant Agent.

My dear Morris,

I DESPATCHED a reinforcement of European troops to Matelle this morning. I was much obliged for your letter. Give me a line by to-morrow's post if your time will permit you, or tell Lieutenant Smith to do so.

Upper Dumbere is unsettled. Wallapane and Lower Dumbere are reported undisturbed; but things are all wrong, and no information to be had that one can depend on.

Wednesday Evening.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*.

My dear Morris,

Matelle, 12 December 1848.

THANKS for your information; it confirms a similar report that I had obtained here. I can, as you say, hardly credit it, but still we must keep a good look-out and not be caught asleep. Watson is so satisfied about the truth of it that he has sent off an express to Colonel Drought for more ammunition; let me know by an express, if necessary, should you hear more on the subject. I doubt much their beginning so soon as Friday next.

Sincerely, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*.

No. 13 b.

TWO REPORTS from *William Morris*, Esq., Assistant Agent at Kornegalle.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kornegalle, 3 October 1849.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter No. 1, of the 28th instant,* requesting for the information of his Excellency the Governor my opinion on certain statements which have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons regarding the late insurrection in Ceylon, I have the honour to state, with reference to the assertion that "too much importance had been attached and too much apprehension excited by the late insurrection in the Kandyan provinces, which is represented to have been little more than a riot, occasioned by marauders from the low-country;" that from the position I held at the

time

time of the rebellion, viz., acting principal assistant in your office, through which I had opportunities, both by public and private information, of forming an opinion of the state of feeling throughout the country, added to a previous residence of upwards nine years at Kornegalle, and thus being well acquainted with the character and disposition of the Kandyans, I have no hesitation in saying that the outbreak was of a very alarming character, and that it was only by adopting the most prompt and active measures that it was so speedily crushed; the success of which, alone, has given an opening to question whether the insurrection was as formidable as it was at first supposed to be.

To afford a full explanation to his Excellency of the reasons on which my opinions of the late events are founded, it will be necessary for me to enter into some detail on the previous state and feeling of the people, especially those of the Seven Korles.

The policy adopted by our Government in depriving the chiefs of former privileges, and its withdrawal from interference with the Buddhist religion has notoriously, for years past, created a dissatisfaction on their part, and on that of the priests, to the British Government; but the very policy that deprived those parties of power restrained them from committing any overt acts against the Government, for the reason that the sympathies of the people were not with them, but with the Government which had freed them from the personal servitude they were before subjected to.

The Road Ordinance had lately been promulgated when I left Kornegalle at the end of April last year, and was apparently very popular amongst the headmen, who looked to it as likely to restore some of the power of which they had been deprived on the abolition of the Rajakaria. The people did not seem to dislike it, and had no factious influence been used, not a syllable would have been breathed against it. The annual gun licence tax was thought heavy, but the Dog-tax Ordinance was not then known to have applied to the villages, and would have been little cared for if it had; none of the other tax ordinances applied to them, except the Stamp Ordinance, which they never gave a thought about.

In the Seven Korles all was apparently quiet and peaceable up to the end of June.

I perceive, by the correspondence of my office, that on the 1st July Mr. Templer applied for additional assistance, "As otherwise he must stop all ordinary business, as the people are coming in in large numbers to receive licences (gun);" yet, two days later, he informed me in a private note that the people had almost ceased to apply for licences, waiting the result of a deputation that had gone to Colombo.

It was known that the deputation referred to, consisting of about 100 persons, had gone direct to the office of the "Observer" newspaper; not one of the individuals composing it being able to read or speak English, there could be no doubt but agents had been employed to induce them to go there; be that as it may, it was admitted in an editorial article of the "Observer" that they had consulted the editor, and that he had given them advice which they promised to take. I have not the paper to refer to, but the substance is well impressed on my memory on account of the results arising apparently from that interview.

A short time after the riots in Kandy commenced, and there were evident symptoms of insubordination in the Seven Korles.

Letters from other stations gave unsatisfactory accounts of the state of feeling amongst the people, created by the promulgation of false reports, and the Government were aware that at this very time inflammatory papers were disseminated, which eventually caused the collision between the mob and the police at Borella.

Having been present on that occasion, and witnessed the extraordinary influence that Mr. Elliott possessed over the rioters, it scarcely required me to hear his address of "You all know me, and I know most of you," to satisfy me of his identity with them; on his assurance that he would restrain them from further violence I came away to countermand the troops which had before been sent for, but missed them by taking a different road to the fort.

I have referred to the Colombo disturbances, because I firmly believe that they had the same origin as those in the Seven Korles, both parties being in communication with Mr. Elliott.

During the month of July reports were industriously circulated that a large number of new taxes had been imposed, and on the 25th of that month there was a large assemblage of people from the surrounding villages at Kornegalle, brought together by a rumour that their attendance was required by the acting assistant agent.

On that occasion one of Mr. Elliott's friends was actively engaged taking signatures to a petition (never presented, I believe), which he informed the people was for the abolition of the 32 new taxes, and that the petition had been sent from Colombo by an "English gentleman for their signatures."

Had any doubt previously existed amongst a childish credulous people, such as are the Kandyans, the fact that they had obtained their information from an English gentleman, through a well-informed and influential countryman of their own, was sufficient to confirm them in the belief that the absurd and grinding taxes they had been told of had really been imposed; the people were thus forced into opposition to Government, and made the tools of others for whose motives and objects they had no sympathy.

I do not mean to insinuate that Mr. Elliott had authorized the parties referred to use his name as they did, but I believe they did so to forward the views of the leaders in the rebellious movement.

I now come to the second paragraph of the letter, having as above entered into some detail,

App. A. No. 1.

detail, to show how the mass of the people were deluded into a participation of the designs of their former oppressors.

Probably a doubt as to the chiefs being implicated arose from the fact, that in the published reports of the trials, the official rank or designation of the accused parties was omitted.

The official ranks in the seven Korles are, Rattamahatmeyas, of whom there are five; there were also five Basnaik Nillemas, or heads of temples, but the office is now extinct; persons holding these offices are considered the chiefs of the district; 35 Korales, or headmen, presiding over Korles, inferior in official rank to the chiefs, but by family rank in some cases superior.

There are between 500 and 600 Aratchies, or police headmen, selected for their intelligence, but are usually of the best families; each one presides over from three to eight or 10 villages, dependent on their size and population. All the official headmen are employed to execute process of the civil courts, and none of them except the Rattamahatmeyas being remunerated for their services, save by the exemption from paddy tax, not averaging 10 s. each per annum, they look to the influence their office commands as a reward for their services.

Many others are styled Mohotals, Korals, and Vidatms, inherited rank by courtesy, or from holding temple appointments; they have as much influence over the people as the official headmen.

Kandepole, late Basnaik Nilleme and Koral of Gaunameya Korle, was the acknowledged leader of the rebels on the attack on Kornegalle; he and four other korals were convicted of treason before the Supreme Court; some inferior headmen were also convicted. All these were persons of considerable influence in their respective divisions, and their acts of appointment direct obedience from their subordinates.

In addition to these I could name other headmen, mohotals, korals, and aratchies, whom I know to have been implicated; and, if it were necessary, I could produce evidence sufficient to ensure conviction.

One of these mohotals was nominated by the pretended king as Adikar of the Ehelledolaspattoo, and another dismissed headman, but who has great personal as well as family influence, was styled Adikar of the Pahaledolaspattoo.

The only son of * * * lately deceased, Rattamahatmeya of * * * and who was considered one of the most loyal, as he was the most influential of the * * * chiefs, has acknowledged before me that he paid a formal visit to the Pretender.

It was the opinion, I believe, of all the public officers on the spot, that the whole of the headmen were implicated in the rebellion. I cannot conceive it possible that any of them were entirely ignorant of what was going on; it is possible that fear prevented some from giving information, but I am more inclined to think that they were only waiting the turn of events, and that had the attacks on Matelle and Kornegalle proved successful, they would have shown themselves in their true colours.

I cannot believe it possible that any one acquainted with the Kandyan character, and having witnessed the occurrences of last year, on having read the evidence, can doubt that an attempt was made by the Kandyans to release themselves from the rule of the British Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Morris,*
Assistant Agent.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 14.

From the Police Magistrate at Madawellette, in the Kurnegalle District, to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Madawellette, 6 October 1849.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo,* and with reference to the statements that have been made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, to the effect that the late insurrection was little more than a riot, and that there was no necessity for the proclamation and continuance of martial law, I beg to state my opinion that such an assertion must have originated in utter ignorance, not only of the actual occurrences, but also of the Kandyan country and people, and of the civil power available therein for such an emergency. From my own personal knowledge of the circumstances that took place, I can have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief that the proclamation of martial law was absolutely necessary for the suppression of the rebellion; and that, had it not been continued until the apprehension of the Pretender and his adherents, the rebellion was likely to have broken out at any time and at any place with renewed vigour and strength. Delay on the part of the authorities was not only likely to give courage to and inspire confidence amongst the disaffected, but would, I am sure, have greatly increased the number of the rebels. The civil power was paralysed from the first commencement of the outbreak; the apprehension of offenders in the Kandyan provinces is necessarily entrusted by the courts to the headmen, who were themselves either implicated in the rebellion or incapacitated for the discharge of their duties through fear. To have

left

left the apprehension of offenders to these individuals would have been useless. The opinion I have above expressed as to the necessity for the continuance of martial law is further confirmed by the well-affected natives of all classes, who considered that without it there was no safety either for themselves or their property, and that it was impossible by the civil power to eradicate the rebellion. I am further of opinion that the sequestration of property was a careful and judicious measure, and was the means of much property having been preserved from the thefts that were carried on during the rebellion. The following details of circumstances that came immediately under my own observation will tend to confirm what I have already stated.

On the 29th July 1848, Mr. * * * (a very intelligent native, though long supposed to be disaffected) came to me and reported that the people of Seven Corles and of Matelle had set up a king of their own, and that about 10,000 of them were assembled within seven miles of Kornegalle, and intended to take possession of that town on the following morning. He told me he had been warned that unless he had joined the rebels all his property would be destroyed; and that as there was no power in Kornegalle to resist the rebels he should be obliged to join them for the protection of himself and his property, until he could again place himself under the protection of the British power, who would, as he said he thought, be ultimately successful. Being fully impressed with the truth of this man's statement, I immediately proceeded to Kandy and informed the commandant there of the information I had received. Colonel Drought told me that 200 men had already been detached to Matelle, and that he had received reports of risings and applications for military assistance from so many different parts of the country that he could not detach any more men from Kandy, unless for the protection of places concerning which he had received the most positive information that they were likely to be immediately attacked. On my assurance that Kornegalle was in this position, he ordered a party of 30 Malays and two officers (the most he could then afford) to proceed forthwith for the protection of Kornegalle, and at 5 P. M. we left Kandy, and at day-break next morning we reached Woodlands, an estate about four miles this side of Kornegalle. During our progress we found all the villages deserted, which I have every reason to believe, from accounts I afterwards received, was owing to the extensive nature of the insurrection; and as we saw no one from whom we could obtain any intelligence, I rode forward for the purpose of ascertaining the state of things in Kornegalle. On arriving there I found the agent and district judge, the only Europeans at that station, in a state of apprehension from reports they had received of an immediate attack by the rebels. The bazaars were all deserted, and the native officers of the court and cutcherry had all fled through fear; and there was no authority whatever capable of maintaining peace and order, or of repressing the most ordinary riot or tumult. I had not been more than 10 minutes in Kornegalle when the alarm was given that the rebels were coming in in great numbers. I hid myself behind some trees, from whence I could discern them distinctly. They were armed with guns and spears, and came in in something like military order at "double quick." I thought I recognised as their leader Kandepolla, Basneike Nilleme, the chief headman of Ganawe Corle, and this turned out to be the case when, a few days after the attack, I arrested him, together with the principal headmen of Hewawisse Corle, both of whom were subsequently tried and sentenced to death by the Supreme Court. I rode off to hurry on the military, and entered Kornegalle with them; and after a short conflict the rebels were repulsed by them. On the afternoon of the same day I returned to my own station, and on my way here I found all the road-side houses were deserted, and there were no villagers to be seen; and on coming to my own house I found it entirely abandoned, my servants and the officers of my court had all fled into the jungle through fear of the rebels, and the "civil power" was reduced to my single self. For many days I could not keep open the communication between Kornegalle and Kandy by the ordinary means, owing to the interference of the rebels, who plundered and destroyed the tappals. During and after this rebellion I went over the disturbed districts, and I have unquestionable proof that from Polgawella, 11 miles south of Kornegalle to Dambool, in the Matele district, a distance of 40 miles, the whole population was in revolt; and I firmly believe, that had a delay of 48 hours taken place in arresting the rebellion, it would have extended itself all over the Central Province. Three priests, one from Kornegalle, one from Dambool, and one from Four Corles, were arrested by me in Tumpane, the day after the outbreak at Kornegalle, and they were detained upon the clearest testimony that they were acting in concert from these three distant districts, for the purpose of spreading the flames of the rebellion. Knowing all these circumstances as I do, and recollecting as I do the occurrences of 1843, when this very pretender was tried at Badulla by the Supreme Court for a former attempt at rebellion, and then only escaped conviction by a majority of one. I certainly am astonished at the statements you called my attention to; and whether they arise from ignorance or any other cause I cannot tell, but I am firmly convinced that there is not a particle of truth in them.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Sims*,
Police Magistrate.

LETTER from *A. O. Brodie, Esq.*, employed on special Magisterial Duty in the North Western Province, to the Colonial Secretary, conveying the Results of his personal Observations respecting the Nature and Causes of the Rebellion.

Dear Sir,

Putlam, 12 October 1849.

As you are aware, I have since the close of last year been travelling through the jungles of the Northern and North Western Provinces, and thus in the neighbourhood of Dambool and elsewhere found myself among those who took an active part in the rebellion of 1848, it may perhaps be acceptable if I mention the views which I have been led to adopt regarding that outbreak, and I do so the rather because I have heard very extraordinary opinions on that subject broached.

As you know the manner in which I have been employed during a residence on the island of four or five years, and the degree of interest which I have felt in the natives, I need scarcely say that I have enjoyed considerable advantages in forming my opinion.

I shall first allude to some of the views above referred to.

1. Objection. "There was no rebellion."

Residents in Ceylon who make such an assertion must be altogether beyond the reach of argument; to others it may be replied, that the formation of barricades across highways, destruction of public and private edifices, large assemblages of armed men, distribution of requisitions for men, money, and weapons, consecration of a rajah, and firing on Her Majesty's troops, do constitute rebellion.

2. Objection. "The so-called rebellion was an unpremeditated riot."

But the first intimation which we got of the likelihood of a rising was from observing that a most unusual quantity of salt was being sold at Chilaw, and altogether in small portions to Kandyans, and I well recollect that the Government agent of this place predicted the occurrence of the rebellion some days before we heard of the actual outbreak. Therefore the rebellion was premeditated, though probably it was brought on prematurely by the favourable opportunity for agitation offered by the new taxes.

3. Objection. "The outbreak was the work of a few low-country Singhalese, men of bad character, who expected to derive profit from a season of turmoil."

This is a most singular and untenable position. The Kandyans entertain the greatest dislike towards the lowlanders, and would utterly scorn to become in any way subservient to them. A couple of days after the outbreak I rode up to the immediate vicinity of Kornegalle, and throughout a distance of many miles found every boutique by the way side deserted, while not a few were smoking in ruins. I met large bodies of lowlanders fleeing for refuge to the maritime districts. These fugitives were the boutique keepers, for no Kandyan has a shop; add to this, that when the country became settled, no class was found to have suffered as much loss of property as was the case with the lowland Singhalese resident in the interior.

4. Objection. "The rising could have been put down without the proclamation of martial law."

To this I would only reply, that the country was in utter confusion; the villages were deserted; the headmen, instead of supporting the Government authorities, had disappeared; and this, under the circumstances showing that they were themselves implicated; the roads were barricaded, and armed bodies were moving over the country. The due course of justice being thus interfered with, proclamation of martial law appears to have been quite inevitable; discontent had spread far and wide, and I have not the least doubt that the rebellion would have assumed a very much more serious aspect, and that the loss of life would have been much greater, had not prompt measures at once been adopted.

5. Objection. "Martial law was continued too long."

Believing as I do that the outbreak was the development of a wide spread conspiracy, I should have considered it most impolitic, and likely to increase bloodshed, had martial law been removed so soon as the armed mobs had been driven out of the towns in which they first made their appearance. The people were still in a very excited state, and provided with an abundance of guns, &c. The Pretender was still at liberty, and the chiefs who supported him could not by ordinary means be arrested. There was no security against renewed outbreaks unless the Rajah and the ringleaders were captured. I therefore believe that martial law was not too long continued, nor indeed have I heard well-disposed natives make any complaint on that subject; on the contrary, I have been asked why the usual slow procedure is at all retained, seeing that we have laws whereby justice can be more promptly administered.

Having

Having thus met some of the erroneous opinions which are at present industriously circulated, I come to the question, "Who did originate the rebellion?" and to this I have no hesitation in replying, "The priests and headmen."

When travelling in the country near Dambool, and also elsewhere, I was visited by great numbers of priests; of conversations held on these occasions I now and then made memoranda, adding my own reflections, and shall only quote one notice under the heading, "28 June 1849.—The feeling among the priests with regard to Government is as bad as it can be; they would get up a rebellion to-morrow if they could; what the priests really want (and indeed they state so plainly) is the power of coercing the villagers to work for them; to grant this power would be a fatal mistake; when they have lands they drive such hard bargains with the people that these prefer cultivating other lands; this impoverishes the priests; they take no steps to elevate and rescue themselves, but squat on their mats, eat betel, and abuse Government. Their sore point, however, is the part which they have invariably taken in their rebellions, and their present willingness to engage or rather to make the people engage in another; they do not like any reference to this, and very soon cry 'hold! enough.'

"One priest had the assurance to say, that if he and two or three thousand of his brethren went down to Colombo the Governor would be obliged to accede to their demands." I must apologize for the slovenly style of these extracts, but they were penned solely for my own information, and without the least expectation that they should meet the eyes of any one but myself.

So long ago as August 1848 I find similar entries, but it seems unnecessary to make further quotations. Were it requisite to add anything on this subject I would only refer to the well-known fact that for some time previous to the rebellion large meetings were held at Banne Maddowas, or preaching halls, throughout the disturbed districts; that inflammatory addresses were there delivered, and that spurious prophetic books, of which copies have been obtained, and which predict the expulsion of the Europeans about the present time, were there read aloud, nothing could more satisfactorily prove that the priests were active agents in stirring up sedition.

I had at first considerable difficulty in arriving at correct results as to the state of feeling among the headmen. When in the jungle I was chiefly occupied in investigating cases of cattle stealing, a crime of which the headmen are the main supports; they were therefore wary in their conduct towards me, but when they found that I took no trouble in ascertaining what individuals had been active on the part of the rebels, they spoke more openly, and fully convinced me that they are in much the same state as the priests, because they can no longer use the people as slaves; of course the headmen must have known of the rebellion before its outbreak, they are themselves of the people; they must have known of the seditious meetings previously referred to, and must have been aware that the people were laying in stores of salt, and making other preparations for a campaign besides; the villagers are incapable of originating or of carrying out such a scheme; it is mentioned in a report which I transmitted some time ago, I find, that "though the people were in a state of much misery in consequence of their tanks being out of order, they yet declared their inability of carrying out unassisted by the headmen even such trifling works as the repairs of these small embankments;" such conversations were usually closed by the people saying, "If the gentleman orders us we will repair the tank;" here we have helplessness and deference to persons in authority so strongly developed as fully to bear me out in the views which I have expressed.

I may add that I sometimes put to headmen and priests a series of questions, the answers to which exposed their real sentiments and designs, and I have on such occasions heard the villagers remark to each other, "It is true; all that the priests and headmen wanted was to make us do rajakaria for them, and had we frightened the Government we should have put a rope on our own arms."

It has been stated by some that the real cause of the rebellion was the imposition of some new taxes. I certainly believe that the insurrection was plotted long before the Ordinances were published, and have already stated facts sufficiently explanatory of the causes of the outbreak.

In all popular agitation it is requisite to establish certain war cries, to give to the unthinking populace some object which flatters their prejudices, and leads them to favour the designs of the conspirators; so it was in Ceylon, the people were told that 15 or 20 most obnoxious taxes were to be imposed, and that by a little boldness they might obtain a native Rajah, who would of course redress all grievances. The villagers fell into the snare, and flocked to the rebel standard; for an ignorant people who possess scarcely any historical literature will always forget the hardship which their forefathers endured, and will consider the present a time of comparative discomfort.

In August 1848 I find an entry in my journal, from which I take the following extract: "I am afraid that the outbreak has in a great measure been caused by the taking away of power from the native headmen; the people were poor and wretchedly ignorant, and therefore easily seduced; severe, permanently severe, measures will be necessary; an approach, though distant, to the state of affairs on the continent of India. I do not think that either the having a native king, nor the disinclination to pay the new taxes, contains the root of the matter.

"The headmen have been for a long time discontented; and though Government has taken away much of their official power, they still retain a considerable portion of it, so far as their own personal interest is concerned. The priests are evidently against us."

App. A. No. 1. These views have been confirmed by all that I have observed since the remarks were written down.

In the report which I lately transmitted to you in your official capacity, I very fully explained the reasons why the headmen retain so much authority, and the way in which most influence is exerted; and shall therefore add no more under this head.

For the reasons adduced, I therefore believe myself justified in concluding,—

1. That the outbreak of 1848 was in every sense a rebellion.
2. That this rebellion, very far from being an unpremeditated riot, had been plotted for some time before.
3. That it was an outbreak originating with, and carried out by, the Kandyan population, and not by lowland Singalese.
4. That during the rebellion the civil power was altogether inadequate for the restitution of peace.
5. That it was necessary to continue martial law until the Pretender and the chief ring-leaders whom he implicated were arrested; the rather as the latter were the ordinary channels through which Government acts upon the people.
6. That the true origin of the rebellion was the discontent of the priests and headmen, who found their power abridged under the mild sway of England.
7. That the recently imposed taxes were only in so far connected with the rebellion, as that false reports regarding them were made use of by the leaders to agitate the people.
8. That to the immediate adoption of prompt measures alone it is to be ascribed that the rebellion did not extend beyond the districts where the first outbreak occurred.
9. That the headmen and priests are at present in a very unsatisfactory state.

Whether these opinions agree with those which a more extended survey of the subject has led you to adopt, I do not know; such as they are I lay them before you, as impressions left on the mind of one who for a long time has been brought into intimate contact with men concerned in the Kandyan rebellion of 1848.

The Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) A. Oswald Brodie.

No. 16.

From *E. L. Mitford, Esq.*, Assistant Agent of the Saffragam District, to the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Ratnapoora, 8 October 1849.

* Page 166.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 28th * September, in replying to which I labour under some disadvantage, having seen none of the public documents on Ceylon affairs, and knowing nothing of the examinations you allude to, with the exception of a few unauthentic extracts that have found their way into the local newspapers.

In giving an opinion on the measures of his superiors a Government official is placed in a peculiar position; for if his opinion is favourable to the Government, he lays himself open to the imputation of unworthy motives; and, on the other hand, he risks giving offence to the authorities under whom he serves, if such opinion is unfavourable to their policy.

As I should not have presumed to express my convictions unless called upon, so in doing this in obedience to your summons, I trust I am incapable of being influenced by either of these considerations.

I have not been in Kandy since the year 1846, and am therefore unable to state anything relative to the position of that part of the country at the time of the recent outbreak. But it is remarkable that in that very year a similar attempt was made to raise the people against the Government at the identical place, viz. between Matelle and Dambool, where the late rising began. I was at that time in the office of the Government agent at Kandy, when intelligence was received that orders had been issued along the whole northern road, directing the people to clear the road of jungle, to clear and ornament all the approaches to the temples, and to be in readiness for the reception of a king of the expelled family. These orders were in many places obeyed; and one of the written proclamations which had been posted at Dambool was brought into the office at Kandy. It is probable that the conspirators on this occasion were disappointed at finding that the people were not so easily to be led as they anticipated, and the attempt was allowed to fall to the ground until a more favourable opportunity. And this appears to have offered when the measures of the Legislature for the improvement of the country afforded them a handle for misrepresenting the intentions of Government, and exciting discontent among the people by unfounded assertions.

At the period of my departure from Kandy, my impression was that the chiefs in and about Kandy were far from zealous or well-affected to the Crown, and I have not hesitated

to

to express this opinion in my communications to Government. In the performance of my duties at that station I could seldom if ever obtain an honest opinion from the chiefs in any matter tending to the improvement or welfare of the people; they felt that in proportion to the amelioration of the bulk of the population, the arbitrary power they had so long exercised over them must decline, and were therefore jealous of any measures beneficial to the people being adopted by Government, while at the same time it was apparent that they were far from friendly to the government which deprived them of that power.

The district of Saffragam, which is under my charge, was not one of those placed on the late occasion under the operation of martial law, or in which any serious outrage took place; at the same time there was an eager watching for the success which might attend the rebels at Kandy. This district, moreover, adjoins the province of Ouvah, which is noted for disaffection, and in which revolt has been organized on former occasions.

Before giving an opinion on the general subject, I think it right to set down a statement of facts, as they occurred in my district.

It was about the 15th of July 1848 that unconnected rumours got abroad at this station of dangers to be apprehended; but from what, or from what quarter, there was no indication from the vague reports that were afloat, and little attention was paid to the circumstance.

On the 17th July I left Ratnapoora on an official tour of the district, and during my progress received from my family intelligence of a more alarming nature, to the effect that the inhabitants were beginning to close their shops and abandon the place. This hastened my return to Ratnapoora, where I found the people in a state of great excitement and alarm. Reports had reached them that a rising had taken place in the Central Province, and that a large force was marching on Saffragam, to be met and joined by another insurgent body from Ouvah; a panic had already begun among the natives, who, as is their custom on such occasions, had many of them collected their effects and retired to the recesses of the wood and mountains, to be away from the high road and the vicinity of the station.

I would here remark on the fact, as of some importance, that although the first overt act did not take place at Matelle until the 27th, the intelligence of what was on foot had already reached this station in the middle of July; from which the probability may be inferred that the attempt was combined, and that there were parties in this district in correspondence with the rebels. As reports and rumours of a more alarming nature were hourly increasing, the panic spread to the burgher and better class of the Cingalese community of the pettah, and on the 30th I was waited on with a written memorial, signed by the principal Dutch and Cingalese inhabitants, in which they called on me for the protection of Government for their lives and properties. The gentlemen who presented the petition informed me, that they had heard of the insurrection at Matelle; that the bazaar at that place had been sacked; that this and other out-stations were to be similarly attacked, and that the people of Ouvah had risen and were moving on Balangodde; that there was not a pound of gunpowder to be had in the bazaar, it having been all previously bought up; and that if it were not for the expectation of the assistance and effectual protection of Government, they should all embark with their families and drop down the river to the sea-coast. As a proof that their fears were real, I may mention that a grievance petition, which the tools of the editor of the Colombo Observer had been busy getting names to at this station (to which among others his evil attempt had been extended), was immediately dropped, as well from apprehension of the immediate dangers they were assisting to bring on themselves by fomenting discontent among the people, as from doubts as to the legality of the work they were employed in at such a season.

I endeavoured to quiet the fears of the community, assuring them that I had myself no intention of quitting the station, and that I expected, if any hostile party made their appearance, I should not in vain require the support in resisting their attempts. As, however, there was a reasonable foundation for the alarm of the inhabitants, I applied on the 1st August to Government for a detachment to be stationed at Ratnapoora for their protection; and in the mean time I issued a notice to reassure the peaceable and keep the unruly in check, informing them of the proclamation of martial law in the disturbed districts, and the measures taken by Government to restore tranquillity.

About this time the coffee planters residing in the district, who had likewise been seriously alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs, applied to me to know whether they should abandon their estates, and retire to Ratnapoora; and the report at Colombo was so strong that this place had been plundered, and the communication was cut off, that one owner of an estate wrote up to his brother on the spot, to avoid Ratnapoora, and make his escape by the southern road to Hambantotte for safety.

Some attempts were made to frighten the ignorant peasants by evil-disposed persons collecting at night, in order to plunder the houses when the inmates had fled. In one case notice was brought me of a disturbance at Lelopitia, about seven miles from this station; and I caused the immediate arrest of five of the ringleaders of a party who had assembled in this manner, firing guns and beating tom-toms for the purpose of intimidation, and who had assaulted some passengers. These were immediately tried before the local district court, for riot and assault, and a stop thus put to further disturbance of the public peace.

A detachment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment marched into Ratnapoora on the evening of the 5th August, and was hailed with the most extravagant joy by the inhabitants, who

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only then resumed their usual occupations with a feeling of security. But the roads were still unsafe to travel, and a horse belonging to the district judge of this station, which was coming up in rear of the detachment, was stabbed and thrown into the river on the road between Colombo and Ratnapoora.

In the meantime the prices of provisions had risen exorbitantly, the alarm and feeling of insecurity having put a stop to the ordinary inland trade from the maritime provinces.

Notwithstanding the arrival of the troops, a report now gained ground that a rising was projected to take place at the Saffragam Dewale, at the approaching festival of the Perehara, in the middle of August. This temple stands about a mile and a half from Ratnapoora, and is one of the principal strongholds of Buddhism in Ceylon; it is usual for a large concourse of people from all parts of the island to assemble there at the time of this festival. But such were the salutary effects of the energetic measures adopted by Government in those parts where outrages had occurred, that the boldest were deterred from prosecuting rebellion any further. They heard of the sure justice which had overtaken the few reckless disturbers of public security, and they saw that if taken with arms in their hands, they would be arraigned at a tribunal before which the chicaneries available in the ordinary courts would be useless; and I may here remark that the lenity of the civil courts in these cases is proverbial; so much so that the natives are led to imagine that our laws do not consider rebellion to be a crime of a very deep dye, more especially when they see the most daring libels against the persons of their Governors, and seditious perversions of the measures of Government, together with exhortations to resistance to constituted authority, put forth in some of the public prints with utter impunity.

Towards the end of August I again proceeded to different parts of the district on duty, and found the natives still in a very unsettled state; many had abandoned their crops, and the cultivation of the fields was suspended. By convening the people and explaining the actual state of affairs, freed from the distortions of rumour, I succeeded in restoring some degree of confidence among them, and in encouraging them to return to their usual agricultural pursuits.

I subsequently received information that some of the chiefs implicated in the conspiracy at Kandy had been in correspondence with the chiefs of this district, and this I communicated to you at the time; but an effectual check having been placed on the spreading of disaffection by the vigorous measures of Government, and the continuance of martial law at the nucleus of the rebellion, that it was not, I presume, considered advisable to investigate too strictly the past.

The excitement in this district did not cease before the end of the year; some of the escaped rebels from the seat of insurrection were known to be harbouring in the unfrequented jungles of the district, and had endeavoured, though without success, to raise the sympathy of the people in favour of their cause.

Such is a brief sketch of the position of this district of Saffragam.

I am not aware that any precedent has ever been laid down as to the circumstances of a case which could render the establishment of martial law in a country imperative, nor am I a competent judge of what circumstances would constitute the necessity for resorting to the measure. I presume this can only be decided upon by Government, from the immediate facts of the case before them.

But here is a country (and I speak now of the Kandyan provinces), although 34 years under our rule, still a subjugated country, in which the elements of discontent among the chiefs of the old nationalism are rife. The chiefs, priests, and upper class have felt their power gradually diminished by the progressive release of the lower orders from the state of serfdom in which they held them, to a state of comparative freedom under British protection.

When a people under these circumstances have risen in arms, have proclaimed a king, and after attacking and plundering places of minor importance, are in march on the capital; when the natives of rank were known to be in league with them for the express purpose of overthrowing the constituted Government, while the whole country was ready to burst into a blaze of rebellion, I must confess that in such a state of things it would be difficult to conceive a contingency which would more imperatively call for the proclamation of martial law.

I believe it has been by some rather too boldly asserted that the civil power would have been adequate to the emergency. This betrays much ignorance of the country, and more especially of the interior, and shows how naturally people at home are led to judge of everything by their own standard; but the cases of a riot in England and a rising in the east have actually no point of comparison or analogy. Ceylon is not a colony of Englishmen, but, like India, is in military occupation, and the civil power carries on its functions under that protection as it does in our Indian possessions, and more especially in our outside Indian possessions. For although in ordinary times there exists a certain organized machinery for the administration of revenue and judicial business, it should be remembered that every individual of this machinery, except the European official, is Singalese or native Kandyan; and had the rebel force reached the capital and met with success, every one of them would have joined the rebels or fled.

There is therefore no civil power in this country independent of military, much less is there any civil power available, as in England, in cases of extraordinary emergency and danger.

I may perhaps be permitted, in illustration, to speak of my own position on this occasion. I was the only English official then at this isolated station, and had reason seriously to weigh every probable contingency, and I felt convinced that in the event of a strong hostile party approaching the station, I could not have relied on one of the Singalese or mixed population

population to have stood by me for an hour, and that my only chance of securing the station was by some act of personal determination, which by awing the rebels, and giving courage to the well-disposed, should have turned the popular tide in favour of Government and good order.

As regarded Ratnapoora, where no overt acts occurred, and where protection alone was required, the Government exercised a wise discretion in sending a detachment to the station to restore confidence; but this would scarcely have effected the object of maintaining the tranquillity of the district, unsupported by the moral influence of the energetic measures of Government, and the continuance of martial law in the more disaffected districts. Previous to this insurrection the people of Saffragam were happy and contented, with the exception of some of the chiefs for the reasons before mentioned; but they were tampered with by parties from other districts and fomenters of discontent from without; and if in this district, which has always been noted for loyalty and attachment to British rule, the continuance of these strong measures at the seat of rebellion was so essential in allaying agitation and restoring public security, how much more was their influence required in the more remote and disaffected districts of Ouvah, Walapanne, Bintenne, and Ammradhapoor.

I may also mention that a principal chief of Saffragam, a man of intelligence and experience, applied personally to Government, unknown to me, attributing much of the discontents here to the inflammatory articles in the "Colombo Observer," which were disseminated and read to the people by its agents; and calling on the Government to suppress this paper, if they wished to preserve the peace of the country.

It has been stated that the rebellion at Kandy was suppressed with unnecessary severity. I am imperfectly acquainted with what took place on the spot, but it appeared to me and others at a distance that the cessation of martial law in the town of Kandy on the 24th August, for the special purpose of allowing the rebel prisoners to be tried by the ordinary court, indicated a strong desire on the part of Government to relax the necessary rigour of the measure, in as far as it could be done with due regard to the safety of the rest of the island; and I am bound to state that, prior to this, the Governor's clemency in favour of the victims of the law was matter of notoriety; and I could give an instance of his merciful interference on one occasion, in which I was myself officially interested; but as this is well known to yourself, I need not more particularly allude to it. I am therefore led to infer, if there is any foundation for the above imputation, that a strong and overwhelming sense of public duty alone compelled the Governor to exercise a severity so uncongenial to his disposition, as is shown by his former practice.

I notice that some stress has been laid by some members of the Committee, on "the complaints of the colony;" this we on the spot are unable to understand, for I believe every person of respectability, either European or native, would protest against the supposition of their being true, or countenancing the documents which are composed and circulated entirely by the editor of a disreputable newspaper at Colombo (I do not here include the memorials of merchants on mercantile matters). The valueless nature of such petitions is well known here, and I would pledge myself to obtain 30,000 names in this district to any statement I might wish to put forth; nor is this to be attributed to my exclusive official influence, for any person with a shadow of authority (and the natives look on every European as possessing some authority), such as proctors practising in the local courts, could do the same; and it is such persons who are usually the active tools of agitation at out-stations. The natives will put their marks to any petition, not as in England from excitement or a spirit of mischief, but from sheer apathy and because they are told to do so; and when the people of Saffragam presented an address of thanks to the Governor for their safety, it was a gratification to me to find that the few hundreds of signatures that were attached to it were those of persons who could read and write, persons of respectability, family and property, who had a stake in the country and who were capable of judging of what they put their names to.

It is abundantly easy for the enemies of order and good government to come forward at the present time with the foresight of another year's additional experience, and cavil at measures but for the timely adoption of which, however they may wish to forget it, they are indebted for their present security. It is, however, strange that parties whose full and cordial approval was given in October 1848 to the measures adopted by Government, should at this late date, from party spirit, join with these in decrying them.

But the Government had to act on the emergency, and on the broad facts as they stood at the time, and of which they were in possession; and every right-thinking man must acknowledge that the line adopted by the Governor was the only line suited to the occasion, or which he could have followed with due regard to the responsibility devolved on him, to the safety of the people, or to the honour of Her Majesty's Government.

With a few hundred British troops at Kandy, and the English planters, with their families, living here and there in the mountains at great distances from each other, the consequences of any indecision on the part of the Governor, had he proved unequal to his position, are fearful to contemplate. The first success of the rebels would have carried the whole country with them, and in proportion to the cowardice of the natives would have been the barbarities inflicted on the scattered and defenceless European colonists, before a stop could have been put to their sanguinary career.

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For their safety from these horrors the Governor has received the well-merited applause and thanks of the Legislative Council, and, with scarcely an exception, of the whole European and native community; and in contrast with the many catastrophes which have of late years stained the pages of British history, Lord Torrington's energy and decision, at such an important crisis, have deserved the gratitude of his country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. L. Mitford.*

TO the Cutcherry Mudliar of Ratnapoora.

THE bearer, * * * Unnanse, came before me several times, and said that there was a royal prince, that a great number of persons of the korles of this district join and hold conversation with him, and I therefore send him to you, because it is necessary that the same should be informed to the agent; if you will introduce the priest to the agent he will tell him what he knows. I have brought this matter to notice, because it would be bad to omit it, the priest having come before me several times, and spoke to me on such a subject.

(signed) *Wattegedolere Ratamahatmeya.*

29 January 1849.

Before *E. L. Mitford*, Assistant Government Agent.

Ratnapoora, 31 January 1849.
* * * * *, priest of * * * of * * * .—I saw a man, calling himself a prince, at Attekalanpanna, whom I will describe. He had three marks or wrinkles on his forehead, long blue hair, he was four cubits high, and hair on his breast, ears long, with holes, wearing a turban. He collected the people on a Tuesday, a month ago, at the pausele at Attekalanpanna; he sent for them; I was present. He said he would come on another day, to be invested with a sword by the people and priests; I said I would attend; I was afraid, as the people threatened to kill any one who informed. The people called him a prince. I have seen him once since at Mawelle, near Balangodde; I don't know the name of the house; I went there for three sorts of medicine; 15 days after the first time, he was there on his way to Ouvah. The people said they had written to Weddipattoo for 9,000 men, and they had other 9,000 from Saffragam; and on the day fixed, which was not mentioned, this man would be invested on the seventh hour after sunset, and then he would come to Ratnapoora, and kill the gentlemen, and then go to Colombo. I have a list of the names of people who were assembled (*gives it*); there were others; I have omitted one name.

Cross-examined.—I have lived always at * * * ; I have been 20 years a priest, eight years in Kandy; I returned five years ago; I am alone at * * * . I went to Attekalanpanne to visit my teacher's property; he is dead. I have no law-suit now. The assembly was at * * * Unnanse's pausele; the people were all standing. I don't know there is a reward offered for any one. I went to Hatelle from Attekalanpanna; I had been there eight months, and I returned then. The assembly was two months ago; I went the next day to Hatelle; the meeting was at night. A month and a half afterwards I went to Mawelle, and saw this man; he called me Goroonanse, and asked when I was going; I told him; this was 15 days ago. I went back to Hatelle; I afterwards went to the Ratamahatmeya of Balangodde, to tell him I was afraid to tell before; the Ratamahatmeya told me I had nothing to fear; I went to him three times; the first time, seven or eight days after the assembly; I told him there was rebellion; the Ratamahatmeya will prove this. He told me to come and inform; at least, he told me wait 10 days, and he would come with me. I went away, and returned in 10 days; he said then he was making a pinkame, and had no time; he did believe me, but as he had an offer, he said it was not for him to report it, as he might be thought to want a higher office, or be suspected of malice; I went the third time, and he gave me a letter to bring.

The list is written by * * * , an attendant of the Ratamahatmeya. The Singalese would like to have this Malabar Coolie for a prince; I don't know why. * * * Unnanse said that any one who informed would be murdered; we are neither friends nor enemies; we have not been at law. About 1,000 people were present at the meeting, inside and outside; I cannot bring one witness of these; they all befriend this Pretender; they don't know him, but by the wrinkles or lines on his forehead. He said he was son or nephew of the king of Kandy, who was taken; he called himself * * * . I did not know the Ratamahatmeya of * * * before this; he did not send for me.

(signed) *E. L. Mitford*, A. G. A.

(signed) * * *

No. 17.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT addressed to Lord *Torrington* by *E. P. Wilmot*, Esq., Advocate for Prisoners, upon the subject of the Kandyan Rebellion.

My Lord,

Colombo, 8 November 1849.

HAVING seen it announced in the public journals that it had been stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, that there had been no rebellion, but a mere riot in the Kandyan Province, a sense of justice to the Government of the colony prompts me, unsolicited, now that my professional duties in behalf of the prisoners who were tried before the Supreme Court for high treason have ceased, to express my firm and unalterable conviction that there did exist a widely-ramified and extended conspiracy among the priesthood and chiefs to drive the British out of the province, and to re-establish a Kandyan throne.

Having been a resident in the colony 18 years, half of which period has been spent in the Kandyan Province, in the exercise of my profession, I could not avoid observing, in the course of a pretty extensive practice, and constant intercourse with natives of all ranks, that a strong feeling of jealousy had sprung up in the breasts of the chiefs since the advent of Europeans into the heart of the country, and the formation of coffee estates by the destruction of forests, which, under the Kandyan dynasty, were considered as a sort of perquisite or Royal bounty, appertaining to the offices of the high functionaries of the Crown.

Considerable heartburnings also arose from the same cause among the lower orders, as the forests afforded pasturage for their cattle and game, and produced honey and firewood for them, &c.

A spirit of disaffection had likewise been engendered and fostered by the priesthood, which has increased in intensity since the period when the Government altogether dis-severed itself from the support of the Buddhist religion.

In the year 1843 I officiated as advocate for prisoners who were tried for high treason, at Badulla, (one of which number was the late Pretender), and in 1848 for those who were tried for the same offence, at Kandy, and from facts that came to my knowledge in my intercourse with them, combined with what transpired of their plans and aims in 1843, I entertain not the shadow of a doubt that the object of the insurrection was the expulsion of the British from the Kandyan province.

That the enterprise was not successful must be entirely attributed to the prompt and energetic measures of the Government and to the proclamation of martial law.

The ordinary tribunals of the country were not adequate to the crisis.

The proclamation, therefore, of martial law was imperatively demanded; nor do I think it remained in force an hour longer than was essentially requisite for the entire suppression of the rebellion.

It ensured the capture of the king, a fact I had from his own lips; and until his capture had been effected the rebellion might have been indefinitely protracted, to the total cessation of all mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and to the almost certain destruction of life and property.

This sincere and unreserved expression of my opinion I owe to your Lordship as the head of the Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward P. Wilmot*,
Advocate for Prisoners.

(True copies.)

(signed) *William John Gibson*.

REPORT on the KANDYAN REBELLION, by C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent ;
with a Precis and Appendices.—Colombo, 13 November 1849.

PRECIS of Mr. Buller's Paper, dated Kandy, 4 November 1849.

CAUSE of submission of renewed report contained in this paper.

Has understood that the correctness of his former report, published in the Blue Book, has been impugned, and that an impression exists that Lord Torrington's measures caused the rebellion; submits, therefore, additional reasons and arguments in support of his former opinion.

- 1.—People ready to rise in 1843 - - - - - p. 206
In 1843 Mr. Anstruther was so fully convinced of this fact, that he was fearful of enforcing any regulation for the registration of fire-arms.
- 2.—Fire-arms imported in 1843, 44, 45 - - - - - p. 206
These exceeded in these years 10,000*l.* value (*vide* Parliamentary Proceedings, Ceylon, 1849, p. 377), and were brought up by Moormen traders and taken to the Kandyan country, and there bartered for coffee, then in great demand. There can, besides, have been no doubt of the disposition of the people to rise in 1843, after the result of the State trials of that year, when Chandragoty was found guilty.
- 3.—Mr. Anstruther and Major Rogers - - - - - p. 206
Mr. Anstruther, doubting the correctness of the report of disaffection, sent Major Rogers, equally incredulous as himself, to Wallapane, who then apprehended 40 prisoners for high treason, among whom and committed for trial was Denis, the present Pretender.
- 4.—Conduct of the People of Matelle - - - - - p. 206
In 1843 they refused to join, saying they had fared badly in the previous rising; but in 1848 they were persuaded to do so by the assertions of the headmen that the chena lands were to be taxed, and that the taxes imposed were but an instalment of many more. See Appendix (A.) for extracts of evidence from trials for treason in 1843, which shows that the two risings were almost identical.
- 5.—The greater adherence of Priests to the Chief in 1848 than 1843 - - - - - p. 206
This is remarkable; but the cause is obvious, that in the interval their connexion with Government and their influence had been seriously disturbed.
- 6.—Speech of the Chief Justice - - - - - p. 206
All doubt on this head may be removed by reference to the Chief Justice's speech at the close of the trials for treason in 1843, in part of which he says, that "there is evidence to show the complicity of the priests;" in the other part, that "he had always been convinced of the disaffection of the headmen." In all of which Mr. Buller says he agrees, and adds, that Mr. Staples, district judge of Kandy, who took depositions, has no doubt of their guilt.
- 7.—Reasons why so few Priests were tried - - - - - p. 207
It is true only seven were put upon their trial, which is accounted for by their having, in compliance with their usual practice of setting on others to do what they are themselves afraid of, been absent from the post of danger, contenting themselves with having organized a rebellion; hence the difficulty of bringing the charge home to any individual priest.
- 8.—Remarks of the Chief Justice on the Trials for High Treason in 1848 - - - - - p. 207
The Chief Justice, as quoted in the Observer newspaper, says, "Gerunegame Unnanse himself superintended the blocking up of the road at Pallegoatwella." "The people assembled were told they were to go and make war at Kandy." "There is ample evidence to prove that the object of the people was to expel the English."
- 9.—Want of Military Leaders for the Kandyans - - - - - p. 207
Mr. Buller is decidedly of opinion that the rebellion would have been most serious, and attended with much loss of life, had the Kandyans been better led; but they had in fact no leaders, the headmen keeping in the background when the real danger began.
- 10.—Martial Law - - - - - p. 207
The speedy suppression of the rebellion is no proof that martial law was unnecessary. It made the headmen at once declare their adherence to the British Government, though they had been in all but open rebellion a month before.
- 11.—Native Opinion of Civil Tribunals - - - - - p. 208
The headmen imagined that the Supreme Court was the only tribunal before which they could be arraigned, if unsuccessful in their rising, and they had once or twice seen how they could be got off by the talent of any advocate or the composition of a jury; but when they found that there were other tribunals, where no forms of law availed them, they became paralysed.
- 12.—Effect of Martial Law - - - - - p. 208
Was to do more to quell the rebellion than all the troops, necessarily dispersed as they were, and with every mark of disaffection in the neighbourhood of Kandy itself.
- 13.—Other Districts prepared to rise - - - - - p. 208
The people of the Four Korles, and also of Yattenewera, were more than suspected of being ready to join the rebels, if successful. The adult male population of the former is 10,000.
Mr. Buller here adds a remark regarding the insufficiency of the civil power to cope with rebels, when it fled before them at Kornegalle and Matelle, before the people were aroused.
- 14.—Objects of the Rebels - - - - - p. 208
Were of the most extended description; nothing less than the destruction of the European settlers, the capture of Kandy, and the creation of an independent sovereignty. This accounts for their apparent forbearance in not burning bungalows and destroying estates which they took possession of, for while they did take all moveable articles, they kept the rest in the name of the king.

- 15.—Numbers likely to join the Rebels - - - - - p. 208
 Mr. Buller states he perceives that his estimate given to Sir H. Maddock has been questioned, and stated by Mr. Anstruther to be exaggerated. He repeats his statements deliberately, and in support sub-joins a census of the male population of the districts alluded to, a return of arms, and depositions of headmen as to the probable result had the first burst of the rebellion gone on until it gained head. From this it will be seen, that the male population of the districts adjacent to Kandy is 58,463; that of the Four and Seven Korles, 210,000.
 There is little or no doubt that more than 60,000 would have opposed us; the headmen say 100,000.
- 16.—Depositions of Headmen - - - - - p. 209
 Twenty-one headmen give evidence to the effect that 100,000, or thereabouts, would have risen had there been the smallest success at the beginning; that they determined to take Kandy and expel the English.
- 17.—Evidence before the District Judge, Kornegalle - - - - - p. 209
 A few extracts are given in Appendix (A.), to show the utter fallacy of the opinion that there was no intention to rebel.
- 18.—Mr. Buller's Report of 1843 - - - - - p. 211
 In this report the causes of the disaffection adduced were—
 1. Complaints of inability to obtain justice.
 2. Sale of chenas and grazing lands.
 3. Decline of Buddhist religion.
- 19.—Mr. Buller's Report of 1848 - - - - - p. 211
 For this report other causes are shown :—
 1. Breach of faith, by withdrawal of Government from all connexion with the Buddhist religion they had undertaken to maintain.
 2. Uncertainty in regard to the rights of temple property.
 3. Introduction of ardent spirits.
 4. Raising inferior natives to be headmen.
 5. Abolition of slavery.
 6. Abolition of compulsory labour.
 7. Admission of the lower ranks as assessors in courts of law.
 Mr. Buller does not agree in the whole of this.
20. Further Remarks on Report - - - - - p. 211
 Mr. Buller quotes some passages from his report, knowing, as already shown (*vide* Appendix (A.)), that Sir Coliu Campbell, Sir Anthony Oliphant, and Mr. Anstruther admitted the disloyalty of priests and headmen, and goes on to mention the extreme cautiousness of a Kandyan in saying anything as coming from himself; he always prefers saying that he heard it said.
- 21.—Comparison of Rebellions of 1843 and 1848 - - - - - p. 212
 Mr. Buller dwells much upon the identity of these two outbreaks, so much so, that he says the Governor should judge of late events by comparison with what occurred before, and with this view adds Appendix (F.), and a Report (additional) made in 1843.
- 22.—Conclusion and Summing of the subject - - - - - p. 212
 He concludes with the expression of his astonishment that Mr. Anstruther should doubt the truth of those allegations, which impugn the loyalty of the Kandyans and their chiefs, and that Mr. Wodehouse considers the island to be held by other tenure than military force. To satisfy himself upon this point it would be only necessary to withdraw the troops from the Kandyan provinces and mark the result.

PRECIS OF APPENDICES.

- (A.)—Alludes to loss of documents connected with the Rebellion of 1843; but observes that the despatches of the day, drafted by Mr. Anstruther himself, prove the existence of disaffection. Mr. Buller wonders therefore how he can now deny it, as he is informed he has done - - - - - p. 212
 Quotes extracts from various despatches amply proving this; viz.
 That of 9 May 1842 - - - - - p. 212
 „ 5 July 1842 - - - - - p. 212
 „ 18 August 1843 - - - - - p. 212
 „ 6 September 1843 - - - - - p. 212
- (B.)—Statement of Chandragotty, accomplice of the Pretender, made December 1843, in respect to that outbreak - - - - - p. 213
- (C.)—List of disloyal Chiefs, &c. - - - - - p. 213
- (D.)—Evidence taken at Matelle on 2d, 3d, and 4th October 1849, in regard of late outbreak, its progress, force, and causes - - - - - p. 214
- (E.)—Extracts from proceedings before Mr. J. L. Gibson, District Judge of Kornegalle, regarding the Rebellion in Seven Korles - - - - - p. 219
 Letters from Mr. Pride, reporting the sacking of Sir H. Maddock's estate, and attack on others.
- (F.)—Reports from the Government Agent, Central Province, June, December 1843, in regard to the outbreak of that year - - - - - p. 220

GENERAL STATEMENT by C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent for the Central Province, concerning the Origin of, and the Circumstances connected with, the Rebellion at Kandy in 1848.

Sir,
 Kandy, 4 November 1849.
 IN addition to former communications in relation to the late rebellion in the Kandyan Province, I beg now to record my opinion as to the nature, the authors of, and the extent of that treasonable movement.

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I have been given to understand that the correctness of my report, published by order of the House of Commons, 1849, page 227, to the effect that the recent rebellion was the result of a pre-existent conspiracy, has been questioned, and that it has been denied that the seeds of disaffection are of so long a standing as is there represented. The object of questioning this is connected with the attempts to prove that the new taxes and the measures of Government under Lord Torrington were entirely and altogether the cause of the late movement. I shall now endeavour to show, from the best authorities in the island, as well as from the previous despatches and from other sources, that this opinion as entertained by me was one not hastily arrived at, and capable of being clearly established. So far back as 1843 and 1844 Mr. Anstruther was so fully aware of the readiness of the people to rise, that though he admitted the propriety of the registration of guns, he was fearful of enforcing it.

Former conspiracy,
1843.

Importation of
arms, 1843-44.

* See Parliamentary
Proceedings,
"Ceylon," 1849,
p. 377.

State Trials, 1843.

In 1843, 1844, and 1845, the value of fire-arms imported was upwards of 10,000*l.*, and of gunpowder, 6,600*l.**; and I have known them being carried out by moormen by cooly-loads to the Kandyan districts, where they bartered them for coffee, which at that time was an article in great demand. Although it was considered politic at this time, and no doubt it was so, to ridicule the idea of a rebellion, lest those who were then flocking to Ceylon to invest their capital here should be deterred from so doing, it by no means alters the state of the case. That there was a disposition on the part of the Hewahette, Wallapanne, Matmatte and Doombera districts, to commence a rebellion cannot be questioned, after the result of the State Trials of 1843, without at the same time impugning the justice of the sentence of Changrojoy, then convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Anstruther being sceptical as to the extent of the disaffection that had been reported to him in 1843, and in full expectation of establishing the correctness of his own opinion on the subject, commissioned Major Rogers, who was equally incredulous, to proceed to the disturbed districts, and to inquire into the matter. That officer on his arrival at Wallapanne fully confirmed every report that I had made to Government, and apprehended no less than 40 prisoners, under charges of high treason, whom he committed for trial; of these the least criminal were released, and the most influential tried, and Denis, the present Pretender, was amongst the latter number. The Matelle people had been called upon to join, but they gave a very sensible reply (*see Report 10 May 1843*), "That on a former occasion they had prepared for war, and their cattle had been seized, and that they would wait for others to begin; but as soon as the war was commenced they would be ready to sacrifice their lives. They were here alluding to the former rebellion in 1818, which originated then, as now, in Matelle and its vicinity, and led to a general outburst, during which martial law was kept in force for a whole year. This had not been forgotten in 1843, 24 years afterwards, and it would have been well had they remembered it in 1848. On this latter occasion, however, the mass of the common people were prevailed on to join by the assurance of the headmen that their chena lands were to be taxed, and that the other new taxes were but an instalment of 32 more, which were coming. There was this distinction between the number of 1843 and that of 1848, that in the former the headmen were ready, but the people were less prepared to rise; whereas in the latter the headmen were the means, and these taxes the pretence, by misrepresenting which the people were.

Confession of Pre-
tender, 1843.

In the Appendix (A.) I have made copious extracts from the evidence taken on the trials for treason in 1843, by a reference to which it will be seen that the same agents, the same spirit, and the same system, which were relied on to effect revolution, then were equally resorted to, to encourage it now. The same Pretender, Denis, appeared in the same character on both occasions, and his declarations as to the extent of the conspiracy, and the intentions of its authors, are strongly corroborated by the confession of his accomplice, Chandrajotty, who is now a state prisoner in the gaol of Colombo. *See Appendix (B.)*.

Appendix (B.)

On that occasion, as on the recent one, the number of chiefs and headmen implicated was very remarkable. A list of 67 chiefs, the same number of Coralles, 50 Aratchies, 17 Dunyias, and 32 Bandas, or influential men, who were seized or charged with implication in the rebellion of 1843, will be found in the Appendix (C.).

Appendix (C.)

Priests active,
1848.

That the insurrection of 1848 was but a continuation, a fresh manifestation of disloyalty and treason exhibited in 1843, no remarkable man in the Kandyan provinces entertains the shadow of a doubt. But there certainly is another feature which distinguishes the latter manifestation; for the former I refer to the greater activity manifested by the priests, who seem to have combined with the chiefs in greater number in 1848 than in 1843.

Causes.

The reason of this is obvious. In 1843 their temporalities had as yet been undisturbed by the measures of the Government; they still drew a stipend for their annual festivals direct from the Kandy treasury, and their priests and basnaike nillemes were still inducted into office by the act and deed of the Governor.

All this had been altered between 1843 and 1848, and hence the greater excitement and apparently increased energy of the priests, who though always adverse to the British Government and more or less implicated with every former rebellion, never appeared in such numbers as on the recent occasion.

Speech of Chief
Justice.

If any reasonable doubt could be entertained upon this point, it must be at once removed by the speech of the Chief Justice, who at the close of the trials for treason in 1848, alluded thus forcibly to the nature and agents of the insurrection, and the motives by which its authors were inspired.

"You have all been found guilty of various acts, all conducing to the same general design, all tending to the same end, that of deposing of Her Majesty of her right and title to the
Kandyan

Kandyan country. Some of you were instrumental in setting up a pretended king; others of you, or at least one of you, of cutting down trees and blocking up the road from Kandy to Trincomalie, in order to prevent the approach of Her Majesty's troops.

"Judging from the conduct of those who seem to have been most active in it, I hope I may be allowed to say that the priests and headmen, as the evidence disclosed, took the most active part in exciting the people; in fact, any one who attended the court during the last fortnight, and listened to the evidence, can hardly doubt but that the common people were driven to it like a flock of sheep. I therefore conclude that this rebellion was hatched by headmen and priests, or both by headmen and priests.

"That the priests have a cause and a growing cause of discontent, I am aware it is known to the country generally, and therefore needs no further allusion to it here. They have kept a keen eye upon the decline of their religion, and it is quite natural that this should raise discontent in their minds; but I am aware, and I speak from my own observation, that headmen have been always discontented, as far as their conduct has come to my knowledge, and it appears to me the reason of it is as follows:

"The remembrance of the former power and authority the chiefs had exercised over the common people has not yet been effaced from their minds; neither is that power, as far as I can see from the evidence, altogether gone, or anything like gone, as is clearly shown by the evidence adduced on their trials."

These are the sentiments of Sir Anthony Oliphant, and my own observation confirms them in every particular. The chiefs would undoubtedly have taken a more prominent share in the rebellion had it been allowed to progress further; but until they show a prospect of success, they were willing that the people should bear all the brunt of it, while they remained in the background. It is utterly impossible to imagine that the headmen could have been so completely in the dark regarding their movements as they pretended to be; and Mr. Staples, before whom the depositions against the chiefs of the Matelle district were taken, entertains no doubt of their guilt.

There were only seven priests put upon their trial, it is true, in all, but this is easily accounted for by the fact of their having most carefully abstained from being present at the post of danger, having considered that they had performed their duty in being the emissaries of the headmen, in going from house to house and from village to village, preparing the people for the day when their services would be required; and most efficiently, though secretly, did they perform their part; in their bana meetings also they had ample opportunities of inflaming the passions of the people against the British Government, and assuring them that the gods were all in their favour, and that to make the attempt would be to succeed. Priests, 1848.

The priests are a shrewd, clever set of men, and contrive generally to keep within the pale of the law. They encourage the people to commit the crime, but keep most carefully out of the reach of harm while the experiment is being made, however, though it is well known that many of them, if not all, are deeply concerned in the rebellion as abettors of it. There is some difficulty in proving the exact part each man took in the transaction.

The Chief Justice, in the trial for high treason, "Observer," 18 September 1848, says, "Geranegame Unanse himself superintended the blocking up of the road at Pallapatwelle. The whole country assembled to meet the king; many were brought there by his followers, and upon a moderate calculation there were no less than 6,000 or 7,000 people present. The persons thus collected were told that they were to go and make war at Kandy. There is ample evidence to prove that the avowed object of the king and his party was to take Kandy and expel the English."

Blue Book of 1849, page 190, a Letter from a Native, 30 July 1848: "The priests and tenants of Dambool Wihare are the leaders. The object of the rebels is to conquer the country from the English. This affair dates its origin before the promulgation of new Ordinance."

Page 191, 28 July 1848, "The Kandyan subjects are highly grieved and annoyed since the British Government ceased the interference and protection to uphold their religion as proclaimed by Convention of 1815."

That the Kandyans generally had the will and the courage to make the attempt is clearly shown. They failed, it is true, but my firm belief is that it would not have been so easy a matter had they been better led, and had Poorang Appoo had (as he himself said when taken out to execution) ten men like himself. They were fully aware of their want of staunch leaders, and their utmost endeavours were made to gain over 20 or 30 Malays to assist them; and well indeed for us it was that they were not thus headed. On the road down the Ballakadowe Pass there were several points where, had they only been aware of advantageous positions, they might have cut off 50 or 60 of our men without the chance of our hitting a single man, and before any of the troops could have got up this steep bank they would have been a long way off. Then again it is said that the people ran like sheep. They did so, because their headmen had kept in the background, and they were altogether without a leader. I saw then when I took their guns from them, and though they gave themselves up, it was less through fear than a feeling that they were deserted by those who should have led them on. And such is the chief justice's remark on this point; but it is true also that they were unprepared for the troops coming on them so soon, and imagined that we should allow them to come to Kandy and not attempt to attack them till then. Want of military leaders.

It has been said that because the rebellion was crushed at once, martial law was unnecessary. It is true that the rebellion was easily put down; but was not that owing to the

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dread occasioned by the imposition of martial law? The effect of this was to make the headmen at once declare their firm adherence to Government, though but a month before they had been using their utmost energies to excite the people to prepare for a war of extermination of the British—the gacryas or beef-eaters.

Native opinion of civil tribunals.

The headmen had all entertained the idea that the common law was the only power that could be exerted in any case; that they were secure of being tried by the Supreme Court; when, either by the talent of the advocate, or by means of the jury, they would be sure to escape, as had happened on one or two former occasions, and once in the case of the Pretender himself, who had been tried at Badulla, on which occasion the judge summed up for a conviction. The jury was composed of seven natives and six Europeans, and though it cannot be proved, there was little doubt on the minds of all present that the verdict was anything but in accordance with the views of the six latter gentlemen. They calculated the chances, therefore, of the proof being insufficient, and if that was too strong, they still looked forward to escape by the aid of the jury, and that at all events imprisonment would alone be the punishment. But when they found that there was a court established which they had never contemplated, where there were no advocates and no jury, and when sentences were executed without time for appeal, it altered their plans entirely, and each was fearful of being brought before a tribunal where the guilty had no hope of escape.

Effects of martial law.

The murderer of the two Malabars who were carrying money to an estate was tried one day, and shot the next; had he escaped, and had Poorang Appoo, the noted robber, been punished by imprisonment only, the effect of martial law would have been different; but its effects were altogether paralysing, and it had more to do with the quelling of the disturbance and the saving of the estates than all the troops, for they could only be stationed in isolated spots far distant from each other; and when called upon to send a few to a part of the province that was in an excited state, Colonel Drought replied, "I have already distributed as many as I can, and I can spare no more from Kandy," and no doubt he was right; it was unknown in what quarter there might be another outbreak. There were fires seen on all the hills for miles around Kandy, showing that there were parties keeping watch over every movement, and ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might offer; and who could tell in what direction the outbreak might again appear, nor what form it might assume? There was not a native that gave evidence that did not do so in fear of his life. The headmen as well as the superintendent of police, in whom I fancied that I could rely even to the last moment before the outbreak, assured me that they did not credit any of the reports; and my own impression is, that the original design in regard to the rebellion was greatly altered, and that it was at first intended to proceed to Anaradjapoorra, and there to muster their forces, being the farthest away from the troops, but that finding the people flocked into them in far greater numbers than had been anticipated, and having been assured that they would have all the country ready if they marched to Kandy, they changed their route, and took the direction of Matelle, and from that they hoped to reach Kandy without any check, satisfied that as they had even then 4,000 against our 400 effectives we had no chance, and that as in the time of Major Davie they had succeeded in expelling us, they were better able to do so now as they were better armed.

Other districts prepared to rise.

The Four Korles people did not openly join the rebellion, but there is good reason to believe that they were ready, and waited only to see the smallest success of the first outbreak, when they would have risen simultaneously.

Such would have been equally the case with the people of Yattinewere, where the male population is 6,128; the male population of Four Korles, &c. 10,000.

Even as it was, the civil power was unable to cope with the two riotous assemblies at Kandy on the 6th July, and at Colombo on the 26th. The civil power fled before the rebels at Matelle and Kurnegalle, even when the country was imperfectly aroused, what possible chance therefore would there have been of the civil power restoring tranquillity, had the rebellion been developed to its full extent, and not only Matelle and Kurnegalle, but all the surrounding districts, been lighted by the flames of revolt.

Objects of the rebels.

That the objects of the rebels was of the most extended nature admits of no doubt; in fact it is amply demonstrated by their own declarations and acts to have been nothing less than the destruction of the European settlers, the expulsion of the British, the capture of Kandy, and the restoration of an independent native sovereignty.

Great credit has been given them for forbearance in not burning down the bungalows and houses of the Europeans after robbing them, and for not destroying the coffee estates as well as the moveable property of the planters; but it must be remembered that they took possession of all the immoveable property in the name of his majesty, their newly constituted king, and while they appropriated the moveable articles to their own use, they considered the lands and houses as royalties, and to some of the estates they actually sent orders to the overseers to quit, as they meant to take possession in the name of the king.

Numbers likely to join the rebels.

I perceive that the accuracy of my estimate given to Sir H. Maddock as to the probable numbers who would have joined the Pretender, had his first efforts been crowned with success, have been questioned, and that Mr. Anstruther presumes them ridiculously exaggerated.

These statements are repeated by me deliberately, and in support of them I subjoin the census

census of the male population of the districts I alluded to; a return of the number of arms registered there; and depositions made by the headmen, as to the probable result, had the rebellion survived for a few hours longer than was permitted by the success of the troops.

RETURN of Male Population in Districts around *Kandy*, taken from the Annual Return prepared for Government.

NO.	DISTRICTS.	MALE POPULATION.	REMARKS.
1	Uddunuwera - - - - -	3,264	
2	Yattenuwera - - - - -	6,128	
3	Tumpany - - - - -	3,056	
4	Harispattoo - - - - -	6,351	
5	Lower Doombera - - - - -	8,934	
6	Upper Doombera - - - - -	5,887	
7	Megodde Tihe - - - - -	2,388	
8	Udapalate - - - - -	3,633	
9	Upper Bulatgame - - - - -	1,071	
10	Matelle, South - - - - -	13,155	
11	Matelle, North - - - - -		
12	Matelle, East - - - - -		
13	Wallepana - - - - -	2,032	
14	Hewehette Egode Tihe - - - - -	2,564	
	TOTAL - - - - -	58,463	

Number of guns registered in Kandy districts - - - 14,000
(True Extract.)

Kandy, 9 October 1846. (signed) *W. H. Hume*, Agent.

Note.—Probable population of 4 Korles - - - - -	10,000	210,000
Ditto - - ditto - - 7 Korles - - - - -	200,000	
Probable number of guns in 4 Korles - - - - -	4,000	guns.
Ditto - - ditto - - 7 Korles - - - - -	5,000	
	9,000	
	11,000	
	20,000	

In this census and return it will be seen that the male population of the districts adjacent to Kandy is 58,463, and that of the four and seven korles about 210,000; and as there is little doubt but that the people of Kotmalie and Oowah would also have been soon in the field had there been time for them to join, the probable number that would have been opposed to us would have been considerably above 60,000, and most of the headmen whose statements have been taken are of opinion that it would have been little short of 100,000, for they unhesitatingly declare their full belief that not one district would have remained even neuter, so universal was the hostile feeling to Government for the reasons hereafter explained, a feeling undoubtedly originating with the priests, and was kept up by the inferior headmen.

I have called before me several of the oldest and most influential headmen, and have taken down their replies; and although their depositions are not on oath, they can be equally relied on, and they would at any time when called upon be ready to depose the same on oath, should it be required. They will be found *in extenso* in the Appendix (D). Depositions of headmen.

The following is an abstract of the evidence they have given.

1. Halpe Rattamahatmeya, eight or ten years in Government service, states:—"All the provinces would have joined."

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2. Nugapitia

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2. Nugapitia Korale, five or six years in Government service:—"The Kandyans intended to take Kandy; all the districts round Kandy would have joined; had they caught Mr. Waring they would have killed him."
3. Gabadanelle, 12 years in Government service, an influential man in Matelle:—"Did not know of the intention to rise; had not martial law been proclaimed the rebellion would not have been put down so easily."
4. Mohitigedere Korale:—"There is no doubt all the districts would have joined, the breaking out of the rebellion was quite unexpected; received orders from Mr. Buller to inquire what was taking place at Dambool, but was unable to obtain any information."
5. Maha Laney Kare Koralle, in Government service since 1827:—"The whole country was ready to rise; thinks 100,000 would have joined; knew nothing of intention to raise a rebellion till the day before it broke out; they would have killed Mr. Waring."
6. Owilla Mohandiram of Matelle:—"The object of the people was to take the country from the English; the priests told the people that a good omen had appeared, and that they would be victorious; they would have killed Mr. Waring. The night before the rebellion broke out, Mr. Waring said to the Mahanilleme, 'The people are only going to a pinkame' (or religious festival); Mahanilleme said, 'No! it is a great war, and a serious matter.'"
7. Dorakoombere Aratchy, 10 years in Government service:—"Had the Colonial Secretary and his party been caught at Dambool they would have been killed."
8. Tellamuregedere, Korale of Matelle:—"The people thought that from their great number they would surely be victorious; if the Colonial Secretary and his party had been caught they would have been killed; was in rebellion in 1818, which broke out at Langelle, in Matelle district; he attributes the rebellion being so easily put down to the effects of martial law; there was a report that the Governor was to be seized in Colombo, and that some Modliars were to assist in doing this; thinks 60,000 persons would have joined had they gone as far as Kandy; people were armed with guns, swords, pistols, spears, daggers, and bill-hooks; they knew of the intention to rebel till the crowning of the king; all the people were prepared."
9. Nerapulle Baramohanderam, in Government service since 1821:—"Was in the rebellion in Lagelle in 1818; thinks this a far greater rebellion; had the troops not come before 12 o'clock instead of at daybreak, the numbers would have been greatly increased, and the people would have been better prepared for resistance; had they gone to Kandy all the country would have risen."
10. Talgagodde Banda, revenue collector:—"There would have been about 40 or 50, or perhaps 100,000 men, who would have entered Kandy; first heard of people collected at Dambool when the king was proclaimed; heard that the people of low-country were prepared to join them; heard that the Governor was to have been seized; had not martial law been enforced, most serious evils would have resulted."
11. Dorakoombere Koralle, 20 years in Government service:—"Informed Mr. Waring that the Pretender had gone to Dambool to be crowned; Mr. Waring did not believe it; had they caught the Colonial Secretary they would have killed him; I understood that the arrangement had been made, and that the people of the Western Province would have joined."
12. The Superintendent of Police:—"All the estates were to be taken for the use of the Pretender; saw people from every district going to join the rebellion, and the day after his return from Matelle the people of Harispattoo were prepared to cross the river to attack Kandy; made arrangements with Colonel Drought for repelling the expected attack."
13. Dehigame, Senior Rattamahatmeya of Yattenowera, has no doubt that the whole country would have joined in the rebellion.
14. Andrewewe Rattamahatmeya of Wallepanne considers this a greater rebellion than in 1818; explains the difficulty he had in preventing the people from Wallapanne from joining.
15. Wadugalle, Rattamahatmeya of Udunuwera:—"Rebellion had been kept quite secret from the headmen, but there is no doubt that all the people would have joined."
16. Parentelle Rattamahatmeya, at Wallepalle:—"All the Kandyans would have joined."
17. Donakagalle Korale Aratchy:—"All the people would have joined."
18. Don Pawelle, at Wallapanne:—"All the Wallapanne people would have joined had not the Rattamahatmeya prevented them."
19. Hakawelle, Korale of Harispattoo:—"Had the pretender gone to Harispattoo, the country would have gone to ashes."
20. Asweduney, Korale of Harispattoo:—"All the country would have joined."

21. Chief priest of Kandy knew nothing of the rebellion, but understood the whole province was ready to rise.

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22. Kerebut Kumbere, Korale of Yattenowera :—" The Hewehette people told us they would give us to the Rhodias."

23. Carolis Modliar, 30 years in Government service, Interpreter to the Agent :—" Has a relation in Matelle; did not believe that the rebellion was about to break out, and told the agent so; fully believes that all the country would have joined."

A few extracts from the depositions marked (E.), taken before Mr. T. Gibson, district judge at Kornegalle, will further prove the utter fallacy of the assertion, that there was no intention on the part of the people to rebel.

Appendix (E.)

In my report of 1843, I assigned the following as the causes of disaffection alleged by the people themselves, but in the reasonableness of many of them I cannot possibly concur :

Causes of disaffec-
tion.

1. Complaints of the inability to obtain justice.

2. Sale of chenas and grazing lands.

3. Decline of Buddhist religion and gradual destruction of temples, from the offerings not being made as formerly, and the indifference shown in the attendance at their religious festivals.

In the report September 13, 1848, other causes were shown to have operated in raising a feeling adverse to the British rule.

4. The breach of faith, by the withdrawal of Government from all connexion with the Buddhist religion, which by the 5th clause of the convention of 1815 they had undertaken to maintain.

5. The uncertainty in regard to the rights of the temples.

The introduction of ardent spirits.

The raising of the second class of natives to ranks and employment, which the higher chiefs considered as their own exclusive privileges, and to which their sons were considered as entitled, whether qualified for them or not; to this might be added, the abolition of slavery by Ordinance No. 20, of 1844.

The abolition of compulsory labour.

The admission of lower ranks as assessors in the district court by charter of 1833, a privilege hitherto altogether enjoyed by the higher chiefs.

In regard to the loss of their slaves, the chiefs complained of this at the audience at the Pavilion, and represented that they had now to employ three or four hired menials, who were highly paid, instead of 20 or 30 slaves over whom they had full control, and that now they were no better off than the inferior headmen.

In regard to the compulsory labour, the chiefs had formerly great advantage from it in a pecuniary view, as it was the practice of the lower orders to pay for each exemption about 1 s. The abolition of compulsory labour not only deprived them of this, but also of that great influence that they previously possessed, by being the parties chosen by Government to determine the corle that should be next called out. At that time they could have as many palanquin and torch bearers as they required, and they often had the people also employed in the fields under the promise of future exemption.

At the audience before Sir Colin Campbell it was represented as a grievance that they were now compelled to engage Malabar Coolies for hire to carry their torches and ornaments at the perreherre and other festivals.

Having thus shown by Sir Colin Campbell (Appendix A.), the late Governor; Mr. Anstruther, the late Colonial Secretary; Sir A. Oliphant, the Chief Justice, and that all admitted the priests, chiefs, and headmen to be deeply disloyal since 1843, I shall now quote some passages from my own report to Government in that year, in proof that my opinions are not new in respect to the disaffection of the Kandyans; and I think it is well perhaps here to explain the cause of many of those reports (which are supposed to be hearsay only, and as such not deserving of credit), having afterwards been fully borne out by subsequent events which established the correctness of my opinion in regard to the reliance to be placed in them. The Kandyans entertain a strong prejudice against any one who gives information to Government, and they carry their resentment so far that they will burn down the house of the witness; and by constant vexatious proceedings, such as setting up a relation to complain against him, and then all giving evidence in favour of the other; by stealing his cocoa-nuts, &c., at last compel him as the only alternative to quit his village. Hence the difficulty of procuring any information of their proceedings; and were it not that the greater part of the evidence is taken down by myself, without the intervention of an interpreter, I should often fail of getting any information whatsoever. Even then so apprehensive are they of their names being divulged, that they invariably pretend that they heard the incidents they are reporting from another; but so exact are they in their descriptions of

See Statement (O)

App. A. No. 1. ——— The minutest points, that no doubt remains of their having been eyewitnesses themselves. They dare not admit this, lest their evidence might be available before the Supreme Court; and as they are fully aware that no hearsay evidence is there admissible, they are most careful in declaring that some other person told them, but that person is never forthcoming; and to threaten the informant, would be to prevent his again coming forward on any other occasion. Hence it is that the greater part of the reports are usually founded on hearsay statements.

Further illustrations from the Rebellion of 1843. The relation between the two rebellions of 1843 and 1848 is so intimate and obvious, and their leading features and actions so identical, that I cannot too strongly impress upon Lord Torrington the expediency, in judging of late events, to refer with particularity to what occurred but five years ago. With this view, I append (App. F.) a further report of my own, made in 1843, and which is replete with facts that sustain my continued conviction of the disloyalty of the headmen and the danger to be apprehended of a periodical recurrence of such scenes as we have lately been passing through, till education and a higher line of social enlightenment pervades the population of these mountains.

I have been told, and heard of with astonishment, that Mr. Anstruther and some others affect to doubt the truth of those allegations which impugn the loyalty of the Kandyan and their chiefs, and that Mr. Wodehouse, coinciding to some extent in the same opinion, thinks that the island of Ceylon is held by us by some other tenure than the salutary apprehension of the military force. I should be sorry to see the experiment tried, but if anything were wanting to satisfy these gentlemen of an error, which I have never heard from any other resident in Ceylon, it would, in my mind, be sufficient simply to withdraw the troops for 24 hours from the Kandyan provinces, and mark the result.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

APPENDICES to Mr. Buller's Paper, dated 4 Nov. 1849.—Colombo, 15 Nov. 1849.

Appendix (A).

THE Colonial Secretary has been good enough to allow me access to the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, but I regret to find that all the reports, excepting that marked (A.), transmitted to Government on the subject of the rebellion of 1843, are not forthcoming, and I have therefore been compelled to fall back upon my own rough copies for the information I require on the subject. The despatches, however, of that day confirm these reports, and prove that there had been a plot long hatching, and disaffection long existing among the priests and headmen; and as these despatches were drafted by Mr. Anstruther himself, it is difficult to explain how he can (as I am informed he has) deny a fact which can be so easily established from his own admission and his own acts; and I shall quote a few from the only record that is now left me,—Parliamentary Proceedings, Ceylon, printed in 1848.

In page 348, dated 22 March 1842, "Bhoodist priests and others have been traversing the country in circulating false reports."

In page 348, date April 1842, "The reports are exaggerated, but certainly there is considerable disaffection."

In page 348, dated March 1848,

In page 348, date 9 May 1842, "Emissaries were employed to obtain access to the Pretender, and such decided information was at length received of a person claiming to be king of Kandy having been for some time past in the district of Upper Doombera, at a village 15 or 18 miles from Kandy, collecting arms and endeavouring to excite the people to rebellion, that I felt it necessary to take steps for his apprehension, or at least if I should fail, to disperse his adherents."

In page 349, date 5 July 1842, "The Queen's Advocate says, at the trial for high treason, 'The evidence tends to show that they had solicited the assistance of the low-country people to aid in expelling the English from the country.'"

In page 351, date 18 August 1843, "The Kandyan population, I have every reason to believe, are well affected to the Government; a few of their headmen, the priests and their immediate dependents, are, I understand, disaffected, owing to their being deprived of the consequence and power which they exercised over the people, and the latter their temples and religion deteriorating, as the attendance and offerings of the people are daily diminishing."

In page 351, dated 6 September 1843, "At the Supreme Court trial at Badulla, Gomedelle-helli Vidahn says, 'Weapons were given to him to wage war with.'"

Arookette

Arookette Kallowe states, the Pretender said, "I am collecting their arms and ammunition for the purpose of driving out the present rulers and taking the country."

Rasmigolle Okorale Aratchy says he asked, "Can the Wallapanne people alone make war"? The Pretender answered, "The people of all the province had been consulted, and were agreed also. I have spoken to all the Malay soldiers at all the places, and they were agreed also." In addition to this and the evidence appearing in the depositions of the other witnesses, the statement of Changrajoty shows, that not only the people of Wallepanne, Maturatte, but those of Ondekinde and Ouvah, and Maturatte, Hewahette, and Doombera were prepared to join, and that there were 20,000 people ready to join*.

On his way, Chandrajotty met a Malay escort, to whom he gave some betel, and said, "It is my intention to come to Badulla to war, will you join me? The corporal asked, 'What will you give us?' I asked one of the soldiers what pay they got now? He answered, 'Some get 15, some 20 dollars, out of which we have to pay for our clothing, leaving us about eight dollars, which is insufficient.' I promised to pay each soldier 5 l. per month, and the officers in proportion. The soldiers said 'There is only one gun in Badulla, and that we can and one gentleman in the fort attached to the troops.'"

The Pretender Denis stated, "Even now, were I at liberty, I could raise the whole of the country, Doombera and other districts, as all the headmen are with me."

App. A. No. 1.

* See List of Male Population, Appendix (C).	
Wallapanne	- 2,000
Maturatte	- 1,500
Ouvah	- 8,000
Hewahette	- 5,000
Dombera	- 14,000
	30,000
Add to this Matelle and Seven Korles	- 30,000
	60,000

Appendix (B).

Chandrajotty Bentotte Unnanse states:—"After Denis left me at the Korondo Oya, he came with me to Hewehette; we there stopt at the house of Rallo Banda, son-in-law of Metewelle Oya, late Basnaikeralle; we had white cloth tied up; he is called Wahemporowe, he is not called Jawa; but he came there saying he was the emissary of the Malays; the people did not prostrate to him then, nor gave him even a plate. After I was seized he might have been prostrated to the Komaro Deweyo of Gampaha; * * his brother is * * who is to be made king; he was at Pupelawe, and worked at Mr. Glenie's estate; I don't think he is here now, he will return when he can take the country from the British. * * is, I think, gone to [] or Madoorapulle; * * was in gaol and released; he collected money from the temples, arranged with the priests, and prepared guns and ammunition. The king's robes are with * * The guns were collected, about 321 in number, at Happawanna, and placed in the house of * * for distribution to the people of Udunuwere, Yattinuwere, and Hewahette, and Dombera, and Harrispattoo, and Seven Korles, to attack Kandy. The heavy rain, however, stopt us, and we could not cross the rivers. The plan was, the Doombera people were to be led by the late Madugalle Rattamahatmeya, and the present Rattamahatmeya knew it; the Harrispattoo people were to be led by * * late Lekam, and the * * of Moropey; the Hewahette people, and Wallipone, and Ouvah people were to be led by me; the Odonowere people were to be led by * * Aratchy, and * * late * * nephew of * * Basnaike Nilleme; the Yattenuwera people by the * * Lekam and the * * Nilleme of * * family; they were to be 12 miles off. The time for the onset was after midnight, as soon as the field officer had inspected the guards. The Malays all on our side. The * * had been to the lines and arranged with them; we fixed the first attack eight days after the Singhalese new year, because we were all ready then; but the heavy rain stopped it. I then took the letters to the * * Unanse and other temples to be ready. The people were to bring their own guns and ammunition, the 321 before mentioned were only for any that had none. We registered 20,000 guns from Yattenomere and Udemowere; we should have succeeded had we attacked Kandy. The men at the guns would have * * off, and we should have taken possession of them, Polwatte or Urrawelle.

"The * * Rattamahatmeya came to me about seven a. m. in the morning and conversed about it; * * Rattamahatmeya is favourable to this Government.

"The * * Rattamahatmeya signed an olah to say he would be ready if the 18 Wallawes of his district whenever called on.

"When I was informed, the two princes ran off. We intended to attack Kandy without it being known, but finding Government were aware of what was going on, it was deferred.

"The Malabars and Portuguese governed here, but the Kandyans conquered them, and they are of opinion they can conquer the English in the same way. I know the power of the English, yet they may be beaten also from the continent of India. The Kandyans have no good feelings."

December 11, resumed.

Appendix (C).

List of Disloyal Chiefs, &c.

* * * * *

EVIDENCE taken at Matelle on the 2d, 3d, and 4th October 1849.

1. Helpi Rattemahatmeya, states:—I have been in government service 14 years; I am now 35 years old.

I was Rattemahatmeya of Upper Doombere in 1844. In July of 1848, all the people of Upper and Lower Doombere were in a state of great excitement. The people of Hewehette were also in a similar state. Had the king gone as far as Kandy, the people of Doombere and Harispattoo, Hewehette, Odoonewera, Yattenowera, and Udupalatte, would have joined. The object of the rebellion was to make war and to set up a king. I think nothing else but martial law would have put down the rebellion. I think so, because the people were in a great state of excitement at the time.

The English Government is a merciful one, but had it happened during the Cingalese government, all the lands of the rebels would have been taken by government and their families have been given to the Rhodias, which is the severest punishment that could be inflicted.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

2. Nagapitya Korale, states:—There were about 3,000 or 4,000 people came to the attack of Matelle. I have been about 11 years in government service; I am 51 years old.

The Kandyans intended to go on to Kandy and take it; had they gone as far as Kandy they would have been joined by the people of Seven Korles, Harispattoo, Doombere, Udunewera, Yattenowera, Four Korles, Hewehette, Udupalatte, and there would have been a general rise of the whole province even if they had got as far as Kattoogastotte Ferry.

They had been long prepared for this, and the Pretender had gone about the country and prepared them for a rise. I think there could not have been less than 50,000 or 60,000 who would have joined at Kattogastotte. I think they would have killed Mr. Waring had they caught him, or any other English gentleman.

I think they would have made David king; he is brother of the Pretender.

There was a report about the country for a year or two before, of a Pretender being in the country.

(signed) *N. P. Banda.*

3. Anorogam Gabeda Nellime, states:—I have been 12 years in government service; I am now about 56 years of age.

I live about two miles from Matelle; I had no knowledge of the intention of the people to rise till the 27th, the day before they attacked Matelle. Their intention was, I think, to go to Kandy; had they gone to Kandy their numbers would have increased very greatly. I do not think the rebellion would have been put down so readily had not martial law been proclaimed.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

4. Mahatigedere Korale of Harispattoo, states:—There are 4,000 or 5,000 natives in Harispattoo, and about 2,000 guns. The king was supposed to be protected by the gods, and it was generally reported that the elephant that had been purchased of the Molligawe had become mad, but when it approached the king it immediately bowed down before him and became quite tame; it was also said that no balls would have any effect on him or his followers; all the people were thus prepared to follow him, and some would have gone through fear, some for plunder, and some to assist in supporting their king. I have no doubt that had the king marched as far as the Ballacadua Pass, all of Doombere and Harispattoo would have joined him; and had the troops not been in time on Friday, both these districts would have been raised. I think 10,000 or 12,000 would have joined at Balacadna, and if they had been allowed to come to Kandy I am quite satisfied that the whole of the adjoining districts would have come in, and the other districts would have risen also.

Had the rebellion been allowed to continue only one day longer the whole country would have been destroyed.

I was directed by the Government agent (Mr. Buller) to go and inquire what was going on. On Tuesday I could not obtain any certain information. On Thursday the superintendent of police was sent down by Mr. Buller to Matelle to make inquiries, and on Friday the rebellion broke out. I told the agent that a prince was at Dambool; this was on the same day that the superintendent of police went down to Matelle. The breaking out of the rebellion was quite unexpected; but for years there had been reports of two princes, who were brothers, that were going about to raise a rebellion.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by C. B. Dunnwille.

5. Mahalause Kary, Korale of Gampassiapattoo, states:—The pretender went to the Puragam Pausuelle after he left Dambool; that temple is a mile from Matelle; the priest of that is Kurisgame Rooda Unanse; he was not present, but some others were; I think about four or five priests came with the Pretender from Dambool; there were large crowds came with the Pretender from Matelle.

There were people from Udagaddies, Wagapusthye, Dambool, Gangelle, Lagella, Matelle, and I heard from Dombera and Harispattoo. Their object was to take the fort of Matelle, as the whole country was ready to rise. I think, if the king had gone as far as Kandy, the whole province would have joined him, and there would have been at least 100,000 men with him. I knew nothing of it till the Maha Nilleme came to Mr. Waring; he had been sent down by orders of the agent to inquire what was going on; this was the day before the rebellion broke out. The reason why all were prepared was because the king had been going about for years before secretly from village to village, and from temple to temple, preparing the people to rise whenever the time should come to drive the English out of the Kandyan country. I am now about 40 years old and upwards; I have been in government service since 1827; I was a boy in 1818, and assisted in suppressing the rebellion in Gangella and Lagella in the time of Sir John Doyle. I received rewards for my service; I had clothes and money given me. I first heard, on Thursday, the 26th, that a crowd had collected at Dambool. I then went with the Maha Nilleme to ascertain about it. We had not then heard of the king being there, only about a crowd. On the 27th we went to Totagaunne, two miles on the Matelle side of Pillepittiville, to ascertain what the crowd was about; we then understood that there was a king, and about 2,000 or 3,000 people with him. We came to Mr. Waring and reported this; it was then about six or seven o'clock. The Maha Nilleme then spoke to Mr. Waring, and after that went to Hulagame (about half a mile off) and told me to wait near Mr. Waring's, and if he wanted him (the Maha Nilleme) that he would be ready. I then went to the superintendent of police, and told him what we had heard. If they had caught Mr. Waring they would have killed him, I have no doubt.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

6. Owille, Mohandiram, states:—I was present on Thursday, the 27th of July 1848, when the Maha Nilleme informed Mr. Waring of the intention of the people to commence a war with the English. The Maha Nilleme said, "You must write to Kandy for troops, or you cannot remain here." Mr. Waring said, "The people are only going to the Maligawe and Kandy for a procession with their tom-toms." The Maha Nilleme said, "No, it is a great war; it is a serious matter; you had better not wait, but send for troops." Mr. Waring then said, "I know that there are a great number of people, but it is all nonsense." At day-break the next morning, Friday the 28th, the Maha Nilleme came again to Mr. Waring, and an Aratchy came and said, "I hear the tom-toms approaching;" upon which Mr. Waring got on his horse and shook hands with the Maha Nilleme, and left for Kandy. The Maha Nilleme then went off to the jungle.

If they had caught Mr. Waring they would have murdered him. The object of the people was to take the country from the English. The priests told the people that a good omen had appeared, and that they were sure to be victorious.

Signed by the mark of
Owille, Mohandiram.

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

7. Dorekoombere, Aratchy, states:—There were about 4,000 persons collected at Pallapitiville. They had a king, and their object was to expel the English. I did not know anything of their intention till they came to Dambool; this was on the 26th, the day he was crowned. I saw him at Pallapitewelle in a palanquin. The principal leaders were Lanadona Aratchy, Panaowe, late Rattamahatmeya, Ulkorale Kaporalle.

The people were armed with spears, guns, swords, and axes; all were armed. I saw them myself, as I was sent by the Maha Nilleme to ascertain and report all about them. Had the Colonial Secretary and his party been at Dambool when the people were collected there, they would have been killed I have no doubt. Had they caught Mr. Waring they would have killed him. I have been an Aratchy only four years, but have been in Government service about nine or ten years.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

8. Tellemooregedere, Korale of Odesiapattoo of Matele, states:—There were about 4,000 people collected at Pallapatevelle; their object was to take the country and expel the English. They thought that they had so large a number in their favour they were certain of victory. They were all Kandyans. Poorang Appoo was the only low-countryman amongst them.

App. A. No. 1.

Q. If the Colonial Secretary and his party had met them on the day that the people were assembled, what would they have done with them?—**A.** Killed them, no doubt. It was generally understood that the people of the Western Province would have joined. I have been a headman 32 years, since 1818. I consider this as great a rebellion as that of 1818.

Q. To what do you attribute its being so speedily put down?—**A.** To the energetic measures taken to put it down, and the seizure of the people at Warrepulle.

Q. Why was it not easier quelled in 1818?—**A.** Because the troops did not march so quick against them at that time, and did not pursue them to the jungle.

Q. Had martial law anything to do with stopping it?—**A.** Because the people were so afraid of its effects, they did not dare to collect again after it was proclaimed.

There was a report that it was contemplated to seize the Governor in Colombo, and that some modliars had undertaken to assist in this. If they had been allowed to go as far as Kandy there would have been about 50,000 or 60,000 men who would have joined.

The people were armed with guns, swords, pistols, axes, daggers, and bullocks.

The Pretender had been travelling about for the last three or four years preparing the people to rise when called upon. I knew nothing of the intention of a rebellion till the king was crowned at Dambool. I lives four miles from Matelle.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

9. Nerapulle Badle, Mohandiram, states :—I was one of the persons who seized the Pretender; I live about six miles from Matelle; I did not hear of there being any intention on the part of the people to rebel till they entered Matelle.

I have been a headman since 1821. I went to Gangalle and Lagalle with Colonel Starpole in the rebellion of 1818; I consider this a greater and more serious rebellion than that was; one Kahawatte priest was hanged for raising that rebellion. I think the energy shown in the attack at Matelle is the cause of the rebellion being so easily checked; had the troops not come till 10 or 12 o'clock that day instead of coming in the morning, the numbers would have greatly increased, and they would have been better prepared for resistance. Had they gone to Kandy all the country would have risen.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

10. Talyahagoola, Banda, states :—There were about 3,000 or 4,000 persons assembled at Matelle. Their intention was to go to Kandy and expel the English; I understood that all the people of Doombera, Hewehette, Harispattoo, Four Korles, Oodenowera, Yattenowera, were prepared to join; there would have been at least 40,000 or 50,000 men who would have entered Kandy; there might have been 100,000. Had they caught Mr. Waring they would have killed him; they would have killed any English gentlemen they could have caught. I have understood that the Pretender had gone about for the last three years preparing the people, so that they might be ready when called upon to rise. I first heard of the collection of people at Dambool on the 24th, and on the 25th or 26th I heard of the Pretender having been proclaimed king.

I also understood the people of the low-country were prepared to join us, and had made arrangements to seize the Governor. I have been a headman since 1844; I am 30 years old.

I live about five miles from Matelle; before the 24th July I had no idea of there being any intention on the part of the people to rise.

Had not martial law been enforced, the most serious evils would have been the result.

It is asked why he says this?—**A.** All the people were in a state of rebellion, and very outrageous, and nothing but martial law would have checked them.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

11. Dorekoombere Ekanyke Modianly Obrabanda, late Koralle, states :—I have been in government service 20 years; I am about 40 years old.

I was directed by the agent to go and inquire what was going on at Matelle; this was on the 21st July. I came to Matelle, and heard that the Pretender had gone to Dambool; this I reported to Wegoddepulle, rattendahatmeya, and to the moodliar. I told this also to Mr. Waring, who said it is a lie, and got angry with me, and sent me away. I told him it was one Marlowill, aratchy, who had told me; I did not report again to Mr. Waring. I think about 3,000 or 4,000 men came into Matelle; if they had gone as far as Ballacadowe

cadowe Pass, the number would have been greatly increased. I think had they gone to Kandy, the greater number would have joined from Hewallette and Doombera, and the crowd would have been very great. The pretender had been about here very often, and had obtained permission from Mr. Waring to dig for treasure. If they had caught Mr. Waring they would have killed him, without doubt.

App. A. No. 1.

Interpreted by W. D. E. Silva.

[Signed in Singalese.]

Had the Colonial Secretary and his party been at Dambool when the people were collected there, they would have been killed; I have no doubt of this. We understood that the people of the Western Province also would have joined, and this gave the people confidence. We heard a report also that they had made arrangements for seizing the Governor.

[Signed as before.]

Kandy, 9 October 1849.

12. Dunnwille Loko Banda, superintendent of police, states:—In 1844, soon after my appointment, I was directed by the Government agent to inquire about the rebellion, and to apprehend the leaders; at that time I had the principal information from Pallaura Cumbere, Basnaike Nilleme, and his son Kerie Banda, who was then in the police establishment; from that information I sent out a party of police with Kirie Banda, who apprehended several of the principal ringleaders; amongst them were Denis, the pretender, and Dingeralle, who was shot at Kornegalle, and Chawgrigoty, who is now in gaol in Colombo, under sentence for high treason; Denis was tried at Badulla, and Mr. Stark was the judge, and Mr. H. C. Selby was the Queen's advocate, he was acquitted; after this Denis, and David, and Dingeralle went about the country and collected money on pretence of collecting an army to wage war against the British Government. They were again seized several times, but were let off with a reprimand, since that Denis has always been actively engaged in preparing the people for war.

July 6th he headed the mob that came into Kandy when there were about 4,000 persons present; he hid himself in the Maligawe temple on this occasion, they assaulted the police and insulted the Government officers. There was a report about the 26th of July that Denis, Poorang Appoo and others had assembled at Dambool; upon this I went immediately to Matelle by order of the Government agent. At Balacaduwe, 10 miles from Kandy, I understood that the Tappal had been stopt for two days; I went on to Matelle, and made inquiry of Mr. Waring, the police magistrate, who said there was no rebellion. That same evening I received intelligence of Denis having been crowned and having issued a proclamation to the effect that every European was to be killed, and that every Kandyan who did not join should be given to the Rhodias, and that all the houses and estates of Europeans to be pulled down, and the property to be taken for the use of his Majesty; he added, the guns of the Europeans will have no effect against you; "the filthy people who insulted our religion will be punished by the gods;" this was said at the Dewelle of Dambool.

On the 27th he marched to Kandepellelle, which I reported to the Government agent at Matelle; I saw people from almost every district going towards the king with guns and swords; I asked where they were going, and they said, "To see and meet our relations." I warned them not to join the rebels, but they would not listen to me.

On the day that they came to Matelle the Harispattoo people joined, and set fire to Mr. Thompson's bungalow, and hid all their property. That morning the Government agent and Captain Lillie met me on the road, and I detailed all that had happened, and he told us that Matelle had been taken by the rebels.—July 28th. The next morning a report came that the Harispattoo people were preparing to cross the river to attack Kandy. I had also information from every part of the province that the people were ready to rush in upon Kandy; and there would have been thousands upon thousands of people; upon this there were special constables sworn in and sent to different sides to ascertain what was going on; they reported that the people were assembling on every side. I then asked Colonel Drought to have ready guns on the western redoubt (Colonel Hardy's battery), and on the eastern redoubt (General Wilson's), and on the northern entrance to the town. I collected as many natives as special constables, and placed them on ferries and roads.

July 29th. Next day the martial law was proclaimed, which had the effect of preventing the people from coming into Kandy; but two or three times they made attempts to cross the ferry in order to enter Kandy; but as they were seized the others got frightened, and the shooting of Poorang Appoo intimidated them all; but before the pretender was seized they had made arrangements to make a descent on Kandy, when the troops were in church. Had not martial law been proclaimed, I am certain that thousands of Kandyans would have attacked Kandy, and the slaughter would have been very great. As soon as the martial law was removed the people began again to spread reports of a second outbreak.

The last rebellion was well known to the headmen, as well as to some of the chiefs.

(signed) D. L. Banda.

App. A. No. 1.

Kandy, 9 October 1849.

13. Dehigamme, senior, states:—If the Pretender had come as far as Katogastotte there is no doubt but all the whole province would have joined.

If the bud when it first springs out is not broken off, it will soon spring into a large branch, and if the rebellion had not been quelled at once, all the country would have been destroyed, for all would have joined.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

9 October 1849.

14. Andrewawe, Rattamahatmeya, states:—I have been in the service of Government since 1818; I am now chief of the Wallepanne districts; I consider this rebellion as a far greater one than that of 1818, as at this time all the whole province were fully prepared to come into Kandy; I had the greatest difficulty in preventing the people of my district from coming in, and I had to set guards at each of the outlets of the district to prevent the villagers from leaving, and I had to threaten them that I would apprehend them if any left, and that their property would be confiscated. I am sure that if the people of Matelle had been at all successful that I could not have prevented the people from Wallapanne from joining; all of them were quite prepared; they had been ready since 1843, when Changregoty was seized. They are a most turbulent set.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

9 October 1849.

15. Madugalle, Rattamahatmeya of Udunowere, states:—Had the pretender been allowed to come to Kattogastotte, or had they gained any success against the troops, all the neighbouring districts would have joined the rebellion; it was a general talk at the time, and all the people had been prepared from it since the time of Changrigoty. As the Pretender had gone from village to village for the last five years preparing them, I did not know of the intention of the people to rise at the time they did; it was kept quite secret from us.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

9 October 1849.

16. Parantelle, Rattamahatmeya, states:—If the rebels had come within three miles of Kandy, I think the rest of the Kandyans would have joined them.

(signed) *Parantelle, R. M.*

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

17. Donokagalle, Aratchy of Koralle, states:—At the time that the rebellion was at Matelle, if the people had been allowed to go as far as Kattogastotte, all our people would have joined the people that have been ready to rise since the time of Changrajoty.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

18. Dampawelle, Aratchy of Koralle, states:—I have no doubt that all our people would have joined in the rebellion had the Matelle people been allowed to come along to Kandy. They have been ready to rise since the time of Changrajoty. The people intended to join at Matelle, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the Rattamahatmeya.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

19. Helhaywelle, Korale of Pallegamphe in Harispattoo, states:—I am 70 years old. Had the Pretender been allowed to come as far as Kattogastotte, all the neighbouring country would have gone to ashes; they would have joined the rebellion.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

Interpreted by *C. B. Dunnville.*

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

20. Aswedduwegedere, Korale of Odugamphé, of Harispattoo, states: I am 60 year old. If the Pretender had been allowed to come as far as Kattogastotte, Doombera and Harispattoo would have been destroyed, as all the people would have joined; they would have done so to save their lives, from fear of the Pretender.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

Interpreted by *C. B. Dunnville.*

8 October 1849.

21. Paracombera Annonaika Unnanse, states:—I was not aware of there being any intention on the part of the people to commence a rebellion. I was in the cutcherry and spoke to the agent four days before the attacks at Matelle, and if I had known anything I would have told the agent. When the rebellion broke out I heard that all the whole province was ready to rise in arms, and I was afraid, and as Mr. Buller was in Matelle I told Mr. Morphew, who said, "If Kandy is attacked you had better keep quiet in your temple and you will be protected, but don't join the others. I was told that the people were coming into Kandy, like the rushing of a torrent, and I fully believed that it would be the case, and we were frightened.

I understand that their intentions were to rush into Kandy, sack the town, and kill all the Europeans.

They would not have killed the natives.

In 1818 the rebellion commenced on Lagelle, and was carried on in different parts afterwards, but in this rebellion the whole country was ready to rise in arms.

One of the chief causes of disaffection was the question regarding the Buddhist affair not being settled.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

Interpreted by *D. L. Banda.*

Kandy, 8 October 1849.

22. Kerebotkumbere, Korale of Yattenowera, in Gangapalate, states:—I did not know of the intention of the people to rise in rebellion. I heard the people who went from Kandy, on the 6th July, say, "We will all return again to Kandy."

I think if the Matelle people had come to Kandy the Yattenowera people would have joined the rebellion, though we were all quiet up to the last.

I have been a headman since 1810, in the time of Sir John Doyle, about 30 years.

The Hewehette people abused us, and said, "We'll give you to the Rhodias." This was because we would not join them on the 6th of July.

They were all prepared to attack Kandy.

[Signed in Singhalese.]

10 October 1849.

22. Carolis Modliar states:—I am interpreter to the Government agent, Kandy; I have been in Government service upwards of 30 years. I interpreted for the agent just before the rebellion broke out. Up to the last month I told the agent that I gave no credit to any of the reports about an intention to raise a rebellion. I have a relation at Matelle. He did not give me any information. My wife's father was imprisoned on suspicion of being connected with the rebels. Had I for a moment imagined there was any intention on the part of the people to rebel, I should have told the agent; but I told the agent that I did not believe that the reports were true. Had the Matelle rebels been allowed to come as far as the Kattogastotte Ferry, the whole of Harrispattoo and Doombera would have joined them, and they would have done all; I mean they would have rushed into Kandy, when all the other districts would have joined also. That is my firm belief, and so fully were we at the time impressed with the idea that this would be the case, that we made preparations in Kandy while the agent was at Matelle, to resist an attack, which we expected every moment. I have no doubt but the headmen were all aware of it, and were secretly in favour of the Pretender. They must have known what was going on, though they all plead ignorance.

(signed) *Carolis Modliar.*

Appendix (E.)

EXTRACTS from Mr. Gibson's Proceedings regarding Rebellion in Seven Korles.

Page 25. Punchee Appoo of Kornegalle, 3 August 1848:—I heard Allowe Unnanse saying last Sunday to the people along the road near my house, "Why don't you all rise, join together, and drive the English out of the country?"

Page 29. Unnanse } warned and discharged.
Unnanse }

Page 40. The king said, "The Buddhist religion was falling in consequence of the English."

Page 53. Kotmolle Unnanse of Ganegodde "told all the people to go and see the king."

Page 162. [—] asked, "who has gained the victory? [—] "all the Kandyans?" So in orig.
"You had better go and see who gained." He said, "Let us go and bring our guns."

Page 219. A proclamation was made, to the effect that there was a white elephant belonging to the king, that he had a white horn, and that on the king's forehead there was a sun and moon.

App. A. No. 1. Page 222. The king was of an ordinary height, not very stout; of a reddish colour, with black beard and whiskers, with a pair of moustaches turned up, of a reddish colour towards the end of them; he had — eyes.

So in orig. Page 237. A Moorman asked, "Are we to leave our boutiques or not?" Elwelle Koralle answered, "You need not fear; we are only going to kill the European gentlemen."

So in orig. Page 247. Caloo Banda, late Rattamahatmeya, heard that 400 l. had been given to the Malays in Kandy, and that the people of Hewehette, Two Doomberas, Harispattoo, Udanowera, Yattenowera, Toompanne, were to — into Kandy on Sunday, and with the aid of the Malays attack the English. King went to a cave near the Gappalowe temple, gave a penknife to Gammawatte Banda to deliver to his (the king's brother), and to tell him where he was, and to tell him to come with him.

Page 253. The man who was executed was the king. He had said before that the Rattamahatmeya had informed the king which was the man who was executed.

Description: The king is well known in Doombera and Harispattoo; large moustache, turned up; a short beard.

Page 262. Prisoner said, "Let us go to the king at Kornegalle; if this does not take place to-day, there is no good in the world."

Sir, 29 July 1848.

I BEG to inform you that the bungalows in Bambragalle Mralaved estate, belonging to Sir John Herbert Maddock, have been sacked by a large party of Kandyans; and I understand that all the bungalows on the estates on this range have been served in the same way as the two above-mentioned. I have seen

They have been abandoned by the superintendents, or they, the superintendents, have been taken away.

The Kandyans have attacked the estate I am now on, Mr. Leech's, Cabrosaella, but were driven back by the Tamil Coolies.

They, the Kandyans, have just now rushed out of the jungle towards the bungalow, but retreated on our giving chase, when one of them was captured by a Tamil Coolie. The villagers whom I have spoken with report the Kandyans as rising on all sides. Mr. Mackelwie, my conductor, self, and about 100 Coolies from different estates are holding out here. Pray send out some assistance.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *George Pride.*

Mr. Leech's Estate, Cabrosella, adjoining Sir Herbert Maddock's, 29 July 1848.

Mr. Gordon, Sir Herbert Maddock's engineer, has, I hear, been taken prisoner to Matelle from off the estate.

Mr. Gaskell, who is in Kandy, can give directions for finding the place.

Appendix (F.)

REPORTS from the Government Agent for the Central Province about the Attempts of 1843.

Government Agent's Office, Kandy,
27 June 1843.

(Mr. Anstruther's observations on this are as follows: "This is a sensible letter of Mr. Buller's. My own opinion is, all headmen in office who can be shown to have been implicated in this business, or to have known it and said nothing, should be removed from office.")

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a report received from the superintendent of police, detailing the particulars of the apprehension of the principal agents in the disturbance. The superintendent, it appears, is fully satisfied that Bentotte Hireoloowe, or Don Flores, commonly called Bentotte Unnanse (Chandragotte), is the Pretender, and as his person accords with the description in the warrant, he is borne out a good deal in the supposition, and it further appears that he has constantly assumed that character, and is therefore most probably the person alluded to in the warrant issued from the district court of Nuwera Ellia, to which place he has consequently been sent.

I have, however, reasons for believing that the real Pretender is at this moment in the country, and the superintendent Lokoo Banda is now prepared to seize him, and I trust in a few days to be able to report his capture, as without that there will be no security for the public peace. The Bentotte Unnanse as well as the Wandoorowe Unnanse, as also the shaved head Malabar man, named Koomarasamy, are all insignificant parties in this affair, and were they not backed by the priests and some of the chiefs who affect to stand neuter in the question, I feel satisfied the whole attempt would be unsuccessful; backed, however, as it is by the priests, and winked at, if not secretly encouraged by some of the chiefs, these

these active agents of the Pretender should not, I conceive, be lightly dealt with; and I fully concur in the opinion of the superintendent, that until they are sent out of the country these annual disturbances will take place, to the great and serious injury of the country. In the capture of the parties the superintendent of police has the chief credit, as by his prompt attention to the orders he received, the instructions he gave to the party, and the secrecy he ensured, as well as the judicious selection he made, the success of the attempt is mainly attributable. The place of residence of the parties was reported by Major Rogers, who requested me to endeavour to seize him and his party. The next person whose conduct deserves notice is the Nugihadde Korale, who conducted the police to the village, and was chiefly instrumental in the seizure. Serjeant Mahat, who deserves great credit, as well as the peons under him, for the manner in which they executed the difficult duty entrusted to them. The party have since had a tedious and disagreeable duty to perform in escorting the prisoners to Nuwera Ellia, and where they have been detained to give evidence before the court.

I beg leave, therefore, to recommend that the approbation of Government be conveyed to them in such a manner as will be likely to act as an encouragement to others to come forward on any future occasion, in addition to such pecuniary rewards which the Government might deem adequate to the exertions they have made on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

April 29, 1843.—Maampitya, Rattemayhatmeya of Doombera reports: "The whole inhabitants of that division are favourable to the Pretender."

The male population of this is 6,000. The Rattemahatmeya of this division in 1848 Halpe- reported precisely the same; and the Doombera people were the principal actors in the disturbance on the 6th of July 1848, which was evidently a design on the part of Denis, to enable him to ascertain with certainty the feelings of the people generally; and he no doubt fully convinced himself that they were to a man with him, and that he had but to raise the standard of rebellion to secure the full and zealous co-operation of the Kandyan nation.

May 2, 1843.—Mudagalle Rattemahatmeya confirms this state of the feelings of the Doombera people.

Note.—The male population of Lower Doombera is 9,000.

Changragoty says the following districts were prepared to rise in rebellion.

May 10.										
Ovah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000
Matelle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
Harispattoo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Toompanne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Yattenowera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Odanowera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Saffragam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Four Korles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Seven Korles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
TOTAL - - -										79,000

"With the exception of Ratnapahale and Elookwatte Unnanse, all the priests and chiefs are disaffected towards the British Government." "The inhabitants in general (of Seven Korles) I believe to be disaffected; the others, including even the lower orders, are all opposed to the existing order of things. Those of Doombera are all ready to take up arms at any time. This disaffection of the lower orders proceeds from stupidity."

In 1842 the seizure of the Bentotte Unnanse was sufficient to check the excitement that spread throughout a considerable portion of the province, but owing to the leniency shown to him by Government in releasing him without punishment, those headmen, who had previously been restrained through fear from joining, were now impressed with the idea that the Government were either afraid to punish them, or that the law could not touch them, and hence, about the same time in the following year, the attempt was again made to excite the people, and the disaffection extended far beyond that of the previous year.

On the 11th (Sunday), at Arookwatte, where the Bentotte Unnanse had been residing for 14 or 15 days before, collecting arms and ammunition, the people collected about 100 armed men: this was the time fixed on for the commencement of the rebellion; they were to have proceeded to attack Nuwera Ellia, but some disagreement took place; next day he went to Doombera with Jawa, or Denis. The cause of the disagreement is ascertained to have been some of the influential parties declining to proceed, owing to the Golegodda Dissawe and some of the headmen being detained by Captain Kelson, at Nuwera Ellia, and not being certain whether they might not be induced to make known their plans, and so prepare to surprise them on their way to that place. The collection of people at any one time was never great, partly from intention with a view of ensuring secrecy, and partly

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from the rivers being high and impassable, and from other causes. The largest assemblage was at Arookwatte, where not more than 100 were present: had, however, the dissawe been there, and the other headmen, it is possible the concourse would have been greater; still, however, it cannot be denied that the numbers who at different occasions prostrated before the pretender, in Wallapane, Rotroke, and Maturatte korles, as also in Hewahette and other districts, must have been very considerable.

It was about this time that Daird Modliar was said to have been the person who had misled me with all the then termed erroneous reports; whereas from the evidence it will clearly be shown that the cutcherry modliar Alvis was the principal, indeed the chief medium of communication, and for which he would have received my thanks and commendation, had he not subsequently endeavoured to deny it, and to throw discredit on the very information he had given me.

From the above I am fully satisfied that the undermentioned districts were about this time first fixed on, namely, the middle of May, prepared to rise, but that nothing did take place was owing to the heavy rains that fell almost unceasingly from April to July, which prevented the people from crossing the rivers, and thereby having free communication with each other: there is no doubt, however, that the disaffected districts were fully warned of what was going on, and in some cases were prepared to act with the Wallapane, Hanngrankette, Maheratte, and Rohoke korles, while others were awaiting the issue of the first outbreak, as in the case of Matelle people, before they would commit themselves by any overt act.

The delay above alluded to, however, gave time for information being obtained, and the subsequent seizure of the leading parties tended to check the ardour of the rest; still their plans were not abandoned till the Perehera was over, when they found that every preparation was made for them; they have for the present allowed the excitement to be allayed, with the hope of being again able to avail themselves of the previous preparation, and to commence it at some time when they look forward to finding the Government unprepared; every day, however, the obstacles to effecting their seditious intentions are increasing, and if the plans proposed by my letter of the 6th December are fully carried, I feel satisfied that the priests and disaffected chiefs will find themselves so surrounded by those who are faithful, that they will cease to entertain any hope of again exciting the people to rise in rebellion. It has, I am aware, been urged that the lower classes are generally not disaffected; it is perfectly true that those of Oodebulatgamme, Udenuwere, and Yaltenuwere, and Palapanne, korle of Kotmalle, and many others, are so, against whom not a word of suspicion has been breathed, and this is easily accounted for by the fact that their chiefs were all known to be loyal.

With the exception of * * Unnause, * * Unnanse, and * * Unnanse, I am not aware of any that can be deemed favourable to Government; it is through their unceasing exertions that the people are brought together and excited; and the facilities afforded them of collecting large crowds together by these means of the Banna (preaching) meetings, and which they can hold at will, gives them opportunities of disseminating throughout the country their seditious intentions; but even in this they would be thwarted were the chiefs not disloyal, nor would they even now attempt it in a district where the local headman was well affected to the Government.

The lower orders are not dissatisfied; they however universally complain of the impossibility of obtaining justice, and of the rapacity of the proctors; and if asked on the subject, they allude to former days when they could appear before the judicial or revenue commissioner, and obtain a speedy redress for all their grievances. This ground of complaint it is hoped will be in a great measure overcome by the new ordinance about to be passed for the better administration of justice.

A second cause of complaint is the sale of the Chena and grazing lands near the villages; however in this the greatest evil is done by the local headmen, who, whenever a portion of land is left for the use of the village, claim the same, and dispose of it at a low price to the nearest possessor of a coffee estate, to the injury of the whole village; and this is a subject which calls for the early attention of Government, and which can alone be checked by a provision similar to that made in the Ordinance No. 12, of 1840.

With respect to former sales nothing can be done, but for the future it is my intention, as far as possible, to reserve a sufficient space of land for the villagers; and whenever practicable the survey will be handed over to the Rattamahatmeya, with directions to prevent encroachment on it; though this, it is to be feared, will be evaded, for nothing but a legal enactment can secure it from alienation.

The priests are of course dissatisfied with the present Government, as their religion is fast falling, the ceremonies are ill-attended, the offerings few, and little attention paid to the temples, which are crumbling away and decaying with the religion itself.

If the above informations be examined with the proceedings before the Supreme Court, they will be fully borne out by the latter, and their correctness being established in every respect by the proceedings on oath taken before the District Court of Nuwera Ellia; such being the case I cannot but feel that in having brought to the notice of Government the actual state of the country from the commencement of the excitement created by the Beniotte Unanse, until his trial and conviction, I have but discharged my duty; and though at the time it has commenced so little reliance was placed in the information transmitted, it is satisfactory to find that those heretofore most incredulous are now fully prepared to admit the facts. Their different plans were made known to me as they were organized; the first was to attack Badulla; this was again altered to the attack on Nuwera Ellia. The first of these was postponed owing to the heavy rains, and the second did not take place in consequence

quence of * * * of * * *, and several inferior but influential headmen being detained at Nuwera Ellia by the District Judge, just on the eve of the outbreak; and subsequently the whole was kept down by the seizure of the Bentotte Unanse and his party, and the vigilant watch kept over all their proceedings, through the instrumentality of Dunnuwille, superintendent of police, to whose exertions the greatest credit is due.

It has been triumphantly urged that at no one time were there any great numbers collected; that is undeniable; but there is ample proof to show that the whole of Wallapane, Maturatte, Kohoke korle, Maturatte, and Hewahette, were fully prepared to rise, and it only required a decided plan to have been formed to collect them together. It is urged that they could not expect to succeed; but here it must be remarked that the priests were urging them on by every possible inducement, by banna preachings, and by accounts of favourable means of every description, by declarations that the god of war had predicted success; that the people were ignorant of our real power, and were led to believe that as they drove out the Dutch, so could they expel the English. When also it is remembered that they never for one moment thought of commencing the attack by daylight, but were watching a moment when in the darkness of night they could rush down on the barracks and massacre the troops before they could provide themselves with the means of defence, then it will be admitted I think that it is not unreasonable to believe that they did meditate it, and that although they might have been repulsed owing to the vigilant watch kept, still considerable loss of life might have ensued. Their plans respecting Kandy were no less in accordance with the system adopted in former times; it was to endeavour to poison part of the troops, to take advantage of the large collection of people who could be easily assembled together at the Was ceremony then being held at Gampola, between Odunuwere and Yattenuwere, to collect also a further concourse at the Maligawe Temple by a bana held there; and to add to this, to take the first favourable opportunity that should occur during the perheherre, and then with the number so collected, not to proclaim war and meet the troops in open warfare, but to endeavour to destroy them when in their barracks. It has been asked, was not the prehere unusually ill-attended this time, and could it be supposed that the Kandyans ever would dare to attempt anything of the sort in a place where there were so many troops as in Kandy? The answer to this is, that the prehere was ill attended, and that because it was generally known the Government were in possession of the intentions of the disaffected. This operated as a check on the disloyal, while the lukewarm and loyal considered it safer to be absent. With respect to the latter point, the people would have dared it could they have got over the many difficulties that stood in their way: first, they would not attempt it without aid, and that aid was to be obtained from the Malay troops; again, there was a great obstacle in the way of getting arms into the town without its being known, their being police peons from Colombo at each of the ferries that secured the town; and, thirdly, they could not hope for success unless the attack could be made when all were wholly unprepared, and this now was altogether hopeless, they being aware that their councils had been betrayed; thus, then, however easy might be considered a midnight attack in Nuwera-Ellia, where a large concourse of people might, without fear of interruption, be collected in the wildest parts of the neighbouring corles, still it was requisite that every proper precaution should be taken to prevent any surprise.

The time of the perheherre is that which is usually selected for these attempts; I trust, however, that by the judicious selection of loyal and qualified headmen, to be able to keep an effectual check over the slightest movement towards exciting a rebellion in future; and an effectual rural police will no doubt tend, in a great degree, to secure the Government against even the possibility of a recurrence of it.

(True copies.)

(signed) *William Charles Gibson.*

— No. 28. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 November 1849.

(Received 26 December 1849.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward for your Lordship's information, in continuation of the series of papers transmitted with my confidential despatch of the 13th instant*, a series of important documents illustrative of the occurrences at Kandy last year; and I have accompanied them with a précis of their contents, which will materially assist in enabling your Lordship to ascertain the particular points to which they refer.

They are important as establishing more particularly the following facts:

1. That there was no interference with the military authorities on my part, in any manner whatever, otherwise than with the concurrence and support of the major-general commanding.

O.12.

E E 4

2. That

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2. That the priest who was executed confessed his guilt, and did not make any request whatever respecting his robes.
3. An exposition of the Budhist law of punishment, drawn up by the chief priests of Kandy.
4. Statements and extracts bearing upon the subject of martial law.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure in No. 30.

PAPERS chiefly upon Military Subjects, including Copies of the Major-General's Despatches; also of his Letter to *J. Hume, Esq., M. P.*; likewise the Confession of the Priest, and an Exposition of the Budhist Law respecting Capital Punishment.—Colombo, 14 November 1849.

P R E C I S

Of the accompanying PAPERS relating to MARTIAL LAW, and other Matters in which the Military Authorities were concerned during the Kandyan Rebellion of 1848.

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1.	1849: 4 October -	His Excellency the Governor to Major-general Smelt, c. B. Requests the Major-general to call upon the Commandant of Kandy to furnish copies of the proceedings of the courts martial held within his command under martial law - - - - -	225
2.	5 October -	Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington. Replies to the above, and adds, that he has had prepared copies of his own confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, for the Governor's information, if required -	226
3.	8 October -	Major-general Smelt, c. B., to Viscount Torrington. (With a large enclosure of copies of confidential papers.) Submits copies of his confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, explanatory of the movements of the troops during the rebellion, and illustrative of the state of the country -	226
4.	12 October -	Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington. (Two enclosures, containing the courts martial, and a letter from Colonel Drought, dated 9 October.) Transmits copies of the proceedings of the courts martial under martial law; also a letter from Lieutenant-colonel Drought, giving a sketch of the state of the country and the movements of the troops at that time. The Major-general, at the same time, expresses his doubts of the propriety of the notes of proceedings being left in any other hands than those of Lieutenant-colonel Drought, or indeed of their being preserved at all. -	231
5.	11 October -	Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington. With reference to certain reports to the effect that Lord Torrington had interfered with military appointments, without reference to the Major-general. He assures Lord Torrington that he has no knowledge whatever of such insinuations, or of any grounds whatever upon which they may have been founded - -	234
6.	15 October -	Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington. (With an enclosure, containing copy of letter to <i>J. Hume, Esq. M. P.</i> *) With reference to a statement, made by Mr. Hume, that Lord Torrington had assumed the command of the troops, without communicating with the Major-general. Forwards to Lord Torrington copy of his letter to Mr. Hume, denying the statement - - - - -	234
7.	4 October -	Major Layard, c. R. R., to Viscount Torrington. Declares that he never, since Lord Torrington came to Ceylon, received any orders from his Lordship, either verbally or in writing - - - - -	235
8.	8 October -	Captain Watson, c. R. R., to the Assistant Military Secretary. States that he never received any orders whatever, or letters connected with his public duties, direct from the Governor, nor from any one else, except the Commandant of Kandy - - - - -	235
9.	14 October -	From Captain Fenwick, c. R. R., to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, Commandant of Kandy. With reference to the shooting of the priest in his robes. States that he commanded the escort by whom the priest was executed. States that he never heard the priest make any allusion to his robes, either the day before or at the time of the execution; that the prisoner was repeatedly asked whether "he had anything to state," and he said "nothing;" but while in his cell, just before being marched to the place of execution, he confessed his guilt, admitting that he had been with the king - - -	235
10.	October -	Extract from a private letter to Colonel Drought. Refers to the foregoing statement of Captain Fenwick. States that Captain Fenwick had related to the writer the substance of a conversation he had just had with Mr. Elliott at Kandy, respecting the shooting of the priest - - - - -	235

* At p. 234.

NO.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
11.	1849 : - - -	Letter from the Chief Priests of the two principal Wihares at Kandy, respecting the Laws of Budhoo, as regulating the Punishment of Priests. Buddhist Law of Punishment : 1. If punishment be awarded to a Buddhist priest, by the authority of a Buddhist, his robes ought to be taken off, even by force ; but if it be awarded by other than a Buddhist, and application be made by those who are Budhists that the individual may not be punished in his robes, then the request should be granted. But no application was made by any Buddhist on the late occasion that the priest's robes should be taken off - - - - - 2. A priest is not necessarily to be disrobed against his own wish before execution - - - - - 3. It can be proved from books that the kings of Kandy put priests to death in their robes - - - - -	236 236 236
12.	10 October -	Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regiment, to the Commandant of Kandy. States that he had no reason to believe, while sitting on the court martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of Government - - - - -	236
13.	11 October -	Captain Grierson, 15th Regiment, to the Commandant of Kandy. Was a member of the court martial. Was aware that the witnesses had been among the rebels ; but as they were not paid or bribed in any way, he did not regard them as spies - - - - -	237
14.	23 September	Superintendent of Police at Kandy to Lieutenant-colonel Drought. States that he was informed that Mr. Elliott held a meeting at the house of Mr. ———, at Kandy, the previous evening, at which he stated that the judges and many military officers were opposed to the Governor, &c. Relates other reports as to Mr. Elliott's proceedings while at Kandy -	237
15.	13 October -	From R. D. Swan, Esq., M. C., a Coffee Planter, to Wm. Morris, Esq., Assistant Agent at Kornegalle. Upon the subject of the rebellion and martial law. Forcibly states his conviction that martial law was indispensable ; and that, by the power it gave, the rebellion was alone immediately put down, and his own property saved from total destruction -	237
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No. 1.

His Excellency the Governor to Major-General *Smelt*, C. B.

My dear General,

Queen's House, Colombo, 4 October 1849.

As it is necessary that every possible information should be laid before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Affairs of Ceylon, as connected with the late outbreak, when Parliament again meets, I write to inform you that I shall require from Colonel Drought, who, in his capacity of commandant of the Kandyan provinces, carried out with my entire concurrence and approbation the administration of martial law during a period in which the civil power was insufficient for the protection of the lives and properties of Her Majesty's well-disposed and loyal subjects, a full account of all the proceedings which took place with his knowledge and under his orders, by virtue of the powers which, as Governor and Commander-in-chief, I permitted him to use.

I shall therefore feel obliged to you to communicate my request to Colonel Drought, and to call for copies of the proceedings before the court martial held during the continuance of martial law, with any other information that you may consider calculated to further the object I have in view, viz., to lay before the Committee a full and perfect review of all proceedings during that period.

The Hon. Major-General *Smelt*, C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

App. A. No. 1.

No. 2.

Reply of the Major-general to his Excellency's Letter of the 4th October.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 5 October 1849.

Page 225.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant; I have lost no time in directing a copy of it to be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, desiring him to furnish me with copies of all the courts martial held by his orders on such persons as were taken in arms during the late rebellion, and the prevalence of martial law, and also to give you every other information in his power on all topics, civil as well as military, relative to operations in the Central Province during that period. I need scarcely add what pleasure it will give me if I can afford any information in the matter, but I do not think I could give more than what is related in my despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, copies of which I have had prepared for you in case you should wish for them. At the same time I have reason to believe that they have already been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as I observe extracts from them quoted in the Blue Book laid annually upon the Table of the House of Commons.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt,*
Major-general.

No. 3.

Major-general *Smelt*, c. B., to His Excellency Viscount *Torrington*.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 8 October 1849.

I BEG to forward, according to your Lordship's request, copies of such of my despatches addressed to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, in the year 1848, as will tend to explain the manner in which the military movements and operations were conducted during and in consequence of the breaking out of the late rebellion.

These letters being private, and intended expressly for the information of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, I should not feel myself authorized in making them public without his sanction, had I not observed extracts from them quoted in the official documents laid before Parliament.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington,
Queen's House.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt,*
Major-general.

COPIES enclosed in General *Smelt's* Letter to Viscount *Torrington*, No. 3, of 8 October 1849.

(1.)

DESPATCHES from Major-general *Smelt*, c. B., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, showing the Operations connected with the Rebellion.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 11 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship, for the information of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, that the Kandyans have shown a disposition to disturbance, assembling in a tumultuous body of about 4,000 on the 6th instant, at Kandy, for the purpose of resisting the Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council during the last session, and did not disperse until part of the 15th Regiment were called out to the assistance of the police. They were to assemble again on the 8th in much larger numbers, threatening to come armed, to meet the Colonial Secretary, Sir James Tennent, who had been sent from Colombo for the purpose of explaining to them the nature of those Ordinances. The meeting of the latter day passed off very peaceably, and to all present appearances satisfactorily. I forward herewith the reports of Lieutenant-colonel Drought, of the 15th Regiment, commanding in the Kandyan provinces, which will fully explain the nature of these meetings.

In making this report to the Commander-in-Chief, I think it my duty to put his Grace into possession of a few facts relative to the state of this colony, should they not have already come to his knowledge, and which, though perhaps of little importance of themselves at the present moment, call for serious consideration in the prospect of any movement amongst the native population of the Central Provinces.

In some of my private communications to your Lordship on first assuming the command,
I have

I have expressed my opinion of the little reliance which could be placed in the faith of the Kandyan people, and that nothing but the presence of the European troops kept them in awe. The apparent quiet demeanor they may latterly have shown, may be only an act of policy on their part for the purpose of deluding the European inhabitants into the belief that their intentions of friendship and good feeling towards the British rule are sincere, and in order to induce the Government to diminish or dispense with the military force, when they would have less difficulty and a greater prospect of gaining the object of regaining their country, which is very natural for them to attempt.

I am not aware that it has ever been brought to the notice of the Duke of Wellington, or to that of Her Majesty's Government, that the Kandyans are now all armed, and that within the last six or seven years many thousand stand of arms have been imported into the country; and further, that they manufacture a very fair description of gunpowder, which is openly exposed for sale in almost every store in Kandy.

I must, therefore, in reviewing these facts, again repeat, that if any serious outbreak should take place, which is far from improbable, our present force, as I have before stated to your Lordship, is totally inadequate to give protection to the several properties and plantations so widely scattered throughout this island.

Lieutenant-general
Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G. C. B.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt*,
Major-general.

(2.)

Major General *Smelt*, G. C. B., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, G. C. B.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 5 August 1848.

ALTHOUGH the mail for England will not close for some days, I commence my letter to-day. The intelligence you will receive by it you will be in a measure prepared for. As I have so fully given you my opinion as to the real state of the colony, from my first taking the command of the troops, I need not enter into it again; but the apprehensions I then stated, you will perceive, have but too unfortunately come to pass, and open rebellion has now broken out in the Kandyan and Central Provinces.

The late Ordinances passed by the last Legislative Council, are given as a plea for the present outbreak, but that is only a pretext; it has long been brewing, and as I stated in one of my last letters, the Kandyans are most anxious to have their own king, and repossess themselves of their country and properties. We have thus far been very successful, but much more remains to be done; and as they themselves commenced the first shot, they ought, and I trust will receive a severe lesson.

From the very few troops I have, and as I am sorry to say these lower provinces have shown a very great disposition to disaffection, I have had great difficulty in meeting the emergency, and I have not been able to send many men to the interior; all I could possibly spare were 200 of the 37th and 150 of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Under these circumstances, and feeling that, though it might be kept in check, my little force was quite inadequate to effectually put down the rebellion, I thought it my duty to submit to the Governor the propriety of sending to Madras for reinforcements, which his Excellency coincided in, and the Oriental Company's Steamer "Lady Mary Wood" being at Galle, she was sent off immediately to Madras, and will in all probability be at Trincomalie to-day, with troops on board. Lord Torrington asked for a wing of a European regiment, and a regiment of infantry if the necessity for them should continue.

Martial law was also almost immediately proclaimed, for the rebels assembled in such numbers in different places, and seemed so determined to murder all the white people, and destroy their properties, that no time was to be lost, and prompt and vigorous measures were absolutely necessary, I therefore trust his Grace the Commander-in-Chief will approve of what I did.

August 7th.—The "Lady Mary Wood," and "Hugh Lindsay," steamers, arrived at Trincomalie on the 5th instant with three complete companies of Her Majesty's 25th Regiment. The two companies of the 37th Regiment stationed there, with one company of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Cochrane of the latter regiment, which I had previously directed to march immediately on the arrival of any troops from Madras, commenced their route at three o'clock the following morning towards Kandy, and the disturbed districts, and in most probability would fall in with the rear of the Kandyan rebels, whom it had been ascertained were somewhere thereabouts, in the jungles on that route, making their way to Annuradapoor, the ancient city of Kandy, but now in ruins. I have not yet heard of Colonel Cochrane's proceedings, but shall before I close this letter.

To the very energetic and vigorous measures adopted by his Excellency the Governor, must be attributed our present success in at least checking the rebellion; he feels confident it is quite put down. I own I am not so sanguine, for though the rebels have suffered severely, they still keep to their strongholds in the jungles, and in very large numbers. Now, surely, if it was quite suppressed, many, if not most of them would return to their villages. Upon this supposition his Excellency has written to Sir Henry Pottinger, desiring

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desiring no more troops may be sent at present. To this I could not help expressing my decided dissent, for having desired me to place detachments at several stations for the protection of coffee plantations and other properties in the interior, my little force is not able to bear the regular garrison duty, the troops in Colombo having been doing double duty for some time, the European soldiers having hardly two nights, and the Ceylon Rifles only one night in bed. They certainly continue most healthy at present; but then we have a spell of the finest and coolest weather that was scarcely ever known by the oldest inhabitants; whenever it changes, which it will shortly, and sickness should unfortunately prevail, my small numbers will soon be thinned. I know Lord Torrington himself feels the inadequacy of the force here, but is afraid of the expense to the colony by having more, and he is persuaded to this by his Council.

All people are now beginning to be convinced that this rebellion is deeply rooted and widely spread, and has been in agitation ever since the withdrawal of the different detachments that were stationed in small forts throughout the interior provinces in the years 1837 and 1838. In 1844 a disposition to rebellion showed itself, but was fortunately discovered and suppressed before any serious outbreak took place, the ringleaders being all known and taken; but this could not open the eyes of many influential, but short-sighted persons, who continued infatuated with the idea of the good faith and good feeling of the Kandyans towards the British Government.

If the Lower Provinces became peaceable and quiet as before the outbreak took place, after the English mail is gone, and I can be spared from the Council, I purpose going to Kandy and making it my head quarters; however, I have a most efficient and excellent officer there in Lieutenant-colonel Drought, of the 15th regiment, whose arrangements have been most judicious, and highly approved of by the Governor and myself.

I have heard from Colonel Cochrane; he had arrived safe at Dambool with all his detachment well; it is rather more than half way between Trincomalie and Kandy. Colonel Drought has directed him to halt there, and send a small force to Annaradapoor, about 40 miles from this station, where it is said the king is in the jungle with a large number of followers.

People had hopes that the rebellion was put down, as many of the villagers have returned to their homes, but an express arrived from Kandy yesterday, which shows, I am sorry to say, that this is far from the case, and the Governor begins to be of the same opinion.

The rebels are still in large numbers in the mountainous districts, and have their signal fires at night. The jungle is so thick, it is almost impossible to get at them, and as there are so few, they may hold out for a length of time. The rebellion which broke out in 1817, and lasted nearly two years, was commenced in the same way as the present one. Several of the leaders have given themselves up, but they are not to be trusted, as the character of the Kandyans is treacherous and cruel to the last degree, and when they think we are off our guard, will break out again stronger than ever. This was frequently the case in the former rebellion, which, as I have said, lasted nearly two years, although the military force at that time in the island was upwards of 11,000 fighting men.

Lord Torrington goes up to Kandy the day after to-morrow for a few days, but he has requested me to stay here, as these provinces are far from being in a peaceable state, and the native inhabitants, I fear, are only waiting to see how the Kandyans get on in the interior before they break out themselves. I sincerely hope his Excellency will send to Madras for more troops, at least for those that were at first asked for, as those we have, have been and will be still more harassed.

15 August.

This is the last day for the mail closing for England, and I have much pleasure in being able to tell you that the accounts from the interior last night were far more favourable than any we have before received; and I hope in another week the rebellion may be entirely subdued, unless, as I stated yesterday, there is any other outbreak in any other part; but the rebels with whom the troops have come in contact have suffered very severely, for though the numbers returned killed are few, it has been ascertained they are much greater than was at first supposed, as a quantity of dead bodies have been found in the jungle after the first affair at Matelle.

The troops are now scouring the country in every direction, and I have extraordinary satisfaction in telling you that not a single soldier, either European or native, in the various detachments, has as yet been on the sick list.

I have sent you with my official despatch a sketch of the country in which the rebellion has been carrying on. It appears very ably done by Colonel Fraser, the Deputy Quarter-master-general, to whom I am much indebted for the very valuable information he was able to afford, having been employed over the same ground during the rebellion of 1817.

I hope now we shall not require further reinforcements from Madras; and if we have really succeeded in putting down this rebellion, it is owing to acting with promptness and decision at first, and I have only to hope that what has been done may be approved by Her Majesty's Government at home.

Lieut.-general Lord Fitzroy Somerset,
G. C. B.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt, M. G.*

(3.)

Major-general *Smelt*, c. b., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, g. c. b. 15 August 1848.

This Despatch will be found to be already printed in the Second Report,
Ceylon, 1850, page 464.

(4.)

Major-general *Smelt*, c. b., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, g. c. b.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 18 August 1848.

THE accompanying sketch of the country in the Central Provinces where the troops are now employed, was forwarded to me by Lieut.-colonel Drought yesterday, but came too late to go with my despatches. As I think it points out more clearly the stations where the different detachments are placed than the one I sent, I forward it to you, and hope it will be in time at Galle to go by this mail.

Although the accounts we receive from the interior continue favourable, they are nevertheless so conflicting that it is impossible to form a correct idea of what is really the actual state of affairs there, notwithstanding what I said in my letter of yesterday.

The present lull and apparent peaceable conduct on the part of the Kandyans creates, I must own, a strong impression in my mind that all is not right; however, I hope I may be wrong.

Lord Torrington started this morning for Kandy, but I shall not be able to hear from him till to-morrow. As soon as he returns I shall go up to Kandy.

Lieut.-general Lord Fitzroy Somerset,
g. c. b.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt*,
Major-general.

(5.)

Major-general *Smelt*, c. b., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, g. c. b.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 15 September 1848.

I HAVE NOW the satisfaction to report, for the information of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, that affairs in this colony have for the present resumed their wonted peace and quiet. No disturbances whatever have taken place since my despatch of the 16th August, and as the natives have received so severe a lesson, I do not think they will venture on another insurrection.

Martial law has partially been suspended, and I am gradually withdrawing the several detachments to their former quarters, being anxious to get them all in before the rainy season commences, which it does at the latter end of this or beginning of next month. I shall have, however, to leave small detachments of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment at Korne-galle and Matelle, the most refractory places in the disturbed district, where the rebellion first broke out, for the protection of the inhabitants against the various bands of robbers who are still in the jungles for the purpose of plunder. These can be very well and comfortably put up. The three companies of the 25th Regiment will be sent back to Madras as soon as H. M. steam ship "Fury," which has been placed under the orders of the Governor, arrives from Bombay to take them. She is daily expected, and can take them in one trip.

It was most fortunate that the first breaking out of the rebellion was met with the promptitude and energetic measures it was, as it is now ascertained that the seeds of insurrection were very much more widely spread than was at first thought; and had not the decisive blow been struck at first, the rebels would have gained confidence, and rebellion would have spread over the island, for I am sorry to say much discontent and disaffection still prevails throughout, and more especially in these lower provinces, which have always been considered as the best affected to the British Government; when the taxes they complain of have to be collected further disturbances may be apprehended.

In concluding this despatch, I would bring to your Lordship's notice the remarkable feature in the Malay character, displayed so strongly ever since these disturbances began, and which is an additional proof of their martial spirit and loyalty, namely, the eagerness with which the young Ceylon Malays are now coming forward to enlist into the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Within the last six weeks 59 Malay recruits have been enlisted in Ceylon, while in the seven months previous to the outbreak only 20 had been enlisted in this island; and I trust that the same impulse will go far towards filling the numbers which this regiment is now wanting to complete.

Lieutenant-general
Lord Fitzroy Somerset, g. c. b.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt*,
Major-general.

(6.)

Major-General *Smelt*, c. b. to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, g. c. b.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 16 October 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, that no fresh outbreak has taken place in this colony since my last despatch of the 15th September.

The pretender king has been captured by a party of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment under Captain Watson of that corps, and is now a prisoner at Kandy. Martial law has, in consequence, been rescinded, and the people continue returning to their former occupations, and to all appearance peaceably inclined, though at the same time I am sorry to say much discontent and disaffection still exists in many parts, and the Cingalese are ripe for another rising whenever a favourable opportunity offers.

It was expected that the Pretender would make some important disclosures as to the origin of the late insurrection, having voluntarily offered to do so, and his life was spared in consequence, but nothing has been elicited from him further than a confirmation of what had already come to the knowledge of Government, viz., the contemplated expulsion of the British, not only from the Kandyan provinces, but from the island altogether, and that a general rising of the Cingalese in the Lower Provinces was also to have taken place. Their plans were deeply laid, but fortunately had not been organized in any shape whatever for being carried into execution, and the prompt and vigorous measures taken by Government on the first appearance of rebellion completely frustrated all their hope of success.

I sincerely hope everything is now settled, but I have now my doubts still, and should anything occur to withdraw any of the troops from the island, especially the European, I am almost confident they would make another attempt.

The second reading of the Indemnity Bill for all acts during martial law comes before the Legislative Council to-morrow. It is expected, and much to be hoped, that no opposition will be offered to it; every individual in the island is perfectly satisfied of the necessity of its adoption, and of its beneficial effects in so soon putting down the rebellion.

The troops have returned to their former stations, and the companies of the 25th Regiment have arrived and safely landed at Madras.

I beg permission to add the name of Captain Albert Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to those of the officers named in my despatch of August 15th. Lieutenant-colonel Drought reports his indefatigable exertions and the difficulties he encountered with a small party of Malays he had with him in the capture of the Pretender.

Lieut.-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, g. c. b.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt*,
Major-General.

(7.)

Major-General *Smelt*, c. b., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, g. c. b.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 15 November 1848.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, in answer to mine of the 11th July;* my following despatch of the 15th August† would confirm the suspicion I entertain on the 11th July of what I thought likely to happen, which has subsequently taken place.

I had hoped to have been able to send a most satisfactory report by this packet, and although to all appearance the greatest quiet and tranquillity prevails, still a good deal of anxiety also exists as to its continuance, but I confess I see no cause for alarm.

The officer commanding at Matelle (where, it may be remembered, the rebellion first broke out) forwarded a report direct to the Governor a few days ago, in which was the following, viz.: "A seasonable warning to those now actively engaged endeavouring to excite further disturbances in the country."

Had that officer addressed himself to me through the proper channel, instead of communicating such intelligence only to his Excellency, I should have been able by this mail to have given your Lordship more specific information as to the real state of things, and although I have directed Colonel Drought to call upon the commandant of Matelle to report to me fully the grounds of his apprehensions, I fear I cannot now receive a reply in time for the packet.

I repeat that I attach no credit whatever to this report, but in the southern districts the recently passed Road Ordinance has been most unfavourably received, and the people have declared their intention to resist giving their six days' annual labour, or paying the commutation of 3s. When, therefore, this Ordinance comes into operation early next year, an outbreak may be looked for in those provinces. In other parts of the island the Road Ordinance is very popular, I do not therefore apprehend that this opposition would give much trouble to overcome, but there is so much disaffection towards British rule exists throughout the island, excepting perhaps in the northern and eastern districts, viz.: Jaffnapatam and Trincomalie, that should an outbreak take place at any one point, there is no saying how far it may not spread, especially at the present time, when the unsettled state of affairs in India might give the natives an idea and confidence in the expectation that

* Page 226.

† Page 228.

that we should not be able to get assistance from the coast. His Excellency the Governor has requested me to have a reinforcement of troops ready to proceed to Galle and the southern provinces, should any disposition to disturbance show itself, and I shall be prepared accordingly, but I shall not have much to apprehend if their plans are not better organized or resistance more determined than they were during the last outbreak.

App. A. No. 1.

Lieutenant-General
Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G. C. B.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt,*
Major-General.

(8.)

Major-General *Smelt*, G. C. B., to Lord *Fitzroy Somerset*, G. C. B.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 15 December 1848.

IN my despatch which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 15th ultimo,* I noticed the anxiety which still prevailed as to the state of affairs in this island, and an apprehension which then existed in one part that active endeavours were already on foot to excite further disturbances.

* Page 230.

I regret that evidence is now no longer wanting to confirm those suspicions, that the tranquillity of the interior is likely very shortly to be disturbed. The native inhabitants have gradually withdrawn from the bazaars and villages through fear of impending danger; they have secreted their property, and huddled themselves in the jungles.

I have made every arrangement for the disposal of the troops in case a rising does take place, which is looked forward to by the natives early in January next, and have thought it advisable to reinforce the garrison of Kandy by 100 rank and file of the 37th regiment from Colombo.

Her Majesty's steam frigate "Inflexible" is now at Trincomalie, which will enable me to bring round a company from thence should I require more troops in this side of the island, and as Her Majesty's ship *Cambrian* may also be expected there shortly, the protection of that point will be amply provided for.

The whole of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment having now been completed with their new rifles, and their old arms received into store, I have ventured, with the sanction of his Excellency the Governor, to retain 500 of the old rifles for the present in the colony, with a view to their being lent, where it would be advantageous to do so, to the European planters, with a small proportion of ammunition, for the protection of their estates. This would tend to give them confidence, and induce them to remain and defend their properties, without my being obliged to detach small parties for that purpose. I should thus be enabled also more effectually to arm the pensioners and road pioneers, should they again be called out for service.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset,
G. C. B.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt,*
Major-General.

P. S.—I enclose the last report from Colonel Drought, just received, transmitting copy of a statement addressed to the acting superintendent of police at Kandy; but to which I beg to inform your Lordship I do not attach the slightest credit.

No. 4.

Major-General *Smelt*, G. C. B., to his Excellency Viscount *Torrington*; with Two Enclosures.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 12 October 1849.

WITH reference to my letter of the 5th instant,* I beg now to transmit to your Lordship copies of the proceedings of the courts-martial on civil offenders, held during martial law; together with a letter I have received from Lieutenant-colonel Drought, giving every information in his possession relative to the public events of that period connected with the outbreak. It would give me much pleasure if I could afford any further information that might be of use; but I feel that Colonel Drought's statement, and my own despatches to the Horse Guards, of which you have copies, contain the minutest details of the military and other operations, and that nothing remains to be added.

* Page 226.

In regard to the proceedings of the courts-martial, I must however observe, that I have great doubts in my own mind as to the propriety of their being, for the present, in any other hands than those of Colonel Drought, or indeed of the necessity of their being preserved at all; the copies of them, therefore, I leave it to your Lordship's serious consideration and good judgment as to the parties to whom they should properly be entrusted.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt,*
Major-General.

1.
2.
Lieut.-Colonel
Drought,
9 October 1849.
Page 232.

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 2, in General *Smell's* Letter to His Excellency, of 12 October 1849.

The Commandant of Kandy to the Assistant Military Secretary.

Sir,

Colombo, 9 October 1849.

In accordance with the tenor of your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the proceedings of courts-martial, held under martial law in the Kandyan provinces in the year 1848, and I trust that the Major-general will not deem that I go beyond my province if, while endeavouring to satisfy the spirit of his letter, I occasionally allude to opinions and charges which have been brought forward in England.

The first definite intelligence of a disturbance reached me on the 28th July 1848, and the same evening I dispatched 200 rank and file to Matelle, accompanied by the Government agent. When only five miles on their march shots were fired near them; and at Warriapolle, a place a mile and a half from Matelle, the troops were opposed and fired on by a large body of natives, only a few showing themselves on the road, supported by many thousands under cover of the jungle.

According to the pretender's statement now in possession of the Government, the whole force amounted to 18,000 men, and I see no reason why he should exaggerate.

Many prisoners were made by our troops, and above 100 stand of arms, together with a considerable quantity of spare ammunition, were seized; but the details of the encounters between the troops and rebels are already before the Major-general.

From information given by several headmen and others, and from the evidence taken before courts-martial and the Supreme Court, it is quite clear to me that, but for this sudden check on the 28th July, the insurgents would have marched direct on Kandy; and as it is natural to conclude that great numbers would have joined them on the road, the capital would have been in imminent danger; especially as the force available for the defence of the town was much reduced by the detachments sent against the rebels, my actual strength in Kandy being under 400 men.

The troops, on arriving at Matelle, found the public buildings gutted and partially destroyed, the houses on the surrounding coffee estates pillaged, and deserted by the owners and overseers. One European only, a Mr. Baker, fell into the hands of the rebels, and was most cruelly treated; he was rescued by the troops; but his sufferings were so great that for a long time his mind was seriously affected.

No second attack was made on Matelle; it had been taken possession of by our troops; but shortly after their arrival the troops were again under arms, in consequence of large bodies of men showing from the direction of Dambool. These parties were afterwards ascertained to be reinforcements for the Pretender's party, which had approached Matelle in ignorance of its having been taken possession of by our troops.

On the morning of the 29th July, the day after the first intelligence of a probable outbreak at Matelle reached me, I received information of an intended attack upon Kornegalle; I was only able to send a very small force thither, as the garrison of Kandy was already by far too weak.

I organized on the 29th a body of military pensioners, and was thus enabled to spare the remainder of the Rifles from Kandy, about 30 men. This force reached Kornegalle, accompanied by Mr. Sims, a justice of the peace, on the morning of the 30th; but the place had been attacked half an hour before, and considerable mischief done. On entering the town the troops were opposed and fired on by the rebels, who were about 4,000 in number; these were eventually driven out with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Thus the treasury, in which was the sum of 1,500 *l.*, was preserved from pillage.

The attack was renewed on the 1st August by the rebels, who, after firing several times into the town, retreated in disorder.

About the same time I received information that the high road from Trincomalie, through Dambool to Matelle, was barricaded with felled trees, &c., and the tappals or letter-carriers were stopped for several days.

So urgent was the necessity, at any risk, to communicate with Trincomalie, that I availed myself of the gallant offer of two gentlemen, Mr. Adams and Mr. T. Hunter, to make a dash on horseback for that post, in order to convey the General's despatch to the Commandant. It is well known how successfully they overcame the difficulties.

Previous to his advance on Matelle and to the attack on Warriapolla, the Pretender had been crowned at Dambool by the priests of the great temple there; and had received the homage of several thousand men. After the dispersion of his force he was still attended by a considerable band of armed followers, who gradually deserted him. He himself escaped until the 22d September, when he was surprised and captured by a party of the Ceylon Rifles.

At the very commencement of the rebellion the villages were abandoned by the inhabitants, and large bands of armed marauders, taking advantage of the state of the country, commenced a system of plunder, which was carried on to a great extent, till checked by the summary punishment of some of the plunderers by courts-martial, and by the Government, by means of sequestration, taking under their own protection lands which had been left in many cases without an owner.

The police of Kandy are well known to be inefficient, and so convinced were the gentlemen of Kandy of their own critical position, that they enrolled themselves as a body of infantry, and were, to the number of 60, equipped by me, with the spare arms and accoutrements of the 15th regiment, and posts were assigned to them in case of an attack upon

Kandy;

Kandy; more than 30 other gentlemen volunteered to form a corps of cavalry, and placed themselves at my disposal.

On receiving the proclamation of martial law, I immediately assumed powers with which I consider that proclamation invested me. I ordered the officers commanding posts to assemble courts-martial for the trial and summary punishment of offenders; I did not direct the provosts marshal to patrol the country, as the area of operations was so extended that I could not afford them sufficient escort for their protection in the execution of their duty. I therefore considered that the courts-martial would be the best available means for bringing offenders to immediate punishment. I may here be permitted to remark that, but for the latitude given me in your letter now under reply, as to the nature of my answer, I should not have dwelt upon facts which have long been notorious here, and are already before Government. I have done so with the view to prove the extreme absurdity of the opinion that the rebellion in the Kandyan province was a mere riotous outbreak, which might have been subdued by calling out the military in aid, and not in supercession of the civil power. Matelle was attacked by many thousands of armed men, under a crowned king. Kornegalle, distant from Matelle more than 40 miles, was attacked by 4,000 men.

Her Majesty's troops were several times attacked and fired upon.

The intention of the rebels of marching on Kandy was notorious.

Several coffee estates were pillaged, the Government being unable to protect the owners and overseers; they at first were constrained to leave their posts, and take refuge in Kandy. One European was taken and maltreated, but afterwards rescued.

The high road from Trincomalie was barricaded, the communication intercepted, and only restored by the gallantry of two volunteers.

The nominal head of the rebellion had been crowned with much ceremony by influential priests of the Great Temple at Dambool, and had received the homage of many thousands. I may here observe, that this fact alone is more than sufficient to require the term of rebellion and not riot as its proper designation.

The Pretender did not give himself up, but after arduous pursuit, the difficulties of which were much enhanced by the underhand protection afforded him by the natives, was at length surprised and seized.

The villages many miles distant from Matelle or Kornegalle were deserted, either by their inhabitants joining the Pretender, or by the quietly disposed, feeling that Government could not protect them from plunder, retiring with their property to the caves of the jungle.

Surely these circumstances cannot fail to establish the fact of rebellion, and necessity for martial law, in the mind of every honest man.

The proclamation of martial law, and the salutary terror inspired by summary proceedings, had an effect, which to those not conversant with eastern character, would have appeared magical.

Numerous villages were deserted, and much property left at the mercy of all comers; it was utterly impossible to determine whether the villagers had fled to the jungle for protection from the rebels, or whether they joined in the insurrection; I therefore directed that the lands, houses, and property of all absent parties, should be temporarily taken possession of by Government, with the double view of protecting the property of those absent through fear, and of securing to Government the future benefit of confiscation of the property of convicted rebels. To the innocent this measure was a protection, and an evidence of the anxiety of Government to restore order and confidence. To the guilty it was an earnest of the intention of Government towards them, if they persisted in their contumacy. This measure has been misconstrued and vilified; but I am quite certain that it was not only advisable at the time, but has proved highly efficacious in securing to innocent parties much property which would otherwise have been at the mercy of plunderers. It will be seen on referring to the courts-martial, that prisoners were, in some instances, tried and punished for frightening the natives from their villages by false reports, and then plundering the houses.

I was particularly careful in my instructions, and have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which my orders were carried out; and, in conclusion, I may remark that though property to the amount of 20,000 £. was sequestered, none was eventually confiscated, but all property, not of a perishable nature, was restored to the claimants or to the next of kin of those executed under martial law, and the proceeds of the sale of perishable articles were similarly disposed of.

It has been said that young and inexperienced officers were placed in command of the several posts where the courts-martial were held, I may remark that the facts are as follows:—

The commandant at Kandy counted 35 years' service; the youngest officer who sat on courts-martial, 27.

The commandant at Dambool was Colonel Cochrane, 42 years' service; the youngest officer was at least 25 years of age.

The commandant at Kornegalle, Major Layard, 16 years' service; the youngest officer in his 22d year.

The commandant at Matelle was Captain Watson, 26 years' service; the youngest officer in his 23d year.

Though it was not my province to decide upon the time when martial law should cease, I may be permitted to remark that I am thoroughly convinced that the Pretender would never have been captured, and the valuable information he gave would never have been brought before Government if the advocates and proctors had had the power of raising legal difficulties,

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culties, and if active operations had been suspended until those objections should have been overcome. I have heard remarks made upon the sentences of courts martial, but I am quite certain that the Major-general will agree with me that any serious notice of such slandering insinuations would be equally derogatory to myself and unjust to the gentlemen who composed those courts.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*,
Lieut.-Colonel 15th Regiment, Commandant of
Kandy.

No. 5.

Major-General *Smelt*, c. B., to Viscount *Torrington*.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 11 October 1849.

IN reply to your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant, requesting me to send to you a plain statement of the facts in the case of certain insinuations made in the Committee of the House of Commons, and also by Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, commanding the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, that your Lordship had interfered with the military appointments of the colony without reference to me, I beg to assure your Lordship that I have no knowledge either of the insinuations themselves, or of any grounds whatever upon which they may have been founded.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *William Smelt*, Major-General.

No. 6.

Major-General *Smelt*, c. B., to Viscount *Torrington*.

My dear Lord,

Colombo, 15 October 1849.

HAVING heard that Mr. Hume had stated in the Committee of the House of Commons sitting on the affairs of Ceylon, that your Lordship had assumed the general command of the troops employed in crushing and putting down the late rebellion, without communicating with me, I have thought it but an act of justice to myself, as well as to you, to write to him on the subject; and as you may perhaps wish to know what I have said, I send you a copy of my letter, which, if you see no objection to its being sent, will go by the mail now making up for England.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *William Smelt*.

ENCLOSURE to General *Smelt's* Letter to Lord *Torrington*, of 15 October.

Dear Sir,

Colombo, Ceylon, 15 October 1849.

A REPORT has been in circulation here, and has reached me, to the effect that you had said in the Committee of the House of Commons sitting on Ceylon affairs, that during the late rebellion in this island his Excellency Lord Torrington (the Governor) had assumed direction of the military affairs, without reference to the major-general commanding, and that thus the necessity was superseded of continuing the office of commander of the forces.

This report I could not for a moment credit, and would disregard it, were it not that I am aware that much influence is used both at home and in the colony to falsify and misrepresent the real state of the affairs which have been under investigation before the Committee of the House of Commons; and feeling, as you yourself must feel, in common with other Members of that Committee, that it is essential to the attainment of an accurate result to their inquiry to check the progress of all unauthorized and distorted statements, which, though they may be received only by few, must tend to bias the opinions of those who may have yet to learn the urgency of all the measures which were undertaken promptly to repress the outbreak, which forms part of the subject under consideration.

I trust you will pardon my entering into these considerations, but they are my inducement for writing to you upon the subject of the rumour in question, in which I am more particularly concerned; and I have to request that you will accept from me an assurance that in no one instance has his Excellency the Governor in the smallest degree interfered with the military arrangements without first consulting me; and I do so in the confidence that you will, with your known candour, endeavour, when next the Committee meets, to dispel such an unjustifiable impression; and that if you are aware of the authors of this unfounded assertion, you will do me the justice to name them, or upon what information you may have arrived at a conclusion erroneous in itself, and injuriously affecting the points at issue.

Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P.
Bryanstone-square, London.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt*, Major-General,
Commander of the Forces.

No. 7.

Major *Layard*, c. r. r., to His Excellency Viscount *Torrington*.

My dear Lord Torrington, Colombo, 4 October 1849.
 WITH reference to the reports from Kandy, alluded to by your Lordship in this morning's conversation, I beg to assure you they are devoid of truth, as I have never since your Lordship has been on the island received any orders from you, verbally or in writing.

I remain, &c.
 (signed) *W. T. Layard*.

No. 8.

Captain *Watson*, c. r. r., to the Assistant Military Secretary.

Sir, Kandy, 8 October 1849.
 IN answer to your letter of the 5th instant, desiring to know whether during the existence of martial law in the Kandyan provinces, last year, I received any orders or letters connected with the public duties I was then in the performance of direct from his Excellency the Governor, I have the honour to state, for the Major-general's information, that I received no orders or letters connected with such duties from his Excellency the Governor, or from any one, excepting the commandant of Kandy, Lieutenant-colonel Drought.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *A. Watson*,
 Captain Commanding.

No. 9.

STATEMENT made to Lieutenant-Colonel *Drought* by Captain *Fenwick*, c. r. r., showing that the Priest who was shot confessed his Guilt, and made no allusion to his Robes.

My dear Colonel, Kandy, 14 October 1849.
 THERE seems to be an impression abroad that the priest Cadahapolla Unanse (who was executed at Kandy on the morning of the 26th August 1848) made a request to me that he should not be shot in his robes.
 You may recollect that I was the officer who commanded the escort of the Ceylon Rifles over the above-named prisoner on the occasion alluded to.
 I will relate as briefly and clearly as I can what took place before the prisoner left the gaol for the place of execution, and at once set the matter at rest as regards myself.
 About a quarter of an hour previous to the prisoner being marched down I went inside the gaol, and saw him sitting down in his cell. I asked him if he had anything to say. He replied, in the presence of several people who understood both English and Singhalese, "I am guilty of being with the king. I am a poor man, and meant no harm; as I was afraid, so I went." I never heard the priest make the slightest allusion to being shot in his robes; and although I walked by his side the whole way down to the place of execution, and repeatedly asked him if he had any message to deliver, or if I could do anything for him, and he always replied that he had nothing to state.
 I feel convinced that had the priest considered it an indignity or insult to his religion to be shot in his robes, he would have made some allusion to the subject at some time or other on the morning of the 26th August; and it may be well to add, that immediately before he was shot I again put the question, "Have you anything to state?" and he replied, "No, nothing."
 I believe there are persons in Kandy at this moment who recollect my stating the substance of what is contained in this letter soon after the execution took place.
 You can make any use of this letter you think necessary.

Believe me, &c.
 (signed) *N. Fenwick*,
 Captain Ceylon Rifles.

No. 10.

EXTRACT from a Private Letter, addressed to Colonel *Drought*, October 1849.

CAPTAIN FENWICK walked in just this moment. He says that last evening he was walking on the bund, when Mr. Elliott, with whom he has been slightly acquainted for years, came up to him and said he wished to ask him for some information, as he was the officer in
 0.12. command

App. A. No. 1. command of the party that shot the priest. Captain Fenwick said he would give any in his power as it was a public affair, and the truth best to be known. Mr. Elliott then asked whether Captain Fenwick was not in the prison the night before the execution, and whether the priest had not then petitioned not to be shot in robes. Captain Fenwick replied that he was not in the prison the night previous to the execution, but that he was there on the morning of the punishment, and that the prisoner then expressed no wish, although made aware that Captain Fenwick was the officer commanding the party who were to shoot him. Captain Fenwick asked if he had anything to say, and if he was guilty; the priest replied, "Guilty, so far as being with the king, but that he was a poor man, and did not mean any harm." Captain Fenwick says he remained with him 10 minutes, and ample opportunity was given for him to have requested anything, but no wish was expressed. He told me to write this to you if I thought it could be of any use, and to say that you may use his name if you please as saying all this; but he does not wish it to be made in connexion with Mr. Elliott, as he is not proud of the acquaintance, and it was a mere chance meeting.

No. 11.

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT made by the Principal Priests of the two Great Wihares at Kandy, relative to the Punishment of Priests.—September 1849.

(Translation.)

WE humbly beg to submit the following to his Excellency the Right honourable the Governor:—

1. We are informed that some persons say that it is unjust that the priest who was sentenced by the court martial in the month of August 1848 was shot in his robes. We do not see that there is any wrong on the part of his Excellency in that respect. We shall here mention a few circumstances connected with the subject.

2. A priest having committed a crime, or treason, when punishment is imposed his robes are taken off, even forcibly (if the person who awards the punishment is a Budhist), and he be punished; if the person who awards or causes the punishment to be inflicted accordingly is not a Budhist, and people who profess Budhism say, "We regret that a priest is punished in his robes," and request that he be punished taking off the robes, then that request should be complied with. This has generally been the practice; but on the above occasion not even a single Budhist had made such a request.

3. When sentence of death is explained to a priest, according to religion, Budha has not commanded peremptorily to take off the robes forcibly against his wish, unless he become a layman by throwing off the robes of his own accord.

4. When punishment is being awarded by Budha, the author of Budhism, to a priest according to law, it is stated (in the Bana Discourses) that punishment cannot be given unless the robes be taken off.

5. If the priest who was shot on the above occasion were an individual who had a true faith, and was devoted to his religion, it is usual that as soon as he comes to learn that his death is certain he should relinquish the Upasampada ordination; but he did not even apply for priests for that purpose, nor did he say that it was not just that he should be put to death while he had the robes on his person.

6. There are but two wihare establishments in the island, viz. Malwatte and Asgeri wihares. When Upasampada ordination is received in either of these establishments, there is a practice to insert in a book the names of the village, of the family, and of the person to be ordained; if the priest in question had received Upasampada ordination, his name &c. should have been written in a book, but his name is not written down accordingly.

7. It is not known who was the tutor of the priest in question, by whom he was robed, and by whom he was ordained, without the assistance of these persons. If a priest is robed of his own accord, and if it is said that he had received the ordination without reciting the forms thereof, he will not be acknowledged as a priest.

8. The above priest was in the Kahalle pansale belonging to Repole Unnanse of Asgeri wihare, saying that he was there in Wass, without the permission of the owner of the pansale; but according to the Bana Discourse, he could not be in Waas without such permission.

9. There are no complaints preferred by people professing Budhism, on the plea that it was unjust that the said priest was shot in his robes.

10. We can prove from books that ancient kings who were professors of Budhism put priests to death in their robes.

(signed *Dembawa Unnanse.*
Halugalle Unnanse.
Galbodde Unnanse.

No. 12.

From Captain *J. H. Wingfield* to Lieut.-Colonel *Drought*, Commanding 15th Regiment.

My dear Colonel,

Kandy, 10 October 1849.

WITH reference to the court martial by which the priest was tried, and of which I was a member, I have no reason to suppose from what occurred then, or what I have since heard, that

that any of the witnesses for the prosecution could be looked upon as spies bribed by Government for the purpose of procuring evidence, either against the priest or any of the other rebels. Some of the evidences had, I believe, gone among the rebels with the knowledge of the Government agent for the purpose of apprehending the Pretender, and while so doing, became acquainted with the treasonable nature of the priests' proceedings, if that can be looked upon in the light of a spy, but I never heard that they were paid or bribed for so doing.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. H. Wingfield,*
Captain 15th Regiment.

No. 13.

From Captain *H. Grierson* to Lieut.-Colonel *Drought*, Commanding 15th Regiment.

Sir, Kandy, 11 October 1849.
I HAVE the honour to inform you that I was one of the members of the court martial by which the priest was tried. I was aware that some of the witnesses had, with the knowledge of the Government agent, been among the rebels for the purpose of obtaining information that might lead to the capture of the Pretender; in so doing, they became acquainted with the priests' treasonable proceedings, but not having been bribed, or paid for such information, obtained when amongst the people for a different purpose, I do not consider them as spies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Grierson,*
Captain 15th Regiment.

No. 14.

THE Superintendent of Police at Kandy to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*.

Dear Sir, Kandy, 23 September 1849.
I WAS given to understand that Mr. Elliott, the editor of the Colombo Observer, being now in Kandy, has held a meeting last evening, at the house of Mr. —, the shopkeeper, when I am told he expressed that all the three judges of the Supreme Court are against the Governor, and Colonel Braybrooke and some officers have written against his Lordship, and Captain Watson had some letters from the Governor, which Sir James Emerson Tennent and the Rev. Mr. Glenie did everything in their power to get the above letters from him, as they were injurious to his Lordship.

Several proctors and others attended the meeting, amongst whom the younger brother of — was also to be seen. This is the man on whom Government not being disposed to place any confidence, was removed from the office of Rattamahatmeya.

Mr. Elliott is, I suppose, from what I have heard, very busy in taking information about the shooting of the Kahalle Unnansc, as well as in consulting the other priests on the point.

As it is not possible exactly to trace out what the object of Mr. Elliott is in convening such a meeting, it will, after full and minute inquiries are made, be communicated to you.

I am also informed that Mr. Elliott has sent for the friends and relations of the persons who were banished, &c., to come and see him.

He will, I am informed, stay in Kandy for a few days.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

(A true copy.)
(signed) *H. D. Fanshawe,* Assistant M. S.

No. 15.

R. D. Swan, Esq., M. C., to *W. Morris*, Esq., Assistant Government Agent.

My dear Sir, Handroo Kanda, 13 October 1849.
HAVING, as you are aware, a valuable property in the Seven Korles, which I firmly believe was saved from destruction last year, during the rebellion, by the ready assistance of Major Layard, who granted me a party of the Rifles, when it was about to be attacked by the rebels, you will easily imagine I cannot but feel deep interest in the proceedings of the "Select Committee on Ceylon;" and I wish to express to you (as the immediate head of this part of the district) my opinion on the measures taken by his Excellency the Governor for the restoration of tranquillity to the country.

It is with the greatest astonishment I perceive it has been asserted that "there was no rebellion;" this statement being so contrary to the well-known fact that there not only

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was a rebellion, but that it was of a most serious character. I shall not attempt to conjecture how such an opinion could be formed; I happened to be present in Kornegalle during the second attack upon the town, and what I then witnessed, and from the information my long connexion with the district enabled me to collect, I have no hesitation in saying that martial law was absolutely necessary to suppress at once the rebellious spirit which the disaffected were doing their utmost to spread through the country; and it is my firm conviction that had not such prompt and decided measures been resorted to, the loss of property, and in all probability life, would have been very great. The planting interests especially must have suffered to a vast extent, and total ruin to many would have been the inevitable consequence of any hesitation on the part of the Government.

It has been said that martial law was kept on longer than it was necessary, but in this I cannot concur; for though confidence generally was speedily restored, I have reason to believe, from the current reports in the immediate neighbourhood of my residence, that a second attempt to induce the people to rise against the Government would have been made, had not a salutary dread of martial law prevented it.

In conclusion I have only to add, that I shall ever consider that the decided measures then adopted by the Government were the means of saving my property from destruction, and myself from ruin.

I remain, &c.
(signed) R. D. Swan.

No. 16.

R. D. Swan, Esq., M. C., to Lieutenant-Colonel Drought.

Sir,

Handroo, Kanda, 30 September 1849.

I AM unwilling to take up your valuable time, but as some of the witnesses before the "Committee on Ceylon" have expressed their opinion that martial law was not necessary last year, when the towns of Kornegalle and Matelle were attacked and partially destroyed, I beg to express my belief, that had not his Excellency the Governor so promptly proclaimed martial law in the disturbed districts, months instead of weeks would have been required to restore confidence to the country, and in the meantime the destruction of property (if not life) would, I fear, have been immense, and many of those engaged like myself, in planting operations, would have been ruined. To you, I imagine, every planter must feel grateful for the kind advice and able assistance given by you to those who sought it. I was too distant from Kandy to benefit by the first, but I shall ever feel deeply thankful for the assistance of the troops so promptly granted to me when my estate was threatened with an attack by the rebels.

It has been stated before the Committee, that there was no rebellion. It is difficult to conceive how one could arrive at this opinion, and I think it could not have been made but by those far removed from the seat of it. Having been present in Kornegalle (near which my property is situated) during the second attack on the place, I had an opportunity of judging for myself, and am of opinion the rebellion was of a most serious nature, although soon put down by the energy displayed; but had there been any reverse, either in Matelle or Kornegalle, or had a few of the soldiers been killed, I believe the natives would have gained courage and risen on every side.

Should the island ever be again disturbed in the same way, I trust the Governor and those in authority under him will not hesitate to act with the same decision.

I remain, &c.
(signed) R. D. Swan.

No. 17.

EXTRACTS from "An Essay on Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial," by the late Alexander Fraser Tytler, Esq., F. R. S. (Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Lords of Session in Scotland). The third edition, by Charles James, late Major Artillery Drivers, member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Chapter XI.

Conclusion of this Treatise.—Of the Extension of Martial Law in times of Danger to the State.

Three consequences of the preceding doctrines.

From the general scope of the doctrines maintained in the preceding Essay, three propositions may be fairly deduced:

1st. That the military law which obtains in these kingdoms rests on the same basis of legality with the common and statute laws of the land.

2d. That the military law is a wise, equitable, and humane system, attempered to the spirit of our free constitution, authorizing only such restraints as are absolutely necessary for

for the regulation and discipline of the army, on which depends the maintenance of the national security, and, by necessary consequence, the enjoyment of all our civil rights and franchises.

3d. That under the British Constitution the military law does in no respect either supersede or interfere with the civil law of the realm; that the former is in general subordinate to the latter; but as, in every well regulated government, all the parts should harmonize and mutually assist the operation of each other, so by our constitution the military law gives its aid in many cases to the execution of the civil, as the civil, in its turn, supplies the deficiencies of the military, and assists, wherever it is necessary, its operation. This perfect harmony between the civil and the military powers of the state, depends on each having its peculiar province clearly and accurately defined; and the particular cases being distinctly specified in which the one power is called upon to co-operate with the other, there can be no encroachment which shall not immediately be perceived, and of course meet its due correction.

Such is the regular tenor of the operations of the civil and military law, in times when the state enjoys its ordinary tranquillity. But there are extraordinary seasons when the body politic, like the natural, is affected by disease, and when absolute necessity authorizes the application of extraordinary remedies. In ordinary times the personal liberty of individuals cannot be abridged at the mere discretion of any magistrate, nor without the production of the prisoner in court, a certification of the cause of his detainer, and a decree of the judge declaring it to be legal. But in times of turbulence and danger these securities of personal liberty must yield to the greater object, the security of the state; and the Legislature authorizes for a time a suspension of the statute of habeas corpus. So likewise the common and statutory law, which in ordinary times is adequate to the coercion of all offences, may be found in times of extraordinary turbulence and alarm, utterly inadequate to the repression of the most dangerous crimes against the state. The slow and cautious procedure of the King's ordinary courts of justice keeps no pace with that daring celerity which attends the operations of rebellion; nor are their regulated forms and publicity of procedure fitted to bring to light the dark designs of a conspiracy. In such seasons, therefore, the constitution possesses in itself that remedy which is necessary for its own preservation. By the Declaration of Rights, that important deed by which the liberties of the subject were ascertained and settled at the Revolution, the power of dispensing with the laws, or suspending their execution, which in former times was exercised by the Sovereign, is declared to be illegal, if without the consent of Parliament. Its legality, therefore, with the consent of Parliament, is, of consequence, plainly recognised; and as, when emergency requires, the Habeas Corpus Act is for a time suspended by the joint will of the King and the two Houses of Parliament, so by the same authority, in times of actual rebellion, martial law and the mode of summary trial by courts martial is enacted for a limited time, either over a part or the whole of the kingdom where such rebellion may exist.

The statute for the enactment of martial law ordinarily proceeds on a narrative of its inductive causes, in order that the subjects in general may be certified of the necessity of this strong measure; and that, while the full extent of its object is perceived, no unnecessary alarm may be excited in the minds of the innocent and well-affected part of the community. The right of the Legislature to adopt this violent but necessary remedy, and to invest the Crown with this extraordinary power of the sword, is likewise pointedly asserted on constitutional principles, that all may perceive its entire legality. It is there declared, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, or for any chief governor or commander whom he shall appoint, during the continuance of the rebellion, and that whether the ordinary courts of justice shall or shall not be open, to issue his or their orders to all officers commanding his Majesty's forces, and to all others whom he or they shall think fit to authorize, to take the most vigorous and effectual measures for suppressing the said rebellion, in any part of the kingdom, which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety, and for the safety and protection of the persons and properties of his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects; and to punish all persons acting, aiding, or assisting in such rebellion, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient. The statute likewise ordinarily gives a power to arrest or detain in custody all suspected persons, and to cause them to be brought to trial in a summary manner by courts martial; and to execute the sentences of all such courts, whether of death or otherwise. It declares, moreover, that no act done in consequence of these powers shall be questioned in any of the King's ordinary courts of law; and that all who act under the authority of such statute shall be responsible for their conduct in the same only to such courts martial.

The form of enactment of martial law.

Such is that most energetic but formidable remedy which resides in the British constitution for the correction of those disorders which bid defiance to the ordinary vigour of the laws; a remedy warranted only by the last necessity, and therefore to be commensurate in the endurance of its operation to the immediate season of danger. But the power of calling forth this extraordinary antidote against those evils which would otherwise destroy the state, is in itself one of the greatest blessings which we owe to our free government; of such temporary restraint on the natural liberty of the subject none will ever complain but those on whom that restraint is necessary. The good man and the worthy citizen feels no hardship in that law which holds out its terrors only to the enemies of his country. Even the philosopher and speculative politician will subscribe to the wisdom of that expedient which requires us to part with our liberty for a while, in order that we may preserve it for ever.

App. A. No. 1.

Chapter I, Section 1, pages 47 and 48.

An extension of the martial law necessary in times of danger.

It had ever been deemed constitutional for the Sovereign, in times of extraordinary disorder and turbulence, to use the military power of the Crown for the speedy repression of such enormities, and the restoring of the public peace. It must be allowed that there are seasons when the ordinary course of justice is, from its slow and regulated pace, utterly inadequate to the coercion of the most dangerous crimes against the state, when every moment is critical, and without some extraordinary remedy the commonwealth would perish. The extension of a power beyond the law is therefore in such times of danger justified on the principle of absolute necessity, and there is every reason to treat with extreme distrust the motives of those pretended patriots, who, arraiging those necessary measures on the ground of a violation of the rights of the subject, would oppose their exercise, be the hazard ever so great that calls them forth.

Instances of its use and abuse.

But this power, justified only by necessity, is to be used with the utmost circumspection. The English annals afford examples alike of its wise and salutary exercise, and of its flagrant abuse.

No. 18.

EXTRACT from Opinions of Eminent Lawyers on various points of English Jurisprudence, chiefly concerning the Colonies, Fisheries, and Commerce of Great Britain; collected and digested from the Originals in the Board of Trade and other Depositories, by *George Chalmers, Esq., F. R. S. and S. A.*; Vol. 1, pages 266 and 267.

THE opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, Henley and Yorke, how far the proclamation of martial law suspends the functions of the Council.

After stating with regard to the Legislative Council, which had refused to do any business under martial law, that "we are of opinion that there is no foundation for the notion of the council, that the proclaiming of martial law suspends the execution of the legislative authority, which may and ought to continue to act as long as the public exigencies require,"—they proceed to say, "*Nor do we apprehend that, by any such proclamation of martial law, the ordinary course of law and justice is suspended, or stopped, any further than is absolutely necessary to answer the then military service of the public, and the exigencies of the province.*"

"28 January 1757."

"Robert Henley.
"C. Yorke."

The above passage *in italics* shows, at least by inference, that a country may be in a state to justify martial law, which yet admits, to a certain extent, of the civil courts being carried on: therefore the necessity for the continuance of martial law is not negatived by the fact that the Supreme Court sat during the continuance of martial law.

(True copies.)

William Charles Gibson.

— No. 29. —

(No. 159.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 November 1849.

(Received 26 Dec. 1849.—Answered 4 Jan. 1850, No. 477, page 259.)

My Lord,
I HAVE the honour to report that the Session of the Legislative Council, which commenced on the 18th of September, was brought to a close on the 30th of October; and I now transmit to your Lordship a copy of the short address which I made to the Council on that occasion.

2. I trust your Lordship will concur with me in thinking that, under present circumstances, I have adopted a wise and prudent course in abstaining as much as possible from any attempt to legislate for the future benefit of the colony; and in this view I am supported by every Member of my Council. I have accordingly declined to press upon the attention of the Legislative Council for the present several important and wholesome measures, the drafts of which had been already in circulation among the principal officers of Government, for their opinion and advice upon the subjects to which they relate.

3. In calling your Lordship's attention to that portion of the address which refers to the contribution of the 24,000*l.* per annum to the military chest, I feel it my duty to represent to your Lordship the strong and increasing conviction on the minds not only of the Members of the Councils, but of all classes of the people conversant with public affairs, that this payment was made under a misapprehension of the real state of the finances of the colony; that it is a payment which no other colony is called upon to bear; that it is highly injurious to.

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to its interests, being, in fact, a sum which would be otherwise employed in public works and roads.

4. I am conscious that, after the replies I have received from your Lordship to the various despatches in which I have called attention to this subject, I am hardly justified in again venturing to bring it under your consideration. But the strong observations that have been made in Council, and the feeling which is entertained by the public in general, have emboldened me once more to entreat your Lordship to impress upon the Lords of the Treasury the necessity of its remission.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure in No. 29.

ADDRESS of his Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount *Torrington* on closing the Session of the Legislative Council.—30 October 1849.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

As the immediate business before the Council has now been brought to a close, I take an early opportunity of thanking you for the attention which you have bestowed upon the several Ordinances which have been laid before you, and for the supplies which you have voted for the service of the colony.

You are already aware that subjects of considerable importance have been for some time under the consideration of the local government, which has applied itself with the most anxious care to the preparation of such sound and wholesome measures as will be calculated, when fully matured through your assistance and advice, to meet the growing wants of the community, and to contribute to the general advantage of all classes.

Under these circumstances it is not my intention to lay before you at present any further project of legislation for this session, but in the interval between this and the next I shall not fail to press on the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the earnest and unanimous representation made by you respecting the burden imposed on the colony by the annual payment of 24,000 *l.* to the military chest.

It will be gratifying to you to be assured that the prospects of the public finances for the current year are entirely satisfactory, and that the principal branches of general industry exhibit a decided, and I trust not transient, improvement.

—No. 30.—

(No. 160.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 14 November 1849.

(Received 26 December 1849.)

My Lord,

WITH my despatch, No. 101,* of 10 August, I forwarded to your Lordship transcripts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849, and stated that I was satisfied that the delay which had occurred in transmitting the former portion of the series had solely arisen from a purely accidental and wholly unintentional inadvertence on the part of the department of the Councils.

2. I have since called upon the Assistant Colonial Secretary, who is likewise clerk of the Councils, for a more complete explanation of the circumstances which occasioned the delay, and in reply have received from him the accompanying statement, which will, I think, suffice to establish his exculpation. He renews his former assurance, that the omission occurred entirely through inadvertence; and refers to the vast increase which has taken place in the amount of business brought before the Executive Council since my assumption of the government, while he has still only a single clerk for keeping the records of the proceedings of both Councils, and copying the numerous papers which have been submitted to them. He has appended to his letter a memorandum, showing the number of meetings of the Executive Council, and the number of subjects submitted to them, during the two years which preceded and the two which followed my arrival in the colony.

3. He has likewise appended a memorandum showing the dates at which the transcripts of proceedings have been sent home, together with the names of the parties who were responsible for them as successive clerks of the Councils, from 1833 to 1849; from which it will appear that on several former occasions considerable delay has taken place in their transmission, without having called forth any unfavourable comment.

4. I should also observe, that the services of a short-hand writer were discontinued by orders from home.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

App. A. No. 1.

Enclosure 1, in No. 30.

Sir,

Council Chamber, Colombo, 29 September 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, requiring me, by the direction of his Excellency the Governor, to submit an explanation of the delay which occurred in the transmission to the Home Government of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the six months ending the 31st December 1848.

In answer to the first and second points of your letter, I beg to say that the minutes of Council are forwarded to England in conformity with the 18th and 39th clauses of Her Majesty's Instructions to the Governor, which require that they should be sent to the Secretary of State twice at least in each year. I enclose a memorandum showing the dates at which these papers have been sent from time to time since 1833, when the Legislative Council was first established. His Excellency will observe from that document, that there has been more or less delay in their transmission on several occasions. The papers have been prepared for despatch at uncertain intervals, it being considered sufficient to send them home twice every year, and the irregularity in the dates of transmission has never hitherto called forth any observation from home.

With regard to the third point in your letter, the drafts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils are prepared by the Council clerk from notes furnished to him by me. These drafts are afterwards corrected by me, and the clerk enters them in a book kept for that purpose, and makes the transcripts to be forwarded to England.

The delay in the transmission of the minutes for the last half year of 1848, occurred entirely from an oversight. The minutes of the Council for that period were very voluminous, and as the more important minutes had been forwarded as enclosures of despatches, it altogether escaped my recollection that the usual half-yearly transcripts had not been sent.

The enclosed statement of the number of meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils held during the last 27 months of Sir Colin Campbell's administration, and during a similar period since the arrival of Viscount Torrington, will show the increase of business which has devolved upon the Council department. During the former period there were only 46 meetings of the Executive Council and 349 subjects brought forward, and 41 meetings of the Legislative Council and 27 Ordinances passed; during the latter there have been no less than 97 sittings of the Executive Council and 763 subjects discussed, and 44 meetings of the Legislative Council and 41 Ordinances enacted; and as all the proceedings of both the Executive, and Legislative Councils have to be prepared, drafted, and entered almost wholly by a single clerk, I trust that this circumstance will be considered as some extenuation of, if not entirely excusing, the delay complained of.

In reply to your last two queries, I beg most distinctly to assure his Excellency that the delay in the transmission of the minutes was neither caused by design on my own part, nor did it occur under the directions or at the suggestion of any individual. It arose, as I before stated, purely from inadvertence, and I trust that the explanation which I have now given will be satisfactory to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Gibson,*

Clerk to the Councils.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 30.

MEMORANDUM showing the Dates at which the Transcripts of the Minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils were forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Minutes for the Half Year ending	Date of Transmission.	Interval from Termination of the Half Year to Date of Transmission.	Clerk of the Councils at the Time.
		<i>Mths. days.</i>	
30 June - - 1833	1 August - 1833	1 1	} P. E. Wodehouse, esq.
31 December - —	11 March - 1834	2 11	
30 June - - 1834	20 September —	2 20	
31 December - —	30 March - 1835	3 0	
30 June - - 1835	14 July - - —	0 14	
31 December - —	28 February - 1836	2 0	
30 June - - 1836	19 August - —	1 19	
31 December - —	9 February - 1837	1 9	
30 June - - 1837	10 July - - —	0 10	
31 December - —	9 August - 1838	7 9	
30 June - - 1838	9 August - —	1 9	
31 December - —	30 September 1839	9 0	
30 June - - 1839	30 September —	3 0	
31 December - —	25 July - - 1840	6 25	
30 June - - 1840	9 December —	5 9	
31 December - —	12 March - 1841	2 12	

Minutes for the Half Year ending	Date of Transmission.	Interval from Termination of the Half Year to Date of Transmission.	Clerk of the Councils at the Time.
		<i>Mths. days.</i>	
30 June - - 1841	9 December 1841	6 9	} W. C. Gibson, esq.
31 December - -	29 April - - 1842	3 29	
30 June - - 1842	17 November - -	4 17	} K. Mackenzie, esq.
31 December - -	15 April - - 1843	3 15	
30 June - - 1843	19 December - -	5 19	} P. E. Wodehouse, esq.
31 December - -	6 August - 1844	7 6	
30 June - - 1844	9 January - 1845	6 9	} P. E. Wodehouse, esq.
31 December - -	26 May - - - -	4 26	
30 June - - 1845	9 September - -	2 9	} W. D. Ryder, esq.
31 December - -	8 May - - - 1846	4 8	
30 June - - 1846	7 September - -	2 7	} W. D. Ryder, esq.
31 December - -	11 March - 1847	2 11	
30 June - - 1847	29 July - - - -	0 29	} Hon. G. C. Talbot.
31 December - -	1 April - - - 1848	3 0	
30 June - - 1848	25 July - - - -	0 25	} W. Morris, esq.
31 December - -	10 August - 1849	7 10	} W. C. Gibson, esq.
30 June - - 1849	10 August - - -	1 10	

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Meetings of the Executive Council held during Sir Colin Campbell's Administration, viz., from January 1845 to April 1847; and the Number of Subjects brought forward.

	Number of the Meetings.	Number of Subjects.
From 25th January to the 24th December 1845 - - -	20	129
From 5th January to 18th December 1846 - - - -	19	169
From 13th January to 8th April 1847 - - - - -	7	51
	46	349

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Meetings of the Executive Council held during Viscount Torrington's Administration, viz., from May 1847 to September 1849; and the Number of Subjects brought forward.

	Number of the Meetings.	Number of Subjects.
From 29th May to 29th December 1847 - - - - -	36	297
From 8th January to 22d December 1848 - - - -	42	305
From 4th January to 15th September 1849 - - - -	19	161
	97	763

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Meetings of the Legislative Council held during Sir Colin Campbell's Administration, viz., from August 1845 to December 1846; and the Number of Ordinances passed.

	Number of the Meetings.	Number of Ordinances.
From 7th August to 22d December 1845 - - - - -	20	14
From 5th January to 17th December 1846 - - - -	21	13
	41	27

App. A. No. 1.

MEMORANDUM showing the Number of Meetings of the Legislative Council held during Viscount Torrington's Administration, viz., from August 1847 to December 1848; and the Number of Ordinances passed.

	Number of the Meetings.	Number of Ordinances.
From 30th August to 31st December 1847 - - - -	22	15
From 6th January to 28th December 1848 - - - -	22	26
	44	41

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

— No. 31. —

(No. 163.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 15 November 1849.

My Lord,

(Received 26 Dec. 1849.—Answered 2 Jan. 1850, No. 476, page 259.)

IN my various despatches to your Lordship since my arrival in this colony in May 1847, I have endeavoured to lay before you from time to time, as well the general principles on which I have laboured to the best of my abilities to administer the government, as the particular results and facts which have occurred either in consequence of that general scheme of policy, or of the many disturbing causes which have stood in the way of its practical realization.

2. The period of about two years and a half which has elapsed since the commencement of my administration, has been one more characterized by great events all over the world than any corresponding period since the great peace, which seemed for the time to have ensured the permanent tranquillity of the 19th century. Even this remote dependency of the British Crown was destined to feel the shock of that series of political and social disturbances, which, after convulsing Central Europe, and threatening both East and West, have menaced even the stability of our Indian Empire, and spread themselves to the very extremities of the globe. The existence even here of the elements of a complete political disruption has been already so fully demonstrated, that it would almost seem superfluous to offer any fresh proof, or make any further comment upon this fact; but it has appeared to me expedient at the present moment rather to run the risk of being accused of mere repetition, than to abstain from offering a full, yet at the same time concise recapitulation of the principal events of the last two years, illustrated by a few remarks upon the policy which preceded, as well as upon that which has guided my administration, and upon its results.

3. It seemed to me more opportune to offer such a recapitulation to your Lordship at this present comparatively less busy season than to defer it until the beginning of the new year, at which time I should have otherwise prepared it.

4. On my first arrival in Ceylon about the middle of the year 1847, the principal documents upon which I had to rely for information upon the then existing, as well as previous condition of the colony, and for my instruction and guidance as to the future course of policy * which it would be expedient for me to pursue, were the report of the 13th April 1847, drawn up by the Committee appointed by your Lordship in London, and transmitted to me officially with your Lordship's despatch, No. 40 of the 18th June; and the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch, No. 2 of the 13th April 1847, for the settlement of the difficulties which had arisen with regard to the future relations of the British Government with the Kandyan priesthood and the temple chiefs. The papers which had been prepared by the Colonial Secretary and other members of the Executive Council in 1846, upon which the report of the 13th April was founded, were naturally regarded by me as of the utmost importance and value; and the mass of correspondence which had for some time been carried on concerning the Buddhist question was calculated to impress me with the paramount importance of an attempt to effect an early settlement, if practicable, of the difficulties of this perplexing subject.

5. The financial position of the colony naturally demanded my earliest and most anxious attention. The many despatches and other documents which I have transmitted to your Lordship upon this subject from the 8th June 1847 to the present time, will have afforded abundant proof of the care and labour which I have constantly bestowed upon this essential branch of my duties, and of the anxious efforts which I have made to restore the just balance between

* Page 7, Parl. Paper relative to Ceylon, 1848.

between the public income and expenditure under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, and at a period when the commercial equilibrium has been disturbed in so remarkable a manner in all quarters.

6. Before I advert to the financial state of the colony antecedent to my own administration, I may be permitted to remind your Lordship that the anticipated balance of upwards of 200,000*l.* in the public cash chests, which I had been induced upon what appeared to be the most reasonable grounds to look forward to, and upon which I had placed reliance for enabling me to carry out to their full extent the mercantile and administrative improvements which your Lordship had instructed me to introduce, proved at the outset to be almost wholly fictitious; in fact the public expenditure had gone on gradually increasing for several years previously, more especially upon roads and bridges, which were loudly and earnestly demanded in various directions at one and the same time, in consequence of the large sales of land which had taken place since the year 1841. Indeed an obvious necessity had arisen for affording every facility for transport, and every other reasonable encouragement to European capitalists, who had embarked so largely in the cultivation of coffee and sugar; and lastly, the depression of the planting interest, and the transition from a state of high artificial but in many respects precarious prosperity to a condition of general embarrassment and difficulty, had just commenced before my arrival in the colony, as was plainly exhibited by the sudden falling off of the public revenue from 454,168*l.* in 1845 to 416,404*l.* in 1846.

7. But it could scarcely be hoped that the expenditure of the colony which had been framed upon estimates adopted before my arrival, could be reduced to a level with its receipts, with the same degree of rapidity with which the latter had declined. Establishments had been formed and public works and roads had been commenced which it was obviously impossible suddenly to curtail, and which it would have been the reverse of sound and wholesome economy to abandon or entirely to suspend for a time under the deteriorating influence of a tropical climate.

8. By no person will it, I think, be questioned that the period of my assumption of the reins of Government was one peculiarly trying in itself, and that the difficulties I had to encounter were not even limited to the simple financial fluctuations to which every colony must from time to time be exposed, but were largely affected by, if not intimately associated with, the disturbing influences which have contributed so much to derange the organization of society in countries infinitely more advanced in civilization than Ceylon.

9. But I proceed, in the first instance, briefly to review the financial position of this Government for some years previously, and I will take the period of 20 years, as affording a fair indication of the fluctuations to which its finances have been subject, not only as regards the balance of its income and expenditure, but likewise with reference to the sources from which its principal revenue has at different periods been derived.

10. The Table (No. 1.) which I have the honour to enclose, has been drawn up with a view to exhibit in the most concise manner possible the remarkable fluctuations which have taken place within the period I have named, in the proportion which the revenue has borne to the expenditure of the colony. It will also demonstrate the precarious nature as well as the uncertain amount of the receipts from pearl fisheries and from cinnamon, as well as from sales of land, at varying intervals.

11. In November 1822 the contract with the East India Company for the delivery of cinnamon ceased. But the total revenue derived by the colony from this single article in that one year amounted to the large sum of 155,367*l.*, of which 104,853*l.* was the produce of the contract with the East India Company, and 50,514*l.* resulted from the sale, within the colony, of cinnamon rejected by the contractors for exportation to the eastward. This was in fact the largest amount of revenue obtained from cinnamon in any one year up to that period.

12. The Table (No. 2.) will exhibit the receipts derived from cinnamon (including the sale of the spice and the export duty levied on it) from 1823, the year after the contract ceased, up to the close of 1847.

13. I proceed to remark upon the evidence furnished by these two tables considered together, and I think I shall be able to found important arguments upon the information which they furnish.

14. During the six years between 1823 and 1828 the receipts from cinnamon alone, in aid of the general revenue, amounted to not less than 407,567*l.*, yet the public expenditure during the same period exceeded the public income by the sum of 611,974*l.* During the interval of eight years, between 1829 and 1836, so different was the complexion of the finances that instead of there being an excess of expenditure there was an exuberant revenue amounting in the aggregate to not less than 457,592*l.*; but in explanation of this remarkable fact we find that those fluctuating and precarious sources of income the cinnamon and pearl trade yielded during that period, the former not much less than a million sterling (932,324*l.*), and the latter, the sum of 169,308*l.*

15. During the next period, comprising the six years between 1837 and 1842, there were almost no receipts from the pearl fisheries, the clear revenue having only amounted to about 7,000*l.*; and at the same time the produce of the cinnamon trade did not amount altogether to more than 422,359*l.* Instead therefore of there having been any surplus revenue beyond the expenditure of those six years, there was on the contrary a deficit amounting to upwards of 95,621*l.*; and this deficiency would have been more than doubled had it not been for the fortunate intervention of a new source of revenue equally precarious with the former, which for the first time began to develop itself in 1837. I allude to the proceeds from the sales of public lands, which although not legitimately classed under the head of ordinary revenue,

App. A. No. 1. were taken into account among the annual receipts. During the above six years, the sum derived from this new source amounted to upwards of 98,000*l.*

16. The three following years, 1843, 1844, and 1845, again exhibit in the aggregate a surplus revenue of 133,319*l.*; and although during that period there were no receipts from the pearl fisheries, the revenue from cinnamon, which at that time was obtained solely from the export duty (reduced from the 1st of May 1843 to 1*s.* per pound), amounted to 153,704*l.*; and of this sum nearly 80,000*l.* was raised in 1844, in consequence of the stocks having been previously held back in anticipation of the reduction of duty. The receipts from sales of land amounted during the three years to not less than 94,000*l.*

17. I dwell particularly upon the amount of revenue derived from land sales, because the receipts obtained from this source during the nine years which elapsed between 1837 and 1846 amounted to the large sum of 192,000*l.*; and if we deduct from the surplus revenue of the last three (1843, 1844, and 1845) of those nine years the excess of expenditure of the first six only, there will remain to the clear credit of the colony, upon the whole period, no more than the small balance of about 38,000*l.*, after the whole land fund had been exhausted. What then, we may ask, would have been the condition of the public finances had not this peculiar source of income been, as it were, providentially opened up to the failing revenue of the colony? I cannot refrain from addressing myself with earnestness to your Lordship upon the subject, because these extraordinary receipts (which must be regarded rather as capital realized and spent than as simple revenue, the recurrence of which might be reasonably looked forward to,) tended to give a fictitious and delusive aspect to the financial position of Ceylon, which it would require a very attentive observer to penetrate.

18. The outlay of all this capital by European speculators upon the mere purchase of waste land necessarily demanded an enormous expenditure for the opening of estates, the introduction of Malabar labourers, the purchase of implements and machinery, and for satisfying the many requirements which the fever of speculation never fails to originate and to thirst for.

19. This will be illustrated by the fact that the customs duties levied on imports, including rice and paddy (which had already in 1843 reached the amount of 78,000*l.*), rose in 1844 to 88,000*l.*, and in 1845 to 111,000*l.* Concomitantly with this temporary, but, as long as it lasted, demonstrable increase in the material prosperity of the country, the price of all the necessaries of life increased, the current value of money fell, while credit was liberal, and the hopes of all classes were kindled and kept alive by the glowing promise of the future. The salaries of almost all the officers of Government (including the clerks in public offices), which were not previously by any means upon an extravagant scale, were necessarily raised, additions were made (many of which, unfortunately, were of a kind not easily got rid of) to the fixed establishments, and the amount of revenue which accrued in 1845, viz. 454,146*l.* (the highest which the colony had ever furnished), appeared to the authorities at the time thoroughly to justify an expenditure in that year of 448,232*l.*, the largest sum which had been disbursed in any one year for a period of 20 years. So extravagant were the anticipations of the future, that the possibility of a reverse seems to have been quite lost sight of, and little provision for such a contingency seems to have been deemed necessary.

20. As before observed, the demand for improved and more ready means of communication in various parts of the island, but more especially in the Central Province, in which nearly the whole of the coffee estates were in course of formation, and for the completion and maintenance of the great trunk roads leading to it, became urgent and difficult to be resisted. Indeed, in some instances land was sold by Government in particular localities, upon the understanding that no effort should be spared to form a road through the newly-opened district. It cannot be a matter of surprise, therefore, that the expenditure on roads and bridges rose from about 20,000*l.* in 1843, to 63,000*l.* in 1846, as will be more clearly shown by the following table of expenditure on roads and bridges, exclusive of the fixed establishments:

									£.
1843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,906
1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,302
1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,193
1846	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,313
Total in Four Years - - £.									178,714

Even this large expenditure upon public works failed to satisfy the urgent claims of the inhabitants.

21. It has been already noticed that for six years subsequently to 1836 there was an excess of expenditure over income in each year, amounting in the aggregate to 95,621*l.* In 1843, however, for the first time, there was a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure; and probably anticipating a long continuance of this prosperous state of things, a special ordinance was passed in July 1844, countersigned by Mr. Anstruther, who was still Colonial Secretary, for appropriating upwards of 32,000*l.* of that surplus to the execution of public works, the larger proportion being destined for the extension and improvement of roads, and especially for the formation of the Ambegamova Road, which was one altogether constructed for the convenience of the planters. At the same time, not less than 4,000*l.* was devoted to the repair and construction of military buildings in different parts of the colony.

22. Again

22. Again in 1844 there was a considerable surplus revenue, and the precedent of appropriating the surplus of the previous year to special objects in the subsequent one having been found a convenient method of relieving the treasury of its superfluous cash, the same expedient was again resorted to in 1845, and another Act was passed shortly after Mr. Anstruther's resignation of his office as Colonial Secretary, and during the temporary tenure of it by Mr. Wodehouse, for appropriating out of the surplus of 1844 about the same sum as had been appropriated out of the surplus of 1843 to the execution of public works, of which about 10,000 *l.* was for the repair of the fortifications of Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalie, and the remainder for the extension and improvement of roads.

23. It will be obvious, therefore, that the foundation for a large and increasing expenditure had been laid before my arrival in the colony, and it demanded the utmost exertions on my part, and the most rigid exercise of economy, to enable me to bring down the expenditure on roads and works from 63,313 *l.*, which it had amounted to in 1846, to 46,867 *l.* in 1847; but the latter sum included one month's contingencies of the previous year, which the changes in the mode of keeping the public accounts, just then introduced, rendered it necessary to defray in 1847. The cost of the fixed establishments of the colony alone had increased from 215,423 *l.* in 1844, to 255,984 *l.* in 1847, chiefly in consequence of the large additions made to them in 1845, on the occasion of their revision by the orders of Lord Stanley, whose directions were principally founded upon the recommendations of Mr. Anstruther. Some increase in the cost of the fixed establishments no doubt occurred in consequence of transfers made in account, from the contingent to the fixed list, from which no real addition to the actual expenditure resulted, but the amount of these was extremely small. Nevertheless, it should be observed that almost every *bonâ fide* addition to the fixed expenditure occasions an inevitable increase in the contingent charges, a circumstance which has seldom been taken into account with sufficient accuracy.

24. Thus, within the period named, the additional items borne upon the fixed establishment amounted altogether to about 25,000 *l.* a year, and the additional contingent and incidental charges coincident with the above increase amounted to about 15,000 *l.* more, and although some of these expenses arose irrespective of the increase in the fixed establishments, it is beyond a question that they are, to a great extent, dependent the one upon the other.

25. During the second period that Mr. Anstruther held the office of Colonial Secretary, namely, from 1841 to May 1845, the additions to the fixed establishments amounted altogether to nearly 22,000 *l.* per annum, and of this sum less than 5,000 *l.* arose from transfers from the contingent to the fixed list.

26. The effect of all these proceedings, and the result of the great re-action which took place in the prospects of coffee planting, and in the material prosperity of the island in 1846 and 1847, was to place me in a position of difficulty for which I had by no means been prepared before my arrival. The apparent balance in favour of Government on the 1st January 1846 was 216,860 *l.*, but deducting the amount of current paper-money there remained a real balance of only 129,460 *l.* The excess of expenditure beyond the revenue during the year reduced that balance on the 1st January 1847 to 54,592 *l.*, and had it not fortunately happened that the actual receipts of 1847 exceeded the anticipated amount for the year, the unexpected difficulties which I should have had to encounter would have been exceedingly embarrassing. But by the exercise of the most unceasing vigilance over the finances of the colony, and especially by enforcing strict attention to the minute for curtailing every possible item of expenditure, transmitted with my despatch, No. 20*, of the 8th June 1847, I have been able so far to bring the revenue and expenditure to an approaching equilibrium, that notwithstanding the very remarkable commercial depression of last year, and after defraying out of the colonial funds the annual contribution of 24,000 *l.*, and the extraordinary expenses incurred both for military and civil purposes during that period, there was only a deficiency of about 16,000 *l.*

27. The prospect is still more satisfactory for the present year, for during the first half of 1849 the revenue has exceeded the expenditure (even after providing for the payment of the military contribution) by about 1,200 *l.*

28. I have hitherto refrained from dwelling upon the important measures of liberal commercial policy, which, under your Lordship's instructions, I have succeeded in introducing, in accordance with the spirit of the times, and the demands of the agricultural and commercial interests; I allude to the abolition of the export duties, and the equalization of the duties on British and foreign imports. Upon the exports alone the amount of revenue surrendered in favour of the producer, between the 1st September and 31st December last, was not less than 18,600 *l.*, and during the current year the loss which will have been incurred will be proportionably very much larger. But I am gratified by the conviction, that the general improvement of the colony will be materially advanced by this liberal act of the Government, and the course of events has already begun to demonstrate that the revenue will be augmented from other sources, in proportion as the general industry and material interests of the inhabitants resume their wonted tone and continue their natural course of steady advancement.

29. As next in importance to the financial difficulties which I had to encounter at the very outset of my administration, I must advert to the trying and (as events have since abundantly proved) the dangerous position in which I found myself placed, in my relations with the priests and chiefs of the Kandyan country.

30. The voluminous and authentic documents which have recently been printed with a view to illustrate the so-called Buddhist question, embracing the whole history of its progress over the entire period which has elapsed since the Kandyan Convention of 1815, will amply suffice to point out the many difficulties which have gradually sprung up in our efforts

* Page 5, of Papers relative to Ceylon, presented by Command, February 1849.

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efforts to maintain our good faith with the chiefs and priests by acting consistently with our professions, and at the same time to discharge the difficult and responsible duties which have devolved on us as a Christian Government, called on to spread the influence of our authority over an imperfectly civilized and superstitious people.

31. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than the state of our relations with the Kandyan priests and chiefs on my first arrival in Ceylon. It became my duty to announce to them the disallowance of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1846, which had been adopted by the Council as a sort of compromise between the Government and the priesthood, and which, though objectionable in many respects, held out some hope of a settlement not altogether distasteful to the two most influential bodies whose interests it affected, namely, the chiefs and priests. Evidence is by no means wanting, in the papers which I have already transmitted with my various despatches upon this subject, to establish the fact beyond a doubt, that the complete disavowance of the Government from all connexion direct or indirect with the professors of Buddhism, the refusal to give any new acts of appointment either to priests as heads of the Wihares, or to chiefs as heads of the Dewales, had produced the utmost dissatisfaction and mistrust among all parties. The traditions of the people themselves had from time immemorial associated together in one and the same chain of authority the executive power of the civil government for the time being and the indirect exercise of religious or superstitious influence over the masses, by the appointment of the chief priests, and the general protection afforded to them in the exercise of their religious ceremonies and observances among the people. To withdraw absolutely from all countenance of the latter tended to weaken the influence of the former, and to diminish the feelings of respect and reverence with which the supreme authority had at all times been regarded in times past.

32. Among the documents which I have transmitted with another despatch by this mail will be found many further proofs in corroboration of the statement, which has so often been repeated, that the alienation of the Kandyan priests and chiefs had been gradually on the increase for several years past, and that little additional excitement was required to fan the spark which had been kindled into a blaze. The diminution of the influence and consideration formerly claimed by the chiefs, resulting from the abolition of the Rajakaria forced labour, the violence probably done to the feelings and prejudices of the people by the settlement of Europeans among them, with a view to the formation of coffee estates in the heart of their mountain forests, had undoubtedly kept alive and encouraged the distaste which they had never ceased to feel for English rule.

33. That such was really the fact, is fully proved by the evidence taken at the trials at Badulla in 1843, and at Kandy in 1835. Although only one of the prisoners was convicted at Badulla (upon his own confession), there was not the slightest doubt, even in the mind of the counsel who undertook their defence (as related to me by himself), of the guilty participation of the whole of them in the plot. I find it stated in evidence that the principal conspirator declared to one of the witnesses, "that he wanted to create a rebellion, and that he demanded armed men." He was at that time dressed in priest's robes, and said, "Although I am not a prince myself, I have a prince whom I will fetch and show to you." Homage was, however, paid by the people to this robed individual, who was in reality not a regularly ordained priest, as if he himself were "king," and he was followed by armed men wherever he went. The Aratchies of the different divisions collected them, and manufactured gunpowder for their use as they went. It was shown that they were in communication with some of the principal chiefs, who, however, avoided the necessity of openly committing themselves at the commencement.

34. The fictitious king who was set up at Matelle in 1848, was actually one of those who were tried at Badulla in 1843; and the confession made by the individual who was convicted on his own confession at Badulla, went to show that the pretended prince had not only held communication with influential persons in various parts of the Kandyan country, but had made attempts (which, however, were absolutely unsuccessful) to tamper with the fidelity of some of the Malay soldiers.

35. The evidence brought forward during the trials of 1835 was of a much more remarkable character. It was then proved that some of the highest and most influential priests had represented to the highest of the chiefs (who was also put upon his trial on that occasion) "that their religion had suffered great degradation, and that measures should be taken to prevent its annihilation." The whole tone of the evidence given at those trials shows that the principal cause of discontent was, that the growing indifference with which their religion was regarded originated in the discouraging position which the British Government had assumed towards its ministers; but it further appears, that although the conspiracy was at that time widely ramified within the Kandyan country, the principal actors in it were induced to hope that foreign aid might be procured for the prosecution of their enterprize, and as a means of stimulating both the religious and the political prejudices of the people, a plan was laid for stealing Buddhoo's tooth, and substituting an ivory imitation of it in its place, in order that the original might be carried about the country as an emblem of political power calculated to rouse the people to something like an organized revolt.

36. I forbear from dwelling at any greater length upon this subject in my present despatch, but I cannot refrain from observing that the state of the Kandyan country has become

become materially changed since 1835, and even since 1843. The opening up of the country by means of roads, while it has undoubtedly facilitated the march of troops, and therefore rendered the military manœuvres which might be necessary of easier accomplishment, has yet, at the same time, been the means of attracting tens of thousands of migratory Malabar labourers into the interior for the cultivation of the estates. The whole success of coffee cultivation being thus dependent upon foreign labour, it cannot be questioned for a moment that if the disturbances of 1848 had not been crushed in the very bud by the active measures which were adopted, the supply of labour from the opposite coast would inevitably have been cut off, owing to the alarm and dread of personal danger, which would have extended to the inhabitants even far beyond the limits of the colony.

37. But if our fears were awakened for the safety of the Malabar immigrants, how much more must our sympathies have been excited for the security and the wellbeing of our European fellow-countrymen, scattered as they are in isolated spots all over the Kandyan country, where they could scarcely meet together, even for mutual self-defence, against the secret attacks of marauders and vagabonds, who upon all occasions of public disturbance are ready to profit by every opportunity of mischief.

38. The very general testimony which has been borne within the colony (as shown by the many important documents which I have transmitted) to the absolute necessity of calling to my aid, under the peculiar circumstances of the moment, the quick and stern controlling power of martial law, has been further strengthened and confirmed in my own mind by all that I have since heard or read upon the subject. Even to England itself, it became a question of much graver importance than has commonly been supposed, when we consider that the coffee crop of 1848 (taking the entire season, or the total produce from October 1848 to October 1849) amounted to full 330,000 cwts., a very large portion of which would inevitably have been destroyed through the impossibility of picking it, or owing to the difficulty of conveying it in safety to Colombo, if the disturbances had been suffered to go on unchecked even for a brief period. I need scarcely remind your Lordship that the value to the Imperial Government itself of the coffee crop of Ceylon, arising from the duty leviable on its importation into England, amounted to upwards of 616,000*l.* within the 12 months above named.

39. I do not think it necessary at present to enter into a detailed exposition of my views respecting martial law, and the necessity either of proclaiming it at the commencement of the outbreak at Kandy or of continuing it in operation until after the puppet king was captured and the principal parties implicated were arrested. The papers which I have transmitted to your Lordship will, I am persuaded, require little comment of mine to render them altogether corroborative of the intimate conviction which I have never ceased to feel upon this subject. I am more than ever persuaded that martial law alone was adequate to afford the requisite protection to the well-disposed inhabitants of those districts, and to obviate the devastation and misery which would have been the inevitable result of the extension to other districts of the social disorganization which had commenced at Matelle and at Kurnegalle.

40. I confess, my Lord, that even now, when the excitement of the period has passed away, I still look back with entire satisfaction at the measures which were then pursued, and with a firm and undiminished conviction that my duty towards the inhabitants of this island, equally with the duty which I owe to Her Majesty, demanded of me the heavy sacrifice of personal feeling which the resort to so extreme a measure imposed upon me. The very rapidity and completeness with which the disturbances were quelled by the judicious and well-combined exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Drought and the other military authorities, offer to my own mind the most convincing proof of the real benefit which resulted from making a determined stand at the outset, and giving confidence to the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants, while the turbulent and designing portion of the people were at once overawed.

41. Although I should feel extremely reluctant at all times to found any special claim for myself to consideration or reward upon the successful performance of an arduous and responsible public duty, still looking back to the critical period to which I refer with the calmness which befits the remembrance of a difficulty overcome, I cannot resist the temptation in the present instance of quoting the sentiments expressed by so high-minded a statesman as the late Lord Melbourne, during the debate on the Indemnity Bill of 1818. In venturing to do so, I beg to disclaim in the strongest manner possible the smallest intention even of suggesting comparisons, but I can scarcely divest myself of the conviction which has been forced upon me, that if less active measures had been adopted for the suppression of the disturbances of 1848, and owing to less energetic proceedings at the outset the insurrection had been suffered to gather strength, spreading bloodshed and destruction of property far and wide, before the progress of the evil had been arrested by a larger and more costly exhibition of military strength, the objections which have been brought forward, and the discredit which it has been attempted to cast upon my administration during the period to which I refer, would have been replaced by public applause, and been supported by almost universal approbation.

42. "Unlike the exploits of the soldier," said Lord Melbourne, "which are performed in the face of day, before his own army and the enemy, and can neither be denied nor disputed, the services of the Minister lie not so much in acting in great crises as in
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preventing those crises from arising. They are often obscure and unknown, subject to every species of misrepresentation, and effected amidst obloquy, attack, and condemnation, whilst in reality entitled to the approbation and gratitude of the country. How frequently are such services lost in the tranquillity which they have been the means of preserving, and amidst the prosperity which they themselves have created."

43. I next proceed to offer a few general observations upon the various projects of legislation which I have thought it expedient to introduce since my assumption of the government. As the most important of these Ordinances have already been printed for Parliament, as well as the explanatory despatches which were transmitted with them, together with the remarks which your Lordship felt it necessary to address to me upon their details, there remains little for me to add to the more complete exposition of the scope and object of their enactment, which has been already furnished.

44. I have already made allusion to the important changes in the tariff which were introduced by the Amended Customs' Ordinance of 1847 (No. 7). The abolition of the export duties will, I venture to hope, be at no distant period completely accomplished by the removal of the remaining duty of 4*d.* per pound on cinnamon, and indeed, already has the revival of the trade in the spice, and the stimulus given to the improvement and extension of this valuable branch of our agricultural industry been productive of the most important results. The improved tone of the public finances, and the prospective reductions in some branches of the general expenditure, to the accomplishment of which I look forward within a short period, will, I trust, enable me within a reasonable period to dispense with that portion of the revenue which is still derived from cinnamon, without impairing in the slightest degree the efficiency of the public service.

45. Fully adopting the opinion that in order to ensure an abundant and regular supply of labour for the cultivation of the coffee and sugar estates, it was indispensable to afford to the Malabar Coolies every reasonable encouragement, and to ensure the adequate protection of them during their migratory visits to this colony, I lost no time in putting myself in communication with the government of India, with a view to effect the removal of the restrictions upon the departure of the labourers from the coast, which, although for a long time almost entirely inoperative, afforded nevertheless an opportunity for fraud and extortion. In consequence of the representations which were made, an Act of the Supreme Council was passed, which legalized the exportation of Coolie labourers, purposely with the object of facilitating their emigration to Ceylon. At the same time an Ordinance was prepared in this colony to ensure the necessary protection and proper treatment of the Coolie during his stay here. It has fortunately happened that the anxious precautions adopted by Government, and the general tone of its proceedings with reference to the Malabar Coolies, have had the effect of greatly ameliorating their condition upon the estates, so that it has not been found necessary to press forward this stringent measure to its final adoption; but great pains were taken in the preparation of the draft, with a view to render it as effectual as possible for the object in view. Nor has the Government been wanting towards the Coolie labourers in other respects. The roads and bye-paths along which they travel have been improved, resting-sheds have been constructed at moderate intervals, and hospitals for the reception of the sick travellers have been erected. The good result of these proceedings has been very apparent during the present season; for notwithstanding the apprehended discouragement arising from the disturbed state of the Kandyan country during the past year, and other difficulties which stood in their way, the supply of labour has been quite ample, and Coolies who have before visited the island have again returned to it apparently quite satisfied with the treatment they had received.

46. I have, in fact, never ceased to take a warm interest in the welfare and just treatment of the Coolie, although on some occasions the proceedings which I found it necessary to adopt for their protection may have awakened somewhat disagreeable feelings towards myself among a few, I hope not many, of the agents of estates.

47. Another measure which I introduced for the advantage of the landed interests of the colony, was the Ordinance (No. 5 of 1847) for the removal of the restrictions which affected the tenure of service—parvenie lands. The discontinuance of those restrictions, when the services to be rendered to Government which formerly constituted a condition of the tenure of the lands in question, had been removed so long ago as 1833, appeared to be both an anomaly and an injustice. The effect of this measure has been to diminish litigation and fraud, and by giving the right of inheritance, under certain circumstances, to females as well as to males, to obviate family feuds, and prevent the destruction or deterioration of property by neglect and abuse.

48. Another Ordinance has been for some time in course of preparation, which when fully matured will, I trust, be found beneficial for facilitating the partition of lands held in common by joint and undivided tenure, and thereby to remove many obstacles to an improved cultivation of the soil.

49. Perhaps the most important of all the measures which I have contemplated for the general improvement of the colony, and particularly for the encouragement of its agriculture and the ultimate augmentation of its revenue, was one for effecting a general survey and settlement of the island, by means of a permanently appointed Board and a systematic scheme of perfect registration. My despatch, No. 57, of the 16th March 1848, entered so fully

fully into the whole question, and developed so much at length the general plan which I hoped to be able to organize, that I refrain from dwelling upon it further at present. This is unfortunately not the only instance in which the progress of legislation and improvement has been retarded by circumstances entirely beyond my own control, and the occurrence of which it was altogether out of my power to foresee. I nevertheless continue to regard the formation of a settlement Board, and the adoption of means for accomplishing a gradual but detailed survey of the island, together with the identification of properties, and accompanied by the assertion and demarcation of the Crown's rights, as one of the earliest if not the very first measure that demands the serious attention and most earnest consideration of the legislator.

50. Following out the same line of policy, in my endeavours to develop the resources of the country, I next proceed to advert to the important measure of the Road Ordinance (No. 8 of 1848), which was designed for the attainment of more than one great object, and was calculated to test experimentally more than one important principle. In my despatches, noted in the margin, I entered with great minuteness into the consideration of the whole principle of this Ordinance, and dwelt at some length upon the social improvements to which it was calculated to lead; and in a minute, copy of which was transmitted with the first of those despatches, I suggested a plan for the improvement of local works, by first organising an initiatory system of local councils, which, although leading to the same end by somewhat different means, was nevertheless designed to attain similar objects with the Ordinance as finally passed. This was the first attempt yet made in Ceylon to bring the native inhabitants gradually to comprehend the fact, so much opposed to their preconceived notions and prejudices, that the measures of the Government are studiously designed for the benefit of the people themselves, and not for the furtherance of mere selfish purposes and arbitrary designs on the part of those in authority. It was framed with studious caution, dictated by the hope that it would induce the people to take a personal interest in what was going on around them, and in promoting undertakings which might be rendered beneficial to their immediate neighbourhood, and conducive to their own personal advantage, conditionally, however, upon their individual intervention and assistance. It was likewise designed to originate a higher and better tone of feeling in the mutual relations between themselves and their headmen, and to awaken in their minds a gradually increasing appreciation of their own social improvement, and a more settled and enduring confidence in the justice and good faith of the Government.

No. 91, 6 May 1848. *
 No. 202, 13 Nov. 1848. †
 No. 219, 8 Dec. 1848. ‡
 No. 224, 13 Dec. 1848. §
 No. 107, 18 Aug. 1849. ||

* Page 113 } of Papers
 † Page 268 } relative to
 ‡ Page 298 } Ceylon,
 § Page 307 } Feb. 1849.
 || Page 51 of this Paper.

51. Such were the main principles by means of which it was hoped to graft upon the torpidity of the East something of the energy and self-reliance of the West. The opening and improvement of roads, and the construction of local works of demonstrable utility to all classes of residents, seemed to offer the most favourable channel for testing the capability of the native mind gradually to comprehend a more enlarged and liberal scheme of social organisation. As an experiment, certainly it was, even in a philosophical sense, worth the trial; and as a means of ultimately effecting improvements in the aspect of the country, it would be difficult to point out any other of more obvious and more practical utility. That difficulties must necessarily arise, in working out the details of so comprehensive a measure, was to be expected, and it was scarcely reasonable to suppose that changes of this description, affecting as they must do the social habits of the mass of the people, could be completely carried out without meeting with many obstacles, and having to provide for many unlooked-for contingencies. I regret to be obliged to observe, that the continued agitation which has been kept alive for the attainment of undefined and probably impracticable ends, and the frequent unsettling of the minds of the inhabitants within a recent period upon all subjects of a public nature, have not a little tended to retard the complete carrying out of this measure. Nevertheless, I shall relax no exertion to effect its early accomplishment, and shall omit no opportunity of impressing upon the native mind the importance of the successful working of this measure to their own personal benefit, and to the general improvement of their country.

52. In connexion also with the system of giving all possible encouragement to the extension of facilities for internal communication, I have also turned my attention to the improvement of the means of transport. The Carriers' Ordinance, No. 3, of 1848, has already been productive of the most beneficial results. The making the owner of every hired cart responsible for the good behaviour and honesty of those who are employed by him, appeared to be so obviously the most satisfactory line of proceeding, that I lost no time in recommending this essential provision for ensuring the safety of the planter's property while in course of transit. The other enactments of the Bill have likewise worked in a very beneficial manner, so that I am assured on all sides that robberies on the public roads have become exceedingly rare, and that the crops are brought down from the interior in much better and more profitable condition than formerly was the case.

53. When I look back, my Lord, to the evidence supplied by the records of the colony, as to the condition of the native population in times past, whether as regards their social position, their material and personal interests, or their relations with the Government, from the termination of the Dutch occupation up to the present time, I can find no period in which their situation was nearly so favourable, or which offered so little occasion of well-founded complaint, as within the last few years. As regards the maritime provinces certainly I cannot believe that any person could be found sufficiently uninformed or prejudiced to maintain the contrary view of the case. With respect to the Kandyan country which was

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only for the first time opened to European intercourse and British enterprize about 30 years since, can it be expected that ancient prejudices and cherished feelings should so soon be rooted out, animosities conciliated, and political regeneration perfected, within the compass of less than a single generation? Is the Eastern mind to be so suddenly remoulded, and Asiatic prejudices so soon to be cast anew? So far from feeling astonishment that we have had to contend with considerable difficulties, both of a political and of a religious nature, in our intercourse with the Kandians, I am rather disposed to congratulate ourselves that our sway has been so successful, and comparatively so easily exercised as it has been, notwithstanding the temporary obstacles and embarrassments which from time to time have been thrown in our way. For nearly two years past the human mind has been suffering the penalties of agitation throughout all parts of the world. Slowly yet palpably the movement extended itself even to the dormant East. Ceylon, with its European admixture of race and blood, soon felt the disturbing influences that elsewhere shook the very foundations of society; and now that the volcano has ceased to threaten, I am more than ever fortified in my conviction that the course which I felt it my duty to follow, during the Kandian disturbances of 1848, was the only safe and just one which I could have followed, without hazarding the general peace of society, and putting in jeopardy many of the most important interests committed to my charge.

54. I conclude, my Lord, with apologizing for having ventured to press these lengthened and somewhat desultory remarks upon your Lordship's notice. I thank your Lordship for the proofs of confidence which you have already accorded to me, and for the general approbation you have signified to me of the policy which, with infinite anxiety and toil, I have endeavoured to pursue. I trust that my measures will ever continue to recommend themselves to your Lordship's favourable opinion; and I cannot permit myself to doubt that from all quarters I shall ultimately find extended to me the acknowledgments which the strictest justice must assuredly at length demand for me.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 31.

RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE, from the Year 1823 to 1848 inclusive, showing the Excess of Revenue or Expenditure in each Year.

YEARS.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.	PEARL FISHERY.						CINNAMON.			LAND SALES.			
					Excess of Receipts.			Excess of Expenditure.			Receipts.			Receipts.			
					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
1823	355,406	476,242	-	120,836	-	-	-	300	-	-	9,761	5	1½	-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure in six years, £. 611,974.
1824	387,259	441,592	-	54,333	-	-	-	300	-	-	76,871	13	2	-	-	-	
1825	355,320	495,529	-	140,209	-	-	-	300	-	-	111,474	12	2	-	-	-	
1826	278,350	394,229	-	115,879	-	-	-	200	-	-	59,231	4	11	-	-	-	
1827	264,735	411,648	-	146,913	-	-	-	200	-	-	26,283	14	1	-	-	-	
1828	305,712	339,516	-	33,804	28,872	5	5¾	-	-	-	36,045	7	2¾	-	-	-	
1829	389,534	344,757	44,777	-	37,107	13	4	-	-	-	94,939	7	7¼	-	-	-	Excess of Revenue in eight years, £. 457,974.
1830	403,475	347,029	56,446	-	21,329	19	-½	-	-	-	95,041	1	10¾	-	-	-	
1831	420,170	346,565	73,605	-	28,132	-	8¼	-	-	-	106,434	12	1	-	-	-	
1832	369,437	338,100	31,337	-	3,480	-	5¾	-	-	-	147,549	13	3	-	-	-	
1833	437,555	331,764	105,791	-	24,508	17	7	-	-	-	165,270	-	6	-	-	-	
1834	377,952	334,835	43,117	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	114,900	10	11½	-	-	-	
1835	371,995	323,277	48,718	-	34,759	18	3¾	-	-	-	81,763	19	5¼	-	-	-	
1836	406,787	352,986	53,801	-	19,989	19	6½	-	-	-	126,425	2	3¾	-	-	-	
1837	371,994	390,706	-	18,712	8,257	5	4¾	-	-	-	119,260	5	9¾	5,465	2	2	Excess of Expenditure in six years, £. 95,621.
1838	339,437	359,074	-	19,637	-	-	-	1,205	3	11¾	79,204	15	10¾	7,474	14	8½	
1839	372,013	383,529	-	11,579	-	-	-	598	2	5½	106,369	10	1¾	8,239	16	8¾	
1840	331,200	355,298	-	24,098	-	-	-	383	17	-	60,116	16	11	19,994	12	9	
1841	344,465	361,326	-	16,861	1,286	15	-	-	-	-	43,459	-	-	33,408	10	1¼	
1842	322,360	327,103	-	4,734	-	-	-	139	5	1½	13,949	-	7	23,752	2	8¾	
1843	383,118	325,155	57,963	-	-	-	-	2	12	6	47,396	18	9	29,600	18	3½	Excess of Revenue in three years, £. 133,319.
1844	444,318	374,876	69,442	-	-	-	-	143	3	8½	79,417	19	9½	26,534	8	3	
1845	454,146	448,232	5,914	-	-	-	-	195	10	10	26,889	12	9	37,946	13	4	
1846	416,404	498,205	-	81,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,410	11	-	13,054	3	7	Excess of Expenditure in three years, £. 176,729.
1847	440,619	518,987	-	78,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,368	9	6	6,471	8	8¾	
1848	414,766	431,326	-	16,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,465	4	9	

Enclosure 2, in No. 31.

RETURN of the REVENUE arising from CINNAMON in each Year, from 1823 to 1847 inclusive.

YEAR.	Value of Cinnamon delivered to the East India Company, on Contract.	Proceeds of Cinnamon sold in the Colony.	Proceeds of Cinnamon sold in England.	Export Duty on Cinnamon.	TOTAL REVENUE.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
	N. B.—Contract with the East India Company ceased, and public sales in the Island commenced from November 1822.					
1823 - - -	Nil -	9,761 5 1½	- - -	- - -	9,761 5 1½	
1824 - - -	- - -	52,475 7 1	24,399 6 1	- - -	76,871 13 2	- - Sales in England commenced.
1825 - - -	- - -	48,989 1 5	62,485 10 9	- - -	111,474 12 2	
1826 - - -	- - -	31 11 3	59,199 13 8	- - -	59,231 4 11	
1827 - - -	- - -	19 17 4	26,263 16 9	- - -	26,283 14 1	
1828 - - -	- - -	44 12 10½	36,000 14 4	- - -	36,045 7 2½	
1829 - - -	- - -	70 5 6½	94,869 2 1	- - -	94,939 7 7½	
1830 - - -	- - -	29 15 4½	95,011 6 6	- - -	95,041 1 10½	
1831 - - -	- - -	68 6 8	106,366 5 5	- - -	106,434 12 1	
1832 - - -	- - -	852 18 8	146,696 14 7	- - -	147,549 13 3	
1833 - - -	- - -	380 - 10	164,889 19 8	- - -	165,270 - 6	- Cinnamon monopoly abolished.
1834 - - -	- - -	12,021 1 7½	65,470 - 11	37,409 8 4½	114,900 10 11½	- - Public sales in the colony resumed, and export duty fixed at 3s. per lb., for first and second sorts.
1835 - - -	- - -	13,012 12 7½	21,000 6 1	47,751 - 9	81,763 19 5½	
1836 - - -	- - -	52,533 17 5½	- - -	73,891 4 10½	126,425 2 3½	- - Duty reduced to 2s. 6d. per lb., from 1 April 1836.
1837 - - -	- - -	43,785 8 -	- - -	75,474 17 9½	119,260 5 9½	
1838 - - -	- - -	33,820 2 5½	- - -	45,384 13 4½	79,204 15 10½	
1839 - - -	- - -	36,168 4 7	- - -	70,201 5 6½	106,369 10 1½	
1840 - - -	- - -	16,505 8 9½	- - -	43,611 8 1½	60,116 16 11	
1841 - - -	- - -	10,348 19 -	- - -	33,110 1 -	43,459 - -	
1842 - - -	- - -	1,824 9 7	- - -	12,124 11 -	13,949 - 7	
1843 - - -	- - -	11,910 18 9	- - -	35,486 - -	47,396 18 9	- Duty further reduced to 1s. per lb., from 1 May 1843.
1844 - - -	- - -	26,220 18 9½	- - -	53,197 - -	79,417 19 9½	
1845 - - -	- - -	6,479 1 9	- - -	20,410 11 -	26,889 12 9	
1846 - - -	- - -	Nil. - -	- - -	20,082 16 -	20,082 16 -	
1847 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22,368 9 6	22,368 9 6	

App. A. No. 1.

**DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GREY,
SECRETARY OF STATE.**

— No. 1. —

(No. 405.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

• *Vide* Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 462.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 June 1849.
I HAVE already acknowledged the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 57,* of the 17th April, forwarding a memorial addressed to me by a portion of the burgher community of Ceylon, complaining of the terms in which they are mentioned, in several of your despatches relative to the late rebellion.

I am persuaded that when your Lordship felt it your duty to advert to the conduct of certain parties belonging to that body, who were represented as being concerned in the agitation which then prevailed, it was not your intention to include the whole burgher community in those statements, and your despatches did not give me that impression when I first received them; but I must regret that your Lordship should not have been more guarded in the expressions which you employ on the occasion, as they have led to a temporary misconception of your real sentiments towards an important body of the community of Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 2. —

(No. 412.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

† Page 7.

My Lord, Downing-street, 5 July 1849.
I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch, No. 59,† of 26 April last, reporting the objections entertained by yourself and your council to the procuring a census of the population of Ceylon, to be taken. Those objections are of course sufficient to render it necessary to abandon the project for the present, and I have caused the registrar-general to be informed accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 3. —

(Separate).

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

† *Vide* Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 453.

My Lord, Downing-street, 11 July 1849.
I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 50,‡ of the 11th April, stating that Mr. Selby, the Queen's advocate of Ceylon, had called your attention to an inaccuracy in the terms in which you intimated to me that the proclamation of the 14th August 1848, summoning the people to return to their villages on pain of forfeiture of their lands, had been issued, "with the advice of the Queen's advocate," the fact being that it had been suggested by Sir H. Maddock.

I have likewise received direct from Mr. Selby, (a course taken by him, as he states with your Lordship's knowledge,) copies of a correspondence which had passed between your Lordship and himself on the subject.

There can be no doubt, I think, that before a proclamation of this kind was issued, your Lordship ought to have formally consulted the legal adviser of your Government; and had this been done, it would have obviated the misapprehension as to Mr. Selby's opinion under which the passage in your despatch adverted to by him appears to have been written. As, however, the proclamation was read in Mr. Selby's presence, before it was issued, and no objection to it was expressed by him, I am not surprised that you should have understood this as a tacit assent to it, nor can I doubt that your Lordship's omission to consult him was one of form, and was not meant to imply any want of confidence in Mr. Selby.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 4. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 August 1849.
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Evidence taken before the Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of by the inhabitants of Ceylon, together with a copy of the Appendix, in order that your Lordship may be fully in possession both of the oral and documentary evidence under the consideration of the Committee.

As the Committee will be re-appointed upon the re-assembling of Parliament, I shall be glad to receive any observations which your Lordship may think it right to send me, as soon as you have had time to read and consider them.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

— No. 5. —

(No. 429.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 12 September 1849.
 I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 93,* of 11 July last, transmitting a letter addressed to me by Mr. Smith, forwarding a declaration signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Ceylon, containing a contradiction to certain assertions which have been circulated in the island with reference to the local Government during the late disturbances in the Kandyan province; and I have to request that you will apprise Mr. Smith that I have received his letter, together with the declaration which accompanied it, and that I learn with satisfaction that so large a body of the inhabitants of Ceylon do not attribute the recent commercial and agricultural embarrassments to the measures of the Government.

I am, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

* Page 18.

— No. 6. —

(No. 432.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 18 September 1849.
 I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 85,† of 7 July last, forwarding a copy of a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon by Mr. Elliott, editor of the "Colombo Observer," enclosing a requisition by which Mr. Elliot was requested to preside at a public meeting to be held at Borella, for the purpose of petitioning Her Majesty to recall your Lordship from your Government, and to order a reconsideration of the Road Ordinance, passed by the Colonial Legislature, together with copy of the answer which you caused to be returned to that communication; and I have to express to your Lordship my approval of your proceedings on this occasion.

I am, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

† Page 17.

— No. 7. —

(No. 435.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 24 September 1849.
 I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's despatch of the 10th of January last, No. 10,‡ enclosing an Ordinance passed by the Legislature of Ceylon on the 23d December 1848, intitled, an Ordinance, No. 24 of 1848,§ "To regulate the felling and removal of Timber grown on the Crown Lands in this Island."

I have likewise received your further despatch of the 4th of June last, No. 74, affording the explanations required by my despatch of the 23d of March last, No. 369, in reference to this enactment.

I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty has been pleased to allow and confirm this Ordinance.

You will communicate Her Majesty's decision upon this Ordinance to the inhabitants of the island of Ceylon by a proclamation, to be published in the usual and most authentic manner.

I am, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

‡ Vide Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 443.

§ Ditto, page 444.

App. A. No. 1.

— No. 8. —

(No. 439.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

* Page 51.

My Lord, Downing-street, 4 October 1849.
 I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 107,* of the 18th August, forwarding a letter addressed to me on behalf of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon, stating their opinion in regard to the importance of the Road Ordinance, and expressing their hope that its operation may not be deferred.

You will be so good as to acquaint the committee that I learn with satisfaction that the views of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce upon this subject are in unison with those of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

— No. 9. —

(No. 443.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

† Page 48.

My Lord, Downing-street, 10 October 1849.
 I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 103† of the 13th August, reporting that it had been decided by yourself and by the Executive Council of your government, that the whole of the proceeds of the property sold during the late outbreak in the Kandyan provinces should be paid over to the rightful claimants of it, without any deduction whatever.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

— No. 10. —

(No. 445.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

† Page 49.

My Lord, Downing-street, 11 October 1849.
 I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 104‡ of the 14th August, forwarding petitions addressed to me by Hulangamua Jay Appoo, and by Olangauwatte Calungunale, of the district of Matelle, in the island of Ceylon, praying for a pardon in favour of their respective sons, who were found guilty of high treason, and transported to Malacca.

I consider that in this, as in similar cases, the Governor is the proper authority to exercise or withhold the prerogative of mercy, and I have every reason to believe that it will never be withheld when sufficient grounds exist to justify its exercise.

Your Lordship will therefore acquaint the petitioners, that, for the reasons which I have stated, it is impossible for me to recommend their sons for Her Majesty's pardon.

As you state that you have given directions for the restitution to the petitioners of any property belonging to them which may have been seized during the outbreak, it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks on that portion of their memorials.

I have, &c.
 (signed) Grey.

— No 11. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

§ Page 19.

My Lord, Downing-street, 22 October 1849.
 I HAVE to acknowledge your confidential despatch of 11 July last,§ enclosing a memorandum by the Queen's advocate respecting the legal character and possible consequences of the public meeting which Mr. Elliott applied to be permitted to hold at Borella, in the course of that month.

2. As the meeting in question did not take place no immediate occasion seems to have arisen for making application of the legal principles laid down by the Queen's advocate. It has, however, occurred to me on reading that gentleman's memorandum, that he there lays down the law as if on the assumption that the right of the subject in respect of public meetings is the same in Ceylon as in England. This is a supposition which, as at present advised, I know of no authority to support. The circumstances of an European population, accustomed to the use of this and other rights, and of a people of Asiatics accustomed only to their own very different usages, are so widely distinct that it can hardly be supposed that the same legal maxims apply to both. And if such a right exists among the people of Ceylon, it must apparently exist without any of those statutable restrictions, as to place and other particulars, which it has been found necessary from time to time to impose in England. The ordinary limits to this freedom, namely, the right of Government to interfere in order to protect the peace as soon as it appears in danger of being broken, is so well understood in this country as to render it in ordinary cases a full and sufficient safeguard. It is not easy to suppose that the same appreciation of the boundaries between the right and abuse can be exercised by a people like the Cingalese.

3. I recommend

3. I recommend this subject to your consideration, with the assistance of those who are experienced in the local law.

App. A. No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 12. —

(No. 453.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 8 November 1849.
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No 129,* of 19th September last, transmitting a copy of the address which you delivered upon the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Council of Ceylon on the 18th of that month.

* Page 77.

I am, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 13. —

(No. 454.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 November 1849.
I HAVE received your despatch, No. 128,† of 15th September last, transmitting several original documents (together with copies of them) from proprietors and agents of estates in the Central Province of Ceylon, expressing their approval of the measures adopted by the local government for the suppression of the late Kandyan disturbances. It is satisfactory to me to find that the course which your Lordship pursued on that occasion has obtained such support from parties so well able, from their local knowledge and experience, to form a sound opinion.

† Page 74.

I am, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 14. —

(No. 457.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 9 November 1849.
I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 110,‡ of 31st August last, forwarding copies of two letters from Mr. Elliott, editor of the "Observer" newspaper, of Ceylon, together with copy of a letter addressed to him by your desire, in reference to certain papers purporting to be petitions to the Lords and Commons, and to the Secretary of State, to obtain redress for certain grievances; and I approve of the answer which you caused to be returned to Mr. Elliott.

‡ Page 52.

I consider you to be perfectly justified in refusing to forward to the Home Government any petitions which are not received direct from the individuals whose signatures they bear, and whom you are able to identify, or from some recognized officer of your Government. If this course were not followed, you could not be held responsible for the authenticity of the documents which you forward for my consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 15. —

(No. 459.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord, Downing-street, 16 November 1849.
I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 14th of September last, No. 127,* forwarding two letters from Mr. C. Elliott, the editor of the "Observer" newspaper, of Ceylon.

* Page 70.

With regard to Mr. Elliott's complaint, that the editor of the "Examiner" had obtained possession of a private and confidential despatch from the late Sir Colin Campbell, dated 14th of April 1847, relative to the general character of the public journals of Ceylon, which, not having been laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, he must believe to have been published at my desire, or at least with my sanction,—I have to request that you will inform Mr. Elliott that he is mistaken in this supposition. The despatch in question was not communicated to the editor by me, or with my sanction; and, having made inquiry upon the subject, I am satisfied that it was not sent directly or indirectly from this office.

I am, &c.
(signed) Grey.

App. A. No. 1.

— No. 16. —

(No. 468.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 1 December 1849.

* Page 78.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of September last, No. 130,* forwarding copy of the address of the Legislative Council, in reply to the speech which your Lordship delivered to that body on the 18th of that month.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 17. —

(Confidential.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 3 December 1849.

† Page 80.

I HAVE received your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 13th October,† acknowledging the receipt of my despatch forwarding to you a copy of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the grievances complained of by the inhabitants of Ceylon, and stating that you had not considered it necessary to offer any observations on the subject, as the Evidence was not accompanied by any Report of the Committee.

I have to acquaint your Lordship that at the date at which I forwarded to you a copy of the Evidence, the Report of the Committee had not been printed and delivered, but two copies of it were transmitted to you shortly afterwards, viz., on the 20th August.

I now enclose another copy of the Report, and I have only to add, that if on looking over the evidence there should appear to you to be any points of importance on which the Committee of last Session was not in possession of the information required for forming a correct judgment on the state of the colony, and on the transactions adverted to, it will be desirable that you should supply it, as the Committee is likely to be re-appointed in the approaching Session.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 18. —

(No. 472.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 18 December 1849.

‡ Page 57.

I HAVE received your despatch, with enclosures, No. 125,‡ dated 14th September 1849, requesting authority to relieve Captain Watson, who was commandant of Matelle while martial law was in force there in 1848, from all further responsibility in regard to certain pecuniary transactions in which that officer was concerned on behalf of the Government during the period in question, or shortly after its termination.

2. I regret that I am unable at present to recommend Her Majesty's Treasury to grant the relief applied for, as I find that the papers forwarded are in many points defective. If Captain Watson was altogether without written instructions, either from the Government or from his commanding officer Colonel Drought, for the regulation of his receipts, disbursements, and accounts, the fact is not stated in these papers; and if such instructions were given they are not transmitted, nor is their nature stated. With respect to the receipts, no statement of any kind is given of the sequestrations, their dates, and the authorities for making them, and only a very general statement of the sales, without either dates or the names of the parties on whose behalf they took place. The committee of the Executive Council appointed to investigate the case report, that "no detailed account of sales is furnished to show the amount of paddy sold, and the price at which it was sold, or to whom it belonged;" but there is no attempt to explain the absence of such an account, though such a one was stated by Captain Watson, in his examination§ before the Committee on 16 June, to be in existence. With respect to the disbursements, there is no clear distinction drawn between those which belonged to the period when martial law was in force, or took place under Colonel Drought's authority, and those which belonged to the subsequent period, or took place on Captain Watson's sole responsibility. Nor are any communications given, which should have passed, between the civil authorities and Captain Watson on the cessation of martial law, on the subject of the expenditure which he continued to incur after that

§ Page 65.

that period. With respect to the balance of receipts over disbursements which is exhibited against Captain Watson, Colour Serjeant Fingall is charged by Captain Watson with having embezzled the whole of this balance, and, it is stated, has been adjudged guilty by a court of inquiry of having embezzled a great part of it; but the proceedings of the court are not transmitted; and your Lordship expresses no opinion as to the justice of Captain Watson's representation that no other person was available to whom he could entrust this money more properly than to Colour Serjeant Fingall. Lastly, there is an item of 173 *l.* for sales effected at Kandy, which forms part of Captain Watson's accounts, but which your Lordship reports to be still under investigation.

3. Your Lordship will understand that I entertain no doubt of the correctness of Captain Watson's proceedings with respect to these pecuniary transactions; but as a matter of principle, I consider it necessary, before recommending Her Majesty's Treasury to grant the relief applied for, to require the more detailed information which is wanted to support his accounts, or a more particular explanation of the reasons why this information cannot be supplied, as to those points on which it is not attainable.

4. Referring, however, to the assurance conveyed in your Lordship's despatches of last year, that in conducting the sequestration and sale of the property of absent persons, particular care should be taken to preserve accurate accounts, and so to prevent confusion and injustice, I trust that there will be no difficulty in supplying the information which is at present deficient, except in those cases in which there may have been accidental circumstances rendering it impossible to obtain it.

I am, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 19. —

(No. 476.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 2 January 1850.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of November last, No. 163,* containing a general indication of the principles by which you have been guided, and of the measures which you have adopted, during your administration of the Government of Ceylon.

* Page 244.

I have perused with much satisfaction the favourable accounts which you are able to give of the general improvement in the condition of the native population, and of the trade and finances of the island, and I beg to assure your Lordship that I am fully sensible of the very arduous duties you have had to discharge in the face of obloquy and much unjustifiable opposition, and, that, in the various important measures to which you have adverted, and which have previously received the sanction and approbation of Her Majesty's Government, I am convinced that your Lordship has been animated alone by the desire to strengthen the connexion between the colony and the mother country, to improve its trade and revenue, and to ameliorate and raise the condition of the native population.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

— No. 20. —

(No. 477.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4 January 1850.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 159,† of the 14th November 1849, reporting the termination of the session of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, and transmitting a copy of the address which you made to the Council on that occasion.

† Page 240.

With respect to your renewed application, which you state is supported by the councils of your government and by the colony in general, that the contribution of 24,000 *l.* per annum to the Military Chest should be remitted; I would observe that in urging this remission, it appears to have been overlooked that our Indian empire, where taxation is more onerous than in Ceylon, pays not a part, but the whole cost of the military force there maintained.

I can only, therefore, repeat what I have stated in former despatches, that I can hold out no hope of the military contribution being withdrawn.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

App. B. No. 2.

Appendix (B.)

Paper No. 2.

DESPATCH and MINUTES relating to BUDDHISM.

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 10 May 1849.

My Lord, (Received 23th June 1849.—Answered 20 Sept. 1849, No. 434, page 269.)

Viscount Torrington to
Earl Grey,
No. 73, 12 Aug. 1847.
No. 133, 14 Oct. 1847.
No. 134, 14 Oct. 1847.
No. 16, 15 Jan. 1849.
No. 24, 12 Feb. 1849.

SINCE the period of my arrival in this colony, my endeavours have been earnestly directed to bring about a final settlement of the Buddhist question. The instructions received from your Lordship in your despatch No. 2, of the 13th April 1847, have met with the most anxious and careful consideration, and the despatches enumerated in the margin will satisfy your Lordship, that neither labour nor pains have been wanting on the part either of myself or my Executive Council to solve this difficult question, and bring about a final and satisfactory adjustment. Two years have now passed away since those instructions were first received from your Lordship, and the final settlement of this important question is not yet completed; whilst at the same time the hardships and injustice resulting to the chiefs and priests, far from being abated, are gradually and steadily increasing.

2. Your Lordship will I am sure acquit me of any blame in this matter from your full knowledge of all the difficulties I have had to contend against, difficulties of no ordinary character, and which go far to make legislation on this question not only undesirable, but even almost impossible.

3. I would venture to submit with every possible deference, that the information forwarded by my predecessors in office to your Lordship was neither sufficiently explanatory nor sufficiently indicative of all those difficulties which interfere with the adjustment; and that therefore those instructions originally given would not have been delivered to me if the matter as it really stands had been properly explained to the authorities in England.

4. The difficulties originated with Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, about the year 1840, by his refusing to sign the warrants appointing priests to the principal Buddhist temples. Mr. Stewart Mackenzie held that any document proceeding from him for the appointment of priests was a direct encouragement to and interference with the Buddhist religion; and here it would appear to me that Mr. Stewart Mackenzie committed a grave and serious error; carried away as he was by a religious scruple, he refused to fulfil a duty as binding and imperative on him as any other portion of the trust committed to his charge. He mistook an act purely temporal for one of a spiritual nature.

5. Before I proceed to discuss this question, which circumstances I shall presently show have made imperative on my part, I would also recall attention to the circumstance of Mr. Pegg having brought before the notice of the Secretary of State, Lord Stanley, in the year 1843, the fact of a British soldier standing sentry over the relic (the Dalada or Sacred Tooth); and moreover a picture was sent and published, representing this sentry as standing on duty at the temple. My Lord, it is true that a sentry protected the valuable jewels and property, and the case in which the tooth was contained, but the sentry which Mr. Pegg represents in his picture as guarding the relic is the man now there, keeping guard over the military prisoners. The object at that time was doubtless to lead the British public to suppose that the Ceylon government encouraged and even participated in the rites and ceremonies of the Buddhist religion. Mr. Buller, the Government agent of the Central Province, was also represented, in a manner both unfair and invidious, as displaying the tooth to the people, when it is a well known fact that it was an imperative duty on the part of that gentleman to hold it in charge, and not to lose sight for a moment of that relic.

6. All these and many other statements were put forward, tending to lead the public mind, as well as the Secretary of State, away from the real question at issue, and raise up a religious warfare, upon a matter utterly unconnected with religion, and entirely one of a temporal nature, affecting the rights of property. It does appear to me the duty of the Government to protect all parties in the enjoyment of their property, be their religion what it may, or the manner in which the funds are expended ever so contrary to our religious tenets, provided however that their religious ceremonies are not performed in such a manner as to outrage public decency or disturb the public peace.

7. I would

7. I would now call your Lordship's attention to the minute I recently addressed to the members of my Executive Council, and in which I requested their written opinions, a copy of which minute I now enclose, together with those opinions which they have given me, and to which I earnestly entreat your Lordship's most careful consideration. I will briefly relate the circumstances which have compelled me to come to the conclusion, that some step was necessary to be adopted, and that without loss of time.

8. For a long time various petitions have been presented to me from priests in some of the temples, complaining that they were utterly unable to obtain their dues, or indeed any of their rights of property; that they were suffering great distress and hardship; that their property was being ruined, and their temples going to decay, simply from the absence of any power to control or command their people, or receive their payments. Your Lordship is fully aware, that in taking over the Kandyan country, we agreed by treaty to fulfil all the duties devolving on the King of Kandy, and one of those duties was the appointing by warrant the priests to the different temples. There is no other legal way of appointment, and none of the courts of law recognise any such, unless the priest who institutes the case shows or proves his claim by putting in his warrant. As priests have died, others have been selected by their brethren to succeed, but in no way can they claim their dues; the people know it, and are cunning enough, in addition to their fondness for litigation, to refuse to perform their duties, unless compelled by courts of law.

9. In the minute which I transmit, an illustration of these evils is given in the case of a dessave who turns a priest out of a temple, takes possession of it, together with the lands and gardens; when the case comes before the court, the priest, in the absence of a warrant (the only legal power recognised), is unable to establish his right to the incumbency of the temple; the dessave gives as his reasons for his conduct, that the priest is an immoral man; be it so; it does not justify this forcible ejection; the property may be placed in trust, and the same inefficient means which appointed this priest may furnish another. The former priest, collecting his friends, will have a fight, and turn the new one out possibly; and thus the whole country is disturbed, and crime greatly increased, by the injustice of Government in neglecting to perform its duties; duties which no one else can legally perform.

10. Your Lordship will observe that every day this evil must become more serious, and it therefore more imperatively demands the interference of Government. Of the various attempts to legislate on this subject, the ordinance prepared by Mr. Wodehouse, and passed by the Legislative Council in 1846, was disallowed; and the one since sent home for your Lordship's opinion previous to bringing it before the Council, although it would seem to be the best attempt at legislation which can be recommended, is anything but satisfactory to my mind; and I unhesitatingly state my matured and deliberate opinion, that the absence of any legislation, and simply fulfilling the obligations undertaken by us when we conquered the country, is the only just, wise, and safe course to be adopted. I would remind your Lordship that the kings of Kandy were not necessarily Buddhists, although they fulfilled those duties, but that they were often Hindoos; and therefore the argument that has been used to the effect that we could not name the priests without proving that we participated in the religion, is unsound as exemplified by the Kandyan kings appointing the priests, although of a different faith.

11. I now call your Lordship's attention to the written opinions expressed by the different members of my Executive Council. The Auditor-general, in a clear and lucid manner, has stated to the Council his undoubted conviction of the propriety and the necessity of the interference of Government, if only as a temporary measure, and in the absence of any instructions for a final settlement from the Home Government; but he is strongly of opinion that the difficulties of legislation are almost insurmountable, and that the wisest course is to resume the practice which was found in every way to work well, of the Government appointing the priests and basnaike nillemes, without reference to their spiritual duties, but simply to enable them to obtain their temporal rights. The Auditor-general further states that the views which he originally entertained on this important question, and which he transmitted to your Lordship with my despatch, No. 134, of 14th October 1847, are only strengthened and confirmed by lengthened experience, and circumstances which have since taken place. The reliance which I place on the opinion of the Auditor-general, and the consideration which he has given to the subject, will I feel sure entitle, in your Lordship's mind, his paper now transmitted to the fullest attention, which it undoubtedly deserves.

12. The Treasurer (Mr. Templer), admitting as he does all the difficulties of the case, considers that it would be the best course to make a further reference to your Lordship before I should venture to take so important a step as that suggested in the minute.

13. The Queen's Advocate, whilst he fully admits all the points raised in this discussion, the hardship and the injustice inflicted on the priests and chiefs, and the extreme difficulty of legislating in a manner satisfactory to all parties, meeting, at the same time, the objections entertained hitherto by the authorities at home, gives it as his undoubted opinion that I should not be justified in resuming a practice which, if not actually disallowed by the Secretary of State, had been considered to have been virtually at an end; that the great notoriety which had been given to this subject, the public statements made that the Government would no longer interfere in appointments, and the official despatch congratulating this

App. B. No. 2. — this Government for having disconnected itself with Buddhism, all tend to confirm him in his opinions. He also thinks that the retracing our steps would have an injurious effect on the native mind; that the people would misunderstand the reasons for the course adopted by the Government, and not look upon it as a simple act of justice. He equally thinks the Christian ministers here and in England would express strong dissatisfaction at our return to the practice of past days, and that generally it would be an act misrepresented and misunderstood. The paper of the Queen's Advocate is well worthy of your Lordship's attention, though I candidly state I cannot concur with him in considering it an error to retrace our steps, supposing them to have been proceeded with under mistaken views; nor should I fear misrepresentations, provided the course I adopted really and truly added to and secured the happiness and tranquillity of the people. With regard also to the feelings that might be entertained by the ministers of the Christian religion, I would remind them that it is a simple question of temporalities totally disconnected from all religious participation, and that they, with a truly Christian spirit, and holding, as they always do, a strong and firm hand over their own temporalities, would be the last parties to desire to deprive any one of his just rights; and I cannot doubt that, looking at the question in its real light, they would adhere to that truly Christian maxim of doing to others as they would be done by.

14. The able paper of the Colonial Secretary, whilst it takes somewhat different grounds from the Auditor-general, arrives at the same conclusions as those adopted by that gentleman, that the evil has become so great, that it is the duty of Government to interfere. The opinions of the Colonial Secretary are entitled to considerable weight, for he has seen so much of the injury arising from the course followed by Government in his journeys through the country, and has, moreover, in conjunction with myself, so earnestly endeavoured to carry out the views entertained by the authorities at home, and enforce your Lordship's instructions, hitherto unhappily without success, that he is constrained to concur with the Auditor-general and myself in the necessity of Government interference.

15. General Smelt states that the subject is not one to which he has given much attention, but that it would appear to him that the Government has the power to interfere, if it is considered necessary; he however recommends a reference home before proceeding in the matter.

16. It is highly important that your Lordship's attention should also be called to the memorandum sent home in my despatch, No. 134, of 14 October 1847, in which Mr. Wodehouse strongly illustrates all that has lately taken place.

17. Having now brought under your Lordship's consideration the written opinions of the members of my Executive Council, I cannot withhold my own firm conviction that legislation on this question will only tend to more firmly establish and perpetuate the Buddhist religion; that any act sanctioned by Her Majesty is giving countenance to its doctrines, and causing participation in its proceedings. In fact we shall be doing the very thing we have been so long endeavouring to free ourselves from and avoid. In venturing to submit to your Lordship these opinions unfettered by doubt and hesitation, backed also as they are in a great measure by the opinions of members of the Executive Council, I think it will be admitted that they are worthy of weight and consideration. Two years' unceasing attention to the subject has swept from my mind any doubts I might have originally felt as to the nature and tendency of government interference in Buddhist affairs. The matter is clearly a mere temporal one; the owners or life possessors of temple property have an equal claim with any other of Her Majesty's subjects to be protected in their rights and in the enjoyment of that which is entrusted to them. What argument can be fairly used which propounds the doctrine that because certain lands belong to a temple dedicated to the Buddhist religion, it cannot claim its rights as justly as any other species of property? We are bound to protect them in the exercise of their religion; the only protection they require is that which we have latterly hesitated on a most mistaken plea to afford them; the Buddhist religion is the religion of the people, and till the ministrations of the ministers of the Christian religion shall have dispelled the darkness which to a great extent still hangs over the minds of the people, it is both wise and prudent to protect it. In itself the Buddhist religion is a mild and harmless one, and has as few objectionable points as any heathen doctrine. Unless we interfere it will be destroyed, before another and purer one is built up in its place; and I am sure I need not point to your Lordship the dangers and misery that must overtake a country divested of any species of spiritual control. By Government appointing priests we have a hold and a satisfactory check over their proceedings; we can ensure the appointment of the best intentioned and most respectable of the priests; and their knowledge of the power we possess, will ensure the proper fulfilment of their duties, and prevent any attempts at treasonable practices.

18. I have as briefly as possible stated the case to your Lordship, the opinions I entertain, and how entirely I concur in the admirable paper of the Auditor-general, as well as that of the Colonial Secretary. The great and paramount importance of this question has forced me to bring it in the manner I have done under your Lordship's consideration. The more I consider the question, the more confirmed am I in my opinion that the wisest and the most honest course is to retrace our steps, undeterred by misrepresentation, but conscious only of the rectitude and propriety of our policy. To me it would seem a simple question, whether by legislation you will at once and for ever perpetuate Buddhism in this colony; or whether by an unobtrusive interference on the part of the Government, you will

will be able to secure peace and justice to its votaries; and as time and the earnest ministrations of the Church shall so far have brought over the people to the Christian faith, these lands, which are now devoted to the temples, and for which justice is now required, may with the consent of the people be devoted to educational purposes; legislate, and you perpetuate Buddhism, and this hope is for ever at an end.

19. If the Council had been unanimous in the views I submitted to them, I should unhesitatingly have felt it my duty to have acted in accordance with them; and without any public notification, I should have proceeded to give warrants in certain cases where these serious difficulties before alluded to are causing such uneasiness and dissatisfaction; but in the absence of that entire unanimity which I had hoped to have met with, I simply transmit the papers to your Lordship, with an earnest hope that the views I entertain, however feebly and imperfectly argued, but backed as they are by so many able authorities, may be those which your Lordship may think fit to sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

— 1. —

MINUTE by the Governor.

VARIOUS circumstances have recently been brought to my notice which have forcibly impressed upon my mind the hardships and the injustice to which the priests of the Buddhist religion have had to submit, in consequence of the protracted delay which has taken place in the final settlement of the "Buddhist question."

The difficulties must of necessity go on increasing the longer the appointment of priests to fill up vacancies as they occur, remains unsupported by the sanction of any authority recognised by the courts of law.

A priest who has received ordination is undoubtedly qualified to perform all the acts which appertain to the priesthood in a religious sense, without the interference of the temporal power, upon the mere principle of toleration.

But apart from the religious question, there are offices in connexion with the temples, both Wihares and Dewales, which involve the administration of the temple property, and the performance of certain acts which can only be legally executed by parties possessed of an authority recognised by the courts of law. Such an authority has hitherto been conferred by the acts of appointment granted by the Governor for the time being, according to the usage which prevailed from the time of the cession of the Kandyan country, and which was recognised by the Proclamation of 1818.

Several of these qualified officers have died, and as no others have been appointed in their places, the utmost confusion is likely to prevail, and new complications must daily arise. My attention has been specially called to a case, in which a priest was turned out of a temple by a chief (a Dissave), who took possession of the lands belonging to the temple, and still retains them. The priest in this instance had no remedy, because he does not hold any act of appointment entitling him to hold possession of the temple property for temple purposes. The case was lately heard at Badulla; and the only reason the Dissave gave for his behaviour towards the priest was that he was a bad man. But whatever his character may have been, he was selected by the college of priests to which he belonged, and was properly appointed, so far as they had power to appoint him in the absence of any act from the Governor.

With a view to obviate the many difficulties which must speedily arise, if some steps be not immediately taken with a view even temporarily to remedy the evil, I should wish to have the written opinion of each individual member of the Council, as to the expediency of at once conferring acts of appointment in those cases in which the necessity appears to be most obvious.

In the absence of any authority to do so from the Secretary of State, and looking to the views which may possibly be entertained upon the subject in Parliament, I should hesitate to take any step in the matter without the full support of the Council.

It appears to me that, pending the final settlement of the question at home, the Government are as much bound to maintain the Buddhist priesthood in the enjoyment of their just rights, and to furnish them with the power of enforcing their legal claim, as they are to protect any private individual in the possession of his property, or to give to the managers of any charitable institution the power of regulating its concerns, and of administering under the protection of the law the property which they hold in trust for the benefit of the institution over which they preside.

I should wish to have the opinions of the Council at its next meeting on the 8th proximo.

25 April 1849.

(signed) *Torrington.*

(A true copy.)

(signed)

William Chas. Gibson,
Clerk to the Council.

MINUTE by the Auditor-general.

Council Chamber, Colombo, 8 May 1849.

1. WITH reference to the minute of his Excellency the Governor of the 25th ultimo, setting forth the inconveniences that arise from the delay in the settlement of questions connected with the temporalities of the Buddhist religion, I am of opinion that it is both right and expedient that the Governor should, as he suggests, confer acts of appointment in those cases in which the necessity appears to be most obvious, and should no longer allow so grave a matter of state policy as the legitimate control of such temporalities to be the subject of private feuds and violence, dangerous to the public peace, and pregnant with reproach to the honour and good faith of the British Crown.

2. Abstracting for the present from the general question of the propriety or impropriety of such interference and control on the part of the Government, it seems to me that at all events, as a temporary measure, this course of proceeding is absolutely called for. Ever since the occupation of the Kandyan provinces in 1815, this control has, rightly or wrongly, been exercised by the Government; it offers the only machinery by which in the estimation of the people themselves their temple property can be legitimately held and protected. And till we furnish them with some other machinery, till we supply some other legal ground whereon they can stand, we are bound, I conceive, not to withdraw it and leave them to hap-hazard, to the mere rights of the strongest, to mutual animosities, perhaps to bloodshed and civil war. In conferring these acts of appointment the Governor would be exercising no new prerogative, nor establishing any embarrassing precedent; his future course would still be free and open before him, and subject to future legislation, and amenable to future instructions.

3. With this record of my opinion I might close this minute. The question put by the Governor to the Executive Council is a very plain and simple one, and I have answered it plainly. It involves no new principle, and turns on a matter of such obvious political expediency as requires but little deliberation. But an opportunity is hereby afforded me, and I consider it a positive duty to take advantage of such opportunity, to express once more my earnest and matured conviction that this course, which, under the circumstances that I have stated, is undeniably right for the time, is also in itself the right course, and should never have been departed from in practice.

7 October 1847.

4. About a year and a half ago I had the honour to submit to the Governor a paper in which my opinion on this whole subject was stated at some length, and as that paper was then laid before the Council, together with those of other gentlemen, and submitted with theirs for the consideration of the Secretary of State, I need not now repeat what I then said, further than to record again convictions which have been only strengthened by time.

5. In that paper I ventured to express my opinion that the whole course of policy of our Government for some years past, as regards the Buddhist temporalities, had been based on one most gratuitous and unfounded assumption, to wit, that its control over them had been, or was, or might be, a religious or spiritual function, and therefore incompatible with its own essential Christianity. I endeavoured to show, what to my mind is an undoubted and undeniable fact, that this control was and could be no other than a purely temporal function of sovereignty, inherent moreover by its very nature, in that sovereignty itself, and that therefore an abandonment of it was tantamount to an abdication of that sovereignty. I pointed out that by the dogmas of the Buddhist religion, the priests of that religion, who had been relied on as the appropriate recipients of such power on its transfer from us, were absolutely incapacitated from exercising any such functions, and that it was a constitutional dogma, if one may use such a phrase, of immemorial establishment in the Kandyan kingdom, that such power and such functions can be held and exercised only by the State. I appealed to the example of the Hindoo monarchs who for generations had held rule in that kingdom, and who, though essentially alien and even hostile to the dogmas of the Buddhist religion, exercised an unquestioned power in the whole administration of its temporalities.

6. Apart from the question of right, I also insisted on the great inexpediency of the measures in contemplation and in progress. I pointed out the danger of constituting an *imperium in imperio*, of inventing a machinery for the conservation and perpetuation of Buddhism in its outward relations to the people, and I expressed my conviction that such a step would be the greatest conceivable obstacle to the spread of education and of Christianity.

7. Since the date of that paper the events of last year have come as a practical comment on the views set forth by me then. I think I may now assume that even Members of Parliament have at last begun to understand that there was some deeper cause of discontent in the Kandyan mind than the pressure of a shop-tax on a people to whom shops are unknown, or the fear of a poll-tax which was never imagined. And I cannot but apprehend that we shall never be safe from the recurrence of such deplorable and abortive outbreaks till we resume the position in which we stood before, and which had the rare practical advantage of sparing the feelings, securing the rights, and even respecting the prejudices of the people, at the same time that it gave us the most absolute control over them, and furnished us with a great instrument of future enlightenment and amelioration to be used in fitting time and season.

8. I am

8. I am well aware that the practical resumption of this position, and the settlement of this great question, on the basis on which it ought to be settled, have been rendered extremely difficult by the retrograde steps, honestly, no doubt, but I must venture to say most mistakenly, imposed on former governments by unenlightened public opinion, both here and in England. If it be considered that it is now too late to take the right course, we must try to make the wrong course as little wrong as possible. We must so legislate as not to embarrass the future in our convulsive efforts to extricate ourselves from the difficulties of the present and the past, and above all we must not petrify by our legislation an edifice already crumbling and tottering in itself.

9. Perhaps the best and safest course would be, to revert to the plan some time ago proposed by a member of this Council, and leave the question to be decided entirely by Her Majesty's Government by means of an Order in Council.

10. Till such final settlement takes place, I am clearly of opinion that the Governor should exercise the functions which former governors have exercised, and thus provide for the present and pressing wants of the community in a matter of urgent importance.

(signed) *C. J. MacCarthy.*

(A true copy.)

William Chas. Gibson,
Clerk to the Council.

— 3. —

MINUTE by the Treasurer.

THE Minute by the Governor, submitted for the opinion of the members of the Executive Council, requires very deliberate consideration, as it involves a serious question as to how far any interference on the part of the Governor would be considered justifiable by the Secretary of State, after an Ordinance had been passed in Council, submitted for the approval of Earl Grey, and so far approved that it was only returned to have a slight modification made in one or two clauses, and, I believe, it has again been returned to the Secretary of State for confirmation.

That the priests of the Buddhist religion are, in the absence of any law for their guidance, or any support of the local government, suffering hardships and injustice, certainly calls for some immediate remedy, and I think his Excellency the Governor might grant temporary acts of appointment in such cases as were deemed absolutely necessary. Such acts of appointment would, as a matter of course, become null and void on the final settlement of the Buddhist question.

In point of right the Governor, I conceive, has full power to grant acts of appointment, as that right has not, that I am aware of, been superseded, although the Home Government have so strongly desired that the local Government should not interfere for the future in the Buddhist religion; but from the various circumstances that have been brought to the immediate notice of his Lordship, and the almost absolute necessity of affording relief to the priests, I consider strong grounds for his deviating from the instructions of the Secretary of State; as, however, it is possible that Earl Grey's reply may shortly be received, it would probably be more satisfactory were his Excellency to withhold any interference for the present. Feeling the importance of this matter, I have endeavoured to give it my most serious consideration, at least as far as I have been able to do so, without having any other data to guide me in forming my opinion than his Excellency's last minute on the subject.

N. Eillia, 5 May 1849.

(signed) *F. J. Templer.*

(A true copy.)

William Chas. Gibson,
Clerk to the Council.

— 4. —

MINUTE by the Queen's Advocate.

WHATEVER differences of opinion may exist as to the nature and extent of the obligations which the British Government came under, in regard to the maintenance of the Buddhist religion, when it accepted the sovereignty of the Kandyan Provinces, it cannot, I think, admit of any doubt that if the Government declines any longer to make those appointments of priests, and basnaike nillemes, in virtue of which the legal right to temple property has hitherto been conveyed, it is certainly bound to provide such other machinery as will ensure the regular appointment of these officers, investing them, when appointed, with those civil rights they would have enjoyed had they been appointed by the Governor, conformably with the practice that has obtained in this respect for more than 30 years.

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2. Legal provision for filling up vacancies, and for the administration of temple property, ought therefore, in my judgment, to have been made before the Government severed its connexion with the Buddhist religion; in order that, so soon as the former ceased to occupy that position in regard to the latter which it had previously maintained, its powers might forthwith be legally exercised by some other duly qualified authority. The confusion alluded to in his Excellency's minute would probably have been thereby prevented.

3. If the appointment by the British Government, in time to come, of Buddhist priests and *basnaïke nillemes* were still a question open to discussion, much might be urged in its favour which it would not be easy to answer satisfactorily. But under existing circumstances I cannot think the course suggested in his Excellency's minute an expedient one.

4. The circumstances to which allusion is made above are these. After long consideration, and I believe much correspondence, the Supreme Government, abandoning the political influence which the exercise by the local government of the powers of the Kandyan kings had conferred upon it, determined wholly to disconnect itself from Buddhism. This resolution, deliberately taken, was solemnly communicated by his Excellency, at a public audience, to the chief priests of the principal Buddhist temples, and to the heads of the Kandyan people. They were told, that thenceforth the English Government must cease to interfere in any way with the management of Wihares and Dewales. After some discussion, a committee of priests and laymen was nominated for the government of Buddhist affairs, and the sanction of a legislative enactment was only needed to invest its members with those powers which the Government had thus willingly resigned into unwilling hands.

5. These proceedings on the part of the local government, taken in obedience to directions received from home, have been approved and confirmed by the Supreme Government.

6. But not only is the Government thus fully committed to the policy of non-interference with the affairs of Buddhism, it should also be remembered that the English public, of all sections of the Christian Church, has become acquainted with, and has declared itself in favour of that policy. I may quote, as one instance out of many, the words of a bishop of the Established Church of England, extracted from "The Church Missionary Record," May 1848, page 99.

"The Government are about to take, at once, decided steps to remedy the existing evil and shame of our connexion with the idolatrous superstitions of the Cingalese. It may not obliterate the reproach of our past Government, but it will avert its continuance. It will be a galling blow to them, and frustrate not a little the existing influence of their crumbling power. Surely we ought to follow up the measures of the civil government by an increasing effort for their spiritual advancement. To little purpose will Buddhu be discouraged, if Christ be not preached, &c."

7. Hence it appears to me, that even were it desirable, abstractedly considered, that the Government should resume its former position in regard to the Buddhist religion, there are difficulties in the way of a return to the ancient practice, likely to prove insurmountable. Not to mention the deliberate decision of the question by the Home Government, the state of public feeling in England on such subjects, may be mentioned as a serious obstacle in the way of an unbiassed consideration of its merits.

8. But though a retrograde policy were practicable, there exist, I confess, to my mind much graver objections to the renewal of our political connexion with Buddhism, than could have been urged against our former practice. In the first place, the Government has now declared that it never was bound to more, in regard to the Buddhist religion, than to allow its votaries the free and undisturbed exercise of their religion; and that any participation in its management, not being required by the convention, would be wrong. Now, however justifiable our interference may have been, so long as we felt it to be obligatory upon us, having once proclaimed to the Cingalese, and to the world, that we do not consider ourselves bound by the convention to anything save a mere toleration of Buddhism, further interference, being no way incumbent on us, could with difficulty be excused. For in my apprehension, it is one thing to appoint Buddhist priests and *basnaïke nillemes*, under the supposed obligations resulting from a national engagement, and in the exercise of an authority that devolved upon us as the successors of a Buddhist king, but a very different one, voluntarily to resume our connexion with a heathen superstition, after having once broken the tie which we had imagined bound us to it.

9. But, in the second place, it appears to me that on a question of such magnitude, our policy should be free from vacillation. This, be it remembered, is not a question of the imposition or abandonment of some petty tax, or the like. A great principle is involved. The connexion of the Government with the religion of the people is a subject on which not only are their feelings interested, but one that has an immediate bearing upon the present and future well-being of the community. On such a subject, for the Government to declare at one time that the connexion theretofore existing is at an end; that the Buddhists must manage their own ecclesiastical affairs; that the former participation of Government was wrong; and after a while to re-open the whole question, and to acknowledge its policy erroneous; to retrace its steps, and again stand forward as the head of the religion of Buddhu, would, in my opinion, betoken a want of that firmness and political wisdom, the belief in the possession of which on the part of the governed, is the best safeguard of any government. The inhabitants of all eastern countries are ever disposed to attribute sudden changes in the policy of their rulers to fear; and viewing the matter simply in this light, it would, I think, be more politic to persevere, even though it could be clearly shown that it would have been better never to have entered upon such a course, than to show in our conduct such indecision of purpose.

10. It is not meant that the Buddhists themselves would not be well pleased by this change of measures. Far from it. They do, I am persuaded, deeply regret that the Government refused longer to interfere in their religious affairs. But the greater their satisfaction, the more keenly will they feel that the English Government would never willingly have gone back to the old system, and that the alteration in its policy was attributable to other motives than conviction of error.

11. But it may be urged that the proposed interference is only intended as a temporary expedient for the redress of pressing grievances, "pending the final settlement of the question at home." I have already observed that, so far as the Government at home is concerned, I must consider the question finally settled; and that even should a change of measures be deemed expedient, great and perhaps insuperable difficulty would now be experienced in altering the determination which has gone forth to the world. The local Government must, I think, rather calculate upon a perseverance by the Supreme Government in the policy already adopted.

12. But be this as it may, any return to the ancient practice, as a temporary expedient, would, I apprehend, be injudicious, unless there were most sufficient grounds for believing that the former system would be permanently re-established. Seeing, for my own part, little likelihood of such a result, it would not, in my judgment, be expedient for the Governor to make any new appointments of priests and basnaike nillemes.

13. At the same time, as already observed, the Government is bound to supply an immediate remedy for the existing evils, and I would therefore recommend that the ordinance vesting the power of appointment in a Board of Directors, which I drew up in compliance with his Excellency's instructions, and submitted to the Government about four months ago, should, with some modifications, be laid before the Legislative Council at its next meeting, and passed into a law with as little delay as possible.

14. Should it unhappily not be confirmed by Her Majesty, the Home Government will doubtless take such steps as may be necessary for settling these difficult questions on a satisfactory basis.

Colombo, 7 May 1849.

(signed) *H. C. Selby, G. A.*

(A true copy.)

William Chas. Gibson, Clerk to the Council.

— 5. —

MINUTE by the Colonial Secretary.

THE question submitted by his Excellency the Governor for the consideration and advice of the Executive Council, is one totally apart from the duty and injunction of withdrawing the colonial authorities from all interference with the religious rites and ceremonies of Buddhism, and of abstaining from any proceeding which might be misconstrued into an identification of the British Government with the support and extension of the national superstition of the Cingalese. The point to which his Excellency has called attention has exclusive reference to the maintenance of those rights of property which have hitherto been as distinctly recognised by the legal tribunals, in a clerical as in a secular body; and which, but for the confusion into which the affairs of the Buddhist community have been recently thrown, would have been as clearly cognizable at this moment in the case of a Buddhist priest as in that of a Christian layman. Indeed the rights of the lay officers of the Dewales over their lands have been equally disturbed with those of the Buddhist priesthood; and the remedy at law has been equally suspended by the late proceedings of the British Government.

Whatever rights of property, absolute or limited, are exercised by the temples, or by their immediate agents, the priests of the several Wihares, or by the lay basnaike nillemes who have charge of the property of the Dewales, are all brought under the notice and control of the courts of law by the production of those "acts of appointment" by which heretofore the civil government signified to all whom it might concern, its nomination or assent to the appointment of the individual officer named, to the exercise of those functions connected with the temples, which involved the management of their lands and the perception of their profits; and it follows, that whenever these acts have been withheld, the appeal of the complaining party has been necessarily ignored by the courts, and they are practically left without a remedy in all cases affecting the tenure of their lands or the protection of their property.

On the first agitation of this question nearly 10 years ago, the then Governor, Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, evinced some religious scruples to the issue of these "acts of appointment," but he found it impracticable to abstain in all cases from conferring them, without compromising the proprietary rights both of individuals and religious bodies. His successor, Sir Colin Campbell, acted on the same principle, but with less reserve than Mr. Stewart Mackenzie. Rather than throw so large a portion of the property of the country into confusion, Sir Colin continued, down to the year 1847, whenever necessity required it, to issue "acts of appointment" to the priests and lay officers of the temples; and these acts he issued even after the local government had been for a length of time in correspondence with

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the home authorities, and an ordinance had been actually passed by the Legislative Council and sent home for Her Majesty's sanction, formally and finally withdrawing the British Government from interference with the internal economy of the Buddhist religion. In doing so Sir Colin Campbell did not fail to perceive, that till the new system came into operation, it was indispensable for the security of private rights and property to observe all the requirements of the old; and in doing so he acted in strict conformity with the views of the Secretary of State, who in 1844 declared that the appointment of such priests and officers had been devolved on the British Government by the proclamation which followed the suppression of the rebellion in 1818: and however much his Lordship approved of the efforts made by Sir Colin and his predecessor to withdraw from interference in such appointment, it was clear that the "necessity for such interference cannot be altogether removed unless by legislative enactment."

Such is precisely the state of affairs at the present moment. The necessity foreseen by Lord Stanley for a legislative enactment for the settlement of temple property has since become year by year more apparent, but the impossibility has also become equally apparent of "altogether" withdrawing from interference, which must still be exercised to a certain extent, in order to guard against the destruction of property or the defeat of its rights, amidst the prevailing confusion into which the affairs of the temples have been thrown by the long deferred settlement of this serious question.

The case which now requires to be provided for in Ceylon is not without analogy to what might possibly arise in Great Britain, in the event of any measure for dis severing the connexion which there subsists between Government and the Established Church. The temporalities of the Church of England are confirmed to her prelates and clergy, not in consequence of any religious investiture or spiritual call, but by the direct authority and security of the civil power. It is under this civil authority that bishops exercise the rights of property over the lands of their sees, and that chapters and clergy are protected in their civil rights by the civil courts; and in the management and profits of the lands attached to their cathedrals and benefices. Were the Crown suddenly to suspend the exercise of the royal prerogative, and forbear to nominate bishops and other dignitaries, or decline to induct incumbents into vacant livings in its gift, leaving the choice to the people at large, or were any unexpected change to take place in the disposal of advowsons on the claims of lay impro priators to tithes, it is clear that on the cessation of these ostensible acts of the civil government by which the title of the several functionaries so appointed is notified to the public and to all whom it may concern, and by which the courts of law now recognise and maintain the temporal rights of the clergy so appointed over their lands and property, it would be indispensable to pass some legal enactment to make fresh provision for that purpose; or if such an enactment were deferred, the ecclesiastical property of England would be flung into the same confusion as has recently overtaken the temple property in Ceylon, pending the passing of a law for its final adjustment.

But it will be still more distinctly apparent that the present is not a religious question, or one merely affecting the status and rights of the Buddhist priesthood, if your Excellency will reflect that the prevailing confusion extends to a great degree over the large agricultural population who are the tenants and cultivators of their temple lands. The defenceless condition in which the title of their immediate landlords has been unexpectedly left has suddenly deprived the tenant also of every security and remedy derivable from the civil tribunals; and in case (some of which, as shown in Lord Torrington's Minute now under consideration, have already occurred,) of strangers taking forcible possession of temple lands, the occupying tenants so intruded on are the first to suffer from the withdrawal of their former security.

Within the last few years, whilst the settlement of the question has been thus unhappily delayed, I have received, as Colonial Secretary, very numerous petitions and appeals from all parts of the Kandyan kingdom, (a few of which are appended to this minute,) laying their grievances before the government; exhibiting the confusion into which its measures have cast the temple proprietors; and imploring that, pending a final settlement, the temple officers may be furnished with acts of appointment as heretofore, the production of which may enable them to claim the protection of the courts of law for the assertion of their purely civil rights.

It is on the propriety of issuing such acts of appointment, pursuant to these urgent representations, that your Excellency now solicits the opinion of the Council; and I can have no hesitation in offering my advice that to remedy and prevent the extension of this dangerous confusion, it will be well to issue them as required.

But to avoid all misconception as to the nature and import of such documents, by which their issue might be mistaken for some fresh identification of the Government with the purely religious affairs of the Buddhist religion, it might be distinctly set forth on the face of each act, that the grounds on which it is conferred have no reference to the religious functions of its recipient, and that its uses are strictly intended to continue to the holder his accustomed resort to the civil tribunal for the assertion of his own rights of property and those of his tenants.

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

Colombo, 8 May 1849.

(A true copy.)

William Chas. Gibson, Clerk to the Council.

— 6. —

MINUTE by Major-general Smelt.

My Lord,

UPON the subject of your Excellency's Minute of the 25th April, I am not prepared to give any decided opinion.

It is a subject so difficult, that it requires much deliberation, and already appears to have taken up the consideration of Her Majesty's Government at home for upwards of 30 years, and who have not been able to come to any final decision upon it as yet.

However, upon your Excellency's Minute, as the case is there represented, I had so far formed an opinion, that I did not see why your Excellency should not exercise the same authority as it appears some of your predecessors have formerly done, in conferring acts of appointments to offices in connexion with the Buddhist temples until the final decision of the Home Government was made known, and I felt myself borne out in this opinion, that such was also the intent of the Home Government, otherwise they would surely have sent out some instructions to the contrary.

But since the few minutes' conversation I had with your Excellency yesterday afternoon on the subject, this opinion has been in some measure shaken, and I respectfully beg to submit that I do not feel able to offer an opinion on the matter at present, further than to recommend that as the communication between this colony and England is now so easily and expeditiously carried on, that your Excellency should still persevere in urging Her Majesty's Ministers for some immediate and specific instructions, pointing out to them the difficulties and evil consequences which have existed and must continue to exist so long as the question remains undecided.

In the meantime, however, if those difficulties cannot otherwise be overcome, I will still adhere to the first view I had taken of the matter, namely, in the opinion that no bad consequences may be apprehended in your Excellency's exercising the authority of your predecessors, as before stated, pending a reference to the Home Government.

Colombo, 8 May 1849.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt, M. G.*

(A true copy.)

William Chas. Gibson, Clerk to the Council.

— No. 7. —

(No. 434.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to the Viscount *Torrington*, dated Downing-street, 20 September 1849.

My Lord,

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch, No. 67, dated 10th May 1849, relating more particularly to a question which you refer to me for decision, whether you should fill by Government nomination certain temple offices, which there is at present no other legal mode of filling, and which, you state, it is productive of injury and injustice to the temple interests to leave vacant.

2. Entering as these documents also do into the Buddhist question at large, I had wished to defer replying to them till I should first have received a reply to my despatch, No. 384, of the 23d April last, which crossed your Lordship's now under acknowledgment.

3. It is my intention to wait some time longer for that reply, before addressing to you any further instructions upon the general question. As regards the immediate difficulty in which you have found yourself placed, I need only observe that you will without doubt have perceived, from the concluding paragraph of my despatch of the 23d April, that I had not contemplated the continued refusal of the Government to fill temple vacancies, if the substitution of some new system of nomination should happen to be long delayed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

App. C. No. 3.

Appendix (C.)

Paper No. 3.

RETURN of COURTS MARTIAL held at *Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool*, during the late Rebellion in 1848.

(No. 404).

Sir,

Colombo, 26 October 1849.

Kandy, 24 Oct.
1849.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 386, of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Major-general commanding the Forces to transmit herewith the Return therein called for.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(signed) *Hen. D. Fanshawe*, A. M. S.

RETURN of COURTS MARTIAL held at *Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool*, during the late Rebellion in 1848.—Kandy, 24 October 1849.

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge-Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
KANDY : 2 Aug. 1848 -	President : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Members : Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment. Lieut. P. D. Margesson, Royal Artillery.	Full -	C. H. Stewart, esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate.	Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Drought, 15th Regiment, Commandant.	
7 Aug. 1848 -	President : Major F. Lushington, c. B., 37th Regiment. Members : Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regiment. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment.	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
8 Aug. 1848 -	President : Major F. Lushington, c. B., 37th Regiment. Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment.	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CEYLON.

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge-Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
KANDY—cont ^d . 9 Aug. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment.</p>	Full -	C. H. Stewart, esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate.	Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Drought, 15th Regiment, Commandant.	
25 Aug. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	
1 Sept. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. J. Smith, 15th Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	
2 Sept. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. R. O'Connell, Rl. Artillery.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	
4 Sep. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. R. O'Connell, Rl. Artillery.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	
7 Sept. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Lieut. R. O'Connell, Rl. Artillery.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	
9 Sept. 1848 -	<p>President : Major F. Lushington, c. b., 37th Regiment.</p> <p>Members : Capt. J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regt. Captain H. Grierson, 15th Regt. Capt. H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. R. O'Connell, Rl. Artillery.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto -	- - ditto.	

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

Date of each Courts Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge-Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
KANDY— <i>contd.</i> 22 Sept. 1848 -	<p>President :</p> <p>Capt. H. Grierson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Capt. H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Lieutenant R. O'Connell, Royal Artillery.</p> <p>Lieutenant W. W. Turner, 15th Regiment.</p> <p>Lieutenant G. T. Dawson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	Full -	C. H. Stewart, esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate.	Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Drought, 15th Regiment, Commandant.	
MATELLA ; 13 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	Captain A. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
13 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
14 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. C. Durnford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Assistant Surgeon J. Rambaut, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
16 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Lieut. C. C. Durnford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	Assistant Surgeon, J. Rambaut, C. R. Regt.	- - ditto.	
17 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. C. Durnford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
18 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. C. Durnford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
19 August 1848	<p>President :</p> <p>Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members :</p> <p>Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
<p>MATELLA — continued. 21 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second Lieutenant R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>Full -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - Capt. A. Watson, C. R. R., Com- manding.</p>	<p>Deputy Judge Advocates being considered unnecessary under Martial Law were discontinued from the 18th August 1848.</p>
<p>22 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Lieutenant G. D. D. Pilkington, 37th Regiment. Second-Lieutenant R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>22 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieutenant R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>26 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Assistant-Surgeon J. Rambaut, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieutenant R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>30 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Assistant-Surgeon J. Rambaut, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>31 August 1848</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>1 Sept. 1848 -</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>1 Sept. 1848 -</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	
<p>2 Sept. 1848 -</p>	<p>President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Second-Lieutenant R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	<p>ditto -</p>	<p>- - - - -</p>	<p>- - ditto - -</p>	

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge-Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
MATELLA— <i>continued.</i> 4 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt.</p> <p>Members: Assistant-Surgeon J. Rambaut, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	Full	-	- - Lieutenant J. Wilkinson, 15th Regiment.	With the Authority of the Commandant of Matella.
6 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - Captain A. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
14 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Assistant Surgeon, J. Rambaut, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
16 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
16 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
18 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifles.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
19 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
20 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	
21 Sept. 1848	<p>President: Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. -</p> <p>Members: Lieut. C. W. C. East, 15th Regt. Second-Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.</p>	ditto	-	- - ditto.	

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge-Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
MATELLA— <i>continued.</i> 26 Sept. 1848	President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	Full -	- - - -	Captain A. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
26 Sept. 1848	President : Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 15th Regt. Members : Second Lieut. R. H. Brook, Ceylon Rifle Regiment Second Lieut. A. M. Rutherford, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - -	- - ditto.	
KORNEGALLE : 5 August 1848	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Capt. W. Hamilton, 37th Regt. Captain H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Ensign G. F. Lamert, 37th Regt.	ditto.			
9 August 1848	President : Capt. W. Hamilton, 37th Regt. Members : Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Ensign G. F. Lamert, 37th Regt.	ditto -	T. L. Gibson, esq., Police Magistrate.	J. M. Macdonald, Captain, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
10 August 1848	President : Capt. W. Hamilton, 37th Regt. Members : Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Ensign G. F. Lamert, 37th Regt.	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
11 August 1848	President : Capt. W. Hamilton, 37th Regt. Members : Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Ensign J. G. Anderson, 37th Regt.	ditto -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
28 August 1848	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieut. A. P. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - -	Major W. T. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
29 August 1848	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifles. Members : Lieut. A. P. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - -	- - ditto.	

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

Date of each Court Martial.	RANK AND NAMES of the PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.	Whether on Full or Half-Pay.	Name of the Officiating Judge Advocate.	By whom the Sentences were severally Approved.	REMARKS.
KORNEGALLE— continued. 29 August 1848	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifles. Members : Lieut. A. P. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	Full -	- - - - -	Major W.T. Layard, Ceylon Rifle Regt. Commanding.	
2 Sept. 1848 -	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieutenant A. P. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - - -	- - ditto.	
2 Sept. 1848 -	President : Captain J. M. Macdonald, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieutenant A. P. Smith, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Second Lieut. E. B. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - - -	- - ditto.	
DAMBOOL : 21 August 1848	President : Captain A. Grey, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieut. Harrison, 37th Regiment - Assistant Surgeon Dakers, Ceylon Rifle Regiment	ditto -	- - - - -	Lieut.-Colonel G. Cochrane, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Commanding.	
22 August 1848	President : Captain A. Grey, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieut. Harrison, 37th Regiment. Assistant Surgeon Dakers, Ceylon Rifle Regiment	ditto -	- - - - -	- - ditto.	
23 August 1848	President : Captain A. Grey, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Members : Lieut. Harrison, 37th Regiment. Assistant Surgeon Dakers, Ceylon Rifle Regiment.	ditto -	- - - - -	- - ditto.	

T. A. Drought,
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

Appendix (D.)

App. D. No. 4.

Paper, No. 4.

COPY of Three PETITIONS from the Inhabitants of *Ceylon*.

TO the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Ceylon,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT the government of this island is administered by the Governor, aided by the Executive and Legislative Councils.

That to add to the difficulties of the Governor's position as a stranger to the colony, he has not the choice of advisers, but is limited to a very few of the higher officials, who generally succeed to their offices by seniority in the service, irrespective of ability, and who may or may not possess the Governor's confidence.

That the power of passing laws is vested in the Legislative Council, which is composed of the Governor and the members of the Executive Council, four other public servants holding offices under the Government, and six unofficial members chosen by the Governor. That the presence of the Governor at the Council Board, constituted as it is, is calculated to impede the free discussion of his measures. That, moreover, the superiority in point of numbers of the officials over the unofficials must check the independent action of the Council, and lessen the good it might otherwise achieve. The officials owe their appointment to the Governor, are dependent upon him, and if not biassed in support of his measures, must be in a great degree restrained by his presence and authority; to add to this, it has been officially announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the official members must vote with the Government, whatever their opinions may be. That independently of the pernicious effect, in a moral point of view, which this command is calculated to produce on the minds of the natives of India, it seriously impairs the efficiency of the Council.

That the unofficial members, even if inclined to vote in opposition to Government on any measure (despite of their being the Governor's nominees), know that they cannot obtain the assistance of any of the officials, and therefore seldom subject themselves to the humiliation of a fruitless opposition. Nor are the members permitted to introduce any measure, or even to allude to any subject which the Governor may please to forbid in the course of debate. That so far back as the year 1831 the commissioners of inquiry, at whose recommendation the Councils were established, suggested that the power of originating measures should be conferred on the members generally, but this privilege has not yet been conceded; so that the discussions in Council are restrained; the members can notice no abuse, however glaring, or suggest any remedy, however efficacious, but must merely consider such subjects as the Governor, in the plenitude of his authority, and with the anxiety naturally felt by him to avoid all inconvenient topics, may be graciously pleased to introduce.

That, as might be expected under such a system, the greatest abuses exist in the Government; taxes are imposed, and the monies collected are lavished in useless expenditure, the people who pay them having no voice either in their imposition or disposal; and all this in the case of a people who have been more than 50 years under British rule, and have for the last 39 years enjoyed the benefit of another free institution, trial by jury, and proved their due appreciation of it by the correct manner in which they have, as a body, discharged their duties as jurors, as will be testified by the judges who have hitherto presided on the bench of the Supreme Court.

That the people have lost nearly all confidence in the administration of justice, partly from the abolition of several district courts, which could alone take cognizance of questions affecting land; partly owing to the appointment of unprofessional and otherwise incompetent judges; and partly owing to the disallowance of professional assistance in the inferior courts (police and requests), which possess most extensive powers, and whose proceedings are conducted in the English language (through interpretation), which the litigants do not understand. These and other difficulties, such as increased stamp duties levied upon legal proceedings, have so completely hedged up justice, that this inestimable boon is now utterly inaccessible to the great mass of the people.

That, as a natural consequence of this state of things, matters attained a climax under the administration of Lord Viscount Torrington; discontent became augmented and universal, owing to the simultaneous imposition of several new taxes, opposed to the feelings and prejudices, and disproportioned to the circumstances of the great body of the people.

O. 12.

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That

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That notwithstanding the open manifestation of this regret by every peaceable means known to the people, their representations were disregarded, and they themselves treated with harshness, which enabled a few evil-disposed persons in a part of the interior to assemble tumultuously and violate the public peace, setting up, as Lord Torrington called him, "A puppet king." But instead of sending out a few soldiers from Kandy, as the authorities were requested to do, both by European officials and native headmen, in order to disperse these rioters before they had committed any damage, Government allowed the assemblage to increase and come into the towns of Matelle and Kornegalle, where, partly by the criminals liberated from the gaols, and partly by persons intoxicated by drink, the public bungalows, such as the court-house, government agent's dwelling, and a few others, were ransacked and the furniture, &c. broken. It is not true, as has been represented, that the bazaars at Kornegalle and Matelle were burnt, for such was not the case; at Kornegalle only the arrack store was so destroyed, and it is by no means certain that this was done by the rioters, whilst not a single house of any kind was set fire to at Matelle.

That after the people were thus permitted to commit themselves, the willing and the constrained alike, military were sent from Kandy, and on their first appearance dispersed the rioters, although it is believed with very unnecessary severity; killing great numbers, who would have either surrendered or fled had they been allowed.

That after the dispersion of the rioters, and without any necessity to justify the same, martial law was proclaimed and courts martial established at Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool, where numbers of persons, on the merest semblance of trial, were sentenced to death, transportation, corporal punishment, and minor penalties. It is believed that not only were such tribunals altogether unnecessary, but that care was not taken to render their decisions even probably correct, so that the melancholy conviction is forced upon the mind that many innocent men were hurried to death and transportation; and yet these courts were kept up for weeks after all appearance of disturbance had subsided (as it did immediately on the first dispersion). The principal reasons assigned for continuing martial law, were Lord Torrington's anxiety to have a Bill of Indemnity passed through the Legislative Council, and the Pretender apprehended. But it is submitted that these reasons are altogether insufficient; that danger to the State can alone justify such violence to the constitution as the existence of martial law; and that even, morally speaking, they are insufficient; for, supposing it desirable or expedient that martial law should continue, there was no pretext whatever for subjecting people to the unfair trial of courts martial, and of such courts martial too, and still less of transporting and executing them in such a summary manner.

That small detachments of troops and others went through the country, setting fire to houses, confiscating property of untried and unaccused persons; that proclamations were issued, threatening death and confiscation to those who, possessing information as to where the property of certain wealthy parties was concealed, would not communicate such information to the authorities. That, notwithstanding the assertion to the contrary, imperishable property as well as perishable was thus seized and sold. That no such violence was used by the people as the despatches represent; *e. g.* the bazaars at Matelle and Kornegalle were not burned; no armed men were seen in Doombera, much less prevented the apprehension of the Pretender; the Pretender was not ultimately apprehended in open and armed resistance to authority, but deserted, utterly destitute, and hiding in a miserable hole.

That whole districts have been brought to the verge of ruin; numbers of persons, including women and children, are utterly destitute, whilst only a very few are receiving what is called "compensation," but what is in reality only a trifle said to have remained after the expenses from the hasty sale of their property in secluded and deserted situations. That guilty and innocent, tried and untried, suspected and unsuspected, were treated with like severity; and that all those measures were continued, although it is believed the Queen's Advocate (who is a member of the Executive Government), and others, remonstrated against the continuance of martial law.

That public meetings, at which the people might represent their grievances, are prohibited by Government; that private (not secret) meetings are watched by the police, for the purpose of preventing the attendance of those who might be inclined to assist the people in making their grievances known. That public servants of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, are prohibited from expressing their disapprobation of Lord Torrington's measures, whilst many of them are openly employed in getting up documents of all sorts, approving of everything his Lordship has done. That the justices of the peace in the interior now refuse to receive the oaths of a few persons who were willing to furnish the Committee of the House of Commons with evidence thus attested; whilst some of them continue to receive, and are actively engaged in preparing similar evidence in favour of Lord Torrington.

That your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House may be graciously pleased to institute a rigid inquiry into all the circumstances, and grant such redress as in your wisdom shall seem fit.

Colombo, 14 December 1849.

[4,378 Signatures.]

TO the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
in Parliament assembled.

The humble Memorial of *John Selby*, an Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Island
of Ceylon,

Showeth,

1. THAT your memorialist, in his capacity of legal adviser to many of the prisoners charged with high treason before the Supreme Court, has become acquainted with certain grievances under which the inhabitants of this island suffer, and also with certain facts and circumstances of which he believes your Honourable House has not been informed; and as the prayer in his memorial will necessitate the consideration of the whole of the recent policy of the government of Ceylon, your memorialist respectfully begs to draw the earnest attention of your Honourable House to the following:

2. That the island of Ceylon is divided in fifteen (15) judicial districts, each presided over by a judge. That such courts possess the only original civil jurisdiction in the island. That of the fifteen (15) judges only two (2) are professional men, the remainder, after having passed through the various offices of clerk to Colonial Secretary, clerk in Government Agent's Office, Assistant Government Agent, Sub-collector of Customs, Commissioner of Treasury, Deputy Fiscal, Commissioner of Loan Board, Chairman of Savings Bank, &c. &c., are placed on the bench. That, as might naturally be supposed, the decisions of judges so schooled are perpetually reversed by the Supreme Court, thus inflicting a great injustice and pecuniary loss on suitors. District judges.

3. That, even of such judges, there is an insufficiency, and also they are badly and irregularly located; thus the distance between Kandy and Trincomalie is one hundred and twelve (112) miles, and in that extent there is no district court, and (with the exception of Matelle (15) fifteen miles from Kandy) there is no place within the whole of that extensive district where even a magistrate resides, or where any complaint, civil or criminal, can be entertained. It is worthy of remark that this district was the seat of the recent disturbances. Their stations or districts.

4. That the expense of law proceedings is a great burden on the people, as well as being highly detrimental to society generally. That notwithstanding, the Government, by a late Ordinance, has raised the cost of stamps in judicial proceedings four hundred and fifty (450) per centum, that is to say, that whereas formerly a stamp of fourpence (4*d.*) was required to be taken out in 1st class, or poor cases, of 1*l.* value, by the new Ordinance a stamp of eighteenpence (1*s.* 6*d.*) is levied in the same class cases; and as even in all undefended suits it is necessary to use seven (7) of these stamps, the Government levies by direct taxation frequently full half the value of the disputed property. Your memorialist will draw your Honourable House's particular attention to this fact, it being virtually a denial of justice to the poor. Stamps in law proceedings.

5. That the island of Ceylon is divided in six (6) civil districts or provinces, each presided over by a Government agent. That these provinces are the Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western, North-Western, and Central. That to the Central Province alone your memorialist proposes to direct the attention of your Honourable House, as that province contains the whole of the Kandyan country. That this province is under the management of one Government agent and four (4) assistants, and in that district, (the one in which the Government should have been most active and careful, not only because it was the most recent of the British possessions in Ceylon, but also because all the capital sunk in coffee planting has been expended in that province) during thirty-four (34) years, or ever since the British have possessed Kandy, one town, at least, has never been visited by a magistrate; only one European has ever been seen there, and he passed through on a shooting excursion. This fact was elicited by the Chief Justice in the examination of a witness during the late high treason trials. Government agents.
Central Province

6. That the only manner in which the Government make known the ordinances to the people is through the native headmen, the agents and their assistants being almost universally ignorant of the Cinghalese language. That the headmen are appointed without any consideration of their qualifications or fitness for office, and thus the people are exposed to the extortion of the rapacious, and the designs of the artful. Native headmen.
Cinghalese language and agents.

7. That in the whole of the Central Province, only three (3) schools have been established, viz., in the three places of greatest European resort, Kandy, Newera Ellia, and Matelle, and that nothing whatever has been done for the education and improvement of the people at any of the out-stations. Schcols.

8. That notwithstanding all that has or may be said to the contrary, your memorialist asserts, and can prove, that the recent imposition of new taxes, with perhaps one or two other complaints of longer standing, was the cause of the dissatisfaction recently manifested. Taxes.

9. That, among others, the Road Ordinance (which cannot properly be viewed in the light of a tax) was very distasteful to the Kandyans, who looked on it as a restoration of *Rajah-caria* under a more oppressive form; that is to say, that whereas under their own old system of forced labour only one adult male out of each family was obliged to work, Road Ordinance.

- App. D. No. 4. by the new ordinance every male between the ages of 15 and 55 is compelled to do so ; nor could they understand the justice of a tax, which in its operation would be burdensome to the poor and perfectly unfelt by the more wealthy, who alone would benefit by the formation of the proposed roads.
- Arrack rent. 10. That the system adopted of farming out the arrack rent is very oppressive and vexatious, and that the Government by the ordinance has done all in its power to demoralize and debauch the inhabitants, for by it they are prohibited from drawing toddy, a most wholesome and nutritious beverage, from their own trees, and are compelled to buy it, in the form of spirit, of the renters ; that this is a great source of crime in this country is demonstrated on reference to the criminal calendar of the Supreme Court.
- Stamps. 11. Your memorialist, in para. No. 4, has solicited the attention of your Honourable House to this crying grievance.
- Buddhist question. 12. That there are many and great complaints, both by the clergy and laity, with regard to the manner in which the Government has acted as respects the temples, and as to the interference of the Government in religious matters generally. Particular dissatisfaction has more recently been expressed by the Kandyans, in consequence of the Government agent of the Central Province having shut up the "Dalada relic," the most holy object of Buddhist worship, and by that means prevented the people from making the usual offerings, and performing other rites connected with their religion. This interruption of their regular worship has caused much distrust in their minds, the more especially after the repeated assurances to the contrary on the part of the British Government.
- "Dalada relic." Violation of promises. 13. That these were among the causes which produced discontent in the minds of the Kandyans, and that, taking advantage of the ignorance to which the Government had consigned the people, and the power it had placed in their own hands, some one or two petty headmen assumed the direction of the rabble, and riots took place at Matelle and Kornegalle.
- Riots at Matelle and Kornegalle. Object—plunder. 14. That the principal object, however, of the rioters was plunder, is evinced by the fact that many were caught conveying away property, and many more were seen hurrying to the jungles, carrying clothes, furniture, &c.
- Treatment of prisoners. Wounded soldier. Fight at Warriapola. 15. That although it has been alleged that the rioters intended to make a war of extermination on the British, yet the only two English gentlemen who fell into their hands were passed on without any injury. That no person, soldier or civilian, was wounded, with the exception of a private of the 15th regiment, who said to Mr. Charles Stewart, the Deputy Queen's Advocate of Kandy, "I think I am hit." That in this war of extermination, in the principal action, that is to say at Warriapola, where the greatest number of Kandyans were slaughtered, an officer who was one of the foremost, did not, as your Honourable House's memorialist has heard him say, see a single shot fired by the Kandyans. To that officer, whom your memorialist has particularized in annexed note, No. "C.," your memorialist would refer your Honourable House, not only for information on this point, but also in corroboration of the statements in paragraphs Nos. "5" and "8."
- Suppression of riots. Slaughter of the Kandyans. 16. That the riots at Matelle and Kornegalle were suppressed by the military, with the loss (as the Governor in his despatch states) of about (200) two hundred on the part of the Kandyans ; and unjustifiable as your memorialist esteems this to have been, it was so far exceeded by the severities and cruelties that subsequently occurred, particularly at Matelle, that it dwindles into comparative insignificance.
- Proclamation of martial law. 17. That after even the appearance of resistance was over, after the rioters had fled, when there was no danger to be apprehended, and no necessity or shadow of an excuse existed for such a proceeding, martial law was proclaimed.
- Courts martial at Matelle. 18. That the courts martial at once commenced their sanguinary proceedings ; then commenced arrests, confiscations of property, then floggings, imprisonment, and death. By a court martial, composed of three (3) members, at Matelle, the senior and president being only a young lieutenant, and no Judge Advocate being present, and the sentences, even of death, being only confirmed by a captain, almost the junior captain in his regiment, though there was a colonel within 16 miles, and a general within a day's post.
- Illegal sentences. Prisoners shot were murdered. 19. That the courts martial having been thus illegally constituted and illegally conducted, their sentences also are illegal, and your memorialist hesitates not to say, that each victim who suffered death by any such sentence was, in the legal acception of the term, murdered.
- Bill of indemnity. 20. That although the Bill of Indemnity closes the courts of law in this island to all complaints of injustice and tyranny perpetrated by the Governor or military during the existence of martial law, it cannot shield the guilty from punishment by your Honourable House, to whom alone your memorialist therefore looks for justice to many of his clients.
- Golahalla's case referred to. 21. That there is no hope of justice by any other course than this appeal to your Honourable House, your memorialist will illustrate by the annexed papers, marked "A.," by which it will be seen that any complaint against the military is referred for report to themselves ; and that they refuse to entertain a petition, or permit an inquiry into any complaint against themselves ; and by which it will also appear that this course was adopted towards Golahalla Ratta Mahatmeya, an old Kandyan chief, who had been plundered by the military of upwards of 7,000*l.* worth of property.

22. That

22. That Doolewa Maha Nilleme petitioned the Government for the restoration of his property taken by the troops during martial law (of which, annexed list "B." is a copy), and no notice was taken, excepting a bare acknowledgment of the receipt of the petition, the Maha Nilleme being the only surviving chief who signed the treaty with the British in 1815. Doolewa Maha Nilleme's case. His position.
23. That the abovementioned two chiefs were the principal losers, being the two richest men in the Kandyan country; that they were twice arrested by the military, and twice, untried, discharged by the civil authorities; that their houses were sacked and plundered before any steps were taken against them; that the old Maha Nilleme is since dead, probably from the effect of his confinements in gaol. Their arrests and discharges. The Maha Nilleme's death.
24. That both these chiefs, though arrested for high treason, had done all in their power to aid the Government, by giving notice previously to the disturbance to the Government agent at Kandy, and by urging that troops should be sent out to arrest the evil-disposed, and quiet the district; even going so far as to specify to the agent the number of troops requisite for this service (100). These reports are herewith annexed, marked "D.," having been obtained by your memorialist from the Kandy catchery, as necessary for the defence of the chiefs, when it was supposed they were to have been tried for high treason. Their reports of disturbances to Government Agent, Kandy. How obtained.
25. That very many other parties, particularly in the district of Matelle, have been plundered and ill treated, and no redress can be obtained while the Bill of Indemnity remains in force. Other complaints.
26. Your memorialist therefore, urging on your Honourable House the closest attention to the facts above stated, prays that your Honourable House will be pleased to order an investigation into the whole matter, and for that purpose will direct a commission to inquire into the alleged grievances and abuses, either in England or Ceylon, as to your Honourable House shall appear most fitting; embracing the consideration of the whole judicial, civil, and military services, and what abuses, if any, have been permitted in either of these departments. Prayers. Commission.
27. That your Honourable House will, in view of the facts above stated, recommend that the Act of Indemnity may be disallowed, and thus that the ordinary courts of law in this island may be permitted to take cognizance of all complaints, if any, committed either by the Governor or the military. Act of Indemnity to be disallowed.
28. That in future, to prevent the passing of any law so obnoxious to justice as the one above named, the Legislative Council may be constituted upon an elective basis, and not, as at present, the mere nominees of the Governor and the mouthpieces of his will, and that that Council shall have the power to originate measures, a privilege exercised now solely by the executive. Legislative Council to be elective.
29. That in consideration of the illegal construction of the courts martial, and the consequent illegality of their sentences, the prisoners punished under any such sentences may be pardoned, and as far as possible restored to their former positions, and that some provision may be made for the widows and orphans of those shot under any such sentences. Pardon for convict under martial law, and provision for widows and orphans of those shot.
30. And for these acts of justice, your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) *John Selby*, Advocate.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Ceylon,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT petitioners approach your Honourable House not only with a sense of the deepest grievances, but under circumstances which render the representation of those grievances extremely difficult, as will appear from the following statement of facts:—

On the 28th of July 1848, the Governor issued the following notice, both in the native and English languages.

"NOTICE.

"Information having been received that the inhabitants of the interior, and of some of the korles in the neighbourhood of Colombo, are, under the advice and encouragement of ill-disposed persons, assembling in large numbers, under pretence of presenting petitions to the Governor,—Notice is hereby given, that his Excellency the Governor, although willing at all times to receive and consider petitions from any of the inhabitants if presented in a proper manner, will not allow large assemblages of the people for this purpose, and he will take strong measures to prevent meetings of this nature, which can tend only to produce breaches of the peace.

"By His Excellency's command.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
28 July 1848."

(signed) "*Wm. Morris*,
"Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary."

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The consequence of this unnecessary invasion of the constitutional right of petition by the highest authority in the land, was the prevention of all meetings which were likely to express opinions adverse to Lord Torrington's policy, whilst all meetings favourable to his Lordship were, if not openly encouraged, at least allowed; as witness the proceedings of those meetings which appear in his Lordship's despatches to Earl Grey. In his Lordship's despatch of 12th January 1849, talking of an address presented to him in approval of his measures, he thus writes:

"The document of which I have the honour now to forward a translation was delivered to me at Queen's House on the 8th instant, by a numerous body of respectable Cingalese natives, who might be regarded less as a deputation than as a voluntary assemblage of persons who came to witness the presentation," &c.

It thus appears that Lord Torrington objects to assemblages only when those composing them are met to complain of grievances, and to seek redress. While meetings of the natives to petition were forbidden, there was no objection offered, even during the existence of martial law, to the meeting headed by Sir Herbert Maddock, which took place in Kandy on the 14th of August 1848, because its objects were to show how excellently Lord Torrington administered the government, and how little cause the Kandyans had to be discontented; and Government gave its ready approval to a meeting in Colombo on the 5th of August, because, as stated by the chairman, its sole objects were "to express loyal abhorrence of the rebellion, and approval of the measures taken by Government to suppress it."

Presuming that all pretext for the continuance of the above prohibition had passed with the change of time and circumstances, a requisition, signed by 46 respectable persons, priests and others, was presented to Mr. Christopher Elliott, requesting this gentleman to preside at a public meeting. He, however, wishing to ascertain whether Lord Torrington considered the above prohibition against adverse public meetings still in force, addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, on the 4th of July last, begging to be informed "whether his Excellency the Governor would prohibit such an expression of public opinion or take measures to prevent the meeting if called." In order that there might be no secrecy, and that the Government might not be taken by surprise, the object of the proposed meeting was candidly stated, viz., to petition Her Majesty the Queen for the recall of Lord Torrington and a reconsideration of the poll-tax or Road Ordinance, and as the meeting was expected to be very numerously attended, the place chosen for it was three miles from the town, in order to prevent any alarm or inconvenience.

In reply to this request, the Colonial Secretary, on the 5th July, informed Mr. Elliott that he was "instructed to acquaint you" (*i. e.* Mr. Elliott) "that such assemblages of people in the open air as appear to be contemplated are contrary to law, and cannot be sanctioned by Government."

On this reply being communicated to the requisitionists, they requested Mr. Elliott to inquire whether, as Lord Torrington considered the contemplated meeting illegal only because it was to have taken place in the open air, his Lordship would be pleased to grant the use of an empty Government cinnamon store near the same place. They at the same time gave an assurance that no disturbance would occur; that it was meant only to meet, discuss, and adopt a petition to the Throne, and that there were to be no procession, flags, arms, or even sticks. Mr. Elliott accordingly, in another letter to the Colonial Secretary on the 16th July, "requested his Lordship's permission to hold the intended meeting in the vacant government store in the Cinnamon Gardens." But neither would Lord Torrington allow such an in-door meeting; the Colonial Secretary on the 19th July replying that "His Excellency cannot comply with your request."

It may be necessary here to explain that there is no other commodious building outside the town at which a meeting could be held; and no person would venture, in opposition to Lord Torrington's determination, as gathered from the above circumstances, to take the responsibility of convening a meeting within the precincts of the town.

Not only are public meetings thus illegally prohibited by the strong hand of power, but all persons in any way connected with Government are forbidden from taking part in political matters. On the 18th August 1848 the Governor issued a notice (*see* "Government Gazette," 19th August,) from which the following is an extract:

"His Excellency desires it to be equally made known that the same course will be pursued with any Government servants who may be found engaged in disseminating political publications calculated to unsettle and disquiet the public mind, or in exciting public commotion under the pretence of procuring signatures to petitions to the Legislature."

"Dismissal from the public service and disqualification for government employment," are the penalties attached to the infringement of this order. A prohibition such as this, if not intended for a party object, and if faithfully and impartially carried into effect, would perhaps be less objectionable; but the fact is, whilst the prohibition is rigidly enforced against any who disapprove of the conduct of Government, it is held in abeyance towards those who approve of Lord Torrington's measures. At this moment there is circulating through the island a "declaration" in favour of Lord Torrington, amongst the earliest signatures to which are those of the senior colonial chaplain, the master attendant of Colombo, the police magistrate of Kandy, and other servants of Government; whilst the Government native headmen are openly employed in holding meetings and collecting signatures to it.

The

The "Indemnity Bill" prevents all hope of legal redress for the numerous acts of wanton and unjustifiable spoliation in the name of Government during martial law in the interior; and the few persons who ventured to complain to the local government by petition have been taken up, and subjected to such cross-examination that they have generally become alarmed, and, abandoning their claims, have been glad to escape further outrage. Other petitions are also disregarded by the authorities, being sometimes not even acknowledged, quite unlike the system formerly pursued under other governments, so that almost all means of making complaint known by the people are cut off.

In addition to these modes of suppressing public opinion of an adverse character, Lord Torrington has endeavoured to injure the only independent newspaper in the colony by an illegal and arbitrary stretch of authority.

A brief explanation referring to authentic documents will explain this. The invariable practice, when it was considered necessary to publish Government advertisements in the local newspapers, was to send them to all the journals. The fiscal (sheriff) was, however, in the habit of sending the advertisements of execution sales to the two papers which had the widest circulation, viz. the "Observer" and the "Times."

The so-called rebellion took place at the end of July last year, and the "Observer" commented upon the policy of Lord Torrington as having caused the disturbances, when on the 8th August the following circular was issued:—

"Circular.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
18 August 1848.

"Sir,

"I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to request that you will forward all advertisements that you consider it desirable should be published in the newspapers, as well as the Government Gazette, to this office; the charges for which shall be paid by the treasurer, and particulars communicated to you to debit the parties in whose account such charges shall be incurred.

"I have, &c.
(signed) "W. Morris."

In compliance with this order, all Government advertisements were sent to the Colonial Secretary's Office, whence they were distributed to the "Times" and "Examiner" papers, whilst the "Observer," although possessing the largest circulation of any newspaper in the colony, was not allowed any. The fiscal (or sheriff) too, though the ministerial officer of the courts of law, was also compelled to submit to this order, so that neither did the execution sales appear in the "Observer." That this was an arbitrary stretch of power on the part of Lord Torrington will be evident from the following rule of the Supreme Court, under which the fiscal was bound to act:

"Whenever the property seized under one writ shall exceed the value of 100*l.* sterling, the fiscal or his deputy shall from time to time, as most convenient, advertise the sale thereof, enumerating briefly the goods for sale, the nature and situation of the immoveable property, and the time and place of sale, in the Government Gazette, and in any other newspaper published in Ceylon, and no such sale take place until it shall have been so advertised once, at the least, 20 days prior to the sale. And all costs and charges attending such advertisements shall be deducted out of the first proceeds of sale. The fiscal or his deputy shall be also at liberty, at the request of both or either party, on payment to him of all costs or expenses attending the publication by the applicant, to advertise any sale of moveable or immoveable property in manner hereinbefore mentioned, although it does not exceed the value of 100*l.* sterling; and the fiscal or his deputy may, in like manner, advertise such sales without any request from either party, if he shall consider it beneficial, and all costs and charges attending such advertisements shall, in such latter case, be deducted out of the first proceeds of sale."

By this rule of court (which by an Act of the Legislature has the force of law), the fiscal is made the official agent of the parties interested in execution sales, and is bound to consult their interests. But although numerous parties requested that their sales might be advertised in the "Observer," assigning the very sufficient reason, because it had the widest circulation, and although the fiscal admitted the reasonableness of the request, and the legal right of the parties to have it complied with, yet he refused compliance, and submitted to Lord Torrington's order. Many properties were, under these circumstances, sold at such immense sacrifice, and so few persons attended several sales, that it may be safely affirmed that insufficient notice had been given.

Things thus went on, property sacrificed, and remonstrance unavailing, till June last, when it was understood the legal practitioners of Colombo were determined that the interests of their clients should no longer suffer, and that they would therefore apply to the Supreme Court for a mandate to compel the fiscal to perform his duty. As a preliminary, Mr. Archibald Andree, a proctor, addressed a letter on the 6th June to the fiscal, who thereupon resumed his former practice.

This may appear a matter of minor importance, and it is here introduced only for the purpose of showing the determination of Lord Torrington to leave nothing untried to prevent the expression of public opinion.

Such, then, are the difficulties under which petitioners approach your Honourable House, and which render any expression of complaint against the measures or policy of Lord Torrington extremely hazardous to many individuals.

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That petitioners now venture to call the attention of your Honourable House to some other grievances of which they complain. They beg to premise,

That the island of Ceylon enjoyed the most profound tranquillity; that the people, though heavily taxed, were contented and happy; that the small portion of the people who inhabit the Central Province, who became subjects to the British Crown in the year 1815, and since their final subjection, in 1818, were peaceable and loyal, the people having refused to join the so-called conspiracy in 1834 (of which even the accused were acquitted), or the impostor who was tried at Badulla in 1842; that the most perfect security of person and property was enjoyed by all classes, insomuch that single Europeans, though interfering in many instances with the real or imaginary rights of natives, resided in remote parts of the jungle, without the slightest apprehension; that the people in all parts of the country paid taxes, and showed the most profound deference to the public authorities.

That Lord Torrington in his several despatches, published in the Blue Book, has endeavoured to persuade Her Majesty's ministers that the recent disturbance in Ceylon (miscalled rebellion) was not occasioned by the new taxes, but was the result of an extensive conspiracy to throw off the British power. But his Lordship has come to this conclusion by nothing more certain than the opinions and surmises of himself and others. The Blue Book does not record any, and there appears to have been no such evidence adduced in the numerous trials before the courts martial, or the Supreme Court; at least Lord Torrington does not allude to any, and it is not likely but that if he possessed evidence of this nature he would have brought it forward in support of his favourite theory.

But that the excitement was purely owing to the taxes, and not to any conspiracy, is apparent even from what the Governor does record. The people took every means in their power to express their discontent; they petitioned, they met, they informed the Government agent of Kandy, when he went out into the country to make inquiries as to the cause of discontent; they came in bodies to the cutcherries to make their dissatisfaction known to Government. This is not evidence of a secret conspiracy. And even after the riots took place at Matelle and Kornegalle, Lord Torrington admits there were two, if not three kings set up within a few miles of each other. This is not the conduct of deliberate conspirators with a plot laid to assert the independence of a country, but is rather proof that a few more daring spirits took advantage of the temporary excitement and discontent to further their own selfish ends. Doubtless one of these aspirants to royalty came with a body of men and compelled the priests at Dambool to say "Pirit" over him; but the very facts, as proved upon the trial of these priests, of the unexpected nature of the visit to the temple, and the intimidation made use of to induce the priests to act—and which led to their acquittal before the Supreme Court—clearly show that there was no preconceived conspiracy, as Lord Torrington represents. It is not denied that there may have been discontented priests, who, lamenting the decay of their religion, and headmen, who, mourning over their loss of power and influence, would gladly see the British power subverted; but on this account to say that the people, or even the priests and headmen generally, are disloyal, is undeserved by the country. The very fact of the diminished influence of the priests and headmen (which is adduced as their motive for exciting the people) is proof positive of their diminished power to organise a conspiracy, or to rouse the people to rebellion. Even the testimony of Sir Emerson Tennent on this point corroborates what is now stated. The Colonial Secretary, after travelling the length and breadth of the interior, thus expresses himself in the report transmitted by the Governor to Earl Grey. (*See Blue Book, p. 167.*)

"As to political excitement or discontent with the Government, no single expression, even from the most excited of the people whom I met and conversed with, could lead me to suppose that such a feeling exists in the country; and those who are constantly resident in it, and observant of the people, the Government agents who accompanied me each in his own province, and the officers of the Government in the department of public works, who are moving much among the natives, all concur in their assurances that no such feeling is to be found amongst any class of the population."

The same discontent which existed in the Central Province prevailed over all the maritime provinces also. Lord Torrington does not pretend to say that over these provinces, which constitute three-fourths of the island, there was any conspiracy to subvert the Government. It is therefore only fair to conclude that the same cause operated in both instances with similar results, namely, the taxes, which produced universal discontent. It is unnecessary, however, to dwell upon this part of the subject, as Lord Torrington, by repealing or modifying the taxes, has admitted what everybody knows to be the case.

That petitioners would now allude to some of the circumstances attending the late excitement, for rebellion it cannot with propriety be called. The people came into the various cutcherries to make known their dissatisfaction to the Government agents; petitions in many instances having been disregarded or remaining unanswered. In Kandy they were assaulted by the police, and even the military were called out to protect the police in their assault. The people returned to their homes, naturally greatly exasperated; and now it was for the first time that aspirants to royalty and seekers after plunder found ears willing to attend to their suggestions.

Although it was officially made known to Government that riotous assemblages of people were taking place, yet instead of any persons being at once sent out to dissuade them from misconduct, or any protection afforded to the towns in the neighbourhood, Kornegalle and Matelle, the people were abandoned to their evil advisers, and the towns left to be sacked by a mob.

It may be safely affirmed, that if a few soldiers had been sent, as requested, to these places,
the

the towns would have been saved, and probably not one drop of blood need have been shed. But the first duties of Government were abandoned, and the governed, both the contented and the discontented, the peaceable and the riotous, suffered the dreadful consequences.

The military having dispersed the riotous, with the most fearful slaughter, between Matelle and Kandy, Lord Torrington, without consulting the Legislative Council, and only two members of his Executive Council, although none of the others could have been very far from the Queen's House, proclaimed martial law. A few days afterwards the riots took place at Kornegalle, but were soon put a stop to by 25 soldiers. No disturbance whatever subsequently took place, and yet the Government authorities, civil and military, began confiscating property, and allowed gangs of Coolies, headed in a few instances by Europeans, to sack villages, whilst the courts martial, unchecked and irresponsible, commenced their operations.

Lord Torrington has asserted that none but perishable property that had been confiscated was sold; an assertion contrary to fact, as cattle, corn, clothes, brass ware, and jewellery were sold. Even Buddhist temples were ransacked, the images and sacred books removed, and the sacred robes of the priests exposed to sale by public auction, offering thereby the deepest insult to the Buddhist religion, only exceeded by shooting the priest in his robes at Kandy. Houses were even set on fire after they had been ransacked by the military, and the floors dug up in search of hidden treasures.

If, as petitioners contend, there was never any necessity for the proclamation of martial law, (and Mr. Wodehouse, one of the oldest, most experienced, and most able civil servants of the colony, has given evidence to this effect before the Parliamentary Committee, as petitioners are informed,) it is difficult to conceive any reason for the establishment at first of courts martial, and the continuance of these tribunals long after all disturbances had ceased. And yet these courts continued to shoot and transport "victims of circumstances," until public outcry compelled Lord Torrington at length to interfere and stay the proceedings. His Lordship, on the 25th September (*see* Letter), writes thus to Colonel Drought, commandant of the Kandyan provinces:—

"Sir,

"Queen's House, Colombo, 25 September 1848.

"Reports have reached me, unofficially it is true, reflecting upon the severity of the measures adopted lately by the officer commanding at Matelle (Captain Watson) for the punishment of prisoners brought up for offences committed under martial law. * * * But I lose no time in requesting you to communicate my sentiments to the officer commanding at Matelle, * * * and on no account whatever should any sentence of capital punishment under martial law be at present carried into execution."

Two facts are thus established, that public outcry or "unofficial rumours" obliged Lord Torrington to stop the executions, and that the capital sentences previously carried into execution had not been submitted for the approval of the Governor, nor even of the commandant of the Central Provinces, who resided within 20 miles of Matelle. Indeed the same is proved by the official record, such as it is, which in almost all cases of capital conviction concludes with these words, "Sentence to be carried into immediate effect."

Had it been necessary to set up these courts, humanity alone ought to have dictated the propriety of taking the greatest care that their proceedings should be conducted with the most extreme caution. But instead of this, four subaltern officers (at Matelle at least), some of them hardly come to years of discretion, were called upon to decide upon the lives and liberties of their fellow-creatures.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have given it as their opinion that in evidence taken in this country perjury is the rule, truth the exception; and that, with all the patience, experience of character, and discrimination possessed by the bench, the bar, and juries, the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at upon criminal trials. And yet these young officers were required, in all their ignorance of the native language and character, unaided by counsel, to decide off-hand upon the guilt or innocence of prisoners. Without for one moment impeaching the motives of these young gentlemen, it is submitted that in the ardour of youth, and with heated imaginations respecting military duties, they were quite incompetent for the task they were compelled to fulfil. But when to this is added their total ignorance and inexperience of the special duty they were called upon to discharge, it is not unreasonable to suppose, not only that many lives were needlessly sacrificed by their decisions, but even that some innocent persons underwent death, or are now enduring the horrors of transportation, whilst their wives and children have perished from want, or are left in hopeless destitution.

Even the ordinary precaution of submitting the sentences of the courts martial for the approval or confirmation of higher authority was not adopted; but Captain Watson, the commandant of Matelle, by whom the prisoners were brought to trial, was required to carry the sentences into execution on his own confirmation.

Petitioners are informed, and verily believe, that the commandant of Matelle requested to be relieved from this fearful responsibility, but was ordered by Lord Torrington's private instructions to act upon his own judgment. Well therefore might Lord Torrington say, in his "confidential" despatch to Earl Grey of the 9th February 1849, in reference to this matter, "The military authorities had a most anxious and painful duty to perform; I have reason to know that they were painfully impressed with the vast responsibility which devolved upon them." In the open rebellion of 1818 all capital sentences of courts martial had to be confirmed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief before they were carried into execution, as appears by the General Orders dated 15th, 17th, 29th October, 13th, 16th,

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20th, and 21st November 1818, giving publicity to the proceedings of courts martial which condemned rebels to death, all the sentences of which conclude with the words,

“ Approved and confirmed.

(signed) “ *Robert Brownrigg, Lieut.-general.*”

If that was the practice in a state of open rebellion and active warfare, there could be no necessity for departing from it in the present instance, as the riots had been suppressed, the country was tranquil, and the Governor at no greater distance from Matelle than 12 hours post.

But so far from this, the proceedings of Lord Torrington's courts martial never appeared in general orders, nor, indeed, could they well so appear, seeing that they were conducted on instructions and correspondence passing between the Governor and the officers commanding at the different stations, and not, as the rules of the service required, through the Major-general commanding the forces. Generally, too, there was not even a judge advocate at the trials, and only occasionally a few rough notes were taken of the evidence; so that of most cases there is now no record of evidence forthcoming. Your Honourable House are doubtless aware that the practice of courts martial requires that every question and answer should be taken down in writing.

Petitioners therefore submit that as Lord Torrington is morally, so he ought to be made legally answerable for the punishments inflicted by these courts martial.

That petitioners would draw the particular attention of your Honourable House to the conduct of Lord Torrington in reference to the men convicted before the Supreme Court in Kandy. The Chief Justice in recommending these persons to mercy says (*see his letter, Blue Book, p. 243*),

“ I advise that the prisoners last abovementioned be transported for 14 years, and that those who have been recommended be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for such short periods as, after consideration with the Crown lawyers, may be deemed due to them respectively.”

Lord Torrington, in allusion to this, says in his despatch to Earl Grey, 14th October 1848 (*Blue Book, p. 242*), “ I felt it necessary to adopt the recommendation he (the Chief Justice) had made.” But the Governor adds (same page), “ of the latter” (*i. e.* 17 convicted) “ the greater part were recommended for mercy by the jury, and to that recommendation the Chief Justice added his own, that the individuals named by the jury should be transported for 14 years, and those not so recommended, for the period of their natural lives.” Thus whilst Lord Torrington professed to act upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice he grievously departed from it, for his Lordship transported for life those whom the Chief Justice recommended for only 14 years, and transported for 14 years those whom the Chief Justice recommended should be only imprisoned for “ short periods.”

That petitioners beg to attract attention to some of the circumstances connected with the execution of the Buddhist priest in Kandy. Some legal gentlemen who happened to be spectators of the trial were convinced, both from the manifest discrepancies in the evidence and the character of the principal witness, who was known to be a candidate for Government employment, that the priest was ignorant (innocent cannot be well applied to the strange crime laid to his charge) of what he was supposed to know, and had not done that which he was said to have done; they accordingly requested the Queen's Advocate to entreat the Governor, who was then in Kandy, to respite the priest until further inquiry could be instituted. Petitioners are informed, and verily believe, that the Governor, in reply to this request of the Queen's Advocate, declared in emphatic, if not profane terms, that the priest should die next morning, and the unhappy man was accordingly shot by a file of soldiers. It need only be added that it is now well known and universally believed that the priest had no knowledge whatever of the circumstances to which he was said to have been privy.

Lord Torrington in his despatch announcing the execution of this priest (*see despatch, 14th September 1848, Blue Book*) remarks, “ An influential priest, who was convicted of administering treasonable oaths in favour of the pretended king, was shot at Kandy in full robes.” But since this circumstance excited severe animadversion in Parliament, Lord Torrington would make out that the individual was not an influential priest, that he was an inferior priest, or possibly no priest at all; that shooting him in “ full robes” was accidental, or unavoidable, and that his execution as a criminal in his “ full robes” was not an indignity offered to the Buddhist priests and religion. His Lordship in his despatch to Earl Grey, No. 55, of 14 April 1849, transmits statements “ which show,” to use his Lordship's words, “ that the execution of a priest in his yellow dress is not considered in any degree as an indignity offered to the order of priesthood or to the Buddhist religion.” To this assertion petitioners, many of them Buddhists, and several Buddhist priests, give the most emphatic denial. (*See Declaration of Buddhist priests, attached to this petition.*) It was an insult, and felt to be such by the people, and will never be forgotten whilst Buddhism exists in Ceylon.

The statements sent by Lord Torrington are,

1st. By Loko Banda, the superintendent of police at Kandy, who declares that the priest who was shot was not a priest at all. If that be true, the unhappy man ought not to have been shot at all, for he was tried and shot for administering an oath of secrecy as a legitimate priest. This very circumstance Lord Torrington, in this same despatch, makes an aggravation of his imputed offence; and it is evident throughout that the man was shot in his robes on the conviction that he was priest.

2dly.

2dly. By the chief priest of the Asgeri temple, who is represented as also saying that the man executed was not an ordained priest. But he was not tried and executed for pretending to be a priest, but for, he being a priest, performing certain functions.

3dly. By the second priest of the Malwatte temple. Report says the chief priest refused to certify, and that the second priest is a candidate for Government preferment to the office of high priest. He also, of course, certifies that it was "no shame or indignity" to shoot the priest (for at one time he is said to be "an influential priest," then an inferior priest, and at another time no priest at all) in his yellow robes.

It may be quite sufficient to state a single fact, in order to throw complete discredit upon all these statements. The man who was shot, according to Lord Torrington, as "an influential priest," now by his Lordship's despatch, 14th April, "was quite unknown to the heads of the two principal establishments, to whom all other priests are subordinate;" and yet he was, as the name by which he was familiarly known, Kahale Unanse, implies, Unanse signifying priest, of Kahale, a village not half a mile from the gravets of Kandy. The fourth statement sent by Lord Torrington is from the principal witness against the individual shot, and who was known at the trial (though probably not to the officers who formed the court martial) to be an aspirant for the office of Rattanahatmeya of Lower Doombura. This wretched man afterwards led the military such wildgoose chases on pretence of taking them to the Pretender's hiding place, that he hardly escaped being brought himself to a court martial, and has now lost not only the respect of his countrymen, but the confidence of Government.

To return to the insult offered to the Buddhist religion; petitioners would call to mind that it was in accordance with this feeling that Kahale Unanse requested, when he bowed to his fate, as the only favour he had to ask, that he might not be shot in his robes. Surely the priest himself ought to have known what was or was not opposed to his religion, as Lord Torrington is himself evidence that the priest's dying request was intentionally violated. Lord Torrington would have it inferred (*see* despatch 14th April) that there was no other dress in which to execute the priest. His Lordship's words are, "The only dress in fact which he possesses," just as if the priest would not have supplied himself with a change of clothes. The man, however, had, as all priests have, under clothing, as much as is usually worn by a large proportion of the inhabitants, and which is not considered indelicate; or he might have been executed in a common prison dress, or hundreds of devoted Buddhists around would have given any number or value of clothes rather than see the sacred robe insulted.

Lord Torrington, as a final proof that shooting this priest in his robes was not an indignity to the priests and other Buddhists, says, despatch 14th April 1849, "And in corroboration of this view of the case, I take the opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship an extract of a letter addressed to the Board of Commissioners for Kandyan Affairs by order of Lieutenant-Governor Sir James Campbell, dated 1st August 1823, which relates to the execution of a priest at that period for high treason, whose guilt, it is observed, is increased by the fact of his 'being the minister of a religion which in its doctrines reprobates riot and bloodshed.'"

Now, petitioners believe that the very correspondence alluded to, if given entire, would lead to an opposite conclusion, for petitioners have the testimony of a person who was present on the occasion, and in fact acted in an official capacity, that when Kahawatte Unnanse (the priest alluded to) was in 1823 convicted of high treason and sentenced to death, a few days before the execution the principal Kandyan chiefs and priests, and a large concourse of people, waited upon Mr. Sawyers, the Revenue Commissioner, represented to him the disgrace that would attach to the religion of Buddhists and its followers if the convict were hanged in his yellow robes, and prayed that the necessity of his wearing the sacred habiliments might not be required. The question was immediately referred to Government, and the request was acceded to.

This, however, was not the only occasion on which the government of Lord Torrington unnecessarily offended the national faith in Ceylon. In the district of Kornegalle two Buddhist temples were despoiled of their images, furniture, priests' robes, sacred books, and various other property; and the sacred robes were sold, with other things, by public auction at the Kornegalle catchery, as attested by the Assistant Government agent, Mr. Morris. One of these priests, Kootmala Unnanse, of the Gonedodde temple, in Seven Korles, was certainly indicted before the Supreme Court at Kandy, but was acquitted; against the other, Ratdalgodde Unnanse, of the temple at Kolure, no charge was ever preferred, nor even suspicion of anything improper, so far as your petitioners have heard.

At a time when the people were panicstricken and fled from their homes from fear of violence from the Malay soldiers, the Malabar Coolies, and bands of robbers, the following proclamation was issued by Colonel Drought, Commandant of Kandy:

" PROCLAMATION :

"By order of Lieutenant-colonel Drought, Commandant of Her Majesty's Forces in the
Kandyan Districts now subject to Martial Law.

"It is hereby proclaimed that in all the Kandyan districts now under martial law I have
ordered the seizure and attachment of the lands, houses, and other property of all the
persons, of whatever rank or description, who have joined in the wicked rebellion against
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the authority of Her Majesty the Queen, and I hereby call upon all loyal subjects to assist the officers appointed by me to carry my orders into effect.

“And I further hereby command all loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen to keep themselves apart from those concerned in this rebellion, for whosoever shall be found to have aided the rebels, or supplied them with food or other provisions, is liable to condign punishment, and will forfeit his lands and property, and will be treated in all other respects as a rebel.

“And I also hereby declare to all innocent and loyal subjects who may chance to be absent from their houses, but who have not been engaged in any act of treason or robbery during the present insurrection, and account for their absence, that they are not by this my proclamation prohibited from returning to resume possession of their property, and reside in peace in their houses.

“Kandy, 8 August 1848.”

(signed) “*T. A. Drought,*
Lieut-Colonel Commanding the Troops
in the Kandyan Provinces.”

It does not appear by what legal authority Colonel Drought issued the above proclamation, which was however soon followed by the subjoined proclamation by Lord Torrington:—

“In the name of Her Majesty Victoria, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

“PROCLAMATION,

“By his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Torrington, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Ernestine of Saxony, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlement and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

“TORRINGTON.

“Whereas it has been brought to our knowledge, that well disposed and loyal persons have fled from their homes on the approach of the rebels, and concealed themselves in the jungle, from apprehensions for their personal safety during the recent disturbances; it is our pleasure that it should be made known to all such individuals, that on their immediately returning to their villages, they will receive every protection and assistance from the authorities in resuming possession of their lands and houses.

“And whereas many timid and peaceable people were compelled by the insurgents to follow them, and are now deterred from returning to their own homes by the fear of punishment, it is hereby made known for the encouragement of such as are disposed to return to their allegiance, that all individuals not actually engaged in conflict with Her Majesty's troops, or guilty of plundering and violence during the late insurrection, will be permitted to return to their villages, and betake themselves to their ordinary occupations, provided they do so within 20 days from this date: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend any hope of pardon to headmen or persons in Government employment, who have taken an active part in exciting the people to insurrection, or in assisting and harbouring the rebels.

“The lands and property of all persons who shall, after this 18th day of August 1848, be found to have been absent from their ordinary places of residence during the last 20 days, without giving a satisfactory account of themselves, will be declared forfeited and confiscated to the Crown.

“Given at the Pavilion at Kandy, this 18th day of August 1848.

“By his Excellency's command,
J. Emerson Tennent, Colonial Secretary.

“God save the Queen!”

Very different was the proclamation issued by Governor Sir Robert Brownrigg, in the rebellion of 1818. On the 27th August in that year, he made (as its heading states), “Proclamation offering pardon to the rebel Kandyans, who may submit and deliver up their arms, &c. &c., before the 20th of September.” But Lord Torrington declares the property of all, whether rebellious or loyal, forfeited; in fact, visiting with the consequences of a conviction for treason, what may have been perfectly innocent in the absentees, or even forced upon them by circumstances. In his despatch, dated 14th September 1848, Lord Torrington asserts that this proclamation was “issued with the advice of the Queen's Advocate.” But in a despatch of the 11th of April 1849, Lord Torrington says Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, had called his attention to this “inaccuracy;” and his Lordship explains that the proclamation was “suggested by Sir H. Maddock;” so that Lord Torrington preferred taking the advice of an old gentleman from India, rather than consulting the Executive Council or the law officers of the Crown.

In reference to this matter, Lord Torrington on the appearance of Blue Book in Ceylon, found himself under the necessity of exonerating Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, from participation in this proclamation; and accordingly, on the 11th April 1849, wrote a despatch to Earl Grey in the following terms:—

“Mr. Selby the Queen's Advocate has called my attention to an inaccuracy in the terms in which I intimated to your Lordship that this proclamation had been issued ‘with the advice of the Queen's Advocate,’ the fact being that it had been suggested by Sir H. Maddock. In this Mr. Selby is quite correct, and the expression in my despatch is so far
inaccurate,

inaccurate, that Mr. Selby did not originate the measure ; but the phrase was used by me under the impression that the proclamation in question had met with Mr. Selby's approval, as an act of grace and mercy to the misguided natives ; and that impression was, as I thought, confirmed by the fact that neither when discussed in his presence previous to its publication, nor since, till within the last few days, has Mr. Selby, either as Queen's Advocate or in his capacity of a member of the Executive Council, expressed the slightest doubt as to the legality and sound policy of the proclamation in question."

Whatever Lord Torrington means to convey by this language, let it not be supposed that the proclamation was ever brought before the Executive Council, where Mr. Selby as a member of this body could have objected to it. The presence of Sir Herbert Maddock who "suggested" it alone forbids such a supposition, as he could not take part in, or be admitted to the discussions of this body. The proclamation was also issued at "Kandy," where no sitting of the Executive Council took place at the time. And it is matter of notoriety that the Queen's Advocate, neither as law-officer nor member of the Executive Council, took any part in the issuing of this proclamation.

This proclamation, which was widely circulated in the native language throughout the country, has never been revoked, so far as your petitioners are aware, but remains to this day in as much force as it possessed when first promulgated. The ignorant natives therefore suppose it to be still in full operation ; and as it is believed to have deterred many innocent persons who had overstayed the period allowed (20 days) for their return, it is still supposed to deter many others from preferring their claims for sequestered property (and the Bill of indemnity prohibits the opening of such questions in the courts of law), nor is it likely they will ever do so until assured of their safety by something of the nature of an act of amnesty with which care shall be taken that it is universally known and correctly understood.

As a consequence of his measures, there is universal discontent amongst the natives, even by the more intelligent of whom Lord Torrington's name is mentioned only with execrations ; whilst the Europeans and burghers are equally alienated from him, in consequence of his official conduct towards them.

The Poll-tax or Road Ordinance is most obnoxious to the feelings of the people ; and indeed, with Lord Torrington's known opinions and feelings, petitioners cannot believe that the measure will prove otherwise than a powerful instrument in the hands of the headmen to oppress the lower orders, and restore their own baneful influence as it existed in the times of "Rajacaria," or compulsory labour. An act of amnesty becomes absolutely necessary for the restoration of those men whom Lord Torrington transported for 14 years, although the Chief Justice recommended them to be imprisoned for "short periods."

No act can, alas, restore the dead to life ; but an act of amnesty is required for the restoration of those wretched men, 28 of whom were transported by sentence of court martial, whilst 66 (*see* Lord Torrington's despatch, 14 October 1848, Blue Book, p. 242) are undergoing other punishments ; for, from what has already appeared, in all probability many of these, to say the least, were innocent of the crimes laid to their charge, and it is questionable whether any of them were legally tried.

In order to counteract the improper operation of the bill of indemnity passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon, of Colonel Drought's and Lord Torrington's proclamations, confiscating the properties of all parties, guilty or innocent, even although they had fled owing only to fear ; in order to counteract the evil effects of these measures, and of the whole system pursued, and to re-establish public confidence, to heal the wounds inflicted upon the country, and to remove the general feeling of alienation engendered by Lord Torrington's measures, his Lordship's removal and an amnesty are called for.

That many, terrified by all these measures, will not now come forward and claim their property, improperly sequestered, confiscated, seized, or sold, unless assured of their safety by a special act of this kind, may be concluded from the following notice which appears in the very last Government Gazette.

"Notice is hereby given, that the following articles found in the jungle by Lieutenant Henderson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, near the house of a suspected party, during the existence of martial law, are at present in charge of the deputy assistant commissary at Kandy ; and unless they are claimed within three months from the date hereof, the last-mentioned articles will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds, together with the cash found, will be brought to the public account :

- "£. 5. 7s. in cash.
- 2 silver chains.
- 3 pair of silver bangles.
- 1 pair of silver and jet bangles.
- 1 silver box.
- 2 bead necklaces.
- 1 gold or brass necklace.
- 1 pair gold or brass ear-rings.
- 1 ditto or ditto with ruby.
- 1 small piece of gold or brass.

"By his Excellency's command,

"Colonial Secretary's Office, }
Colombo, 30 June 1849." }

(signed) "J. Emerson Tennent,
Colonial Secretary."

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If people will not come forward and claim money and other property said to be only "found," though invited by Government to do so, much less will they put forward their claims to property which was violently seized upon during martial law.

Finally, the free expression of public opinion, as it was ever enjoyed in the island since the establishment of British rule, cannot be hoped for so long as Lord Torrington remains in the island. It is not to be expected that his Lordship, who has prohibited public meetings, forbidden the expression of any opinion adverse to his Government by persons in any way connected with the public service, whilst he countenanced the expression of their favourable opinion, and who has done all he could to injure that portion of the press opposed to his measures, will ever again concede in its integrity the free expression of public opinion, so essential to good government, as it is also the constitutional right of the subject.

Your petitioners would also remind your Honourable House that the Colonial Secretary, Sir Emerson Tennent, was the most active and influential member of Lord Torrington's Council, and not only advised but originated some of the taxes that were calculated most injuriously to affect the feelings and interests of the population; and his published letters and minutes show that he took the lead of all the members of Government, in advising and sanctioning the cruel and oppressive acts performed under colour of martial law.

For the future safety and prosperity of the island, petitioners would venture to suggest that there be an efficient Ministry or Executive Council formed, who could control to some extent the Governor, and not allow him, on his own authority alone, to deprive people of their property, liberty, and lives, as has recently taken place; and that a Legislative Council be established on the basis of representative government.

Your Honourable House will be pleased to bear in mind that only a very few days have elapsed since the receipt of Lord Torrington's despatches in Ceylon, and that only a very few more remain before the departure of the overland mail, in which to obtain signatures to the present petition, and that they are collected in opposition to all the influence of Lord Torrington and his Government; so that the names attached hereto cannot be expected to be very numerous.

Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will take the foregoing circumstances into consideration, and grant such relief as in the wisdom of your Honourable House shall seem fit.

And Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Appendix (E.)

Paper, No. 5.

FURTHER COPIES OF EXTRACTS OF DESPATCHES between Viscount *Torrington* and Earl *Grey*.

SCHEDULE.

DESPATCHES FROM VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

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DESPATCHES FROM VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

App. E. No. 5.

— No. 1. —

(No. 168.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 1 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

* Page 255.

AMONG the printed papers confidentially transmitted to me with your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of August last*, I have observed that a portion of the correspondence has been included which passed between myself and the Queen's advocate, Mr. Selby, relative to the publication of a proclamation having reference to the sequestration of the property of persons absent from their homes after a certain date, which was stated, under a misapprehension, to have been prepared with his advice. The portion of the correspondence which is printed commences with Mr. Selby's letter of the 7th April, and closes with that of the 16th April last.

I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of further correspondence which has passed upon the subject since the date of the former letters. On the 7th August Mr. Selby again addressed me in consequence of the publication in one of the colonial journals (by what means I know not), of my despatch to your Lordship, of the 11th April, No. 50 †. I now beg to enclose copy of Mr. Selby's letter, and of the reply which I made to it, dated 4th September, which was entirely satisfactory to that gentleman.

† *Vide Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 453.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

My dear Lord,

Grand Pass, 7 August 1849.

‡ See note above.

IN your despatch to the Right honourable Earl Grey, dated the 11th April, No. 50, ‡ which has just been published in the colonial journals, I have been pained to find it stated that the expression in your former despatch of the 14th September §, that the proclamation alluded to therein had been issued with my advice, was used under the impression that I approved of the measures; and that such impression was, as your Lordship thought, confirmed by the fact that neither when discussed in my presence previous to its publication, nor since, till within a few days before the 11th April, had I either as Queen's Advocate, or in my capacity of a member of the Executive Council, expressed the slightest doubt as to the legality and sound policy of the proclamation.

§ No. 164. *Vide Papers relative to Ceylon, presented to Houses of Parliament, Feb. 1849, page 217.*

As this representation of my conduct would, if correct, justly expose me to severe reprehension, I am sure your Lordship will pardon me for reminding you that the proclamation in question was never submitted to me as Queen's Advocate, nor did the policy or the legality of the measure ever come under the consideration of the Executive Council. It is true I was present when it was read previous to publication, on the occasion to which your Lordship alludes; but my presence was quite accidental, the measure had been already determined on, and the proclamation, drafted by Sir E. Tennent, at Sir H. Maddock's suggestion, was (to use your Lordship's words in your letter to me of the 12th April) being then "finally settled for immediate publication."

With regard to my alleged silence subsequently to the issuing of the proclamation, I beg to call your Lordship's recollection to the fact, that so soon as Sir H. Maddock's suggestions were sent to me (which was on the 22d of August, three days after the proclamation had been issued), I immediately wrote in reply, stating my opinion; first, "that in order to the confiscation of the property of rebels, a conviction and judgment thereon by a civil court, or a sentence of outlawry for non-appearance to answer to an indictment for high treason, or an Act of the legislative authority, was necessary:" and stating in the second place, "that, under the circumstances of this island, and the gross ignorance of the people in the interior, the failure of persons to return to their homes from the jungles to which they have fled, within a given period, ought not to be considered as conclusive evidence of treason, and to be visited by the penalty of confiscation of their property by legislative enactment."

Having called your Lordship's attention to these important facts, I rely upon your sense of justice to adopt such measures as may be necessary for placing the matter in its true light.

To His Excellency
Lord Viscount Torrington.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Henry C. Selby.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

My dear Selby,

Queen's House, Colombo, 4 September 1849.

As the expressions used in my despatch of the 11th of April, No. 50*, seem to have given rise to an impression that the proclamation therein referred to was submitted to you as Queen's Advocate, or had come before the Executive Council, I have no hesitation in stating that it was never officially laid before you for your opinion either as Queen's Advocate or as a member of Council. Your silence on the occasion when Sir J. Tennent read it to me in your presence, at the pavilion at Kandy, certainly led me (and, as I conceive, not without reason) to think that you concurred in the measure. Your subsequent communications on the subject have now shown me that, while such was the impression on my mind, you on the contrary supposed that your silence would not be so construed

* Vide Second Report, Ceylon, 1850, page 453-

You are quite correct in stating that as soon as Sir H. Maddock's paper of suggestions relative to the confiscation of property was sent to you, your opinion on the points submitted to you was given in the words quoted in your letter. I am also willing to admit that, at the time my despatch of the 11th of April was written, I had not observed that your remarks bore so strongly on the question of the legality and policy of the proclamation as I have since perceived to be the case; and it was only on receipt of your letter of the 16th of April (written in answer to mine of the 12th of that month, and therefore after my despatch had been forwarded to England,) that I became aware that a different meaning might be attached to the language in which your opinion had been conveyed from that which I had given to it.

For your satisfaction, I shall be happy to send to Lord Grey by the next mail a copy of your letter of the 7th instant, and of this my reply.

Hon. Henry C. Selby.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

— No. 2. —

(No. 169.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 3 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

I HAVE now the honour to send you a return, prepared by the senior officer in command of the troops in the Kandyan provinces, Colonel Drought, of all the property sequestrated during the period within which martial law was in force in 1848, with a full explanation of each individual case; including also a similar return of the property confiscated by operation of law, in the instance of parties convicted of high treason before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

1.
Page 327.

From these returns your Lordship will perceive that the entire value of the landed and other property sequestrated during the rebellion was 9,340 l.; and that of this, the extent of property confiscated to the Crown, in the cases of persons convicted of high treason, was 1,048 l.; the remainder has either been restored to the owners or their representatives in the same state in which it was taken possession of, or, in the cases in which the articles have been sold, the proceeds, without deduction, have been handed over to the rightful claimants.

The orders from the commandant, under which the sequestration was conducted, are likewise enclosed; and a statement† from the Deputy Assistant Commissary-general, Lieutenant Sayers, who acted as sequestration agent, explains fully the circumstances and system under which those orders were carried into effect.

2.
Page 294.
† Page 295.

I have also the honour to enclose a letter which I caused to be addressed to the Major-general commanding, expressive of the gratification with which I had examined these papers, containing as they do the most conclusive and satisfactory reply to the many calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated in relation to their proceedings, both in England and Ceylon.

3.
30 Nov. 1849, p. 299.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

App. E. No. 5.

SEQUESTRATION.

TOTAL Number of cases in which property was sequestered - - -	431.
Total value of property sequestered - - - - -	£. s. d. 9,340 19 -
Value of property of rebels tried by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, convicted of high treason, and property confiscated by operation of law	1,048 1 10
	£. 8,292 17 2
Lands, houses, &c., restored to the owners - - £. 7,249 18 6	
Cash - - - - ditto - - - - 21 - 9 ½	
Property sold, proceeds restored to the owners or representatives - - - - 1,021 17 10 ½	
	8,292 17 2
Unaccounted for - - - - £.	Nil.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

Sir,

Kandy, 15 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, a complete return of all property sequestered during martial law, with a full explanation of each individual case; together with that which was confiscated, the owners having been convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court; also the orders issued by me.

I also forward an explanatory abstract of the courts martial held under martial law.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. A. Drought,

Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

Page 297.

CIRCULAR.

Sir,

Kandy, 8 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to furnish you with a copy of the circular instructions, this day addressed by my orders to officers commanding detachments now employed at various out-posts, to maintain the peace of the country, and to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's peaceful subjects from further injury at the hands of the insurgents, who are still assembled in large numbers in arms against the State; and I have to request your aid and co-operation to enable those officers fully to carry out my orders for the seizure and attachment of the lands, houses, and other property of every person absent from their homes and with the insurgents, or known to have been in arms against Her Majesty's troops.

To this end I request that you will, with the least possible delay, furnish lists of all persons, of whatever rank, known to you to have been in arms, or to be now absent from their homes, with a specification of the lands held by them; and that you will direct competent servants in your establishment to be in attendance on the officers commanding detachments, to point out all the lands, houses, and property of absent rebels, and to assist them in making over the lands to persons willing and able to take charge of them, and to engage for the crops of the present season. Such servants of your establishment as may be appointed to this duty may also be employed in preparing the returns, according to the prescribed forms, of lands attached and of property seized, showing how the latter may have been disposed of.

Permit me, at the same time, to suggest that you will ascertain whether in those parts of your district which have not been placed under martial law, there are any persons absent from their homes who may be suspected of having joined the insurgents, so that you may deal with such persons as you see fit. And in order to deter the inhabitants of other districts from treasonably assisting the insurgents by supplying them with provisions, or aiding them in other ways, I would submit to your consideration the propriety of circulating generally, in all parts of the country, the proclamation which I shall this day issue in the districts now under martial law, to warn the inhabitants of the fatal consequences which will attach to themselves if they are found guilty of aiding and abetting the Queen's enemies. If the people of the country can thus be deterred from assisting the rebels, their bands must shortly be dispersed from want of provisions, and general tranquillity may be restored.

I earnestly request that you will communicate and co-operate with the officer or officers commanding posts in your district, on the subject of this letter; they have my instructions connected with the same.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. A. Drought, Lieut.-Colonel

Commanding the Forces in the Kandyan Provinces.

The Government Agent.

Page 295.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Kandy, 8 August 1848.

In order to facilitate future sequestration of the lands, houses, and other property of all those subjects of Her Majesty's in the Kandyan districts now subject to martial law, who have departed from their allegiance to the Crown and have joined the rebels in arms against the Government, you are hereby directed to ascertain or procure from the civil authorities information respecting the names of all persons now absent from their homes who are believed to be at present with the rebels or are known to have committed any act of rebellion, and take possession of all lands, houses, cattle, and other property belonging to such persons, and make over their lands to the charge of respectable persons, not being Cingalese, who will be answerable to Government for the crops now growing thereon, on such terms of remuneration to themselves as may be fair and reasonable, not exceeding one half of the crops which may be reaped by them : and as it is to be apprehended that absent rebels to whose lands these orders are applicable may endeavour to cut and carry off the ripe crops from their fields, and may be supplied with food by the inhabitants of the country not known to have taken any active part in the rebellion, or to have quitted their homes to join the insurgents, you will take every means in your power to give extensive publication to the accompanying notification of which you are to receive — copies in the Cingalese language, circulating and posting them up in every large village and place of public resort. In these notifications, as you will perceive, the people are warned against aiding the insurgents, or affording them food or other supplies, on pain of the attachment of their lands, and such other penalties as the law may award to the crime of aiding the Queen's enemies ; and you will adopt such measures as may be proper and practicable, to enable you to detect any attempt to carry away the crops from the lands of absent rebels, or to supply them with provisions in contravention of the orders contained in the notification, and will bring to trial all persons accused thereof, as aiding and abetting the enemies of the Queen, and forthwith place their lands and property under attachment, and deal with them according to the foregoing instructions. You will furnish me with informations for communication to the local agent, lists of lands attached under these orders, drawn up according to the form subjoined, with lists of all other property which will be retained for the use of Government, or sold by public auction, according as you may deem best.

When such property is sold a report will be made showing the price realized by such article, and the amount will then be carried to the credit of the State, in the accounts of the Government agents.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought,*
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.To the Officer Commanding the Troops at Matelle,
Kurnegalle, and Dambool.

Sir,

Commissariat Office, Kandy, 15 November 1849.

In compliance with the instructions received, I have the honour to enclose a full statement of each individual case of sequestration which occurred in the Kandyan province during the existence of martial law ; together with an account of all property confiscated, the proprietors having been convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court. These statements I have divided into two returns.

No. 1, showing an account of all property sold, how the proceeds were disposed of, and remarks upon each case.

Return 2. An account of all lands, houses, &c. which were found by the officers in command of posts, in connexion with the civil authorities, totally deserted and unprotected, and were in consequence taken possession of and placed in charge of Government headmen, in compliance with the instructions contained in your circular of the 8th August 1848, addressed to the officers commanding the troops at Matelle, Kurnegalle, and Dambool, with the twofold object of protecting the property of innocent parties who had fled from their homes through fear of the rebels, or had been compelled to join them, from the numerous parties of marauders who were scouring the country in all directions and plundering the deserted villages to a fearful extent. Lieutenant Henderson, c. r. r., in his letter to me of the 14th November 1849, states that on entering the villages of Maasagall and Decombere, he found them totally deserted and all property removed, with the exception of large quantities of grain, 391 bushels of which he secured ; the remainder he was compelled to abandon, having no means of transporting it. He was afterwards informed that large quantities had been carried off by the coolies from the neighbouring estates ; and that other parts of the province suffered to an equal extent is fully proved by the statements of several parties who had opportunities of witnessing the depredations committed by these parties of robbers. And secondly, of securing for the benefit of Government the properties of those parties who might afterwards be convicted of " high treason."

You will perceive that cases No. 3, 4, and 5 contain a statement of property belonging to the " Pretender " and two of his uncles, who were well known to be harbouring him and his adherents at the time. The articles enumerated were, with the exception of a few metal
o.12. O O 4 articl es,

App. E. No. 5.

articles, nothing more than a parcel of rubbish, and were sold by auction at my office under my personal superintendence, by your orders. Cases No. 1 and 2 show the sale of several elephant's tusks; these were sold in error, but realized (as in fact did all the other articles) a fair market price, ivory being procurable at the present time for about 2 s. per lb.

No. 6 contains a list of property found in the jungle at Hangorankette. These are the only instances of the sale of household sundries, ornaments, &c. belonging to the Matelle district; the remainder of that description of property (which was very valuable and belonged to the "Maha Nilleme") was forwarded by the commandant of Matelle under military escort, and was placed by me in the Treasury under charge of the Government agent, his assistant, and myself, and subsequently returned to his legal adviser. The paddy and cattle sequestered it was found absolutely necessary to dispose of at once on the spot; the cost of keeping cattle at such an extraordinary period would very soon have exceeded their value, and the expense incurred in removing and storing grain would likewise have been very great. There was therefore no alternative, than either to sell it at the highest price it could realize at the time, or abandon it to the marauders. It was consequently sold on the spot and realized, considering the time, a very fair price, averaging 1 s. per bushel for uncleaned paddy, the average price of well cleaned paddy in the Matelle district being about 1 s. 3 d.

With regard to the household sundries, &c. sold by auction at Kurnegalle, I beg to remark that these articles (like those sold at Kandy) were, with few exceptions, of little or no value; almost everything of value having been either secreted or carried off by the owners, at the time that they deserted the houses. It was impossible to store these articles at Kurnegalle, the public buildings having been sacked and partially destroyed, leaving barely sufficient accommodation for the troops stationed there. It would have been equally unsafe to have forwarded them to Kandy without a military escort, which their value and the exigencies of the time did not appear to warrant. The cattle and paddy were disposed of under the same circumstances as at Matelle.

Some most erroneous statements having been made in England to the effect that the parties engaged in the rebellion were "low-country people," and that few "Kandyans" were mixed up in it, I beg to draw your attention to the cases attached to these returns, by which you will perceive that the total number in Return 1 amounts to 144; of this number—

5 were Kandyan Chiefs,
5 were priests,
42 were headmen,
4 were late headmen,
7 were members of headmen families,
75 were Kandyan common people,
4 were Kandyan Moormen,
2 were low-country people.

Only a limited number of the above were brought to trial before the Supreme Court. The Queen's Advocate, in consequence of the great number of prisoners, selected only those parties whose conviction he thought he could ensure, and from the position they occupied were likely to prove a salutary warning for the future. I would here remark, that in only one instance was the property of an unsuspected party sequestered and sold, and that was an error occasioned by an unfortunate similarity of names.

No. 2 Return shows cases, 277, of property sequestered and placed in charge of Government headmen, &c., for protection in consequence of being found deserted; of this number—

3 were Kandyan chiefs,
7 were Kandyan priests,
68 were headmen,
13 were late headmen,
17 were members of headmen's families,
161 were common people,
5 were Moormen,
3 were low-country people.

These returns speak for themselves.

In conclusion I beg to state, that in each case the amount realized by the sale of property has been returned to the proprietors in full, and in like manner the owners of all lands, houses, &c. sequestered have been replaced in possession, on their returning and claiming the same. The properties of all the parties convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court have of course been confiscated to the Crown. I enclose summary statements of the cases embodied in the two Returns, and trust that the explanations afforded will prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. Sayers, Lieut. 15th Regiment,
late Sequestration Agent.

Lieut.-Colonel Drought, Commandant,
Kandyan Provinces.

SUMMARY, as per RETURN No. 1.

	Tried by Supreme Court.		Tried by Court Martial.		Taken in Arms or Surrendered themselves, but not Tried.	Killed.	Remaining Number who were not Tried.	TOTAL.
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.				
Chiefs - - -	1	- - -	1	- - -	1	- - -	2	5
Headmen - - -	8	2	7	- - -	5	- - -	20	42
Late headmen - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	4
Priests - - -	- - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3	5
Members of headmen's families - - -	- - -	- - -	3	- - -	2	- - -	2	7
Common persons, Kandyan - - -	2	- - -	10	- - -	22	2	39	75
Low-country people - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	2
Moormen - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4	4

C. Sayers, Lieutenant 15th Regiment,
Late Sequestration Agent.

SUMMARY, as per RETURN No. 2.

	Tried by Supreme Court.		Tried by Court Martial.		Taken in Arms or Surrendered themselves, but not Tried.	Killed.	Remaining Number who were not Tried.	TOTAL.
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.				
Chiefs - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	3
Headmen - - -	7	4	8	- - -	12	- - -	37	68
Late headmen - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	9	13
Priests - - -	- - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6	7
Members of headmen's families - - -	- - -	- - -	3	- - -	9	- - -	5	17
Common persons, Kandyan - - -	3	1	8	1	86	4	58	161
Low-country people - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	1	3
Moormen - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1	- - -	4	5

C. Sayers, Lieutenant 15th Regiment,
Late Sequestration Agent.

SUMMARY of RETURNS, Nos. 1 and 2, showing an Account of all Property Sequestered and Sold, and Sequestered and Unsold; together with that Confiscated to the Crown.

NUMBER OF CASE.	REMARKS.	—	—
SEQUESTERED AND SOLD.			
No.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Matelle District:</i>			
1.	Elephant tusks - - - Sold in error - - - - -	10 17 10	
2.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - - -	7 8 11 ½	
4.	Sundries - - - Uncle of the pretender - - - - -	2 10 9	
5.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - ditto - - - - -	5 7 6	
6.	Ditto - - - Found in the jungle - - - - -	1 14 6	
	Cattle and grain - - - - -	- - -	27 19 6 ½
			509 18 6
<i>Dambool District:</i>			
81.	Sundries - - - Supposed killed in action - - - - -	5 16 11	
84.	Ditto - - - Made prisoner for being concerned in the rebellion - - - - -	- 14 6	
87.	Ditto - - - Headman; property deserted - - - - -	- 12 3	
88.	Ditto - - - Made prisoner for plundering an estate - - - - -	- 11 3	
89.	Ditto - - - Priest; tried by Supreme Court and acquitted - - - - -	2 7 -	
	Cattle and grain - - - - -	- - -	10 1 11
			36 5 3
<i>Kornegalle District:</i>			
1.	Sundries - - - Leader of the Kornegalle rebels; found hung on a tree; supposed to have committed suicide - - - - -	16 17 9 ¼	
2.	Ditto - - - Property abandoned; information received that he had joined the rebels - - - - -	3 11 8 ½	
3.	Ditto - - - Warrants for treason and robbery were out against the party; would have been sequestered by the civil authorities - - - - -	- 5 7	

NUMBER OF CASE.	REMARKS.	—	—
SEQUESTERED AND SOLD— <i>continued.</i>			
<i>Kornegalle District—continued.</i>			
No.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7.	Sundries - - - Abandoned; supposed to have joined the rebels - -	3 19 1 ½	
8.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - ditto - - -	4 10 3 ½	
9.	Ditto - - - Headman, the leader of a gang of rebels - -	1 1 3	
10.	Ditto - - - Priest; tried by Supreme Court and acquitted - -	7 5 3	
11.	Ditto - - - Headman; supposed to have joined the rebels - -	13 4 ½	
13.	Ditto - - - Warrant out against him for treason - -	2 2 10 ½	
14.	Ditto - - - Leader of a gang of rebels - -	2 19 -	
22.	Ditto - - - Headman; tried by Supreme Court and acquitted - -	2 12 7 ½	
23.	Ditto - - - Abandoned; supposed to have joined the rebels - -	- - 9	
24.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - ditto - - -	14 10 ½	
26.	Ditto - - - Headman; made prisoner for joining the rebels - -	- 2 6	
31.	Ditto - - - Priest; abandoned, supposed to have joined the rebels - -	3 9 3 ¾	
32.	Ditto - - - Headman; - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	17 10 ½	
39.	Ditto - - - Late headman; - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	17 8 ½	
49.	Ditto - - - Late headman; one of the party that attacked Kurnegalle on the 30th July 1848 - - -	2 12 6 ½	
56.	Ditto - - - Headman; abandoned, supposed to have joined the rebels - -	- - 7 ½	
57.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 7 6	
58.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - ditto - - -	- 1 -	
65.	Ditto - - - Unclaimed - - -	1 15 4 ½	
			56 18 11
Cattle and grain	- - - - -	- - -	380 13 9
SEQUESTERED BUT NOT SOLD (as per Return 2):			
<i>District Matelle:</i>			
Lands, houses, &c.; supposed value	- - - - -	1,757 19 -	
<i>District Dambool:</i>			
Lands, houses, &c.; supposed value	- - - - -	3,068 9 8 ½	
<i>District Kurnegalle:</i>			
Land, houses, &c.; supposed value	- - - - -	2,423 10 2 ½	
Amount of property confiscated, as per Confiscation Return	- - - - -	- - -	7,249 18 6
Cash, as per cases Nos. 1, 81, 1, 2, 7, 8, 20	- - - - -	- - -	1,048 1 10
			21 - 9 ½
		£.	9,340 19 -

C. Sayers, Lieutenant 15th Regiment,
Late Sequestration Agent.

PROPERTY CONFISCATED, the Proprietors having been Convicted of High Treason before the Supreme Court.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	NUMBER OF CASES.	—	—
<i>District Matelle:</i>			
Household sundries - - -	No. 1, Return 1 - - -	1 7 3	
Cattle - - -	- - -	-	
Grain - - -	- - -	-	
Landed property; supposed value	Nos. 105, 125, 126, Return 2 - -	46 5 -	47 12 3
<i>District Dambool:</i>			
Household sundries - - -	Nos. 82, 86, Return 1 - - -	3 8 5 ½	
Cattle - - -	82, 83, 86, Return 1 - - -	26 9 9	
Grain - - -	82, 83, 86, Return 1 - - -	11 4 -	
Landed property; supposed value	4, 8, 13, Return 2 - - -	45 15 -	86 17 2 ½
<i>District Kurnegalle:</i>			
Household sundries - - -	Nos. 15, 21, 33, 62, 63, 66, Return 1 - -	19 8 5 ½	
Cattle - - -	21, 44, 61, 62, 64, Return 1 - -	50 - -	
Grain - - -	15, 21, 33, 62, 63, 66, Return 1 - -	87 8 9 ½	
Landed property; supposed value	1, 15, 29, 75, 77, 78, 100, Return 2 - -	756 15 1 ½	913 12 4 ½
		£.	1,048 1 10

C. Sayers, Lieutenant 15th Regiment,
Late Sequestration Agent.

STATEMENT of Landed Property, Houses, &c. sequestered during Martial Law, but not Sold, as per Return No. 2.

	£.	s.	d.
Matelle District	1,757	19	—
Dambool ditto	3,068	9	3½
Kurnegalle ditto	2,423	10	2½
	£.	7,249	18 6

(signed) *C. Sayers,*
Lieutenant 15th Regiment, late Agent for
Sequestration.

Enclosure 3, in No. 2.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
30 November 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE it in command from the Right honourable the Governor to beg you to convey to Lieutenant-colonel Drought the expression of his Excellency's satisfaction on perusing the voluminous returns relative to the sequestration and disposal of the property of rebels and fugitives during the recent insurrection in the Kandyan province.

The systematic and lucid manner in which these accounts have been kept, and the clear explanations of the circumstances attendant on each case, his Excellency has observed with great gratification; and they afford the most conclusive reply to the many unfounded calumnies by which the military have been assailed, both within the colony and elsewhere, in relation to these transactions.

I am directed to inform you that Viscount Torrington will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to transmit these important documents to the Secretary of State, with a view to their being laid before Parliament.

In connexion with this matter, I have it further in command from the Right honourable the Governor to acquaint you, that in consequence of rumours which have obtained partial circulation, to the effect that during the operation of martial law in the Central Province offences against property and person had been committed by the military, or by other persons under the orders of military officers, which not being *bonâ fide* or designed for the restoration and maintenance of the public peace, were therefore cognizable by the ordinary tribunals, irrespective of the operation of the Indemnity Ordinance; his Excellency caused inquiry to be made into the fact of such complaints.

A circular was addressed to all the police magistrates within the proclaimed districts, desiring to know whether charges of this nature had been made, and the result; or if they had not been made, to know whether they had been in any manner discouraged.

I have received replies from each of these officers, assuring me that every facility was held out for the preferring of such charges should any parties feel so inclined, and that in one court only, the police court of Matelle, have any such been lodged. Mr. H. Templer, the police magistrate of that station, reports that in every instance in which such complaints have been investigated they have proved, without a single exception, to have been frivolous and vexatious, or to have been brought from malicious motives, and at the instigation of interested parties.

I am further directed by Viscount Torrington to request that you will communicate to Colonel Drought, and to the officers who held command under him at Dambool, Kurnegalle, and Matelle, Colonel Cochrane, Major Layard, and Captain Watson, this expression of his Excellency's satisfaction.

Major-General Smelt,
Commanding the Forces, Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

(No. 170.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 5 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

I FIND, with some anxiety, that an impression, whether well or ill-founded, gains ground here of the probability of the inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon being permitted by those who originated it to drop, instead of being prosecuted to a satisfactory conclusion during the approaching Session of Parliament; I trust, my Lord, that there is no reason to apprehend that such a course will be permitted in a matter in which my personal character and public reputation are so seriously involved. As to the propriety of commencing such an inquiry originally, and as to its political effects upon the future condition of the colony, I do not feel it necessary here to record my opinion; but once commenced, your Lordship cannot fail to perceive how indispensable it is that it should now be rigidly persevered in, and thoroughly exhausted.

To the members of my government, to the military authorities, and to myself, it would be the most manifest injustice if, after recording the multifarious charges which have been launched against us in wantonness or malice, the investigation were now to be abruptly and prematurely abandoned, before the Committee had placed equally on record the clear and comprehensive replies and refutation of which each and all of these allegations are susceptible, and the materials for which have been abundantly supplied to your Lordship.

I have every reliance that in this matter my honour and that of my government are secure, confided as they are to your Lordship's keeping: but feeling strongly the injustice to which we have been subjected, and strong in the consciousness of having merited a very different recognition of my public services, your Lordship will pardon my anxiety if I venture to urge that it is due to me that this inquiry should not be permitted to drop; but that on the re-assembling of the House of Commons Her Majesty's Ministers will see the justice of requiring its instant renewal, and on the reception by the Committee of those statements which have been placed in your Lordship's hands, not merely for my justification from these rash and unscrupulous misrepresentations, but for the purpose of exhibiting to Parliament and the country the real character of my administration, and the policy and measures of my government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

(No. 171.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 6 December 1849.

(Received 26 Jan. 1850.— Answered 2 Feb. 1850, No. 490, page 326.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward an address, which was put into my hands for transmission to your Lordship, to whom it is addressed, bearing the signatures of 681 Tamil and Moorish headmen, merchants, priests, and others.

The tenor and purport of this address will be best explained by referring to two other documents of a very similar nature, addressed to myself, copies of which I herewith enclose.

One of the latter bears the signatures of not less than 1,753 Singhalese chiefs and headmen of the maritime provinces; and the other is signed by 45 respectable individuals, who are headmen of the departments, or are residents in the neighbourhood of Colombo. At the same time I forward copies of the replies which I made to the deputations by whom they were respectively presented to me.

The object of all these addresses is clearly to disclaim or deny the correctness of a statement which has been publicly made in England, to the effect, that "there exists among the headmen generally of the maritime provinces of Ceylon a feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Government."

While they all express entire satisfaction at the general policy of the Government since it has been entrusted to my charge, the two former of these addresses avow the repugnance of the subscribers to the provisions of the Jury Ordinance, No. 19 of 1844 (adopted long before my arrival), which has had the effect of placing men of all classes, castes, religious and national diversities upon equal terms upon the jury lists, and compelling them, however different from each other in feelings, prejudices, and habits of thought, to sit upon equal terms in the jury box. They regard the operation of this Ordinance as having occasioned wide-spread dissatisfaction among all classes of native inhabitants throughout the maritime provinces. In other respects all the addresses are expressive of entire confidence in the Government, and of loyalty to the Crown. The last of these documents, however, differs from the others, inasmuch as it omits all mention of the Jury Ordinance as a source of dissatisfaction to the people. Indeed, the observations which were verbally made to me by the

the native gentleman who headed the deputation (and which I afterwards requested him to put in writing for me), lead me to believe that the parties who signed this address were altogether favourable to the provisions of the Jury Ordinance as they now stand. I enclose copy of the observations to which I refer.

App. E. No. 5-

7.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

TO the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

WE, the undersigned native chiefs and principal headmen and others among Her Majesty's Tamil subjects in Ceylon, together with the headmen and others of another class of Her Majesty's subjects in the island, designated the Moors, beg leave to address your Lordship on this occasion, on a subject which we conceive to demand our particular attention.

It has come to our knowledge that in consequence of the rebellious outrage which happened about the middle of last year in the interiors of the Cinghalese provinces beyond Kandy, and certain occurrences connected therewith, a Committee of Inquiry has been constituted by the House of Commons to investigate such matters, before which a Mr. Henry Layard gave evidence, and stated that in his opinion the native headmen in general have been dissatisfied with the local Government and have no confidence in them. This assertion being strictly at variance with the real state of our feelings and sentiments, we humbly conceive it our duty to contradict it, and expressing our unfeigned loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Government in Ceylon, to declare for the information of Her Majesty and the public, that we always have and still do repose the most implicit reliance and confidence on the Ceylon local Government as it is constituted at present, and administered by our present Governor Viscount Torrington, and we are not aware that there ever has been on the island another Governor more anxious and competent to promote the interest and welfare of its inhabitants and more desirous of adding to the necessary means of communication, and what is hardly less important, the cultivation of fields in the hands of native proprietors, the irrigation of which is a matter of the most urgent necessity in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and which has demanded and received the most earnest attention at the hands of the local Government.

It may however be remarked, that there has been one circumstance which gave a colouring to the assertion of Mr. Henry Layard, which is the system of amalgamation of castes in the composition of native jurors and assessors which was introduced during the administration of the late Governor Sir Colin Campbell in A. D. 1844, but was not at all appreciated by the natives, even of the lower castes or classes in general and much less by the higher. The discontent may be said to have been universal, and it must of course in so far include the native headmen, who considered their privileges trespassed upon.

There may have also been a few exceptions among the members of the local Government, whose conduct towards the native officials was anything but encouraging loyalty or confidence in the authorities. But we are too well informed and convinced of the liberal principles, and the merited eminence of the British Government, above all the rest in the world, and we have been fairly and kindly dealt with by too many excellent and noble characters among the British who have presided over us as our superiors, either immediately or remotely, to allow our minds to be prejudiced by the unwarrantable and obnoxiously imperious conduct of but a few ill-tempered singular characters, a misfortune which must be expected to exist in every country, and in any human society or government.

We beg, &c.
[Here follow the signatures.]

Enclosure No. 2, in No. 4.

TO His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Torrington*, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Ernestine of Saxony; Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, the undersigned Singhalese chiefs and headmen of the maritime provinces of Ceylon, have been informed that one of the witnesses examined before the Committee of the House of Commons, a Mr. Henry Layard, stated, "that in his opinion there existed a feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Government of Ceylon, among the headmen generally of the maritime provinces."

We should be wanting in candour did we not declare that there certainly did arise in 1844, and does still exist, a cause of dissatisfaction not only among the Singhalese, but also among the Moors and Tamils of this island, in consequence of the unadvisable promiscuous amalgamation of jurors, whereby all classes are in reality deprived of trial by their natural

App. E. No. 5.

peers, introduced by the Ordinance No. 19, of 1844, against our expressed wishes, and in opposition to numerous petitions to the local Government, the Colonial Minister, and Her most Gracious Majesty : petitions to which no replies have been yet vouchsafed.

There were also introduced about the same time some other innovations of a similar nature, which were certainly not agreeable to our inclinations. Yet we are in common honesty bound to declare that the evidence said to have been given concerning us generally, as being dissatisfied by Mr. Layard, if meant with reference to your Excellency's government, is, we believe, founded on erroneous information.

We can neither be so foolish nor so unjust as to connect your Lordship's administration with causes of dissatisfaction given three years before your Lordship was by Her Majesty entrusted with the government of Ceylon; on the contrary, we beg most respectfully to assure you that we have every confidence in the Government, as administered by your Lordship, and have no cause (the above-mentioned ones excepted) to feel any dissatisfaction whatsoever.

We beg, &c.

(signed) *E. DeSaram*, Maha Modliar.
J. DeSaram, Modeliar of the Gate.
J. G. Perera, Modeliar of the Gate.
D. J. Dias, Modeliar of the Gate.
V. DeSaram, Modeliar of the Gate.
H. D. Dapenuitre, Modliar, Sina Corle, Adicarry
 and Meddepattoo,
 and 1,747 other signatures.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent*.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

TO his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Torrington*, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Ernestine, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

May it please your Lordship,

WE, the undersigned native chiefs and headmen having heard that a gentleman of the name of Mr. Henry Layard, has stated before the Committee of the House of Commons, "that in his opinion there existed a feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Government of Ceylon among the headmen generally of the maritime provinces," feel it our bounden duty in justice to the Government and to ourselves, and with a view to the removal of any misapprehensions on the subject, as far as we are concerned, most humbly to take the liberty of declaring to your Lordship that we consider the above statement of Mr. H. Layard to be founded on some erroneous judgment, inasmuch as no such feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Government ever existed among us, but, on the contrary, we are perfectly contented with your Excellency's Government, and feel certain that your Lordship's earnest desire has always been to do good to us and to the whole island.

We beg leave at the same time most respectfully to assure your Lordship, that it shall ever be, as it has ever been, our constant study and endeavour, as far as lies in our power, to promote the interests of Government, and the operation of whatever measures may be adopted by it for the general improvement of the island and of its inhabitants, and for the development of its latent resources.

Under these circumstances we venture to hope that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to continue (notwithstanding any misrepresentations to our discredit) the exercise of that good will towards us, and that confidence in our fidelity which we have hitherto invariably experienced at your Lordship's hands.

We have, &c.

(signed) *A. Ponambelam*, Justice of Peace and Modeliar of the Gate.
Barend Pieris, Modeliar Int^r D^t Court, Colombo.
C. P. Pieris, Moh^m of the D^t Court, Colombo.
C. Dias, Mohotty Moh^m of Attepattoo,
 and 41 other signatures.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent*.

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

REPLY of His Excellency Viscount *Torrington* to the Deputation of Tamil and Moorish Headmen and others who handed an Address for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, at the Queen's House, 27 November 1849.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL have much pleasure in transmitting to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, by the next mail, the address which you have just placed in my hands for that purpose.

I cannot doubt that this expression of feeling on the part of so respectable and influential a body of persons as the Tamils and Moorish inhabitants of the island, will be received with the full attention and respect to which it must be entitled.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

REPLY of His Excellency Viscount *Torrington* to the ADDRESS presented at Queen's House, 27 November 1849, by the Singhalese Chiefs and Headmen of the Maritime Provinces.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE listened with much interest to the address which you have just read to me, and I receive with great satisfaction the assurance which you have given me of your entire confidence in the administration of the existing Government.

Gratifying as it is to me to find that you unhesitatingly come forward to give expression to your real sentiments and feelings, I can with equal pleasure assure you that I have found no reason to attach any credence whatever to the statement to which you refer; nor should I, under any circumstances, have felt disposed to give weight to mere assertions uttered apparently under the influence of political prejudice and party feeling.

It is gratifying to me to learn that, with the exception of the regulations affecting the composition of the juries in this colony (which were introduced before my arrival), you have no cause to feel any dissatisfaction whatever.

I trust that you will ever continue to be impressed with the fullest confidence in the desire of Government to promote the welfare and happiness of all classes, and that you will always exercise the influence which belongs to the position you occupy, on the side of order, industry, and good government.

Queen's House, 27 November 1849.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

Enclosure 6, in No. 4.

REPLY to an ADDRESS presented to His Excellency Viscount *Torrington*, at Queen's House, 3 December 1849.

Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to receive from so respectable and numerous a body of influential inhabitants the assurance of your loyalty, and of your firm confidence in the good faith and benevolence of the Government.

Indeed, I never doubted for a moment the general good feeling and uprightness of purpose of the vast majority among the respectable classes of native residents.

I need scarcely assure you, therefore, that I was not disposed to place any reliance upon statements of a contrary tendency, uttered, as I am persuaded they must have been, under the influence of party spirit and misapprehension.

I trust that you will ever have reason to continue the same confidence in the justice and liberal protection of the Government of which you have already given me assurance, and that you will always give to its well-matured measures that support which must so much contribute to render them advantageous to the great mass of the inhabitants.

You may rely upon my most earnest exertions to promote the welfare of all classes of the people, and to devote myself, in a spirit of liberality and confidence, to the full development of the resources of the country, upon which the material prosperity of its inhabitants so largely depends.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

App E. No. 5.

Enclosure 7, in No. 4.

My Lord,

WE have the honour to wait upon your Lordship with a memorial, respectfully addressed to your Excellency by a portion of the native headmen, including ourselves.

We should have gladly joined the memorial which was presented to your Excellency on Tuesday last by the maha modliar, and certain other headmen, had it not been, my Lord, for the allegations therein made, principally against the prevailing jury system; which, though perhaps susceptible of some improvement in its details, is regarded by us, and justly appreciated by the community at large, as one of the most equitable and salutary measures adopted by Government, particularly for the civilization of our countrymen.

Anything, my Lord, tending to the good of the public, it is our wish not in anyway to oppose, but by our warmest co-operation with Government ever to support, however detrimental it may be to our individual and private interests.

Having thus briefly submitted to your Lordship our reason for addressing to your Excellency a separate but humble memorial, which we trust your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accept as a token of our fidelity to your Excellency's person and government, we most respectfully beg your Lordship's permission now to read it.

(A true copy.)

(signed) J. E. Tennent.

— No. 5. —

(No. 173.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 7 December 1849.

My Lord,

(Received 26 Jan. 1850. — Answered 29 Jan. 1850, No. 485, page 326.)

• Para 92.
IN my confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo *, transmitted by the last mail, I stated to your Lordship it was my intention to send by Sir J. Emerson Tennent to England a variety of documents calculated to throw light upon the events of last year in Ceylon, and likewise to put him in possession of my views upon various points of policy connected with my administration, on which your Lordship might require further information.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent's health since the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 268, of the 8th August 1848, has been such as not to make it necessary to revisit England at the present moment, and his journey has been undertaken by the wish to afford such useful explanations on the affairs of this colony as may seem to be desirable. During his absence I have nominated the Auditor-general to fill the acting appointment of Colonial Secretary; and I propose to entrust to Mr. Gibson, who formerly acted in the same capacity, the duties of the Audit-office, as a temporary arrangement. The office of Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, thus temporarily vacated by Mr. Gibson, will be filled by Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, who is at present the Acting Assistant Agent at Badulla, in the Central Province. Mr. E. R. Power, who is Acting District Judge at that station, will discharge the duties of Assistant Agent, temporarily, in addition to his own, upon the usual terms; from which arrangement some saving will result to Government.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent has been paid his full salary up to the end of last month, a certificate of which from the Colonial Treasurer is herewith enclosed; and your Lordship will be pleased to issue your instructions to the Colonial Agent as to its payment during his stay in England.

I have, &c.

(signed) Torrington.

Enclosure in No. 5.

THIS is to certify that the Honourable Sir James Emerson Tennent, K. C. S., of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, has drawn salary in the island as Colonial Secretary at the rate of 2,500 *l.* per annum, and allowance at the rate of 300 *l.* per annum, up to the 30th November 1849, and to no later period.

(signed) F. J. Templer, Treasurer.

General Treasury, Colombo,
11 December 1849.

THIS

THIS is to certify that the Honourable Sir James Emerson Tennent, K. C. S., of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service, has paid abatement at the rate of 5 per cent. on his salary up to the 30th November 1849, and to no later period.

General Treasury, Colombo,
11 December 1849.

F. J. Templer, Treasurer

— No. 6. —

(No. 174.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 8 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

IN continuation of the series of papers illustrative of the state of the Kandian country previous to and during the rebellion of last year, I have the honour to forward copy of a very clear and ably drawn statement by the Deputy Queen's Advocate at Kandy, Mr. Charles Stewart, which embracing, as it does, the views of a gentleman who enjoyed the most advantageous opportunities of ascertaining the real objects and plans of the insurgents, is deserving of very great attention. It appears to me that not a single point of importance has been left untouched; and considering how frequently Mr. Stewart had occasion in the course of his professional duties to confer with the prisoners, and to sift the evidence which was forthcoming against them, and bearing in mind his intimate acquaintance with the character and feelings of the Kandians, derived from constant residence among them and association with them, the candid expression of his sentiments on the present occasion will carry with it well-merited weight.

2. I likewise transmit to your Lordship the interesting and important deposition or statement of * * Rattamahatmeya, taken before the district judge of Kurnegalle, Mr. T. L. Gibson, on the 4th August 1848; to which is appended the statement made by Dingeralle, the pseudo king of Kurnegalle immediately before his execution, as taken down by Mr. H. Templer, the assistant agent. To this statement is also added the depositions of two priests, * * Unnanse and * * Unnanse, showing what passed at their interviews with the above-named Dingeralle, and mentioning several headmen by whom he was attended.

3. Another interesting document, which I also forward to your Lordship, is the statement made at Kurnegalle before the Government agent of the North-western Province, Mr. Caulfield, on the 9th August 1848, by Dissanaiké Mudeganselagey Caloo Banda, late Rattamahatmeya of the Matelle district, who was tried and sentenced to transportation for life. It possesses considerable importance, as it relates what took place before the actual outbreak at Matelle, and likewise describes the movements of the Matelle imposter or pseudo king, and mentions the names of several headmen of rank by whom he was attended.

4. In the documents already transmitted to your Lordship mention was made of false prophecies having been read to the people, with the view of leading them to expect a change of government, and the revival of the religion of Buddhoo in all its former integrity and influence.

5. I enclose copy of a discourse, translated from the Singhalese, which is said to have been delivered by Gautama Buddhoo himself, at the foot of Adam's Peak. Although it contains no specific promises, and is throughout confused, and, as might be expected, obscure, it would be no difficult matter to address the people from such a text in terms calculated to awaken their hopes and excite their fears at the same time.

6. In further illustration of the state of things at Kurnegalle, I enclose copies of five other documents, containing the statements of headmen taken down at the time, and translations of native olahs or letters, purporting to convey the commands of the pseudo king, &c. &c.

7. In order to facilitate reference to the interesting papers, I have had a precis of their contents prefixed to them. I trust that these documents will be found to furnish a valuable illustration of the statements which have at various times been transmitted by me to your Lordship respecting the events which took place at the period to which they refer.

I have, &c.

(signed) Torrington.

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- 12.

Enclosure in No. 6.

PRECIS of PAPERS transmitted with Lord *Torrington's* Despatch, No. 174, of
8 December 1849.

- No. 1.—Mr. Charles Stewart, Deputy Queen's Advocate at Kandy; dated 22 November 1849 - p. 307
The designs and objects of men are best ascertained by the nature and tendency of their actions. Kandyans a peculiarly reserved and wily people. Dambool well calculated for secret meetings. Comments on the evidence brought forward at the high treason trials. Proofs of previous concert, and of actual rebellion. Causes. Disputes about Crown's rights to land, the Buddhist religion, &c. Not one of the prisoners ever alluded to the new taxes as a cause of the outbreak. Attachment of the people to their chiefs. Influence of the latter. Comparison of 1817 and 1818. Although the influential chiefs are cautious how they commit themselves, several were nevertheless tried. Plunder was not the object of the rebels. The rebellion of 1818 was, at its commencement, less formidable than that of 1848. The civil power had virtually ceased at Matelle and Kurnegalle, even before martial law was proclaimed. He proceeds to argue that the continuance of martial law was really necessary, and that it would be difficult to assign the precise day when it should have been made to cease. Bears testimony to the correctness and fairness of the proceedings before the courts martial. The temporary sequestration of property was in many instances positively necessary, for the security of the property itself.
- No. 2.—Statement by * * Rattamahatmeya, 4 August 1848 - - - - - p. 314
* * received a letter on the 28th July, written by order of the pseudo king, but without any signature. The next day he received information from one of the "king's men," that the king was on the road to Kurnegalle, and that the people were assembled on the Trincomalee road. Proceeds to relate what happened during several days, and conversations which he had with the rebels, particularly with * * Rattamahatmeya, who told him that a rebellion had broken out in Matelle and the Kandy districts. Describes what passed when he was himself in the presence of the king, who remarked to him that "the religion of Budhoo had become degraded by the British, and that he and all the people were going to restore the religion by driving out the English." Proceeds to describe a second interview with the pseudo king, and the means by which he tried to take him prisoner.
- No. 3.—Statement made by Dingiralle a few minutes before his execution - - - - - p. 316
Dingiralle admits that he was with the king, and that he had received the appointment of adigar from him. The Kurnegalle king made his escape through the assistance of the headmen.
- No. 4.—Deposition made by * * * * Unnanse - - - - - p. 316
The priest * * states that the pretended king came to his temple with a large concourse of armed people and demanded lodging. Guards were placed at each entrance, but the priest escaped and gave information. Describes the pretender as sending messengers in all directions, with orders to the people to assemble with arms to rebel against the English, saying that his own government would be an easy one.
- No. 5.—Statement by * * * * Unnanse - - - - - p. 317
The statement of the preceding witness is confirmed by this one. Gives the names of several headmen, Korales and Aratches, whom he saw in company with the king.
- No. 6.—Statement of * * , late Rattamahatmeya of * * ; dated 9 August 1848 - p. 317
* * states that he received information that 400*l.* or 500*l.* had been sent for distribution among the Malay troops, and that the people of several districts named were to march into Kandy on a Sunday and attack the English while they were at church. Describes his being conducted to the two Pretenders, who administered an oath to him; saw the people flocking towards Dambool, and was told by them that they were going there to crown two kings. He prostrated himself before one of these kings, who was in a palanquin. Describes subsequent proceedings, the advance to Matelle, and the destruction of the public records. He sent messengers to see who gained the fight with our troops, but did not go himself. He afterwards met the king at a Korale's house, and accompanied him to a temple. He communicated the king's orders to the people that they should arm themselves, and sent information to the king's brother as to where he was. Afterwards saw the king's brother surrounded by 300 or 400 armed men; relates what passed afterwards. He describes the appearance of the king, and gives the names of three men of rank who were then in attendance on the king.
- No. 7.—A discourse said to have been delivered by Gautana Budhoo - - - - - p. 317
Purporting to be a prophecy of what was to happen in the Kandyan country with reference to the Buddhist religion.
- No. 8.—Statement made before H. Templer, esq., and T. L. Gibson, esq., by * * * * Rattamahatmeya; 6 August 1848 - - - - - p. 319
States that on the 28th July he heard that a "king had been set up at Dambool." The next day he received a letter from the Rattamahatmeya of * * (since dismissed), telling him to collect the people of the great temple villages of the Seven Korles, and to select men fit for situations, for that orders had come from Europe about their religion, but had not yet been published. Describes what happened on his return to Kurnegalle. Gives the names of several chiefs of rank who were said to be with the king.
- No. 9.—Statement of * * * * of Walngamma - - - - - p. 320
Describes his interview with the king, and proceedings connected with it. Says that the Kurnegalle king and the Matella king were like each other.
- No. 10.—Letter from * * , late Rattamahatmeya of * * to * * Rattamahatmeya - - - - - p. 320
Requesting him to collect the people in the temple villages of the Seven Korles, for that orders concerning their religion have come from Europe, which are not yet published.
- No. 11.—An order from the pretended king - - - - - p. 321
Orders the Gang Aratchy of a place named to bring all the men of the division armed to a spot indicated.
- No. 12.—Translation of an Ola addressed to the Superintendent of a Coffee Estate near Kurnegalle - - - - - p. 321
Warns the superintendent that the people intend to plunder and burn several coffee estates named.

No. 1.

From the Deputy Queen's Advocate at Kandy to the Colonial Secretary.

Deputy Queen's Advocate's Office,
Kandy, 22 November 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, relating to matters connected with the late rebellion in the interior of this island, and requesting the expression of my opinion on the several points detailed therein. Before proceeding to answer your inquiries, I have to beg that you will communicate to his Excellency the Governor the expression of my gratification in having been called upon, and also at the opportunity thus afforded me to put on record my humble views of the measures adopted by the Government in the suppression of the late revolt. To one who, like myself, has been in Kandy from before and throughout the whole of the recent unfortunate and unhappy disturbances, it seems not a little strange and unaccountable how so much misapprehension of facts and false impressions could exist with respect to the nature and character of the insurrection and the means adopted for its suppression.

The first point to which you have directed my attention, has reference to the nature and objects of the late disturbances, and whether they were the result of mere repugnance to the new taxes, divested of any seditious character, or in truth, proceeded from a spirit of disaffection and deliberate conspiracy against the Government.

The best and generally the only means by which the designs and objects of men are to be ascertained and determined is, I apprehend, from the nature and tendency of their actions. It is difficult in any country to know by precise and positive evidence what has passed between individuals in secret: and in a state of society where intercourse between different classes is very limited, the probability of disclosures taking place, it is clear, is much less than in countries where civilization is more advanced, where distinct races do not exist, and where the facilities of seeing and communicating with each other are greater.

It may therefore be supposed next to impossible to ascertain, by direct proof, what may have been concocted and determined upon by the Kandians in secret conclave in the recesses of the distant jungles of Ceylon. Any person who has been resident in Ceylon knows full well that the Kandians comprise a separate race of people, avoiding communication with other classes, and even among themselves peculiarly wily and reserved in their dealings. Further, I may mention that Dambool, where, or in its neighbourhood, it is conceived the conspiracy was planned, is an isolated, wild, unfrequented and remote country, distant from populous villages and far removed from any European residence; a district but too well adapted for the holding of assemblages in private without the prospect of their objects and proceedings being found out. Undoubtedly there were vague rumours of an intended rising of the Kandians before the insurrection actually broke out; but I am here alluding to the want of direct and satisfactory evidence of objects of the conspirators and the real causes which led to their disaffection.

Nor, considering the character of the people, is it surprising that none of the conspirators has come forward to narrate the history of the rebellion from its conception. An informer's testimony, even where procurable, is open to suspicion from the fact of his having proved false to his former associates; and if any such person had come forward, no great credit could well have been placed on his evidence. But here the absence of such proof tends strongly to show that the persons implicated in the insurrection proved true to each other; that the feeling of disaffection was deep and extensive, and altogether unlike that of a mob merely urged on by a feeling of repugnance to taxation, and withheld by no motive of secrecy from making their supposed grievances widely known to all parties. But as before hinted, there does not appear to me to be any occasion to trace the conspiracy back to any remote period. We have sufficient evidence in the acts done and the circumstances as they have transpired before all the country wherefrom to judge.

The occurrences at the Dambool Temple, as far as they have become known, throw light upon and afford a good deal of information regarding the objects of the insurrection, and indeed leave no room for doubting that there existed a conspiracy to overthrow the established government. The evidence (I am only speaking from recollection) adduced on the trial of the four Dambool priests for high treason, proved that a great concourse of persons assembled at the Dambool Temple on 26 July 1848; and I think I am warranted, from what came out during the trial, in stating that at least one priest (the * * * Unase) was an accomplice in the rebellion, and was well aware of the intention to assemble at the temple. But however this may be, I shall, as the four priests were acquitted, and the one I have just named not tried, not state anything further to show their guilt; but only confine myself to the written statement of the high priest taken before me and the Queen's advocate, as affecting others, and throwing light on the objects the Kandians had in view in the proceedings now under consideration.

According to this priest, the pretender was accompanied to the temple by 700 or 800 armed persons, and as is admitted, the ceremony of inauguration, or something tantamount to it, was at once performed. Can it be doubted, after such a proceeding, that a rebellion existed? How could such a number of armed persons have assembled at one spot without previous concert and arrangement; and that all those present, in one way or another, took part in the ceremony is indubitable from their, with acclamation, wishing the new king success in his undertaking.

-App. E. No. 5.

Again, does not the bare fact of an individual, himself entitled to no consideration either from birth, rank, or education, being (without hesitation and opposition of any kind, and apparently by the common consent of all assembled) proclaimed and installed king, establish previous arrangement ?

There are indisputable circumstances which go further to establish that there was a secret and wide-spread conspiracy, extending over a large portion of the interior. The insurrection was not confined to Dambool and the villages thereabout, but according to the evidence adduced at the high-treason trials the concourse of persons increased as the pretender approached Matelle, on his way to Kandy; and it would appear that at Matelle the assembly amounted to several thousand men, armed in a warlike manner, nearly all with guns or swords. It is well known that there are none, or but very few villages situated on the high road; and the flocking together to the rebellious standard, of such a number of men from remote and distant villages, within such a very short period of time, confirms the prevalent opinion that the inhabitants or their headmen must previously have been cognizant of what was going on, and that they deliberately and extensively joined in the revolt.

But, as you are aware, the rising at Kornegalle, a totally separate district from the above places, was almost simultaneous with the disturbances at Dambool and Matelle. There also several thousands were in arms. A similar inquiry again occurs; how, in the nature of things, was it possible for persons having the same objects in view to have so assembled, in distant and different districts at the same period, unless a pre-arranged conspiracy existed ?

If anything else were wanting to show concert and a fixed purpose of rebellion, I may refer to the barricading, by a different party, of the Trincomalie road on the other side of Dambool. Could any act more satisfactorily and fully than the above show design and the premeditated purpose of carrying on war, and cutting off communication between Kandy and Trincomalie ?

I take it therefore as incontestable that every feature in the late disturbance renders it clear that an organized rebellion existed. The conduct and expressions of the pretender make it difficult to come to any other conclusion than that above intimated. He, at Dambool, declared that he was a descendant of a king, and assumed at the same time the character and powers of a king. The British Government is stated to have ceased; the people armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, accompanied by priests, follow him in hundreds to Matelle; take the town, pillage the houses of the loyal British subjects, and pursue their way to Kandy, where they are met by the military, routed and dispersed. Kornegalle was entered by the rebels about the same period. Here then we have two considerable towns taken and sacked by armed men, amounting to thousands in number, with a proclaimed king at their head, bidding defiance to all established authority, and firing at both places in the first instance on the Queen's troops. The proceedings from beginning to end present but one aspect, and that indicative throughout of rebellion.

It is but right that I should not omit to observe, that minute and strict inquiry was made by me, among others, from the prisoners as soon as they were taken, and before any time had elapsed for concocting a story, for explanation of their conduct and motives. And it was then admitted by them that they were proceeding to Kandy (the capital of the interior) with the intention of capturing it.

I have but few words to say with reference to the second part of the inquiry contained in the first point of your letter, viz. whether the late insurrection was not "exclusively a manifestation of the repugnance of the people to the levy of the new taxes which had been announced by Government." From what I have already stated, it is I apprehend sufficiently clear (be the cause whatever it might) that the late insurrection was no other than the result of a pre-arranged and pre-organized conspiracy to overthrow the British Government. That the effort to accomplish the undertaking was a contemptible one, ill-managed and very badly conceived, I am ready to allow. But however short sighted the whole affair may have been, however ridiculous the attempt to cope with disciplined British troops, the existence of the intention to overturn the Government is not the less apparent.

It is difficult with any degree of certainty to assign any motive or adequate actuating cause for the rebellion. It may be that the Kandyans view with jealousy their European brethren settling in the country, and acquiring extensive landed property in it; it may be that the cultivation and acquisition by strangers of the forests in which the ancestors of the natives used to range, have caused dissatisfaction in the minds of their descendants, more particularly in respect to chenas heretofore cultivated occasionally by them, and of the occupation of which they are now deprived; or more likely still, it may be that the religion of Boodhu, from time immemorial fostered by Kandyans kings, and now waning under British rule, has supplied to priest, chief, and peasant cause for discontent; or again, it may be that the gradual extinction of the distinctions connected with class and caste, and the rapidly declining power and influence of the chiefs and priests, have tended to make all classes, from the highest to the lowest, in some measure dissatisfied; or perhaps, and which is the most probable of any supposition, all these causes together, operating in different ways and degrees, may have combined to alienate the affections (if they ever existed) of the Kandyans from the British Government. But however the truth in these respects may be, it is unnecessary in the present letter to enter on the discussion of any of the above points, and I shall therefore refrain from doing so; I have no hesitation, however, in stating my belief, that the taxes had no connexion with the insurrection.

In the next place, who ever heard any of the many prisoners captured immediately after the breaking out of the insurrection ever say one word about the taxes, or endeavour to palliate

palliate their conduct by a reference to them? I, for one, in the many interviews with, and the frequent examination I had of prisoners soon after their capture, never remember to have heard any reference made to the taxes; surely if they were the actuating causes something would have been said about them, some allusion would doubtless have been made to their enormity and injustice, by the leaders of the rebellion on their way to Matelle to incite on their misguided followers.

If therefore the actors in the disturbances had themselves no such cause to assign or explanation to give, can any dependence be placed on the assertions to the contrary of persons whose means of knowledge are not only very limited, but at variance with the conclusions to be drawn from the conduct of the parties who ought to know best their own motives?

Again, supposing for an instant that the people were in truth dissatisfied with the taxes about to be imposed; they knew well enough that rebellion was not the course by which to obtain their removal, and cannot be supposed likely to have had recourse to revolt to gain their objects. And in corroboration of this view I refer to what really took place in Kandy on the 6th July 1848. The people on this occasion, confessedly one arising out of repugnance to the taxes, did not come armed; they set up no king, they had no religious rites performed over him; and though, from the effects of liquor, many of them were turbulent and riotous in their behaviour, there was no overt act of high treason committed. It is also to be noted that the complainants against the taxes were chiefly people from the districts of Doombera, whereas the persons engaged in the rebellion were to a great extent of different districts, viz., Matelle and Kornegalle.

In connexion with this question of taxes, it strikes me a rather popular error exists. It has been frequently asserted that a rumour had gone abroad that all manner and sorts of taxes were about to be imposed, and that, among other enormities in contemplation of perpetration, women were to be measured across their breasts by rhodias. Now, I am very much inclined to think that such a story is too gross even for the belief of a Kandyan. He has lived sufficiently long under the British Government to know that such a proceeding could never be permitted; nor is he (at least generally speaking) so very silly and foolish as to be thus easily imposed upon. Possibly this story may have gained some little credit with the lowest of the people, but it is idle and ridiculous to suppose that it was believed by the multitude.

The questions involved in point No. 2 are very easily capable of determination by a reference to the returns of persons apprehended, tried, convicted, and acquitted. That thousands of persons were in open revolt is indubitable; besides the native testimony to their number, we have that of European gentlemen of capacity and unquestionable integrity; viz., the evidence of such persons as Lieut. Annesley, Messrs. Templer, Gibson, &c.

Sir Anthony Oliphant was so struck with the great number of aratchies (petty headmen, but albeit persons of rank, and generally of respectability and great influence), that he, I believe, remarked at one of the state trials that it appeared to him "to be a rebellion of petty headmen." That the great chiefs or rattamahatmeyas must have been implicated in and cognizant of the proceedings relating to the rebellion, the circumstances already detailed go, in some extent, to show. It is unlikely that persons residing and holding their position in the district, with their means of knowledge, could have been ignorant of what was occurring in their districts.

The petty headmen (admitted to have been so extensively implicated), it must be remembered, are generally the companions of the higher chiefs, and indeed form but one class with them, being not unfrequently branches if not members of the same families. The higher chiefs exercise to some extent paramount authority, and it is well known that a lower headman acts with deference and in subordination to his superior; almost invariably consulting his wishes, and but too ready to carry out his plans, even though occasioning inconvenience to himself. The interests of both are identical; they work and act together, and from their frequent intercourse it cannot without improbability be otherwise supposed than that the aratchies and inferior headmen were willing instruments in the hands of their superiors, and were acting with their connivance and sanction in the active part they took in forwarding the rebellion.

The attachment that exists in general towards the chiefs is so great, that it is next to impossible to obtain direct credible evidence inculpatory of them; and we cannot, therefore, in general hope to have more than a few circumstances from which to draw any conclusions against them.

That the superior headmen or rattamahatmeyas did not appear in open rebellion with arms in their hands, may be explained in several ways. Their conduct was precisely that which might be expected from a cautious and crafty people, resolved on avoiding any decisive step, lest in the event of the project failing they should be unable to effect a conciliation with the Government. Nor is it to be lost sight of, that there was scarcely time for the chief headmen to declare themselves openly as leaders of the insurrection. The energetic and vigorous measures adopted by the Government were of such a nature that the hopes of the rebellion proving successful were blasted at the very first outset, by the defeat and dispersion of those who appeared in arms at Wariapolle and Kornegalle. Looking to the history of past revolts in the interior, and the character of the Kandyans, it is but too probable that the great chiefs were anxiously looking on, narrowly watching the progress of events, and ready to join the rebels as soon as sufficient success had been obtained to render the expulsion of the British likely, or at least until the rebellion had gained some ground and a firm footing in the country.

App. E. No. 5.

In the rebellion of 1817 and 1818, what was the conduct of the generality of the superior headmen? did they at once commit themselves and appear in open rebellion? such heedless conduct would have been inconsistent with their character, as already stated, for caution, and I may also add, for duplicity. They were too mindful of their own safety, and too greatly attached to their hereditary property, to run any risk of jeopardizing the one or perilling the other until they could calculate with certainty on the support of persons already inextricably involved in the cause. Some of the most active chiefs, as is well known, did not take up arms till after the rebellion had made some progress; and who afterwards, as the sequel showed, proved to be the main supporters of the insurrection.

It is also worthy of remark that no information of the contemplated revolt was received by Government from the headmen, at least from none of them of its magnitude or nature. A few, I believe, sent in some communications; but they, as far as I am aware, were not of a description calculated to afford information; and I should be inclined to think, judging from the conduct of one of the chiefs, who was convicted and proved to be one of the most active of the insurgents, that these reports were in many instances forwarded by them with the ulterior view of securing themselves from the displeasure of the Government in the event of the conspiracy not coming to a head.

It is a notorious fact, and proved at the treason trials last year, that the Kadepolle Basnaik Nilleme (a member of a chief's family, and holding not only the office of a koralle, but in conjunction with it that of a chief of a temple) entered Kornegalle at the head of a party of rebels sword in hand, leading on the attack on the town. This very chief had not long before forwarded a communication to the assistant Government agent respecting the disturbances. Comment on such double dealing is unnecessary; and when taken in conjunction with what we know of the past conduct of the Kandyan chiefs, is painfully descriptive of their character.

It is no doubt true that no rattamahatmeya, though accused of high treason, was tried by the Supreme Court; but the non-trial of such does not establish, as I conceive, their innocence in a moral point of view; and I may add from what passed under my own immediate observation, it was matter of considerable doubt whether one of them at least was not in foro conscientiae guilty. The policy of the Government was not to try any great chief unless there was sufficient credible and trustworthy evidence against him, and there existed a reasonable certainty of obtaining a conviction. In the soundness of this determination I believe the Queen's advocate concurred, and acted agreeably to it.

It depends greatly on circumstances whether a man so far commits himself as to afford sufficient evidence whereon he may be legally convicted. If he is a cautious and prudent man, the probability is he so masks his conduct and acts as to prevent detection; though to a person acquainted with all his movements, the reality, at any rate the probability, of his guilt may be quite apparent.

As respects the * * * Rattamahatmeya I think I am warranted in having made the foregoing observations; and if I am not mistaken the Queen's advocate seemed to think that though the evidence against him was in many respects not credible, yet that circumstances in some measure conspired to show that, if not actively, at least he was in some way concerned in the rebellion.

There was, however, as I am informed, one man who had been a rattamahatmeya (a chief of a district) tried by court martial at Kornegalle, and transported. Before the Supreme Court not less than three koralles (headmen next in rank to a rattamahatmeya) were convicted; and several aratchies and members of chiefs' families (as the appellation Banda implies) were also found guilty. I should perhaps state that one of the three koralles was charged with and convicted of barricading the Trincomalie road; and another was the temple chief, already referred to, who was with the rebels at Kornegalle.

After the above, surely it is not required that anything further should be stated to show that chiefs, headmen, members of chiefs' families, along with the common people, were all more or less involved in the insurrection. It is a remarkable fact that the houses, situated in the midst of the rebellious districts, of none of the great chiefs were pillaged. How are such circumstances to be accounted for consistently with their innocence? And it need scarcely be observed that the chiefs were very wealthy persons.

From what has been already said, it strikes me the first portion of the inquiry No. 3 has sufficiently been replied to. In other words, it has been shown that there was, "in reality a rebellion, the result of an organised and pre-existent conspiracy of the Kandyans." Under this third head it remains, therefore, to consider whether the "insurrection was, or was not, little more than a row got up by a few marauders from the low country, and robbers in search of plunder."

To designate the proceedings above detailed as a "row," is simply a misapplication of terms. I cannot conceive how the setting up of a king, at all consists with the idea suggested by the expression a "row." The people assembled from different and distant places, and marched together a great distance. There was no fighting among the parties assembled, with themselves, and everything was conducted with regal pomp, order preserved, and no plundering of each other permitted. I believe it was the case that there were some low-country Singhalese with the Kandyans; but the former were very few indeed, and to all intents and purposes Kandyans in their habits and feelings, from having settled in the interior and having formed connexions with its inhabitants. Excepting Porang Appoo and the three persons tried by court martial with him, I do not remember among the great number of prisoners accused of high treason, and taken about the period of the rebellion, to have seen one other low-country Singhalese in custody. Porang Appoo, as is well known, was

was among the closest attendants on the pretender, and one of his most active, formidable, and zealous leaders. Under such a state of facts, and remembering that not a single low-country Singhalese was brought to trial before the Supreme Court, I cannot conceive how with any degree of truth it can be affirmed that "the row was got up by a few marauders from the low country, and robbers in search of plunder."

That plunder was not the object of the enterprise is evident from what I have already alluded to in a former part of this letter; viz. that no Kandyans, chiefs or common persons, were robbed. As established by evidence, the object was a single one, to take Kandy and to expel the British from the interior. Such it was from the beginning declared, and frequently repeated to be, throughout the progress from Dambool to Wariapolla. In Matelle and Kornegalle some houses were doubtless plundered, but they belonged to loyal subjects; and it is unnecessary to observe that acts of plunder are almost invariably accompaniments of rebellion and war.

Throughout the whole of the trials, I make bold to assert, it is clearly shown that the low-country Singhalese took no active part, or next to none, in all in the disturbances. They were not mentioned in the evidence, and no active part in any way is stated to have been taken by them. In one word, though a few may have been present, it was, as significantly described by some of the witnesses, "a Kandyan rebellion." Of the Crown witnesses I may add, that several were low-country persons who were residents and traders in Matelle and Kornegalle. In the progress towards Kandy several low-country people were asked to join the rebellion, and to prostrate themselves before and make obeisance to the king. Though compelled to comply with the latter requirements, it is, I believe, the case that they did not ally themselves to the Kandyans. But that there existed a rebellion, and that war was levied against the Government, are settled questions; both points having been determined in the affirmative by the Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Oliphant, and the verdicts of intelligent European juries, after very careful, lengthy, and deliberate investigation. If the disturbances did not amount to more than riots, or "rows," convictions for high treason could not have taken place.

Fairly to determine the question suggested under the fourth head of your inquiries, viz. "that it has been stated that the disturbance was so very unimportant that it might with ease have been suppressed by the civil power in the first instance, aided if necessary by the military,"—I have in the first place to observe, that as far as it is practicable we ought to look at matters as they really occurred and presented themselves at the breaking out of the insurrection, and to judge rather from them than from the results of the vigorous measures adopted to suppress the revolt.

It now certainly does appear that the Kandyans did not show any courage, and that no great difficulty was experienced under the measures adopted in suppressing the spread of the insurrection. But I doubt whether the same results could have been secured by other means, and no one could have anticipated that they would have been so easily secured when it was first announced that the rebels had boldly in great numbers entered the town of Matelle, taken it, and forced the public officers and other loyal objects to evacuate it. At this time the civil authority had ceased to exist; the place was not in British occupation; the magistrate and all others not engaged in the rebellion had fled from it. Again, from what has been already observed, it has been I think shown that the headmen, petty and high, were nearly all disaffected or actual participators in the attempt to subvert British authority. If this be so, it was impossible for the civil government of the country to be effectively carried on; the headmen, it need not be remarked, are the channels through which all processes are executed; they are the revenue collectors in their several districts, and in fact their active and faithful co-operation is necessary to the due and efficient carrying on of the executive government, and the judicial business of the island. To have employed such persons to assist in suppressing the revolt would not only have been absurd, but in every likelihood would have had the effect of aiding the progress of the insurrection.

The civil authority could not therefore have acted; it could not have been used, and in such a conjuncture, there being no alternative remaining, I apprehend that it was proper that the military authority of the country should have been required to act, in order to restore tranquillity. When we consider the thousands of rebels in arms, and the disastrous consequences to be apprehended from anything like a manifestation of weakness, indecision, or conduct of any kind which may have been so construed, the adoption of energetic measures at the very commencement seems to have been indispensably necessary.

The rebellion of 1818 had a much less formidable beginning, and in comparison with the recent one was quite insignificant in its inception. It was at first confined to a distant district, and continued to increase until it overwhelmed the whole country, and nearly proved too formidable for the then military force, which was much greater than that available in 1848. What then had Government to expect from the revolt of 1848, which was so alarming in its commencement? Whole districts simultaneously and openly in arms, a pretender in the field, and two important towns speedily taken in rapid succession; and one of them perseveringly attacked a second and third time by the rebels, after several of them had been killed. Judging from the past could the Government reasonably have supposed that any other than the measures they adopted would prove effective? It must be remembered, too, that the Kandyans reside in villages in the jungles, removed from towns, and scattered over distant districts. In such places it was impossible for the civil authorities to have acted with any effect, if indeed they could have acted at all under the circumstances.

The preceding observations enable me, without much further remark, to reply to the fifth head of inquiry, "Whether there was a necessity for the proclamation of martial law?"

App. E. No. 5.

The existence of a rebellion, the setting up of a king, the levying of war against Her Majesty, the taking by the insurgents in immense armed bodies of two important towns in the interior within a short distance of Kandy, would leave little doubt in the mind of any individual that it was necessary and right to enforce martial law in the disturbed districts.

The civil power was not only inadequate to the occasion, but it had virtually ceased to exist in Matelle and Kornegalle; it was in fact defunct: these two places were in the possession of the Kandyans, and constitutional remedies could not be enforced; the slow process of law was of no avail; an extraordinary crisis had happened; active measures were essential; the country was in a state of actual war and open rebellion; every moment was of consequence; delay was of as great advantage to the pretender and the rebels, as it was of corresponding disadvantage to the Government.

That imminent pressing danger was apprehended is clearly shown by the alarm that existed among the inhabitants of the town of Kandy when it was announced that Matelle was in the hands of the new king. The arming of the citizens to repel threatened attacks, and the anxiety manifested throughout the occasion, sufficiently establish what was considered by those in the immediate neighbourhood of the nature of the revolt.

Here, then, we have not only a period of extraordinary turbulence, danger, rebellion, and war, but also such a time wherein it was impossible for the law to be enforced. Rebels scattered over the country, and in the chief city dread of attack. In such a crisis, I have no hesitation in asserting that legally the period of time had arrived, when it was necessary for the conservation of the state, and the integrity of the country, that martial law should have been declared, and that the civil rights of the community should be held in abeyance for the common preservation.

Having in my humble opinion satisfactorily shown that the proclaimed districts were in such a state as to have rendered the operation of martial law necessary, I shall now proceed to the next point (the sixth), viz. "If the continuance of martial law till the arrest of the pretender and his immediate adherents was or was not unjustifiable and wrong."

To justify the recourse to martial law a sufficient necessity must be shown to have existed; and if this necessity existed, it follows that its continuance was essential for some period. How long this need have continued is not a little difficult for determination. And in this inquiry I conceive we ought to consider whether anything had occurred to show that the necessity for martial law had ceased before it was discontinued.

That a wide-spread rebellion had taken place I have had occasion before to notice; and that it was the result of a preconceived conspiracy to set up a Kandyan king in the interior must, I think, be admitted. For a considerable period after the encounters with the rebels at Kornegalle and Wariapolle, it was confidently asserted that large armed parties were still abroad, that the rebellion had in fact only commenced, and that other attacks were still in contemplation. Further, the petty headmen, so extensively engaged in the rebellion, were, many of them, at large. And it was impossible to foresee what termination the affair was yet to take, and in what direction the rebels were next to appear in force. But looking at all the circumstances as they actually occurred, there still is wanting, in my very humble opinion, that imperative present and existing necessity which alone could render the continuance of martial law for all the period it was in force legally justifiable. I am only speaking now with reference to the abstract dry question of law bereft of all political considerations. It is, however, next to impossible for me, even now, to say at what particular time martial law ought legally to have been removed; and I cannot see how, under all the reports which reached the Governor, he could have well fixed upon the precise point of time for the discontinuance of martial law. Putting aside the strict legal question it remains to consider how far the continuance of martial law, on grounds of state policy and good government, was not justifiable, or, in view of the difficulty of the circumstances under which his Excellency was placed, whether blame can justly be imputed to the Government for the continuance of martial law. I shall have occasion hereafter to notice the statement that the proceedings before the courts martial were "harsh and unnecessary." But it occurs to me here to mention, that even supposing, for the sake of argument, that such was in any way the case, it would be no proof whatever that the continuance of martial law by the Governor (implying no sanction on his part of improper or unnecessary proceedings) was in itself unjustifiable.

True, after the conflicts at Matelle and Kornegalle, the rebels did not in bodies come in collision with the military. But was not there abundant reason to conclude that they were in great numbers in the jungles? Could it be imagined that a rebellion so wide-spread and extensive at the breaking out could be suppressed without the lapse of time and an infinite deal of trouble? The pretender, the mainspring and life of the revolt, who had declared himself the rightful king of Kandy and the descendant of a former king, was at large. To any one acquainted with Indian habits and feelings it is hardly necessary to notice, that under such circumstances the spirit of the rebellion was still in existence, and that further careful and active measures were still necessary.

Too soon to have removed martial law (by which the military were enabled to exercise many other powers besides that of trying and punishing offenders) would in all probability have rendered another rising probable, and the effusion of more blood necessary. The pretender would but too speedily have had intimation that the ordinary course of law was resumed, and he would gladly have hailed the change as affording him another opportunity to gather his scattered followers and make a renewed attempt. The people, it must be borne in mind, were mortified with their losses and would not require much persuasion to join the king, and amongst an ignorant population no great difficulty would have been experienced to make them believe that the discontinuance of martial law was owing to a want of power to support

support it. How comes it that the rebellion of 1818 proved in many respects so very disastrous to both the Kandyan and the European? Its commencement did not witness great numbers in revolt; yet, as is well known, the suppression of it cost not only an immense outlay of money, but also occasioned the loss of many lives, and made considerable military assistance from India necessary. In that rebellion the civil power acted for a considerable period aided only by the military, martial law was not at first proclaimed; and the rebellion waxed strong, became alarming and serious. Ultimately however recourse was had to this law, it was continued for some months, and the insurrection was suppressed.

I have only one further observation to make in connexion with this part of your letter. The abandonment of the constitutional forms prescribed by the law of the land is doubtless to be only permitted in extreme cases; but even in the absence of circumstances showing the existence of any present pressing necessity for such a departure; if great danger be apprehended, if great mischief is likely to arise from any prospective or threatened attack (it was more than once expected Kandy would be attacked, and that another disturbance would be made by the rebels at Matelle), I conclude, as has been observed by a great constitutional writer when treating of the declaration, in England, of martial law on an occasion when there existed no present necessity, and under circumstances stated by himself to have admitted of no legal justification, the continuance of martial law in the disturbed Kandyan districts "finds an apology in the circumstances of the time."

The seventh point of your letter has been, as far as I am in possession of facts, already answered. (See my observations under No. 2.) The fiscal's return will show how little truth there is in the assertion "that the lists of the prisoners arrested and put on trial contained the names of many low country Singalese, but of no Kandyan chiefs or headmen."

As falling within my own knowledge, I am enabled to declare, that not only was not a single low country Singalese tried before the Supreme Court, but that, on the other hand, it is a fact that several Kandyan headmen were brought to trial and convicted. Five Kandyan priests were tried and acquitted.

I now come to the eighth head. From what has gone before it will be seen that many chiefs and headmen were tried and convicted along with members of chiefs' families and common people. I have explained the reason why no Rattamahatmeya was tried, though it is not unlikely, looking to circumstances and the native character, that they were only waiting for a favourable opportunity to unite with the rebels.

With reference to the courts martial in Kandy, having officiated as deputy judge advocate on the four first trials, I am enabled to speak of the manner in which the proceedings in them were conducted. The evidence in each was fully taken down; the prisoners had every opportunity given them of cross-examining the witnesses, and had every facility afforded them of making their defence. The trials usually occupied several hours, and no unseemly haste was manifested in getting through them. In one of the cases, that against Porang Appoo, the active part he was known to have taken in the rebellion was not proved, and I intimated my opinion that it would be proper to have such evidence. But the court did not consider it necessary under the other circumstances established.

There were two persons executed by court martial at Kandy. One of them was the above-mentioned Porang Appoo, who was taken in arms, and had been prominently engaged in the attack on Matelle. The other man was the priest, shot for administering an unlawful oath of allegiance to the pretender. I did not officiate on this trial. I was not either at Kornegalle or at Matelle during the sittings of the courts martial at either of those places. After the first four trials in Kandy, owing to the pressure of my official duties as deputy Queen's advocate, I ceased to act in connexion with the courts martial.

In the last place you notice "that the sequestration of the property of the absent and suspected rebels has been declared unnecessary and offensive." In my humble opinion, the seizure and removal of the goods of absent and suspected rebels (before conviction) was illegal; but had the property been simply inventoried, no objection in point of law could exist; sequestration, therefore, as implying a removal of the goods of the persons referred to, cannot be justified on strict legal principles. But I am not to be understood on that account as saying that, under the circumstances, it was "unnecessary and oppressive." As a measure of expediency, I think it was well calculated to bring back the absent and disaffected rebels to their homes.

Besides, there were not a few bad characters who, taking advantage of the state of the country, were traversing the interior in search of plunder. To have taken charge then under such circumstances of the abandoned property of the "absent and suspected rebels" was, in truth, doing them an act of service. It was, in fact, preventing the property from falling into the hands of marauders. It is unaccountable, therefore, if the property seized, or its value, has been restored to the owners (as I believe is the case) how the sequestration above referred to can be justly characterized as either "unnecessary or oppressive." From the consequence of all *bonâ fide* acts of the description under consideration, it is just that individuals should be protected; and such is the proper and legitimate object of an act of indemnity.

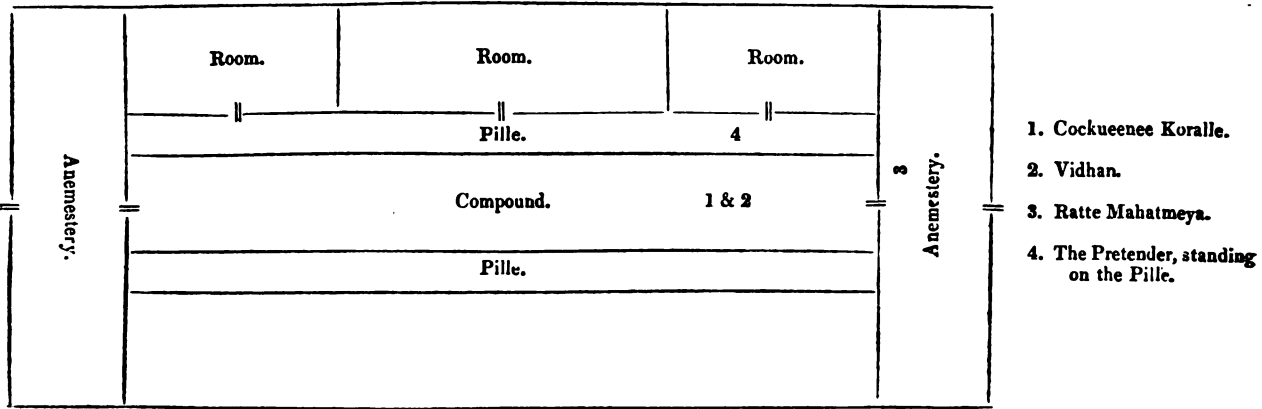
I have, &c.
(signed) C. H. Stewart,
D. Q. A. for the Midland Circuit.

Before *Thomas Lewis Gibson, Esq.*, District Judge and Justice of the Peace.

Kornegalle, 4 August 1848.

* * * Rattemahatmeya of Doreteawe, states that last Friday (28 July) he was in Kurnegalle, giving evidence in a cattle case. On my way to Kurnegalle, on the other side of the Dadro Oya, a man whose name I do not recollect, but whom if I saw I would know, came up to me and said, "Here is a letter for you written by order of the king." There was no signature to this letter; I read a part of it; I did not finish it, there being a number of people present. I came in to Kurnegalle, and after attending the court I returned home. This letter, after having read it, I sent in to the Assistant Government Agent on Saturday (29.) I made inquiries about this king, and found that there was a guard stationed at Ornaragolletna to Polgoddegedere. At the latter place there was a large assemblage of people, which I reported to the assistant agent. I received no answer. I ordered all the headmen in my district to keep a sharp look out. After I had sent my letter a man named * * * came to my house and said to me, "There is a man sitting under the tamarind tree, who wishes to speak to you." I then sent * * * Banda, * * * Aratchy, and * * * Aratchy to this man. After a time they came back and said "that they could not find him." The five men, who had been taken up in Kurnegalle, on suspicion, but who were discharged, came to my house about half-past four; I said to them, "Why do you come here?" They answered, "We are king's men;" not thinking it right to speak to them, I was silent and ordered my servant to give them some rice; when they had sat down to their rice I got up and went away (and seeing no persons) into a field near a hill, to conceal myself. About half an hour after one of my servants came and told me that they had left my house, so I returned home; one of these five men also told me, "that the king was on the road from Alanwe to Kurnegalle, and that he would be at Polgoddegedere that evening." I again ordered persons to keep a sharp look out, and I waited up till they returned, which was not before one o'clock on Sunday; about 10 o'clock the * * * Coralle, whom I had also sent to make inquiries, returned and told me, "that the people had been collecting close to Kurnegalle, on the Trincomallie road, during the whole of Saturday night, and early on Sunday morning they had entered the town." After receiving the agent's reply to a note I had written him, saying that I might come or not as I chose, I on Thursday morning came to Mareloowawe, which is two miles from Kurnegalle, and whilst there I heard firing in Kornegalle, so I stopped there, and whilst there I heard from the people who came out from Kornegalle, that * * * Notary had sent some letters to the people of Mahagallende Korle, that the people were all assembled in his part of the country, and he desired that the people from Mahagalbode Korle should assemble at Mareloawe Backmeegaha. After hearing this I went into the jungle. I then sent one of my servants to get an ola from a neighbouring Pansela, which having obtained I wrote all that had passed, which I sent to the agent. This was on Tuesday. The same evening I heard from the people that the king and rebels from the Kattayanegandahe, Mahagalbode, and other Korles were to assemble at Mareloawe that night or the following morning. I then thought over the business, and thinking that perhaps if I went into Kurnegalle I might be detained, it would be better for me to remain where I was, and after having collected the information, then to go in to Kurnegalle and report to the agent. I went away to my uncle's village beyond the * * * named * * * I concealed myself in a house in the jungle there, and the same night I heard from the people that the king and the rebels had come down to Lunucaddewella Pansela. On Wednesday morning I sent about four men to the Pansela to see what was going on. The names of these four men are * * * Aratchy of Mahagalbade Korle, * * * late Aratchela, a fiscal's peon, * * * Koralle, and my uncle * * * When they returned from the Pansela, they informed me that the people were there assembled, ready with arms, &c. to go to Kurnegalle, there to make a row, and also that the king had warned the people that they would be punished if they assembled without bringing arms. The king had also appointed guards to take their posts for about a mile around him, in order that he might not be surprised; he also desired the four men whom I had sent "to call me;" the answer I sent to this message was, "that I was afraid to come because I was a servant of Government, and that if I came, that the king would look upon me with suspicion." They also told me that the king had made all the priests prisoners on Tuesday night to avoid the chance of their giving information. On Wednesday night I returned to my own house. After my return home, * * * Koralle of Dewegandahe Corle, came to my house; I told him all that I had heard and bound him down to secrecy; I told him also that the king was only a "pretender," and that we must try to catch him. He agreed to do so. I also told my servant, * * * what had passed, and also bound him down to secrecy. About two or three o'clock yesterday, I, my servant * * * Koralle, and others (about 12 in number) went near the Pansela, where the king was; when I was going along the road to the temple, I saw the king's adigar (the late * * * Rattemahatmeya of Matelle); I sat down there and had a conversation with him. I asked this late Rattemahatmeya "what he, the king, was going to do?" He answered, "I am sure he is king; he wears a sword." I said, "What are you doing, I don't understand?" Then he replied, "There is a rebellion in Matelle, Doombere, Harispattoo, and the Kandy districts, and all the people are assembled together in the Dambool Wihare." I replied, "Don't make
a long

a long story of it; cut it short, for I have enquired about everything." I also said, that "the English, since the taking of the island, have done justice, and that if the whole of Ceylon was to rise you would not be able to overcome the English, for even the Dutch and Portuguese could not take it." After further conversation with the late Rattamahatmeya, I said, "Well, come let us go and see the king." We went near to the Pansela, in which the king was. * * * Coralle went first to the Pansela, to ask "if I was to enter?" He returned accompanied by others, and was told "that I might enter." I went into the Compound, and I saw the king with a sword and pistol in his hands, and on each side of him was a man with a drawn sword. The king said, "Who is that?" somebody replied, "The Rattamahatmeya." Then the king desired me to go towards the room which was occupied by him. I did so, but was not allowed to enter this room by the guards. Then I heard the king make some enquiries as to the guards, number of guns, &c., and after so enquiring entered the Pelah of his house, and there stood; at that time he had a sword in his right hand; and he had two guards standing in the Compound close to the Pelah. There were many others with guns in their hands. I was standing in the compound. Then the king desired me to prostrate before him. I said "I did not know how to prostrate;" this order was given in some instances by the king himself, and sometimes through the * * * Koralle. This Koralle also ordered me to kneel before the king; I said, "I did not know how to kneel." I made a bow; then the king desired * * * Koralle to ask me "why I had not come according to the several orders he had sent to me?" which question * * * Koralle asked; I replied, "that I did not come through fear;" then the king said, "You are under my protection and in my grace." The king then began talking to me about religion; he said "that the Buddhist religion was degenerated in consequence of the English Government;" then the king said, "I and all the population must improve the religion by expelling the English." This conversation lasted for about half an hour; I said that I had not been accustomed to appear before a king, and if I made any mistake he must pardon me; I then said, "that from 1796 up to this day, the English Government had been established and is still established in this island;" I said, that king Dooloogammonoo and Radje Sinhe, when they made war, were supported by foreign nations; and the whole inhabitants of the island are not now united on the subject of making war; that the people of Udonowerr, Hewahette, and Kandy are not united together, and also that the seven korles were not united, only part of them; I said, "that it would be impossible to overturn a government which had been established such a long time by a few people uniting." Then the king said, "There was no use in so much talking; whatever orders you receive from me you must obey; you must not think or argue upon them;" I said nothing more. The people who heard this conversation were * * * Koralle and * * * Mohottalle; there were others present, but they did not overhear it. The king then told me, "I might retire." I went to a Madowa in the same Compound; I from there saw * * * Coralle prostrate himself before the king, who said, "Koralle, you are in my grace," and desired him to get up. The king then left the spot where he was when he spoke to me, and went to the place where he was when I first went there; I then went into a room which belongs to a priest near the Madowa; I entered and sat down a little while there; after a man (I think it was * * * Aratchille) came to me and ordered me to go to the room which was occupied by the king; I accordingly went near the room, and I found the king standing near the end of the Pelah; this Aratchy ordered me to enter this room; I accordingly did so, and found white cloths hanging round the rooms; there were mats on the ground, and cloth above them; in a small portion there was only a mat, no cloth. The Aratchy desired me to sit on that mat; I did so; and he then asked me, "if he should prepare rice for me?" I then said, "that I had been accompanied by 10 or 15 people, including headmen, and that it would not be proper for me to take meals whilst they were without meals." The Aratchy replied, "There is plenty of rice, we will be able to supply some of them with rice." I said, "As we have not bathed yet, we had better not eat at present. At this time the king was still standing in the Pelah; I went near to him, not close. The king was speaking to people of Pahaledoloo Pattoo; after this he came near to the doorway of this room; I left the Pelah, and came down to the Compound, and went to the spot where the people whom I had sworn in to assist me were standing. I spoke to them; I said, "I'll go foremost, you come behind me." I and * * * Coralee advanced near the king, but my servant, * * * was not allowed to approach near him. * * * Mohottalle was also standing about three fathoms from me; he was not allowed to approach the king, near the king. There were also * * * late Korle Aratchy, at present a fiscal's peon; * * * Banda; * * * Vidhane, who had also been sworn to assist me, standing about two fathoms from where I was. The king was standing on the Pelah, near the doorway. There was a post in the Pellah, near to which the king was standing; against this post I was leaning; my servant was standing at a little distance, and I told him to come and bring my tobacco-box; he came and stood by me. In the direction from whence this Vidhane came it was dark. I took hold of * * * wrist and pushed it towards where the king was, and I did the same thing to * * * Koralle. The king was standing near the limits of the Pellah; I was standing in the Anemestery, which is lower than the Pellah, a little.



From where I was standing in the Anemestery I put one leg on the Peelah, and as I so stepped up I gave the king an openhanded slap on his back; he fell on his face into the Compound, and then he was seized by the Coqueenee Koralle and Vidhan; many people wanted to rescue him, but we tied him, and put him in the rooms. Yesterday morning the late Ratte Mahatmeya was caught by Hetteage Coralle Aratchy.

I saw the late Ratte Mahatmeya; I met him as I was going to where this king was; I said I was not accustomed to go where the king was; he had a stick in his hand; I only saw him once in the house where the king was.

(signed) *T. L. Gibson*, A. D. J. and J. P.

(signed) *D. W. A. M. Banda*.

Kandulowe Mudeanse Corle Aratche:—I seized the late Matelle Ratte Mahatmeya at Cobbawaherre; he had a walking stick in his hand. When I met him he said, "that he was going from the king to the Bopulanee Panselle," and as I had heard that there was a man who called himself "king," I seized him; I never saw him with the king, or with arms in his hand.

No. 3.

STATEMENT made by Dingeralle, and written down by Mr. Templer in his Memorandum Book within a few minutes of his Sentence being carried into execution.

I was taken up by the mob who were rising for rebellion. I saw the king; he is a fine young man; has mustachios; is a red-coloured man, with cat's eyes. The king was sent away to Udopane Wehare, and I was taken up for him. I was with the king; the way I came with him was, that I was forced to join the rebellion. I have received an appointment; I was promised the situation of adigar. The * * * Ratte Mahatmeya was adigar also; he was to be the chief; I do not know whether he was in the action at Matelle. I could not escape; I was surrounded by the people; I am a man of Hangorankette in Hewahetta Korle; I have been practising as a doctor. By all the headmen having joined and assisted, the proper king got away; I was left behind. The * * * Ratte Mahatmeya and several others assisted the king to get away, and caught me. The Seven Korles people call me Wederalle; right name is Dingeralle.

No. 4.

* * * * Unnanse being affirmed, states:—I am the head priest of the * * * * Wehare. On Tuesday, the 1st of August, between nine and ten at night, the pretender came to my vibare with a large concourse of armed people and demanded of me a lodging place. His followers informed me that he was the "king;" I don't know who all the people were that informed me; I knew some of them; * * * * Coralle, * * * * Mottalle, * * * * Aratchy, * * * * Aratchy were among them. I gave up a range of apartments, which were previously unoccupied, for the pretender's use. When all the people got in we hoped to have got out in order to inform the Ratte Mahatmeya of it, but guards were placed at each entrance to the Compound. I made my escape through the jungle and informed the * * * * Aratchy; I then went towards the house of * * * * , the Ratte Mahatmeya's messenger, and on my way met * * * * Aratchille a little before daybreak, and informed him, also requesting him to inform the Ratte Mahatmeya, which he promised me he would do, and recommended me to return to my panselle, which I did. A priest from the Madde panselle came to me early in the morning, stating that the Ratte Mahatmeya wanted me; I went

I went accordingly; the Ratte Mahatmeya asked me "what I wished to say to him last night?" I told him of the pretender being at the panselle. The Ratte Mahatmeya told me, "he would come there on that or the following day, and that I was to say nothing about it to any one." On my return, the pretender suspecting, ordered that none of us should be allowed to go out.

On Thursday evening the Ratte Mahatmeya came to the wihare, and shortly after I heard a great disturbance, and ran into the jungle to hide myself. Shortly after that I heard the Ratte Mahatmeya's people calling for us; I then came forward and was told not to be alarmed, as the pretender was seized. I gave them some oil for the lamp and retired to bed.

The next morning the pretender was taken by troops to Kurnegalle. The pretender was sending messengers in all directions with orders, written and verbal, to collect men and arms to rebel against the English Government, by whom they were oppressed in heavy taxes, and that under his government they would have easy times; this order was generally given to * * Mohottalee, * * Aratchy and * * Aratchy, * * Coralle was present also. The * * Aratchy, * * Mohottalle, and several others came with the Ratte Mahatmeya to apprehend the pretender. The Coqwenee Coralle came there before the Ratte Mahatmeya. I first saw him there on Thursday morning, about seven or eight o'clock; he remained there till the Ratte Mahatmeya came. He conversed a good deal with the pretender, and appeared to be one of the party. I did not see him give any orders or take any part in the pretender's arrangements.

The pretender offered flowers at the altar before the image in the wihare; he asked us to say prayers, but we did not, as the usual preparations were not made.

I was informed that there was another pretender at Attooropawa wihare, who had also visited Gopalla.

No. 5:

* * * * Unnanse confirms the above statement, and adds, he saw the * * Coralle, his brother, the Aratchy of the place, * * Mohotal, * * Koralle, * * * * Aratchy, * * * * Aratchy, * * Aratchy, * *, late Corle Aratchy, in company with the pretender. The * * Koralle came on Thursday morning; he conversed with the king after prostrating himself before him. The * * Aratchy came on Wednesday morning, and did the same.

(signed) * * * Unnanse.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

No. 6.

[This Statement has been already printed, *vide* page 121.]

No. 7.

(Translation.)

THE following discourse was delivered by Buddho in the cave Dewa Geeha, at the mountain Sumane Koota (Adam's Peak) on account of the God Sumeno.

[Buddho, addressing himself to the God Sumeno, said]

Oh! Sumene Dévo, you should protect my religion, which is to last 5,000 years; the God Sumeno, having joined his hands and raised them to his forehead in an attitude of adoration, received the command that was given him with great joy, and having prostrated himself at the feet of Buddho, thus addressed him: "My Lord, would Mareya (Buddho's rival) allow your religion to be protected or professed? And will he not envy it?" Buddho then said to the God Sumeno: A personage by the name of King Wegeyo, the son of the King Singheba (lion-tailed), who shall be begotten by a lion in the country of Wagoo, in Ladedeseya, shall arrive at Lanka (Ceylon), accompanied by 700 giants, and shall people it. After a lapse of 249 years from this event, a king by the name of Denrenepaitesse shall reign in the island of Lanka, at which time a Théro (priest) by the name of Mihindoo shall come from Daubeden (India), and propagate my religion, which shall continue for 249 years thereafter. During the reign of King Kawantisse, the sixth grandson (in a direct line) of the said king, 32 Malabars shall come in from the country of Soliy (some country in India), and lay 32 sieges, and injure the inhabitants as well as my religion for a space of 40 years.

App. E. No. 5.

This king's son, Dootoogammoonoo, shall then become sovereign, and will destroy about 6,080,000 Malabars, and render my religion glorious. For 240 years from this time my saisené (religion) will flourish. King Gammoonoo's seventh grandson, King Bhatia, shall most nobly uphold or keep the saisané, and when 240 years from thence shall have elapsed, King Walagambahoo shall land in Lanka, bringing with him forces from the coast of Wadakke, and shall seize King Walagambahoo's principal queen. During the concealment or flight of this king my saisané will be brought to disrepute. Being king the said personage will levy forces, and after a fight of seven years' continuance, will destroy the Wadakkans, and bring my religion to disgrace. The King of Solly, in Dambedin, shall come to Lanka with his forces, and after he shall have returned thither back with a great multitude of people, whom he had taken captives, King Gajebahoo shall proceed to Solly and bring back greater multitudes of people from thence than those that were removed from this country. Thereupon the country of Solly being fear-struck, will cease to disturb this country for a length of time, during which my saisané will flourish. A long period of time being elapsed, a king, by the name of Talalingomoo Raja, at the instigation of the enemy, shall encamp at (or invest) Mahadampe, near Chillaw, when King Panditapraekreme, who shall be the reigning monarch at this time in the country of Dampe-denepoora, with his army shall attack and destroy him (the said King Tabalingomoo) and protect the saisené. When the saisené shall have continued for 420 years thereafter, a Portuguese force, headed by the King Litchewy, of the country of Solly, will arrive, lay seige in 18 places, overrun Herat, King of Lanka, and will do great many injuries and unjust deeds to my religion; destroy my images and pictures, and there reign 40 years, offering great violence to my saisené. He* will continue fighting for 40 years without intermission, massacre them, and keeping the Hollanders to watch the sea coast, be the only sovereign of the land, being himself, as it were, the foundation on which my religion is based for 140 years. One hundred and forty years after this, a reigning king of Lanka will get to himself a minister, by whom he will send letters to foreign lands to the Portuguese, being ignorant that they had left off their former appellation of Portuguese and assumed another (English), will contract friendship with them by letters and presents of horses and will get them to Lanka; and after having expelled the Hollanders who had been in the country before, this king shall die. And long after this event a king of a wicked and irritable disposition will reign, when the Portuguese people will make war with him, in which a great number of people will be massacred by the king, and the 18 encampments occupied by the Hollanders will be possessed by the Portuguese. At this time the King of Lanka with one of his ministers will enter the forts and towns occupied by the Portuguese; and after their flight, the king being enraged, will kill many ministers, take possession of their riches, and reign unrighteously. The Portuguese will be conspired to levy war against the wicked king, and with hundreds of people will come to the Kandyan territories in order to make war, seize the wicked king, take all the riches of the former monarchs, seize and transport the evil-disposed persons beyond the seas, levy taxes on the inhabitants, impoverish them more and more, and my saisené also will by degrees be brought low and degraded.

[The God Sumeno then addresses Bhagavat (Buddho)].

"My lord, there being no royal family in Lanka, will there be any one who might make war against it?" Buddho replies, "There will be. The inhabitants of villages not being able themselves to make war and conquer, there will be born a fortunate prince in Dambeden, who will be known by the name of Prince Brassete, and 40 years after the country shall have been improved (governed), the two nations of Holland and France being united, will embark from Dambeden and land at the foot of Trincomalie. The Portuguese, who will learn of their landing, not being able to fight them, will perish away from diseases. In this country Prince Brassete will be invested with the sword, and he will reign justly and be faithful to my religion."

For a period of 240 years thereafter, saisané will continue in a flourishing state. After that a body of men composed of infidels, being Malabars professing the religion of Reswera, and people of the country of Moors, will come, and having slain a great number of the inhabitants will take the country, injure it, and insult my religion for a period of 40 years. At this time King Deasena, having justly reigned 13 years, attended by thousands of people, as the sole monarch of Dambeden, will land in Lanka, at the shore of Mahawattoo to the (Matura), accompanied by the people of Dambeden. At the sight of Anoo-radjapooore he will grow fond of it; and having entombed relics in Dagobas and adorned them with spires, will reign 22 years and meet his death. After this my religion will continue flourishing without any injury or danger.

The end of the discourse of Sumane Seetra.

(True copy.)

(signed) *Tho' Lewis Gibson.*

* This does not refer to the preceding king, but to another whose name does not appear here; the translator merely supplies the word "he," in order to render the passage intelligible. Possibly here might be an omission on the part of the copyist, as regards the name of the individual whose acts are recorded in the present passage.

No. 8.

Kornegalle, Sunday, 6 August 1848.

Present:—*H. Templer*, Esq., Assistant Government Agent; *T. L. Gibson*, Esq., District Judge and Police Magistrate.

Kambowattenenee Ratte Mahatmeya.—On the 22d of last month I left Kurnegalle to go to my own village, Delneitte, in Madura Corle; I remained there for two days (23d and 24th). These two days I was making preparations for the ceremonies following the death of my brother. On the 25th instant I sent my wife to Kambowattewene, in Nekeneegampate Korle (within the division of Dareteanee Ratte Mahatmeya; on the 26th I also started to Kambowattewene; on the night of the 26th we stopped at Egodegame; on the afternoon of the 27th we arrived at Kambowattewene. We saw nothing on our way, and we heard no reports of any noise in the country. On the 28th (Friday) I heard that “a king had been set up at Damboo, and that he and a large number of people had gone to Iggolla on the Trincomalie road in the Matelle district;” a common report. The ceremony in honour of my dead brother was fixed to be performed on Sunday, the 30th. On the evening of the 29th I heard a report that a boutique had been burnt in Kurnegalla; after thinking over this, I started from Kambowattewene on my way to Kurnegalle on the night of the 29th, by chule light. When I got from Mahanickwenee, I was told that there were some messengers in that village searching for me; I sent for them, and made inquiries; they gave me a letter from Dehegommene Ratta Mahatmeya, of Heneahette, (who has been dismissed,) as follows:—

23 July 1848.

Praying protection from God to preserve our Ratte Mahatmeya. Written and sent as follows; to wit. You must send the people of the great temple villages in Seven Korles under your charge on the 1st day (Peleweye), expressing this month, together with those who are competent to be appointed for situations over those villages, and also the tom-tom beaters (Singhalese kareyas). Matters regarding the religion being taken effect, as we have spoken, came from Europe, but it has not as yet been published.

(signed) *Dehegome,*To the Address of Kambowatteneme,
Ratte Mahatmeya.

Kuda Ratte Mahatmeya.

Having read this letter to myself, I inquired and ascertained from the messengers that there was no commotion in Kandy. I also inquired from the same messengers what was going on in Kurnegalle; the messenger (I do not know his name, but he lives at Rambotte, in Gandahe Korle,) informed me that on the previous evening he had been to my residence at Kurnegalle. Nothing extraordinary going on there; that the court was open, and that trials were going on, and that some people were registering their guns at the cutcherry. I asked him who he saw at my house; he replied, “A boy,” who informed him that I (Ratte Mahatmeya) was performing a pinkame at Kambowattewene. After hearing this, I went back, and arrived at Kumbewallewene (this I did hearing that all was right in Kurnegalle) on Sunday morning. That day the ceremony was performed, and was finished on Monday. On Sunday I desired my brother, who is employed in the cutcherry as a native writer, first to go to Delneitte, put people in charge of the house, and then to proceed on to Kornegalle. On Tuesday I sent away all my relatives who had been assembled. On Monday evening or Tuesday morning, I cannot say when, I heard that a man, calling himself “king,” had entered Kurnegalle, and had plundered many houses, amongst others, mine. Being so far away, I had no means of discovering the truth of this report. On Wednesday my brother, the native writer, sent me two people, who informed me that he had sent some people towards Kornegalle, but they were not allowed to enter by the guards which surrounded it. He did not say “whose guards they were; and that there was an insurrection in Vipekede, Hettehaye, and Ihall Ototte Korles, and advised me to come carefully to Kurnegalle to do what was necessary.” On the 4th I started from Kambowattewene, slept at the temple Casagalwehare, about 16 miles from Kurnegalle. On my way to the Vihare, I heard that the king (Dingeralle) was captured in the temple Lunucadewelle Wihare, and that Dareteawe Ratte Mahatmeya had gone towards Polgolee for the purpose of seizing another king. Yesterday I started from Kurnegalle; I heard that Dareteawe Ratte Mahatmeya had gone to Kurnegalle. I slept last night at Maratowa and sent in word to the agent, and came in this morning according to his order. That is all.

I have not been in my district for 10 days, so I cannot say in what state it is in.

I have heard reports of those who have mixed themselves up in this disturbance, but until I have made inquiries I do not like to name them.

Being directed to name he mentions * * * Basnaike Nilleme, * * * Koralee, * * * Banda, * * * Aratchelee, called Mohottalee. Yesterday I heard that * * * Banda, and * * * late * * * Aratchelee of * * * had gone to Dumbol along with the king: this I was told by * * * Aratchy; and he also told me that * * * Banda, and another man, whose name he did not give, were tied in the high road by * * * Aratchy, and others, amongst whom was * * * Koralee, but that they had been rescued by the other king's party.

O.12.

R R 4

I do

App. E. No. 5.

I do not know Dengerala of Hangoramkitte, alias Wederallee.

The Ratta Mahatmeya is ordered to go to his district and to report immediately as to its state, and to send in all his information without delay.

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

Kornegalle, Sunday, 5 August 1848.

Dambeleadde Ratta Mahatmeya.—On the 29th July I went to Mimemole, whither I had been ordered to go to meet the assistant agent; he did not come. I sent to inquire the reason, and my peon returned on Sunday evening, saying “that neither the agent nor the modliar were to be found; that there was a war in Kurnegalle, soldiers fighting and people breaking into houses, &c.” I did not think it right to come into Kurnegalle, so the following morning I sent in a report to the agent. The messenger got so far as Demetegahapelepe, two miles from Kurnegalle, in the Putlam road, and hearing that the rebels were all round Kornegalle, so he returned. I sent another messenger, telling him that he must deliver it. In reply I received on the 4th an order to come in to Kornegalle; so I came. The only corle in my district in which there is any commotion is Dewemedde Udogaha Corle, and there they assembled.

He is ordered to go to his district, distribute proclamation, &c., and report.

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

No. 9.

* * * * of Walugamma, in Madura Corle.—Four days ago I was going to Karlan-Kadewere, in Ototte Korle, to bring my brother. When I arrived at Kattoomittiawe I saw people assembled there, and one * * * told me that there was a king. I said, “I would like to see him.” He promised to let me see him. He detained me there till the evening, when he led me into a jungle in the village Nelankatua. We slept there; during the night he awoke me and desired me to follow him; I followed him. At a pinfold in Nelankatua I waited there; a man came out of the pinfold, whom * * * and * * * Mohandiram told me he was “king,” and then we all went to the mountain, Uttooropawwehare, in Hettehage Korle. We all slept there. The following morning * * * of Matelle, told me that I would be appointed Koralle of the Madura Corle, and desired me to collect people. I promised to do so, and returned. I told what had passed to the Koralle and Gang Aratchy; and after this I was coming to Kurnegalle to give information; I came, and being told to wait a little, I remained till late, and then I was put into gaol; this was on Thursday. The king has cat's eyes; moustachios, reddish colour; thin man; tall. I know not his name; I know that he has lived for a long time with Latrarle. He is not the same man as the king in gaol. The man who is in gaol was to be the king of Seven Korles, so I am told. The one I saw was to be king of Matele. They are like each other.

Warned and discharged.

(signed) W. T. L.

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

No. 10.

23 July 1848.

PRAYING protection from God to preserve our Ratta Mahatmeya; written and sent as follows, to wit:

You must send the people of the Great Temple villages in Seven Korles under your charge, on the 1st day (Peleweye) expiring this month, together with those who are competent to be appointed for situations over those villages, and also the tom-tom beaters (Singhare Kareas), matters regarding the religion being about to take effect, as we have heard are come from Europe, but it has not as yet been published.

(signed) Dehegame, Kudaratte Mahatmeya.*

To the Address of Kambowatteneme, Ratta Mahatmeya.

(True copy.)

(signed) T. L. Gibson.

* Late Ratta Mahatmeya of Ambegamma.

No. 11.

Translation of an Ola.

Command of his Majesty Serrekerme Sargowasiddie.—To the Gang Aratchy of Meepittege.

You must come on Thursday to the tract of land Darremitupolle Welle, bringing with you men and arms from that division. Should you fail, his majesty will see about the same.

(signed) *Ratwelle, Gang Aratchy.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. L. Gibson.*

No. 12.

Translation of an Ola.

SUPERINTENDENT of the Woodlands Estate, take notice. All the people now at present are assembled in Karelle in countries, and I was given to understand from a conversation going on among the people, that they intend to plunder the properties of the following bungalows, viz., the bungalow of the Woodlands Estate, Tumpane and Handoorookanda, and also to burn them. I could not come to inform you of this on account of a sore on my foot, and also the people say that they intend to quarrel or to fight with the gentlemen of Handorokkanda.

Therefore you had better inform him of the same.

Take notice, that this is a quite certain matter. I, Elevate Koralle, of Terequandahe Korle, wrote this and send you.

(True copy.)

(signed) *T. L. Gibson.*

— No. 7. —

(No. 177.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 10 December 1849.

My Lord,

(Received 26 Jan. 1850.—Answered 29 Jan. 1850, No. 484, page 326).

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in conformity with the instructions conveyed in your despatch No. 440,* of the 4th October last, I have directed Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, who is required as a witness to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon, to proceed to England, so as to arrive there about the ordinary time for the meeting of Parliament.

* Page 324.

2. Mr. Selby accordingly leaves Ceylon by the mail of this month. He will receive his salary here up to the day of his embarkation, and I have informed him that on his arrival in London he will receive instructions from your Lordship as to the manner in which he will have to draw it during the continuance of his attendance on the Committee.

3. I gather from your Lordship's despatch and its enclosures that Mr. Selby will not be a loser in point of salary in consequence of his presence being required in England, and I therefore infer that he will draw the usual half salary of absent officers through the agent in London out of colonial funds, and that the other moiety will be paid to him during the time his attendance may be necessary, in the same manner as the expenses of other witnesses are usually defrayed.

4. For the performance of Mr. Selby's duties during his absence, I have appointed Mr. James Stewart the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and in the place of the latter gentleman I have nominated his brother, Mr. Charles Stewart, at present the Deputy Queen's Advocate at Kandy, whose duties at that station will be temporarily discharged by Mr. G. Lawson, a barrister, who for a short time acted as deputy to the Queen's Advocate in the Southern Province.

I have the honour to request your Lordship's sanction for these arrangements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

App. E. No. 5.

— No. 8. —

(No. 186.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

* Pages 80 and 85.

WITH reference to my despatches, No. 142 * of the 11th October, and No. 155 of the 12th November last, forwarding memorials from certain natives of Ceylon, requesting that their names might be withdrawn from a petition to Parliament which they had signed under a misapprehension of its contents, I have now the honour to enclose the translation of another memorial, which has been addressed to me by the inhabitants of several districts in the Western Province, bearing 1,821 signatures, containing a similar prayer. I have only to request your Lordship to cause such steps to be taken in the matter as may appear to your Lordship to be requisite.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure in No. 8.

WE, the undersigned inhabitants of Colombo, Grand Pass, Sedewatte, Ambetelle, Welliwitte, Bomiree, Palliyegodde, Degambodde, Hewagame, Mulleriyave, Pattiwille, Mahare, and Malwane, &c., beg your Excellency to state, that about two months ago Dr. Elliot, of Colombo, sent us by one of his peons, and another person, an inhabitant of Mutuwal, a document printed in the English language, and purporting to be a memorial addressed to Her Majesty the Queen, praying to alter the poll tax or Road Ordinance, and obtained our signatures as well as those of many other persons. At the time we signed the said petition we were not aware that it contained any other thing, but we have since heard that the said petition contained a prayer to remove from this island your Excellency and the honourable the Colonial Secretary. But neither your Excellency nor the Colonial Secretary has done us any injury or harm that we should think of sending such a petition to Her Majesty. We, the undersigned, therefore humbly pray that your Excellency may be pleased to cause our names to be cancelled from the said petition without delay, as we by no means approve of it.

(signed) *P. N. Somenarden,*
D. A. C. de Alwis,
and 1,819 others.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *William Thos. Gibson.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 187.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

Queen's House, Colombo, 13 December 1849.

(Received 26 January 1850.)

My Lord,

THE voluntary expression of opinion on the part of the European residents in the Kandyan country upon the subject of martial law and its continuance until after the capture of the pseudo king and some of the leading rebels in the course of last year, has been so universal that it would scarcely be necessary for me to transmit to your Lordship any further documents in addition to the numerous ones already forwarded.

1.

I have been requested, however, to submit to your Lordship the enclosed paper from the European inhabitants of the district of Saffragam, who are only eight in number, and who state that the whole produce of the estates, which were just then in crop, would in all probability have been sacrificed had not the fullest confidence been reposed in the Executive Government, more particularly in consequence of the proclamation of martial law.

2.

I have been likewise requested to forward the enclosed letter from Mr. Donaldson, who is a planter, resident not very far from Kandy, upon the same subject, and I am informed that with the exception of three individuals every resident planter has now tendered voluntarily a similar expression of opinion upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

As we understand it has been stated by certain parties in England that there was no necessity for the proclamation of martial law at Kandy and adjacent places at the time of the late rebellion in 1848, we consider it but justice to the Government to record our conviction that that measure was imperatively called for, not only for the safety of those localities, but for the protection of the lives and properties of the inhabitants of these more remote districts.

For the same reason we consider the continuance of martial law was highly politic until the general agitation and excitement which had extended to this district was somewhat allayed, more especially as the whole produce of the estates, which were at that time in crop, must have been sacrificed had the plantations been abandoned in consequence of a want of confidence in the Executive Government.

(signed) *T. L. R. Shand*, Springwood Coffee Plantation.
D. Mitchell.
Samuel James Butcher, Hopperle Plantation.
William Webster, Welowall Plantation.
Gotlieb Arnold Benwell, Masseran Plantation.
Robert Black, Masseran.
James Wyllie, Ballanegodde.

Saffragam, 20 November 1849.

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

Mada Maha Newera Newgatannie Estate,
 16 November 1849.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE received your note with a copy of Mr. Buller's letter to you regarding martial law, and it is my opinion that it was not kept too long in force after the pretender was apprehended, as after that there were signal fires burning all round this district, towards Bintenne, and the Singhalese twice attempted to ransack my bungalow after the pretender was in custody, but fortunately were driven back by the Malabars on the estate. As to the coolies being emboldened to come to this country under the protection of martial law, I do not know anything about it, but it was reported to me that a number who were on their road to this country, turned when they heard the state of the country; at the time my bungalow was attempted, the pretender's brother was reported to be in this district.

Fred. R. Hutchinson, Esq.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *Peter Donaldson*.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *William Thos. Gibson*.

— No. 10. —

(No. 7.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey.

Queen's House, Colombo, 8 January 1850.

(Received 25 February 1850.)

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH your Lordship may consider it almost superfluous on my part to trouble you with the enclosed letter, addressed to the superintendent of police by a Mr. Davidson, a respectable person residing in Colombo, I have still thought it better to transmit it to your Lordship, as it illustrates, in a manner which I believe to be perfectly correct, the method adopted to get up petitions to Parliament, with a view to prove discontent and dissatisfaction existing in this colony.

I have reason to believe the colony is prosperous, and the people contented, and I should much regret that petitions really undeserving of credence should mislead the public in England, and tend to embarrass the Home as well as the Local Government; and it is with this view that I have thought it my duty to transmit the enclosed letter, as not altogether undeserving your Lordship's attention.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Torrington*.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have received a communication from another party, Mr. W. C. D. Hoan, who was present on the occasion referred to by Mr. Davidson, and who corroborates his statement as to the manner in which signatures were obtained to the petition alluded to.

(signed) *T.*

App. E. No. 5.

Enclosure 1, in No. 10.

Sir,

I BEG to inform you that on the 11th instant, as I was going to Matuall I met a young man with a bundle of papers in his hand, procuring signatures to a petition against the Governor, and I saw Mr. ——— take the same papers and forge seven or eight names in the Cinghalese character; and when I asked him the reason for so doing, he frankly told me that upon another occasion, some time ago, he signed upwards of 50 names to please Dr. Elliot. I, upon hearing this answer, called upon two respectable persons to bear witness.

I beg, &c.
(signed) A. A. Davidson.

The Superintendent of Police.

Enclosure 2, in No. 10.

Sir,

Colombo, 10 January 1850.

IN reference to a letter addressed to you by Mr. A. A. Davidson, regarding the conduct of Mr. ———, I beg to state that I was also present on that occasion when Mr. ——— has forged several signatures in Singhalese character to a petition against his Excellency the Governor; and also I am aware that amongst the crowd a Singhalese man, belonging to the Baptist Missionary, was warned to bear witness.

I remain, &c.
(signed) W. C. D. Hoan.

To the Superintendent of Police,
&c. &c. &c.

DESPATCHES FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL GREY,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

— No. 1. —

(No. 440.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 4 October 1849.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship, for your information and guidance, copies of a correspondence between the Board of Treasury and this department, relative to the expense of summoning witnesses from Ceylon to give evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon and British Guiana, which it is proposed should be re-appointed next Session.

Your Lordship will perceive that Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, is one of the witnesses so required; I have, therefore, to instruct you to direct Mr. Selby to leave the colony so as to arrive in England about the ordinary time for the meeting of Parliament; that is to say, early at the beginning of February. Respecting Captain Watson, a communication will be addressed to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.
(signed) Grey.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 September 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the following extract of the Third Report from the Select Committee on Ceylon and British Guiana, dated 31st July 1849; viz. "Your Committee express their opinion that it is expedient that they should be re-appointed next Session, to pursue their investigation, and that means should be adopted in the interval by the Secretary of State to ensure the attendance before the Committee of the Queen's Advocate at Ceylon, of Captain Watson, and such others whose evidence may be necessary to explain and establish the circumstances under which martial law was recently proclaimed in Ceylon, and to give information as to all such proceedings which were thereon adopted by the Government:" and I am to request that you will point out to their Lordships that if the first named of these witnesses, who is a civil servant of Ceylon, is ordered home, it will be necessary that his expenses should be paid; and further, that it is impossible to subject him to the loss of half his salary, to which, by the colonial regulations, a public servant, who obtains leave of absence from any of the colonies at his own desire, is liable. Still during the absence of this gentleman from Ceylon it will be absolutely necessary that provision should be made for the

0.12.

1.
Colonial Office to
Treasury,
17 Sept. 1849.

2.
Treasury, 2 Oct.
1849.

the temporary discharge of the duties of his office. The person to whom they may be temporarily so intrusted will, under the ordinary regulations, be entitled to a payment equal to half the salary of the absent officer. This amount therefore will require to be provided for; and it would be obviously improper to impose this charge on the revenues of Ceylon. With regard to Captain Watson, Lord Grey presumes that if ordered home, he will be entitled to his expenses, according to the regulations of the army applicable to the case of officers required to make journies on the public service.

I am, therefore, to state, that Lord Grey is desirous of obtaining the authority of the Lords Commissioners to inform the Governor of Ceylon, when instructing him to order Mr. Selby to come home for the purpose of giving evidence before the Committee, that both the expense of his passage home and back, and the half salary to which the temporary holder of his office will be entitled, are to be paid for in the same manner as other charges incurred in the prosecution of Parliamentary inquiries.

Should their Lordships concur in the above arrangement, Lord Grey will immediately instruct Lord Torrington to direct Mr. Selby to come to England, so as to arrive here about the ordinary time for the meeting of Parliament; and he will also request the Commander-in-Chief to give similar orders to Captain Watson. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will perceive that in the passage I have quoted from the Report of the Committee, it is implied that other witnesses besides the two that are mentioned will be required; but as Lord Grey has no information as to who these witnesses may be, or upon what points the Committee require information which can only be obtained from persons now in the colony, his Lordship does not propose to direct the attendance of any but those who are named, lest by summoning gentlemen whose evidence is not required by the Committee an unnecessary expense should be incurred.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. Fredk Elliot.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 2 October 1849.

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's letter of the 17th ultimo, relating to the expenses of witnesses about to be summoned from Ceylon to attend the Select Committee on Ceylon and British Guiana, I have it in command to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury concur in the opinion expressed by his Lordship on this subject; and that they will be prepared to direct the payment from funds applicable to the expenses of witnesses summoned to give evidence before Committees of the House of Commons, of the expense of Mr. Selby's passage from Ceylon and back, and of the half salary to which the temporary holder of his office will be entitled during his absence from the island; and also of such allowance as Captain Watson may be entitled to claim, under military regulations, for the expenses attending his voyage to this country, to give evidence before the Committee.

Herman Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Hayter.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable the Earl Grey to his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

My Lord Duke,

Downing-street, 12 October 1849.

IN a Report, dated the 31st July last, which the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon and British Guiana addressed to that House, there is the following passage:

"Your Committee express their opinion, that it is expedient that they should be re-appointed next Session to pursue their investigation, and that means should be adopted in the interval by the Secretary of State to ensure the attendance before the Committee of the Queen's Advocate at Ceylon, of Captain Watson, and such others whose evidence may be necessary to explain and establish the circumstances under which martial law was recently proclaimed in Ceylon, and to give information as to all proceedings which were thereon adopted by the Government."

I have accordingly to request that your Grace will give directions that Captain Watson, the officer so mentioned by the Select Committee, be ordered home to attend the Committee of the House of Commons in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

It is proposed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that Captain Watson's expenses shall be reimbursed to him in the same manner as if they were incurred under military regulations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey.*

App. E. No. 5.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a LETTER from his Grace the Duke of *Wellington* to the Right Honourable the Earl *Grey*.

My Lord,

Horse Guards, 23 October 1849.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, forwarding an extract from a Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon and British Guiana, dated the 31st July last, and requesting that Captain Watson, of the Ceylon Regiment, the officer mentioned by the Select Committee in that Report, may be ordered home, to attend the Committee of the House of Commons in the ensuing Session of Parliament; and I beg to acquaint your Lordship, in reply, that I have given directions for the return to England accordingly of Captain Watson, who commanded at Matelle on the occasion of the proclamation of martial law in that part of Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wellington*.

— No. 4. —

(No. 484.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 January 1850.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 10th of December last, No. 177*, and I have to convey to you my approval of the arrangements which your Lordship has made for the performance of Mr. Selby's duties during his absence.

I have also to acquaint you that your views are correct as to the mode in which Mr. Selby's salary will be paid during his detention in this country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 5. —

(No. 485.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 29 January 1850.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 7th of December last, No. 173*, and I have to convey to you my approval of the temporary appointments your Lordship has made consequent upon the return of Sir J. Emerson Tennent to this country.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

— No. 6. —

(No. 490.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 2 February 1850.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 6th of December last, No. 171*, forwarding addresses from the Singhalese, Tamil, and Moorish headmen, merchants, and others, denying the correctness of the statement made before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of Ceylon, that there existed among the headmen of the maritime provinces a feeling of dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the local government, together with your Lordship's replies thereto; and I congratulate you upon receiving such strong proofs that the statements made to that Committee of dissatisfaction on the part of the native headmen are unfounded.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

Appendix (F.)

Paper No. 6.

ENCLOSURES to Lord Torrington's Despatch, No. 169, 3 December 1849, referred to at page 293.

RETURNS OF SEQUESTERED AND CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

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Elkadua Pihineralle	- - - -	340	Udekumbre Pusba Goddepuddi	- - - -	344
Golehelle Ratte Mahatmeya	- - - -	334	Ukkowelle Allugauwatte Punchiralle	- - - -	346
Gallepitta Manicka	- - - -	340	Ulpolipitcye Aratchy	- - - -	346
Galmulle Ukkooralle	- - - -	342	Ulpolipitcye Puikera	- - - -	348
Gallehitiawe Gamaralle	- - - -	342	Ukkowelle (late Ratte Mahatmeya)	- - - -	350
Gamegedere Arida	- - - -	344	Udagame Appooa	- - - -	350
Gammalgedere Banda	- - - -	352	Wareapolle Aratchy	- - - -	338
Ganderewatte Banda	- - - -	352	Warigame Hamy Aratchy	- - - -	350
Galmulle Ukkooralle	- - - -	352	Wadogedere Tena	- - - -	350
Honeketete Appooa	- - - -	346	Yallemattegode Manickrally	- - - -	344
Ihilgedere Punchiralle	- - - -	344	Found in the jungle at Hanguraukette	- - - -	338
Illookumbera Bootiralle	- - - -	352	Property not claimed	- - - -	350
Jayappoo	- - - -	340	People of Made Alpota (houses found deserted)	- - - -	352
Jayappoo	- - - -	344			
Kuda Naide	- - - -	340			
Koerorwa	- - - -	340	DAMBOOL DISTRICT:		
Kaluhondeya	- - - -	342	Attukorle Aratchy	- - - -	354
Kumare Gammahey	- - - -	342	Emuliu Koralle	- - - -	354
Kaluhouda	- - - -	346	Penellebodde Koralle Aratchy	- - - -	354
Kiria Panewedicarea	- - - -	350	Puacpittia Hainaia	- - - -	354
Kiria Banda Aratchy	- - - -	352	Ukkuralle Aratchy	- - - -	354
L. Walpulleully Koralle	- - - -	346	Vengedesamy	- - - -	352
Meneckrally (Uncle of Dennis)	- - - -	336			
Madowa Aratchy	- - - -	340	KORNEGALLE DISTRICT:		
Madipolle Meera Lebbe	- - - -	342	Adampulla of Malloppittia	- - - -	358
Munawatte Kiry Banda	- - - -	342	Adampulle of Telligorme	- - - -	358
Mudiansilagedere Punchiralle	- - - -	342	Allowe Unanse	- - - -	360
Megonkotowegedere Sihineralle	- - - -	344	Amboolgode Kubere Appoo	- - - -	361
Mallia	- - - -	346	Algomme Koralle	- - - -	364
Mallin	- - - -	346	Agalle Hallowalleya	- - - -	365
Maussegelle Aratchy	- - - -	346	Ambegasevve Koralle	- - - -	367
Maningome Ratte Mahatmeya	- - - -	346	Baronchy of Dambokke	- - - -	357
Madewelpotte Pulingoralle	- - - -	348	Battegammene Siria	- - - -	361
Madewelpotte Sirimalalle	- - - -	348	Ballogadde Appoolamy Aratchy	- - - -	365
Madewelpotte Dingiralle	- - - -	348	Bamenuwelle Gang Aratchy	- - - -	367
Madewelpotte Appooralle	- - - -	348	Bullewatteke Liina Ralle	- - - -	367
Madewelpotte Punchiralle	- - - -	348	Boyewalane Unnanse	- - - -	368
Nugapittia Koralle	- - - -	350	Colomboliamulle Koralle	- - - -	361
Neketgedere Punchiralle	- - - -	350	Dawalpolle Aratchy	- - - -	360
Oekorwelle Ratteralle	- - - -	342	Dannegammuna Banda	- - - -	361
Owelle Ukkooralle	- - - -	344	Dawalpolle Kawrally Aratchy	- - - -	364
Owelle Manickrally	- - - -	344	Dahanaykegome Aratchy	- - - -	367
Owelle Kiry Banda	- - - -	350			

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Dewelpolle Kawralle Aratchille - - -	- 368	Maddewelle Mohottale - - - - -	- 367
Eapakande Liana Ralle - - - - -	- 362	Malkaduwwa Kahalapitia Appoo - - -	- 368
Ganankette Aratchy - - - - -	- 363	Nilhamy - - - - -	- 369
Ganemulle Bandi Kaporalle - - - - -	- 365	Ohonia Koralle - - - - -	- 364
Ganemulle Liana Ralle - - - - -	- 365	Ohonia Ranghamy - - - - -	- 364
Ganemulle Nayde - - - - -	- 365	Panagomua Appoohamy - - - - -	- 363
Ganankette Mohottale - - - - -	- 365	Ratmalgodde Notary - - - - -	- 361
Gopalowa Banda - - - - -	- 366	Ratwitte Puncta - - - - -	- 363
Gopalowa Loko Banda - - - - -	- 368	Ratwitte Appoohamy - - - - -	- 363
Halmalgome Undiaralle - - - - -	- 359	Ratwitte Koralle - - - - -	- 366
Hewapolle Punctiralle - - - - -	- 368	Ratmalle Aratchy - - - - -	- 367
Hellimulle Koralle - - - - -	- 368	Talampittia Dureya - - - - -	- 364
Hewampolle Koralle - - - - -	- 369	Torewatura Aratchy - - - - -	- 365
Hettimulle Koralle - - - - -	- 370	Udapolle Aratchy - - - - -	- 361
Kuda Mohottale, of Madawille - - - - -	- 359	Wandorogalle Notary - - - - -	- 356
Kotmalle Unanse - - - - -	- 359	Wellakulpolle Korale - - - - -	- 357
Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme - - - - -	- 362	Wapoo, of Tellegomme - - - - -	- 358
Koredolna Rattu Appoo - - - - -	- 364	Wahanterre Mohottale - - - - -	- 367
Kadambowe Gang Aratchy - - - - -	- 367	Wewelpolle Ralle - - - - -	- 367
Koroppoowatte Ukkoo Nayde - - - - -	- 368	Weweldenia Appoo - - - - -	- 367
Killimune Punctiralle Aratchy - - - - -	- 368	Unclaimed property - - - - -	- 369
Kokwewe Koralle - - - - -	- 368		
Malkaduwwa Punctiralle - - - - -	- 368		

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Aluwihare Pallewalawa Lokoo Banda - - -	- 375	Iryolegedre Arachille - - - - -	- 381
Adrian Appoo - - - - -	- 377	Ihlabackgedere Sintoo Kapooralle - - -	- 383
Appoohamy - - - - -	- 378	Idangedre Appooa - - - - -	- 384
Awelle Ukkuralle - - - - -	- 379	Kotebowe Dureyalagey Tenne - - - - -	- 373
Ambokke Aratchy - - - - -	- 381	Kalwelle Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 376
Alootgame Thelewatte Banda - - - - -	- 385	Kombewihare Kalmulle Ukkooralle - - -	- 377
Adrian Appoo - - - - -	- 386	Kombewihare Galgammerale Keerale - - -	- 377
Baddeggedre Kiry Nayde - - - - -	- 371	Kombewihare Wannirallegey Bandoin - - -	- 377
Baddeggedre Appoo Nayde - - - - -	- 371	Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 378
Bowatte Pihineralle - - - - -	- 371	Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 381
Bowatte Arambe Appoo - - - - -	- 372	Karangamma Heratgedere Minikralle - - -	- 384
Bowatte Attepattoo - - - - -	- 372	Korlegedre Gunamal Ralle - - - - -	- 386
Bowatte Dingiralle - - - - -	- 372	Lingollegedre (late Aratchy) - - - - -	- 387
Bareya - - - - -	- 378	Malhamy - - - - -	- 372
Bogahapitia Jay Appoo Hangedin - - - - -	- 381	Madepole Meera Lebbe - - - - -	- 377
Bowatte Hunakadua - - - - -	- 385	Mantre Hamy - - - - -	- 378
Battila Hamy - - - - -	- 386	Makalamade Wangadin Puncta - - - - -	- 379
Cottegedre Gammahey - - - - -	- 378	Malakamade Watua - - - - -	- 379
Delgabgedere Dantua - - - - -	- 372	Moregacumbregedere Manika - - - - -	- 380
Dambegodde Aratchy - - - - -	- 373	Mudianselagedre Punctyralle - - - - -	- 380
Dissanakegedre Hamy - - - - -	- 374	Mugahakotua Seeralle - - - - -	- 381
Dingy Banda - - - - -	- 378	Meegankotagedre Puncty Ralle and Kiry Banda -	- 384
Dalupotte Kussua - - - - -	- 381	Madowe Aratchy - - - - -	- 384
Dewetegedre Pusba - - - - -	- 382	Mahawattepole Unanse - - - - -	- 385
Donetegahapolle Kiry Banda and Siritoo - - -	- 384	Madele Appoohamy - - - - -	- 386
Dullawe Maha Nilleme - - - - -	- 385	Muttulugedre Punctyralle - - - - -	- 387
Dolle Pihillegedre Kawralle - - - - -	- 385	Nikewelegedre Kalu Nayde - - - - -	- 371
Dullawe Maha Nilleme - - - - -	- 386	Nikewelegedre Puncta and Ukkua - - - - -	- 371
Dalupota Kapua - - - - -	- 387	Navarregodde Rankotgedere Ukkua - - -	- 372
Elkadua Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 372	Nireyepolle Kiry Nayde - - - - -	- 372
Elkadua Punctiralle - - - - -	- 372	Nillanorowe Kalu Honda Dureya - - - - -	- 376
Elkadua Appoohamy - - - - -	- 372	Nikelangodde Tikiralle Vederalle - - -	- 380
Elkadua Pehineralle - - - - -	- 372	Narangodde Gammallegey Dingy Nayde - - -	- 382
Ekenaykyedre Seeralle - - - - -	- 375	Niarapolle Adicaram - - - - -	- 384
Edangedere Kiria Padekareya - - - - -	- 380	Nillanorowe Mallia - - - - -	- 385
Elwelle Punctiralle Appoo - - - - -	- 385	Odangamma Udeggedre Ukkooralle - - -	- 379
Eheelpolle Ukku Banda - - - - -	- 387	Owelle Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 379
Ellegedre Hiria - - - - -	- 381	Owelle Ukkuralle - - - - -	- 379
Gamegedre Seeralle - - - - -	- 375	Owelle Menikralle - - - - -	- 380
Galgodegedre Appoohamy - - - - -	- 375	Odewellegedre Bolla - - - - -	- 382
Galanducumbre Tennegedre Punctyralle - - -	- 375	Palapatwelle Tendeya Dureya - - - - -	- 276
Ganderewatte Banda - - - - -	- 376	Porokaregame Comara Gammachy - - - - -	- 377
Galmedde Heene Tenne - - - - -	- 379	Pallegame Kuda Nayde - - - - -	- 377
Gangawegedre Aresa - - - - -	- 380	Pallepanditia, of Pallagame - - - - -	- 377
Gallehitiawe Korlegedre Goonemalvalle - - -	- 381	Puambe Hamy - - - - -	- 378
Godepusse Ratte Rale - - - - -	- 382	Pallearambe Puncty Ralle - - - - -	- 378
Golatenwatte Andeli Nayde - - - - -	- 382	Punctiralle - - - - -	- 378
Gonnegedre Appoohamy - - - - -	- 386	Puncty Appoohamy - - - - -	- 378
Gammullegedre Kiry Banda - - - - -	- 387	Pannegedre Poma - - - - -	- 380
Hulangamma Pahale Gammedde Watua - - -	- 376	Paldenia Selappoo - - - - -	- 381
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Punchiralle Arachille - - - - -	386	Barbe Janekerale - - - - -	402
Ruanpatagedre Ralua - - - - -	374	Dewalpole Gang Aratchy - - - - -	392
Radenia Wedekareya - - - - -	377	Denegome Banda Korale - - - - -	392
Rambokyete Hawadin - - - - -	381	Dehicomberagedere Gangaratchy - - - - -	395
Ratnaygedre Punchy Ralle - - - - -	382	Dingirale Aratchile - - - - -	396
Siembelagahawatte Amma - - - - -	373	Dehiwedagey Appoo - - - - -	397
Seya - - - - -	378	Dieytorre Kaio Banda Korle Aratchy - - - - -	399
Sesseley Hamy - - - - -	378	Darmittipolle Hunugey Kiria - - - - -	400
Selappa Gammeralle - - - - -	386	Darmittipolle Kawrale Neketrale - - - - -	399
Talawniagedre Aratchy - - - - -	371	Dolowe Punchyrale Mohottale - - - - -	400
Talgodepitiyewatte Sinmally - - - - -	371	Dahanaikgome Gang Aratchy - - - - -	403
Tallekeniyawe Helliipittigedre Ruda Nayde - - - - -	376	Egalle Hunugey Hallawataga - - - - -	397
Ten Hamy - - - - -	380	Embelleppolle Appoo - - - - -	397
Tenaweraga Heneya - - - - -	383	Eborasin Cando - - - - -	398
Talgahagedre Punchy Ralle Aratchy - - - - -	380	Elwatte Korale - - - - -	404
Thilegedre Punchyralle - - - - -	380	Gunankette Mohotale and his son Gang Aratchy - - - - -	396
Ungadureyelagey Kalua - - - - -	374	Gopolawe Banda - - - - -	399
Ungadureyelagey Manika - - - - -	374	Gokerelle Liyencralle - - - - -	399
Ukkua Kalua - - - - -	378	Ganemullenaide - - - - -	400
Uddekumbre Pusbegodde Padda - - - - -	380	Ganegodde Ukkua Durea - - - - -	402
Udegedre Appooa - - - - -	380	Gorowa of Donomawe - - - - -	402
Upasekegedre Tikira - - - - -	380	Hamatowe Undiarale - - - - -	395
Udagame (late Aratchy) - - - - -	382	Hangwelle Aratchy - - - - -	395
Ulpotegedre Puncta - - - - -	383	Hettinulle Apoohamy, late Korale, and his brother Kanghaiy - - - - -	400
Ukkoowelle Anga Nayde - - - - -	383	Hewangpulle Puncherale Korale - - - - -	401
Ukkuwelle Ratteralle - - - - -	385	Hettinulle Ranghany - - - - -	401
Ukkooralle - - - - -	386	Henewe Kallo Banda - - - - -	402
Udagama Ukkooralle - - - - -	386	Imbulgodde Kabere Appoo - - - - -	396
Udagoralagey Bandi Ralle - - - - -	386	Kolombolamulle Korale - - - - -	392
Waridaniawa Kiry Banda Aratchy - - - - -	373	Kotmalle Unanse - - - - -	392
Wyayekorogedra Tena - - - - -	373	Kuropowatte Ukkunaide - - - - -	392
Waragame, late Hamy Aratchy - - - - -	374	Kawrale - - - - -	393
Weyanalagey Tonna - - - - -	375	Kahatepitia Rale - - - - -	393
Welassegedre Kawralle - - - - -	375	Kadedane Gangaratchy - - - - -	395
Wegamegalegedre Kalua - - - - -	375	Kalundagedere Lapea - - - - -	396
Wattegedre Hewralle - - - - -	380	Koredolo Rato Appoo - - - - -	397
Welangedre Muttua - - - - -	381	Kandolo Aratchy - - - - -	397
Wariapulle Aratchy - - - - -	384	Kamberangedere Puncherale Aratchy - - - - -	399
Yakdesalagedre Halkorten - - - - -	382	Katometiawe Appoonaide - - - - -	399
Yalewatgedre Manikralle - - - - -	383	Kandelowe Mudianse Korle Aratchy - - - - -	400
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Attewerehene Aratchy - - - - -	389	Lenewe Unnanse - - - - -	403
Appoo of Cabbok Kandewelle - - - - -	391	Malkadowawe Vidahn - - - - -	393
Bambawe Temple - - - - -	388	Madewelle Lokoo Mohottale - - - - -	394
Banda of Pallagamua - - - - -	391	Madewelle Kuda Mohottale - - - - -	394
Dambool Temple - - - - -	388	Madewelle Vidahn - - - - -	394
Dambera Appoo - - - - -	389	Madewelle Punchy Appoohamy - - - - -	394
Dingiralle, late Aratchy of Padenia - - - - -	389	Madewelle Aratchy - - - - -	394
Enamalia Ukkoo Banda Corale - - - - -	388	Mudane Aratchy - - - - -	395
Ehelegedre Gammahaia - - - - -	391	Maldenia Unnanse - - - - -	395
Gamegedre Puncta - - - - -	389	Nahale Korale - - - - -	401
Golahella Ratte Mahatmeya - - - - -	390	Nelleulle Hawadiagey Appoo - - - - -	402
Gallepulle Aratchy - - - - -	391	Nelleulle Udegedere Ukkua Dureya - - - - -	402
Hamy of Nalande - - - - -	389	Puncherale - - - - -	393
Kibissaia, late Aratchy - - - - -	390	Pissokorollelagey Appoohamy - - - - -	395
Liana Naide - - - - -	391	Paregahawewe Korale - - - - -	395
Late Aratchy of Damanamulle - - - - -	391	Puncherale Leyene Rale - - - - -	396
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Talgotte Gammeralle - - - - -	390	Ramatugalle Mudelahamy Aratchy - - - - -	396
Ukkooralle, late Aratchy of Lenadore - - - - -	389	Ratwitte Appoohamy Korale and Mudelihamy Aratchy - - - - -	398
Vengadejamy - - - - -	388	Ratwitte Puncta Panewedekorea - - - - -	398
Walloswewe Asgiria - - - - -	391	Rankira Dewea - - - - -	402
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Algome Korale - - - - -	397	Ratgalle Arachille - - - - -	404
Adampulle of Telliagone - - - - -	398	Sohondoralle and Anometirale - - - - -	394
Ahamado of Telliagone - - - - -	398	Seto Weda <i>alias</i> Ungua Weda - - - - -	399
Adam <i>alias</i> Nomiria - - - - -	398	Tickirale Korale - - - - -	394
Attemone Gangaratchy - - - - -	398	Tode Mudianse - - - - -	397
Appooralle Vidahn - - - - -	403	Tallehena Tappal Aratchy - - - - -	400
Ambegaswewe, late Korale - - - - -	403	Ukkuralle Korle Aratchille - - - - -	401
Badolowe Unnanse - - - - -	393	Wetewe Korale - - - - -	392
Bamonowelle Gang Aratchy - - - - -	393	Weode Unnanse - - - - -	393
Beddegama Gang Aratchy - - - - -	395	Wandorogalle Notary - - - - -	393
Battogodde Gang Aratchy - - - - -	396	Wadduwey Vidahn - - - - -	397
Battegammene Siria - - - - -	397	Welapatwelle Ukkua Banda Gang Aratchy - - - - -	399
Bandi Kapooralle - - - - -	400	Wandorogalle Badde Aratchile - - - - -	403
		Wahanterre Mohottale - - - - -	403
		Walpole Liyeneralle - - - - -	400

RETURN No. 1.—PROPERTY CONFISCATED AND SOLD.

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT:				
No. 1.—Dullawe Maha Nilleme:				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	4½ Elephant tusks - - - 390 Bushels of paddy - - -	Forwarded to Lieut. Sayers, agent for the sequestered property, Kandy.	-- Sold by public auction at the Commissariat-office, Kandy, by Lt. Sayers
August 1848	- - ditto - -	1 She buffalo - - - 1 Buffalo and calf - - - 1 - ditto - - - 1 She buffalo and a calf - - - 1 Buffalo - - - 1 She buffalo - - - 1 He buffalo - - - 1 He buffalo - - - 1 She buffalo and a calf - - - 1 She buffalo - - - 1 - ditto - - - 1 - ditto - - - 1 He buffalo - - - 1 Calf - - - 1 Calf - - - 1 Cow - - - 1 Buffalo - - - 1 Cow and calf - - - 1127 Bushels paddy - - -		
6 August 1848	- - ditto - -	1 China box, empty - - - 2 Silver beetle-boxes, with gold and silver ornaments - - - 1 Round box, containing gold ornaments - - - 1 Brass box, containing some gold ornaments - - - 4 Silver bangles - - - 2 Bangles of gold bubbles and beads - - - 2 Silver cups - - - 1 Silver jug - - - 4 Bundles of coral beads - - - 7 Scabbards and knives - - - 23 Pieces silver, large and small - - - 91 Silver coins - - - 16 Gold buttons with a chain - - - 2 Gold rings, set with rubies - - - 1 ditto blue sapphire - - - 1 ditto small emerald - - - 1 Gold common ring - - - 1 Silver common ring - - - 19 Pagodas - - - 1 Packet of precious stones and 8 gold beads - - - £. 19, and 2 in silver - - - 1 Gold coin - - - 1 Bag, containing stones, &c. - - - 1 Tin box of olas - - - 1 Register in ola of lands - - - 5 Cutcherry receipts - - - 5 Oolas and 8 olas - - - 1 Box, containing 7 banna, books and ola - - - 1 Silver chatty - - - 1 Silver bowl - - - 1 Silver dish - - - 1 Silver spittoon - - - 1 Old brass pistol - - - 1 Old sword - - - 1 Calamander box - - -	Forwarded to Lt. Sayers, agent for the sequestered property, Kandy.	- - - -

RETURN No. 1.—PROPERTY CONFISCATED AND SOLD.

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
10 17 10	David Appoo and Lewis E. Fernando and others	Paid into the Kandy cutcherry.		
19 10 -				
1 10 -	D. J. Wyjasoorie	- - - -	Returned to Dullawe Maha Nilleme's son.	-- Seized as being concerned in the rebellion. Committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and discharged.
1 10 -	Tamby Candoo	- - - -		
- 17 -	M. Mohandiram	- - - -		
1 19 -	Mr. Wijeyesinhe	- - - -		
1 5 -	Warigame Appoohany	- - - -		
1 5 -	D. Wyayekon	- - - -		
1 19 -	M. Appoohany	- - - -		
1 3 -	Jeris Appoo	- - - -		
1 18 -	W. C. Arachy	- - - -		
- 18 -	Abrampulle	Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current -		
1 - -	Armogen			
1 13 -	B. Wijaykon			
1 9 -	Armogen			
- 4 -	Sinne Tamby			
- 10 -	Masmat			
- 13 -	Sinne Tamby			
1 10 -	Ahamado Abbe	- - - -		
- 15 -	Lieut. East	- - - -		
56 7 -	Mr. Pitts and others	-- Paid into the cutcherry.	- - - -	- - ditto - - ditto
- - - -	- - - -	-- Placed in the treasury in the joint charge of the government agent, the assistant government agent, and the deputy assistant commissary-general, Kandy.	-- Returned to the legal advisers of Dullawe Maha Nilleme.	-- Seized as being concerned in the rebellion. Committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and discharged.

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold Public Auction or not, and Sold, by whom.																				
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.																								
No. 1.—Dullawe Maha Nilleme—continued.																								
6 August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	<p>1 Bag, with some copper money 1 Tortoise-shell box, containing stones, &c. - - - - 1 Small ivory box - - - - 5 Horn combs - - - - 1 Small silver carando - - - - 1 Glass carando - - - - 1 Gold leaf - - - - 4 Silver tassels - - - - 2 small ivory boxes - - - - 1 Silver bera - - - - 1 Round tortoise-shell box - - - - 1 Horn powder-flask - - - - 1 Watch-chain, with silver seal - - - - 8 Silver common rings - - - - 1 Gold ring with a green glass - - - - 1 Ivory comb - - - - 1 Silver pin - - - - 1 Ivory small box - - - - 1 Horn ditto - - - - 1 Iron arrecanut cutter - - - - 1 Silver small knife - - - - 3 Small purses - - - - 2 Ola deeds - - - - 1 Common book (Singhalese) - - - - 1 Bundle of beads - - - - 4 Shillings and 3d. - - - - 1 Bundle of papers - - - - 1 Old worthless musket - - - -</p> <p>1 Dinner set, incomplete - - - - 2 Dozen finger-glasses - - - - 2 Dozen champagne glasses - - - - 3 Dozen wine glasses - - - - 1½ Dozen tumblers - - - - 4 Hanging lamps - - - - 1 Brass lamp stand - - - - 3 Bags of old lamps and broken brass - - - -</p> <p>Cash, 28l. 10s. - - - - Copper money, 12l. 10s. - - - -</p>	<p>Forwarded to Lt. Sayers, agent for the sequestered property, Kandy.</p>																					
8 August 1848	- ditto - -	<p>1 Dinner set, incomplete - - - - 2 Dozen finger-glasses - - - - 2 Dozen champagne glasses - - - - 3 Dozen wine glasses - - - - 1½ Dozen tumblers - - - - 4 Hanging lamps - - - - 1 Brass lamp stand - - - - 3 Bags of old lamps and broken brass - - - -</p> <p>Cash, 28l. 10s. - - - - Copper money, 12l. 10s. - - - -</p>																						
LANDS.																								
Extent of Fields in—																								
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Ann.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Pelas.</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Kuninies.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yattinuwere -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matelle -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Doembere -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total -</td> <td style="text-align: right;">98</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7</td> </tr> </table>						Ann.	Pelas.	Kuninies.	Yattinuwere -	5	2	7	Matelle -	90	2	6	Doembere -	2	1	4	Total -	98	2	7
	Ann.	Pelas.	Kuninies.																					
Yattinuwere -	5	2	7																					
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	Ann.	Pelas.	Kuninies.																					
Yattinuwere -	199	3	0																					
Matelle -	596	2	9																					
Doembere -	4	3	0																					
Total -	801	0	9																					
All valued at £.2,379. 10s.																								
N. B.—See Nos. 122 and 131 in Book No. 2.																								

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
<p>£. s. d.</p>				
<p>- - -</p>	<p>- - - -</p>	<p>- - Placed in the treasury, in the joint charge of the government agent, the assistant government agent, and the deputy assistant commissary general, Kandy.</p>	<p>- - Returned to the legal advisers of Dullawe Maha Nilleme.</p>	<p>- - Seized as being concerned in the rebellion; committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and discharged.</p>
<p>- - -</p>	<p>- - - -</p>	<p>- - Accounted for in Capt. Watson's account current.</p>		

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.										
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.														
No. 2.—Gollehelle Ratte Mahatmeya :														
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	2 Elephant tusks (71 lbs. at 2s. 1d.) 2 Buffaloes - - - - 2 Bullocks and 2 cows - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 1 Buffalo and 1 she buffalo - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 1 Cow - - - - 1 Cow - - - - 1 Cow - - - - 1 Cow - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 1 Young she buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo calf - - - - 1 Young she buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 2 Buffaloes - - - - 1 Buffalo - - - - 1 Young buffalo - - - - 2 She buffaloes and 2 calves - - - - 1 She buffalo and 1 calf - - - - 1 Young she buffalo - - - - 1 Young she buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo - - - - 1 Young he buffalo - - - - 1 Cow - - - - 1 Cow and heifer - - - - 1 He buffalo - - - - 1 She buffalo and a calf - - - - 1 She buffalo and a calf - - - - 1,479 Bushels of paddy - - - - Cash, 22l. 5s. - - - -	- - Forwarded to Lieut. Sayers, agent for the sequestered property, Kandy.	- - Sold by public auction at the Commissariat office, Kandy, by Lieut. Sayers.										
No. 3.—Dennis and his Wife. This property was found at their House at Uddunuwere ; the House was deserted.														
August 1848 -	-	1 Malay knife - - - - 2 Chisels - - - - 1 Sickle - - - - 1 Glass bottle - - - - 4 Small vials - - - - 16 Empty bottles - - - - 1 Tin oil can - - - - 2 Plates - - - - 1 Cup and 1 brass necklace - - - - 2 Brass pots - - - - 2 Pairs silver rings - - - - 1 Pair black silver rings - - - - 1 Pair bangles, strewed with coral and silver beads. - - - - 3 Pairs brass earrings, 1 brass brand, 1 pair silver earrings, 2 pairs brass earrings, and 2 silver earrings. - - - -	Forwarded to Lieutenant Sayers, agent for the sequestered property, Kandy.	- - Sold by public auction at the Commissariat office, Kandy, by Lieut. Sayers.										
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> <td style="border: none;">- - ditto - -</td> </tr> </table>					- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -
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- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -													
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- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -													

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
7 8 11 ½	David Appoohamy -	{ Paid into the Kandy Cutcherry.		
• 1 18 -	W. Cando Arachy -	} Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Seized as being concerned in the rebellion; committed for trial before the Supreme Court, and discharged.
2 4 -	Aresa Markan -			
2 3 -	Ama Lebbe -			
2 8 -	Cupe Tamby -			
2 - -	- ditto -			
2 9 -	Ama Lebbe -			
- 4 -	Sin Appoo -			
- 16 -	Salman Appoo -			
- 10 -	D. G. Wijasooria -			
- 14 -	Killa -			
2 13 -	W. C. Arachy -			
2 15 -	Pakir Tamby -			
1 12 -	Mr. Wijeyesinhe -			
1 2 -	D. D. Wijakone -			
- 10 -	Killa -			
1 14 -	D. G. Wijasooria -			
1 3 -	D. D. Wijakon -			
1 6 -	D. G. Wijaysooria -			
- 16 -	Killa -			
1 3 -	D. G. Wijaysooria -			
1 8 -	Mr. J. Silva -			
- 16 -	W. C. Arachy -			
1 16 -	Talanis Appoo -			
1 11 -	- ditto -			
2 6 -	- ditto -			
1 6 -	A. Vidahme -			
1 16 -	Baba Appoo -			
4 - -	D. G. Wijaysooria -			
1 18 -	L. Perera -			
1 7 -	W. C. Arachy -			
- 14 -	W. Gunnahay -			
1 - -	Ameris Appoo -			
1 1 -	Umoor Candoe -			
- 6 -	Mr. J. Silva -			
2 1 -	Mr. Wijayesinhe -			
1 3 -	Allapitcha -			
1 15 -	Pakir Tamby -			
1 13 -	W. C. Arachy -			
73 19 -	- - - -	- - ditto.		
- 2 2	Aboor - - -	} Paid into the Kandy Cutcherry.	-- Carried to the credit of Government.	-- "The Pretender."—He was tried before the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.
- 6 9	Mr. De Lange -			
- 7 6	David Appoo -			
- 4 -	Iwana Marikan -			
- 6 -	Casein Bawa -			
- 1 -	David Appoo -			

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>				
No. 4.—Menickralle (Uncle of Denis); Property found at his House, at Uddunuwere :				
August 1848	-	-	-	-
		1 Brass box - - - - 12 Brass earrings - - - 1 Gilt necklace - - - - 1 Cap, with a gilt band - - 1 Red silk tuppety - - - 1 Linen tuppety - - - - 1 White tuppety - - - - 1 Piece of linen, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ cubits Patchewadun, 1 piece anakache, and 1 jacket - - - - 1 Hand-saw - - - - - 1 Bill-hook - - - - - 1 Piece of ivory - - - - 1 Small piece of ivory - - 1 Malay knife, 2 files - - 1 Rasp, 1 chisel - - - - 1 Tong - - - - - 1 Hand-adze, 1 large hand-adze, 1 bill-hook - - - - - 1 Axe and 1 hoe - - - - 2 Planes with chisels - - - 1 Wooden box and 1 chisel - 1 Silver chain, 4 inches long - 1 Piece brass chain - - - - 1 Tiger's skin - - - - - 5 White tuppety cloths, 1 jacket, 1 striped shirt, 1 piece of du- rias. 1 Knife, set with silver and brass- work, an ivory handle, and 3 brass boxes. 1 Brass silver chain, 1 small wooden box, and 1 tuppety, Europe cloth. $\frac{3}{4}$ Catchee coarse cloth - - - 6 Cubits coarse cloth - - - 1 Eratto tuppety - - - -	Forwarded to Lieutenant Sayers, agent for the se- questered property, Kandy. - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - -	- - Sold by public auction, at the Com- missariat Office, Kandy, by Lieu- tenant Sayers. - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - -
No. 5.—Alludenia Cangany; Property found in his House; the House was deserted :				
August 1848	-	1 Wooden box, 2 half catchies of white cloth, 1 white tup- petty cloth. 1 Piece white cloth, 1 white tup- petty cloth, and 1 kassan tuppety. 8 Cubits white patchewaden, 1 piece red cloth with yellow stripes, 1 badek handkerchief, and 1 white jacket. 1 Pair silver bangles - - - 1 Pair black bangles - - - 1 Pair gilt earrings - - - 1 Pair gilt earrings - - - 1 Silver chain - - - - 7 Silver rings - - - - 3 Pairs brass earrings - - - 2 Bands, set with coral and gold beads - - - - - 1 Brass band, and 2 necklaces set with glass beads - - - 2 Wooden boxes - - - - 1 Axe, 1 hoe - - - - - 1 Kassan tuppety - - - - Cloth and 1 cap - - - - 1 Brass plate - - - - - 1 Brass stand - - - - -	- - Forwarded to Lieutenant Sayers, agent for the se- questered property, Kandy. - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - -	- - Sold by public auction, at the Com- missariat Office, Kandy, by Lieu- tenant Sayers. - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - ditto - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d. - 1 9	Sinne Lebbe - -			
- 5 3	Mr. Fonseka - -			
- 4 9	Sinne Markan -			
- 3 -	Aboe - - -			
- 4 -	Mr. Louis Perera -	Paid into the Kandy Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- "Uncle" to the Pretender. He was well known to have harboured the Pretender and his party. The house was deserted.
- 4 -	Aboe - - -			
- 4 -	Aboe - - -			
- 6 6	David Appoo - -			
- 8 -	David Appoo - -			
- 3 9	Tamby Basa - -			
- 5 9	S. Fonseka - -			
- 11 -	Aboe - - -			
- 4 6	Aboe - - -			
- 3 9	Pakir Tamby - -			
- 13 - - 12 6	Hendrick Arachy David Appoo - -	Paid into the Kandy Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Also an "uncle" of the Pretender. Was known to have harboured the Pretender and his party. The house was deserted.
- 12 6	Aboo - - -			
- 10 -	David Appoo - -			
- 3 6	Aboo - - -			
- 4 6	Hendrick Arachy -			
- 6 3	Aboo - - -			

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and, if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 5.—Alludenia Cangany ; Property found in his House—continued.				
August 1848	-	1 Brass box - - - - 2 Razors, 1 arrega-nut cutter, and 5 strings brass medal - 1 Pair silver bangles - - 1 Bill-hook - - - - 21 Bottles - - - - 1 Crowbar - - - - 2 Pieces cloth, and brass chain - 1 Cup - - - - 1 He buffalo - - - - 1 He buffalo - - - - 2 He buffaloes - - - - 1 Ditto - - - - 1 Ditto - - - - 1 She buffalo with calf - 1 Ditto - - ditto - 1 Cow and calf - - - - 110 Bushels of paddy - - - -	Forwarded to Lieutenant Sayers, agent for the se- questered property, Kandy. - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -	Sold by public auction at the Com- missariat Office, Kandy, by Lieut. Sayers - - - - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -
No. 6.—Property found in the Jungle at Hangorankette :				
August 1848	-	21 Bags of paddy - - - - 1 Pot of salt, and 1 bag of rice - 1 Copper chetty, 6 brass pots, and 1 chatty. 2 Wooden boxes - - - - 1 Brass chain, 2 seckles, 1 knife, and 1 chunam box. 3 Mamoties, 2 plates, 1 cap - 2 Bill-hooks, 2 bars iron, and 4 pieces of cloth. 1 Small box, 1 tuppety cloth, 2 mamoties, and 1 iron crow- bar. 1 Adze, 1 brass chatty, 3 plates, and 2 jugs. 3 Buckets of paddy, 2 ditto rice, 1 ditto onions. 1 Bundle mats, 6 baskets, 3 bags, and 2 chatties. 5 Pieces of cloth, 1 mamoty, and 1 bill-hook.	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -
No. 7.—Wariapolle Arachy ; House deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848	-	1 She buffalo and calf - - 1 Cow and calf - - - - 108 Bushels of paddy - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -	Sold by public auction at Matelle, by the Command'.
No. 8.—Ambokke Arachy ; the House was deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848	-	1 She buffalo and a calf - - 1 Ditto - - ditto - - 1 Young he buffalo - - - 1 He buffalo - - - - 2 Cows - - - - 35 Bushels of paddy - - - -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -	- - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.			
£. s. d.							
- 3 -	Aboo - - -	Paid into the Kandy Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Was known to have harboured the Pretender and his party. The house was deserted.			
- 13 -	Aboo - - -						
- - 6	Ama Lebbe - -						
- 1 6	Howawisse Appoo -						
- 7 -	Aboo - - -						
- 1 -	Ama Lebbe - -						
2 3 -	Heratumdiansealey Aratchille.						
1 11 -	Mr. J. F. Gomes -						
2 16 -	Aboe - - -						
2 - -	D. Zikry, Banda -						
1 15 -	Mr. J. F. Gomes -						
4 2 -	D. T. Banda - -						
3 4 -	Mr. Jayetilleke -						
2 2 -	Mr. C. Perera - -						
10 10 10	Mr. Sewell, Mr. Margesson, Mr. Romer, Mr. Adamson.						
- 19 -	Lieutenant Sayers -	- - ditto -	- - Paid to Pehillegedere Punchy Ralle, who made good his claim to these articles.	- - This property was _____ and sequestered for its security.			
- 5 6	Louis Appoo - -						
- 10 6	Mr. Gomes - - -						
- 1 -	Nicholas Appoo -						
- 1 6	Cornelis Appoo -						
- 2 -	Singo Appoo - -						
- 4 6	Conne Appoo - -						
- 2 6	Conne Appoo - -						
- 2 -	Cornelis Appoo -						
- 1 6	Mr. Gomes - - -						
- 2 6	Kaderwell - - -						
- 1 -	Conne Appoo - -						
1 2 -	Allepitcha - - -				Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Headman; a man deeply engaged in the rebellion, surrendered himself after the expiration of martial law, when he was made a prisoner, and sent to the police station, from whence he was discharged; subsequently he was confined at Kandy, and discharged.
- 18 -	Mr. Leech - - -						
5 8 -	- - -						
1 14 -	Mr. Mahur - - -	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	-- Headman; surrendered before the Commandant when search was being made for him, and made prisoner; he was sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.			
- 16 -	Mr. Mahur - - -						
- 16 -	Don Amaris Appoo -						
- 14 -	Allapitcha - - -						
2 - -	Mr. Leech - - -						
1 15 -	- - -						

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 9—Ambokke Capooralle. House, &c., found deserted by the Owner:				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo and 2 calves 1 Bullock and a cow 2 Bullocks 1 Calf 1 Buffalo 1 Buffalo	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Sold by public auction at Matelle by the Commandant.
No. 10.—Elkadua Pihineralle. The house &c., deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	2 Buffaloes 2 Cows 2 Buffaloes 1 She buffalo and she calf 1 Buffalo, 1 she buffalo, and 1 calf.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
No. 11.—Ratwatte Pokoto Banda. The House, &c. found deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	2 Buffaloes 1 Buffalo	- - - - - -	ditto ditto
No. 12 —Gallepitta Manicka. The House, &c., found deserted by the Owner:				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo	- - -	ditto
No. 13.—Kadu Naide :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo	- - -	ditto
No. 14.—Poola Catandiria :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo	- - -	ditto
No. 15.—Madowe Arachy :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	2 Cows 1 Calf 1 Heifer 1 She buffalo 1 Cow 1 Bull 73 Bushels of paddy	- -	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
No. 16.—Jayappoo :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow 1 Cow 1 Cow and calf 1 Bullock 1 She buffalo 57 Bushels paddy	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
No. 17.—Koeroawe :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow 1 Cow and calf 1 She buffalo and a calf	- - - - - - - - -	ditto ditto ditto

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
<i>£. s. d.</i>				
1 17 -	Armogam - -	} Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Absconded during the rebellion. Property left entirely unprotected, and sequestered for its security.
2 10 -	Aresemarikan - -			
2 15 -	Mr. Maclewis - -			
- 4 -	Rilla - -			
1 12 -	Don Ameris Appoo -			
1 10 -	Don Gabriel Wijaysooria.			
2 16 -	Don Horis Appoo- hamy.	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Headsman. Was taken up in arms at Bintenne, and made pri- soner for having given shelter to the pretender and his party. Con- fined in the Matelle gaol, from whence he was removed to Kandy gaol and discharged.
2 4 -	Don Gabriel Wyey- sooria.			
2 8 -	Don Horis Appoo- hamy.			
1 10 -	D. D. Wijayekoon -			
2 7 -	Cuppe Tamby - -			
3 2 -	Tamby Candoo - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Headman. Surrendered him- self before the commandant during martial law, when he was made prisoner and put in gaol at Ma- telle and discharged. Reward of 20% had been previously offered for his capture when he absconded. He was one of the ringleaders of the rebellion.
- 10 -	Allapitcha - -			
1 2 -	Gangedre Aratchy -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Taken in arms as Wariapolle, and sent to Kandy gaol and dis- charged.
1 - -	Allapitcha - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Hid himself in the jungle dur- ing martial law, and afterwards seized and brought to Matelle and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property left entirely unprotected, and seques- tered for its security.
1 8 -	D. D. Wijayekon -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle, sent as prisoner to Kandy, and was afterwards discharged.
2 5 -	Mr. J. de Silva - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Headman. Surrendered himself during martial law before the commandant, when he was made prisoner, sent to Kandy and dis- charged.
- 9 -	Rilla - -			
- 9 -	Rilla - -			
- 10 -	Armogam - -			
- 15 -	Mr. J. de Silva - -			
- 12 -	Mr. J. de Silva - -			
3 13 -	- -			
1 1 -	Armogan - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Twice made prisoner as a rebel, sent to Kandy and discharged.
1 1 -	Rilla - -			
1 5 -	Armogan - -			
1 1 -	Rilla - -			
1 18 -	Ismapulle Vidane -			
2 17 -	- -			
- 10 -	Mr. J. Silwa - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto.	
1 5 -	D. G. Wijayesooria			
1 13 -	Armogan - -			

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 18.—Kaluhondeya Dureya :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- - Sold by public auction, by the commandant at Matelle.
		1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Young he buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Young he buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Young he buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Buffalo calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		58 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 19.—Galmulle Ukkooralle :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 20.—Kumare Gammahey :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	2 Bullocks - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Bullock and a cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 21.—Dalpote Kaporalle :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 22.—Paldenia Sellappoo :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Cow and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 23.—Gallehitiawe Gamaralle :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		2 Cows and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 24.—Madipolla Meera Lebbe :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Cow and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		10 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 25.—Munawatte Kiry Banda :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		31 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 26.—Teudeya Dureya :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo and calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		8 Bushels paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 27.—Radenia Wedecaria :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 Young she buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 28.—Oekowelle Ratteralle :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
		1 She buffalo and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -
No. 29.—Mudianselagedre Punchiralle :				
August 1848 -	The commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - - - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
<i>£. s. d.</i>				
1 - -	Manikralle - -	} Accounted for in Capt. Watson's account current.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Headman. Surrendered himself before the commandant; made prisoner, and sent to Kandy and discharged. Charged with having ordered the people under him to join the rebels.
1 6 -	M. Perera - -			
1 14 -	W. Cando Aratchy - -			
1 1 -	W. Cando Aratchy - -			
1 - -	D. D. Wijaykon - -			
- 11 -	D. Peris - -			
1 2 -	Pakier T. Arachy - -			
- 6 -	Arisa Marikare - -			
- 6 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
2 18 -				
1 - -	M. Perera - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- Shot at Wariapolle, while engaged in action with the troops.
1 12 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
1 1 -	Mr. Kershaw - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- Headman. Surrendered himself before the commandant. Disposed of as No. 18, being charged with the same offence.
1 8 -	Aresa Marikar - -			
1 13 -	Mr. Kershaw - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	-- Taken up in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy, and discharged.
2 - -	D. G. Wijasooria - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- ditto - - ditto.
- 18 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
1 - -	Allopitcha - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- Headman. Taken up at Mandawelle on the day the rebels attacked Matelle. When he was coming in to join he was made prisoner; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
2 7 -	D. G. Wijaysooria - -			
1 - -	Ibrahimpulle - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- Headman. Taken in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
1 5 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
1 3 -	D. G. Wijaysooria - -			
1 1 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
- 10 -				
2 - -	Sinne Tamby - -	ditto - -	-- Returned to his heirs.	-- This man was one of the pretender's party. He was tried by court-martial at Matelle, and shot.
1 11 -				
1 8 -	Juanis Appoo - -	} ditto - -	-- Returned to the party.	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
1 4 -	Wappoo C. Arachy - -			
1 5 -	Juanis Appoo - -			
1 10 -	Sinne Tamby - -			
- 8 -				
- 12 -	Cunjee Candoo - -	} ditto - -	-- ditto - -	-- ditto - - ditto.
- 6 -	Sinne Tamby - -			
1 10 -	D. D. Wijaykon - -			
1 - -	Kirij Banda - -	} ditto - -	-- Returned to his heirs.	-- Made prisoner at Kurnegalle; tried by court-martial, and transported.
1 12 -	Sinne Tamby - -			
1 - -	Jiris Appoo - -			
- 4 -	Jamidar - -	ditto - -	-- Returned to the party.	-- Made prisoner for plundering houses during martial law; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 30.—Ihiligedera Punchiralle:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	-- Sold by public auction, by the commandant at Matelle.
		1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 31.—Jayappoo:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Bull - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 32.—Ratnaikedre Punchiralle:				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 Cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 33.—Owelle Ukkoralle.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	2 Buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		2 She buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		5 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 34.—Owelle Manickralle.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 Cow and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 35.—Allenwattogodde Sintoo Capooralle.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 36.—Ukkowelle Ungooralle Vedahne.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 37.—Mekonkolowegedere Pihineralle.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 38.—Yattewattogodde Manikralle.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 39.—Pahalle Basnaykegedere Kiry Banda.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 40.—Ganegedre Aresa:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		1 Cow and a calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		2 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
No. 41.—Uddekumbre Pusba Goddepadde.—The house, &c. deserted by the owner:				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -
		½ Bushel of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
- 6 -	Jiris Appoo - -	} Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Made prisoner for plundering houses during martial law; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
1 8 -	Mr. J. Silva - -			
- 10 -	Aresa Markan - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	See No. 16.
1 3 6	Mr. Kershaw - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
1 3 6	Armogan - -			
1 5 -	Manuel - -			
2 - -	Manikralle - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
1 7 -	Armogan - -			
- 5 -				
- 6 -	Allapitcha - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
1 14 -	Manual - -			
1 - -	Sinne Tamby - -			
1 6 -	Pukko Banda - -	- - ditto - -	-- Returned to his heirs.	-- Made prisoner at Medeolpotte, being one of the pretender's party. Tried by court martial at Matelle, and shot.
1 2 -	W. C. Arachy - -	- - ditto - -	-- Returned to the party.	-- Seized at Madoolpatte, and imprisoned at Matelle for about 15 days. He was then discharged for giving evidence against the pretender and his party.
2 1 -	D. H. Modliar - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Hid himself during martial law, was afterwards seized and brought to Matelle, and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property left entirely unprotected, and sequestered for its security.
1 2 -	Jopa - -	- - ditto - -	-- Will be returned on application.	-- Absconded; has not as yet made his appearance.
1 5 -	Lopa - -	- - ditto - -	-- Returned to his heirs.	-- Made prisoner at Madeolpotte, being one of the pretender's party. Tried by court martial law at Matelle, and shot.
1 5 -	Armogan - -	} - - ditto - -	-- Returned to the party.	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 17 -	R. Pamkeya - -			
1 - -	Armogan - -			
- 2 -				
1 10 -	Slema Lebbe - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
- - 6	- - - - -			

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>				
No. 42.—Horieketele Appoa :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo	- - - - -	- - Sold by public auction at Matelle, by the commandant.
No. 43.—Ukkowelle Allnganewatte Punchiralle :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 He buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto -
No. 44.—Mallea :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Young buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Bullock	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 45.—Kaluhonda :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Young she buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She buffalo (sick)	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 46.—Mallin :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo and calf	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young she buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Cow	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 47.—L. Walpullemeleg Koralle :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo and a calf	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 48.—Puncha Heneya :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 49.—Maussegolle Aratchy :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 50.—Ulpotepitey Pakir :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Bull	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Ditto	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 51.—Maningone Ratte Mahatmeya :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Buffalo	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She ditto (young)	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Bullock	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Cow and a calf	- - - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 ditto - ditto	- - - - -	- - ditto - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
1 12 -	Slema Lebbe - -	- - Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	- - Returned to the party.	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy gaol, and from thence discharged.
- 7 -	Sinne Tamby - -	- - ditto - -	Returned to his wife	- - Made prisoner, being one of the pretender's party; tried by court martial at Matelle, and transported.
1 7 -	Don Johannes - -	} - - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	- - Made prisoner as a rebel at Panegame; brought to Matelle, and imprisoned for about two months, and thence discharged.
2 7 -	Wederalle - -			
1 10 -	D. D. Wijaykon - -			
1 10 -	Mohatralle - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle; sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 5 -	Armogan - -			
1 10 -	Joris Appoo - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Made prisoner as a rebel at Panegome; brought to Matelle, imprisoned for about two months, and thence discharged.
1 10 -	Tikiry Naide - -			
1 2 -	- - - - -			
2 10 -	D. D. Wijaykon - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Made prisoner on a charge of being concerned in plundering an estate with some Malabar Coolies; tried by court martial, convicted and sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and 12 months' imprisonment at hard labour.
2 18 -	D. Johannes - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Made prisoner, being an accomplice with Walpollemulle Koralle in plundering an estate; was imprisoned for about a month, and discharged
2 10 -	D. D. Wijaykon - -			
- 12 -	Armogan - -	- - ditto - -	Returned to his heirs	- - Seized for shooting a man; tried by court martial, and shot.
- 12 -	Mr. Kershaw - -	} - - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	- - Hid himself in the jungle during martial law; property left entirely unprotected, and sequestered for its security.
1 - -	Mr. Griffiths - -			
1 14 -	D. D. Wejaykon - -	} - - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Headman; surrendered himself before the commandant, and was made prisoner as being concerned in the rebellion, and imprisoned for about 23 days, then discharged.
- 18 -	Naide - -			
1 1 -	Mr. M'Kelwie - -			
1 1 -	Jemidar - -			
1 2 -	Mr. M'Kelwie - -			

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 52.—Madenelpote Pulingoralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow and a calf - - -	- - - -	- - Sold by public auction at Matelle, by the Commandant. ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - -
		1 Bullock - - -	- - - -	
		1 Cow and a calf - - -	- - - -	
		1 Bull (sick) - - -	- - - -	
		1 Heifer - - -	- - - -	
No. 53.—Madewelpote Sirimatralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Bullock - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Cow - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Calves - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young she buffaloe (sick)	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - ditto - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She buffaloe and a calf - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 54.—Ulpolepitye Perikera :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	3 Bulls - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 55.—Madewelpotte Dingiralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Young buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Buffaloe (sick) - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto (sick) - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Buffaloe (sick) - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 56.—Madewellpolle Appooralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 She buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young he and one young she Buffaloe.	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
No. 57.—Madewellpote Punchiralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Young she buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto - - ditto - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 She buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young she ditto - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Ditto ditto (sick) - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Young he buffaloe - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
1 - -	Assena Markanie -	Accounted for in Captain Watson's Account Current.	- - Returned to his wife.	- - Made prisoner for having given shelter to the pretender and his party; was tried by court martial, convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.
1 2 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 18 -	Assena Markanie -			
- 7 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 7 -	D. D. Wejaykon -			
1 - -	Salim - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
1 - -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 8 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 7 -	Ornoe Cando -			
- 13 -	D. D. Wejakon -			
1 - -	W. C. Arachy -			
1 5 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	See No. 50.
- 10 -	D. D. Wejaykon -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to his wife.	- - Made prisoner at Madeolpote, for having given shelter to the pretender; tried by court martial, convicted, and sentenced to 14 years' transportation.
- 15 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 18 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 11 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 8 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 10 -	Cuppe Tamby -			
- 18 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 15 -	- - - - -			
- 18 -	Pannikaya -			
- 17 -	Cuppa Tamby -			
1 17 -	- - - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto, seven years.
- 8 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 8 -	- Ditto - - -			
1 2 -	D. D. Wejakon -			
- 10 -	Madavail Vidahn -			
1 2 -	Wapoo Markan -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto, 14 years.
1 6 -	- Ditto - - -			
- 19 -	D. D. Wejaykon -			
- 9 -	Mr. M'Kelwie -			
- 9 -	Madavail Vidahn -			
- 15 -	D. D. Wijaykon -			

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>				
No. 58.—Property not claimed :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- - Sold by public auction, at Matelle, by the Commandant.
		1 He buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Cow and calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 She buffalo and calf	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 He ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Cow and calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		2 He buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Bullock - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Cow and calf - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Ditto - ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		1 Buffalo - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 59.—Ukkowelle, late Ratte Mahatmeyya :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	61 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
		In copper money, 3 l. 15 s. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 60.—Nugapillia Karalle :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	16 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 61.—Waregame Hamy Aratchy :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	27 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 62.—Wadogedre Puncha :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	80 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 63.—Colebowegedere Tena :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	35 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 64.—Siambelagahawatte Oruma :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	7 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 65.—Neketgedere Punchiralle :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	40 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 66.—Owelle Kiry Banda :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	5 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 67.—Bogahapitia Hungadea :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	13 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 68.—Kiria Panewedicaria :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 69.—Udagome Appooa :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Bushel of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -
No. 70.—Pallegedere Pomma :				
August 1848	The Commandant of Matelle.	1 Bushel of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- - ditto - - -

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
- 8 -	Mr. Mackelwie	-		
1 11 -	Nicholas - -	} - - Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	Will be returned -	- - Unclaimed and stray cattle; proceeds deposited in the catcherry, to be returned upon proof of ownership.
1 - -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
- 11 -	Mr. J. Silva - -			
1 2 -	Ibrahim - -			
1 2 -	Manickralle - -			
1 4 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
- 15 -	- Ditto - -			
2 19 -	W. Omare Cando - -			
1 14 -	Orisa Markan - -			
1 4 -	Mr. Kershaw - -			
1 2 -	Mr. Leech - -			
- 11 -	Cornelis Appoo - -			
1 13 -	Jiris Appoo - -			
3 1 -	} - - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to his wife.	See No. 28.
3 15 -		- - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	- - Made prisoner in Kandy, as being concerned in the rebellion; imprisoned for about 23 days and then discharged.
- 16 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Made prisoner as being concerned in the rebellion, sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
1 7 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - He was taken while plundering at Madewelle estate, made prisoner and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
4 - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle, and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
1 15 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
- 7 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
2 - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to his family.	- - Made prisoner for plundering, and sent to Kandy, where he was tried by court martial, convicted, and sentenced to transportation; headman.
- 5 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	- - Taken up at Mandandawelle, on the day the rebels attacked Matelle, sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 13 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to his heirs.	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle, where he was wounded in action, was removed to Matelle and died there.
- - 6	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to the party.	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle, and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 1 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.
- 1 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - - ditto.

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 71.—Gammulgedere Banda :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	20 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	-- Sold by public auction at Matelle, by the Commandant.
No. 72.—Ganderewatte Banda :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	123 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 73.—Porokocagame Gamuragame :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	175 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 74.—Galmulle Ukkooralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	43 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 75.—Kiry Banda Aratchy :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	6 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 76.—Cobawahare Banderalle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	8 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 77.—Cobawahare Keeralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	6 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 78.—Illookumbera Booteralle :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	12 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 79.—People of Madealpotte. House found deserted :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	57 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
No. 80.—From David Manam :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Matelle.	- - Being a bribe made to him by Keera and Kalua.	- - -	- - ditto - -
DAMBOOL DISTRICT :				
No. 81.—From the Estate of Vengedasamy, of Yattegallpothia, supposed killed in action :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant of Dambool.	Cash found in a box - - -	- - -	-- Sold by public auction at Dambool, by Mr. Hall, officer in charge.
		2 Goats - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Buffaloes and 1 calf - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		1 Cow - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Buffaloes and 1 calf - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		Sundry articles - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Cattle - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		2 Buffaloes - - -	- - -	- - ditto - -
		25 Bushels of paddy - - -	- - -	-- Sent to Matelle and sold there by public auction by the Commandant.

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d. 1 - -	- - - -	- - Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	- - Returned to the party.	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle, and sent to Kandy, where he was imprisoned for about three months and discharged.
6 3 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Hid himself during martial law, and surrendered after its expiration. Property left entirely unprotected and sequestered for its security.
8 15 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	See No. 20.
2 3 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 6 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Surrendered himself before the commandant, when he was charged with being concerned in the rebellion; sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 8 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
- 6 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - ditto.
- 12 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to his family.	- - Made prisoner for plundering an estate: tried by court martial; convicted and sentenced to transportation.
2 17 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Returned to the parties.	See Nos. 52 to 57.
4 9 6	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
539 5 3 ½				
- 10 8	- - - -			
- 3 -	Police Peon - -	- - Accounted for in Captain Watson's account current.	- - Returned to his heirs.	- - Supposed to have been killed in action; his property was left entirely unprotected and sequestered for its security.
2 13 3	Rest House keeper - -			
- 11 -	- - ditto - -			
3 6 -	- - ditto - -			
5 6 11	Ditto - and others - -			
2 16 6	Ditto - and H. Mohandiram.			
3 - -	Juanis Appoo - -			
1 15 -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Confiscated to Government.	- - Made prisoner for blocking up the road, tried by the Supreme Court, convicted, and transported.

(continued)

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.	How Disposed of.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.
DAMBOOL DISTRICT—continued.				
No. 82.—From the Estate of Enamalai Coralle; deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant, Dambool.	1 Buffalo and 1 calf - - - - -	- - - - -	-- Sold by public auction at Dambool.
		1 Gun - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		50 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto at Matelle
No. 83.—From the Estate of Ukkaralle Arachy, of Lenadora; found deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant, Dambool.	2 Buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	-- Sold by public auction at Dambool.
		1 Cow and 9 buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		45 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Matelle
No. 84.—From the Estate of Mailpitia Coralle; deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant, Dambool.	6 Buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Dambool
		Sundry articles - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		34 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Matelle
No. 85.—From the Estate of Gamegedere Puncheralle, Lenadora; found deserted by the Owners :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant, Dambool.	2 Buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	-- Sold by public auction at Dambool.
		23 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Matelle
No. 86.—From the Estate of Penellebodde Keeralle Arachy; deserted by the Owner :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant, Dambool.	11 Buffaloes and 2 calves - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Dambool
		1 Cow - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		Sundry articles - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		129 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Matelle
No. 87.—From the Estate of Attukorle Arachy, of Gallewelle; Property deserted :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant	Sundry cloths, &c. - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto, at Dambool
		6 Bushels of paddy - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
No. 88.—From the Estate of Puacpitia Hainaia; Property deserted :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant	Sundry articles - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
No. 89.—From the Estate of Girnagamme Unanse; Property deserted :				
August 1848 -	The Commandant	Sundry articles - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		3 Buffaloes - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto - - -
		6 Cattle - - - - -	- - - - -	- ditto --

Amount Realized.	Names of Purchasers.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
£. s. d.				
1 13 9	Settoohamy - -	Accounted for in Mr. Hall's account current	} Confiscated to Government.	
- 8 -	Withy - - -			
2 10 -	- - - - -			
2 - -	Post Holder - -	- - - ditto - -	} Returned to the party.	-- Hid himself during martial law, and afterwards surrendered; was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, and sentenced to death, and afterwards commuted to imprisonment at hard labour.
10 10 -	D. Hendrick - -	Mr. Hall's ditto - -		
2 5 -	- - - - -	-- ditto Capt. Watson's ditto.		
5 1 -	Tappal Cangany - -	- - - ditto - -	} - - - - -	-- Made prisoner at Dambool for being concerned in the rebellion; imprisoned for three days, and then discharged.
- 14 6	Ditto, and others -	Mr. Hall's ditto - -		
1 14 -	- - - - -	-- ditto Capt. Watson's ditto.		
2 1 6	Tappal Cangany - -	- - ditto Mr. Hall's ditto - - -	} - ditto.	
2 3 -	- - - - -	- ditto, Capt. Watson's ditto.		
11 12 6	Tappal Cangany - -	- - - ditto - -	} Confiscated to Government.	-- This man was one of the leaders of the rebellion; was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, and sentenced to death, but afterwards commuted to transportation.
- 13 6	- - - - -	Mr. Hall's ditto - -		
3 - 5 ½	D. Hendrick - -	- - - ditto - -		
6 9 -	Several individuals -	- - ditto Capt. Watson's ditto.		
- 12 3	- - - - -	- ditto in Mr. Hall's ditto - - -	} Returned to the party.	-- Hid himself during martial law. Property left entirely unprotected, and sequestered for its security.
- 6 -	- - - - -	- ditto in Capt. Watson's ditto.		
- 11 3	- - - - -	- ditto in Mr. Hall's ditto.	- - ditto - -	-- Made prisoner for plundering Sir H. Maddock's store; sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged on bail.
2 6 -	- - - - -	} ditto - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	-- Hid himself during martial law, but was afterwards apprehended, tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, and acquitted. He is said to have recited priest when the pretender was crowned.
- - -	- - - - -			
10 15 -	- - - - -			
88 - - ½				

KURNEGALLE DISTRICT.

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	Description of Property.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.	Amount Realized.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
No. 1.—Wandoragalle Notary:				£. s. d.			
August 1848	The Commandant of Kurnegalle.	1 Brass pot - - -	- - -	- 7 6			
		1 Scarlet cloth - - -	- - -	1 15 -			
		1 Knife - - -	- - -	- 16 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 13 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 7 -			
		1 Lance - - -	- - -	- 8 -			
		1 Crow bar - - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Tin box - - -	- - -	- 1 1 ½			
		2 Rattan ditto - - -	- - -	- - -			
		1 Wooden ditto - - -	- - -	- - -			
		1 Box - - -	- - -	- 9 -			
		1 Pair silver bangles - - -	- - -	- 10 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Silver string - - -	- - -	- 15 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 11 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 7 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 5 6			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 4 6			
		1 Silver ornament - - -	- - -	- 12 6			
		1 Silver string - - -	- - -	- 2 6			
		1 Silver chunam box - - -	- - -	- 5 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 5 -			
		1 Copper ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 9 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		1 Silver ear ornament - - -	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Gold ditto - - -	- - -	- 6 6			
		1 Pair ditto - - -	- - -	- 4 -			
		Some beads, &c. - - -	- - -	- 9 ¾			
		1 Box - - -	- - -	- 9 -			
		1 Soman cloth - - -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		1 Piece long cloth - - -	- - -	- 4 6			
		1 Piece long cloth unbleached - - -	- - -	- 1 9			
		1 Shawl - - -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		1 Tupperty cloth - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Priest's robe - - -	- - -	- 1 4 ½			
		1 Palampore - - -	- - -	- 2 6			
		1 Piece unbleached ditto - - -	- - -	- 3 1 ½			
		1 Soman cloth - - -	- - -	- 4 6			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 3			
		1 Kayale cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Piece striped ditto - - -	- - -	- 9 -			
		1 piece white ditto - - -	- - -	- 7 -			
		1 Palampore - - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Piece white cloth - - -	- - -	- 9 ¾			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Tupperty - - -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		1 Piece white cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 10 ½			
		1 Tupperty - - -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		1 Piece white cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		1 Silk camboy - - -	- - -	- 6 6			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 8 -			
		1 Piece of cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Soman cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Piece coloured cloth - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Piece unbleached ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Ditto - ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 10 ½			
		1 Ditto - ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Tupperty cloth - - -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Piece white cloth - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Kayale cloth - - -	- - -	- 1 9			
		1 Piece unbleached ditto - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Ditto - ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Ditto - ditto - - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Piece white cloth - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		5 Pieces cloth - - -	- - -	- 7 ½			
		3 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 4 ½			
		1 Box - - -	- - -	- 4 -			
		5 Pieces cloth - - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		3 Priest robes - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		3 Ditto - - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		6 Priest cloth and a yellow robe - - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		13 Pieces cloth - - -	- - -	- 6 -			

Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.

-- Returned to the heirs of Wandoragalle Notary.

-- This man was the leader of the party that attacked Kurnegalle on the 1st August 1848. He was found hung on a tree in the jungle, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	Description of Property.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.	Amount Realized.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 1.—Wandoragalle Notary—continued.							
August 1848	The Commandant	2 Pieces cloth - - -	- - - -	£. s. d. - 4 6	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- - Returned to the heirs of Wandoragalle Notary.	See foregoing remarks.
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 7 ½			
		5 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		18 Pieces cloth, some pieces of rags, and a box	- - - -	- 1 6			
		1 Bag - - -	- - - -	- 1 ½			
		11 Pieces cloth	- - - -	- 4 -			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 6 -			
		1 Nightcap and carpet	- - - -	- 1 -			
		1 Basket of rags	- - - -	- 9 ¾			
		1 Writing box, and a silver ring	- - - -	- 3 6			
		5 Kettles - - -	- - - -	- 1 9			
		3 Adzes and 2 hatchets	- - - -	- 2 -			
		2 Bells - - -	- - - -	- 1 7 ½			
		3 Mamotees - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			
		1 Spitting pot	- - - -	- 6 -			
		1 Lamp - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		2 Brass boxes	- - - -	- 1 1 ½			
		4 Pieces brass ware	- - - -	- 2 -			
		35 Pieces old iron	- - - -	- 1 1 ½			
		1 Plane - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		1 Knife - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		Some pieces of wood	- - - -	- 2 7 ½			
		3 Adzes - - -	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		1 Hand saw - - -	- - - -	- 1 -			
		2 Pieces carpenter's tools	- - - -	- 5 4 ½			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 3 -			
		8 Bells - - -	- - - -	- 5 6			
		1 Spitting pot	- - - -	- 5 6			
		Some pieces old iron	- - - -	- 2 4 8			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 1 -			
		1 Bottle oil or honey	- - - -	- 9 6			
		51 ¾ Bushels of paddy	- - - -	- 12 -			
		3 Mats - - -	- - - -	1 7 -			
		1 Bull - - -	- - - -	1 11 -			
		1 Cow - - -	- - - -	2 2 6			
		1 She buffalo - - -	- - - -	19 5 6			
		1 He ditto - - -	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		2 He ditto - - -	- - - -				
		Cash in a box	- - - -				
		Cash in copper	- - - -				
				£. 44 10 9 ¼			
No. 2.—Wellakulpolle Koralle:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Silver string - - -	- - - -	- 13 -	ditto	- - Returned to the party.	- - - Headman. Property abandoned by the owner; sequestered and sold in consequence of information having been received to the effect that he had joined the rebels.
		1 Pair silver bangles	- - - -	- 6 -			
		1 Pair ear ornaments and brass chain	- - - -	- 4 ½			
		2 Copper and 2 silver rings	- - - -	- 1 6			
		1 Beetle box (brass)	- - - -	- 10 -			
		1 Beetle box - - -	- - - -	- 7 ½			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 4 ½			
		1 Coloured cloth	- - - -	- 8 -			
		2 Pieces of cloth	- - - -	- 4 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 3 1			
		1 Piece of ditto	- - - -	- 3 9			
		2 Handkerchiefs	- - - -	- 1 6			
		1 Soman cloth	- - - -	- 3 4 ½			
		2 Pieces ditto	- - - -	- 2 3			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 6 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 10 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 3			
		1 Piece of muslin	- - - -	- 3 8			
		2 Pieces of cloth	- - - -	- 4 -			
		4 Handkerchiefs	- - - -	- 3 -			
		2 Pieces of cloth	- - - -	- 1 6			
		Cash in silver	- - - -	1 1 -			
				£. 4 12 8 ½			
No. 3.—Baronchy of Dambokke:							
August 1848	The Commandant	2 Bags of rice - - -	- - - -	- 2 -	ditto	- - ditto -	Low countryman. Warrants for treason and robbery were out against this person; he was in concealment until the month of June 1849, and has since been in imprisonment. Proceeds to be restored on his being discharged. Since paid.
		4 Bags of paddy	- - - -	- 2 1			
		1 Bag of kurakkan	- - - -	- 3 -			
		14 Cups and saucers	- - - -	- 1 7 ½			
		5 Pieces of rags	- - - -	- 6 -			
		17 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 1 3			
		Some old Bags	- - - -	- 1 ½			
		2 Reaping knives	- - - -	- 7 -			
		1 Cow - - -	- - - -	- 15 -			
		1 Bullock - - -	- - - -	1 3 -			
				£. 4 12 8 ½			

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 3.—Baronchy of Dambokky—continued.							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow - - - 1 Bullock - - - 1 He calf - - - 1 Bullock - - - A lot of paddy - - -	Sold by public auction at Kurnegalle, by order of the Commandant.	£. s. d. - 19 - 1 12 - - 16 6 1 - - - 19 8	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Low countryman. Warrants for treason and robbery were out against this person; he was in concealment until the month of June 1849, and has since been in imprisonment. Proceeds to be restored on his being discharged. Since paid. - Moorman. This man was imprisoned on a charge of treason, but was since discharged.
				£. 7 15 1			
No. 4.—Adampulle of Malloputtia :							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Cow - - - 1 Heifer - - -	Ditto	1 - - - - 10 6 1 8 - - 8 - - 12 - - 18 - - 5 - - 14 -	ditto	ditto	
				£. 5 15 6			
No. 5.—Adampulle of Selliagonne :							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 White bullock - - - 1 Black bull - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Cow - - -	Ditto	2 - - - - 6 - - 18 - - 6 6	ditto	ditto	-- Moorman. Ditto.
				£. 3 10 6			
No. 6.—Wapoo of Selliagonne :							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Black bullock - - - 1 Ditto - - -	Ditto	- 19 6 - 7 -	ditto	ditto	-- Moorman. Ditto.
				£. 1 6 6			
No. 7.—Malkaduwave Punchiralle :							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Piece white cloth - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Piece Durias cloth - 1 Piece white ditto - 1 Rayalie cloth - - - 1 Soman ditto - - - 1 Piece white ditto - 1 Soman ditto - - - 1 Piece coloured cloth - 1 Piece white ditto - 1 Cumby - - - 3 Pieces white cloth - 1 Cutisers cloth - - - 1 Piece yellow cloth - 1 Piece white ditto - 1 Piece white ditto - 2 Pieces coloured ditto - 4 Pieces white ditto - 4 Pieces white ditto - 1 Piece white ditto - 6 Handkerchiefs - - - 6 Ditto - - - Some handkerchiefs & } 2 pieces of cloth - } Some rags - - - 1 Pair bangles (silver) - 1 Ditto - ditto - - - 1 Copper chunam box - 2 Ditto - - - 1 Pair bangles - - - 1 Bangle - - - 3 Copper chains - - - 3 ditto - - - Some copper rings - - - Some chains - - - 4 Mamoties - - - 4 Ditto - - - 1 Copper beetle stand - 1 Chemboo - - - 1 Brass lamp - - - 5 Copper dishes - - - 1 Lamp - - - 3 Knives - - - 1 Adze, 1 hatchet, and } 1 chisel - - - } 2 Hatchets and } 1 bottle honey - } 1 Knife - - - } Some old knives - } 1 Arreca nutcracker } A piece of iron, and } A beetle box - } 2 bags - - - Cash - - -	Ditto	- 9 - 1 1 ½ - 1 1 ½ - 7 ½ - 6 - 6 - 9 - 10 ½ - 1 7 ½ - 1 9 - 2 3 - 4 ½ - 1 1 ½ - 2 3 - 2 1 ½ - 1 - - 7 ½ - 2 7 ½ - 1 4 ½ - 1 10 ½ - 1 4 ½ - 1 6 - 2 6 - 1 6 - 9 ¾ - 7 3 - 7 8 - 1 ½ - 6 - 3 ¾ - ¾ - 6 - 3 ¾ - 1 - - 8 ¼ - 3 - - 10 ½ - 5 6 - 2 9 - 2 10 ½ - 6 1 - 1 7 ½ - 6 - 2 - - 10 ½ - 9 ¾ - 7 ½ - 3 - 1 ¼	ditto	ditto	-- House and property abandoned by the owner; sequestered for their security. The man was supposed to have joined the rebels.
				£. 4 - 1 ¾			

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 8.—Hamatgome Undiaralle.							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	£. s. d. - 2 4 ½	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels; sequestered in consequence.
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 4 3			
		1 Copper dish	- - - -	- 1 3			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 4 ½			
		2 Chemloes	- - - -	- 2 -			
		1 Copper lamp	- - - -	- 7 - ¾			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 7 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 10 ½			
		1 Beetle stand	- - - -	- 2 4 ½			
		1 Beetle box	- - - -	- 4 ½			
		1 Chunam box	- - - -	- 1 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 1 ½			
		3 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 7 ½			
		1 Spitting pot	- - - -	- 1 1 ½			
		1 Small lamp	- - - -	- 2 1 ½			
		1 Chemboo and 2 Pieces tusks	- - - -	- 9 -			
		1 Chunam box	- - - -	- 2 1 ½			
		1 Knife - - -	- - - -	- 3 6			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		1 Priest's robe	- - - -	- 9 -			
		2 Pieces cloth	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 3			
		1 Soman cloth	- - - -	- 2 1 ½			
		1 Handkerchief	- - - -	- 1 10 ½			
		1 Soman cloth	- - - -	- 1 3 ½			
		8 Pieces of cloth	- - - -	- 1 3			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 1 4 ½			
		1 Pair silver bangles	- - - -	- 7 -			
		1 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 7 1 ½			
		1 Old ditto	- - - -	- 4 -			
		1 String of beads	- - - -	- 2 4 ½			
		Some beads, chains, and a box	- - - -	- 2 4 ½			
		1 Piece of cloth	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 7 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 3			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 4 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 3			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 9			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		8 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 7 ½			
		5 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 1 -			
		1 Beetle box	- - - -	- 1 4 ½			
		Cash - - -	- - - -	- 8 ½			
				£. 4 11 -			
No. 9.—Kuda Mohattalle of Maddawella.							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Chemboo - - -	- - - -	- 1 10 ½	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - Headman. This man was a leader of a gang of rebels on the 30th July 1848; was in imprisonment, and since discharged.
		1 Beetle box	- - - -	- 10 ½			
		2 Pieces cloth	- - - -	- 1 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 9 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 4 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 1 -			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 7 ½			
		2 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 1 ½			
		6 Ditto and 1 handkerchief	- - - -	- 1 -			
		3 Pieces of tusks	- - - -	- 1 -			
		1 Knife - - -	- - - -	- 6 1 ½			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 10 6			
		1 Bullock	- - - -	- 8 6			
		1 Cow - - -	- - - -	- 8 6			
				£.			
No. 10.—Kotmalle Unanse:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	4 Yellow robes	- - - -	- 1 7 ½	- ditto -	- ditto -	- - Priest. This priest was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason and acquitted.
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 3 1 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 4 -			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 1 7 ½			
		10 Pieces of Cloth	- - - -	- 9 -			
		10 Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 2 6			
		10 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		10 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 3 -			
		4 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 2 -			
		1 Box - - -	- - - -	- 4 ½			
		10 Pieces of Cloth	- - - -	- 2 1 ½			
		10 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 3 -			
		10 Ditto - - -	- - - -	- 1 6			

(continued)

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>							
No. 10.—Kotmalle Unanse— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.			
August 1848	The Commandant	10 Pieces of cloth -	- - -	- 2 7 ½	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- - Returned to the party.	- - Priest. This priest was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, and acquitted.
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 9			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 3 -			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 3 1 ½			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 6			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 -			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 3			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 3			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 6			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		2 Ditto -	- - -	- 6 7 ½			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 -			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 -			
		10 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 1 -			
		12 Handkerchiefs -	- - -	- 1 -			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 -			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 9			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 10 ½			
		12 Handkerchiefs and 4 baskets -	- - -	- 1 -			
		12 Pieces of cloth -	- - -	- 2 6			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 3			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 3			
		3 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		4 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		4 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 9			
		4 Robes -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 2 1 ½			
		12 Handkerchiefs -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 7 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 7 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 6			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 7 ½			
		24 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 3			
		26 Handkerchiefs and 4 baskets -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		9 Mamoties and 2 pieces iron -	- - -	- 3 4 ½			
		5 Hatches -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		24 Pieces cloth -	- - -	- 2 -			
		4 Robes -	- - -	- 3 7 ½			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 2 9			
		4 Plates -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		12 Cups -	- - -	- 6			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 7 ½			
		12 Ditto -	- - -	- 4 ½			
		16 Ditto -	- - -	- 1 -			
		11 Plates -	- - -	- 1 10 ½			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 3 1 ½			
		Some rags -	- - -	- 6			
		10 Pieces cloth -	- - -	- 2 4 ½			
		6 Soman cloth -	- - -	- 2 3			
		6 Yellow robes -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		4 Pieces yellow robes (new) -	- - -	- 2 1 ½			
		6 Ditto -	- - -	- 4 -			
		6 Ditto -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 4 7 ½			
				£. 7 5 3			
No. 11.—Dewalpolle Aratchy:							
August 1848	The Commandant	2 Brass bells -	- - -	- 6 -	ditto	ditto	- Headman. Property abandoned by the owner, who was in concealment during martial law.
		2 Pieces of iron, and some iron ore -	- - -	- 2 6			
		5 Pieces carpenter's tools -	- - -	- 1 1 ½			
		1 Lot of old iron -	- - -	- 2 9			
		1 Bag of cotton -	- - -	- 6			
		1 Basket -	- - -	- 6			
				£. - 13 4 ½			
Nos. 12 and 13.—Allowe Unanse:							
August 1848	The Commandant	Some iron -	- - -	- 2 -	ditto	ditto	Priest. This man was in concealment during martial law, when warrants were issued against him for high treason. Property sequestered in consequence.
		Some brass utensils -	- - -	- 14 -			
		1 Basket -	- - -	- 1 ½			
		1 Bar and 1 iron stand -	- - -	- 1 6			
		4 Pieces of robes -	- - -	- 2 1 ½			
		4 Ditto -	- - -	- 4 -			
		1 Box -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Tom tom -	- - -	- 1 -			
		8 Pieces cloth & robe -	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Small Chemboo -	- - -	- 2 1 ½			
		1 Chemboo -	- - -	- 3 1 ½			

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
Nos. 12 and 13.—Allowe Unanse:—continued.							
August 1848	The Commandant	4 Pieces robe 4 Ditto 1 Bullock 1 Ditto 6 Pieces robe and 1 basket 1 Brass pot	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	£. s. d. - 3 - - 3 3 - 9 - - 18 - - 3 7 ½ - 5 6 <hr/> 3 9 10 ½	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Priest. This man was in concealment during martial law, when warrants were issued against him for high treason; property sequestered in consequence.
No. 14. Ratmalgodde Notary:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Almira 1 Saw	ditto	£. s. d. 2 10 - - 9 - <hr/> 2 19 -	ditto	ditto	-- This man was leader of a gang of rebels on the 30th July 1848; abandoned his property and concealed himself.
No. 15.—Colomtolamulle Koralle:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Box 1 Couch 2 Saws 1 Brass lamp 1 Adze 3 Mamoties 1 Table 2 Stands 1 Box 1 Ditto 1 Ditto 1 Ditto Some pillows 35 Bushels of paddy 21 Ditto 57 Bushels of paddy 3 Ditto and 1 pack ditto 1 Cow 1 Bullock 1 Bull 28 Bushels of paddy 17 ½ Ditto 20 ½ Ditto 19 Ditto 15 ½ Ditto 14 ½ Ditto 14 Ditto 13 ½ Ditto 10 Ditto 10 Ditto 14 ½ Ditto 18 Ditto 33 Ditto 10 Ditto 12 ½ Ditto 10 ½ Ditto 10 Ditto	ditto	£. s. d. - 2 9 - 16 6 - 7 - - 12 6 - 1 6 - 1 3 - 5 - - 6 - - 4 7 ½ - 4 9 1 - 6 - 1 9 - 1 - 2 - 10 1 1 - 2 17 - - 3 3 - 14 6 - 15 - 1 5 - 1 4 6 - 14 7 - 18 9 ½ - 18 2 ½ - 16 1 ½ - 14 6 - 10 6 - 13 6 - 12 6 - 10 - - 14 6 - 18 - 1 4 9 - 7 6 - 9 4 ½ - 7 10 ½ - 8 4 <hr/> £. 24 18 9	ditto	-- Confiscation to Government.	-- This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
No. 16.—Imboolgodde Kabere Appoo:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Bull 1 Ditto 1 Buffalo	ditto	£. s. d. 1 2 - - 12 - 1 11 - <hr/> £. 3 5 -	ditto	-- Returned to the party.	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 17.—Dennegomema Banda:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 He calf 1 She calf 1 Buffalo 1 Cow 1 Ditto	ditto	£. s. d. - 16 - - 7 6 - 17 - 1 5 - 1 - - <hr/> £. 4 5 6	ditto	ditto	-- Was the leader of a gang of rebels at Polgawelle; tried by the Supreme Court for high treason and acquitted.
No. 18.—Battegammene Sirria:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow 1 She calf 1 Cow 1 Bull 1 Cow 1 Bull 1 Calf 1 Ditto 1 Ditto	ditto	£. s. d. - 17 - - 7 6 - 8 6 1 1 - - 10 - - 9 - - 4 - - 7 - - 6 - <hr/> £. 4 10 -	ditto	ditto	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 19.—Udapolle Aratchy:							
August 1848	The Commandant	1 Buffalo 1 She ditto 1 Calf 1 Buffalo 1 She ditto 1 Buffalo	ditto	£. s. d. 1 6 - 1 2 - - 14 - - 8 6 1 3 - - 13 - <hr/> £. 5 6 6	ditto	ditto	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.

(continued)

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT— <i>continued.</i>				£. s. d.			
No. 20.—Eupakande Liara Raffle:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Buffaloe - - -	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	1 10 -	- - Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- - Returned to the party.	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
		1 Ditto - - -		1 6 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		1 - -			
		1 Calf - - -		- 9 -			
		1 Buffaloe - - -		1 14 -			
		1 She ditto - - -		1 - -			
		1 Ditto - - -	1 - -				
				£.	7 19 -		
No. 21.—Kandepolle Baenayke Nilleme:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Brass pot - - -	Ditto	- 5 -	- ditto -	- Proceeds confiscated to Government.	- - This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
		1 Ditto - - -		- 9 6			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 4 6			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 4 6			
		1 Brass lamp - - -		- 15 -			
		1 Ditto pot - - -		- 2 -			
		1 Ditto spitting pot - - -		- 8 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 2 6			
		1 Small ditto - - -		- 1 6			
		1 Beetle stand - - -		- 3 3			
		3 Brass dishes - - -		- 4 -			
		2 Ditto - - -		- 1 6			
		2 Ditto - - -		- 2 6			
		1 Large brass pot - - -		- 14 6			
		1 Brass lamp - - -		- 5 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 4 -			
		3 Jackets - - -		- 1 6			
		1 Piece of cloth - - -		- 1 6			
		1 Cumbly - - -		- 10 -			
		2 Brass bells - - -		- 7 -			
		3 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		1 Painted beetle stand - - -		- 1 1 ½			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 3 3			
		1 Brass stand - - -		- 5 -			
		1 Spitting pot - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Brass stand - - -		- 13 6			
		1 Bullock - - -		1 - -			
		1 Buffalo - - -		1 3 6			
		1 Bullock - - -		- 18 -			
		1 Buffalo - - -		1 6 -			
		1 She ditto - - -		- 15 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		1 5 -			
		1 He ditto - - -		1 5 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		1 4 -			
		1 He calf - - -	Sold by public auction, by order of Government.	- 19 -			
		1 She buffalo - - -		- 16 -			
		1 She calf - - -		1 1 -			
		1 Buffalo - - -		1 4 -			
		1 Bull - - -		- 15 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		1 5 -			
		1 Bullock - - -		1 - -			
		1 Cow - - -		- 19 -			
		1 Buffalo - - -		1 5 6			
		1 She ditto - - -		1 1 6			
		1 Young ditto - - -		- 18 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 18 6			
		50 Cocanuts - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 ½			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -	Sold by public auction at Randepolla by the assistant agent, by order of Government.	- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 -			
		50 Ditto - - -		- 10 ½			
		44 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		1 Heap of coffee - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Heap of Arreka nuts - - -		- 2 -			
		1 Chair - - -		- 4 -			
		1 Box and table - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Table, with a drawer - - -		- 2 -			
		1 Chair - - -		- 2 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Wooden box - - -		- 7 6			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 3 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		- 1 -			
		1 Small box - - -		- 1 -			

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	Description of Property.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.	Amount Realized.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 21.—Kandepolle Basnayke Nillem—continued.							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Mamoty -	- - -	6 ½	- Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- - Proceeds confiscated to Government.	- - This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
		1 Cocoanut scraper	- - -	9			
		3 Kandyan caps	- - -	6			
		1 Old carpet	- - -	1 -			
		5 Pillows	- - -	1 -			
		9 Empty bottles	- - -	1 -			
		9 Baskets	- - -	1 6			
		4 Mats	- - -	2 -			
		1 Bed	- - -	1 6			
		1 Bed	- - -	3			
		3 Clay jugs	- - -	9			
		3 Rice pounders	- - -	1 6			
		100 Cocoanuts	- - -	1 2			
		75 Ditto	- - -	1 7			
		100 Ditto	- - -	1 8			
		100 Ditto	- - -	1 11			
		3 ½ Bushels coffee	- - -	5 -			
		17 Ditto paddy	Sold by public auction by order of Government.	12 9			
		15 ½ Ditto	- - -	10 4			
		15 ½ Ditto	- - -	9 1 ½			
		10 ½ Ditto	- - -	7 4			
		13 Ditto	- - -	8 8			
		17 ½ Ditto	- - -	10 11 ½			
		24 ½ Ditto	- - -	15 3 ½			
		70 ½ Ditto	- - -	2 4 - ½			
		19 ½ Ditto	- - -	14 9			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		20 Ditto	- - -	13 4			
		6 ½ Ditto	- - -	2 11 - ½			
		15 Ditto	- - -	10 7 ½			
				£. 49 9 - ¼			
No. 22.—Panagomua Appohamy:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Lamp	- - -	5 9	- ditto	- Returned to the party.	- - This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, and acquitted.
		1 Ditto	- - -	3 3			
		1 Spitting-pot	- - -	1 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 1 ½			
		1 Brass goglet	- - -	1 9			
		1 Brass pot	- - -	2 9			
		1 Brass lamp	- - -	2 1 ½			
		1 Mamoty	- - -	-			
		1 Adze	- - -	-			
		3 Kettles	- Ditto	3 10 ½			
		1 Saw	- - -	-			
		1 Chimboo	- - -	3 3			
		1 Brass lamp	- - -	4 1 ½			
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 9			
		3 Dishes	- - -	7 1 ½			
		3 Ditto	- - -	4 3 ½			
		3 Saws	- - -	2 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	3 4 ½			
		1 Ditto	- - -	4 1 ½			
				£. 2 12 7 ½			
No. 23.—Ratwittie Puncha:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Ketty	- Ditto	9	- ditto	- ditto	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 24.—Ratwittie Appohamy:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	2 Kettas	- - -	1 1 ½	- ditto	- ditto	- - ditto.
		Some iron	- - -	2 -			
		1 Chemboo	- - -	4 3			
		Some irons	- - -	1 1 ½			
		2 Wooden beetle stands	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	2 4 ½			
		1 Wooden box	- - -	1 7 ½			
		1 Lot of brass bangles	- - -	2 4 ½			
				£. - 14 10 ½			
No. 25.—Ganaakette Aratchy:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock	- - -	13 -	- ditto	- ditto	- - ditto.
		1 Buffalo	- - -	1 11 -			
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 8 -			
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 6 -			
				£. 4 18 -			

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 26.—Algoine Koralle.							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow - - -	- Sold by public auction, by order of the Commandant.	£. s. d. 1 2 6	- Paid in to the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Made prisoner for having joined the rebels. Died in jail at Kurnegalle.
		1 She calf - - -		- 13 -			
		1 Cow and calf - - -		1 - 6			
		1 He Buffalo - - -		1 1 -			
		1 Speke - - -		- 2 6			
		1 Chimboo - - -		- 1 - ½			
		1 Axe - - -		- 1 - ½			
		In cash - - -	- 1 - ½				
			£. 4 - 6 ½				
27.—Karedolna Rattu Appoo :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock - - -	- Ditto - - -	1 12 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, and sequestered in consequence of his having joined the rebels.
No. 28.—Dewalpolle Kawralle Aratchy :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 12 6	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	See No. 53.
		1 Bull - - -		- 16 6			
		1 She calf - - -		- 10 -			
		1 Cow - - -		- 12 -			
		1 Cow and calf - - -		1 10 -			
		1 Calf - - -		- 9 -			
		1 Calf - - -		- 7 6			
			£. 4 17 6				
No. 29.—Chomia Koralle :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Buffalo - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 9 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- Was in jail on charge of high treason. Property abandoned. Sequestered in consequence.
		1 Ditto - - -		1 4 -			
		1 Cow - - -		- 18 6			
		1 Calf - - -		- 15 -			
		1 He buffalo - - -		1 - -			
		1 Buffalo (she) - - -		- 11 6			
			£. 4 18 -				
No. 30.—Chomia Ranghamy :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow - - -	- Ditto - - -	1 - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
		1 Buffalo - - -		1 1 -			
		1 Ditto - - -		1 4 -			
			£. 3 5 -				
No. 31.—Maledinia Unanse :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	2 Yellow robes - - -	Sold by public auction at Kurnegalle, by order of the Commandant.	- - 7	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was in concealment, and supposed to have joined the rebels. Sequestered in consequence. There were also some "Paskale" books brought from his residence, which were not sold, but in the confusion prevalent at the time they disappeared; supposed to have been stolen.
		4 Pieces of cloth - - -		- 2 6			
		2 Ditto - - -		- 2 -			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 9 -			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 2 4 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 3 4 ½			
		4 Handkerchiefs - - -		- 5 4 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 1 3			
		1 Soman cloth - - -		- 2 -			
		3 Handkerchiefs - - -		- 1 -			
		1 Box - - -		- 3 9			
		4 Pieces of robes - - -		- 2 -			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 4 1 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 2 1 ½			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 3 9			
		4 Ditto - - -		- 1 7 ½			
		3 Ditto - - -		- 1 6			
		1 Box - - -		- 3 1 ½			
		12 Pieces of cloth - - -		- 2 -			
		12 Ditto - - -		- 2 7 ½			
		4 Robes - - -		- 1 9			
		1 Box - - -		- 3 10 ½			
		1 Brass lamp - - -		- 3 1 ½			
		1 Brass cup - - -		- 4 3			
		1 Fan - - -	- 1 3				
		2 Copper dishes - - -	- 2 7 ½				
		1 Saw - - -	- 1 9				
		1 Arrecanut cutter and a pen case - - -	- 1 9				
		24 Handkerchiefs and a cloth - - -	- 1 - ¾				
			£. 3 9 3 ¼				
No. 32.—Tallampittia Dureya :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Chimboo - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 7 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
		2 Ditto - - -		- 3 3			
		3 Brass lamps - - -		- 7 7 ½			
			£. - 17 10 ½				

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.											
No. 33.—Torewatura Aratchy :											
August 1848	The Commandant	6 Pieces cloth	Sold by public auction at Kurnegalle, by order of the Commandant.	£. s. d. - 6 9	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- Proceeds confiscated to Government.	-- This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.				
		6 Ditto		- 3 -							
		1 Cayato ditto		- 3 -							
		1 Box		- 2 6							
		14 Pieces cloth		- 1 10 ½							
		3 Copper dishes		- 4 -							
		1 Lamp		- 1 9							
		Some copper bangles		- 2 3							
		2 Planes and 1 quarter bushel measure		- 3 1 ½							
		1 Box		- 6 -							
		1 Ditto		- 1 7 ½							
		1 Ditto		- 1 3							
		2 Mamoties		- 1 9							
		1 Adze		- 4 6							
		1 Hatchet		- 4 6							
		1 Kette	- 10 ½								
		1 Bag of paddy	- 4 -								
		In cash	- 4 -								
			£. 1 19 1								
No. 34.—Ganemulle Banda Kapuralle:											
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow	Ditto	- 12 -	ditto	-- Returned to the party.	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.				
		1 Young buffalo		- 6 -							
				£. - 18 -							
No. 35.—Ganemulle Liane-ralle:											
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bull	Ditto	- 19 -	ditto	ditto	-- ditto.				
		1 Ditto		- 11 -							
		1 Ditto		- 18 -							
		1 Ditto		1 10 -							
		1 Ditto		- 11 -							
		1 Cow		- 12 -							
		1 Ditto		- 14 -							
		1 Ditto		- 10 6							
		1 Calf		- 5 -							
		1 He buffalo		1 7 -							
			£. 7 17 6								
No. 36.—Ganemulle Nayde:											
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 He buffalo	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	1 2 6	ditto	ditto	-- ditto.				
		1 Ditto		- 12 -							
		1 She ditto		1 8 -							
		1 Ditto		- 15 -							
				£. 3 17 6							
No. 37.—Battogodde Appoohamy Aratchy:											
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 She buffalo	Ditto	1 8 -	ditto	ditto	-- ditto.				
		1 Calf		- 5 -							
		1 He buffalo		1 - -							
				£. 2 13 -							
No. 38.—Agalle Hattawatteya :											
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bull	Ditto	- 8 -	ditto	ditto	-- ditto.				
		1 Ditto		- 17 -							
		1 Cow		- 14 -							
		1 Ditto		1 - -							
		1 Bull		- 14 -							
		1 Ditto		- 6 6							
		1 He buffalo		1 15 -							
				£. 5 14 6							
No. 39.—Gannakette Mohattak :											
Sept. 1849	The Commandant	1 Bag of paddy		Ditto				- 1 -	ditto	ditto	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was in concealment during martial law.
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 -								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 10 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 -								
		1 Ditto	- 1 1 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 4 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 1 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 2 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 1 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 3								
		1 Ditto	- 1 -								
		1 Ditto	- 1 1 ½								
		1 Ditto	- 1 - ½								

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued No. 39.—Gannakette Mohattak—continued.				£ s. d.			
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bag of paddy	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	- 1 2½	Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	-- Returned to the party.	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was in concealment during martial law.
		1 Ditto		- 1 1½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 -			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 4½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 1½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 -			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 1½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 1½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 1½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 -			
		1 Ditto		- 1 4½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 4½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		1 Ditto		- 1 6½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 6			
		1 Ditto		- 1 4½			
		1 Ditto		- 1 3			
		23 Mats		- 2 -			
		17 Ditto		- 1 9½			
		25 Ditto		- 2 9			
		17 Ditto		- 2 6			
		21 Ditto		- 2 7½			
		53 Ditto		- 4 -			
		4 Bags of paddy	- 3 -				
		1 Mamoty	- - ½				
		1 Tom-tom	- 2 -				
		1 Bag of paddy	- 1 -				
			£. 4 - 5½				
No. 40.—Ratwitte Koralle:							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 She buffalo	Ditto	1 2 -	ditto	ditto	-- Headman; property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
		1 He ditto		1 4 -			
		1 Ditto		1 9 -			
		1 Ditto		1 5 -			
		1 Calf		- 8 -			
		1 Ditto		- 6 -			
		1 Cow		- 13 -			
		1 Bullock		- 13 6			
		1 Ditto		1 2 -			
		1 Cow		- 16 -			
		1 Bullock		- 18 6			
		1 Cow		- 14 -			
		1 Cow and calf		- 18 -			
		1 Cow		- 17 6			
				£. 12 6 6			
No. 41.—Gopalowa Banda:							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 She buffalo	Ditto	1 1 -	ditto	ditto	-- Headman; this man was in attendance on the pretender, Dingiralle, on whose apprehension he made his escape, and was in concealment.
		1 Ditto		1 2 -			
		1 Ditto		1 11 -			
		1 He buffalo		- 16 -			
		1 Ditto		- 15 -			
		1 Ditto		1 2 -			
		1 Bullock		1 8 -			
		1 Ditto		- 17 -			
		1 Cow		1 2 -			
		1 Ditto		1 3 -			
		1 Cow and calf		1 11 -			
		1 Bullock		- 19 -			
		1 Cow		1 -			
		1 Bullock		1 4 -			
		1 Cow		1 10 -			
		1 Bullock		1 10 -			
		1 Ditto		1 3 -			
		1 Cow		- 15 -			
		1 Calf		- 17 -			
		1 Cow		- 14 6			
		1 Calf		- 13 -			
		1 Ditto	- 13 -				
		1 Ditto	1 - 6				
		1 Ditto	- 10 -				
		1 Grey pony	- 6 -				
		1 Mare	2 5 -				
		1 Pony	2 1 -				
			£. 29 9 -				

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.				£. s. d.						
No. 42.—Maddewelle Mohatalle :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 He buffalo	} Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	- 16 -	} - Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	} - Returned to party.	} - - Headman; was a leader of a rebel party on the 30th July 1848; taken up and imprisoned, but not tried.			
No. 43.—Dehikumbregedre Gang Arachy :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock	} - Ditto	- 13 -	} - ditto	} - ditto	} - Headman; property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.			
		1 Cow		- 7 -						
				£. 1 - -						
No. 44.—Bamunewelle Gang Arachy :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 He buffalo	} - Ditto	- 14 6	} - ditto	} - Proceeds confiscated to Government.	} - Headman; this man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.			
		1 She ditto		- 10 -						
		1 Ditto		1 - -						
				£. 2 4 6						
No. 45.—Ambegaswewe Koralle :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock	} - Ditto	- 9 6	} - ditto	} - Returned to the widow of the party.	} - Headman; this man tried by court-martial at Kurnegalle on charge of high treason, convicted and shot.			
		1 He buffalo		1 - -						
				£. 1 9 6						
No. 46.—Radambawe Gang Arachy :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow	} - Ditto	- 10 6	} - ditto	} - Returned to the heirs of the party.	} - - ditto.			
		1 Ditto		- 16 -						
				£. 1 6 6						
No. 47.—Dahanay Kegome Arachy :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow	} - Ditto	1 1 -	} - ditto	} - ditto	} - - ditto.			
		1 Ditto		- 9 -						
				£. 1 10 -						
No. 48.—Katmalle Arachy :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Calf	} - Ditto	- 10 -	} - ditto	} - - Returned to Katmalle Arachy's wife.	} - - ditto.			
		1 Ditto		- 10 -						
		1 He buffalo		- 9 -						
		1 Cow		- 10 6						
		1 Ditto		- 10 -						
		1 Ditto		1 4 -						
				£. 3 13 6						
No. 49.—Wahantene Mohatalle :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Table	} - Ditto	- 4 4 ½	} - ditto	} - - Proceeds sequestered for Government debt.	} - - Late headman; this man joined the rebels on the 30th July 1848 in attacking Kurnegalle; made his escape and was in concealment during martial law. Property still detained under sequestration to satisfy a Government debt.			
		4 Mamoties		- 3 6						
		1 Wooden box		- 4 -						
		1 Small ditto		- 2 11 ½						
		5 Pieces of iron		- 1 - ½						
		2 Books		- 1 -						
		2 Water sprinklers		- 2 -						
		1 Table		- 1 -						
		1 Box		- 6 -						
		3 Pieces of cloth		- 1 7 ½						
		7 Ditto		- 3 6						
		3 Pieces of copper		- 3 -						
		1 Hanging lamp		- 1 7 ½						
		1 Wooden box		- 4 4 ½						
		1 Goglet (brass)		- 2 1 ½						
		1 Hanging lamp		- 3 -						
		4 Pieces of brass		- 3 7 ½						
		6 Pieces of cloth		- 4 4 ½						
		1 Box		- 4 10 ½						
		1 He buffalo		1 6 -						
				£. 3 18 6 ¼						
No. 50.—Ballewattele Liana Ralle :										
Sept. 1843	The Commandant	1 She buffalo	} - Ditto	- 16 -	} - ditto	} - - Returned to the party.	} - - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.			
		1 He ditto		1 3 -						
		1 She ditto and a calf		2 - -						
		1 She Buffalo		- 18 -						
		1 Bullock		- 16 -						
		1 Ditto		1 - -						
				£. 6 13 -						
No. 51.—Wewelpolle Ralle :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow	} - Ditto	1 - -	} - ditto	} - ditto	} - - ditto.			
		1 Young bull		- 12 -						
				£. 1 12 -						
No. 52.—Weweldenia Appoo :										
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock	- Ditto	1 4 -	- ditto	- ditto	- - ditto.			

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KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 53.—Dewalpolle Kawralle Arachille :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow and calf 1 Cow - - - 1 Ditto - - -	Sold by public auction by order of the Commandant.	£. s. d. 1 3 - - 11 - - 17 6	- Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- Returned to the party.	-- Headman. Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
				£. 2 11 6			
No. 54.—Korappowatte Ukkoo Nayde :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock - - -	- Ditto - - -	1 4 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
No. 55.—Killimune Punchiralle Arachy :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow and calf 1 Cow - - -	- Ditto - - -	1 - 6 - 15 -	- ditto - - -	- The property of this man is in dispute, the real heirs unknown.	-- This man was tried by Court Martial at Matelle, on the charge of high treason, convicted, and shot—Headman.
				£. 1 15 6			
No. 56.—Gopalooa Loko Banda :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	1 Kette - - -	- Ditto - - -	- - 7½	- ditto - - -	- Returned to the party.	- - Headman. Found in his house, which was supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 57.—Walpolle Liana Ralle :							
Sept. 1848	The Commandant	2 Kettes - - - 1 Saw - - - 1 Adze - - - 1 Goglet - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 1 4½ - - 3 - 2 7½ - 3 3	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels.
				£. - 7 6			
No. 58.—Kewapolle Punchiralle :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Goglet - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 1 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
No. 59.—Boyewelane Unanse :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Bullock - - - 1 Buffalo - - -	- Ditto - - -	1 11 - - 10 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	Priest; ditto.
				£. 2 1 -			
No. 60.—Malkaduwawe Kahatapitia Appoo :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 She buffalo - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 15 6 1 - - - 13 -	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto.
				£. 2 8 6			
No. 61.—Kokweve Koralle :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Cow - - - 1 Calf - - -	- Ditto - - -	- 13 6 - 13 6	- ditto - - -	- - Proceeds confiscated to Government.	- - Late Headman ; This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
				£. 1 7 -			
No. 62.—Kettimulle Koralle :							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 She buffalo - - 1 Cow and calf 1 Ditto ditto - - 1 Cow - - - 1 Buffalo - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 She ditto and calf 1 Buffalo - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 Cow - - - 1 She calf - - - 1 Bullock - - - 1 Ditto - - - 1 She calf - - - 1 Cow and calf 100 Cocoanuts - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 100 Ditto - - - 3½ Bushels of coffee 1 Brass chunboo 1 Shelf - - - 1 Axe - - - 20 Bushels of paddy 20 Ditto - - - 35 Ditto - - -	- Sold by public auction by order of Government.	1 7 - 1 6 6 - 15 - - 15 - 1 1 - 1 7 6 1 11 - 2 - - - 18 - - 11 - - 12 - - 16 - - 7 6 - 14 6 - 18 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 - - 2 1 - 2 3 - 2 3 - 2 5 - 2 7 - 2 8 - 2 9 - 2 6½ - 2 8 - 2 8 - 2 5 - 13 - - 6 9 - 2 10½ - 1 4 - 11 - 12 6 - 13 4 1 4 9½	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- - Headman. This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	Description of Property.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.	Amount Realized.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 62.—Kettimulle Koralle—continued.							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	91½ Bushels of paddy	- - -	£. s. d. 3 1 -	- Paid into the Kurnegalle Cutcherry.	- - Proceeds confiscated to Government.	-- Headman. This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
		60 Ditto	- - -	1 17 6			
		60 Ditto	- - -	1 17 6			
		20 Ditto	- - -	- 11 8			
		100 Ditto	- - -	3 2 6			
		20 Ditto	- - -	- 11 8			
		2 Ditto	- - -	- 1 3			
		10 Ditto	- - -	- 6 3			
		4 Ditto	- - -	- 2 6			
		3 Ditto	- - -	- 1 10½			
		6 Ditto	- - -	- 3 9			
		4 Ditto	- - -	- 2 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 7½			
		360 Ditto	- - -	11 5 -			
		4 Ditto	- - -	- 2 6			
		30 Ditto	- - -	- 18 9			
		29 Ditto	- - -	- 18 1½			
		15 Ditto	- - -	- 9 4½			
		14 Ditto	- - -	- 8 9			
		16 Ditto	- - -	- 10 -			
		2 Ditto	- - -	- 1 3			
		4 Ditto	- - -	- 2 6			
		60 Ditto	- - -	1 17 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 7½			
		42 Ditto	- - -	1 6 3			
		15 Ditto	- - -	- 9 4½			
		6 Ditto	- - -	- 3 9			
		32 Ditto	- - -	1 - -			
		30 Ditto	- - -	- 18 9			
		24 Ditto	- - -	- 15 -			
		30 Ditto	- - -	- 18 9			
		50 Ditto	- - -	2 1 8			
		140 Ditto	- - -	4 7 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 7½			
		1 Lot of ditto	- - -	- 5 6			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 3 -			
		15 Bushels of Paddy	- - -	- 15 -			
				£. 62 9 2			
No. 63.—Hewampolle Koralle:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	19½ Bushels of paddy	- - -	- 13 -	- ditto	- ditto	-- Ditto.
		Cocoanuts	- - -	- 1 -¾			
		90 Cocoanuts	- - -	- 1 3			
		2 Lahas coffee	- - -	- 3¾			
		1 Large box	- - -	- 4 -			
		14 Chatties	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Bed	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Tom-tom	- - -	- 5 -			
		2 Damaged cloths	- - -	- 5 -			
		2 Ditto Cayali cloths	- - -	- 1 6			
		2 Black handkerchiefs	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Red cloth	- - -	- 4 -			
		4 White cloths	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Comby	- - -	- 6 -			
		5 Pieces white cloth	- - -	- 6 -			
		2 Cups	- - -	- 2 -			
		2 Plates	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Empty bottle	- - -	- 1½ -			
		1 Small wooden box	- - -	- 7½ -			
		1 Ditto	- - -	- 7½ -			
		1 Iron pan	- - -	- 1½ -			
		2 Winnows	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Damaged cloth	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Do. piece red cloth	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Heap of arrekanuts	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Grinding stone	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Bag gamboge	- - -	- 1½ -			
		26 Baskets	- - -	- 6 -			
				£. 1 16 6			
No. 64.—Nelhamy:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	1 Buffalo	- - -	1 3 -	- ditto	- ditto	-- This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation.
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 2 -			
		1 Ditto	- - -	1 5 -			
		1 She calf	- - -	- 16 -			
		1 Cow and calf	- - -	1 10 -			
		1 She calf	- - -	- 18 -			
		1 He calf	- - -	- 13 6			
				£. 7 7 6			
No. 65.—Unclaimed Property:							
Aug. 1848	The Commandant	2 Strings of Common Beads	- Ditto -	- 4½ -	- ditto	- Remaining in deposit at the Cutcherry, and when claimed by the real owners will be returned.	-- These articles were sequestered and sold as the property of Wela-kalpulle Koralle, but they were not claimed by him.
		1 Silver ear ornament	- Ditto -	- 2 -			
		4 Beads	- - -	- - -			

Date of Sequestration.	By whom Sequestered.	Description of Property.	Whether Sold by Public Auction or not, and if Sold, by whom.	Amount Realized.	How Disposed of.	Whether the Amount Realized was Returned to the Parties, or Confiscated to Government.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.							
No. 65.—Unclaimed Property—continued.				£. s. d.			
Aug. 1848 -	The Commandant	2 Tumblers - -	- - -	- 2 1 ½	Paid into the Kurnegalle Catcherry.	- - Remaining in deposit at the Catcherry, and when claimed by the real owners will be returned.	- - These articles were sequestered and sold as the property of Welakalpulle Koralle, but they were not claimed by him.
		2 Wine glasses - -	- - -	- - 6			
		5 Pieces china ware	- - -	- 1 1 ½			
		1 Bag of rice	- - -	- 2 1 ½			
		2 Ditto - -	- - -	- 1 7 ½			
		1 Shirt - -	- - -	- 1 6			
		4 Pieces of cloth	- - -	- 1 3			
		2 Ditto - -	- - -	- 2 7 ½			
		1 Headman's hat	- - -	- 1 ½			
		1 Pair stockings	- - -	- 1 3			
		2 Pair gloves	- - -	- 2 6			
		2 Napkins - -	- - -	- 9			
		1 Shirt - -	- - -	- 2 5			
		1 Pair trowsers	- - -	- 4 1			
		1 Piece broad tape	- - -	- 1 6			
		1 Piece of silk	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Box - -	- - -	1 10 -	ditto	- - ditto	- - Ditto, ditto, as the property of Uapakande Lianaralle, but he does not claim them.
		2 Pieces of cloth	- - -	- 10 6	ditto	- - ditto	- - Ditto, ditto, as the property of Uadapolla Aratchy, but he does not claim them.
		1 Buffalo	- - -	1 11 -			
		1 Ditto - -	- - -	- 3 9	ditto	- - ditto	- - Ditto, ditto, as the property of Talampitia Derreya, but he does not claim them.
		1 Dish - -	- - -	- 2 3			
		2 Chamboos - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		2 Tiles - -	- - -	- - 3	ditto	- - ditto	- - Sequestered and sold as the property of Gornemulle Lianaralle, but he does not claim it.
		1 Reaping knife	- - -	1 - -			
		1 Hand - -	- - -	1 3 -	ditto	- - ditto	- - Ditto, ditto, as the property of Ohumen Koralle, but he does not claim them.
		1 Ditto - -	- - -	1 3 -			
		1 Bull - -	- - -	1 6 -			
		1 Cow - -	- - -	1 14 6	ditto	- - ditto	- - Ditto, ditto, as the property of Dewalpolle Koralle, but he does not claim them.
		1 Bullock - -	- - -	1 10 -			
		1 Ditto - -	- - -	£. 14 3 4 ½			
No. 66.—Kettimulle Koralle:							
Aug. 1848 -	The Commandant	3 Wooden boxes	- - -	- 19 6	ditto	- - Proceeds confiscated to Government.	See No. 62.
		1 Table - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Bed - -	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Box - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Chair - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Box - -	- - -	- 9 -			
		3 Boxes - -	- - -	- 19 6			
		8 Planes - -	- - -	- 2 -			
		16 Pieces of Plank	- - -	- 5 -			
		1 Plank - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Heap of arrekanuts	- - -	- 9 -			
		23 Pieces of plank	- - -	- 2 -			
		4 Boxes - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		4 Rattan baskets	- - -	- 2 -			
		1 Heap of coffee	- - -	1 - -			
		1 Broken chair	- - -	- 2 -			
		2,500 Cocoa nuts	- - -	1 12 6			
		1 Basket of cotton	- - -	- 4 -			
		15 Pieces of iron	- - -	- 8 1 ½			
		68 Chatties - -	- - -	- 5 4 ½			
		16 Baskets - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		2 Wooden beetle stands	- - -	- 1 6			
		2 Rattan baskets	- - -	- 1 -			
		480 Cocoa nuts	- - -	- 7 9			
		1 Rice pounder	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Large chatty	- - -	- 1 3			
		1 Large basket	- - -	- 3 -			
		1 Bed - -	- - -	- 2 6			
		1 Piece of iron	- - -	- 9 -			
		9 Tallipots - -	- - -	- 6 -			
		2 Baskets - -	- - -	- 3 -			
		10 Pieces sticks	- - -	- 3 -			
		3 Pieces of Planks	- - -	- 6 -			
		1 Ditto - -	- - -	- 1 -			
		1 Tallipot - -	- - -	- 2 ½			
				£. 7 5 5 ½			
GRAND TOTAL - - -				£. 615 - - ½			

RETURN No. 2, of PROPERTY CONFISCATED and SEQUESTERED, but not SOLD.

M A T E L L E D I S T R I C T.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
No. 1.—Nikewelegedere Kalu Nayde of Nugalpitiye.	Tunchy Cumbere, 5 kurunies.	none - -	Hettigedre Aratchy	£. s. d. 2 - -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle. Property restored 26 October 1848.
No. 2.—Baddeggedre Appo Nayde.	None - - -	- household sundries.	- - ditto - -	- 15 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 3.—Baddeggedre Kiry Nayde.	Kirimettigawe Cumbere, 2 pelas and 4 lahas - - - Kuddagodne Cumbre, 1 pela and 4 lahas Gannenenelle Cumbere, 4 pelas - Delpatange Cumbere, 1 pela and 5 lahas Gonewatte, 1 pela - Ungehitigewatte, 1 pela - - - Rattedelgahawatte, 1 pela - - - Manikagewotte, 1 pela - - - Udegawotte, 1 pela -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	48 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 4.—Bowatte Pilimiralle.	Pareyehewelle Wagele Cumbre, 1 pela Godecumbre, 1 pela Elwelle Cumbre, 1 pela - - - Ballaeadna Cumbre, 2 pelas and 4 lahas Half of Goderewatte 2 gardens at Paragahawelle - - - 1 kanewegalle chena 1 walgahamale watte	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	21 - -	- - Headman; taken in arms at Wariapole. Property restored 26 October 1848.
No. 5.—Talawinagedre Aratchy.	Unnune Cumbre, 1 ammam - - Godepoleya Cumbere, 1 pela and 4 lahas Ummune Cumbre, 1 pela - - - ½ part of Gederawatte Arembewatte - - Gonewatte - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	29 - -	- - ditto - ditto, 16 September 1848.
No. 6.—Nikewelegedre Punched and Ukkua.	dwelling-house gardens - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	6 - -	- - ditto - ditto, 16 September 1848.
No. 7.—Talgoddepitiyawatte Simnially.	1 house - - - 1 garden - - - Tumbe Cumbre, 1 pela and 2 lahas - Tibbotu Male Cumbre, 5 pelas - - - Tumbeghene, 3 pelas	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	33 - -	ditto - - ditto.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				£. s. d.	
No. 8.—Delgahagedere.	1 house - - - 1 garden - - -	} household sundries.	- - Hettigedre Aratchy.	11 - -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle. Property restored 18 September 1848.
No. 9.—Bowatte Arembe Appoo.	1 garden - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a garden - 1 measure of Rurakan in extent -	} ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	4 5 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 10.—Bowatte Attepattoo.	1 house - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 11.—Bowatte Dingiralle.	1 house - - - Kirimale Cumbre, 5 kurnims - - - 2 parts of a garden - 1 Wewegawe Hene -	} ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	6 10 -	-- ditto - ditto, 16 September 1848.
No. 12.—Mal Hamy.	1 house - - - Galehitiawe Cumbre, 1 pela and 2 lahas - Garden of ditto - Siambelagaha Madune Chena, 1 pela - Derande Cumbre, 1 pela - - - Galkadna Chena, 1 d°	} ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	1 3 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 13.—Nauregorre Ranketgedre Ukkua.	1 garden - - - Mahaparewatte - Iriyegolewatte - Yatewareyawatte - Rudupole Chena - Parnamba Chena - Galeotu Chena, 1 pela Parnantadiye Cumbre, 1 laha - Imbolgalle Chela, 1 pela, 1 house -	} ditto - - -	- - Navanegodde Dureya.	23 13 -	- - Taken in arms. Property restored 26 October 1848.
No. 14.—Niriypolle Kiry Nayde.	Godewelle Cumbre, 5 kurnines - - Moldenia Cumbre, 5 d° Garden in which he lives - - - 1 house - - - Hunakettewelle Watte, 1 house on ditto -	} ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	9 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 15.—Elkadua Kiry Banda.	1 dwelling-house - Darandegedrewatte -	} ditto - - -	Elkadua Aratchy -	2 10 -	{ Headman; taken in arms in the jungle near Wariapolle. Property restored 16 September 1848.
No. 16.—Elkadna Punchiralle.	1 dwelling-house -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	1 2 -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle. Property restored 18 September 1848.
No. 17.—Elkadna Appohamy. Pihoneralle.	1 dwelling house - 1 dwelling-house - 1 garden - - - Gederawatte - - Polwatte Cumbre, 1 amuram - - Darawe Cumbre, 2 pelas - - - Eriyegahamaddite, 6 kurnims - - Kalugahatenru, 1 amuram - - - Wahagapitia Cumbre, 5 pelas - - Delgahacumbre 1 amuram - - Ditto Chena - -	} ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	73 - -	-- See No. 10, in Return No. 1. Ditto, ditto.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property. Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Movable Property. Description.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>				£. s. d.	
No. 18.— <i>cont^d</i>	Mahamadditto, 1 amuram - - - Pitiye, ditto - - - Garden in ditto - - - Tottileyahamulle, d° - Egodde Polwatte, d° - Megodde Polwatte -	household sundries.	Elkadua Aratchy	- - -	-- See No 10, in Return No. 1. Property restored 18 Sept. 1848.
No. 19.—Dambegodde Aratchy.	Dorekode Cumbre, 5 kurunies - - - Asweddume, 5 kurunies - - - Werecheye Chena $\frac{1}{8}$ of garden in which he resides - 1 dwelling-house - 1 house - - -	- ditto - -	Hettigedre Aratchy	3 10 -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle. Property restored 16 September 1848.
No. 20.—Wardaniawe Kiry Banda Aratchy.	1 madua - - - 4 cocoanut trees - garden of 3 seers of kurakan, sowing extent - - - Waredamene Mede - Marna, 1 amman - Ditto Sirjambela, 1 pela - - - Hamulle Asweddume, 2 pelas - - -	- ditto - -	Kaluwatte Koralle	28 6 -	-- Headman; ditto ditto, 10 October 1848.
No. 21.—Agalawatte Galpotedre Manicka in Kohonisapattoo.	none - - -	- ditto - -	Harasgame Aratchy	4 - -	-- ditto - ditto, 16 October 1848.
No. 22.—Wijayegorodera Tina of Panegame.	1 house - - - 1 garden, 1 seer of kurakaro, sowing extent - - -	none - - -	- ditto - -	1 10 -	-- Made prisoner for plundering and breaking open the gaol. Property restored 26 October 1848.
No. 23.—Siambelagahawatte Amma.	Nagolle aranchiwelle Udewelee, 2 pelas - Ditto Pellewelle Welle, 18 lahas - - - 1 house and garden of 1 seer kurakan, sowing extent - Siambelagahawatte, 1 measure kurakan - Sindeyawatte, 4 measures - - - 2 houses - - - 1 madua - - - 1 granary - - -	none - - -	- ditto - -	19 - -	-- ditto - - ditto, September 1848.
No. 24.—Kotebewe Dureyalagey Time.	1 house - - - 1 granary - - - 1 madua - - - 1 garden of 1 seer kurakan, sowing extent - Akuwille Cumbre, 5 kurnies - - - Kahategahro Male Chena, 2 seers kurakan in extent - Gasegilekatuawatte, 3 seers kurakan in extent - - - Mutuawgey Munageyatte, 2 seers in extent - - -	none - - -	- ditto - -	5 - -	-- ditto - ditto, 16 September 1848.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLA DISTRICT—continued.					
				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 25.—Ruanpategedere, Kala of Pannegamme.	1 house - - - Wagele Cumbre, 5 kurnies - - - Gampihilewatte, 4 measures extent -	} none - - -	- Harasgame Aratchy.	2 10 -	-- Made prisoner for plundering and breaking open the gaol.—Property restored 26 September 1848.
No. 26.—Ungadureyalagey Kallua.	1 house - - - Garden of 1 seer kurakan in extent - Ganeyke Cumbre, 8 kurunies - - -	} none - - -	- - ditto - -	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 27.—Ungadureyalagey Marucka.	1 house - - - Maliade Kiria Dureyas kumbre, 5 kurnies - - - Maliaddewatte, 6 seers of kurakan in extent - - - Dmmunugalle Chena, 8 seers in extent	} none - - -	- - ditto - -	- - -	-- ditto - ditto, 26 October 1848.
	2 houses - - - 1 madua - - - 1 granary - - - 1 mud granary - 1 garden - - - Andemiya Cumbre, 2 pelas, and 5 kurunies - - -				
No. 28.—Waragame late Hamy Aratchy.	Kitulumare, 2 pelas, and kurunies - Pehelewelle, 2 pelas, and 5 ditto - - Kodekaragey Cumbre, 1 pela - - Niyere Kitia, 1 pela Arreminegalle, 8 kurunies - - - Wagale, 1 pela - Kande Pihile Chena, 1 kuruny - - - Andayalagarre, 3 kurunies - - - Kahategeharrimelle Chena, 3 kurunies - Kookoolkotna Chena, 3 kurunies - - Bogahanwelle, 3 ditto Dehibin Kosgahamulle Chena, 2 kurunies - - - Pihillegame, 3 ditto Etigalagame, 3 ditto Attikagahamulle, 3 ditto - - - ½ part of a garden called Gallepittigedre Watte, 1 seer kurakan in extent 1 paddy field - -	} household sundries.	Waragame Aratchy	54 - -	-- See No. 61 in Return No. 1. Property restored 26 October 1848.
No. 29.—Desseriakgedre Hamy.	Udeweale Cumbre, 4 lahas. - - - Pallewelle, 4 lahas - 1 house at Gallepittiy Attikagahamulle Chena, 5 seers kurakan in extent - 2 houses - - -	} ditto - -	- - Dorakumbra Aratchy.	7 5 -	-- Taken in arms at Madandawette. Property restored 18 September 1848.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>					
				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 30.—Ekanaykgedre Seeralle.	<p>½ part of a garden called Gederewatte, 1 seer kurakan in extent - - -</p> <p>1 paddy field welliadde 1 pela - - -</p> <p>Gedaragame Cumbre, 4 kurunies - - -</p> <p>Pallebiwelle, 5 kurunies - - -</p>	household sundries.	Dorakumbra Aratchy	13 - -	- - Taken in arms at Madandawette. Property restored 18 September 1848.
No. 31.—Weyamlagey Tonna.	None - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	- 5 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 32.—Gamegedre Seeralle.	<p>Paddy field Cannawelle, 5 lahas -</p> <p>Gamegedrewatte -</p> <p>Baraweambe Hene -</p>	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	8 10 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 33.—Welassgedre Kawealle.	<p>1 house - - -</p> <p>Dorakumbrawatte 4 seers kurakan in extent - - -</p> <p>2 granaries of kurakan</p> <p>1 paddy store - -</p>	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	7 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 34.—Golgoregedre Appoohamy.	1 granary - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 35.—Wiyamegalegedre Kalua.	1 granary with kurakan - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	1 10 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 36.—Aluwihare Pallewawala Lokoo Banda.	<p>2 houses - - -</p> <p>1 madua - - -</p> <p>1 granary with kurakan - - -</p> <p>½ part of the garden in which he resides</p> <p>Talame, 2 pelas -</p> <p>Wewe Cumbre, 2 pelas - - -</p> <p>Cumbre Kotna, 7 lahas - - -</p> <p>Welle Pahamme, 7 lahas, 6 chenas, Bogahamulle Kotua, 6 chenas in Kukuramaham Kotua - - -</p> <p>5 chenas in Kotugahambe Kotua -</p>	ditto - - -	Halgawette Aratchy	27 - -	- - Made prisoner for being concerned in the rebellion. Sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged.
No. 37.—Galandum Cumbre Tenne Grede Punchyralle.	<p>1 Store filled with paddy - - -</p> <p>Galallatewatte welle Cumbre, 10 lahas -</p> <p>Neketgedre Watte, 1½ seers kurakan in extent - - -</p>	ditto - - -	Dorakumbra Aratchy.	23 - -	- - Taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 24 September 1848.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
<i>MATELLA DISTRICT—continued.</i>				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 38.—Hulangamma Pahalle Gammadde Wattua.	Garden in which he resides - - 2 houses - - 2 maduas - - Aranchywell, 4 kurunies - - Badullewelle, 4 ditto ½ Gumkitte Hene, 3 seers kurakan in extent - - ¼ Wirharegawe Hene, 3 seers kurakan in extent - - Maillgahamnlewatte 17 pelas - -	household sundries.	Sewette Koralle -	11 10 -	-- Taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 24 September 1848.
No. 39.—Hulangamma Pahalle Gammadde Dulakareya.	1 House and garden Pihillwelle, 1 pela Miledennpela, 1 pela 2 Cocoa-nut trees -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	8 3 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 40.—Tallekiriya Hellepittigedre Kuda Nayde.	none - - -	- ditto - -	- Neketigedre Koralle.	- 5 -	- - See No. 13. in Return No. 1. Property restored 24 September 1848.
No. 41.—Kalwalle Kiry Banda.	none - - -	- ditto - -	- Negetgedre Korelle	3 5 -	-- Headman. See No. 39, in Return No. 1. Property was not seized, being claimed by the wife.
No. 42.—Ganderewatte Banda.	Ganderewelle, 1½ Arnunam - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	26 - -	-- Headman. See No. 72, in Return No. 1. Property restored to his wife on the 28th October 1848.
No. 43.—Palaptwelle Tendeya Dureya.	Ehalapangna, 2 pelas Dulupote, lahas - Werongas Kande Hene, 1 pela - Dewellehawe Hene, 16 kurunies - Egorewatte Hene, 1 pela - - 2 houses - - 1 Garden in which he resides, 2 kurunies Pantiyawatte, kuruny Pillawewatte, 1 ditto 5 Gardens in Pallugame, 5 kurunies - Pahalegodrewatte, 1 ditto - - Nikepitiyehene, 2 pelas - - Koroodogalgodde, 2 chenas, 1 amunam 2 Chenas at Wallawe, 1 pela - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	23 - -	-- Headman. See No. 26, in Return No. 1. Property restored on the 11th October 1848.
No. 44.—Nillamorawe Kalu, Kinda Dureya.	2 chenas at Garkgolle Debeyaye Hatte, 2 pelas - - 2 chenas in Garmadde, 2 ditto - - 2 ditto galpoteyaye, 5 ditto - - 1 galwatteyaye, 3 d ^e Hapogahalawe Chena, 2 pelas - - 3 chenas garruneyaye, 1 amonam - - 2 chenas at Amuneyaye, 5 pelas - - 5 chenas at Ungolle, 2 amonams - - 2 chenas at Nakettiyaye, 5 pelas - -	- ditto - -	-- Nikellyedre Koralle.	48 - -	-- See No. 18, in Return No. 1. Property restored on the 11th October 1848.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
<i>MATELLA DISTRICT—continued.</i>					
No. 45.—Made-polle Mira Lebbe.	Katala Kotua, 7 lahas, Kolecamaty Palkade, 7 lahas	household sundries.	-- Nikettyedre Koralle.	£. s. d. 18 - -	-- See No. 24, in Return No. 1. Property restored to him, 11th October 1848.
No. 46.—Kombewitiave Kalmulle Ukkooralle.	Gedeneuele or field, 1 pela - - - Kugale Dahipotte, 3 lahas - - - Bogahambre, 1 amonan and 1 pela -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	29 - -	-- See No. 19, in Return No. 1. Property restored to his wife, 11th October 1848.
No. 47.—Kombewihave Gallegameralle Keeralle.	None - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	8 - -	-- Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Ditto ditto 16th October 1848.
No. 48.—Kombewihare Waunri-rallegey Bandia.	Delgotha Ella, 5 lahas Nilamorowe Dureya Woge, 1 pela - Walimimira, 2 pelas Warapitye, 1 pela - Pinkotna, 2 yoles -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	21 - -	- - Headman, shot whilst engaged with the troops. Property restored to his wife, 16th October 1848.
No. 49.—Porokaregame Comora, Gammahey.	1 garden, 1 kurniry - Labogolleyaye, 15 kurunies - - Polgascotria Hene, 9 ditto - - - Kotukumbre Pillawe, ditto - - - 1 chenaat Kuruegalle, 3 pelas - - Kumaranchigeywelle, 2 ditto - - - Dambegahawelle, 3 lahas - - - Oyedika Uruwelle, 3 lahas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	23 10 -	-- Headman. See No. 20, in Return No. 1. Property restored on the 11th October 1848.
No. 50.—Redenia Wadekareyas.	1 house, 5 lahas - Werelagahacotna Kumbre pela - Sinnekadna Hene, 8 pelas - - - Tenne Hene, 4 lahas GallegawePilawe, 2 lahas - - -	- ditto - - -	- Dambewelle Koralle.	11 15 -	-- See No. 27, in Return No. 1. Property restored 16th October 1848.
No. 51.—Palle-gamme Kuda Nadye.	1 house - - - 1 madua - - - 1 garden, 1 seer of kurakan in sowing extent - - - Andeyekosgahamulle, 1 pela - - - Alligahahide Kana Hena, 5 lahas -	- ditto - - -	-- Comoave Omer Lebbe.	9 - -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolla. Property restored 11th October 1848.
No. 52.—Palle-pamdittia, of Pallagame.	2 houses - - - 1 madua - - - Malgahamulle, 6 lahas 1 garden, 1 seer kurakan sowing extent - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	5 - -	-- See No. 14, in Return No. 1. Property restored 11th October 1848.
No. 53.—Adrian Appoo, of Gongawelle.	Demitigahawatte - Cambu Amonam -	- none - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 - -	-- Taken in arms at Gongawalle. Property restored 11th October 1848.

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	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
<i>MATELLA DISTRICT—continued.</i>				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 54.—Cottegedre Gammahay.	1 paddy field, 1 amonam - - -	} none - - -	- - Comoave Omer Lebbe.	12 - -	-- Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 11 Oct. 1848.
No. 55.—Puambe Hamy.	1 ditto, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 56.—Ukkua Kalna.	1 ditto, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 57.—Sega -	1 ditto, 2 pelas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	6 - -	- - ditto - ditto, 18 October 1848.
No. 58.—Bareya	1 ditto, 3 pelas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	9 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 59.—Idangedre Manikralle.	1 ditto, 2 pelas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	6 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 60.—Yen Hamy.	1 ditto, 2 pelas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	6 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 61.—Sesseley Hamy.	1 ditto, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 62.—Mantri Hamy.	1 ditto, 1 amonam - Polwatte Cumbre, 4 pelas - - - Darandra Cumbre, 2 pelas - - - Eriaghamadditte, 6 kurunies - - - Kalugahatenne Cumbre, 4 pelas - - - Ditto Denia, 1 pela -	} - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	12 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 63.—Pallearambe PUNCHY Ralle.	Pitiye Cumbre, 5 pelas - - - Yotiligahamale Chena, 8 pelas - - - Katewelle Kosgahawelle Chena, 8 pelas - - - Mahamadditte Chena, 2 pelas - - -	} - ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -		
No. 64.—Kiry Banda.	Egodde Polwatte Hena, 2 pelas - - - Megodde Hene, 2 pelas - - - Polwatte ditto, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -		
No. 65.—Punchiralle.	Palleambewatte, 2 pelas - - - 2 houses - - - Darandawatte, 5 kurunies - - - Wowegedre Arredde Cumbre, 3 pelas - - -	} none - - -	- Udangame Kiry Banda Aratchy.	48 10 -	-- ditto - ditto, 20 October 1848.
No. 66.—Appoohamy.	Wowegedre Arredde Cumbre, 3 pelas - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -		
No. 67.—Dingey Bana.	Delgahacumbre, 12 kurunies - - - Ditto Watte - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -		
No. 68.—Punchy Appoohamy.	1 house - - -	- ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -		

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	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 69.—Odan-gama Udegedre Ukkoralle.	Udangame Galle Du-reya Cumbre, 5 kurunies - -	} - - household sundries.	- Udangame Kiry Banda Aratchy.	8 10 -	- - Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 20 October 1848.
	Totupulle Kumbre, 4 ditto - - -				
	Dimboolgahamadewelle Danittigahamala Kumbre, 3 kurunies - -				
	Peragahanule Cumbre, 3 kurunies - -				
	Galgodde Chena, 6 ditto - - -				
	Mattihakawaley Chena, 15 kurunies -				
	Pittehelle Chena, 6 ditto - - -				
	Meogohapittia, 5 ditto - - -				
	Udegedewatte, 1 seer kurakan in extent -				
	No. 70.—Makulamadde Wangadua Punche.				
½ part of the garden, 1 seer of kurakan in extent - -					
Galgode Chena, 1 pela Waduwelle Cumbre, 8 kurunies - -					
No. 71.—Galende Hene Tenne.	1 house - - -	} none - - -	- - ditto - -	2 - -	- - Made prisoner for plundering an estate, and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored 11 Oct. 1848.
	½ part of garden, 1 seer kurakan in extent - - -				
	Galande Chena, 5 lahas - - -				
No. 72.—Makalamadde Wattna.	½ part of garden, 1 seer kurakan in extent	} - - household sundries.	- - ditto - -	2 13 -	ditto - - ditto.
	1 house - - -				
	Galande Hene Cumbre, 4 kurunies -				
No. 73.—Owelle Kiry Banda.	2 houses - - -	} - ditto - -	Owelle Aratchy -	18 15 -	- - Headman. See No. 75, in Return No. 1. Property restored 12 Oct. 1848.
	1 garden, 1 seer kurakan in extent -				
	Kuletangewelle, 1 pela Pihillewelle, 1 pela Pallewelle, 5 lahas -				
	Abesinhawelle, 1 pela Mahakanete Chene -				
	Tenne Chena - - -				
	Narangahamale ditto				
	Eluitugahamale ditto				
	Hapoogahamulle ditto				
No. 74.—Owille Ukkuralle.	None - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- - -	- - Headman. See No. 33, in Return No. 1. Property restored 12 Oct. 1848.
No. 75.—Awelle Ukkuralle.	1 house - - -	} - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	37 1 6	ditto - - ditto.
	1 cocoa-nut tree - -				
	1 garden, 1 seer kurakan in extent - -				
	Kamtarangaspitia Kumbre, 12 lahas -				
	Asweddumewelle ditto, 8 ditto - - -				
	Katchingeywelle, 4 ditto - - -				
	Abesingawelle, 1 pela Kande Asweddume, 1 Amonam - - -				
	20 chena lands - -				

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<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 76.—Owelle Nanicralle.	1 house - - - 1 madua - - - 1 garden, 1 seer sowing extent - - Kambrangaspittia Cumbre, 5½ pelas -	- - household sundries.	Owelle Aratchy -	6 10 -	- - See No. 34, in Return No. 1.
No. 77.—Morega Cumbregedre Manicka.	1 house - - -	- ditto -	-- Rajatalawe Aratchy.	3 - -	- - Taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 25 Oct. 1848.
No. 78.—Gangawegedre Aresa.	1 house - - - 1 garden - - - Hapugaspittia Kumbre, 8 kurunies - Galande Chena, 2 pelas	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	14 - -	- - See No. 40, in Return No. 1. Property restored 25 Oct. 1848.
No. 79.—Edangedre Kira Padekareya.	Part of Emangadere Watte, 1 kuruny - Mahawarekare, 5 ditto Ahabitterepelle, 1 pela Tawallantenne, 3 kurunies - - Marekayewatte Chena, 2 pelas - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	9 - -	- - See No. 68, in Return No. 1. Property restored 23 Oct. 1848.
No. 80.—Udde Kumbre Pushagodde Padda.	1 house - - - 1 granary - - - 1 garden, 1 pela - Watte Mulle Wepelle, 1 ditto - - - Cumburegawe Galpotte Chena, 1 Amnam.	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	15 10 -	- - See No. 41, in Return No. 1. Property restored 23 Oct. 1848.
No. 81.—Udagedre Appoo.	1 house - - - Aswedduwe Bogahamule Wepele, 1 pela	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	7 - -	- - See No. 69 in Return No. 1. Property restored 23 October 1848.
No. 82.—Pannegedre Pama.	Doreywelegele Wille-natte Cumbure, 8 kurunies - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	5 - -	- - See No. 70 in ditto. Property restored 25 October 1848.
No. 83.—Wattigedre Henralle.	Dalupote, 3 lahas - Dehigahamule Hene, 3 seers kurakan in extent - - - 1 house - - - ½ part of a garden -	- ditto -	- Argim Korte Koralle.	2 15 -	- - Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 28 October 1848.
No. 84.—Nikelangadre Tikiralle Vederalle.	1 house and garden - Dorakumbrawelle, 1 pela - - - Ammay Chena -	- ditto -	Talgode Banda -	6 10 -	- - Made prisoner as rebel at Mandandawelle. Property restored 25 October 1848.
No. 85.—Thilegedre Punchyralle.	1 house and garden - Palambra, 8 lahas - Godemaditte Chena	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	6 - -	- - See No. 30 in Return No. 1. Property restored 23 October 1848.
No. 86.—Mudiansalagedare Punchyralle, of Empitiye.	Goderwelle, 1 pela - House and garden -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	5 - -	- - See No. 29 in Return No. 1. Property restored 23 October 1848.
No. 87.—Upasekgedre Tikira.	House and garden - Goderawelle, 4 lahas	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	2 10 -	- - Made prisoner as rebel at Mandandawelle. Property restored 23 October 1848.

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	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 88.—Bogahepittia Jay Appoo Hangedra.	½ part of Amunewelle Cumbre, 3 pelas - Makulaspeka, 16 lahas Kurakgalle, 16 ditto Karekurgalle, 2 pelas Galkatua Hene, 1 ditto - - - ½ part of Gederewatte, 2 lahas - - - 1 house and madua towards the north - ½ granary towards ditto - - - Dewallewatte, 4 lahas	household sundries.	Talgode Banda -	13 10 -	-- Shot whilst engaged in action with the troops at Warriapolle. Property restored to his wife 18 October 1848.
No. 89.—Paldenia Salappoo.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	5 10 -	-- See No. 22 in Return No. 1. Property restored 18 October 1848.
No. 90.—Gallehitawe Korlegedre Goonemabralle.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	3 10 -	-- See No. 23 in Return No. 1. Property restored 11 October 1848.
No. 91.—Dalupotte Kassen.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	1 3 -	-- See No. 21 in Return No. 1. Property restored 16 October 1848.
No. 92.—Iringolegedre Arashille.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	1 8 -	-- Taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 16 Oct. 1848.
No. 93.—Kiry Banda.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	2 5 -	-- Headman; taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 16 October 1848.
No. 94.—Ambokke Aratchy.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	- 5 -	-- Headman; See No. 8 in Return No. 1.—Property restored 16 October 1848.
No. 95.—Meegahakotua Seeralle of Nugapitia.	Keramamulle, 7 kurunies - - - Gedrewatte, 4 ditto - Gedrewatte, 1 pela - 3 houses - - - 1 madua - - -	ditto - - -	Guruwella Dareya	8 3 -	-- Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 16 October 1848.
No. 96.—Ellegedre Kiria.	none - - -	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	- 9 -	-- ditto - ditto, 11 October 1848.
No. 97.—Punkigatigedre Kankiria.	Ratmalkumbra, 12 lahas - - - Gonekumbre, 8 ditto Gangeygewatte, 4 kurunies - - - Gederewatte, 3 pelas	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	42 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 98.—Rambokgete Hawadia	Ranbakgatte Kumbre, 2 kurunies - Meerwatte Garden, 2 ditto - - - Kabelegkosgahamullewatte, 4 kurunies	none - - -	ditto - - -	1 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 99.—Welamegedre Muttua.	1 house - - - Gederewatte, 2 lahas	ditto - - -	Guralawe Dureya	1 4 -	-- Made prisoner for plundering. Property restored 11 October 1848.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATILLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 100.—Ode-willedredre Bolla.	1 house - - - Akande Cumbre, 1 pela. Edande Miture, 1 do. ½ part, Gederewatte, 6 kurunies.	} household sundries.	Guralawe Dureya	£. s. d. 5 12 -	- - Made prisoner for plundering. Property restored 11 October 1848.
No. 101.—Yakdes-salagedre Hal-kortea.	none - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	{ - 15 - 2 6 - }	ditto - - ditto.
No. 102.—Ratnuk-gedere Punchy Ralle.	1 house - - - Katukegadrewette, 1 kuruny - - Kambrangaspitia Kumbre, 1 pela and 5 kurunies - - Kobregode Hene, 2 ditto - - -	- ditto - -	Owelle Aratchy -	7 14 -	- See No. 32, in Return No. 1. Property restored 28 October 1848.
No. 103.—Godepusse Ratte Ralle.	1 house - - - Gederewatte, 1 pela - Yatalewale, 2 ditto - Elliapolle, 2 ditto - Dahanila Rota, 1 ditto, and 6 kurunies - Pedawe Kumbre, 2 do and 6 ditto - - Ageluituidawe Cumbre, 2 pelas - - Gedregawe Kumbre, 6 kurunies - - Asweddume, 1 pela and 5 kurunies - Irataman, 3 kurunies Paranagale Kitialamale Hena, 1 pela -	- ditto - -	Polkiryawe Aratchy	55 5 -	- - Made prisoner for having in his possession an order from the "Maha Nilleme" to take people and attack estates. Property restored 28 Oct. 1848.
No. 104.—Narriangodde Gammallegey Dingey Nayde.	Tennewelle, 4 kurunies - - - Gederewatte, 1 ditto -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	1 15 -	Taken in arms at Matelle. Property restored 28 Oct. 1848.
No. 105.—Udagame late Aratchy.	2 houses - - - 1 madua - - - Nikewelle Cumbre, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - -	- - Dorakumbre Aratchy.	6 10 -	Headman; taken in arms at Warriapolle. Tried by the Supreme Court and transported. Property confiscated to the Crown.
No. 106.—Patia-gedre Ganega Hamy.	none - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- 5 -	Headman; taken in arms at Warriapolle. No property seized.
No. 107.—Galatenwatte Aidete Nayde.	none - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	6 - -	- - ditto - ditto. Property restored 28 October 1848.
No. 108.—Dewetegedere Puncha.	1 house - - - 1 madua - - - Salawelle, 2 pelas and 6 kurunies - - Tenelantinne, 8 kurunies - - - Pallewelle, 3 pelas - Paswatumulayeye Hene, 1 pela - Makolanethbodde Hene, 1 pela - Talewaleyaye, 3 pelas Gohawatte, 5 kurunies - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	35 - -	ditto - - ditto.

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MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 109.—Ulpotegedre Punchedra.	1 house - - - 1 madua - - - 1 granary - - - Madewelle, 2 pelas - Nile, 2 ditto - - - Pallawelle, 2 ditto - Dikgallewalle, 1 do. and 8 kurunies - - Gigiranegey, 2 ditto - Godemadayege, 1 ditto - - - Odataneyaye, 5 ditto 2 houses - - - 1 madua - - - 1 granary - - - ½ part Gederewatte, 1 pela - - - ½ part Udawatte, 5 kurunies - - - ½ part Paleamawelle, 5 kurunies - - -	- household sundries.	Dorakunbre Aratchy	41 - -	- - Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 18 October 1848.
No. 110.—Thebbannekgedre Siatoo Kapooralle.	½ part of Denawalle, 3 kurunies - - - ½ part of Sinda Kumbra, 1 pela and 5 kurunies - - - Bokotuhene, 1 pela - Danbekatua Hena, 1 ditto - - - Patiamale Hene, 1 ditto - - - Desnatagalle Hene, 1 ditto - - - Dawattegahawelle, 1 ditto - - - Layayadwelle, 1 ditto Tawalankoyewe, 5 kurunies - - -	- ditto - -	Bawatte Aratchy -	17 - -	- - See No. 35, in Return No. 1. Property restored to his wife, 18 October 1848.
No. 111.—Tena- weraga Heneya.	1 house - - - 1 granary - - - ½ Gederewatte, 1 pela ½ Palsalewatte, 5 kurunies - - - Doudenia, 1 pela and 8 ditto - - - Dedelania, 7 kurunies Ehmelwelle, 4 ditto -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	13 10 -	- - Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 18 October 1848.
No. 112.—Yalwattegedre Manic Ralle.	2 houses - - - Gederewatte, 4 kurunies - - - Miriya Cumbre, 1 pela	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	8 - -	- - See No. 38, in Return No. 1. Property restored to his wife, 18 October 1848.
No. 113.—Ukkowelle Anga Nayde.	Gederewatte, 1 pela - 1 house - - - Gorakakumbre, 8 kurunies - - - Wanmawadigeey Cumbre, 1 pela and 2 kurunies - - - Warakagamulle Wattede, 5 kurunies -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	13 - -	- - Taken in arms at Warriapolle. Property restored 18 October 1848.
No. 114.—Pallewatte Punchedra.	½ Gachewatte, 4 kurunies - - - Wattegedre Kumbre, 1 pela - - - Gammalegey Pangan, 1 pela and 2 kurunies - - - Madigawelle, 8 ditto Pallepallegeywatte, 1 pela - - -	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	12 10 -	- - Made prisoner for plundering; was tried by the court-martial, and transported. Property restored to his wife, 18 October 1848.

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MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				£. s. d.	
No. 115.—Dana-tegahapolle Kiry Banda and Sintoo.	2 houses - - - Gederewatte - - - Lindincumbre, 1 pela and 2 kurunies - - Godecumbre, 1 pela Doreligalakumbre, 1 pela - - - Darande, 5 kurunies Gedegande Aswed- dume, 8 ditto - - Galledraalegey Wa- pole, 1 pela and 2 kurunies - - - Boketenne, 1 ammo- nam - - - Danbegotua Hene, 2 pelas - - - Okuralle Hene, 1 pela Nagahaduala Hene, 2 pelas - - -	household sun- dries.	Bowatte Aratchy -	34 10 -	- - 1. Taken in arms at Bintenne; tried by the court-martial, and shot. 2. Sentenced to be transported, and pardoned. Property restored on 18 October 1849.
No. 116.—Meegan Rootugedre PUNCHY RALLE and Kiry Banda.	2 houses - - - Gederewatte, 1 pela ½ Udawatte, 1 pela - Migahamulle Hene, 3 ditto - - - Garngatwelle Hene, 2 amonams - - - Medande Cumbre, 1 pela and 8 kurunies	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	28 10 -	- - Headman. 1st. See No. 37, in Return No. 1. 2d. See No 39, in ditto. Property restored on 21 September 1848.
No. 117.—Madowe Aratchy.	Mahakumbre, 3 pelas Borala, 2 pelas - Goderewatte, 5 kurunies - - - 2 houses - - - 1 mandua - - - 1 granary - - -	none - - -	Wariapolle Aratchy	19 - -	- - Headman. See No. 15, in Return No. 1. Property restored 21 September 1848.
No. 118.—Wariapolle Aratchy.	Ritigahamullawatte, 2 kurunies - - - 2 houses - - - 1 mandua - - - 1 granary - - - Seragotte, 8 kurunies Siambelawart, amonam and 1 pela - - -	- - - -	- - ditto - -	22 - -	- - Headman. See No. 7, in ditto. Ditto 25 October 1849.
No. 119.—Karan-ganna Heratgedde Mamickralle.	Galegawe Asweddu- me, 1 pela - - - Gederewatte, 1 kuruny 2 houses - - -	- - - -	Dorakumbre Aratchy	5 10 -	- - Taken in arms at Wariapolle; was made prisoner and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored 13 October 1848.
No. 120.—Niara-polle Adicaram.	Berawading pille pel- le, 1 pela - - - Maktiapolle polle, 1 pela - - - Ollen Cumbre, 1 amo- nam - - - Kumbelewalle, 12 la- has - - - Kamale, 8 lahas - - Katupane, 1 pela - Kirimanim, 1 pela - Mittihakker, 1 pela -	household sun- dries.	Raduwelle Aratchy	83 10 -	- - Made prisoner as a rebel; was tried by the Supreme Court, and acquitted. Property restored 14 October 1848.
No. 121.—Idan-gedre Appoo.	None - - -	- - ditto - -	-- Kahawattedgedre Koralle.	- 10 -	- - Taken in arms at Mandandawelle, made prisoner, and discharged. Property restored September 1848.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
<i>MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.</i>					
				<i>£. s. d.</i>	
No. 122. — Dulawe Maha Nilleme.	Andewelle, 2 pelas - Gederewelle, 8 kurunies. Gadambawe, 1 pela-	} none - -	- Empitigawe Koralle Ukkoo Banda Aratchy.	11 - -	- Kandyan chief. See No. 1, in Return No. 1. Property restored December 1848.
No. 123. — Nillanorawe Mallia.	None - - -	household sundries.	-- Neketgedre Koralle.	8 - -	-- See No. 44, in Return No. 1. Property restored December 1848.
No. 124. — Aloatgame Ihalewatte Banda.	None - - -	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	1 3 -	-- Headman; taken in arms at Mandandawelle, was made prisoner and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored December 1848.
No. 125. — Galgahagedre PUNCHY RALLE ARACHY.	1 house - - - Yatelawe Watte - Gadingawe Kumlare, 5 kurunies - - Abisinhewelle, 1 pela Nirigammade, 1 pela and 5 kurunies -	} none - -	Owille Aratchy -	18 10 -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle; tried before the Supreme Court, convicted, and transported. Property confiscated to the Crown.
No. 126. — Elwelle PUNCHY RALLE APPOO.	Dordangasmalle Asweddume, 1 pela - Dodrangamalle Hine Ambegahawelle Watte Wellegedre Watte - Etriligahamulle Hene Udakumbre, 5 kurunies. Etrinlawelle, 1 pela - Dawntagahanelle Hene, 1 amonam - Ambettengeyewatte, 2 kurunies - - Negahamulle Watte, 2 kurunies - - Goderewatte, 1 pela - 1 house - - -	} household sundries.	Bowatte Aratchy -	21 5 -	-- Taken in arms at Wariapolle; tried before the Supreme Court for high treason, and transported. Property confiscated to the Crown.
No. 127. — Mahawattepolle UNANSE.	Bogahamulle Kumbre, 8 kurunies - Talakumbere, 1 pela Polumbe Hene, 1 pela and 5 kurunies -	} ditto - -	Walligedre Aratchy	24 10 -	-- Priest; made prisoner as a rebel, and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored on the 19th October 1848.
No. 128. — Ukunelle Ratteralle.	Weltikumbre, 1 pela Ditto - - ditto -	} none - -	Bowatte Aratchy -	6 - -	-- Headman. See No. 28, in Return No. 1. Property restored on the 19th October 1848.
No. 129. — Bowatte Hunakadua.	1 house - - -	- household sundries.	- - ditto - -	1 10 -	-- Hid himself during martial law. No property sequestered.
No. 130. — Dolle Pihillegedre Kawralc.	1 house - - - Gederewatte, 2 pelas	} - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	7 2 -	-- Taken in arms at Mandandawelle; was made prisoner and sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored 23 October 1848.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.				£. s. d.	
No. 131.—Dullawa Maha Nillime.	4 Dorakone Kattala, 7 amunams - Damatagahawatte Kumbere, 3 pelas and 5 kurunies -	none - -	Wapoo Marikan -	84 - -	{ See No. 122. See No. 53.
No. 132.—Adrian Appoo.	Bodekotna Kumbere, 1 pela and 4 kurunies - - -				
No. 133.—Gangedre Appohamy.	none - - -	-- household sundries.	-- Mahal Kotna Aratchy	- 15 -	-- Taken in arms plundering at Sir Herbert Maddock's estate, and that of Mr. R. Leech; was tried by court-martial and transported for 14 years. Property restored to his wife, 4 January 1849.
No. 134.—Punchiralle.	none - - -	- - ditto -	-- Maningomma R. Mahatmeya.	3 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 135.—Ukkoralle.	none - - -	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	4 - -	-- ditto ditto; transported for 7 years.
No. 136.—Puncheralle Arachile.	none - - -	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	5 - -	-- Headman; do. - do.; transported for 14 years.
No. 137.—Madede Appohamy.	none - - -	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	- 7 -	-- ditto - - ditto.
No. 138.—Butilla Hamy.	none - - -	- - ditto -	-- Maninganwe Ratta Mahatmeya.	- 4 -	-- See No 78, in Return No. 1. Property restored to his wife 4 January 1849.
No. 139.—Im Hamy.	none - - -	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	- 2 6	-- Made prisoner for theft. Sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored to him forthwith.
No. 140.—Udagame Ukkoralle.	Timbeligahawelle, 1 pella - - - Tallewatte Cumbre, 1 pella - - - ½ part of Gamegedre, 1 kurney - - - Kosgahawelle Hene, 2 pelas - - - Nagahamadne Hene, 2 ditto - - -	- none -	-- Talgahagode Koralle.	10 4 -	-- Taken in arms at Mandandawelle. Property restored 18 Oct. 1848.
No. 141.—Korlegedre Gunamal Ralle.	Pallegedere Kumbere, 1 pela - - - Tampala Kumbore, 3 kurunies - - - Ganagasmulle Hene, 1 pela - - - Dodangamulle Watte, 8 Kurunies - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	6 16 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 142.—Udageralagey Bandi Ralle.	Wattegedre Dolpote, 2 pelas - - - Happugahalle Hene, 3 pelas - - - Kottegahamulle Watte, 2 kurnies - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	7 10 -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 143.—Selappo Gameralle.	Galpottewatte, 8 kurunies - - - Gonamodde Gambre, 2 pelas - - - Gahanmulle, 5 kurunies - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - -	15 - -	-- Headman. See No. 23, in Return No. 1. Property —

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of the Headmen who are in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
MATELLE DISTRICT—continued.					£. s. d.
No. 143— <i>contd.</i>	Egodewatte, 2 pelas - Wattigedrewatte, 2 pelas - - - Warendagahawelle - Hene Elkeni, 5 kuru- nies - - -	- None -	- - Talgahagode Koralle.	- - -	- - Headman. See No. 23, in Return No. 1. Property —
No. 144.—Dalupota Rapua.	Neigahormulle Kowe Kumbere, 6 kuru- nies - - - Ambegahamulle Wat- te, 1 pela - - Tenne Hene, 1 pela -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	2 - -	See No. 91.
No. 145.—Gammullegedre Kiry Banda.	Polwelle, 2 pelas - Pallewelle Potuwalle, 2 pelas - - Wewehundua Welle Kade Hene, 3 pelas Kalugahamade Madua Hene, 1 amunam - Hendogolle Gavine Hene, 3 pelas -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	14 - -	- - Headman; taken in arms at Mandanda- welle. Property re- stored to him 26 Oc- tober 1848.
No. 146.—Lingolgedre, late Aratchy.	Ihipotewagele and Higalle, 2 pelas and 5 kurunies - Pellewelle, 1 pela and 3 kurunies - - Suyayegaderewatte pille, 1 pela - - Wewel Maditte Che- na, 1 pela - - Moregahamul Ratte, 1 pela and 5 kuru- nies - - - Kandegolleyaye Hene, 1 pela - - - Madumbre Hene, 2 pelas - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	5 - -	- - Taken in arms at Mandanawelle. Pro- perty restored to him in October 26 1848.
No. 147.—Ehelepolle Ukka Banda.	Kotnakumbre, 1 pela and 2 kurunies - Tembitiligawe, 5 ku- runies - - - Ratukumbere, 2 pelas Walpolalande, 3 ditto ½ part of Udawalawe- watte, 3 kurunies -	- ditto -	- - ditto -	18 - -	ditto - - ditto.
No. 148.—Muttoolugedere PUNCHYRALLE.	½ part of a house and garden - - - Pal Kalde Kumbre, 1 pela - - - Pallemulle Ukkera- malle Kumbre, 1 pela - - - Palayeye Wagelle, 8 lahas - - - Pallenelle Pahalle Wapolle, 1 pela -	household sun- dries.	Polkiragam Aratchy	15 10 -	- - Made prisoner for having acted as "pa- lanquin bearer" to "the Pretender;" was sent to Kandy gaol, from whence he was discharged. Property restored to him 16 Oc- tober 1848.
				£. 1,804 4 -	

D A M B O O L D I S T R I C T.

NAMES of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	NAMES of the Headmen in charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Property.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.				
No. 1.—The Dam- bool Temple.	Muttetoo fields, imme- diately belonging to the temple, 76 ammunams, or 152 acres of paddy field, at 3 l. per acre.	- - - -	- - - -	£. s. d. 456 - -	£. s. d. - - -	The four priests connected with the Temple were tried before the Supreme Court, and acquit- ted. Property restored to the temple.
	Nellecara Cumbra, or lands held by Rajakaria, or service due to the temple, 234 ½ ammu- nams, or 469 acres of paddy field, at 3 l. per acre.	- - - -	- - - -	1,407 - -	- - -	
	Chena, or dry grain and hill paddy land, 176 ½ ammunams, or 353 acres, at 4 s. per acre.	- - - -	- - - -	70 12 -	- - -	
	About 600 acres of chena jungle, at 3 s. per acre.	- - - -	- - - -	90 - -	- - -	
	Priest's house, Ehale Pansale.	- - - -	- - - -	7 10 -	- - -	
	Ditto and garden, Onauga- watte.	- - - -	- - - -	20 - -	- - -	
	Ditto, Attoolpansale -	- - - -	- - - -	5 - -	- - -	
	Ditto, Tallaciriagamme -	- - - -	- - - -	1 10 -	- - -	
	Ditto, Callandawallai -	- - - -	- - - -	- 15 -	- - -	
	Ditto, field, called Os- weddome.	- - - -	- - - -	1 10 -	- - -	
		45 head of cattle, at 1 l. 5 s. per head.	Mr. Hall - -	56 15 -	- - -	
		1,580 bushels of paddy, at 9 d. per bushel.	Ditto - - -	59 5 -	- - -	
		Brass ware, 1,000 lbs., at 1 s. per lb.	Ditto - - -	50 - -	- - -	
		Plated ware, &c. -	Ditto - - -	5 - -	- - -	
	Cash found in tem- ple, and debts recovered.	Ditto - - -	10 12 7	2,241 9 7		
No. 2. — Bambawe Temple.	22 acres of paddy field, at 2 l. per acre.	- - - -	- - The respective tenants.	44 - -	- - -	The priest in charge of the temple ab- sconded. Restored. Supposed to have been killed in action. Restored to his wife.
	1 pansale and garden, &c.	- - - -	Ditto - - -	15 - -	- - -	
	92 ammunams, or 184 acres of chena, at 3 s. per acre.	- - - -	Ditto - - -	27 12 -	- - -	
	15 ammunams, or 30 acres of nille paddy lands, held for service, by sundry parties, at 2 l. 10 s. per acre.	- - - -	Ditto - - -	75 - -	- - -	
		100 bushels of paddy, at 9 d. per bushel.	- - - -	3 15 -	- - -	
		1 pair elephant tusks, at 1 s. 6 d. per lb. And a few brass ves- sels, estimated at	- - - -	5 14 - 1 - -	- - - 172 1 -	
No. 3. — Vengade Samy of Yettegal- potha.	Paddy field, called Maha- ville, 1 pela; Dessalaha, 1 pela; Attahapella, 2 pelas; Timberayaha, 1 ammunam and 2 pelas; Coroondooyaha, 1 pela; Papalewewe, 1 pela and 5 currinies; Alloopotte, 2 pelas, 2 houses, and a garden.	- - - -	Gallawelle Aratchy -	- - -	12 - -	- - Headman. Tried for high treason before the Supreme Court, convicted, and trans- ported.
No. 4. — Enamalua Ukkoo Banda Co- rale.	Paddy fields, called Ma- jaswewe, 6 lahas; Dam- begaswawe, 3 lahas; Asweddome, 3 lahas.	- - - -	Settawannia of -	1 10 -	- - -	Proceeds confiscated to Government.
	Kattewatte, 5 lahas; Keenegaha Cumbore, 5 lahas, 1 house, and garden.	- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 5 -	1 15 -	

NAMES of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	NAMES of the Headmen in charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Property.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.				
DAMBOOL DISTRICT—continued.						
No. 5.—Dumbera Appoo of Nalande.	- - - - -	1 bull - - - - 25½ bushels of paddy	Nalande Aratchy - Ditto - - - -	£ s. d. - 15 - - 19 1½	£ s. d. - - - 1 14 1½	} Property deserted. Supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 6.—Hamy of Nalande.	- - - - -	1 gun - - - - 1 brass chemboo - Tools, &c. - - - 20 bushels of paddy	Mr. Hall - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - -	1 - - - 3 - - 2 - - 15 -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	
No. 7.—Appoo Hamy of Maulpittia.	Paddy field, called Cohalaw Cumbore, 1 pela; Weedettenne, 1 pela; Mittia Combora; 1 pela; and Mahawille, 1 pela, 2 houses, and 1 garden.	- - - - - 4 bushels of paddy	Maulpetia Corale - Mr. Hall - - -	5 10 - - 3 -	- - - 5 13 -	} Made prisoner for being concerned in the rebellion, and afterwards released. Late headman. Tried and convicted of high treason before the Supreme Court; transported.
No. 8.—Ukkoorale late Aratchy of Leandore.	3 houses, 1 garden, &c. - Paddy fields, called Ambegaha Dalpotta, 3 pelas; Combookgullac, 1 pela.	- - - - -	Leandorai Aratchy Ditto - - - -	1 - - 3 - -	- - - 4 - -	
No. 9.—Palegedere Corale of Maulpittia.	Half of a garden, called Pallecotowe, and a house; paddy field, called same, 1 pela.	- - - - -	Ditto - - - -	- - -	1 8 -	- Ditto restored. Kandyan headman.
No. 10.—Gammeyedere Puncha of Lenadore.	Paddy fields, called Asweddome, 2 pelas; Corriwicotoa, 2 pelas, 1 house, and garden.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - -	4 5 -	-- Property deserted. Supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 11.—Dingeralle, late Aratchy of.	House and garden at Dambool, 2 pelas; paddy fields at ditto.	- - - - - Brass ware - - Empty boxes - Tools and sundries - Paddy, 55 bushels - 2 buffaloes and 1 bullock.	Pedina Aratchy - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - -	2 2 6 - 3 - - 3 - - 10 - 2 1 3 3 10 -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8 9 9	} Ditto, ditto. Kandyan headman.
No. 12.—Attebandeawewe, late Vidahn.	House and madua paddy fields, called Pahalle-gammewelle; 2 ammunams.	- - - - - 8 cloths, 1 catty, 1 mammoty, & 1 axe, &c. 30 bushels of paddy 2 cows and 3 buffaloes.	Maulpetea Corale - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - -	7 - - - 5 - 1 2 6 6 10 -	- - - - - - - - - 14 17 6	
No. 13.—Penelebobde Keirale Aratchy.	Garden and 3 houses, half share, called Wattedere, &c. Paddy fields, called Bibily Mahawelle, 2 pelas; Cadenuwawelle, 2 pelas; Odecuttua, 2 pelas; Lindewella, 15 lahas; Ammoonawelle, 1 pela; Lenama, 15 lahas; Calugalle Ella Ann. Galalaca, 1 ammunam; Polgahawattewelle, 2 pelas; Aramba, 2 pelas; Ehale, 1 pela.	- - - - -	-- Bibily Dingerale Aratchy. Ditto - - - -	10 - - 30 - -	- - - 40 - -	} Tried by the Supreme Court for treason, and convicted, and transported. Proceeds, &c. confiscated.
No. 14.—Attewerehene Aratchy.	1 garden, 1 house, and 1 maduwe.	- - - - - Cloths, books (ola), brass ware, &c. 1 pair silver bangles Sundries - - - 3 bullocks, 6 buffaloes. 40 bushels of paddy	- - - - - Sevealle Vederalle Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - -	- 7 6 - 15 - - 5 - - - - 16 10 - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18 7 6	} Restored. Kandyan headman. Supposed to have joined the rebels.

NAMES of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	NAMES of the Headmen in charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Property.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
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DAMBOOL DISTRICT—continued.						
No. 15.—Bajooralle.	1 garden, 2 houses, called Pahalewewe; 1 garden, 3 houses, called Ode-wewe; paddy fields of 1 ammunan, 2 pelas, and 4 lahas; ditto, Palletoorwawe, 15 lahas; ditto, 6 lahas; paddy field of 5 ammunams; 2 houses, 1 garden at Illookewewe, 1 pahalege-watte.	- - - -	- - Ukkooralle of Egeria, and Cottandia of Illookewewe.	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 14 10 -	- - Restored. Kandyan headman. Supposed to have joined the rebels.
No. 16.—Aratchy of Egeria.	- - - -	Paddy in store, 150 bushels.	Ukkooralle - -	5 12 6	- - -	} Kandyan headman.
		87 head of cattle, 1 poney.	Ditto - - -	100 - -	- - -	
		25 lbs. brass utensils.	Mr. Hall - -	1 5 -	- - -	
		1 pair bangles	Ditto - - -	- 5 -	- - -	
		2 guns	Ditto - - -	2 10 -	- - -	
	2 waist strings	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	124 12 6	
No. 17.—Kibbessai, late Aratchy.	Paddy fields, 2 pelas 2 houses, 1 madua	- - - - 2 buffaloes, 1 axe, 1 cathy, and 5 cloths	Ukkooralle - -	2 - -	- - -	} Late headman. Restored.
			Ditto - - -	- 7 6	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	3 6 -	- - -	
No. 18.—Gollahella Ratte Mahatmeya.	Paddy fields, called Asweddome, 9 ammunams, at Kandepalle. Warapittia, 1 ammunam Mada Asweddome, 8 lahas 2 houses, 1 garden, &c. Cocoanut, house and garden. 5 ammunams, 1 pela of paddy field in Bellegame 43 chenas in ditto Paddy field, called Madewelle, 2 ammunams & 1 pela. Wandarawelle, 5 pelas Kallaicotua, 1 ammunam, 3 pelas, above in. Tiggola, 8 ammunams Rungawaddyawe, 1 ammunam, 2 pelas. Cattacada, 2 ammunams Pincotna, 1 pela Barrycaria Cumbre, 2 pelas Dambadenia, 2 pelas Madawe, 1 ammunam Galwadawe, 3 pelas Vandaicumbre, 3 pelas Pusgalle, 1 ammunam Eriagolle Cumbre, 3 pelas Dalhupotha, 7 ammunams Chena lands, 34 ditto Nellapangoo, 6 ditto Gangwassan, 4 ditto In Nellagamme, 3 ammunams paddy, 50 ammunams chenas.	- - - -	Gameralle - -	39 - -	- - -	} See case No. 2, Return 1. Restored. See case No. 2, Return Kandyan chief.
			Ditto - - -	4 10 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 15 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	20 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	40 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	86 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	9 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	5 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	7 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	40 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	6 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	6 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	- 15 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	2 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 10 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 10 -	- - -	
Ukkuralle Aratchy	2 - -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	1 10 -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	6 - -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	20 - -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	35 - -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	20 - -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	5 12 -	- - -				
Ditto - - -	35 - -	- - -				
					395 12 -	
No. 19.—Talcotte Gameralle.	Megaanmbra, 3 pelas in extent. 1 garden, 1 house, and 7 coconut trees. 1 mamoty, 1 billhook, 1 basket clothes. 12 heaps of paddy in field, say 50 bushels.	- - - -	-- Undegederee Ukkoorali.	2 - -	- - -	} Restored.
			Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	- 6 -	- - -	
			Ditto - - -	1 17 6	- - -	

NAMES of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	NAMES of the Headmen in charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Property.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
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DAMBOOL DISTRICT—continued.						
No. 20.—Liana Naide of Tumbeccarrewewatte.	Paddy field of 15 lahas -	- - - -	- - Appoohamy of Padenia.	£. s. d. - 10 -	£. s. d. - - -	- Restored.
		1 gun - - -	Ditto - - -	1 5 -	- - -	
		brass vessels -	Ditto - - -	- 7 6	- - -	
		tools, &c. - -	Ditto - - -	- 5 -	- - -	
		clothes - - -	Ditto - - -	- 3 -	- - -	
	2 buffaloes - -	Ditto - - -	3 - -	- - -	5 10 6	
No. 21.—Nacdagamaia Tellewigo.	Paddy fields, called Wuscambere, 3 pelas. Tamanacumbere, 3 pelas - Morrogalle, 3 pelas -	- - - -	Ditto - - -	3 - -	- - -	- Ditto.
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	3 - -	- - -	
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	3 - -	- - -	
		3 buffaloes, 1 calf -	Ditto - - -	2 10 -	- - -	
		3 bushels of paddy, tools, &c.	Ditto - - -	- 7 6	- - -	
					11 17 6	
No. 22.—Naida of Candelewewe.	Odmaella, paddy field, 1 pela. Pahalawewe, ditto, ditto 2 houses and garden, &c.	- - - -	- - Comarappoo Aratchy.	1 - -	- - -	- Ditto.
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
		12 bushels of paddy	Ditto - - -	- 9 -	- - -	
		5 heads of cattle -	Ditto - - -	5 - -	- - -	
		1 gun - - -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
	cloths, tools, &c. -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	9 9 -	
No. 23.—Ehelegedere Gammahai Candelewewa.	Paddy fields, called Odowella, 7 lahas. Pahalawews, 1 pela One-third of a garden, 1 house, &c.	- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	- Ditto
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
		1 gun - - -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
		tools, &c. - - -	Ditto - - -	- 3 -	- - -	
					3 3 -	
No. 24.—Appoo of Cabbok Kandelwelle.	1 house - - - -	- - - -	Aranlai Aratchy -	- 5 -	- - -	Property restored.
		clothes, plates, &c.	Ditto - - -	- 3 8	- - -	
		1 gun - - -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
		20 bushels of paddy	Ditto - - -	- 15 -	- - -	
					2 3 8	
No. 25.—Banda of Pallagamua.	1 house, 1-6th of a garden	- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	Ditto - ditto. Kandyan headman's family.
		12 bushels of paddy	Ditto - - -	- 9 -	- - -	
		clothes - - -	Ditto - - -	- 2 -	- - -	
		1 cow and calf -	Ditto - - -	1 - -	- - -	
		1 buffalo - - -	Ditto - - -	1 5 -	- - -	
					3 6 -	
No. 26.—Late Aratchy of Damamamulla.	Paddy field, Palawelle, 1 ammonam. House, &c. - - - - Yattegalpotta, 15 lahas -	- - - -	Gallawelle Aratchy	5 - -	- - -	Ditto - ditto. Kandyan headman.
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	- 10 -	- - -	
		- - - -	Ditto - - -	1 10 -	- - -	
		2 cloths, and brass ware.	- - - -	- 7 -	- - -	
		tools, 3 s., and 2 buffaloes, 3 l.	- - - -	3 3 -	- - -	
					10 10 -	
No. 27.—Gallepaulle Aratchy.	Paddy field, Ringang Cuttewelle, 5 lahas; house, &c.	- - - -	- - Wallosawwe Aratchy.	1 - -	- - -	Headman. Ditto - ditto.
		paddy, 5 ammonams	Mr. Hall - - -	- 15 -	- - -	
		cloth - - -	Ditto - - -	- 3 -	- - -	
		4 buffaloes - -	Ditto - - -	4 - -	- - -	
		2 cows and calves -	Ditto - - -	3 - -	- - -	
					8 18 -	
No. 28.—Wallaswewe Asgeria.	- - - -	3 ½ bushels of paddy	Mr. Hall - - -	- 2 8	- - -	Restored to him.
		1 mamotty - - -	Ditto - - -	- 1 -	- - -	
		1 catty - - -	Ditto - - -	- 1 -	- - -	
					- 4 8	
TOTAL				£.	3,114 4 3 ½	

KURNEGALLE DISTRICT.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
No. 1.—Kolombolamulle Korale.	-- 12 paddy field, 25 amonams extent of paddy, 1 common house.	- Household sundries, sold for 24 l. 18 s. 9 d. See No. 15, Return 1.	- - Ukkna Horonekarea and Dingyhamy.	£. s. d. 259 18 7½	- Headmen. This man was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation; property confiscated to Government.
No. 2.—Ratmalgode Notary.	-- 5 paddy fields, in extent of about 8 amonams of paddy, and 1 garden, 1 common house, 1 bungalow.	- Household sundries, sold for 2 l. 19 s. See No. 14, Return 1.	- Karonchy Appoo and Baba Appoo.	93 11 6	- - Temple Headmen. This man was supposed to be deeply implicated; was in concealment till the abolition of martial law; property restored to him.
No. 3.—Kotmalle Unnance.	- Pancellawatte, 1 pela; Pingcombora, 3 pelas, 1 pancilla, 1 temple.	- Household sundries, sold for 7 l. 5 s. 3 d. See No. 10, Return 1.	- - Allis Appoo, of Palgahawelle.	14 15 3	- - Tried by Supreme Court for high treason, and acquitted; property restored to him.
No. 4.—Weteive Korale.	- - Medewatte, 2 pelas; Medecoembore, 2 amonams; Murotowella, 1 amonam amono; Asswedome, 1 amonam; Walpollewelle, 3 pelas; Ping Coembore, 2 pelas; Kaderogaha Combore, 1 pela; Porokene, 1 amonam; Asswedoeme, 1 rela; Dewellehaine, 2 pelas, 1 paddy field, 7 amonams, and 3 pelas; Walawewette, 5 lahas; Allootwatte, 1 pela, 2 common houses, and 2 bungalows.	Household sundries	- Polgahewelle Sinne Tamby, Allis Perera, Battangalle Mohotegey, Lokoe Appoohamy, and Sinho Appoohamy.	160 - -	- - Headmen. Was in gaol; supposed to be deeply implicated; discharged by the Queen's Advocate; property restored to him.
No. 5.—Kuropowate Ukkernides.	- - Hettinawatte, 1 pela; Ehilewatte, 5 lahas; Temberegaha Coembore, 1 amonam, 1 common house, and 1 madaa.	- Household sundries, sold for 1 l. 4 s. See No. 53, Return 1.	- - Pallewa Rale, of Kalohendewelle.	16 3 -	- - Property abandoned by him; who was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.
No. 6.—Allawe Unnance.	- - Panallawatte, 2 pelas; Ping Coembore, 2 pelas and 5 lahas; Asswedome, 5 lahas, 1 panalle, 4 temples.	- Household sundries, sold for 3 l. 9 s. 10 ¼ d. See No. 12, Return 1.	Allis Cangahn -	19 14 10 ½	- - Said to have been the medium of communication between the pretender and the Seven Korles people; was in concealment; property restored to him.
No. 7.—Dewalpole Gangaratchy.	- - Hettenawatte, 1 pela, 2 paddy fields of 2 amonams, and 6 lahas, 1 common house, 1 madaa.	- Household sundries, sold for 4 l. 17 s. 6 d. See No. 28, Return 1.	- - David Appoo, of Bandawe, and Simman Appoo.	26 13 4 ½	- - Headmen. Property abandoned by him; who was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.
No. 8.—Denegome Banda Korale.	-- Wallwellewatte, 2 pelas, 2 paddy fields, of about 1 amonam; Wallwellewatte, 2 pelas, paddy fields of 12 amonams, and 1 common house.	- Household sundries, sold for 4 l. 5 s. 6 d. See No. 17, Return 1.	- - Samsie Lebbe, Meera Lebbe, and Samman Cando.	144 5 6	- - Headmen. Tried before the Supreme Court, and acquitted; property restored to him.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 9.—Weode Unnance, of Bozewelane Pancelli.	- - Pancelliwatte, 1 pela, Koemba Liade, 2 pelas; Raneweregnele, 1 pela; Goddeping Coembore, 1 pela; Walliliade, 5 lahas; Bozewelane Pingwatte, 2 seers; Dampetta Hine, 1 pela and 2 lahas; Torecoembore, 8 lahas, 1 house, 1 madua, and 1 temple.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> See No. 59, Return 1.	- - Nallury Dingurale and Punchierale.	£. s. d. 28 5 -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 10.—Badolewe Unnance.	- Pancelliwatte, 5 lahas; Ping Coembore, 2 lahas; Ping Coembore, 1 pela and 5 lahas, 1 pancelli, and 1 bungalow.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Gannegodde Vidhan and Sinho Appoo, of Polgahawelle.	7 10 -	- - ditto.
No. 11.—Wandoragalle Notary.	- - Pahalewatte Koralegeyiwatte Gedderagawe Coembore, Mahawelle, 1 common Kandyan house; Puakgasmalle and Mala Coembore, 5 pelas; Akkurumullegedere, 3 pelas; Gannankette Coombere, 11 lahas; Gallebodeganome, 1 pela; Mutotowe, 2 pelas, the garden; Torewellewatte, 8 seers, 2 Kandyan houses.	- ditto - -	- - Tambo, of Kornegalle, Murngap-pulle.	105 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - This man was the leader of the party that attacked Kurnegalle on the 1st August 1848; he was found hung on a tree in the jungle, and is supposed to have committed suicide. Property restored to his family.
No. 12.—Kawrale -	One house - - -	- ditto - -	None - - -	- - -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 13.—Puncherale	- - Egode Kankanemelayewatte, 15 seers of korakan; Dorrekorewelle, 1 amonam; Maha Coembore, 1 amonam, 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	Hendrick Appoo -	20 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - ditto.
No. 14.—Malkadowawe Vidhan.	- - Vedahnegeyiwatte, 15 seers of korakan; Ehilewelle, 1 amonam and 2 pelas; Wewegederewelle, 1 pela and 5 cornies, 1 common house.	- ditto - -	Rama - - -	20 18 6	- - ditto.
No. 15.—Bamonowell Gung Aratchy.	- - Mahawatte, 10 seers corakan; Maha Coembore, 2 pelas; Kude Gomua, 2 pelas; Pallipittea, 1 amonam and 2 pelas, 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 2 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> See No. 44, Return 1.	Mahomet and Sitema	28 12 6	- Headman. Was tried by the Supreme Court for high treason, convicted, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation. Property confiscated to Government.
No. 16.—Kahalepittiaralegeyiwatte, 1 laha of corakan; Maha Coembore, 1 pela and 2 lahas; Dorrekodewelle, 12 lahas, 1 common house.	- - Kahalepittiaralegeyiwatte, 1 laha of corakan; Maha Coembore, 1 pela and 2 lahas; Dorrekodewelle, 12 lahas, 1 common house.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 2 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> See No. 60, Return 1.	- - Malkaduwawe Ukkeerale.	10 10 -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immoveable Property.	Moveable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 17.—Tekierale Korale.	- - Koralelageywatte, 1 pelu of coraken; Sigem-bolagaha Coembore, 1 amonam; Menuara Cotna, 3 pelas; Ganankette, 8 pelas; Gopolowe, 7 amonams and 2 pelas; Geetala Cotna, 1 pela, 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	- Gabriel Fernando, Philip Appoo, Wederale and Wisidasinhe Jusse Appoohamy.	£. s. d. 146 18 -	- Headmen. Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 18.—Sohonodorale and Anometirale	- - Innawatte, about 6 seers of coraken, Mutitoo Coembore, 2 pelas; Gaddewette, 3 pelas, 2 common houses.	- ditto - -	- - Pedrowelle Kirrihamy and Mudelhamy Neketorale.	14 15 -	- - ditto.
No. 19.—Madewelle Loko Mohotale.	- - Innawatte, 3 chanders of coraken; Kekulamulle, 3 pelas; Wettikiapotte, 2 pelas; Tembepittea, 3 pelas; Mutitowe, 1 amonam; Mutitowe Phile, 15 lahas; Gorekgaha Coembore, 1 amonam and 2 pelas; Ettekollemadde, 2 pelas; Maandande, 2 pelas; Wannamere, 2 pelas; Berewa Coembore, 2 pelas, 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 16 l. 6 s. See No. 42, Return 1.	- - Bawonogedere Kirrihamy.	68 7 -	- - Headmen. Was a leader in the conspiracy, was in jail, but discharged by the Queen's Advocate. Property restored to him.
No. 20.—Madewelle Kuda Mohotal.	- - Innawatte, 6 chundus of coraken; Kubukmulle, 1 amonam; Gendergamewe Liade, 15 lahas; Lendecoembore, 2 pelas; Tembepittia, 2 pelas; Wattekiapotte, 1 amonam; Kande Coembore, 3 pelas; Backnu Coembore, 2 pelas; Medialle, 3 pelas; Eliagode Coembore, 3 pelas; Kitegy Coembore, 1 amonam; Ellikolamade, 2 pelas; Wandmane, 2 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 2 l. 0 s. 3 d. See No. 9, Return 1.	Madewelle Ukkurale	108 7 -	- Headmen. A brother of the above, and equally implicated, was in jail, but discharged. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 21.—Madewelle Vidahn.	- - Vidahnegeywatte, 3 seers of coraken; Ambegaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Mawe Dalupotte, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	Madewelle Kirrihamy	15 5 4	- Headmen. Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 22.—Madewelle Vidahn Punchy Appoohamy.	- - Meegahamullewatte, 2 seers of coraken; May Dulopotte, 1 pela; Kekonogalli, 1 amonam; Ambegaha Coembore, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- - Madewelle Kirrihamy Punchierale.	24 15 4	- - ditto.
No. 23.—Madewelle Vidahn Aratchy.	- - Aratchigeywatte, 1 ½ seers of coraken; Dahamelewelle, 1 amonam; Mawe Dalupotte, 1 amonam; Meegaha Coembore, 15 lahas; Ambegaha Coembore, 1 pela; Tibboto Coembore, 3 pelas; Mahawewe, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- - Madewelle Kirrihamy Ukkurale.	59 19 -	Headmen. Ditto.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Land, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 24.—Hamatgome Underale	-- Danepitiralegeywatta, 10 seers; Rede-parene, 6 pelas; Dickwe Coembore, 1 amonam, 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, sold for 4 l. 11 s. See No. 8, Return 1.	- Hamatgomua Gulgode, Gamerulelaguy Appoohamy.	£. s. d. 49 8 -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 25.—Mudume Aratchy.	-- Nagahamullewatta, 8 seers of koraken; Wanewatta, 1 laha; Nagahumulle, 15 lahas; Linde Cotna, 15 lahas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	-- Mudane Appoohamy Lekan.	13 11 -	Headman; ditto.
No. 26.—Hangwelle Aratchy.	-- One-third share of Kettekalegahamulerwatta, 15 seers coraken; Hattan Coembore, 2 pelas; Ambegaha Coembore, 1 amonam, 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	-- Hangwelle Puncherale Badderale.	21 11 -	- Ditto.
No. 27.—Pessokoralagay Appoohamy.	-- One-third share of Kellekulegirhamulerwatta, 5 seers of coraken; Tattilave, 3 pelas; Kahatendima, 2 pelas; Asswedoeme, 15 lahas, 1 common Kandyan house.	None - -	-- Hangwelle Kapurnhamy.	15 5 -	-- Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 28.—Rangwellegedere Gangaratchy.	-- Ehelezamerwatta, 6 seers of coraken; Puakgaha Cotna, 1 amonam; Indigaepittia, 1 amonam; Danghawalle Coembore, 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	- Rangewellegedere Seerale.	22 1 -	Headman; ditto.
No. 29.—Paregahawewe Korale.	-- One-half share Ambegahamullewatta, 1 laha of koraken; Maine Webode, 2 pelas; Karambe, 1 amonam; Dammane, 2 pelas; Wepittia, 3 pelas; Kattegahamalle, 12 lahas; Werologahamulle, 2 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	-- Parregahawewe PUNCHIERELLA.	36 14 -	- Headman; was tried before the Supreme Court for high treason; convicted and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation. Property confiscated to Government.
No. 30.—Kadedane Gangaratchie.	-- One fourth share of Battelawatta, 2½ seers koraken; Kubuckgaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Pattokeettiawewell, 1 amonam; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- - Haddedance PUNCHIERALLE.	16 2 -	-- Headman; property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 31.—Beddegama Gangaratchie.	-- Aratchelageywatta, one-fourth share, and Webode Coembore, 2 amonams and 2 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	-- Beddegama Kirrihamy.	30 15 -	Headmen; ditto.
No. 32.—Dehicoemboregedere Gangaratchie.	-- One-third share of Gallehittawewatta, ¾ seers of koraken; Pahale Asswedome, 1 amonam; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	-- Dehicoemboregedere Hetohamy.	12 - -	- ditto.
No. 33.—Maledenia Unnanee.	-- Pancellewatta Pancellewene, 12 lahas of koraken; Dodangpittia 1 amonam; Ellhenpitiwell, 1 amonam; Nambanabere, 3 lahas; Naguhaletna, 3 pelas, 1 Kandyan pancella.	-- Ditto, sold for 3 l. 9 s. 3 ¾ d. See No. 31, Return 1.	-- Kalundawe Aratchie, and Bamborogedena Appoohamy.	44 13 -	-- Temple was abandoned by him. Proprietor put in possession of the property.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property. Names of Land, and their Extnt.	Movable Property. Description.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 34.—Rammatuglie Madelihamy Aratchie.	- - Half share of Innawatte, 1 seer of koraken; Goddelotna, 1 ammonam; Oudamawe, 2 pelas; Bellegaha Coembore, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries.	- - Rammutugalle Ungonide.	£. s. d. 22 7 -	- - Headman. Property was abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Property restored to him.
No. 35.—Kalandagedere Lapea.	- - Godegomegywatte, 2 seers coraken; Mee-gaha Coembore, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	None - -	- - - -	2 10 -	Ditto.
No. 36.—Gannakette Mohotal, and his son, Gangaratchie.	- - Ganakettewatte, 15 seers of corakin; Dorrekode Coembore, 3 pelas; Sigembela Coembore, 3 pelas; Akkurunulle gedere, 6 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c. Property of the first sold for 4l. 0s. 5½d. See No. 39, Return 1.	- Kamiahapole PUNCHY Appoohamy.	33 7 -	- - Second a headman; the first was in concealment until the abolition of martial law; the second was in gaol; discharged. Property restored to him.
No. 37.—Punchierale Ligenerale.	- Junberigahalandewatte, 15 seers natchereen; Me-gas Coembore, 1 ammonam; Goddewelle, 3 ammonam; Watewelle, 1 ammonam; DombegerhaPurune, 2 pelas; Wallewelle, 3 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- Eapakande Kirrihamy Polgahawelle Amaris Appoo.	70 15 -	- - Late headman; property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 38.—Battogodde Gangaratchie.	- Battogodde Aratchegey-watte, 6 nelleys; Dewetegaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Nongomnawelle, 2 pelas; Halleallepittia, 2 pelas; Dammungahawake, 2 pelas; one-third share of Bade Godewatte, 3 seers of coraken; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- - Polgahawelle Sel AppooJuanis Perera.	28 5 -	- - Headman; was imprisoned as a rebel, but charged. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 39.—Dingirale Aratchie.	- - Gallenumullewatte, 4 seers of natchereen; Ambilemgoddewatte, 3 seers; Kihelwelle, ½ seer; Medamanegy Coembore, 1 amonam and 1 pela; Karande Coembore, 2 pelas; Makulowe, 2 pelas and 5 cornies; Dooporowe, 2 pelas and 5 cornies; Kur-rindi Legade, 1 pela; Bozepittia, 1 pela; Segalle Coembore, 7 lahas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	- Polgahawelle Amaris Appoo and Polpittia Happowa.	38 3 -	- - Headman; was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Proprietor put in possession of the property, which had been abandoned.
No. 40.—Pinghamy Attokorale.	- - Attookoralegeywatte, 3 lahas natchereen; Ellewelle, 1 amonam; Angurawelle, 2 pelas; Kaddewelle, 1 pela; Asswedume, 1 pela; Meddi Coembore, 3 lahas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- Polgahawelle, Don Daniel, Appoohamy, and Hendrick Appoo, of Wale Coembore.	25 18 -	- Late headman. Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.
No. 41.—Imbulgodde Kabere Appoo.	- - Aubbegoddewatte, 4 seers natchereen; Arrebbegoddewatte, 1 seer; Arrettegodde Coembore, 2 pelas and 3 lahas of paddy; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto; sold for 3l. 5s. See No. 16, Return 1.	- - Bandawe Bawa Lebbe.	13 9 -	- - Was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Proprietor put in possession of the property.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Land, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 42.—Koredolo Rata Appoo.	-- Ratna Appoogeywatte, 1 laha of natchereen; Pahale Coembere, 1 pella; Mawerey, 15 lahas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c. sold for 1 l. 12 s. See No. 27, Return 1.	-- Korodolo Kauwrale and Puncche-ralle.	£. s. d. 8 4 -	-- Was taken up as a rebel and imprisoned, and subsequently discharged. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 43.—Ditto Aratchy.	- - Jamittegeywattee, 2 seers natchereen; Pol-watte, 1 seer natchereen; Hattememe Leyade, 2 pelas and 5 lahas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Wewelle Rang-hanny.	8 17 6	- - Headman; abandoned his property, and was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Proprietor put in possession of the property. This man was a headman in office.
No. 44.—Battagam-mene Siria.	- - Pedwelle Coembore, 1 ainmonam of paddy; Seregageywatte, 6 seers of natchereen; 1 common Kandyan house.	-- Ditto, sold for 4 l. 10 s. See No. 18, Return 1.	- Battagamwe Kir-rittapoa.	16 2 -	- - ditto.
No. 45.—Dehiwedag-ey Appoo.	- - Dehewedegywatte, 5 seers of natchereen; Horigaha Coembore, 2 pelas of paddy; Digan-pittia, 1 pela; 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sun-dries, &c.	- Wedandy Appoo-aull and Kalaheu-dewe-le Undiarale.	8 5 -	- - ditto.
No. 46.—Tode Mud-eyance.	- - Yode Mudvance-lagywatte, 16 seers of natchereen; Kinkiniawe, 2 pelas of paddy; Balan-dowe, 2 pelas; Back-meye Coembere, 3 pelas; 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- Kalugomna Kir-rihamy and Parre-counbere Appoo-hamy.	20 5 -	- - Was recognized among a gang of rebels in the attack at Korne-galle on the 1st of Au-gust 1848; was in con-cealment until the abo-lition of martial law. Property restored to him.
No. 47.—Eagalle Hunngry Hallawa-tega.	- Rookattinegahamulle-watte, 15 seers natche-reen; Domy Coembere, 2 pelas; Kudalemulle, 3 pelas; 1 common Kan-dyan house.	-- Ditto, sold for 5 l. 14 s. 6 d. See No. 38, Return 1.	- - Eagalle Kirria and Puncchyrale.	18 3 -	- - Was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Propri-ator put in possession of the property.
No. 48.—Wadawey Vedahn.	- - Rockattnewatte, 10 seers natchereen; Ge-deregawemulle, 2 pelas; Assewedome, 3 pelas, and 1 common Kan-dyan house.	- Household sun-dries, &c.	- Wadaway Mene-ka and Wadawe-kirrla.	25 15 -	- - Was taken up as a rebel and imprisoned, but subsequently dis-charged. Property re-stored to him.
No. 49.—Embele-polle Appoo.	- - Segembelagahamulle-watte, 1 laha of natche-reen; Potogalle Coem-bore, 2 pelas; Kikulande, Coembore, 15 lahas, and 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- Embelapole Ansad-shamy.	10 10 6	- - ditto.
No. 50.—Algome Korale.	- - Dalupotewatte, 20 seers of natchereen; Hulpanpiliisse, 2 pelas; Dewertegedere Dombey, 2 pelas; Koembockgaha Coembore; 2 pelas, and 1 common Kandyan house.	-- Ditto, sold for 4 l. 0 s. 6 ½ d. See No. 26, Return 1.	- - Bastian Appoo and Dewetegedere Mudeihamy.	31 19 -	- - Headman; impris-oned as a rebel, and who died in gaol. Pro-perty restored to his heirs.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Land, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 51.—Adampull of Telliagone.	- - A field called Lende Coembore, 16 lahas of paddy, dwelling, garden, 1 laha of Coraken, 1 thatched house.	- Household sundries, &c., sold for 3 l. 10 s. 6 d. See No. 5, Return 1.	Odean of Tangalle	£. s. d. 6 5 -	- - Was imprisoned on a charge of treason, but since discharged. Property restored to him.
No. 52.—Ahamado of Telliagone.	- - Dangaha Coembore, 1 pela; Yaggepittia Backmugaha Coembore, 1 pela, half of the garden called Welandeneyergywatte, 2 lahas of Koraken.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Kadrewel of Madine.	7 10 -	- ditto.
No. 53.—Adame, alias Nomirea.	- - Deckpittia, situated at Mallopittia, 2 pelas; the garden called Noverewatte, 1 seer Corakan in extent, and 1 house.	- ditto - -	Kandisamy - -	9 3 -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 54.—Eborasin Eundo.	- - Atcharia Coembore, 15 lahas of paddy extent; Gambiri Gahamullewatte, situated at Mallopittia, 1 seer Koraken in extent, and 1 common house.	- ditto - -	Neerasamy - -	4 5 -	- - Was in gaol as a rebel, but since discharged. Property restored to him,
No. 55.—Attemone Gangaratchy.	- - Denia, situated at Attemoene, 2 amonams; Altemoenewille, 2 pelas; Bagehamullewatte, 1 laha, 1 large house.	- ditto - -	- None - -	40 15 -	Headman; ditto.
No. 56.—Panagome Appoohany Korale.	- - Pamagomewatte, 2 parras of Koraken; Talgoddepittia Morregaha Coembore, 15 lahas; Wagelewelle, 1 pela; Gangode Coembore, 2 pelas; Seiyubelagaha Coembore, 1 pela and 5 lahas; Kahategaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Kenlewelle, 3 pelas; Nitulgaha Coembore, 3 pelas; Gangode Coembore, 1 pela; Kahategaha Coembore, 15 lahas; Netulgaha Coembore, 2 pelus; Peamulle, 1 pela 5 lahas, and 1 house.	- ditto - -	- - Eradenia Menekrale Leyenrale.	59 10 -	- - Headman; was tried before the Supreme Court for high treason and acquitted. Property restored to him
No. 57.—Ratwette Appoohamy Korale and Muddehamy Aratchy.	- - Wehene, 1 amonam; Rabwette Kahategaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Sujembelagaha Coembore 1 pela; Ehelekewlwela, 1 pela, 1 amonam; Pahale Kewlwelle, 1 amonam; Kudawewe, 2 pelas; Asswecomie, 2 pelas; Ratwette Neleweralelagywatte, 3 lahas Coraken, half of the garden Kahategahamullewatte, 2 seers, 1 thatched house.	- - ditto, property of the first sold for 14 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. See No. 24, Return 1.	- - Ratwelle Algomeral Warekawehewralle Ratiortte Appoohamy.	63 7 6	- - Headmen; the first was in gaol for high treason, but discharged; the second was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Property restored to the party. The parties were both Headmen in office.
No. 58.—Ratwette Puncha Panwide Kurea.	- - 1 thatched house with 1 room.	- - 1 bushel rice and 1 knife; knife sold for 9 d. See No. 23, Return 1.	- None - -	1 - -	- - Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Property restored to him.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 59.—Gopalowe Banda.	- - Gopalowe Havene Coembore, 1 Amonam; Gammewelleupper, 1 Amonam; Kurawakewelle, 2 pelas; Eheledalupolwelle, 3 pelas; Ehelegawe Dalipotte, 2 pales and 5 lahas; Nellia Coembore, 1 amonam and 2 pelas; Tanalle, 2 pelas; Gapelowe Walwewatte, 2½ cornies of corakin and 1 room.	-- Sundries; sold for 29 l. 9 s. See No. 41, Return 1.	- Gopalowe Punchurale Aratchy and Galgome Rale.	£. s. d. 62 5 -	- Headman: Was very prominent in the rebellion, and was in attendance on the "Kurnegalle Pretender" when captured. Property restored to him.
No. 60.—Kamberangedere Punchurale Aratchy.	-- Kamberagode Gedurewatte, 5 cornies; Bogaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Linde Coembore, 2 pelas; Attewalale, 2 pelas; Gammewelle, 1 pela. A thatched house with 6 rooms.	- Household sundries.	- - Gopalowe Tikekirenide, Gorollmache, ditto; Kallo Nide Goronehe.	32 15 -	- - Headman: Was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Property restored to him.
No. 61.—Dugetore Kalo Banda Korle Aratchy.	-- Walgallewatte, 2 seers corakin in extent; Attakaghamullewatte, 1 seere corakin in extent; Halmillegaha Coembore, 2 pelas and 5 lahas; Nahattewelle Lendegawe Coembore, 2 pelas.	- - Three heads of cattle.	Diyetore Denis -	12 10 -	- - Headmen: Property abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 62.—Welapatwelle Ukku Banda Gangaratchy.	One room - - -	- Household sundries.	- - Kandewelle Garunuche.	2 10 -	- - Headman: Property was abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Property restored to him. The party was a headman.
No. 63.—Sitouweda, alias Ungraweda.	-- Welalpotte Coimbore, 3 lahas; Dureinnewatte, 1 nelli kora kein in extent.	None - - -	Ditto, Kawrale -	1 - -	- - Property was abandoned by the owner, who was supposed to have joined the rebels. Property restored to him.
No. 64.—Katometrawe Appoonide.	-- Kattemettrawe Appoonidewatte, 1 seer extent corakin; Hinea Coembore, 1 amonam; Kadorogaha Coembore, 15 lahas; Ehelegederewatte, 3 seers extent; a thatched house and a madua.	Ditto - - -	- Ussewe K. Appoohamy.	14 - -	- - - ditto.
No. 65.—Gokerelle Leyenerale.	- - Half of the garden called Pahalewatte, 3 lahas corakin in extent in the whole; Kelembegaha Cotna, 15 lahas; Mahawelle, 1 pela; 1 thatched house and 1 madua.	Paddy - - -	- Gokerelle Ussewe Koralelagy Appoohamy.	12 1 -	Headman; ditto.
No. 66.—Darmettepolle Kaedralenetralle.	- - One-third of the garden called Kandewatte, 5 lahas of corakin sowing extent; Darmettepole Aneguha Coembore, 2 pelas.	Sundries - - -	- - Kandelowe Wedanelagey Kawurale.	11 3	- - Property abandoned by him; supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of his property.

(continued)

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property. Names of Land, and their Extent.	Movable Property. Description.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 67.—Darmettepolle Hurmegy Kirria.	- One-half of the garden Hunageyatte, 1 seer coraken; Hunagey Coembore, 1 pela; 1 house with 1 room.	- - -	- - Kandelowe Wedanelagey Kauwrale.	£. s. d. 2 10 6	- - Property abandoned by him; supposed to have joined the rebels; proprietor put in possession of his property.
No. 68.—Walpolle Leyenerale.	- - One-sixth part of the garden called Ekenackgederewatte, situated at Gannemulle, 6 seers coraken in the whole; $\frac{1}{2}$ of the field Ehilewelle, of 2 pelas; Siyembelawatte, 1 amonam.	- - Sundries -	- Madewelle Leyenerale, and Ekenackgedey Appoohamy.	19 - -	- - ditto.
No. 69.—Bandi Kaporale.	- Tow houses, and a store	- - Sundries, sold for 18s. See No. 34, Return 1.	- - Ganemulle Weoderale.		
No. 70.—Ganemulle Nide.	- - One house - -	- - Sundries, sold for 3l. 17s. 6d. See No. 36, Return 1.	- - Ganemulle Mulhamy.	4 - -	- - ditto.
No. 71.—Kandelowe Mudonance Konaratchy.	- - One-fifth part of the garden called Kandelowe Walauwewatte, 3 lahas of coraken, and 1 house.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Kandelowe Matelle Kirrihamy.	15 - -	- - ditto.
No. 72.—Dolowe Punchy Nalo Mohotal.	- - Amootkenekoembore, 1 pela; Temboreawelle, 5 lahas; $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the garden Anokennewatte, 2 seers coraken; $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the garden Gedereawatte, 2 seers; ditto Halnellegaha Coembore, 13 lahas; Maine Mawille, 15 lahas; Timbire Meede, 2 pelas, and 5 lahas; Wellegerselle, 15 lahas; Mede Dalupotte, 1 pela; Udokombore, 1 pela; Kubukgaha Mulle Cotna, 1 pela, and 1 house.	- - One buffalo -	- - Banderale Kaporale.	24 - -	- - Headman; was in concealment until the abolition of martial law. Property restored to him.
No. 73.—Tallehume Tappal Aratchy.	- - A moiety of the garden Tallehime Allootwatte, 8 seers coraken in extent; Tolgahamulle Coembore, 1 pela; Gallene Mulle, 1 pela; Wuve, 7 lahas; Dalupotti, 5 lahas, and 1 house.	- - Sundries -	- - Sodele Motoo -	10 15 -	- Was in gaol, charged with treason, but was subsequently discharged. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 74.—Battelecotna Leyinerale.	- - Korakanwelle, 1 pela; a moiety of the garden Butto Ceotnawatte, 4 4 seers koraken, and 1 house.	- ditto - -	- - ditto - -	3 5 -	- - ditto.
No. 75.—Hettimulle Appoohamy, late Korale, and his brother Ranghamy.	- - Pahalewatte, 4 lahas of koraken; Pallewatte, 3 lahas; Pallewatte Marekerewatte, 1 laha; Pallewatte Pang Cotna, 1 amonam, and 2 pelas; Sigembelawatte, 1 amonam; Asswedome, 4 amonams; Wenalawe, 5 pelas; Gallecoembore, 3 pelas; Domhegaha Coembore, 1 amonam and 2 pelas, 1 house, 1 store, 1 bungalow.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Demettegedere Udearale.	155 10 -	- - Headmen; the first was tried before the Supreme Court for high treason, and convicted; property confiscated, being all registered in the commutation registries as the property of the first. The second was in gaol, and confiscated to Government. The parties were both headmen.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 76.—Bowattegedere Neketrале.	- - Half part of the garden Bowattegederewatte, 3 seers; Kora Ken Allangawe Coembore, 2 pelas; 1 house.	Paddy - -	- Udegamme Nekitrале.	£. s. d. 6 8 -	- - Abandoned his property, and supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.
No. 77.—Kandepolle Basnaike Nilleme.	- - Kandipolle Katte Kude Coembore, 3 pelas, and 5 lahas; Wedegey Cotna, 1 pela, and 5 lahas; Gallegawewelle, 1 pela; Tangulle Koembore, 1 amonam, and 3 pela; Domlacotna, 1 amonam; 1 pela; 15 lahas; Pahale Huno Cotna, 3 pelas; Thile Huno Cotna, 1 amonam; 1 pela; Poondolopatwelle, 1 pela, 8 cornies; Patahawelle, 2 pelas, 5 lahas; Dehedine Coembore, 3 pelas; Attawallewelle, 1 amonam; Balkinegaha Coembore, 1 amonam; Torregollewelle, 2 pelas, and 5 lahas; Tamborne Cotna, 1 amonam; 1 amonam; 1 pela and 5 lahas; Ambewattewena, 1 amonam, and 5 cornies; Lendecotna, 2 pelas; Wemullawe, 15 lahas; Goddecoembore, 15 lahas; Kosgallepole Pallegonetoire, 1 amonam, 1 pela; Welganasse, 1 amonam, 2 pelas; Kandepolle Welawwe, 5 lahas of koraken; Pancellawattee, 2 lahas koraken; Kammellewtate, 6 nilles; Ekerewattegeywatte, 2 nilles; ditto, Golfuttiawatte, 2 nilles; Udegederewattee, 2 bungalow, and 1 store.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Hundpologedere Aratchie.	196 13 -	- - Chief; was tried before the Supreme Court for high treason, and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation; property confiscated to Government.
No. 78.—Kewangpulle Pucherale Korale.	- Kewanpulle, Pettia Dalupotte, 1 pela; 6 lahas; Madetiagaha Coembore, 1 pela; Ginegatenwalle Coembore, 2 pelas; Kamlupettia, 2 pelas, 5 lahas; Gonegahagey Coembore, 1 amonam, and 2 pelas; Udewatte, and 2 pelas; Pallenatte, 2 pelas, and 5 lahas; Hewangpulle Segembulagahawatte, 3 lahas of koraken.	- Household sundries, &c.	- - Hewangpole Banderale.	54 7 -	- Headmen. Was tried before the Supreme Court and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to transportation; property confiscated to Government.
No. 79.—Kettinulle Rangahamy.	- - One house with 2 rooms.	- ditto - -	- - Ukkorale and Lenewerale.	5 - -	- - Headmen. Abandoned his property, and was in concealment during martial law; proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 80.—Nahale Korale.	- - Nahalegederewelle, 1 pela, and 3 lahas; Rambewela, 6 lahas; Rambewela, 6 lahas; Kanatigawe Coembore, 8 lahas; Gonegollepittia, 3 pelas, and 5 lahas; Gonegalle, 5 lahas; one fourth part of the garden called Kongahamullewatte, 4 seers coraken, extent; Tilalie, 2 pelas, and 1 room.	- ditto - -	Nahale Punchierale	24 5 -	- - Headmen. Was in gaol for high treason; discharged by the Queen's Advocate; property restored to him.
No. 81.—Ukkurale Korle, Aratchie.	- Makulghaleotnawatte, 1 seer coraken extent; Damonogaha Coembore, 8 cornies; Edande Coembore, 1 amonam and 5 cornies; Kuda Bayod, 1 pela; Pepolepittia, 1 pela, 8 cornies; Bogodewatte, 1 luha, coraken, extent, and 1 house.	None - -	- Kudasselesse Tikerale.	20 10 -	- - Headmen. Abandoned his property, and was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 82.—Ganegode Ukkda Durea.	-- Wessatowe, 2 pelas and 4 lahas; Nekemone Coembere, 2 pelas; Aswedome, 8 cornies; Wellehene Coembere, 6 cornies; Korokohe Coembore, 8 cornies; Welakanatie, 3 cornies, one-third part of the garden called Gangodewatte, 2 cornies coraken, 1 house, welte, 2 rooms.	2 Boxes - -	-- Medewate Mohota Durea.	£. s. d. 22 17 -	-- Headmen. Abandoned his property, and was supposed to have joined the rebels. Proprietor put in possession of the property.
No. 83.—Nelleule Udegedere Ukkna Durega.	-- Wepatowe, 3 pelas and 5 lahas; Arambe Coembore, 1 pela; Pangahapatowe, 9 cornies; Sameredore Cotna, 8 lahas; Medome, 3 lahas; Udegederewatte, 5 lahas coraken in extent, a house with two rooms, and a store.	Sundries - -	-- Medewatte Mohota Durea.	22 - -	-- Headmen. Was shot under sentence of court martial. Property restored to his family.
No. 84.—Nelleule Hawadialagey Appoo.	-- One-fifth share of the garden called Rambategederewatte, 3 lahas of koraken; one-fifth share of the field called Nickemoene Coembore, 2 pelas, and 2 lahas.	None - -	None - - -	7 15 -	-- Abandoned his property, and was in concealment during martial law. Property restored to him.
No. 85.—Barbe Janekerala.	-- Talgodde Pitteralageywatte, of 2 seers of koraken in extent; Namedawelle, 1 amonam.	1 Cow - -	-- Barbe Nindepoleralagey Malhamy.	10 17 6	- - ditto.
No. 86.—Puncheirale of Kellemoene.	-- One-half share of the garden called Medde-watte, 4 lahas of koraken; Iswettia, 1 pela; Lende Coembore, 1 pela; Attinewelle, 5 lahas, 1 thatched house.	-- Sundries; sold for 1 l. 15 s. 6 d. See No. 55, Return 1.	-- Punchy Appoohamy Gangaratchy.	7 18 6	-- Headmen. Shot at Matelle by sentence of court martial. Property restored to his family.
No. 87.—Rankira Deweae.	-- Moregahaellewatte, 2 lahas of coraken; Rajegewatte, 1 laha of coraken; Ledewellewatte, 6 seers of coraken; Morgaha Elle Coembere, 5 cornies; Ledgawelle, 8 cornies, 1 common Kandyan house.	5 Heads of cattle	Kaleyawe Dewea -	15 - -	-- Was in concealment until after the abolition of martial law. Property restored to him.
No. 88.—Henewe Kallo Banda.	-- Ratnaekgederewatte, 1 laha of koraken; Sotelepettia Dale Aodowewatte, 1 seer of ditto; Sotelepettia Coembore, 3 pelas; Arembere Coembore, 2 pelas and 5 cornies; Gammewelle, 3 pelas and 5 cornies; Waromburg, 2 pelas, and 1 common Kandyan house.	Sundries - -	-- Walpollegedere Appoohamy.	25 - -	Headmen. Ditto.
No. 89.—Goroway Donomawe.	-- Kongahamullewatte, 1 seer of koraken; Polwatte Coembore, 5 lahas, 1 Kundyun house.	None - -	-- Bandowa Dewega	3 - -	-- Abandoned his property, and was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property. Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Movable Property. Description.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 90.—Appoorale Vidhan.	- - Gallwehnegameralageywanne, 2 seers of koraken; Hunegeywanne, 2 pelas, 1 Kandyan house. Ehilegedere-wederalegeywanne, 2 seers of korakin; Ankawelle, 2 pelas, 1 common Kandyan house.	Sundries - -	Emegamme Rale -	8 - -	- - Abandoned his property, and was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored to him.
No. 91.—Lenewe Unnance.	- - Gopulowe Veharegeywanne, 2 lahas of coraken; Hunnuwattewere 1 amonam, and 2 pelas, and a rock temple.	1 Copper image	Ratmalle Vidhan -	10 - -	- - ditto.
No. 92.—Wahantire Mohotale.	- Kulategaha Coembore, 1 amonam und 2 pelas; Webede Coembore, 3 pelas; Temberewewe Pahale Coembore, 2 pelas; Nece Coembore, 2 pelas; Sohondram Coembore, 2 pelas; Evebade Coembore, 3 pelas; Wewe, 2 pelas; Ehilasswedoeme, 2 pelas; Thiliasswedoeme, 2 pelas; Gamberagaha Coembore, 1 amonam; Schondram Coembore, 2 pelas; Medde Coembore, 2 pelas; Wewe, 2 pelas; Ehiliasswedoeme, 1 pela; Ehileasswedoeme, 2 pelas; Kuborkgaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Bammo noebtna, 2 pelas; Numewelle Dambegaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Judapittia, 8 lahas; Nellen, 3 pelas; Godeyarg, 2 pelas; Pamorawelle, 1 pela, half share of the garden called Mohatalegeywanne, 10 seers extent in the whole, and 1 common Kandyan house with two rooms.	- - Sundries; sold for 3 l. 18 s. 6½ d. See No. 49, Return 1.	Kalna of Wahantre	48 - -	- - Headmen. Wa one of the rebels that attacked Kurnegalle on the 30th July 1849; was in concealment during martial law; land restored to him; proceeds of sale of movable sequestered for a Government debt.
No. 93.—Ratmale Aratchy.		- - Medde Coembore, 2 pelas; Megaha Coembore, 1 pela; Ehelwelle, 5 lahas, half of the garden called Aratchegeywanne, 5 seers of coraken extent, and 1 common house.	- Sundries; sold for 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. See No. 48, Return 1.	- - Ratmale, Kaurale, and Pinghamy.	15 - -
No. 94.—Dahanaik-gone Gangaratchy.	- - Dangaha Coembore, 2 pelas; Galle Coembore, 1 pela, a garden called Aratchegeywanne, 2 seers extent, and 1 common Kandyan house.	- - Sundries; sold for 1 l. 10 s. See No. 47, Return 1.	- - Dahaneakgome Tikorale.	5 10 -	- - Headman. Shot by sentence of court martial; property restored to his family.
No. 95.—Kandanbawe Gang Aratchy.	- - Aswedoeme, 1 pela; Kadambe Pahalewelle, 5 lahas; Helleowegamewene, 1 pela, one-fifth share of the garden called Leyeneralegeywanne, 2 seers coraken, and 1 common Kandyan house.	- - Ditto, sold for 1 l. 6 s. 6 d. See No. 46, Return 1.	- - Kadambawe Madelehamy, and Kapparuhamy.	7 10 -	- - ditto.
No. 96.—Ambegaswewe, late Korale.	- - Mahawelle, 2 pelas; Aswedoeme, 2 pelas; Gambirigaha Coembore, 1 amonam, ¼ share of the garden Korakulageywanne, 2 seers coraken in extent, and 1 common Kandyan house.	- Household sundries, &c.; sold for 1 l. 19 s. 6 d. See No. 45, Return 1.	- - Ambegaswewe Upaseka Rale and Punchedyale.	8 - -	- ditto.
No. 97.—Wandoragalle Badde Aratchile.	- The garden called Wandoragalle Aratchige-ywanne, 10 seers of koraken in extent; 1 common Kandyan house with 2 rooms.	Paddy - -	- Akeregemne Dingiri Appoo.	5 10 -	- - Headmen. Abandoned his property and was supposed to have joined the rebels; property restored.

APPENDIX TO MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE

Names of Persons whose Property has been Sequestered.	Immovable Property.	Movable Property.	Names of Headmen in Charge of such Property.	Probable Amount of the Properties.	REMARKS.
	Names of Lands, and their Extent.	Description.			
KURNEGALLE DISTRICT—continued.					
No. 98.—Ratgalle Vidhan and Ratgalle Aratchie, brothers.	- - Gediregawe Ellpe Coembore, 3 pelas; Panekadomulle, 2 pelas; Backmegahamuttwatte, 15 labas; Goddewatte Monemalle, 1 pela, 2 houses.	Sundries - -	Ratgalle Korale -	£. s. d. 7 10 -	- - Second a headman. The first was in concealment during the martial law. Thesecond was in town on the evening of the 29th July 1848, but deserted on the morning of the attack (the 30th); property restored.
No. 99.—Elwatte Korale.	- - Munepolle, 1 pela; Nueregahogode, 1 pela; Gammewelle, 1 pela; Medenagahamulle, 1 pela; Doretrawe Ettemhewelle 2 pelas, the garden called Ellewatte, 4 cornies, 1 common Kandyan house.	- ditto - -	- - Pallepolwatte Emegame, Raletpe-lisse Kirrihammy.	10 - -	- - Headmen. Was in gaol charged with high treason, but discharged; property restored to him.
No. 100.—Kokwewe Korde	- - Etawelle Pahale Coembore, 2 pelas; Webode Coembore, 1 amonam; Asswedoema, 2 pelas; Dewewethe Coembore, 1 amonam; Tawalle, 4 cornies; Purene Coembore, 1 amonam, 2 pelas, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tank, 1 amonam and 2 pelas; Kadnengahamullewatte, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cornies; Wewegawe Hene; 3 cornies; Kekulawelle, 3 pelas, 9 chena lands, 1 amonam and 1 pela, 20 chena lands, 2 amonams and 2 pelas; Pittwelle Kongaha Coembore, 1 amonam; Pahalemulwakked, 2 pelas; Paneka Dalupote, 3 pelas, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tank; Wewowane Haine, 5 cornies; Nugagamulle Haine, 5 cornies; Harendegallewelle, 2 amonams; Medde Coembore, 2 amonams; Nuonemulgas Juttia, 1 amonam and 1 pela; Dangaswewe, 5 cornies; Alutwewe, 1 pela; Kirolowewe, 5 cornies, 15 chene lands, 2 amonams extent; Asswedome, 1 amonam; Nelleagey Coembore, 1 amonam, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tank; Kongahamulle Haine, and Kadurugahamulle Haine, 6 cornies; Ambegasmullewatte, $\frac{1}{2}$ cornies; Asswedoeme, 1 amonam; Embegomea Coembore, 1 amonam; Medde Coembore, 1 amonam, $\frac{3}{10}$ of a tank, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the garden Walawewatte, $\frac{1}{4}$ cornies Warrehene, 5 cornies; Narungahamulle Haine, 4 cornies; Naggeyahmulle Haine, 3 cornies; Pamborowelle Dalupotte, 5 cornies.	- ditto - -	- - Doretiawe, Rattemahatmeya.	25 - -	- - Late Headman. Was tried before the Supreme Court, convicted and sentenced to death, which was commuted to transportation; property confiscated to Government.
TOTAL - - - £.				3,180 5 4	

Appendix (G.)

App. G. No. 7.

Paper No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*, dated 15 February 1850;
and REPLY thereto, dated 10 March 1850.

— No. 1. —

COPY of DESPATCH from Viscount *Torrington* to Earl *Grey*.

(No. 21.)

The Queen's House, Colombo, 15 January 1850.

My Lord,

(Received 25 Feb. 1850. — Answered 10 March 1850, No. 519, page 406.)

1. As a sequel to the vast mass of papers transmitted to your Lordship by the last two mails, calculated to illustrate the character of the Kandyan insurrection of 1848, I think it right to forward to your Lordship the accompanying extract from a letter written by a Singhalese convict at Malacca, to the head of the Wellicadde gaol at Colombo.

2. The circumstances under which it was written are as follows: A member of one of the older Kandyan families, whose father was one of the ministers of the late king of Kandy, by name Tickery Banda, was brought to trial before the Supreme Court at Kandy last year, on a charge of forging a will; and being duly convicted, he was sentenced to transportation to Malacca, whither in due course he was sent by the Government.

3. Being an educated man, well known throughout the Kandyan country, and personally acquainted with many of the individuals who were supposed to have been concerned in the rebellion, he would naturally obtain some influence over the minds of the other Kandyan prisoners transported to Malacca.

4. The letter, of which I send an extract, was written by him in the English language to Mr. Green, the governor of the Wellicadde prison, near Colombo, with the object apparently of expressing to him his sense of the excellence of the system of prison discipline and hard labour carried on at Wellicadde gaol; and that in consequence of what he, Tickery Banda, had seen while in confinement there, he had been able in his capacity of overseer or clerk of works, to which situation he had been appointed among the prisoners at Malacca, to suggest some improvements in the system adopted at that settlement, which had been in consequence introduced.

5. The letter was written on two or three separate days, but on the last day, the 1st of December, the writer alludes to his having seen and conversed with the pseudo king, who was transported to Malacca before him. He states that he died that very morning (as is reported, of dropsy), having previously made a complete confession upon the subject of the Kandyan rebellion.

6. He does not, however, say how far the disclosures extended; but as he appears to have taken them down in writing, there will doubtless be an opportunity before long of becoming fully acquainted with the nature of them. It will be remembered that on the first day of the capture of the pretended king at Matelle, he made a long statement tending to show that a vast number of Kandyan chiefs were implicated in the conspiracy, which afterwards, however, he thought proper to withdraw. My own impression was that there was really a great deal more truth in that first statement made by him than in any of the subsequent ones.

7. The present communication from Malacca seems entirely to corroborate that view of the case.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Torrington*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

THE unfortunate pretender, the cause of all the late disturbances in Ceylon, is no more. He died this morning. While he was alive he gave me a long statement of all that had taken place from the beginning, and I find the conspiracy has been going on for three or four years, and nothing else but martial law secured his person, otherwise they will never catch him.

Many a loyal, who now seems to appear as such, natives, were in the bottom of this, as prime movers. I have taken down all what he had said with me, which I have no doubt
0.12. will

App. G. No. 7.

will hereafter answer my purposes, as I intend publishing a work for public information. He and the fellow who was hanged at the Seven Korles, or Kornegalle (both two great rascals), had endeavoured to kick up this late disturbances for several years past, and that during the time of our lamented good Governor, Sir C. Campbell.

With, &c.
(signed) *Tickery B. Dunnville.*

(A true copy.)

C. J. —.

— No. 2. —

(No. 519.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 10 March 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of January last, No. 21, forwarding an extract of a letter addressed by *Tickery Banda*, a Singhalese convict at Malacca, to the head of the Wellicadde gaol at Colombo, respecting the Kandyan rebellion of 1848. The accounts which have been given of this person's character and conduct, appear to me to render it impossible to place any reliance on his statements.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*

Appendix (H.)

App. H. No. 8.

Paper No. 8.

PAPERS delivered in by Sir *James Emerson Tennent*, 11 April 1850.

(No. 1.)

THE LIST of PERSONS tried by COURTS MARTIAL, as printed by The House of Commons, contains the Names of 120 Persons;—viz.

1. Kandyans—Chiefs	- - - - -	1	
Headmen	- - - - -	9	
Bandas, or members of chiefs' families	- - - - -	3	
Common people	- - - - -	41	
Priest	- - - - -	1	
		55	
2. Malabar Coolies	- - - - -	20	
3. Malays	- - - - -	1	
4. Moormen*	- - - - -	26	* The number of Moormen in case 28 was 21, not 26, as erroneously stated. They were Medegey or Kandyan Moormen.
5. Low-country Singhalese	- - - - -	18	
		120	

And of these 18 low-country men, the only parties accused of treason or rebellion were	- - - - -	3
And these were robbers who had broken from prison in the low country, and fled for concealment to the hills.		
One was a constable for permitting a prisoner to escape	- - - - -	1
For robbery and assaults with a view to extort money, there were	- - - - -	11
Arson	- - - - -	1
Murder	- - - - -	1
Assault	- - - - -	1
		18

And of these 18, with the exception of three, (Poorang Appoo and his two comrades,) the majority were not what would be implied by the term "marauders" from the low country, that is, robbers attracted to the spot by the hope of plunder; but persons resident for many years in the hill-country, and established there as keepers of boutiques in the bazaars.

COURTS MARTIAL.

TABULAR VIEW of TRIALS and SENTENCES by COURT MARTIAL in the KANDYAN PROVINCES during the Existence of Martial Law between 29th July and 10th October 1848.

No.	Prisoner's Name.	CHARGE.	Date and Place of Trial.	Finding and Sentence.	REMARKS.
1	Police Constable Adrien Appoo (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, at Kandy, on the afternoon of the 31st July 1848, when on duty as police constable, wilfully, or through neglect, allowed a person given into his custody, on a charge of creating a false alarm, to escape from his custody.	1848: - 2 Aug. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to undergo a corporal punishment of 50 lashes.	
2	Mudelehamy - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, on Monday the 31st day of July 1848, at Ambulekanda, within the district of Kandy, with a stick assaulted and robbed one Armoogam Chitty of 8 l., and silver chain, and one pair of gold earrings.	- 7 Aug. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of 50 lashes, and imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years.	
3	Dingualle, the Kurnigalle pretender. (A Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having, in the district of Seven Korles, in the island of Ceylon, between the 2d and 4th day of August 1848, together with other false traitors, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner with guns, muskets, swords, and spears, or other weapons, traitorously joined in rebellion and levied war, and traitorously assembled and gathered together against Her Majesty the Queen, and endeavoured by force of arms to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of the island of Ceylon, as by law established.	- 5 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentence, that the prisoner be shot to death, and after his execution his body to be hanged on a tree in a public place in the neighbourhood of Kurnegalle for 4 days.	-- Sentence to be carried into immediate execution.
4	1st, Hewahakooregey; 2d, Poorang Appoo; 3d, Yakdebedegey Allis. (Low-country men.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having (not regarding their allegiance as subjects) rebelled and levied war against Her Majesty the Queen, to deprive her of her Kandyan dominions, and endeavoured on the 2d day of August 1848, at Kordepalle, within the district of Kandy, to shoot at one Don Cornelis and others; they the said Hewahakooregey, Thomas Francoise Appoo (<i>alias</i>) Poorang Appoo, and Yakdeledgey Allis, being armed with loaded guns.	- 8 Aug. Kandy.	-- Guilty; the first prisoner to be transported for 14 years; the second prisoner to be shot to death; and the third prisoner to be transported for 14 years.	-- Sentence of the second prisoner carried into effect 8th August 1848.
5	1st, Appohamy; 2d, Koeralle; 3d, Booteralamy. (Kandyans.) 4th, Tua Hamy. (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, on Monday the 31st July 1848, at Cabrooselle estate, within the district of Kandy (being armed with knives, daggers, bill-hooks, and sticks), stabbed one Assen Cagn with a knife, assaulted and beaten Nulla Sennau and others, coolies on the said estate, and robbed a quantity of axes, manotees, plates, and other property belonging to the said estate.	- 9 Aug. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to transportation for 14 years.	
6	Desnalke Mudeeanselagey Calloo Banda. (A Kandyan chief of the Matelle district.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having, in the district of Seven Korles, within the island of Ceylon, between the 2d and 4th days of August 1848, together with other false traitors who were armed, did accompany one Dingeralle, of Hangurkettee, who called himself king throughout the said district, calling upon the people to renounce their allegiance to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and to acknowledge him the said Dingeralle as their lawful king; and also attempted to raise and levy insurrection and rebellion in this island, and thereby to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this colony as by law established.	- 9 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported as a felon for the period of his natural life.	
7	Ranghamy - - - (A Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having, at or near Vallicoombura, within the district of Seven Korles, with a certain gun, then and there charged with gunpowder, and which gun he the Ranghamy then and there having in both his hands, fired at, against, and upon Sanlamia, a corporal, and Caderwelle, a private, both of Her Majesty's Ceylon Rifle Regiment, then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously, did shoot with the intent to kill the said Sanlamia and Caderwelle, and thereby to prevent the lawful apprehension of him the said Ranghamy, and accomplices.	- 10 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentence, that the prisoner be shot to death.	-- Sentence carried into effect at half-past four o'clock P. M. this day, 10th August.
8	1, Nayanar; 2, Narayneu; 3, Peroovie. (Malabar coolies.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having in their possession, in the bazaar of Kurnegalle, on the 8th August 1848, within the district of Seven Korles and the island of Ceylon, certain articles of clothing claimed by Francis Daniels, T. Vanderpert, and Savil Chitty, all of the town of Kurnegalle; which articles were taken from the houses of the said claimants on Sunday the 30th ultimo, by some person or persons unknown.	- 11 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to a corporal punishment of 50 lashes each.	
9	1st, Veeran; and 2d, Colly Multro. (Malabar men.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For attempting to rob Robert Leech, esq., of Balliacada.	- 13 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of 50 lashes each.	
10	Etarywelle Aratchy, Etarywelle Pucheralle, Etarywelle Appohamy, Etarywelle Okeralle, Pitonella Pucheralle; Headmen. (All Kandyans.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- 1st. For having, at Cabroosa Ellia, on the 31st July 1848, maliciously and unlawfully, and contrary to their allegiance as British subjects, endeavoured with knives, stones, and other weapons, to deprive Her Majesty the Queen of her dominions in the island of Ceylon. 2d. With having robbed and plundered axes, mamotees, household furniture, the property of Robert Leech, esq., and others.	- 14 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; the first, second, and third prisoners to be transported as felons for 14 years; the fourth and fifth prisoners for 7 years each.	
11	Antho Appoo - - - (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having on the 8th August 1848, at Ipitamulla, maliciously and unlawfully endeavoured to extort money from Dengena Apolonia, by tying his hands and falsely accusing him of theft.	- 16 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to receive a corporal punishment of 75 lashes, and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	

TABULAR VIEW of Trials and Sentences by Court Martial in the Kandyan Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Prisoner's Name.	CHARGE.	Date and Place of Trial.	Finding and Sentence.	REMARKS.
12	1st, Manual, and 2d, Bub Appoo. (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For maliciously and unlawfully at Tragolle, on the 12th August 1848, representing themselves to be police constables, and taking into custody and threatening to bind Koralle, of Tragolle, and three others, with intent to extort money for their release, and for extorting two rupees from each.	1848 : - 17 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to receive 75 lashes and 1 year's imprisonment, with hard labour, each.	-- 50 lashes of Bub Appoo's sentence remitted, he being an old man
13	Mowassa Galle - - - (Kandyan Headmen.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For attacking on the Queen's highway, on Friday the 4th August 1848, a party of Coolies proceeding from Matelle towards Oodlemanne Estate, killing Arrachan, one of the said party, and wounding with intent to kill two others of the same party, Poonam and Thomas Multroo, since dead, and plundering the party.	- 22 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be shot to death.	-- Sentence carried into effect at 11 o'clock, A. M., 25th August 1848.
14	1st, Junea Appoo; 2d, Letchmanan; 3d, Thamisa; 4th, Smair Appoo. (Low-country men.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- The first and second with having, on the 20th August 1848, at Dermunumully, stolen two brass chamboos and two brass dishes from the house of Arretelogesede, at that place aforesaid, and the third and fourth prisoners with aiding and abetting in the same.	- 22 Aug. Dambool.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 50 lashes and 6 months' hard labour.	
15	Dingoselle - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For neglect of duty in not reporting to Lieut.-colonel Cochrane, after his arrival at Dambool with troops, the plundering of a house belonging to Heleawasser Bolappoo, but did not conceal the same until information was given of the fact by others.	- 21 Aug. Dambool.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 20 days' hard labour and 25 lashes.	
16	Appoo Hamy - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For attempting to bribe Mr. Mills, the interpreter, on Saturday the 19th day of August 1848, for the purpose of screening him of an offence which he, the prisoner, acknowledges to have committed.	- 23 Aug. Dambool.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment, with hard labour.	
17	Kaddahpolla Unanse - - (Kandyan Priest.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- 1st. For directly or indirectly holding correspondence with rebels, and not giving all the information in his power which might lead to the apprehension of a proclaimed rebel; he, Kaddahpolla Unanse, professing to know his place of concealment on or about 17th August 1848. 2d. For administering or conniving at the administration of a treasonable oath to one Kerr Bande, on or about the 17th August 1848.	- 25 Aug. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be shot to death.	-- Sentence carried into effect at 7 o'clock, A. M., 26th August 1848.
18	Oundualle - - - (Oundiralle, a Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For treason in having at Loonocadwelle Wehard, in the district of Kurnegalle, in the island of Ceylon, on or about the 3d August 1848, appeared under arms and performed duty of a sentry or guard for the purpose of protection of one Dinge Ralle, calling himself king, thereby renouncing his allegiance to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and aiding in an attempt to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this colony as by law established.	- 28 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for 14 years.	
19	Seman Appoo - - - (A boutique-keeper and settler from the low country.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having, at Kurnegalle, in the island of Ceylon, on or about the 27th of August 1848, wilfully and maliciously set fire to the house of Abraham Perera, a peon, employed by the Assistant Government Agent of Kurnegalle, thereby causing its entire destruction, together with the property therein.	- 29 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years, and 50 lashes.	
20	Karoo Appoo - - - (A boutique-keeper and settler from the low country.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For having, near the village of Nickewerrek, in the district of Kurnegalle, in the island of Ceylon, on or about the 3d of August 1848, appeared in arms and in company with an armed party, and for having at the place and time above mentioned, assaulted and robbed one Allegam of Putlam, and others.	- 29 Aug. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for a period of 14 years.	
21	Satyamme Madooma Odear - (Malabar man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	For having in his possession stolen property - - -	- 30 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 180 days, with hard labour, and further, to restore the property found in his possession.	
22	1st, Ellis Appoo; and 2d, PUNCHY Appoo. (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For binding Subby Hamy, and extorting money from him in his own house.	- 31 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 50 lashes and 180 days' hard labour.	The Court beg to recommend the prisoners to mercy, in consideration of the service rendered to Government by apprehending Poonang Appoo, and others. In consequence of the recommendation of the Court, the corporal punishment awarded is remitted.
23	Allpulle - - - (Malabar man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	For robbing one Dingetty's house - - -	-- 1 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 50 lashes and 180 days' hard labour.	
24	1st, Hodgee; 2d, Veranetty; 3d, Appoo Ketty; 4th, Armoogam; 5th, KaNEWSIAN. (Malabar men.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For stealing property intrusted to their charge on the 2d August 1848.	-- 1 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 50 lashes and imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of 180 days each.	

N. B.—Three courts martial appear to be omitted.

TABULAR VIEW of Trials and Sentences by Court Martial in the Kandyan Provinces, &c—continued.

No.	Prisoner's Name.	CHARGE.	Date and Place of Trial.	Finding and Sentence.	REMARKS.
25	Misken - - - - (Malay man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For disgraceful conduct, in having at Kandy, in the island of Ceylon, on the evening of the 24th August 1848, stolen, or connived at, or suffered to be stolen from Captain John Hawkshaw, Royal Engineer, a sum of money in Company's rupees, amounting to 8 l. or thereabout, as also a small iron box, containing three gold sovereigns and some keys, and which were taken from a portmanteau, which was forced open, and which was, at the time of the robbery, in a military quarter occupied by Captain Seward, 37th Regiment, and Captain J. Hawkshaw, Royal Engineer, of which the prisoner had the charge, as servant of Captain Seward.	1848: -- 1 Sept. Kandy.	Not Guilty.	
26	1st, Appoo Hamy, Ambegawewe Cooralle; 2d, Wanniammy Kadambawe, Gang Aratchy; 3d, Appoo Hamy, Dahanaikgamme Aratchy; 4th, Maddelehamy Rutmulle Aratchy. (All Headmen.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- For treason, in having at Loonocaddewelle Wihard, in the district of Kurnegalle, in the island of Ceylon, on or about the 3d August 1848, appeared in company with an armed assemblage, headed by one Dingiralle, calling himself a king, thereby renouncing their allegiance to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and aiding in an attempt to subvert and destroy the constitution and government of this colony as by law established.	-- 2 Sept. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentence that the whole of the prisoners be shot to death.	-- Sentence carried into immediate execution.
27	Mall Hamy - - - - (Kandyans.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, at Morna Kanda, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st July 1848, stolen the under-mentioned articles, the property of his master, of which he the prisoner had charge: 1 double-barrelled gun, 1 pair of pistols, 12 shirts, 4 jackets, 5 pairs of white trousers, 2 shooting coats, 2 blankets, 1 bed-cover.	-- 2 Sept. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported as a felon beyond the seas for a period of 14 years.	
28	Twenty-six Moormen, villagers of Bogambra. (Moormen.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	For plundering the villagers of Bogambra - - -	-- 2 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; Sago Mohammed to receive a corporal punishment of 50 lashes. Abder Cader, Allia, Allia Pitche, and Abdul Corder, 30 lashes, and all the other prisoners 20 lashes each.	
29	Nallewalle Ondegethere Duera (A Headman.— <i>W. Morris, A. A.</i>)	-- 1st. For treason in having, at Diatorre, in the district of Kurnegalle, in the island of Ceylon, on or about the 4th August 1848, assembled with others in company with a man calling himself a king, thereby renouncing his allegiance to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and aiding in an attempt to subvert and destroy the government of this colony, as by law established. 2d. For having, at the time and place mentioned in the first charge, fired one of four guns which were aimed at and discharged at Condera and Ellis Appoo, by which discharge of guns the former was killed and the other wounded.	-- 2 Sept. Kurnegalle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be shot to death.	-- Sentence to be carried into effect immediately.
30	Appoo Hamy - - - - Kandyan.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, at Morna Kanda, on the the 31st July last, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, aided and abetted in a robbery of the property of W. Cavanagh, esq.	-- 4 Sept. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to a corporal punishment of 25 lashes.	
31	Christian Appoo - - - - (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	For plundering the house of Calen Hame in the night	-- 4 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to a corporal punishment of 75 lashes, and imprisonment with hard labour for 365 days, make good the stolen property.	
32	1st, Nickale Puncheralle; 2d, Melyitiya Appoohamy; 3d, Alutgamme Bandy; 4th, Allawalle Godde Leortin. (1st, 2d, and 4th, Kandyan common people; 3d, Kandyan Headman's family.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	High treason - - - - -	-- 6 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be shot to death.	-- Sentence carried into effect at 11 o'clock, A. M., the 7th instant.
33	Rankia - - - - - (Kandyans.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having, at Hullolua Ferry, on or about the 2d day of September 1848, unlawfully stolen a box containing about 10 l. sterling, the property of Audene Mendis.	-- 7 Sept. Kandy.	Not guilty.	
34	Zedonis Appoo - - - - (Low-country man.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For having on or about the 6th September 1848, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, inflicted blows upon a Malabar Coolie, commonly known by the name of Settlingen, which occasioned his death.	-- 9 Sept. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.	
35	1st, Verrapen; 2d, Puckre; 3d, Madin; 4th, Ebrui. (Malabar men.— <i>C. Sayers.</i>)	-- For plundering several houses under false pretences, asserting that they had authority from the Government agent.	- 13 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to a corporal punishment of 75 lashes each.	

(signed) T. A. Drought, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding the Troops Central Province.

TABULAR VIEW of Trials and Sentences by Courts Martial in the Kandyan Provinces—continued.

No.	Prisoner's Name.	CHARGE.	Date and Place of Trial.	Finding and Sentence.	REMARKS.
1	1st, Madheima Odiar; 2d, Colana Odiar; 3d, Sawa Carna. (Malabar men.— C. Sayers.)	-- For having, on the 14th August 1848, at Elleuppittia, maliciously and wilfully, being armed with clubs, broken into the house of A. Karenda, and robbing from thence 12l. in rupees, and several articles of furniture. 2d. For having, on the same evening, bound, tied, and threatened to kill Waapos of Nicagoole.	1848: - 18 Aug. Matelle.	- Not guilty; acquitted.	
2	Puncheralle - - - - (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	-- For aiding in an attempt to take forcible possession of the property of Cabroora Ellia Estate, on Monday 31st July 1848.	- 19 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 100 lashes, and imprisonment with hard labour for 365 days.	
3	Koodegedere Kalovun - - - (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	-- With creating false alarm in the village of Oville, thereby endeavouring to cause the inhabitants to leave their homes, and intentionally creating want of confidence towards the Government.	- 21 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 50 lashes, and imprisoned with hard labour for 130 days.	
4	Kitepole Medde Geddere Banda. (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	-- With intent to create alarm in the minds of the people of Asgiria, by maliciously stating to them that his brother-in-law, Ooraner Banda of Alungawa had an order to seize the inhabitants of Asgiria.	- 22 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 100 lashes, and imprisoned for 365 days, with hard labour.	- - Member of chief's family.
5	Police Constable Camichy Appoo. (Low-country man.— C. Sayers.)	-- For beating a coolie belonging to Mr. J. B. Clarke in the bazaar of Matelle.	- 26 Aug. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 25 lashes, and dismissed from the police force.	
6	1st, Barba Aratchy (headman); 2d, Keerey Banda; 3d, Ookoowelle Banda; 4th, Killo-nova Puncheralle (Aratchy); 5th, Ookoowelle Teartoo. (All Kandyans; 2d and 3d headman's family.— C. Sayers.)	High treason - - - - -	- 14 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be shot to death. The Court strongly recommended Ookoowelle Teartoo to mercy, in consideration of his extreme youth.	- - The Court having attentively weighed and considered the sentence against Ookoowelle Teartoo, do now sentence him, Ookoowelle Teartoo, to be transported as a felon for 7 years; the fourth was a headman in office.
7	1st, Dingeralle; 2d, Appooralle; 3d, Egoddeyedere Appooralle; 4th, Sermineralle; 5th, Polingeralle; 6th, Malhamy; 7th, Gonoomaralle; 8th, Appooralle; 9th, Cororalle. (All Kandyans.— C. Sayers.)	High treason - - - - -	- 16 Sept. Matelle.	-- The first six prisoners, guilty; sentenced to be transported as felons for a period of 7 years. The last three prisoners, not guilty; acquitted.	
8	1st, Puncheralle; 2d, Dingeralle; 3d, Goonoomaralle. (All Kandyans.— C. Sayers.)	High treason - - - - -	- 16 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported as felons for a period of 14 years.	
9	1st, Pehuneralle Geddere Appoo; 2d, Idera of Mehipittya; 3d, Oookoonwelle Pallinatu Puncheralle. (All Kandyans.— C. Sayers.)	High treason - - - - -	- 18 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to be transported as felons for a period of 14 years.	
10	Mulhamy - - - - (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	-- For refusing to obey the orders of and assaulting his Aratchy Sieralle of Villigalle.	- 19 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to 25 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.	
11	Mihigahapetra Gedere Ookoowelle. (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	For having stolen property in his possession - -	- 21 Sept. Matelle.	-- Guilty; sentenced to undergo imprisonment, with hard labour, for the period of 180 days.	
12	Oukkoowa - - - - (Kandyan.—C. Sayers.)	-- For having, on or about mid-day 21st instant, on Her Majesty's highway, between one and two miles outside the town of Kandy, assaulted Jagaduengey Gedere Panche Ralle, when conveying a despatch from the Commandant to Captain Fenwick, commanding detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Karondegalle.	- 22 Sept. Kandy.	-- Guilty; sentenced to a corporal punishment of 50 lashes, and imprisoned with hard labour for a period of 6 months.	
N. B.—Three Courts:					
	1st, Wagittaya; 2d, Salema - (1st, Malabar; 2d, Meerman. C. Sayers.)	Plunder - - - - -	26 Sept.	-- 75 lashes, and imprisoned with hard labour for 240 days.	
	Themanande, Aralappen, Ponia Coople. (All Malabars.— C. Sayers.)	Breach of contract - - - - -	26 Sept.	-- First, not guilty. Second and third, guilty; hard labour for 30 days.	
	Layalle Pittawelle, Mahale Koteon Polingeralle, Mahale Koteon Manderalle, Mahale Koteon Appoo Hamy, Meddelle Bootetehamy. (All Kandyans.— C. Sayers.)	Plunder - - - - -	20 Sept.	3 years' hard labour.	

Kandy, 20 September 1848.

(signed) T. A. Drought,
Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

(No. 2.)

SINCE that list, however, has been printed it has been noticed that it omits the names of six individuals, rendering the total number 126, instead of 120.

That corrected list I now put in, and of it 47 persons were charged with acts of rebellion, and 79 of ordinary offences unconnected with the rebellion, but tried by courts-martial, the police courts being closed.

Of the 47 individuals tried for treason, there were

Low-country men - - - - -	5
And 42 Kandyans, viz. :—Chief of the highest class - - - - -	1
Bandas, or sons of chiefs - - - - -	3
Priest - - - - -	1
Headmen, or inferior chiefs - - - - -	7
Common people - - - - -	30
Total - - - - -	47

WE, C. R. Buller, Government Agent of the Central Province, and W. Morris, Assistant Government Agent of Kurnegalle, having been informed that it has been stated, that in the list of prisoners tried by courts martial, whilst martial law prevailed in the districts of Kandy, Matelle, and Kurnegalle in 1848, there were many of them low-country men; that there were a few Kandyans of low station, and that there was not the name of a single chief in the list at all; we beg to state, that we have carefully examined this list as furnished by the officer commanding the Kandyan Provinces, and we find that of the parties tried for High Treason, there were as follows :

- 1 Chief of the highest class.
- 3 Bandas, or sons, or members of the family of chiefs.
- 1 Priest.
- 7 Headmen.
- 30 Kandyans.
- 5 Low-country men.

47

Of these low-country men, viz. one, Weerehannadigly Fransisco Fernando, commonly called Poorang Appoo, was a noted robber and outlaw, for whose apprehension a reward was offered by Government, and whom the police had been for some time in search of; the two individuals associated with him were also persons of notorious character; and the fact of these men going about the Matelle district was reported to Government previous to the outbreak; a large force of police had been sent down to Matelle and Dambool to seize them; with the exception of these, there was only one other low-country man who joined the rebellion at Matelle. Karroo Appoo, of Kurnegalle, after the attack at that station, took advantage of the favourable opportunity to commit a highway robbery at about 25 miles from Kurnegalle; Poorang Appoo had been for some time an associate of Denies, and he and his friends were no doubt not only in expectation of escaping the punishment due for the heinous crimes already committed, but were in hopes also of obtaining some superior rank in the new government that was expected to be created by the expulsion of the English from Kandy.

The slightest glance at the list will show that all the others were convicted of offences wholly unconnected with the rebellion; and many of these parties were punished for robberies committed on the rebels after quiet had been restored, and some were Malabars from the estates, who in retaliation for the injuries they had sustained, and when in search for the property that had been stolen from them, imagined that they were justified in carrying off from the deserted villages the property of the Kandyans; but whom the military authorities very properly restrained by the infliction of punishment for the thefts committed; others were punished for assaults and petty thefts, which, had the police court been sitting, would have been tried by that, instead of the courts martial.

We

We find in the list of courts martial for other crimes, that there were tried :

App. H. No. 8.

- 1 Headman.
- 1 Member of chief family.
- 17 Kandyans.
- 13 Low-country men.
- 1 Malay.
- 24 Malabars.
- 22 Moormen.

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C. R. Buller,
Government Agent of Central Province.
W. Morris,

Kandy, 28 November 1849.

Assistant Government Agent of Seven Corles

For Treason :

- 1 Chief of the highest class.
- 3 Bandas, or sons, or members of the family of chiefs.
- 1 Priest.
- 7 Headmen.
- 30 Kandyans.
- 5 Low-country men.

47

Other Crimes :

- 1 Headman.
- 1 Member of chief's family.
- 17 Kandians.
- 13 Low-country men.
- 1 Malay.
- 24 Malabars.
- 22 Moormen.

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RETURN of COURTS MARTIAL held in the Kandyan Provinces between the 29th July 1848 and 10th October, by
Virtue of a Proclamation of Martial Law, dated Queen's House, Colombo, 29 July 1848.

PRISONERS' NAMES.	Date and Place of Trial.	CHARGE.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks, Rank, Caste, and Country.
Adrian Appoo - - - - (Low-country man.— <i>C. R. Buller, Fiscal.</i>)	Kandy : 2 Aug. 1848	Neglect of duty -	- - Guilty; to undergo a corporal punishment of 50 lashes.	- Low-country man; common person.
Mudelihamy - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller, Fiscal.</i>)	7 Aug. -	Assault and robbery -	- - To receive a corporal punishment of 50 lashes, and imprisoned with hard labour for 2 years.	- Kandyan; common person.
Hewajay Thomis (in List No. 8) - Poorang Appoo (No. 3 in Kandy List) - - - - Yakdepelagay Allis (No. 9 in Kandy List) - - - - (All three low-country men.— <i>C. R. Buller, Fiscal.</i>)	8 Aug. -	Treason - - - -	- - The first prisoner to be transported for 14 years; second prisoner to be shot; third prisoner to be transported for 14 years.	- Low-country men; common people.
1. Appohamy (in Kandy List, No. 5) 2. Keeralle (in Kandy List, No. 6) - 3. Bootelletamy (in Kandy List, No. 4) - - - - 4. Tuanhamy (in Kandy List, No. 7) (The three first Kandyans, the last a low-country man.— <i>C. R. Buller, Fiscal.</i>)	9 Aug. -	Treason - - - -	- - To be transported for 14 years.	- Kandyans; common people. - - Low-country; common person.

(continued)

RETURN of Courts Martial held in the Kandyan Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONERS' NAMES.	Date and Place of Trial.	CHARGE.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks, Rank, Caste, and Country.
Kaddahapolle Unanse (in Kandy List, No. 305). (Priest.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	Kandy : 25 Aug. 1848	Treason - - -	To be shot to death -	Kandyan Priest.
Miskin - - - - (Malay man.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	1 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	Not guilty ; acquitted	Malay man.
Malhamy (in List, No. 340) - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	2 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	- - Transported as a felon for a period of 14 years.	- Kandyan ; common person.
Appoohamy - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	4 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	- - Corporal punishment ; 25 lashes.	Ditto - - ditto.
Rankiru - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	7 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	Not guilty ; acquitted	Ditto - - ditto.
Kodeganegay Irdoones Appoo (No. 38 in Kandy List.) (Low-country man.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	9 Sept. -	Assault - - -	- - Imprisonment with hard labour for 6 months.	- - Low-country ; common person.
Onkkoowa (No. 216 in Kandy List) (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	22 Sept. -	Assault - - -	- - Corporal punishment, 50 lashes, and imprisonment with hard labour for a period of 6 months.	- - Kandyan ; common person.
Dingiralle - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	Kornegalle : 5 Aug. 1848	Treason - - -	- - To be shot to death, and after execution his body to be hanged on a tree in a public place in the neighbourhood for 4 days.	- Pretender ; Kandyan ; common person.
Desanaike Mudianselugry Calloo Bnada. (Chief ; late Ratty Mahatmeya of Matelle.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	9 Aug. -	Treason - - -	- - To be transported as a felon for a period of his natural life.	Kandyan chief.
Ranghamy - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	10 Aug. -	Treason - - -	To be shot to death -	- - Kandyan ; common person.
Nayanar - - - - Naraynen - - - - Peroovie - - - - (All three Malabar coolies.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	11 Aug. -	Robbery - - -	- - Corporal punishment of 50 lashes each.	Malabar coolies.
Oundiralle - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	28 Aug. -	Treason - - -	- - To be transported as felon for a period of 10 years.	- - Kandyan ; common person.
Karoo Appoo - - - - (Low-country settler and boutique-keeper.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	29 Aug. -	Treason - - -	- - To be transported as felon for a period of 14 years.	- - Low-country ; common person.
Siman Appoo - - - - (Low-country settler and boutique-keeper.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	29 Aug. -	Burning a house	- - Imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years, with 50 lashes, capital punishment.	Ditto - - ditto.
Appoohamy - - - - Wannihamy - - - - Appoohamy - - - - Mudelihamy - - - - (All four headmen.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	2 Sept. 1848.	Treason - - -	- - The whole of the prisoners to be shot to death.	Kandyan headmen.
Mallewille Ondegethere Durea (Headman.— <i>W. Morris</i> .)	2 Sept. -	Treason - - -	To be shot to death -	Ditto.
Dingosella - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	Dambool : 21 Aug. 1848.	Plunder - - -	- - 20 days' hard labour and 25 lashes.	- - Kandyan ; common person.
Appoohamy - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	23 Aug. -	Bribing - - -	- - 1 month's imprisonment with hard labour.	Ditto - - ditto.
Juanis Appoo (Low-country man) - Letchmanam (Malabar) - - - Thamsia (Low-country man) - - - Sinan Appoo (Low-country man) - (<i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	22 Aug. -	Robbery - - -	- - 50 lashes and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	- - Lowcountry ; common people.

RETURN of Courts Martial held in the Kandyan Provinces, &c.—continued.

PRISONERS' NAMES.	Date and Place of Trial.	CHARGE.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks, Rank, Caste, and Country.
	Matelle :			
Veeran - - - - - Colly Multre - - - - - (Malabars.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	} 13 Aug. 1848.	Robbery - - -	50 lashes each - -	Malabars.
Veerappen - - - - - Packur Madin - - - - - Maden - - - - - Ebrin - - - - - (Malabars.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)				
Artho Appoo - - - - - (Low-country man.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	16 Aug. -	- - Assault and extorting of money.	- - 75 lashes and 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	- - Low-country common person.
Mannul - - - - - Bab Appoo - - - - - (Both low-country men.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	} 17 Aug. -	- - Representing themselves as police-constables, and extorting money.	- - 75 lashes and 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour.	Ditto - - ditto.
Madhuma Odrar - - - - - Calima Odrar - - - - - Sawa Karna - - - - - (Three Malabars.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)				
Punchyralle - - - - - (Kandyan.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	18 Aug. -	Assault and Robbery	- - Not guilty ; acquitted.	Malabars.
Ridagedere Caloowa - - - - - (Kandyan.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	19 Aug. -	Robbery - - -	- - Guilty ; 100 lashes and 365 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	- - Kandyan common person.
Ettopolle Medda Gedera Bunda (in Kandy List, No. 188.—C. R. Buller, Fiscal.)	21 Aug. -	- - False alarm, and causing the inhabitants to leave their houses.	- - 50 lashes and 180 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	Ditto.
Mawoosa Galle Aratchy - - - - - (Kandyan headman.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	22 Aug. -	- - False alarm, and causing the inhabitants to leave their houses.	- - 100 lashes and imprisonment with hard labour for 365 days.	- - Members of a chief's family related to the Maha Nillene.
Police Constable Camchy Appoo - - - - - (Low-country man.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	22 Aug. -	Murder and plunder -	Shot to death - -	Kandyan headman.
Satyamme Madoome Odiar - - - - - (Malabar.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	26 Aug. -	Assault - - -	- - 25 lashes, and dismissed the police force.	- - Low-country ; common person.
Ellis Appoo - - - - - Punchy Appoo - - - - - (Low-country man.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	} 31 Ag. -	Plunder - - -	- - 180 days' imprisonment with hard labour and make good the stolen property. - - 50 lashes and 180 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	Malabar.
Hadjee - - - - - Veeravitty - - - - - Appoo Kesty - - - - - Armoogar - - - - - Kanneussean - - - - - Allpulle - - - - - Malabars.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)				
Sagoo Mahamadoo - - - - - Abdel Cader, 1st - - - - - Abdel Cader, 2d - - - - - Mohadin - - - - - Meeryapulle - - - - - Audel Cader, 3d - - - - - Meeryapulle - - - - - Ahamado - - - - - Aliar - - - - - Aliara - - - - - Sryedoo Audel - - - - - Allapitcha - - - - - Aliar - - - - - Assen Naina - - - - - Nansera Meera - - - - - Meera Saibo - - - - - Modeliapulle - - - - - Sryedoe - - - - - Mahadin Audel - - - - - Mamado - - - - - Shego Mader - - - - - (Moormen.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	} 1 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	Ditto - - -	Malabars.
	} 2 Sept. -	Plundering - - -	- - Sago Mahomed 50 lashes ; Abdel Cader, Allipitche, Abdul Cader, and Alia, to 30 lashes ; and all the other prisoners 20 lashes each.	Moormen.

(continued)

RETURN of Courts Martial held in the Kandyan Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONERS' NAMES.	Date and Place of Trial.	CHARGE.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks, Rank, Caste, and Country.
Christian Appoo - - - - (Low-country men.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	Matelle : 4 Sept. 1848	Plundering - -	- - 75 lashes and imprisonment with hard labour for 365 days, and make good the stolen property.	- Low-country common persons.
1 Nicale Punchyrale - - - 2 Melpitya Appoohamy - - - 3 Alutgamme Banda - - - 4 Alluwalla Godde Siatoo - - - (Kandyans; 3 Headman's family.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	6 Sept. -	Treason - - -	To be shot to death -	- - 1, 2, and 4 Kandyan common people; 3d Kandyan Headman's family.
1 Baba Arachy, Headman - - - 2 Kery Banda, Member of Chief's family. 3 Ookowalle Banda, Member of Chief's family. 4 Kellemoone Punchyralle Aratchy, Headman. 5 Ookwille Jartoo - - - - (All Kandyans.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	14 Sept. -	- - ditto - -	- To be shot to death; the Court strongly recommends Ookwille Jartun to mercy on account of his extreme youth. Ookwille Jartun transported for a period of seven years.	- - All Kandyans; 2 and 3 Headmen's family, and the rest common people.
Dingerale (in List, 369) - - - Appooralle (in List, 370) - - - Egodgedere Appooralle (in List, 371). Seremallrale (in List, 372) - - - Polligoralle (in List, 374) - - - Malhamy (in List, 373) - - - Goonamalralle } Appooralle } Acquired - - - Carroralle } (All Kandyans.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	16 Sept. -	- - ditto - -	- The first six prisoners guilty; to be transported for a period of seven years. The last three prisoners not guilty; acquitted.	- All Kandyan common people.
Punchyralle (in List, 375) - - - Dingeralle (in List, 376) - - - Goonemalralle (in List, No. 377) - - - (All Kandyans.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	16 Sept. -	- - ditto - -	- - To be transported for a period of 14 years.	- - ditto.
Prhimiralegedere Appoo (in List, No. 378.) Sidera of Mihipittia, (in List, No. 379.) Ookowille Punchyralle (in List, No. 380.) (All Kandyans.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	18 Sept. -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
Mihigahaditiya Gedere Ookowille (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	21 Sept. -	Robbery - - -	- - Hard labour for 180 days.	- - Kandyan common people.
Malhamy - - - - (Kandyan.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Fiscal.)	19 Sept. -	Assault - - -	- - Hard labour for 25 days.	- - ditto.
Magittaya - - - - Sulema - - - - (1st Malabar, 2d Moorman.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	26 Sept. -	Plunder - - -	- - The 1st prisoner guilty; sentenced 75 lashes and imprisonment, with hard labour 240 days. 2d prisoner not guilty; acquitted.	- - 1st Malabar, 2d Moorman.
Themanande - - - - Aralappen - - - - Porria Coopin - - - - (Malabars.— <i>C. R. Buller</i> , Agent.)	26 Sept. -	Breach of Contract -	- - The 1st prisoner not guilty; acquitted. The 2d and 3d prisoners guilty, hard labour for 20 days.	Malabars.

RETURN of Courts Martial held in the Kandyan Provinces, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONERS' NAMES.	Date and Place of Trial.	CHARGE.	Finding and Sentence.	Remarks, Rank, Caste, and Country.
Layalle Pittawille - - -	Matelle : 20 Sept. 1848	Plunder - - -	3 years' hard labour -	- All Kandyan common people.
Mahalekotoon Polingoralle - -				
Do. Nandoralle, 1st - - -				
Do Appoohamy - - -				
Medelle Bootelehamy - - -				
Mahalekotoon Nandoralle, 2d - (Kandyans.—C. R. Buller, Agent.)	1 Aug. -	Treason - - -	- - 1, 2, and 3 to be transported for 14 years; the 4th and 5th for 7 years.	- - ditto.
Ettarywille Punchyrale (in Kandy List, No. 256).				
Ettarywille Appoohamy (in Kandy List, No. 257).				
Ettarywille Punchyralle (in Kandy List, No. 258).				
Ettarywille Ookkorale (in Kandy List, No. 259).				
Petonille Punchyrale (in Kandy List, No. 260). (All Kandyans.—C. R. Buller, Agent).				

T. A. Drought, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

SUMMARY.

WHERE TRIED.	DEATH.	TRANSPORTED.				Imprisonment with Hard Labour.	Corporal Punishment and Imprisonment.	Corporal Punishment.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.
		Life.	14 Years.	10 Years.	7 Years.					
At Kandy - - -	2	-	7	-	-	1	2	2	2	16
At Matelle - - -	9	-	9	-	9	11	16	28	8	90
At Kurnegalle - - -	7	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	14
At Dambool - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	6
TOTAL - - -	18	1	17	1	9	13	24	33	10	126

(No. 3.)

THE error of supposing the low-country men to have been the originators or active agents of the insurrection is rendered still more apparent by a similar analysis of the prisoners tried by the Supreme Court.

There were in all 39, viz.—

Kandyans—Chiefs of the highest rank	-	-	-	-	-	4
Headmen and chiefs of the lower rank	-	-	-	-	-	6
Bandas or sons of chiefs	-	-	-	-	-	12
Priests	-	-	-	-	-	6
Common people	-	-	-	-	-	11
Low-country men	-	-	-	-	-	none

Total - - - 39

This list I now produce, attested as to this analysis by the Government agent and fiscal, Mr. Buller.

(No. 223.)

Sir,

Fiscal's Office, Kandy, 5 Nov. 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward the return of the number of trials for high treason in Kandy for 1848-49, as required by your letter, No. 53, of the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.

C. R. Buller.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

RETURN of PERSONS Tried at *Kandy* for HIGH TREASON, by the Honourable the Supreme Court.

Number of the Case.	NAMES OF PRISONERS.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
SPECIAL SESSION.				
D. 1	Ambulambe Unnanse - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
D. 2	Hadua Unranse - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
1.				
D. 3	Murruttoowelle Unnanse - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
D. 4	Ambulambe Kuda Unnanse - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
E. 1	Pennellebodde Keeralle - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
C. 2	Warapittia Ettepolle Banda - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
B. 3	Uddegamma Kiri Banda Aratchille - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
A. 4	Ammoonegamme Abeyekoon Walawe Gabede Nilleme.	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
C. 5	Neerapolle Ukkoo - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
C. 6	Rambookwelle Siam Banda - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
E. 7	Dombewellegedere Banderalle - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
2.				
E. 8	Baddelgedere Appoowa - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
E. 9	Wadnalaygedere Kalua - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
E. 10	Owelle Pucheralle - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
C. 11	Angunawelle Banda - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
A. 12	Dombekolle Lekam - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
B. 1	Innamalua Ukkoo Banda Koralle - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
3.				
B. 2	Ondangava Pucheralle Aratchy - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
C. 1	Kandepulle Banda - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
C. 2	Basnaike Mudianselay Appohamy - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
B. 3	Amerekoon Mudianselay Hettimulle Appohamy Aratchy.	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
C. 4	Wannenayke Mudianselagey Pucheralle.	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
C. 5	Paragahawawa Heratmudianselagey Mudelihamy.	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
C. 6	Dahaneke Mudianselay Pucheralle.	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
4.				
B. 7	Denegomowa Banda Koralle - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
E. 8	Potuhere Dingery Appoo - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
D. 9	Kotmalie Attadassie Unnanse - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
E. 10	Kandegere Nilhamy - - -	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
E. 11	Vedanelagedere Kauralle - - -	Not Guilty -	- - - - -	Discharged.
E. 12	Madahapollegedere Pucheralle - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
E. 13	Henegamayalaigedere Ukkooa - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
C. 1	Wijayasoondere Mudianselay Appohamy.	Guilty -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	Commuted.
C. 2	Kolambelamulle Mohattelagey Appohamy.	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
5.				
E. 3	Bamunamulle Mudelihamy - - -	- ditto -	- - ditto - - ditto -	- ditto.
(signed) <i>A. Oliphant,</i> Chief Justice.				
Kandy, 18 September 1848.				
ORDINARY SESSION FOR 1848.				
A. 18	Dowelewe Naweratne - - -	- - Prosecution withdrawn.	- - - - -	Discharged.
	Wickremesinha Jayetilleke Panditte Deawadene Nilleme.	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.
A. 19	Gollehelle Ratte Mahatmeya - - -	- ditto -	- - - - -	- ditto.

Number of the Case.	NAME OF PRISONER.	VERDICT.	SENTENCE.	REMARKS.
	ORDINARY SESSION FOR 1848— <i>continued.</i>			
C. 20	Gongallegodde Banda, of Alloedenia.	Pleaded Guilty	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead. (signed) <i>James Stark,</i> Act ^{re} Sen ^r Puisne Justice. Kandy, 1 December 1848.	- - Commuted by Warrant, dated 20th December 1848, to receive 100 lashes and be transported for life. (Corporal punishment inflicted.)
	FIRST ORDINARY SESSION FOR 1849.			
B. 10	Lenedore Ukkoeralle, late Arachty	Guilty - -	- - To be hanged by the neck until he be dead.	- - Commuted by Warrant, dated the 14th May 1849, to three years' imprisonment at hard labour in chains.
D. 13	Girannegame Indajotin Unnanse -	- - Prosecution withdrawn.	- - - - -	Discharged. (signed) <i>A. Oliphant,</i> Chief Justice. Kandy, 3 May 1849.

A.	Chiefs - - - - -	4
B.	Headmen - - - - -	6
C.	Bandas, or members of chiefs' families - - - - -	12
D.	Priests - - - - -	6
E.	Kandyans, &c. - - - - -	11
F.	Low-country Cingalese - - - - -	—
TOTAL - - - - -		39

(True copies.)

W. W. Hume.

(No. 4.)

But the prisoners put upon trial either by the Supreme Court or before the courts martial, form a very small proportion of those arrested for treason and acts of rebellion, and committed to gaol at Kornegalle and Kandy.

The individuals arrested at Kornegalle were 164 in number; but owing to the insecurity of the gaol, 63 of them were sent into Kandy for security.

Of the entire number 164, there was not one individual who would come under the denomination of a "marauder from the low-country." But there were 10 persons arrested, low-countrymen by birth, but settled as boutique keepers in the Kornegalle district for many years.

Of the Kandyans, who formed the remainder, there were

Chiefs of the highest rank - - - - -	3
Pretender - - - - -	1
Headmen and Chiefs of secondary rank - - - - -	64
Bandas - - - - -	3
Priests - - - - -	5
Ordinary Kandyans - - - - -	70
146	
Moors born and resident in Kandy - - - - -	8
164	

This analysis equally disposes of the assertion of the chiefs and headmen being unconnected with the rebellion as originators or active agents.

LIST of PRISONERS Committed to the Gaol of *Kornegalle* on Charge of High Treason in 1848.

No.	N A M E.	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	Nilhamy, of Kandegedere, in Hatchaye Corle.	Kandyan	30 July 1848	- - 14 August, sent to Kandy gaol.	- - Convicted by Supreme Court.
2	Appoorale, of Medeganpole, in Hatchaye Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
3	Kaurale, of Deatoow, in Ehele Otolu Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
4	Punchirale, of Madahapole, in Ehele Otolu Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
5	Doowa Dewea, of Ogodepole, in Madore Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
6	Kahatepetea Kankame, in Mahagolbode Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
7	Ranewe Ukkoowa, in Mahagolbode Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
8	Dombeghagedere Kerehamy, of Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
9	Ambekoto Menika, in Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
10	Bajoo Nayde, of Kirebmoon, in Hatchaye Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
11	Sundene, of Redegome, in Madore Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto	- - Tenant of a temple village.
12	Tekerale, of Kahatelegoone, in Dewegandahe Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
13	Punchirale, of Hapatgoone, in Ehele Otolu Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
14	Appohamy, of Medegedere, in Ehele Wesedeke Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
15	Ranhamy, of Hettumulle, in Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto	- - A member of Hettumulle Korali's family.
16	Ukkerea, of Godegome, in Hatchaye Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
17	Poola, of Pabolowe, in Ehele Wesedeke Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
18	Bodea Dewea, of Redegome, in Madore Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto	- - Tenant of a temple village.
19	Baba Appoo, of Kerebatgode.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
20	Tekera, of Bamonogedere, in Kodagalbode Corle.	- ditto	30 — —	- - ditto.	
21	Kuppe Tamby, of Handepanwell, in Ehele Wesedeke Korle.	- Madegey, or Kandyan Moorman.	30 — —	- - ditto	- - This class was highly privileged under the Kandyan government; many of the class are wealthy, and all are landed proprietors as well as traders.
22	Medegedere Rana Vidhane Henea.	Kandyan	31 — —	26 August, released.	
23	Satoowa, of Honopolekande, in Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto	31 — —	8 November, released.	
24	Kandolowe Appohamy, of Hetchaye Corle.	- ditto	31 — —	- - ditto.	
25	Mahalet Ismaiel Lebbe	Madegey Moorman	31 — —	- - 18 August, sent to Kandy gaol.	
26	Isma Pulle, late Ganaratchile.	- - ditto - and Headman.	31 — —	7 August, released	- - Was a police officer and headman.
27	Kaporohamy	Kandyan	31 — —	5 — - ditto.	
28	Dingirale	- ditto	31 — —	2 — - ditto.	
29	Sinho Appoo, of Werpole	Low-country man	31 — —	26 — - ditto	A trader and settler.
30	Sinho Appoo, of Millewe	- ditto	1 Aug. —	- - 18 August, sent to Kandy gaol.	} - - All boutique keepers, and old residents of a village three miles from Kornegalle.
31	Loois Appoo, of ditto	- ditto	- - - -	- - ditto	
32	Sanchy Appoo, of ditto	- ditto	- - - -	- - ditto	
33	Gattoowane Menika	Kandyan	1 Aug. —	5 August, released.	
34	Ratgatte Punchirale Aratchile.	Kandyan Headman	3 — —	- - ditto.	

LIST of Prisoners Committed to the Gaol of *Kornegalle* on Charge of High Treason in 1848—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
35	Wilgome Leanerale, in Kodagalbode Corle.	Late Headman -	3 Aug. 1848	5 August, released.	
36	Hangoorankete Dingerale -	Kandyan - -	4 - -	5 August, shot - -	- - The Kornegalle pretender; shot by sentence of court martial.
37	Kaloo Banda, of Udeseapattoo, in the District of Matele, late Ratemahatmea.	Chief - - -	4 - - -	- - 14 August; sent to Kandy under sentence of court martial for transportation for life.	- - Convicted by court martial; late Ratemahatmea of Matele.
38	Appohamy, of Moregollegome, in Dewemete Corle.	Kandyan - - -	4 - - -	- - 4 September; sent to Kandy under sentence of court martial for transportation for 10 years.	
39	Hangwelle Appoo, in Dewemete Corle.	- ditto - - -	4 - - -	- - 29 September, released.	
40	Weehene Appohamy, of Walganpato Corle.	Kandyan Headman	4 - - -	23 August, released.	
41	Kokwewe Punchirale Korale.	Late Korale - -	5 - - -	- - 4 September, sent to Kandy Gaol.	- - Late Korale; convicted by Supreme Court.
42	Potoowele Banda Aratchile	Headman - - -	5 - - -	22 August, released.	
43	Amoonokole Appohamy Mohottale.	- ditto - - -	5 - - -	- - 4 September, sent to Kandy Gaol.	- - A second class chief, and Korale of Dewegandaha Corle.
44	Yaggeypetea Pitche - -	- - Madegey Kandyan Moorman.	7 - - -	26 August, released.	
45	Kotmale Unnanse - -	Priest - - -	7 - - -	- - 18 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	- - Acquitted by Supreme Court.
46	Kalogalle Ranhamy - -	Kandyan - - -	8 - - -	8 August, shot - -	- - A man of the Four Korles district; shot by sentence of court martial.
47	Udattepole Punchirale Ganaratchile, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	Headman - - -	10 - - -	- - 14 August, sent to Kandy gaol.	
48	Pusalle Mudeanse Ganaratchile, in Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
49	Udekendewele Appohamy Ganaratchile, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
50	Wadoopole Ukkorale Ganaratchile, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
51	Seambelangomowe Kerebanda Ganaratchile, of Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
52	Hettemulle Kerehamy Ganaratchy, of Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
53	Mepetea Kerehamy Ganaratchy, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
54	Ratwite Mudelihamy Ganaratchele, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
55	Thalgodepetia Banda Ganaratchile, in Ehelewesedeke Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto - -	- - A second class chief, and of great influence.
56	Kongahagedere Tekiralo Ganaratchile, in Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto.	
57	Elwatte Appohomy Korale	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto - -	- - Korale of Teregandaha Corle.
58	Hettemulle Appohamy, late Korale, of Hewawisse Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	- - ditto - -	- - An Aratchy, but previously Korale of Hewawisse Corle; convicted by Supreme Court.
59	Dambepole Ranhamy Aratchile, in Teregandaha Corle.	- ditto - - -	10 - - -	26 August, released.	

(continued)

LIST OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO THE GAOL OF *Kornegalle* ON CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON IN 1848—*continued.*

No.	NAME.	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of	REMARKS.
60	Panagomowe Appohamy Korale, in Ehele Wese-deke Corle.	Headman - -	10 Aug. 1848	-- 14 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	-- Korale of Ehelewe-sedeke Korle; acquitted by Supreme Court.
61	Kalooahamy Vidhan, of Wareapole, in Dewemedede Corle.	- ditto - -	10 -- --	26 August, released -	-- Korale Aratchy, of Dewemedede.
62	Herat Appohamy, late Korale of Potoowewe, in Dewemedede Corle.	late ditto - -	10 -- --	26 -- ditto -	-- Was Korale of ditto.
63	Malegomowe Bodderakito Unnanse, in Dewemedede Corle.	Priest - -	10 -- --	26 -- ditto.	
64	Ganegode Rahewatte Unnanse, in Dewemedede Corle.	ditto - -	10 -- --	26 -- ditto.	
65	Bamonawell Mudelihamy Gan Aratchile in Teregandahe Corle.	Headman - -	11 -- --	-- 18 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	-- Convicted by Supreme Court.
66	Kaloo Appoo, of Kornegalle	Low-country man -	11 -- --	18 August, released -	-- A Kornegalle householder.
67	Malkadoowawe Pulingorale Vidhan, in Teregandahe Corle.	late Headman -	11 -- --	28 -- ditto.	
68	Doretiawe Manikralo, late Korale in Teregandahe Corle - - -	- ditto - -	11 -- --	-- 14 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	-- Was Korale; is son of a chief, and nearly connected with Done-teawe Ratemahatmea.
69	Doretiawe Banda Ganaratchile, in Teregandahe Corle.	Headman - -	11 -- --	14 August, ditto -	Aratchy, ditto, ditto.
70	Koonpole Kirea, in Teregandahe Corle	Kandyan - -	11 -- --	14 -- ditto.	
71	Darnbepolo Ungorale, in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	11 -- --	14 -- ditto.	
72	Doretiawe Sohonderale, in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	11 -- --	14 -- ditto.	
73	Kana Henea, of Henepole, in Recopattoo Corle.	- ditto - -	11 -- --	1 September, released.	
74	Wawelpole Ranhamy, in Recopattoo Corle.	- ditto - -	11 -- --	12 -- ditto.	
75	Ukkobanda, of Uhomea, in Recopattoo Corle.	-- member of chief's family.	12 -- --	19 -- ditto -	-- Son of a second-class chief.
76	Modonne Hetohamy Ganaratchile.	Headman - -	12 -- --	26 August - ditto.	
77	Beddegome Hetohamy Aratchy, of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.	- ditto - -	12 -- --	26 -- ditto.	
78	Madewelo Lokoomohotale, of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.	Chief and Headman	12 -- --	2 September, released	-- Korale of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.
79	Kadedonno Appohamy Aratchy, of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.	Headman - -	12 -- --	26 August, released.	
80	Madeweleduda Mohottale, of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.	-- ditto, a member of a chief's family.	12 -- --	-- 4 September, sent to Kandy Gaol.	-- Korle aratchy of Dewemedede Udogha Corle, and younger brother of Madeweled Lokoomohottale.
81	Hangwelle Modelihamy Aratchy, of Dewemedede Udogha Corle.	Headman - -	12 -- --	22 September, released	
82	Ambehere Unnanse, in Teregandahe Corle.	Priest - -	12 -- --	30 August, released.	
83	Mallopetia Tamby, of Mahagalbode Corle.	- Madegey or Kandyan moorman.	12 -- --	-- 18 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	
84	Mallopetia Ibrahim, of Mahagalbode Corle.	- ditto - -	12 -- --	28 August, released.	
85	Teleagonne Wappoo Kando, in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	12 -- --	-- 18 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	
86	Ama Lebbe, of Teleagonne, in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	12 -- --	-- 14 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	
87	Mallopetia Ibrahim Kando, of Mahagalbode Corle.	- ditto - -	12 -- --	-- 18 August, sent to Kandy Gaol.	

List of Prisoners Committed to the Gaol of *Kornegalle* on Charge of High Treason in 1848—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	R E M A R K S.
88	Madewele Appohamy Aratchy of Dewemedé Udogha Corle.	Headman - -	12 Aug. 1848	26 August released.	
89	Dehecomboregedere Appohamy Aratchy of Dewemedé Udogha Corle.	- ditto - -	12 — -	26 — ditto.	
90	Kerehamy Neketrale of Doreteawe in Teregandaha Corle.	Kandyan - -	13 — -	- - 14 August sent to Kandy Gaol.	An astrologer.
91	Puncha Henea of Doreteawo in Teregandaha Corle.	- ditto - -	13 — -	30 August released.	
92	Denegomowe Banda Korale	Chief and headman	14 — -	- - 18 August sent to Kandy Gaol.	- - Korale of Odepolo Obato Corle, son of Denegomowe Mohottah of the Four Korles; was acquitted by the Supreme Court.
93	Ganankate Banda Ganaratchile of Reecopattoo Corle.	Headman - -	14 — -	1 September released	- - Son of Gankete Mohottale, a second-class chief, against whom a warrant was issued, but he could not be found.
94	Kandewele Ukkobanda Ganaratchile of Hethaye Corle.	- ditto - -	14 — -	29 August released -	- - Son of Kandewele Mohottale, a second-class chief, who was in concealment.
95	Neramulle Punchirale of Eheleobohe Corle.	Kandyan - -	14 — -	17 — ditto.	
96	Neramullo Wengedesamy Vidhan.	Malabar - -	14 — -	17 — ditto -	- - a householder and trader.
97	Kandewell Punchirale in Hethaye Korle.	Kandyan - -	14 — -	31 — ditto.	
98	Pillegode Kasorell Wagapamaha Corle in Matelo District.	- ditto - -	14 — -	2 September, released.	
99	Neramullo Kaloo Banda in Eheleotote Corle.	- - member of chief's family.	14 — -	31 August released.	
100	Iringalle Aratchy of Gorosse in Eheleotote Corle.	Headman - -	14 — -	29 — ditto.	
101	Kandewell Bandiralo in Hethaye Korle.	Kandyan headman	14 — -	31 — ditto.	
102	Mahdahapole Ukke Banda in Ihelotote Corle.	- member of a chief's family.	14 — -	31 — ditto.	
103	Karendegalle Owiterale in Kethaye Corle.	Kandyan - -	14 — -	31 — ditto.	
104	Ditto Delwito Banda Ganaratchy in Kethaye Corle.	- member of chief's family and headman.	14 — -	23 — ditto -	- - Nearly connected with Kambowatewane Ratamahatema.
105	Deatore Modeanse in Iheleotote Corle.	Kandyan - -	14 — -	16 — ditto.	
106	Gurusso Bandiralo in Iheleotote Corle.	- ditto - -	14 — -	31 — ditto.	
107	Ratgalle Sohonderale in Teregandaha Corle.	- ditto - -	14 — -	- - 18 August sent to Kandy Gaol.	
108	Walakolpole Kanrale in Teregandaha Corle.	- ditto - -	14 — -	18 August ditto.	
109	Torewatsore Appohamy Aratchile in Teregandaha Corle.	Headman - -	14 — -	18 — ditto -	- - A member of a very influential family. The father was deeply involved in the rebellion of 1818; the family possessions were confiscated, but subsequently restored to this person.
110	Atemorie Punchirale	Kandyan - -	14 — -	23 September released.	
111	Wattewe Korale	Headman - -	15 — -	- - 18 August sent to Kandy.	- - Korale of the most extensive and populous Korle in the district; a man of great influence.

LIST of Prisoners committed to the Gaol of *Kornegalle* on Charge of High Treason in 1848—*continued.*

No.	N A M E.	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	R E M A R K S.
112	Kollambelamulle Korale -	Headman - -	15 Aug. 1848	-- 18 August sent to Kandy.	-- Korale of Medelesse and Recopatoo Korles; convicted by Supreme Court.
113	Talehene Appohamy Aratohile in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	- ditto - -	17 -- -	18 September released.	
114	Ratwite Appohamy Korale in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	Late headman -	17 -- -	12 October ditto.	
115	Ganemulle Kerehamy Leatomolo in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	- ditto - -	17 -- -	7 -- ditto.	
116	Medegedere Appohamy Aratchy in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	Headman - -	17 -- -	12 -- ditto.	
117	Walpole Punched Panewedekarea in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	Kandyan - -	17 -- -	12 -- ditto.	
118	Galkadowe Punched in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	- ditto - -	17 -- -	23 August ditto.	
119	Madewe Ukke Banda Vidhan in Dewemede Udogha Corle.	Headman - -	18 -- -	11 September ditto.	
120	Uhomea Tekerale in Rekopattoo Corle.	Late headman -	18 -- -	11 -- ditto -	-- Was formerly a Korale; a man of great influence.
121	Relegale Appohamy Korle Aratchy in Katooganpole Korle Udoogha.	Headman - -	18 -- -	2 -- ditto -	-- Korle Aratchy, see No. 111.
122	Marrilolowe Mudelihamy in Teregandahe Corle.	Kandyan - -	18 -- -	19 August ditto.	
123	Ditto Appohamy in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	18 -- -	19 -- ditto.	
124	Ditto Ugorale in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	18 -- -	19 -- ditto.	
125	Ditto Ukkorale in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	18 -- -	19 -- ditto.	
126	Moregollo Appohamy Unanase.	Priest - -	19 -- -	7 October ditto.	
127	Godepolo Punched -	Kandyan - -	19 -- -	20 September ditto.	
128	Neramullo Dingerale Ganaratchy.	Headman - -	19 -- -	9 -- ditto.	
129	Paraghawewe Modelihamy Korale.	Late headman -	20 -- -	-- 4 September sent to Kandy Gaol.	-- Convicted by the Supreme Court.
130	Pelesse Pinhamy Cutchery Peon.	Kandyan - -	20 -- -	1 September released.	
131	Ditto Ranhamy Native Vaccinator.	- ditto - -	21 -- -	1 -- ditto.	
132	Ranewo Kire Hapoowa in Mahagalbodd Corle.	- ditto - -	21 -- -	12 -- ditto.	
133	Kerendemade Modelean Pulle in Ehelewesedeke Korle.	- ditto - -	21 -- -	22 -- ditto.	
134	Bastian - - -	Low-country man -	22 -- -	30 August ditto -	-- A Malabar, resident since his birth.
135	Naleulle Ukkowa Dorea -	Headman - -	23 -- -	5 September shot -	-- Low-cast headman; shot by sentence of court martial.
136	Ditto Appoowa - -	Kandyan - -	23 -- -	9 September released.	
137	Ditto Ukkowa Dorga -	Late headman -	23 -- -	9 -- ditto.	
138	Algme Puachirale Korale	Headman - -	24 -- -	29 August died in gaol	-- Korle Aratchy of Medelesse Korle, formerly a Korale.
139	Dehecomberegeden Uggalhamy in Dewemede Udogha Corle.	Kandyan - -	24 -- -	9 September released.	
140	Ganegedere Appohamy -	- ditto - -	25 -- -	1 -- ditto.	
141	Omorpulle Matlichen -	- Madegey, or Kandyan Moorman.	25 -- -	30 August ditto.	
142	Koredoloowe Appoin Udepolo Otote - - -	Kandyan - -	26 -- -	1 September ditto.	
143	Walecombore Pinhamy late Atookorale in Katooganpole Odogha.	Late headman -	26 -- -	31 August ditto.	

LIST of Prisoners committed to the Gaol of *Kornegalle* on Charge of High Treason in 1848—*continued*.

No.	N A M E..	Rank or Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
144	Batoogode Appohamy Aratehille in Odepole Otote Corle.	Headman - -	26 Aug. 1848	2 September released.	
145	Wadewe Sohondehamy Vidhan in Katooganpole Korle Udoogha.	- - Late headman of Temple Village.	26 -- --	1 -- ditto.	
146	Ambelepole Appohamy of Katooganpole Korle Udoogha.	Kandyan - -	26 -- --	1 -- ditto.	
147	Kollore Nallaye in Udepole Otote Corlo.	Malabar - -	26 -- --	21 -- ditto	A settler.
148	Patteleye Ukkoralee in Hewawesse Corle.	- ditto - -	26 -- --	30 August ditto.	
149	Matere Wederale - -	Low-country man -	27 -- --	27 -- ditto -	} Traders in coffee and salt.
150	Watluregode Migel Appoo	- - ditto - -	27 -- --	27 -- ditto -	
151	Damoonogode Apponayde in Teregandahe Corle.	Kandyan - -	27 -- --	27 -- ditto.	
152	Ditto Kerea in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	27 -- --	27 -- ditto.	
153	Ditto Appoowa in Teregandahe Corle.	- ditto - -	27 -- --	27 -- ditto.	
154	Ambegasawewe Appohamy Korale.	Headman - -	27 -- --	-- 2 September shot -	-- Late Korale; shot by sentence of court martial.
155	Potohere Dingero Appoo Korle Korle Aratchy in Udepole Medelesse Corle.	- ditto - -	27 -- --	4 September sent to Kandy gaol.	-- Korle Aratchy of Medelesse Korale.
156	Ratmale Modelehamy Gan Aratchy.	- ditto - -	27 -- --	2 September shot.	
157	Katoopetea Banda - -	- Member of chief's family.	27 -- --	30 August released.	
158	Dahanekgome Appohamy Gan Aratchile.	Headman - -	27 -- --	2 September shot -	-- Shot by sentence of court martial.
159	Kadambawe Gan Aratchile	- ditto - -	28 -- --	2 -- ditto.	
160	Badderalegey Kerehamy -	Kandyan - -	29 -- --	9 -- released.	
161	Punchy Appohamy Gan Aratchile.	Headman - -	29 -- --	9 -- ditto.	
162	Polambe Korale - -	- ditto - -	14 Sept. -	11 October ditto -	-- Late Korale of Adopole Otote Corle.
163	Gattoowane Manika -	Kandyan - -	14 -- --	23 September ditto.	
164	Dimmiande Koppaye me Kaloowa.	- ditto - -	14 -- --	19 -- ditto.	

Kornegalle, 13 October 1849.

W. Morris, Deputy Fiscal.

SUMMARY of PRISONERS in Custody at *Kurnegalle* for High Treason, in 1848.

	Chiefs.	Pretender.	Headmen.	Bandas, or Members of Chief's Family.	Priests.	Madigej Moormen.	Other Kandyans.	Settlers from the Low-Country.	Other Low-country men.	TOTAL.
Received into Custody -	3	1	64	3	5	8	70	10	- -	164
Transferred to the Gaol at Kandy - - -	2	- -	24	- -	1	6	27	3	- -	63
Shot by Sentence of Court Martial - - -	- -	1	5	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	7
Died in Gaol - - -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1
Released - - -	1	- -	34	3	4	2	42	7	- -	93
TOTAL - - -	3	1	64	3	5	8	70	10	- -	164

W. Morris, Deputy Fiscal.

LIST of PRISONERS transferred to *Kandy* from the Gaol of *Kornegalle*, and appearing in the *Kornegalle* LIST.

Number of Prisoners.		Number in Kornegalle List.	Number in Kandy List.	Rank or Position, and Remarks.	How Disposed of.
1	Nilhamy of Kandegedere in Hattahaye Korle	1	-	Kandian.	
2	Apporalle of Mulegampolle in ditto - -	2	-	ditto.	
3	Kawralle of Dietwie in Ihelle Otette Korle -	3	-	ditto.	
4	Punchiralle of Madahapolle in ditto - -	4	-	ditto.	
5	Doowa Dewea of Ogodepolle in Madure Korle	5	-	ditto.	
6	Kuhattepittia Kankaneme in Mahagalbode Korle	6	-	ditto.	
7	Ranewe Ukkua in ditto - - - -	7	-	ditto.	
8	Dombegahagedere Korinamy of Hewawisse Korle.	8	-	ditto.	
9	Ambekotte Menika in ditto - - - -	9	-	ditto.	
10	Baja Naide of Kenbamane in Hattahaye Korle	10	-	ditto.	
11	Sundera of Redegame in Madwa Korle -	11	-	-- ditto. Tenant of a temple village.	
12	Tekiralle of Kahatillegame in Dewegandahe Korle.	12	-	ditto.	
13	Puncheralle of Hapatgoomwe in Ihelle Otetto Korle.	13	-	ditto.	
14	Appuhamy of Medegedore in Ihelle Vissideke Korle.	14	-	ditto.	
15	Panghamy of Hettemulle in Hewawisse Korle	15	-	-- ditto; a member of Hettomulle Korales family.	
16	Ukkua of Godegame in Hattahaye Korle -	16	-	ditto.	
17	Poolee of Pabuluwe in Ihelle Vissideke Korle	17	-	ditto.	
18	Bostwea of Dewea of Redegame in Madure Korle.	18	-	-- ditto; a tenant of a temple village.	
19	Baba Appoo of Kiributgode - - - -	19	-	- - ditto.	
20	Tekiria of Bamunugedere in Kadagabbode Korle	20	-	- - ditto.	
21	Kuppe Tamby of Handepanawelle in Kudagalbode Korle.	21	-	- Medegey or Kandyan Moomun. This class was highly privileged under the Kandyan Government. Many of the class are wealthy, and all are landed proprietors as well as traders.	
22	Mahalet Ismail Lebleo - - - -	25	-	Medegy Moorman.	
23	Sinho Appoo of Melowe - - - -	30	-	Low-countrymen, all boutique keepers, and old residents of a village three miles from Kornegalle.	
24	Louis Appoo of ditto - - - -	31	-		
25	Sanche Appoo of ditto - - - -	32	-		
26	Kaloo Banda of Udeseigapattoo in the district of Matelle late Rell.	37	-	Kandyan chief.	
27	Appohamy of Moregollegame in Dewemedde Korle.	38	-	Kandyan.	
28	Kokwawa Puncheralle Koralle - - -	41	-	Headman, late Koralle.	
29	Amenekolle Appohamy Mohattale - -	43	-	- - Headman, a recent class chief and Koralle of Dewegandahye Korle.	
30	Kolmalie Unnanse - - - -	45	-	Priest.	
31	Udattapolle Puncheralle Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Vissideke Korle.	47	-	Headman.	
32	Pussalba Mudianse Gan Aratchelle in Haawise Korle.	48	-	ditto.	
33	Udekindewelle Appohamy Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Vissideke Korle.	49	-	ditto.	
34	Wadoopolle Ukkuzalle Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Vissideke Korle.	50	-	ditto.	
35	Seyembelangomowre Rerie Banda Gan Aratchelle in Hewawisse Korle.	51	-	ditto.	
36	Hettemalle Ririhamy Gan Aratchelle in Haawise Korle.	52	-	ditto.	
37	Meepittea Ririhamy Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Vissideke Korle.	53	-	ditto.	

List of Prisoners transferred to Kandy from the Gaol of *Kornegalle*, &c.—*continued*.

Number of Prisoners.		Number in Kornegalle List.	Number in Kandy List.	Rank or Position, and Remarks.	How Disposed of.
38	Ratwitte Mudilibamy Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Visideke Korle.	54	-	Kandyan.	
39	Thalgodepettia Bandoo Gan Aratchelle in Ihelle Visideke Korle.	55	-	-- A second-class chief, and of great influence.	
40	Koongahagedere Tekinelle Gan Aratchelle in Haaowisse Korle.	56	-	Headman.	
41	Elwatle Appoohamy Koralle - - -	57	-	- Headman, Koralle of Tmegan-dahe Korle.	
42	Hettimulle Appohammy, late Ronelle of Haaowisse Korle.	58	-	-- Headman, an Aratchy, but previously Koralle of Hewawisse Korle.	
43	Pannagamua Appoohamy Koralle - -	60	-	-- Headman, Koralle of Ihelle Visideke Korle.	
44	Bamunawelle Appohamy Gan Aratchelle in Tumegandahe Korle.	65	-	Headman.	
45	Doretiamé Menikrallo, late Koralle in Tumegandahe Korle.	68	-	ditto.	
46	Doretiamé Banda Gan Aratchelle in Tumegandahe Korle.	69	-	ditto.	
47	Kompolle Kiria Gan Aratchelle in Tumegandahe Korle.	70	-	Kandyan.	
48	Dambapolle Ungwalle Gan Aratchelle in Tumegandahe Korle.	71	-	ditto.	
49	Doretiamé Sohonderalle Gan Aratchelle in Tumegandahe Korle.	72	-	ditto.	
50	Madewelle Kooda Mohattale - - -	80	-	-- Headman and member of a chief's family.	
51	Malloputtye Tomby of Mahagalbode Korle -	83	-	Medegey Kandyan Moonnan.	
52	Talleagome Wapoo Kandoo in Terregandaha Korle.	85	-	- - - ditto.	
53	Ama Leblee of Pattiagome in Terregandaha Korle.	86	-	- - - ditto.	
54	Mallopittia Ebrahim Kandoo of Mahagalbode Korle.	87	-	- - - ditto.	
55	Kirihamy Neketralle of Dorsteawe in Terregahanda Korle.	90	-	Kandyan.	
56	Denegomooewe Banda Koralle - - -	92	-	Chief and headman.	
57	Ratgalle Sohonderalle en Serregandaha Korle	107	-	Kandyan.	
58	Wallakulpolle Kawralle in Terregandaha Korle	108	-	ditto.	
59	Torewature Appoohamy Aratchelle - -	199	-	- Headman; a member of a very influential family; the father was deeply involved in the rebellion of 1818; the family possessions were confiscated, but subsequently restored.	
60	Wattawe Koralle - - - -	111	-	- - Headman, Koralle of the most extensive and populous district; a man of great influence.	
61	Kolombesamulle Koralle - - - -	112	-	Headman.	
62	Paregahawawe Mudilibamy Koralle - -	129	-	Late Headman.	
63	Jottohawe Dinjiri Appoo Korle Aratchelle in Udepolle Medelasso Korle.	155	-	Headman.	

RECAPITULATION.

Chiefs.	Headmen.	Priests.	Kandyans.	Low-country Settlers.	Madigay Moor-men.	TOTAL.
2	24	1	27	3	6	63

Kandy, 28 November 1849.

W. Morris, Deputy Fiscal of Kornegalle.

(No. 5.)

In the gaol of Kandy the number of prisoners for treason (exclusive of those transferred from Kornegalle, and included in the foregoing list of 164) was 317; and they exhibit a similar result, being—

Kandyans, viz.—	Chiefs of the highest rank	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Headmen and chiefs of secondary rank	-	-	-	-	-	36
	Bandas or sons of chiefs	-	-	-	-	-	13
	Priests	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Pretender	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Common people	-	-	-	-	-	215
							<hr/> 285
Moors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burghers	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malabar Coolies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Low-country men, stragglers and marauders	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
							<hr/> TOTAL - - - 317

NAMES of PRISONERS Committed to the *Kandy* Gaol on Charge of HIGH TREASON, from August 1848.

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	Dullawe Dewe Nilleme	Chief	1848 ; 31 July	Discharged on bail	-- Late 2d Adigar; the highest chief in the Kandyan country in 1848.
2	Andris Appoo	Low-country man	31	Discharged by Capt. Lillie.	Late a priest.
3	Francisco Fernando, commonly called Penang Appoo.	ditto	31	Shot.	
4	Buttale Hamy	Kandyan	31	Transported for 14 years.	
5	Appoo Hamy	ditto	31	ditto.	
6	Cacoralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
7	Dewa Hamy	ditto	31	ditto.	
8	Henegey Thomis	ditto	31	ditto.	
9	Yaddeilagey Allis	ditto	31	ditto.	
10	Kacoralle	ditto	31	Given over to the military.	
11	Aramba Appoo	ditto	31	ditto.	
12	Vitanegedere Mal Hamy	ditto	31	Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
13	Pahalegammede Wattowa	ditto	31	ditto.	
14	Ditto Dawlearega	ditto	31	ditto.	
15	Palegedere Amma	ditto	31	ditto.	
16	Wadwegedere Colowa	ditto	31	Acquitted by the Supreme Court.	
17	Doore Cumbene Cowralle	ditto	31	Discharged by order of D. Q. A.	
18	Ehelewatte Punchyralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
19	Udagedere Appooralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
20	Upasekegedere Tickeryalle	ditto	31	ditto.	
21	Udagedere Ukkonaydo	ditto	31	ditto.	
22	Ditto Ukkowa	ditto	31	ditto.	
23	Nickelandegedere Tickeralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
24	Kanangomowe Baya	ditto	31	ditto.	
25	Seanelagedere Timca	ditto	31	ditto.	
26	Dessanayekegedere Hamy	ditto	31	ditto.	
27	Ekenayekegedere Seeralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
28	Gamegedere Seeralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
29	Wallassegedere Seeralle	ditto	31	ditto.	
30	Gedgodegedere Appoo Hamy	ditto	31	ditto.	
31	Leandegedere Calowa	ditto	31	ditto.	
32	Madranselagedere Punchyralle.	ditto	31	ditto.	
33	Locorogedere Patna	ditto	31	Given over to military.	
34	Budalgedere Tickery Appowa.	ditto	31	ditto.	

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
35	Rambakwelle Banda - -	- Member of chief's family.	1848 : 31 July -	-- Acquitted by the Deputy Queen's Advocate.	-- Related to the late Rambakwelle Lekam, son of the late Medegey Dissawe, chief of the Medegey, dep ^t ., under Kandyan Governor.
36	Ehelewallave Lako Banda - -	- ditto - -	31 -	- - ditto - -	-- Related to the Badegeney, late Coralle of Udasiapattoo in Assgery Corle.
37	Hampatgedere Ukko Banda -	Kandyan - -	31 -	-- Given over to the military.	
38	Garnegey Odanis Appoo -	- - Low-country trader.	31 -	- - ditto.	
39	Jagodegey Hendrick Appoo -	- - ditto - -	31 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
40	Coattegey Caro - - -	- - ditto - -	31 -	-- Given over to the military.	
41	Adriappoo Wadregay Jasay Fernando.	- - ditto - -	31 -	- Discharged by commandant.	
42	Francisco - - - -	- - ditto - -	31 -	- - ditto.	
43	Code Caregey Don Sedoris -	- - ditto - -	31 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
44	Napanegedere Dingyralle -	Kandyan - -	31 -	- - ditto.	
45	Wahanegedere Cuda Naide -	- ditto - -	31 -	- Discharged by order of Queen's Advocate.	
46	Ehelegdere Landia - - -	- ditto - -	31 -	Died in gaol.	
47	Gammohegedere Sellappoo -	- ditto - -	1 August	- Discharged by order of Queen's Advocate.	
48	Dambewellegedere Bandy Ralle.	- ditto - -	1 -	- - Sentenced to be hanged.	
49	Wattegedere Kuralle - - -	- ditto - -	1 -	Given over to military.	
50	Galpottegedere Memia - -	- ditto - -	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart.	
51	Allutgame Appoo Naida - -	- ditto - -	1 -	- Discharged by order of Deputy Queen's Advocate.	
52	Juanis Appoo - - - -	- Low-country settler and householder.	1 -	- - ditto.	
53	Lewis Appoo - - - -	Ditto and trader -	1 -	-- Discharged on bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
54	Adrian - - - -	Low-country settler	1 -	- - ditto.	
55	Angonawelle Banda - - -	- Member of chief's family.	1 -	-- Sentenced to be hanged.	- - Brother-in-law to Dulawe, late Adigar.
56	Waradamone Kiry Banda -	Headman - -	1 -	- Discharged by order of Queen's Advocate.	- Aratchy since dead ; son of Werademone Mohandram Nilleme (Kandyan title). Aratchy.
57	Neketgedere Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto - -	
58	Badalgedere Appowa - - -	Kandyan - -	1 -	-- Sentenced to be hanged.	
59	Asweddomegedere Punchyralle.	- ditto - -	1 -	- Discharged by order of D. Q. A.	
60	Jennegedere Appoo Hamy -	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
61	Gamegedere Ukkoralle - -	- ditto - -	1 -	- Discharged by order of Queen's Advocate.	
62	Paranegedere Cala Banda -	- Member of chief's family.	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart.	- Son of the late Attapatto Lekam.
63	Senegedere Menie Ralle -	Kandyan - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
64	Cauralegedere Gunamalla -	- ditto - -	1 -	-- Given over to the military.	
65	Ditto - - Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart.	
66	Panditaya - - - -	- ditto - -	1 -	-- Given over to the military.	
67	Gurrangedere Cuda Naida -	- ditto - -	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart.	
68	Ratnuyeke Donga Mahat Cooria.	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
69	Gunggedere Puncheda - - -	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
70	Honocumborregedere Passaba	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
71	Odagedere Appowa - - -	- ditto - -	1 -	- - ditto.	
72	Maragahgedere Monica - -	- ditto - -	1 -	- Discharged by order of Queen's Advocate.	

No.	N A M E S.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
73	Oda Cumbure Pusuba	Kandyan	1848 : 1 August	- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
74	Gangegedere Arruna	- ditto	1 -	- Ditto order of Q. A.	
75	Edangedere Kuralle	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
76	Gallepitiagedere Kattodiya	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
77	Ditto - - Ukkowa	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
78	Pallagedere Ponna	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
79	Maculumade Watteya	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
80	Galleoda Doria	Headman	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart.	Doria in office.
81	Wadregedere Puncha	Kandyan	1 -	- - ditto.	
82	Galleoda Tinna	- ditto	1 -	-- Discharged on bail by Mr. Hanna.	
83	Mathes	Low - country labourer.	1 -	- - Given over to the military.	
84	Colomba Baba Appoo	- - ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
85	Singaracare Adria	- - ditto	1 -	-- Discharged on bail by Mr. Hanna.	
86	Don Andris De Silva Tappal Cangawy.	Low-country settler	1 -	- - ditto.	
87	Appoo Hamy	Kandyan	1 -	- - Given over to the military.	
88	Arambapolle Kiry Banda	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
89	Hallawegoda Harmanis	Low-country settler	1 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
90	Capoogedere Appoo Hamy	- Member of chief's family.	1 -	- - ditto	- Son of a Capooralle Dewale (priest.)
91	Pallegedere Caturalle	Kandyan	1 -	- - ditto.	
92	Kankanagedere Appoo	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
93	Gallepittogedere Kiry Hamy	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
94	Muratagedere Cudaralle	ditto	1 -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
95	Kossinnegedere Bajoralle	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
96	Peerawattegedere Nakatralle	- ditto	1 -	- - ditto.	
97	Vidanegamnahgedere Puncha Heneya.	- ditto	1 -	- - Given over to the military.	
98	Carro Appoo	- Low-country boutique-keeper.	1 -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
99	Anthony	- - ditto	1 -	-- Given over to the military.	
100	Pcharallegedere Kuralle	Kandyan	3 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
101	Kandgedere Appoo	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
102	Bolambegedere Appoo Hamy	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
103	Nekawallegedera Kurale Naida.	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
104	Baddegedere Appoo Nayde	- ditto	3 -	-- Discharged by the commandant.	
105	Nekawallegedere Puncha	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
106	Ditto - - - Kiry Nayda	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
107	Ditto - - - Ukkowa	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
108	Talgahapitiagedera Seremalla	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
109	Rancotgedere Ukkowa	- ditto	3 -	-- Discharged by the Queen's Advocats.	
110	Muroobura Punche Nayde	- ditto	3 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
111	Ditto - Punchy Appoo	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
112	Meddehena Ukko Nayde	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
113	Neyerepola Kiry Banda	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
114	Ehelewatte Punchy Appoo	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
115	Muhangodegaders Appoo Naida.	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
116	Dania Cortowa Appoo Naida	- ditto	3 -	- - ditto.	
117	Degehahagedera Danto Capowa.	- ditto	3 -	-- Discharged by the commandant.	
118	Neyeupolla Ukko Banda	Headman	3 -	Released	- - Aratchy in office, formerly a Coralle, son of the late Ratta Adigar.
119	Ambulambe Unnanse	Priest	11 -	- - Acquitted by Supreme Court.	- - Priest of Dambool Temple.
120	Rataralle	Headman		- Discharged by commandant.	- - Formerly in office as Rattaralle; an office superior in rank to Koralle.

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
121	Waragame Hamy Aratchy -	Headman - -	1848 : 3 August	-- Given over to the military.	Aratchy in office.
122	Ditto - Panditaya -	Kandyan - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
123	Pallewallowe Banda -	- - Member of the chief's family.	3 -	- - ditto - -	- - Grandson of Galle-godde, late Adigar under the Kandyan Government.
124	Bollagoda Kiry Nayde -	Kandyan - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
125	Eleadnoe Kiry Banda -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto - -	- Son of the late king's cook.
126	Ditto - Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto.	- - ditto.
127	Ditto - Punchy Hamy -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
128	Ditto - Piharelle -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto - -	- - Cook of the late Kandyan king.
129	Meratibbe - - -	Medegey Moorman	3 -	- - ditto.	
130	Punchy Appoo - - -	Low-country man -	3 -	- - ditto - -	- - Labourer on coffee estate.
131	Wacunegedere Tinna -	Kandyan - -	3 -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
132	Cotabawe Duregalagedere Tinna.	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
133	Seambalagahawatte Aruma -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
134	Kunapollegedere Calua -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - Given over to the military.	
135	Unga Dooriagedera Colua -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
136	Ditto - - Mannanna	- ditto - -	3 -	- - Discharged by the Queen's Advocate.	
137	Deweyalagedere Tikera -	- ditto - -	3 -	- - ditto.	
138	Badehelle Cotowe Punchyralle.	- ditto - -	3 -	- - Given over to the military.	
139	Wadunpasekeralle - -	- ditto - -	3 -	- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
140	Juanis Appoo - - -	- Low country boutique-keeper.	3 -	- - ditto.	
141	Badehele Cotowe Appoo Hamy.	Kandyan - -	3 -	Released.	
142	Curruppoaratelugey Don David.	- - Low - country settler.	3 -	- ditto.	
143	Canattegey Andris Appoo -	- - ditto.	3 -	- ditto.	
144	Vally Galle Aratchy - -	Headman - -	3 -	- ditto - -	- - Aratchy since dismissed.
145	Nugapitia Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	3 -	- ditto - -	- Ditto in office.
146	Boowatte Peharalle - -	Kandyan - -	3 -	Released - -	Late king's cook.
147	Ditto - Dingeralle - -	- ditto - -	3 -	- ditto.	
148	Ditto - Allepattoralle -	- ditto - -	3 -	- ditto.	
149	Nakattapolegedere Gonamalla	- ditto - -	3 -	- ditto.	
150	Patwegey Andris Appoo -	Low-country man -	3 -	- ditto.	
151	Caulegedere Menica - -	Kandyan - -	3 -	- ditto.	
152	Mutto Samy - - -	Malabar Cooly -	3 -	- ditto.	
153	Heratgame Unnanse - -	Priest - - -	2 -	- - On bail by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
154	Matore Unnanse - - -	ditto - - -	2 -	- - ditto.	
155	Ratnapolle Unnanse - -	ditto - - -	2 -	- - ditto.	
156	Capugedere Appoo Hamy -	Kandyan - -	2 -	- - ditto.	
157	Ukkoo Banda - - -	- ditto - -	2 -	- - ditto.	
158	Punchyralle - - -	- ditto - -	2 -	- - ditto.	
159	Dumberegedere Appoo Amy	- ditto - -	4 -	- - ditto.	
160	Pillagedere Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	4 -	- - ditto.	
161	Kandepolle Basnaycke Nilleme.	Chief - - -	4 -	- - Sentenced to be hanged.	- - Deputy Coroner (Seven Corles).
162	Havanpole Cauralla - -	Headman - -	4 -	- - ditto - -	- Coralle of Hewawisse Corle (Seven Corles).
163	Polgolla Calo Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	- - Aratchy in office (Seven Corles).
164	Cotowepolle Kiry Hamy -	Kandyan - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
165	Onderallegey Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
166	Ratnaykegey late Coralle -	Headman - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
167	Colaba Aratchille - - -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
168	Nahalle, late Coralle - -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto - -	- - Late Coralle of Madura Corle (Seven Corles).
169	Pittabora Nandowa - -	Kandyan - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
170	Egedepolle Kiry Landa Doora	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
171	Akalagammowe Asmadoralle	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
172	Mulla Kiry Hamy - - -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	

(continued)

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
173	Ramboddegalle Vanickeya -	Kandyan - -	1848 : 10 August	-- On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
174	Akalagamowe Elingoralle -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - Discharged by Queen's Advocate.	
175	Waradamonnia Unnanse -	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto.	
176	Radegame Capooralle -	Priest - -	10 -	- - ditto - -	-- Priest of Redgame Dewalle (Seven Corles).
177	Jayappoo - - -	Kandyan - -	10 -	Released.	
178	Mollegoddegedere AppooHamy	- ditto - -	10 -	- ditto.	
179	Bodecotowe Ukkoralle -	- ditto - -	10 -	- ditto.	
180	Manickralle - - -	- ditto - -	10 -	- ditto.	
181	Juanis - - -	Low-country man -	10 -	- ditto.	
182	Catupole Couralle - -	Kandyan - -	10 -	- ditto.	
183	Amunugode Gabado Nilleme	Chief - - -	11 -	- - Acquitted by Supreme Court.	Late Coralle.
184	Johansewatte Mallea - -	Kandyan - -	11 -	- - Discharged by Queen's Advocate.	
185	Nugedere Cauralle - -	- ditto - -	11 -	- - ditto.	
186	Daboofolahekame - - -	- ditto - -	11 -	- - Acquitted by Supreme Court.	
187	Modile Hamy Aratchy -	Chief - - -	11 -	Released - - -	-- Headman over the pongobearers, under the Kandyan Government.
188	Gamegedere Banda - - -	Kandyan - -	11 -	- ditto.	-- Son of a Cancany Nilleme (a military chief) under the Kandyan Government.
189	Ellawellegedere Mohandram	- Member of chief's family.	13 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
190	Mohandranlagedere Aratchy	Headman - -	13 -	- - ditto - - -	Aratchy in office.
191	Kiry Baya - - -	Kandyan - -	13 -	Released.	
192	Ukkoralle - - -	- ditto - -	13 -	- ditto.	
193	Kiry Banda - - -	- Member of chief's family.	13 -	- ditto - - -	Son of Owille Nilleme..
194	Ukkoralle - - -	Headman - -	13 -	- ditto - - -	-- An Aratchy, still in office.
195	Wederalle - - -	Kandyan - -	14 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
196	Banda - - -	- ditto - -	14 -	- - On bail by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
197	Abadda - - -	- ditto - -	14 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
198	Callows - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	Released.	
199	Ammina - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- ditto.	
200	Lawsira - - -	- ditto - -	14 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
201	} See Kurnegalle List.				
242					
243	Ammina - - -	Kandyan - -	15 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
244	Wattekuralle - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
245	Ditto Dingoralle - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
246	Baba Appoo - - -	Low-country man -	15 -	- - ditto.	
247	Calo Banda - - -	Kandyan - -	15 -	- - Discharged by order of the Queen's Advocate.	
248	Puncha Henca - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
249	Kumaregammabe - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
250	Gunamalralle - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - Given over to the military.	
251	Menie Ralle - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
252	Mantry Hamy - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
253	Tickeralle - - -	- ditto - -	15 -	- - ditto.	
254	Embulambe Cuda Unnanse -	Priest - - -	12 -	Released - - -	Dambool temple.
255	Golle Helle Rattay Mahatmeya.	Chief - - -	2 -	- - On bail by the Fiscal, J. P.	-- Ratta Mahatmeya, Northern Division, Mattele.
256	Punchyralle - - -	Kandyan - -	16 -	- - Transported for 14 years.	
257	Appoo Hamy - - -	- ditto - -	16 -	- - ditto.	
258	Punchyralle - - -	- ditto - -	16 -	- - ditto.	
259	Ukkororalle - - -	- ditto - -	16 -	- - Transported for 7 years.	
260	Punchyralle - - -	- ditto - -	16 -	- - ditto.	
261	Andris Appoo - - -	Low-country man -	16 -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
262	Ambassa Aratchy - -	Headman - -	1848 : 16 August	-- Given over to the military.	Aratchy in office.
263	Ettepole Banda - -	- Member of chief's family.	17 -	-- Sentenced to be hanged.	- - Son of the king's body-guard.
264	Owille Punchyralle - -	Kandyan - -	17 -	- - ditto.	
265	Nikewelle Cuda Unnanse -	Priest - -	17 -	-- Discharged by the commandant.	
266	Awdewa Unnanse - -	- ditto - -	17 -	-- Acquitted by the Supreme Court.	
267	Ambulambe Unnanse - -	- ditto - -	17 -	Released.	
268	Murtoolowe Unnanse - -	- ditto - -	17 -	- - Acquitted by the Supreme Court.	
269	Tollangomowe Unngo Ralle -	Kandyan - -	17 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
270	Ditto - - Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	17 -	- - ditto.	
271	Ditto - - Punchyalle -	- ditto - -	17 -	- - ditto.	
272	Rama Samy - -	A Malabar settler -	15 -	- Discharged by court martial.	
273	Hapogodehenegalagey Mal Hamy.	Kandyan - -	15 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
274	Odagampadagehere Kiry Banda Aratchy.	Headman - -	18 -	-- Sentenced to be hanged.	Aratchy.
275 to 289	See Kurnegalle List.				
290	Mugoneotowegedere Punchedooria.	- ditto - -	20 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
291	Araba Ukkoralle - -	Kandyan - -	20 -	Released.	
292	Ditto Cacoralle - -	- ditto - -	20 -	- ditto.	
293	Odewaleyagedere Boda -	- ditto - -	20 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
294	Meegaha Cotowe Widderala -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
295	Horanakareyagedere Rankira.	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
296	Muttantowegedere Punchyralle.	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
297	Rabucgattagedere Havadia -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
298	Ditto - - - Kuralle -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
299	Odagedere Appoo Hamy Aratchy.	Headman - -	20 -	-- Handed over to the military.	
300	Mudianalagedere Ukkoralle Aratchy.	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
301	Ellagedere Keria - -	Kandyan - -	20 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
302	Arrumbegedere Appoo Hamy -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
303	Yakdessalagedere Kiry Sanda -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
304	Wallemadagedere Muttowa -	- ditto - -	20 -	- - ditto.	
305	Sirinande Unnanse (Kadaha-pole).	Priest - -	21 -	Shot.	
306	Elleadgedere Appoo - -	Kandyan - -	21 -	-- Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
307	Ditto - Tickery Appoo - -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
308	Ditto - Swan Naide - -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
309	Ganteyalageygedere Puhala -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
310	Seenagahagedere Colowa - -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
311	Kerelagedere Appoo Hamy -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
312	Sedagedere Wederala - -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - ditto.	
313	Punditoya - - -	- ditto - -	21 -	- - On bail, by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
314	Elledatgedere Appowa - -	- ditto - -	21 -	Released.	
315	Tibbetowawe Tickery Banda Coralle.	Headman - -	22 -	- - On bail by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	
316	Odapella Cuda Banda - -	- Member of chief's family.	22 -	-- Given over to the military.	
317	Viharegedere Banda - -	- - ditto - -	22 -	- - ditto.	
318	Rytatawe Aratchy - -	Headman - -	22 -	-- ditto.	

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
319	Pahalegedere Cuyappowa -	Kandyan - -	1848 : 22 August	- - Discharged by the Queen's Advocate.	
320	Aletgume Thelewath Banda	- Member of Chief's family.	24 - -	- - ditto - -	Alowihare family.
321	Horduralle Pngelle Aratchy	Headman - -	24 - -	- - ditto - -	- - Aratchy since dismissed.
322	Gallepawelle Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	24 - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
323	Kinneygame Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	24 - -	- - ditto - -	Aratchy in office.
324	Altocorlegey Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	24 - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
325	Watawanegedere Aratchy -	- ditto - -	24 - -	- - ditto - -	- - ditto.
326	John Dr. Bruya - -	Burgher - -	25 - -	- - On bail by Mr. Colepepper, J. P.	- - Late police clerk, Matelle.
327	Thomas Garnier - -	- ditto - -	25 - -	- - ditto - -	A Baptist minister.
328	Badchele Cotowe Ukko Banda	Priest - -	27 - -	Released - -	- - Of Allewatoogode Duralle.
329	Goorogamine Unnanse -	ditto - -	28 - -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart, D. Q. A.	- - ditto.
330	Rambukwellegedere Tickery Unnanse.	ditto - -	28 - -	- - ditto.	
331	Hetere Corle Mudile Hamy -	Kandyan - -	28 - -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
332	Cotuwagedere Dingyralle -	- ditto - -	28 - -	- - ditto.	
333	Gallepiteagedere Seeoralle -	- ditto - -	28 - -	Released - -	Late a priest.
334	Bassoralle Aratchy - -	Headman - -	31 - -	- - Discharged by W. Stewart, D. Q. A.	- - Aratchy since dismissed.
335	Andangawa Punchyrally Aratchy.	- ditto - -	31 - -	- Acquitted by Supreme Court.	- - ditto.
336	Bandyralle Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	31 - -	- - Discharged by Mr. Stewart D. Q. A.	- - ditto.
337	Punchy Appoo Aratchy - -	- ditto - -	31 - -	- - ditto - -	Aratchy.
338	Carcatto Bowatte - -	Kandyan - -	1 Sept. -	Released.	
339	Elunteandawa Punchyralle, late Aratchy.	Headman - -	1 - -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	- - Aratchy since dismissed.
340	Mal Hamy - -	Kandyan - -	2 - -	- - Transported for 14 years by C. M.	
341	Pallagedere Punchyralle -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - On bail by Mr. Hanna, J. P.	
342	Napanegedere Ukkooralle -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - Discharged by Queen's Advocate.	
343	Abulamillettenegedere Havadia.	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - ditto.	
344	Catterallegedere Ganitta -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - ditto.	
345	Mohanderamlagedere Punchyralle.	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - ditto.	
346	Abulamulle Rene Appoora -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - ditto.	
347	Ditto - - Siuna - -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- - ditto.	
348	Angodegedere Ukkoralle -	- ditto - -	3 - -	Released.	
349 to 354	} See Kurnegalle List.				
355	Cauralle Aratcheth - -	Headman - -	3 - -	- ditto - -	Aratchy.
356	Dingyralle - -	Kandyan - -	3 - -	- ditto.	
357	Sandria - -	Low-country man -	3 - -	- ditto.	
358	Ukkoonayde - -	Kandyan - -	3 - -	- ditto.	
359	Punchyralle - -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- ditto.	
360	Cappoogedere Appooralle -	- ditto - -	3 - -	- ditto.	
361	Inbulandanele Aratchy -	Headman - -	25 August	- ditto.	
362	Ettepola Polwalle Banda -	- Member of Chief's family.	22 Sept. -	- ditto - -	- Son of the late king's chamberlain.
363	Senadoora Bandaralle -	Kandyan - -	22 - -	- ditto.	

No.	NAMES.	Rank and Position.	When Committed.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
364	Wariapolle Ukkooralle Aratchy - - - -	Headman - -	1848 : 10 Nov. -	Released.	Pretender.
365	Gongalafode Banda (Denes) -	Kandyan - -	28 Dec. -	- Tried and Sentenced by Supreme Court -	
366	Leamdoora Ukkoralle Aratchy	Headman - -	1849 : 29 Jan. -	- Tried and Sentenced by Supreme Court.	- - High Priest of Dambool Temple, who crowned the Pretender.
367	Siragome Indrapty Unnanse	Priest - -	2 March	Released	
368	Gongolagode Darid - -	Kandyan - -	13 April -	Released.	
369	Dingey Ralle - - - -	- ditto - -	1848 : 22 Sept.	-- Tried and convicted by court martial for transportation.	
370	Appoo Ralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
371	Egodegedere Appoo Ralle - -	- ditto - -			
372	Seremalralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
373	Maltanry - - - -	- ditto - -			
374	Pulinge Ralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
375	Punchy Ralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
376	Dingy Ralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
377	Goonenalralle - - - -	- ditto - -			
378	Pihenerallegedere Appoo - -	- ditto - -			
379	Sidera - - - -	- ditto - -			
380	Okowille Punchy Ralle - -	- ditto - -			

C. R. Buller, Fiscal.

RECAPITULATION.

KANDY :										
Pretenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Headmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Bandas, or members of Chiefs' Family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Priests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Kandyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215
Kandyan Moorman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Low-country Settlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Low-country Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Burghers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malabars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
KORNEGALLE :										317
Chiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Headmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Priests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kandyans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Low-country Settlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kandyan Moorman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
										63
TOTAL										380

C. R. Buller, Fiscal.

(No. 6.)

LIST of all Headmen who Joined the Rebellion at *Matelle*.

No.	NAMES.	VILLAGE.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
1	Aratchy of - - - -	Wariapolle - -		
2	Late Aratchy of - - - -	Tibbotomulle - -		
3	Godepusse, late Aratchy	Bandarepolle - -		
4	Aratchy of - - - -	Muandenia - -		
5	Ditto - - - -	Udangomowa - -		
6	Ditto - - - -	Embulpittia - -		
7	Welegedere, Aratchy of - -	Bowatte - -		
8	Ukkowele Pilledenia Aratchy -	Elwelle - -		
9	Naweragodne Dureya - -	Naweragode - -		
10	Vehigalle Dureya - -	Vehigalle - -		
11	Gurulewelle Dureya - -	Gurulewelle - -		
12	Naluakande Dureya - -	Naluakande - -		
13	Madowey Aratchy - -	Tibbotomulle - -		
14	Aratchy of - - - -	Weiregame - -		
15	Gallegey Dureya - -	Rattotte - -		
16	Korsalle of Kandepalle - -	Kandepalle Corle - -		
17	Aratchy of - - - -	Pangalle - -		
18	Aratchy of Dambegolle - -	Dambegolle - -		
19	Aratchy of Andagalle - -	Andagalle - -		
20	Atokorleya - - - -	Kandepalle - -		
21	Aratchy of - - - -	Gallewelle - -		
22	Ditto - - - -	Weiregallewatte - -		
23	Ditto - - - -	Belligomowe - -		
24	Aratchy of Tilledigalle - -	Tilledigalle - -		
25	Aratchy of Nillegame - -	Nillegame - -		
26	Aratchy of - - - -	Tittewelgolle - -		
27	Ditto - - - -	Eremudogolle - -		
28	Halgahawatte Aratchy - -	Alluwihare - -		
29	Menikralle Aratchy - -	Embulanlande - -		
30	Aratchy of - - - -	Embitiyawe - -		
31	Dureya of Mailpittia and Naal- dena.	Mailpittia - -	Matelle.	
32	Aratchy of Dewille - -	Dewille - -		
33	Aratchy of - - - -	Abampolle - -		
34	Pannikkiya Dureya - -	Welliganwelle - -		
35	Aratchy of - - - -	Gallegame - -		
36	Koralle of Pallesiapattoo - -	Odogodne - -		
37	Aratchy of - - - -	Wahakottey - -		
38	Ditto - - - -	Homapolle - -		
39	Ditto - - - -	Weherre - -		
40	Atokorleya of - - - -	Pallesiapattoo - -		
41	Aratchy of - - - -	Millewane - -		
42	Ditto - - - -	Medepolle - -		
43	Ditto - - - -	Medebedde - -		
44	Ditto - - - -	Lenawelle - -		
45	Ditto - - - -	Syambelagahamula - -		
46	Aratchy of Porokaregame - -	Porokaregame - -		
47	Atokorleya of - - - -	Wagapanaha - -		
48	Aratchy of - - - -	Nalande - -		
49	Ditto - - - -	Pilehodogolle - -		
50	Aratchy of Mailpittia - -	Mailpittia - -		
51	Aratchy of Bible - -	Bibille - -		
52	Aratchy of Kariwillehene - -	Kariwillehene - -		
53	Aratchy of - - - -	Kalundawe - -		
54	Ditto - - - -	Erawelle - -		
55	Ditto - - - -	Embulambey - -		
56	Ditto - - - -	Tallekiryawe - -		
57	Ditto - - - -	Ratmalegahaelle - -		
58	Ditto - - - -	Pudenia - -		
59	Ditto - - - -	Yapagame - -		
60	Ditto - - - -	Nikewatwene - -		

No.	NAMES.	VILLAGE.	DISTRICT.	REMARKS.
61	Aratchy of - - - -	Kandelewe - -	Matelle.	
62	Ditto - - - -	Dambool - - -		
63	Ditto - - - -	Penelebodde - -		
64	Ditto - - - -	Muruteotowa - -		
65	Koralle of - - - -	Inamalewe Corle -		
66	Atokorleya of - - - -	Inamalewe - - -		
67	Aratchy of - - - -	Inamalewe - - -		
68	Ditto - - - -	Oudangawa - - -		
69	Ditto - - - -	Goëhawilane - -		
70	Ditto - - - -	Talkotte - - -		
71	Aratchy of - - - -	Kinibisse - - -		
72	Dahanayekegedere, late Aratchy	- - - -		
73	Late Aratchy of - - - -	Udegame - - -		
74	Galbode, late Rattamahatmeya of	Gangolle - - -		
75	Okowelle, late Rattamahatmeya	Okkowelle - - -		
76	Late Aratchy of - - - -	Panelebodde - -		
77	Coralle of Matelle Pallesiapattoo	- - - -		
78	Rattamahatmeya of Matelle, South.	- - - -		
79	Rattamahatmeya of Matelle, North.	- - - -		
80	Dureya of - - - -	Nillannorowe - -		
81	Aratchy of - - - -	Ambokke - - -		
82	Ditto - - - -	Raytalawe - - -		
83	Ditto - - - -	Kinigame - - -		
84	Koralle of - - - -	Kohousiapattoo -		

App. H. No. 8.

The above list has been prepared from reports made to the Cutchery from time to time, during and subsequent to, the Rebellion in 1848.

12 November 1849.

C. R. Buller, Agent.

(No. 7.)

Court of Requests and Police Court, Madeweletene,
30 November 1849.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th September last, and my reply thereto, it occurs to me that I have entirely omitted to state certain facts that would, of themselves, disprove the assertion that "the chiefs or headmen were not implicated in the disturbances." To any one, under whose observation the actual occurrences of the rebellion took place, such statements as those referred to me, are so preposterous, that a flat denial appeared to be the only answer they required. But as the explanations called for are intended for the information of those who are entirely ignorant of the facts, I now beg to be allowed to add to my report the annexed return, from which it will be seen, that out of a total of 25 headmen, belonging to the only districts within my jurisdiction that revolted, no less than 21 are clearly shown to have been implicated in the rebellion.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
William Sims,
Cr. & P. M.

RETURN showing the Number of HEADMEN implicated in the Rebellion in the Madura and Hevanise Korles, &c., when visited on the 3d August 1848.

No.	NAME OF HEADMEN.	RANK.	Whether Present or not.	When taken into Custody.	How Disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme.	-- Koralle of Ganave Korle.	- - -	1848 : 6 August -	- Tried by Supreme Court, and sentenced to death; afterwards commuted to transportation for life.	- - This person was the principal headman of Ganave, a korle within five miles of my residence. None of the people of this korle revolted; but he left his own station about a month before the rebellion, and never returned to it. He was, I believe, one of the chief instigators of the rebellion; and, as an indication of the feelings which actuated him, I may mention, that about two months before the rebellion, on complaining to me of some indignity from a low-caste man, who had spoken to him in court without the usual honours, he remarked, "The British Government have taken away our slaves, who now insult us, and have degraded our religion, and are now imposing a yearly tax upon guns" (of which he had 18), "that equals my yearly exemptions from Government." His dissatisfaction, however, was of rather a longer growth than the gun tax, since he was implicated with Wetteve Koralle and other Seven-Korles people in the rebellion that was nipped in the bud at Badulla in 1843*. I annex a copy of his confession, marked (A).
2	Hewempolle Koralle -	-- Koralle of Hevanise Korle.	- Absent from his district, and said to have joined the rebels.	6 -	- - ditto - -	- - This person told just the same story as Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme; viz. that he was driven to join in the rebellion, through fear of the degradation of his family by the Rhodias. I annex a copy of his confession, marked (B.)
3	Hettimoole Appoohamy Arachille.	-- Arachille, late Koralle of Hevanise Korle.	- ditto - -	10 -	- - ditto - -	Arrested by a military detachment from Kornegalle.
4	Hewempolle Banda -	Arachille -	Present - -	- -	- -	- - At home. Said he hid himself when the others joined the king, as he knew they would only get into trouble.
5	Gonigode Banda -	Koralle -	- ditto - -	- -	- -	- - At home, sick and bedridden, being unable to walk, from his feet and legs being covered with boils.
6	Goromadde Arachille	Arachille -	- ditto - -	- -	- -	At Gonigode Banda's house; all right.
7	Meeralebbe Arachille, of Rambokande.	- ditto - -	- ditto - -	- -	- -	- - Absent in the morning. Reported himself in the afternoon, saying he had been trying to get a look at the real pretender, Gongalagode Banda, who was hid in the jungle, waiting to hear the issue of Dingiralle's attacks upon Kornegalle. Saw no reason to suspect this man, who is a Moorman, and most of his people were in their village.

When these Arachilles were arrested, they told just the same story as the two Koralles (the first and second in this Return), namely, that they had joined the pretender through fear of the degradation of their families by the Rhodias. They were equally guilty; but, as only a very small number of the rebels was selected for prosecution, they were released untried. The day before I visited these korles, I had been informed by English residents, belonging to the neighbouring estates, that their Malabar Coolies had returned laden with all sorts of native property. They had gone down, as usual, to purchase rice on Sunday (the day of the first attack on Kornegalle), when they found all the Singhalese houses deserted, and helped themselves to anything they wanted. I reported this circumstance immediately to the Commandant of Kandy, and the following morning proceeded to the korle. It is shown that, out of 25 headmen, four only abstained from joining in the rebellion; but of the people generally, not one out of 25 was forthcoming; the men had joined the pretender in mass, and the women and children were all hid on the tops of the surrounding mountains in the jungle. The doors of the abandoned houses were generally well secured, but many had already been broken open, evidently by plunderers. About five per cent. of the whole population are Moormen, and these were most of them in their villages. There were also a few low-country men, keepers of taverns and boutiques. These people, I knew, would not attempt to preserve from the plunder of the Malabars (about 1,000 of whom are engaged in the neighbouring estates in crop time) anything but what they chose to appropriate to themselves. Under these circumstances, I hastened into Kandy next morning, and reported to the Commandant the state the country was in, and explained the absolute necessity there was for the military to take charge of the abandoned property, as the only means of preserving it. The circumstance of their being such a large migratory population in the country, rendered this measure, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, though it was apparently adopted by the Commandant with some reluctance, and not till after inquiry had shown that every part of the revolted districts was in the same state of total abandonment. Much property was, of course, unfortunately lost before it could be taken charge of by the military; and this circumstance, connected with the fact of some of the people, on their return to their homes, finding a portion of their property only in charge of the military, has been taken advantage of by a few unprincipled Europeans, to instigate a small number of the natives to bring criminal charges against the military. Those whose property was partially or wholly plundered before it was taken charge of, were naturally disappointed at having only a portion of it restored to them, whilst a more fortunate neighbour would exclaim, on receiving back his property, that he had not lost a chilly's worth. On clearly explaining all these particulars to the people, both here and in the more disturbed districts of Matelle and Kornegalle, which I have frequently visited since the rebellion, I have always found them perfectly reasonable. They fairly acknowledge their folly and wickedness in having joined in these disturbances, and are fully sensible that they have been dealt with most leniently by the Government.

William Sims, Cr. & P. M.

No.	Name	Korle Arachille	- Absent from his district, and said to have joined the rebels.	8	-	Discharged on bail
8	Kandepolle Appoohamy.	Korle Arachille	-	8	-	-
9	Hettimool Kiry Hamy	Arachille	- ditto	10	-	- ditto
10	Dippitagedere Kiry Hamy.	- ditto	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
11	Kiry Banda	- ditto	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
12	Siablengomowe Kiry Banda.	- ditto	- ditto	10	-	- ditto
13	Dombegahedere Kiry Hamy.	- ditto	- ditto	10	-	- ditto
14	Pussele Mudiansela Arachille.	- ditto	- ditto	10	-	- ditto
15	Kongahedere Tikiralle.	- ditto	- ditto	10	-	- ditto
16	Ollegome Ookoalle	Korle Arachille	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
17	Ekeriwatte PUNCHY Appoohamy.	Arachille	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
18	Polgolle PUNCHY Appoohamy.	- ditto	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
19	Meeyandenia Appoohamy.	- ditto	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
20	Malbay Arachille	- ditto	- ditto	8	-	- ditto
21	Ollegome Ooko Banda	- ditto	- ditto	12	-	- ditto
22	Jankoo Appoohamy	- ditto	- ditto	12	-	- ditto
23	Radsgode Banda	- ditto	- ditto	12	-	- ditto
24	Mahniewelle Rang Hamy.	- ditto	- ditto	12	-	- ditto
25	Nillantatoowe Banda	- ditto	- ditto	12	-	- ditto

* His connexion with the conspiracy of 1843 is doubtful.—J. & T.

Madewetene, }
30 November 1849. }

(A.)

STATEMENT of *Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme*, Koralle of Ganave Korle, made to me on the 7th August 1848.

I HAVE not been in my division (Ganava Korle) for 11 or 12 days; I have no fixed residence in Ganava Korle. I usually go to Ganava Korle once a week; in consequence of ill health I have not been there the last two weeks. On Saturday night the 29th July, about eight o'clock, the rebels came to my house; I was then unwell; they took me to the Trincomalie high road, between Baddegomowe and Gettooane, in Maha Galbode Korle, about one mile on the Trincomalie side of Kornegalle; they did not carry me, but they forced me to go, by threatening to give my family to the Rhodias if I did not accompany them. There were 20 or 30 of them that came to my house; Bowattegedere Neketralle, of Hewanisse, is the only one of them that I know by name; he was the man who threatened to give my family to the Rhodias. I reported the rebellion to the Assistant Agent at Kornegalle on the 29th and on the 30th. On Saturday night I slept with the rebels in the jungle. On Sunday morning the rebels called me, and I went with them to Kornegalle. There were 4,000 or 5,000 people; 100 of them had guns, and 300 or 400 swords; the others had axes, ketties, bludgeons, and billhooks. I went into Kornegalle with them. A great number turned up into the Park, and went to attack the Government Agent's house; I went along the road with the rest till we got near the District Court, and then I managed to get away from them. I went first to Maralahawa, and then to my house in Kandepolle. I ran away from Kornegalle before the troops came. I had no arms; I had not even a walking stick. I got to my house, and remained there until Wednesday, when Hettimoole Koralle sent a person named Dehelgomowe Punchyralle to me, telling me to come immediately to his house at Hettimoole, as the people were all there, and that the king was coming. I went and saw Hettimoole Koralle, and a good many other people; some of them were people from Matelle. When I got to Hettimoole Koralle's house two people from Matelle said, I must go and see the king, otherwise he would give my family to the Rhodias. This was about eight o'clock at night, and as the people said the king would give my family to the Rhodias if I did not go, I went the next morning to see the king. It was too late to go that night, and I went back to my house. The following morning a Matelle man and one Homepolle Kande Kiria, of Hewanise Korle, came to my house and called me to go and see the king; so I went, together with Hewempolle Koralle, Hettimoole Koralle, Hettimoole Arachy, and Hewanise Korle Arachille, and many others from Hewanise Korle. We went to Madikatene in Ihelle Visidiki Korle to Madikatene Panselle. As soon as I went to the Panselle, the Matelle people who accompanied me asked me to go into the Rock room. At the entrance of this room four persons were standing, each armed with guns and swords. I entered the room. The Matelle man went in to the room first; then he called us—myself, Hettimoole Koralle, and Hewempolle Koralle, entered the room. The rajah had a pistol and a sword; the Matelle man told us to look down, and not to look in the king's face. The king inquired of us whether we had brought any guns or swords, or any arms. I answered, No; he then desired me to bring guns and swords the next morning. The rajah said nothing to me besides asking for guns and swords; he said, "Why did you come without arms, as if you were come to a marriage?" He told me to get arms, and to bring people armed to Polgollegedere the following morning. I returned to my house about six o'clock that same evening, and consulted with Hewempolle Koralle about sending this information to Holoogalle Ratte Mahatneya, the Cutcherry Modlias, or anybody else in Kornegalle. I sent one Toombane Vidalm with a verbal message, as I had no time to write a report: I have not seen that man since. I also sent Bolowelle Gorokgedere Sewralle myself with the same message to Kornegalle; but I have not seen him up to this day. I have not left my own house since; I have not had time to send in a written report of these things to Kornegalle since they happened. Mr. Sims' messengers came to me yesterday evening, and I came to Madeweletene this morning; there were about 100 people, who joined the rebels from Hewanise Korle; from Gandahe Korle there was one Meegolle Koralle (a dismissed koralle), and Wewegedere Muttoowa Dureya, and a few others whose names I do not know. I did not see anybody from Ganare or Vande Korles; there were a great number of people from Madura Korle. I recollect Hanoway Banda, Delwitte Ookoo Banda, Hapoogahalande Banda, Bilinda Deweya of Kiribatgalle, Rang Kira Deweya of Kallemadooawe, and Ollegome Korle Arachille. From Hewanise Korle I recollect Hewempolle Koralle, Kandepolle Korle Arachille, Hettimoole Arachy (late Koralle), Hettimoole Kiry Hamy Arachy, Dombe gahagedere Kiry Hamy Arachy, Kongahagedere Arachy, Daloopottegedere Kiry Hamy, and Allawella Kiry Banda Arachy.

This statement is voluntarily made in the presence of
(signed) *W. Sims.*

(signed, in Singhalese) *Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme.*

Interpreted by
(signed) *G. Hamy.*

(B.)

STATEMENT of *Hewempolle Koralle*, of Hewanise Korle, made to me on the 7th August 1848.

LAST Saturday, the 29th July, about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, Bowattedegere Neketralle, Delwitte Banda, and about 15 other men, came to my house, and told me to come and see the king. I refused to go. They then threatened to burn my house, and give my family to the Rhodias, if I did not go; so I went with them to the village Daloopottegedere in Ihelle Visideki Korle, where I saw a great number of people, and we all went on towards Kornegalle. We got to the Gettooane Bridge, about a mile from Kornegalle, and staid on the road thereabouts all night. There were some people from my division, Hewanise Korle; I spoke to them and asked them if they came willingly, or had been compelled to come; they said they came willingly and of their own accord. The following morning (Sunday) we all went into Kornegalle. Some of the people had guns, others axes, ketties, swords, and sticks; I had a walking stick. The people said the king was coming towards Kornegalle, and they must take the place for him. I went because the people went; I did not go into Kornegalle. I left the mob about 200 yards before they reached Kornegalle; most of the people were in front of me. I got afraid, and ran back to the village Denegame, in Maha Galbode Korle. I waited there about two hours, and saw people returning from Kornegalle with property; after that I went home and remained there; my house is one mile from Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme's. On Wednesday afternoon, a man from Matelle came and told me I must go and see the king. I did not go that night, but went there next morning with Basnayke Nilleme, Hettimoole Koralle, Hettimoole Arachy, and Hewanise Korle Arachille, to the Madikatene Panselle. As soon as we got into the Panselle, the Matelle people told us to get into the Rock room and see the king; we saw men at the entrance of the room with guns and swords. I went into the room and saw the man who was called the king. He desired us to collect arms and men, and to come back the next day; so we returned to our homes, and the Basnayke Nilleme said he would make a report of the matter to Kornegalle. I saw the report dispatched to Kornegalle, in charge of one Toombane Vidalm. I have not been away from my home since, till Mr. Sims's messengers came after me last night, and I came as I was ordered.

This statement is voluntarily made in the presence of
(signed) *W. Sims.*

(signed in Singhalese),
Hewempolle Koralle.

Interpreted by
(signed) *G. Hamy.*

(True copies.)

William Sims.

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 6 December 1849.

I THANK you for having brought to my knowledge that unjust reflections have been cast on me on the assumption that I was either unaware of what was proceeding in my own province in relation to the late rebellion, or that having received such information relating to it as was attainable, I had neglected to avail myself of it so as to put the Government on their guard, and insure the adoption of proper precautions.

It has been confidently stated to the Committee by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Anstruther, that there was no rebellion, but merely a row got up by a few marauders from the low country. It seems hard to tax me with a want of previous knowledge of what these gentlemen deny to have had any existence.

But, on the other hand, I can most confidently affirm that the imputation does me injustice when I am charged with either neglecting to obtain or take advantage of any intelligence communicated to me on which any dependence could be placed. In peaceful and ordinary times, the knowledge of what is passing amongst the people is derived from the chiefs and headmen, who are the organs of communication with the natives. But in an insurrection planned, commenced, and conducted by the chiefs themselves, it will readily be perceived how difficult, if not utterly impracticable, it was for any Government officer to penetrate into their secret designs, or to obtain correct information of the truth.

It is true that reports were received previous to the outbreak from some of those chiefs who might be supposed to be loyal, as well as from some of the disloyal chiefs who tried to play a double game, concocting the revolt beforehand, and then communicating to me the probability of such a contingency when it was on the eve of explosion, and when they felt so confident of their own success as to believe that any precautions on the part of the Government would be too late materially to interfere with their progress.

Information not to be depended upon. Difficulty in cases of treason, of obtaining information.

- See Appendix (A.) The first intimation that I received was on the 12th of May 1848, from Madogalle Rattamahatmaya. I also had some reports of a prince going about collecting contributions from the people; on the 29th of June the superintendent of police reported that there were rumours of a prince going about the country, but that he did not give any credit to them; on the 30th I communicated to Mr. Wodehouse, the acting auditor, and one of the Executive Council, who was then in Kandy; the reports I had received he attached no importance to them, and his reply was, "As in all probability, whatever you may do, Locko Banda will in some shape send down his news, perhaps you had better do so without attaching importance to it." I sent accordingly to you, as colonial secretary, by letter, dated 30th June 1848, the report of the superintendent of police, and informed you of the rumours that were in circulation, and applied for an additional police force from Colombo, to form a rural police, to enable me to ascertain what was really taking place in the province, as I felt that little reliance could be placed on any of the headmen, or on the police establishment at Kandy; and the correctness of this suspicion I then entertained has been too clearly shown by subsequent events. Your reply was received, dated 1 July 1848, directing me to endeavour to arrest Denies as a vagrant, but to avoid giving any political importance to him by noticing his pranks; on the 2d of July Madugalle Rattamahatmaya reported that the Kandians intended to attack the town of Kandy on that night, and he even directed his son to escape from the town as soon as the war should begin. Mr. Wodehouse being at the time in Kandy, and at my house when the report came, made the inquiry with me, and we came to the conclusion that the Rattamahatmaya had sent in an idle report, and was deserving of censure; and on sending for the chief he admitted that he had no ground for it; but whether he was deceived himself or deceiving me intentionally at the time, it is difficult to ascertain. I then determined on going immediately to the district of Dumbere, whence the reports had issued, in order personally to ascertain the exact state of affairs; I did so, and after having explained to the people the objects of the new ordinances, and replied to all their questions, I left them apparently quite satisfied with the explanations that I had given them. I then proposed visiting other districts for the same purpose, but the chiefs assured me that there was no dissatisfaction in them; that the people fully understood the nature and objects of the ordinances, and that by going there at that time would be construed by them as evincing a distrust in them; all this I then reported to Government, as can be seen by a reference to the Parliamentary proceedings. Two days after my visit to Dumbere, the people, to the number of 4,000, came into Kandy; they threatened to take my life unless I would immediately make a promise that the taxes should be repealed; and when the two policemen who were present endeavoured to keep them off from me, they pulled them into the midst of the crowd. I addressed them for nearly an hour; but finding that they did not intend to listen to me, but drowned my voice in a turbulent manner, and that their object was not to seek explanation, but to intimate and insult me, unless I would agree to the terms they dictated to me, at the suggestion of the Deputy Queen's Advocate, who was with me, I retired into the octagon where I was joined by Mr. Staples, the district judge; he said he would go and endeavour to persuade them to go home, but I told him that I considered it useless, as I had already been more than one hour making the attempt, and was quite hoarse with addressing them; their reply to him was, "You go to your court, we don't want you; we will not leave the town till we have a promise from the agent that the taxes shall be repealed." He told the police to disperse them, but the superintendent of police was knocked down, and the policemen were paralyzed. Finding that the crowd were getting every moment more excited, and preparing themselves with sticks and other offensive weapons to make a resistance, Mr. Staples, the district judge, agreed with me that it was necessary to call out the military to disperse them; this was accordingly done. It has been, I observe, erroneously stated in Lord Torrington's despatch, printed in the Parliamentary proceedings, that I retired from the office to the octagon, from which I addressed the people, the fact being that I did not address them from the octagon at all; nor did I retire there till I had become hoarse with endeavouring to make myself heard by them. Some were of opinion that this was a mere peaceable mob like that at Borelle, but no one who witnessed the countenance of the people at the time, or heard their cries, and understood their expressions, could doubt as to the real object of their meeting in Kandy; and Colonel Drought who saw them will fully bear me out in this. Had their intentions been otherwise than they were why did the headmen all stop away; not a single arachy came, and I had to send for the only three chiefs that were in the town at the time; they came it is true, but could do nothing; the people only replied to them, "Get the agent to repeal the taxes, we will not go till he does." I was then fully convinced that there was more in what had taken place than met the eye, and it was quite clear that the chiefs and headmen were all agreed and plotting some mischief; I then anticipated that this was only preparatory to an outbreak. On the 8th, when the chiefs were directed to attend to meet Sir Emerson Tennent which I reported to Government but I was mistaken, on that occasion all were orderly and well behaved, and I could see nothing to convince me that they were still dissatisfied further than the fact of what they said to me after the explanation at the pavillion, "We don't understand it; we wish to have the taxes repealed." Sir Emerson wrote to Government to say they were all quite satisfied, I answered, "I hope you are right, I doubt it; they are not to be trusted." I was in hopes, however, that the removal of the chiefs who had taken an active part in these proceedings, and so grossly neglected their duty in not reporting to me the intention of the people,
- Reports of a prince going about collecting contributions.
- See Appendix (B.) the superintendent of police states, "No reliance to be placed on these reports."
- Mr. Wodehouse disbelieved them.
- See Appendix (C.) Notwithstanding the above, application was made for an additional police force.
- Instructions from Government to apprehend Denies as a vagrant.
- See Appendix (D).
- See Appendix (E.) and (F.) Report of the intention to attack Kandy proved false, and admitted to be so by the chief who made it. I reported this to you on 6th of July.
- The Government agent's visit to Dumbere.
- Report printed in Parliamentary proceedings. Assembly of 4,000 people in Kandy, 6 July 1848, demanding an immediate repeal of the taxes. Endeavours to satisfy them fruitless.
- Turbulent conduct.
- Endeavours of district judge equally fruitless.
- Military called out.
- Mistake in the Governor's despatch.
- No headmen present until sent for.
- Meetings of chiefs and headmen on the 8th July 1848 at the Pavilion.
- My doubts as to the people being so satisfied as the Colonial Secretary imagined.

people, would have had a beneficial effect, as I knew the low orders would do nothing without the concurrence of the chiefs, but my anticipations in this respect were not realized. Sir Emerson left Kandy on Monday the 10th of July for Dambool in the Matelle district, from which place he wrote to inform me that all were perfectly quiet, and that the people were quite satisfied with the ordinances. Mr. Hanna, the police magistrate of Kandy, sent me also the depositions of he inspector of police, to assure me that the rumours were all false, that Dumbera were quite quiet and well disposed, adding, "there is no prince or pretender, that is all humbug;" the chiefs also who were called before me, assured me that the people were all well disposed, and denied the existence of dissatisfaction. Government had written to me to say, that I was unnecessarily apprehensive. The additional police force applied for had been refused, and the colonial secretary had directed me to take no notice of the pranks of the prince. The superintendent of police had assured me that no credit was to be attached to the reports of an intended rebellion. The commandant disbelieved them, the district judge disparaged; Mr. Wodehouse, then in the Executive Council, appears to be incredulous to this very day, though in this he stands alone, I fancy, excepting as far as he has the "Observer" and his friends to support him; and the colonial secretary and his party ridiculed it, and could not be persuaded that the people were as dissatisfied as I asserted them to be, and laughed at my having entertained the idea, and said, on leaving Kandy, "Take care of the Ceredenia Bridge, don't let the Kandyans burn it down;" alluding to one of the reports that I have made known to them. The planters, at the time, and who had estates in the Matelle district, gave no credence to the rumours. My own interpreter, as can be seen by the statement in the appendix to my former letter, and whose father-in-law lives at Matelle, assured me that the reports were wholly unworthy of belief. Under all these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that I even began to question with myself whether I might not have attached more weight to these reports than they deserved; still my knowledge of the character of the chiefs, and others with whom I had to deal, prevented me from entirely setting them aside; and when, on the 25th of July, I received some further reports, I communicated the same to the commandant. Deceived as he was by the general impression that I was in the hands of persons endeavouring to deceive me, his reply was, "Were I you, I would be doubtful of all information offered just now;" and since the disturbances he has fully admitted to me that he was misled at the time, by the idea that I was unnecessarily apprehensive. Copies of these reports I immediately sent to Mr. Waring, the police magistrate, with official letter (O.), and private note (P.)

Colonial Secretary's report from Matelle and Dambool, that there was no dissatisfaction.

The police magistrate sent reports to assure me that the rumours of a prince and of dissatisfaction were all false.

Chiefs questions stated the same.

Universal disbelief of disaffection:—The Government, the commandant, the acting auditor, the superintendent of police, the police magistrate, the district judge, the chiefs, interpreter of Cutchery, the planters.

Appendix (H.) (I.) (K.) (L.) Appendix (M.) Appendix (N.)

Report of 23d and 24th, forwarded on the 25th to Mr. Waring.

Appendix (O.) (P.)

On the 26th I received a reply from Mr. Waring, informing me that he had received my letter on the previous night, and adds, "Be assured that if anything should take place, or I should hear anything worth your knowledge, you shall hear from me; he also applied for some police to arrest the escaped prisoners.

Appendix (Q.) 26 July.—Reply of Mr. Waring, that if anything worth my knowledge, I should hear from him on the instant.

The superintendent of police was ordered accordingly to comply with the request.

Additional police sent, as required by Mr. Waring.

I consulted Mr. Staples, the district judge, on the subject; I however did not accede to the advice he gave, as will be seen by the statement of the superintendent of police; and the police was directed to apprehend the parties and bring them to justice; and I accordingly wrote to this effect to Mr. Bernard, in order that the Governor might be aware of what was doing (the colonial secretary, to whom I should have otherwise written, being at this time travelling to explain the ordinances to the natives in the northern province). I also reported that Mr. Waring had written to say that he considered the matter of no moment whatever; and if the depositions taken and forming part of the appendix of my previous letter be referred to, it will be found that up to the very night before sacking of Matelle, Mr. Waring could not be induced to believe but that the crowd were collecting for a pincome or procession. Confirmatory of Mr. Waring's report was one from the superintendent of police, Locko Banda, who states that there had been no mob collected, but that only Porang Appoo, Denies, and David, were, he suspected, ringleaders of a gang going about to rob the inhabitants.

Appendix (R.)

Appendix (S.) Report to Government.

Mr. Waring disbelieved of any intention to rebel, until the last moment.

Appendix (T.) (U. 1.) (U. 2.)

Superintendent of police reports, "No mob."—Denies, pretender David, his brother Poorang, are ringleaders of a gang of thieves, who intend to rob the people, and that the police had been ordered to apprehend them.

This would have been ample to have satisfied any one less conversant with the general feelings of the country, but I was anxious to know the exact state of the case, and accordingly directed Lockoo Banda to go down himself, and see what was going on. In the afternoon of the above day further intelligence was received from the inspector by the superintendent of police, at four. The next morning he left for Matelle. I communicated the fresh information received to Mr. Bernard and Colonel Drought; but as Mr. Waring only applied for 25 or 30 policemen who, he must have known, would be wholly ineffective against some thousand men, and as he had not considered it of sufficient importance to report to me, I naturally concluded that it must be a crowd of about 70 persons that had collected, and who might be dispersed by the police if supported by the headmen. I directed the superintendent of police to give me immediate information of the true state of affairs on his arrival at Matelle; and I said that if my presence was requisite, I should be down there within two hours after the receipt

Superintendent of police ordered to go to Matelle with the additional force applied for by Mr. Waring.

See Appendix (V. 1.) (V. 2.)

Led by these reports to suppose that there was only a gang of thieves, I imagined that the police, assisted by the headmen, could apprehend the marauders.

Sir Herbert Maddock's opinion of the reports.

receipt of his letter. I consulted also Sir Herbert Maddock on the subject, as he had just arrived from the Queen's house in Colombo, and was well aware of the opinion of the Governor in regard to what was taking place. His advice was, "Don't be an alarmant; report the matter to Government, but do not attach any importance to the reports."

27 July.—Reports confirmed the first information, of there being a gang of thieves only, who had as yet done nothing except having abused the postholder.

On the morning of the 27th, the report of the superintendent confirmed the former information that had been received, and that it was only a party of robbers; and the postholder complained only of having been abused.

See Appendix (W 1.) (W 2.) (W 3.)
28 July.—Reports of a general insurrection from several quarters. Appendix (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (k), (l).

This I communicated to Mr. Bernard and Colonel Drought. On the night, however, of the 27th and morning of the 28th matters appeared to assume a different aspect, and to confirm my worst impression, viz., that there really was an attempt to raise a rebellion; and I received several letters: Mr. Thompson; Superintendent of Police; Mahe Nilleme; Report from Mailpittea Coralle; Reports from Lenedore Post-holder.

Applied for troops.

On the morning of the 28th, I applied to Colonel Drought for 100 men to accompany me to Matelle, and laid before him the reports that I had received. "Being aware that Mr. Waring had reported only two days before that there was nothing but a few robbers going about the district, he looked with suspicion on the reports;" and said, "Mr. Waring is frightened; I don't believe it, and the numbers are greatly exaggerated; he does not know it evidently of himself, and only reports what others have told him. If you go down, and find from your own personal observation that troops are required, I will let you have them; I cannot allow any men to go down upon such vague information." I answered, "If I can't have them without, there is nothing left me but to go down." Colonel Drought offered to go with me, but on further consideration he determined that Captain Lillie should go instead; he also said, "If you require the troops on your return you shall have them, but I fancy you will find it all to be an exaggeration." Colonel Drought then went home, and at 10 o'clock sent me a letter to the same effect. Captain Lillie came, and was much amused at the idea of my providing myself with pistols and a sword, and said, "Now we are prepared for the Kandyans." I said, "Perhaps you will find too that you will have to use them, and who knows but we may have to fight our way back to Kandy yet;" the idea of which afforded him much amusement. I have mentioned these incidents to show how completely the notion of a rebellion was at that time ridiculed by every one; so was it not afterwards, from matters now assured on very different aspect; for as we proceeded along the road through Harispattoo not a villager was in his field, not a man on the road; the whole line was deserted; and then Captain Lillie for the first time began to believe that there was more in it than he had suspected. On reaching Balekadowe we met Mr. Waring, who told us of the destruction and pillage of all the Government houses and property. We then made the best of our way back to Kandy, and no time was lost in getting the troops on the march. I accompanied them, and was present at the capture of the prisoners at

Appendix (X.)

28 July.
Accompanied the troops to Matelle.

Note.—The commandant so arranged the march of the troops as to ensure their reaching Matelle at daybreak, the next morning, as it was considered inexpedient to make a night attack on the insurgents.

Measures adopted by me approved of by Government.
Appendix 1, 2, 3.
Object of this report.

Wariapolle; several of them were taken by myself. I also collected from them at the time about 60 guns, all loaded with slugs, which I caused to be conveyed to Matelle. All the measures I adopted on this momentous and trying occasion have met with the full approbation of his Excellency the Governor, as will be seen by the letter annexed.

I have gone into this detail, not merely for purpose of defending myself from unjust imputations of indifference or neglect in an affair so momentous, but I do it to meet the assertion which has been made, I am told, by Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Wodehouse, to the effect that the Government were in a state of unnecessary alarm on the outbreak of the rebellion; that the precautions adopted for its early suppression were unnecessary, and in short that the executive authorities were seized by a panic, the result of ignorance and inexperience.

The above facts will prove the very reverse; they will prove that the Government, so far from being unnecessarily alarmed, were not even sufficiently apprehensive; for had they at an earlier period been less incredulous in regard to the disaffection of the Kandyans and the real extent of their danger, they would have taken at the first moment the very measures which they were forced to resort to later, and which alone served the colony from an universal and sanguinary insurrection.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. R. Buller, Government Agent.

(A.)

Translation.

(Private and Confidential.)

PURPORT of a report addressed to the Government agent for the central province, dated the 12th May 1848, by Madugalle, Lower Dumbere Rattamahatmeya : Report, 12 May 1848.

States that the individual who intended himself to be a prince, and disturbed the country in 1834 and 1842, has now in combination with his friends or followers, commits the following things with the intention of committing high treason.

1. The people who are confidential to this Government are excluded, and subscriptions are made in each palate from others clandestinely; these are entrusted to the care of some of his friends, and keeping an account, leaves the place to another palate (division), with directions to render the money when required. Those faithful to Government excluded from the councils of the disaffected. Subscriptions raised clandestinely.

2. In that time it is said that one-eye blinded priest is the person who was one from the gang; he went to France in order to collect people for this purpose; it has been intimated by letters that they will embark into Ceylon with soldiers. Assistance expected from France.

3. The Malay man at Utuankande has given out a promise that he will speak to the Rifles, and get them to join in this matter. Malays to be bribed.

4. The Low and Uderatte inhabitants, priests, and a large body of people are consented to this. It is said that the intended prince, now a fortnight ago, went from Four and Seven Korles to Harispattoo, and from thence to the pansela at Hapuwide at Matelle. The whole Kandyan province, as well as the priests, are concerned, as also the people of the maritime provinces.

The prince has travelled, the Four and Seven korles.

The people concerned in this matter residing at Lower Dumbera and Upper Dumbera are secretly informed of these things by Kotowegedere Lakam, Mahatmaya of Matelle, and Agodegameya, of Goonapane. Lower and Upper Dumbere all concerned in this.

5. Nugeliadde Coralle is against them. It came to know that there is a talk amongst them, that all persons against these things will be murdered at night by shooting. All the enemies of the prince to be shot.

Wherefore in taking these circumstances into consideration, he requests that Government may be on guard and inquire into this; and further, he requests that the name of the informer to Government may not be given out. The name of the informer not to be divulged.

(signed) *Madugalle, R. & M.*

(B.)

Dear Sir,

Kandy, 29 June 1848.

I HEREWITH forward translation of a report received from one of the sergeants of police whom I sent out to Upper Dumbera at your direction.

The sergeant states that there is a talk around the country of a certain person going about pretending himself to be a prince, or some high authority, and persuading the common people to acts of insubordination. This individual, I understand, was a few days ago seen at Four Korles, in the district of Kaigalle, and is now going through Bintenne to Badulle in order to proceed to Katregame temple. There is a talk of a prince.

To these reports I assure no credit can be given, being fully aware of the disposition of Kandyans in uttering falsehoods. But it is not however to be doubted that there are evil-disposed persons amongst them, who are able by false reports, &c. to excite others to commit a disturbance, which I am quite confident nothing of a serious nature would take place. Not to be credited. Nothing of a serious nature will take place.

I consider it necessary, however, to bring these matters to your knowledge in a private manner, as there is no means of doing so officially, the information received being without any grounds; in doing so, I must state that the Kandyans of this province seem greatly dissatisfied of the money now levying on their guns, &c.

I have also to state, that it seems to me that the Kandyan priests and the people who are going out on pilgrimage at this time of the year, are the authors of these disturbances. These deluded country people who accompany the priests, generally consult them on political affairs, and are always told by the latter, in order to amuse them, that a person of great power will come to the Kandyan country and upset the British Government, &c.; on the hearing of which they proclaim it to others in the country as a matter of great consequence. Kandyan priests are the authors of these rumours.

I have experienced this to be a practice amongst the Kandyans, which is always carried on about this time of the year. Thus, These are rumours that are always afloat at this time of the year.

C. R. Buller, Esq., Kandy.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *D. L. Banda.*

App. H. No. 8.

(C.)

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 30 June 1848.

ENCLOSED is a communication received from the assistant superintendant of police. I have had reports of a person traversing in the province, and imposing on the people with a view to collect contributions from them; and to serve his purpose better, he has, I understood, represented himself as a relative of the late king, and has taken advantage of the present state of feeling amongst the people to increase the excitement amongst them. Locko Banda says, in consequence of the smallness of his establishment, he has no means of ascertaining the real state of what is going on, and has requested me to apply for 12 constables and two good sergeants, whom he wishes to station in any parts of the province where their services might be found requisite.

Additional force of police applied for, to ascertain what is going on in the province.

Yesterday a report was spread in Udunowera that the military were about to attack the inhabitants and seize all the guns, and the deluded people deserted their villages and hid themselves in the jungles. I have directed the Rattamahatmaya to proceed forthwith to the district, and intimate to them that they need be under no apprehension whatever of the Government adopting any harsh measures towards them; and I believe by this time they are fully satisfied of the falsehood of the report that has been spread by some designing and evil-disposed person, and I trust that in future that such ready credence will not be given to similar reports.

Truly yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

Please to return Locko Banda's report, when you have done with it.

(D.)

(Confidential.)

My dear Buller,

1 July 1848.

The vagabond (Denis) who is agitating the country to be arrested as a vagrant, but not to attach importance to his pranks.

IT is above all things essential that the Malabar vagabond, who is now agitating the Central Province, should be arrested and punished. But more evil than good would follow were any importance attached to his arrest, or were it effected on political grounds, which would give him the dignity and consideration of a state prisoner.

The plan to go on is to seize him as a vagrant, under the Vagrant Act. Send for Hanna; see this done. I hear he is a fellow who pretends to show how to dig for treasure; and as the popular belief is that this can only be found in presence of a prince of the blood, he calls himself a descendant of the Malabar kings of Ceylon.

You will dispel the illusion at once if you seize him as a vagrant; and if possible whip him, or shave his head. Treat him with contempt, and by all means give him no weight by any appearance of uneasiness at his pranks.

Yours ever truly,
(signed) J. Emerson Tennent.

(Letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Agent of the Central Province.)

(E.)

TRANSLATION.

To our Banda,

2 July 1848.

A pretender is in the country. He bribes the Malays, and is making preparations to commence war at Kurnegalle, Kandy, Kaigalle, Badulle, Nuwere Ellia.

You may, without letting anybody know, go to the Government agent's house and inform him that there is a report that the false intended king is now in Kandy, and giving enormous sums of money to the Malays as presents, and making preparations to make war at Kurnegalle, Badulle, Nuwere Ellia, Kaigalle, and Kandy; therefore you may tell this in order that Government may inquire and secure everything; further, I request you will inform him that if this is made known publicly, that his companions will burn our houses, and our lives be destroyed by the thieves.

Lower Dumbere R. M.
(signed) Madegalle.

(F.)

My dear Son,

2 July 1848.

A propitious hour has been sought, and the 13th hour, at night, 12 or 1 o'clock, is fixed on for the extermination of the British.

I INFORM you that they have searched for a lucky hour, and have determined to commence war, with the assistance of the Malays of Kandy, on the 13th hour of the night, day before last night. The intended prince went and stopped in the Malay lines; and to-day, himself and

and his followers have gone to the Maligawe and given money as offerings. The inhabitants are ready to assist the Malays, and destroy the English in Colombo, Trincomalie, Galle, Jaffna, and Batticaloe, and in every other fort, Matelle, Kurnegalle, Nuwere Ellia, Badullo, and Kandy. You also go to Maligawe in order to see the man, who will be pointed out to you by Menickgedery Vidane and Baddchilledde Vidane. You may not inform them that these things are made known to Government, but you must speak on their behalf. If you find there is to be a war this day in Kandy, you had better cross the ferry. Do not doubt this.

App. II. No. 8.

Rattamahatmeya's advice.

When the war began, escape from Kandy to Doombera.

(signed) *Madugalle.*

P.S.—Do not inform to anybody anything regarding Vidane and Badeheleya.

(G.)

My dear Sir,

Kandy, 6 July 1848.

As perhaps you would wish to see the Doombera Rattamahatmaya's report before you come up, I send it to you. As Wodehouse was here, and one of the Executive, I thought it right to mention it to him, but, as I told him at the time, had he not been here I should not have mentioned it to any one, as I gave no credence to it, though I thought it right to make every inquiry on the subject, and I have done so, and a more thorough groundless report there could not be. I at one time thought of suspending him for three months, and placing an inspector in the district on his pay, but I think Wodehouse's opinion was against this measure, and therefore I intended to leave it over to your arrival.

Madugalle's report utterly groundless.

Please to bring up the papers with you, as I have no other copy. These false reports when coming from a headman of the consequence of a rattamahatmaya are calculated to do much mischief, and should be checked.

Evil result of such false reports from a headman.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *C. R. Buller.*

The Honourable Sir J. E. Tennent,
Elie House, Colombo.

(H.)

Parenegame Banda,

22 July 1848.

LAST evening I heard that some of the Dumbera people had gone through Matelle to Dambool; I know this to be the fact; I intend to ascertain more about this; I will go to Dambool and ascertain what they are doing there within a week; I will find out the whole truth and report it to the agent.

Some Matelle people gone to Dambool.

Wellanamore Herele Banda, of Rambokurelle, in Lower Dumbera, Yellegode Kiri Banda, of Willomore, in Lower Dumbera, have been absent about 20 days and have not returned to the villages. The last man has no property. I think these two persons are of bad character, and the last one is, I think, the one that is exciting the people.

Thinks some persons are exciting the people.

(signed) *P. Mudianse.*

(I.)

(Translation.)

PURPORT of a Report received from the Tappal Canganey, of Nalande, dated 22d July, 1848.

STATES that the 21st instant, about 12 A.M. about 30 persons came to Nalande, and asked him for a man, but he objected to do so without an order from Government, on which they threatened him and said that they will do him a good thing. On their way they attempted to take away the horse of Don Simon Aratchy, but he went and opposed it. Each of these people had in his hands a gun, a sword, a pistol, and a bayonet, and saying that they are going to Dambool to bring people to make war and destroy them all, and went their way. He does not know what country people they are, but according to their appearance, some are low-country people, and some are of Doombera and Harispattoo, but he is not aware for what purpose they are going there. They made disturbance also at the Tappal station at Lenedore, wherefore he is put into much terror to live there, which he begs to bring to the information of the Government agent.

About 30 men passed his post-office, and on their way said they were going to make war.

Denis and his associates, Poorang Appoo and another, were the leaders of this party.

Reported to Government, Appendix (X.)

(signed) *Hendrick De Silva.*

App. H. No. 8.

(K.)

TRANSLATION.

Maningamowe, R. M. This Report is addressed with due respect to the Government Agent of the Central Province.

23 July 1848.

People of Matelle
conspiring against
Government.
Will report what is
going on at Dam-
bool.

ON the 22d instant I was informed that men of bad character are assembled at Dambool, and from the 20th instant up to the present day they are conspiring against Government. I sent people privately to see what it was; they returned and informed me that none other than the people of Wayepanahe Korale and Matelle are assembled at different places and conspiring. I was also informed by Akurambode Aratchy of his having heard that on the road, when he was returning from Kandy to his village, a party of men who were going to Dambool were speaking against Government; he requested me to report the same. There is a common talk amongst the people of my district of the injustice of the new taxes, but they have nothing to do in any other way. It is commonly reported that Ukuwelle Rattemahatmaya is gone towards Laggale with some letters. What is going on at Dambool, and any other act against Government, will be reported by me as soon as they come to my knowledge. I have informed Akurambode Aratch and others, who are faithful to Government, and are to mention anything they hear at Dambool.

As it would take a long time before I can make a report, and obtain leave to proceed to the district Matelle, North, I beg that I may at once be permitted, in writing, to proceed there whenever it is required, and to take into my custody any such offenders that may be apprehended by me.

Thus this by me,
(signed) *Maningamowe,*
R. M. of Matelle, East.

(L.)

TRANSLATION.

(No. 60.)

Gollehelle, R. M. This Report is addressed with due respect to the Government Agent of the Central Province.

24 July 1848.

People assembling
at Dambool.

I BEG to be informed whether you have received my report, No. 59, sent by Nalande Menickralle and Walmorowe Asalteve Aratchy. What is going on in this district at present is as follows; viz. 1st. I could not get the inhabitants of Wagepanahe Corle to accompany me to Dambool, and therefore I sent for all the people of Udugode and Asgiria Corle. I told them to come with me to Dambool, but none of them did agree to this, and yet they go by themselves and hold conference there (Dambool).

The following are the persons who have joined and assembled at Dambool; viz. the late Ukuwelle Rattemahatmaya, of Gangala Laggale, who was dismissed by Mr. Tournour, and great many others from Matelle, Gangala, Laggala, Doombera; and I hear that the people of Seven Corles are also coming through Gallavelle road, but this is not much to be trusted. I could not get anything done just now by the people of my district, therefore I request to be informed whether I am to come to Kandy or to remain in the country.

Thus this by me,
(signed) *Gollehelle, R. M.*

TRANSLATION.

(No. 61.)

This is addressed with due respect to the Government Agent of the Central Province.

24 July 1848.

I RECEIVED a report from Mailpetia Coralle, stating that the Kandyan rebels will assemble on Tuesday the 25th instant, and that he was informed,

1. Akarehaduwegedere Aratchy,
2. Emegedere Appoohamy,
3. Gangoralle,
4. Kire Banda,
5. Bandeye,
6. Kolangollagedere Aratchy,

and others have gone there armed with guns, and after having given a signal by firing a gun, they said that they would come to take up the Coralle this day, consequently the Coralle hid in the jungle. I send word to the Coralle to keep off from being taken up by the rebels. I also heard that the rebels were armed with weapons.

(signed) *Gollehelle, R. M.*

(M.)

App. H. No. 8.

TRANSLATION.

This Report is addressed, with due respect, to the Government Agent, Kandy.

25 July 1848.

There is gang of Singhalese rebels on the road between Lenedore and Dambool. The arachy on this road made no report of this to me up to this day; however, I have made inquiries, and reported the matter to the Rattamahatmaya on the 21st instant, and also forwarded the report I received from Lenedore, and sent three reports on the 24th instant.

About 2,000 person
gone to Dambool.

The Rattamahatmaya were proceeding towards Dambool, and at the paddy fields at Neulle we have seen the said gang, and through fear we returned back. This party is about 2,000 men in number, armed with guns and other weapons of defence.

The inhabitants of Wagepanahe Corle, and the people of all other districts, go towards them, saying "It is to Damboola." Having heard that the Singhalese rebels are coming to apprehend me, I ran into the jungle on the night of the 24th instant, where I remain still.

Thus this by me,
(signed) *Mailpetia Koralle,*
of Wagepanahe Corle.

(N.)

From Colonel *Drought.*

My dear Buller,

25 July 1848.

I FEAR I may not be able to go so far at so early an hour to-morrow morning. Were I you I would be very doubtful of all information offered just now, and holding the high situation you do, would, were I you, seriously caution any who seem disposed to volunteer information, do so, but that they must answer the consequences if unfounded.

Commandant ad-
vises that the infor-
mation received
should be very
doubtfully received.

I would also, were I you, require from every European holding any situation under Government reports as to the tranquillity of their respective neighbourhoods.

Yours,
(signed) *T. A. Drought.*

(O.)

Sir,

Kandy, 25 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward some statements that have been made before me, but to which I of course do not attach any importance; but I beg to request you will be good enough to lose no time in ascertaining how far there is any grounds for these reports, and if the persons are, as I suspect, going about the Matelle district with masks, and dressed as Europeans, and committing depredations with a view to enrich themselves, and to excite a feeling adverse to the Europeans. It may, perhaps, be desirable that you should yourself proceed to Dambool, should you find upon inquiry that there is anything requiring investigation going on there. I shall feel obliged by your taking down in writing what may be said to you, and keeping me from time to time acquainted with what is passing in your district, and whether the people are fully satisfied or otherwise.

Forwarding report
of persons going
about with masks
to disturb the
people.

To E. S. Waring, Esq.
Police Magistrate, Matelle.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller, Agent.*

(P.)

Dear Waring,

Kandy, 25 July 1848.

ENCLOSED are the reports received from the Rattamahatmayas of north division of Matelle, and from a Coralle, and as I have not heard from you on the subject I do not attach any importance to them; but I shall be glad to hear from you, and if you find these reports to be false I wish you would report the conduct of the Rattamahatmaya and Coralle. They should be punished.

Forwarding reports
from Maningamowe,
Golahelle, Maylpitye
Korelle.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller.*

App. H. No. 8.

(Q).

My dear Buller,

Matelle, 26 July, 1848.

Acknowledging receipt of letter of 25th, and informing me that if he should hear anything worth my knowing he will communicate it. A few more police required.

I RECEIVED your note last night. Be assured that if anything takes place, or I should hear anything worth your knowledge, you shall hear from me on the instant; in the meantime, all I hear is that about Dambool there are a few escaped prisoners, and discharged low-country fellows, who are annoying the people. I should think a sergeant and a few of the police might be sent with good effect; if one or two could be arrested it would do much good. The Matelle sergeant has gone down there, so I shall soon hear what is going on.

Yours, &c.
(signed) E. S. Waring.

(R.)

26 July.

Mr. Staples advised to avoid seizing Denies until he had committed some assault or theft.

DUNUWILLE Locko Banda, superintendent of police, states, after Mr. Staples had left the cutcherry, about noon on the 26th, and advised that Denies and David should be allowed to commit some assault or theft before they were arrested, a further conversation

Mr. Buller, however, ordered him to be apprehended, as also the other marauders, and sent the superintendent of police to Matelle for this purpose.

took place between me and Mr. Buller, and it was then determined, that a strong force of police (an inspector and 10 men having already been dispatched two days before) should be sent to Matelle to apprehend the thieves and disturbers of the place, as they were at that time supposed to be. I had intended to go down myself for this purpose on the following morning. The acting sergeant of police at that time stationed at Kanpupallale sent me a report about 7 o'clock that evening, and I fully intended to have started at once, but as I had to send a report to Mr. Bernard, see Letter (A.), I remained in Kandy till 4 o'clock the next morning, when I left for Matelle. On arriving at Balekadowe I heard from the Jappal Cauganey that the mail had not come in for two days. I was surprised, and wrote to the assistant superintendent of police to mention this to the agent to have more men ready to join me at Matelle. On arriving at Matelle I saw Mr. Waring, who said, "There is no rebellion; it is all nonsense; some people went to steal." I then

This is annexed to my explanation on this.

On the morning of the 27th Mr. Waring said, "There

was no rebellion." I then wrote to say that such was the case. Shortly after this letter was dis-

About twelve or one o'clock heard further reports.

patched, about 12 or one o'clock, Ratwatte Banda and Parenegame Mudianse came and told me that thousands of Kandyans were at Kawdupallale, and were coming to Matelle, and advised me not to go and meet them, as if they caught me or the agent, or any Government servant, they would undoubtedly murder them. I then consulted with Mr. Waring, and while so doing, I received another report that they were advancing on Matelle. I asked Mr. Waring where the adigar was; he said he was here two hours ago, but is gone to meet the thieves; I said, "I will go and meet them with the adigar, but on my way I met the adigar, who was surrounded by some Kandyans, and he said, "We must have some more police, or some Malays, otherwise we cannot manage it at this time." The sergeant, Samion Bagoos, came in a great hurry and said, "There is no use in your going on; the people have passed Kawdupallale, and are on their way to Kandy, and they have a king also." This was about four o'clock on the evening of the 27th. Seeing a number of persons going to join the crowd with guns, spears, katties, and other weapons, I told them not to join these people, but they laughed at me, and would not attend to what I said. I told the adigar to come with me to Matelle; this was about six o'clock; we then consulted with Mr. Waring, and wrote to Mr. Buller; Mr. Waring began to believe it then for the first time. On my leaving Kandy, Mr. Buller told me to report immediately on my arrival at Matelle, and said, if his presence was required there, he would be down without any delay to join me. Before I left I had not the slightest suspicion that the Kandyans had any intention to rise in rebellion, but believed that it was only a trick of Denies and David and Poorang Appoo to collect contributions from the people; and that as in former years, after making their collections, which they appropriated to their own private purposes, they would pretend that the occasion was not favourable for the rebellion, and postpone it to the next year, and this was confirmed by the reports that I had previously received, and it was not till after my arrival at Matelle that I ascertained that the people were in reality commencing a rebellion.

(signed) D. L. Banda.

(S.)

My dear Bernard,

Kandy, 26 July 1848.

Reported to Government that Poorang Appoo, Denis, pretender David, and two others had collected a crowd at Dambool, and that the police had orders to arrest them.

You will perhaps have received some reports of the people of Matelle, North, having assembled at Dambool; I have made some inquiries, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, the parties are Poorang Appoo, who is an escaped prisoner, and for whom there is a reward of 10 l. offered; one Imboolegedere Seeralle, who was in gaol for seven years, having been engaged in a disturbance in former years; one Denies, who was tried and acquitted of a similar offence; one David, his brother, and a Malabar man. Locko Banda has ordered them to be apprehended as vagrants.

I spoke

I spoke to Mr. Staples yesterday on the subject, and he seemed to think it better to remain quiet till they had either stolen some property, or committed some act for which they could be severely punished. I have written to Mr. Waring, at Matelle, and he seems to consider the matter as of no moment whatever.

Mr. Staples had advised otherwise.

Yours, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

(T.)

Dear Sir,
WILL you be good enough to send me a short report of what is going on at Dambool, as far as your information goes, as I wish to send it to the Governor.

Kandy, 26 July 1848.

Directing him to send me a report for the information of Government.

The Superintendent of Police,
Kandy.

Yours truly,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

(U. 1.)

Dear Sir,
I HAVE to acquaint you, in answer to your note of this day's date, that the person whom I sent to visit Matelle reports that there was no mob collected on his arrival there, but the people of the district informed him that a number of people were assembled from Nalande, who proceeded to Dambool; these reports are spread by the villagers, and I have reason to suspect the notorious Poorang Appoo, Denis and David Appoo, to be the ringleaders of the mob; they do so with a view to rob the inhabitants.

Kandy, 26 July 1848.

No mob collected; suspects Denis, David, Poorang Appoo are ringleaders of a gang who intend to rob the inhabitants.

C. R. Buller, Esq., Kandy.

I remain, &c.
(signed) D. L. Banda.

(U. 2.)

Dear Sir,
I HAVE to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of this day's date, that there is no police stationed at Dambool, but I have of late sent one sergeant and four constables with a warrant for the apprehension of the three notorious thieves and disturbers of peace in that district, viz., Poorang Appoo, Denis and David. The men whom I sent to that station have not as yet returned, and as soon as the inspector, Mr. Mullegamme Lokoo Banda, returns from Matelle, I would be able to suggest to you the best means for the apprehending of the aforesaid individuals.

Police Office, Kandy, 26 July 1848.

Superintendent of police reports that some police have been sent to seize Denis, Poorang Appoo, and the others.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. L. Banda,
Acting Superintendent.

(V. 1.)

My dear Bernard,
Locko Banda has just been here, and says that Mr. Waring has just written to him to send down 25 or 30 policemen, as there are 7,000 (perhaps 70) between Dambool and Nalande; he has therefore started off to Matelle to ascertain the real state of the case. I shall have a report here to-morrow, and will write again. I fancy Waring's imagination has magnified the number of these Caucasians, as Elliot calls them.

Kandy, 26 July 1848.

Mr. Waring reports 7,000 persons. Fancy the report is exaggerated.

Note.—It was so; for at this time the number was not more than 70 or 100.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

(V. 2.)

My dear Colonel,
WARING has written to say that the people have collected in great numbers between Dambool and Nalande. I fancy from the reports I have heard the number may be about 70; he says thousands. Locko Banda has gone down last night to ascertain the truth of it all, and if I don't get anything satisfactory from him or Waring, I think the best plan will be for me to go down and see what can be done to put a stop to their proceedings; but if there is any truth whatever in it, 10 or 15 police will do more harm than good, as they are sure to get the worst of it; but until further intelligence is received it will perhaps be as well to wait and act as circumstances may then point out as the best course to pursue. The information I have received is not so far wrong as was imagined.

27 July 1848.

Waring reports 2,000 collected. Locko Banda gone down to Matelle with police.

If any truth in the report, the police will be insufficient.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

App. II. No. 8.

(W. 1.)

My dear Bernard,

27 July 1848.

The gang seem to do no harm to any one, and take care not to commit any offence.

Understand they are going on a pilgrimage to Anaradgapoora.

See Report L. Locko Banda reports, that instead of thousands (as Mr. Waring reports) there are only hundreds.

IN writing yesterday evening I forgot to mention that I did so at Locko Banda's express desire, as otherwise I should not have thought it worth while troubling you with it, for my own impression is, that it is nothing more than a few villagers, with a small crowd of about 60 fools who might have collected, and as far as I can learn, they take very good care not to commit any offence which would bring them under the law. I understand they are going on pilgrimage to Anaradgapoora. I have not heard from Locko Banda yet, but expect a line to-night. If I do I will add in a P. S.

P.S.—I enclose Locko Banda's report. It is such as I expected; the thousands are reduced to hundreds, and before to-morrow they will be reduced, I dare say, to decimals, perhaps to the 70 I fancied the real number.

Very truly yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

Note.—Subsequent information has proved this to be correct, and that at this time only about 70 persons were collected at Dambool.

(W. 2.)

EXTRACT from Mr. Waring's Letter, dated 27 July 1848, 6 P.M.

Instead of thousands, as before reported, there were only 400.

Note.—The evidence on the trial proves only about 70 or 100.

THE Nalande postholder has just come in, and says the people, 400 in number, have advanced to Kawdupallalle.

(signed) E. S. Waring.

(W. 3.)

27 July 1848.

TRINCOMALEE Tappal is not yet in. I suppose they have stopt from fear of these gentry.

My dear Colonel,

PLEASE to read and return this. The thousands are reduced to a few hundreds. I hope to-morrow they may be reduced to decimals. The Tappal men do not complain of being beaten, only of being insulted.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

Supplement of police report D. There are only a few hundreds. Mr. Waring's report says "400."

(X.)

From Colonel Drought.

My dear Buller,

28 July 1848.

LILLIE will be with me at 11 o'clock. If you find matters actually serious on your arrival at Matelle, and that the town itself in danger of being sacked, I shall dispatch as strong a military force on your return as Lillie says the place can accommodate, but to follow the fellows from post to pillar, such would never answer. Tell Lillie to let me see him on his return.

Friday, 10 a.m.

Yours,
(signed) T. A. Drought.

(A A.)

From Mr. Waring.

My dear Buller,

Matelle, 27 July 1848.

I DID not write to you before because I had no information that I could depend on, but now I have received several reports from the Tappal holders that there is a large assembly of people between Nalande and Dambool, that they are armed, and stop the travellers on the road. The R. M. (Dullawe) has the same information, it is therefore now clear that a strong party, armed, must be sent to open the communication and disperse the mob. It is said that a person has been recognized as king, but this is still report only. The R. M. says, the people will not obey him. There is as yet no appearance of an advance, but I think no time should be lost. The superintendent of police writes to you by this express, and he tells me the R. M. has already done so, to tell you his views and the information he has received.

It

It appears that most of the people of this place are concerned. Perhaps you will deem it requisite to come down; the R. M. and Locko Banda seem to wish you to do so.

App. H. No. 8.

I have no more particulars for you just now, but you will hear from me should I get further information.

Yours sincerely,

6 P. M.

The Nalande postholder has just come in, and says the people, 400 in number, have advanced to Kawdupalale.

(B. B. 1.)

From Mr. Waring.

My dear Buller,

Matelle, 28 July 1848, 10 A. M.

LAST night I sent you an express to tell you how things are going on here, but as I have not heard from you, I fear the letter has not reached you. I am told on good authority the rebels are now at Palapatwelle, and will come on in an hour or so; when they enter the town I shall start, as all the people have left. The R. M. is said to be sick, and all his men are going towards the rebels.

Something ought to be done.

Yours,

C. R. Buller, Esq.
Kandy.

(B. B. 2.)

PURPORT of a Report addressed to the Police Court, *Matelle*; 26 July 1848.

States,—THAT a large body of people, armed with swords and guns, are assembled from Tappal station at Lenedore, up to Nicrisgomorja in Dambool. In like manner there is an assemblage of people from Naul Fields towards the direction of Kandy up to the Tappal station at Lenedore. The Tappal runners are much disturbed, and cannot pass and repass the road; they made disturbance at Lenedore, and plundered all their property that were in the Tappal hut there, and now a large body is assembled likely to kill them; therefore, they with great fear submit this to Government, and beg that the necessary instructions may be given in order to preserve their lives, if not, they will all leave the Tappal hut and go into the jungle for fear of their lives. On former occasions the Tappal of Trincomalie came to the Tappal station of Lenedore at about 4 or 5 p.m. every day, but on the 26th instant the Tappal despatch did not come, and he is not aware what was the cause, either that these rebels . . . the Tappal runner, and took the letters; or, through the absence of the Tappal Canganey of Dambool, the Tappal that ought to have come out on the 26th instant did not reach the station at Lenedore, which he and the three Tappal runners beg to submit for the information of Government.

This is submitted by the Tappal Canganey and three runners at Lenedore.

(C c.)

From the Superintendent of Police.

Dear Sir,

Matelle, 27 July 1848, 6 P. M.

AFTER my first letter of this day's date I went to Dullawe Mahe Nilleme, and saw and had a long conversation; and he says that a strong party of the police, or one or two companies of Malays, must be immediately stationed at Matelle, and also states that he is quite disappointed of the conduct of Matelle people; he says that people don't obey him as they ought to do; he thinks all the people is discontented. Since I came, what I have seen I fully agree with him, but however I think it would be much better if you can come down here and inquire all the subject of this case. The adigar also requests me to write you to do so; he told me that he had written to you a letter, about the stationing of soldiers at Matelle, just before he saw me. If you are not coming, I wish you to desire Mr. Laharpe, the inspector, to come down here that I may come up to Kandy, and arrange the matter with you what is to be done. I understand from the adigar my friend, Master Denies, was crowned last night for a lucky "hour," but I don't believe this. Since I came here, I have seen myself several of upper country people going towards Dambool. I spoke to them; they say that they are going to see their relations about here. If you were to come here, you will find more particular than I can write to you.

I beg that you will mention this circumstance to Colonel Drought; also a private matter, as I have no time to write to him, which I promised to do.

I hope you will excuse me; really I am tired running about in the sun.

You will see everything from the report which Mr. Waring enclosed in his despatch, which was received this day from different Tappal Canganies.

0.12.

3 L 3

This

App. H. No. 8.

This was written to you ; Nalande Tappal Canganey came and told me that the mob had come as far as Cawdupalalle, and told us that they are going to enter the town, but however I mention it to you.

C. R. Buller, Esq., Government Agent.

I remain, &c.
(signed) D. L. Banda.

(D. D.)

PURPORT of a Report received from *Dullawey Dewe Nilleme*, Acting R. M. of Matelle South, dated 27 July 1848.

States,—That on his inquiry, after his proceeding to Matelle, he finds that a pretender having come up from Dumbera to Dambool has collected upwards of 100 men (evil disposed and rogues) from Matelle, Seven Coles, and Nuwere Kalaura of the Central Province, as well as from the low country, and that they are armed men. They are roaming about from one place to another in the woods between Dambool and Lenedore ; and that he hears that they are intending to come down to Kandy, after having taken Matelle, when they have collected a sufficient number to assist them. Wherefore he requests that 100 soldiers out of the military, with their officers, may be sent up to take their post near the court-house of Matelle on this very day.

(signed) *Doollawe*.

(E. E.)

TRANSLATION.

Malia Nelemme, 2^d. PURPORT of a Report received from *Dullawey Dewe Nilleme*, Acting R. M. of Matelle South, dated 28 July 1848.

The rebels are coming to Harispattoo. No disturbance, such as plundering. The military to come.

States,—That he is informed these rebels were last night at Palapatwelle, and to-day they are coming to Harispattoo. I am not aware however of any disturbance, such as plundering, &c. committed by them. If these should come, he is not able to withstand or stop their passage, as he has not a great number of people. He will take care of himself until he sees the military, and will join them ; and he thinks it better that the agent should come with the military.

This Report was submitted by *Doollawe Dewe Nilleme*, Acting R. M. of Matelle.

(F. F.)

TRANSLATION.

Golahelle, 27. PURPORT of a Report received from *Gollehelle*, R. M., dated 27 July 1848.

States,—That he has received the order of the 25th instant, bearing no number, and made clear inquiry, on which he came to know, that all from *Wagepauhe Corle*, with the exception of *Mailpetea Coralle*, all from *Pallesiapattoo* in *Udugode Corle Udesiapattoo*, and some from *Asgire Corle*, excluding the headmen, goes and joins the rebels ; he cannot get anything performed by some of them ; the people who are joined to the rebellion are people of *Matelle*, eastern division, *Matelle Gangeletaggalle Dumbera Kuwerekalawia Thamaukade Ovite Corle*, in *Seven Korles*, and *Harispattoo*, all about 2,000 men, armed with guns and other weapons ; these people have selected a person as king, now waiting at a cave in the hill, called *Kirillesse*, between *Lenedore* and *Dambool* ; his description is as follows : about six feet in height, red colour, a tiffed turban tied round the head ; is dressed with a tuppotti cloth, corners of which are worked and the middle white, and a white jacket ; a white cloth tied opposite to the cave above-mentioned ; and there is a news that these people will come to *Dambool* on the 26th instant, and on the 27th will assemble at *Matelle fort*. It will be unable to apprehend them by the police, but if the soldiers are sent, he thinks that they can be apprehended.

(signed) *Gollehella*.

(G. G.)

TRANSLATION.

PURPORT of a Report received from *Mailpitia Coralle*, dated 26 July 1848, to the Address of the Government Agent.

States,—That the *Kandyan* rebels are about to assemble to *Dambool* on the 26th instant ; none of the *aratchies* or the people in the district excepting *Gollehelle* and himself. He himself also had hid in the jungle. They came to apprehend him on several occasions, but they could not, and now they intend to kill him and send into the *Rhodia gang*. His friends

friends informed him these things, therefore he requests that the military may be sent up to-morrow, Thursday, before 10 A. M. without fail; also he requests that some cannons may be sent up, and he hopes that if several guns are discharged at a time, all the assemblage will be dispersed, which he requests may be taken into consideration of Government.

App. H. No. 2.

(signed) *Mailpittia.*

(H. H.)

TRANSLATION.

PURPORT of a Report addressed to the Government Agent for the Central Province, from the Tappal Canganey of Lenedore, and the three Tappal Runners.

27 July 1848.

States,—That a large body of people are assembled from Lenedore to Merisgoni oya in Dambool, armed with swords, guns, and other weapons, and in like manner a body of people are assembled from Naulle fields towards the direction of Kandy, also armed with weapons; a large number of people assembled such as not to fix a number, and they are unable to live there; all their things were plundered, and the assemblage is such as to kill them. The Tappal from Trincomalie reaches there on all other days at three or four o'clock, but on the 26th instant the Tappal did not come; he is not aware of the delay, or whether this is occurred on account of the absence of the Tappal Canganey of Dambool, who came to Kandy, or these rebels disturbed it. Wherefore he requests that Government may inquire into this matter, and further requests the instructions of Government as to whether Government will help them on this occasion, or whether they can leave and go to the Tappal station; this is submitted by the three Tappal runners and the Canganey of Dambool. The Tappal that were written on the 26th instant was dispatched on the 27th, and was in expectation of the same, but they did not come, only the letters were sent. The Tappal of the 26th instant from Trincomalie did not reach the Tappal station, Lenedore.

(I. I.)

TRANSLATION.

PURPORT of a Report received from the Tappal Canganey, Nalande, dated 27 July 1848, to the Agent of the Court at Matella.

HE begs to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the 27th, sent by you, but he is unable to attend in consequence that the Tappal runner who took the despatch of letters on the 26th instant did not return as yet, and he is not aware what has become of the letters; the Tappal that comes from Trincomalie to Kandy did not as yet reach Nalande; the letters that has been sent to Trincomalie on the 27th instant from Kandy was sent; all the people that resided at Tappal station, and in villages, fled into the jungle, and have hidden themselves; these rebels lay always on the road from Naulle Kraal to Dambool, and make disturbance; himself and only one Tappal runner live now in the Tappal hut, which he begs to submit for your information.

(signed) *Hendrick Dehilon.*

(K. K.)

TRANSLATION.

PURPORT of a Report addressed to the Police Court, Matelle, dated the 26th July 1848.

STATES that the Kandyans are walking about on all the roads in this country, armed with swords, guns, and other weapons, but they are not aware for what purpose they do so; they attempt to beat and abuse the Tappal runners when they passes the road near the Tappal station; they ask them, "Where are you going?" on which they abuse them and attempt to beat. These circumstances he begs to bring to the notice of Government with great fear; such things never happened before, and he is not aware what is the cause, wherefore he requests that the court may be pleased to inquire into these matters.

From *Don Bastial*, Tappal Canganey, *Lenedore.*

App. H. No. 8.

(L. L.)

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Thompson*.

(Private.)

Sir,

Allewatugode, 27 July 1848, 7 o'clock P.M.

I do myself the honour to address you on a subject of grave importance; you are, of course, in possession of correct intelligence regarding the movements at present going forward in the neighbourhood of Dambool. My only source of information is mere report, which, I trust, greatly exaggerates the facts; I am informed that some two or three thousand Kandyans are present in arms, intending to support the pretensions of a connexion of the late Tamil king to the Kandyan throne; and that this person, whoever he is, is at this moment with the disaffected. If this rumour is true it is evident that the most decisive steps should at once be taken, and fully aware of the difficulties and responsibility of the task, I have nevertheless felt it to be my duty at this juncture to place my services at the disposal of Government, and have addressed this communication to you in order to state that if there be any difficulty in immediately procuring a suitable person to conduct the affair with the disaffected, I shall be ready, if armed with sufficient power and furnished with definite instructions, to proceed at once to the disturbed district, and act as circumstances may dictate.

I have to beg that you will neither consider my proposition over officious, which has been volunteered simply from a sense of duty to the Government whose servant I at present am, nor decline to take it into consideration on the ground that I am unknown to you, for it is possible that I might at an interview satisfy you of my ability to undertake the business in question. It has been reported to me that the superintendent of police has exhibited some want of firmness in his operations.

I trust sincerely that this report is without foundation, for firmness in such matters is before all things necessary.

The Government Agent,
Central Province, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Thompson*,
Superintendent Officer, Matelle Road.

(1.)

My dear Sir,

Q. H. Colombo, 29 July 1848.

I AM obliged by your express, received at eight this morning; you seem to me to have acted very properly in every respect. It seems indeed that strong measures must be taken to put down these disturbances; I wish this king may be taken, and I consider unless we show every determination to use force, we may have considerable trouble.

The Colonial Secretary not being here, and monies not having come in, I have directed Captain Airey to write you an official acknowledgment of your letter. Every possible step will be taken for your support.

Three hundred men will be marched up to Kandy; one hundred start to-morrow; the pioneer corps will be, if necessary, placed at the disposal of Colonel Drought. I have written to Madras that assistance may be required; provisions are ordered up; I feel certain that every support and assistance will be given.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

(2.)

Sir,

Queen's House, Colombo, 29 July 1848.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Friday evening, 28 July, and have the honour to inform you that his Excellency considers, under the circumstances of the disturbances at Matelle, the proper measures have been adopted in calling out the military for their suppression.

His Excellency further desires me to state, that it will be necessary, in consequence of the turn affairs have taken, to employ the strongest and most active measures to restore order in the Kandy provinces.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James T. Airey*,
Capt. & A.D.C.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

(3.)

(No. 397.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
2 August 1848.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st July, and to convey to you his Excellency's approval of all measures taken by you and announced in it.

His Excellency fully approves of your suggestion of suspending the Rattamahatmaya of Gollehelle, and I am directed to instruct you to communicate to that person his Excellency's determination to do so, pending an inquiry into the very serious charges which attach to him in relation to the recent disturbances.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent*.

Appendix (I.)

App. I. No. 9.

Paper, No. 9.

PAPERS delivered in by Sir *James Emerson Tennent*, 18 April 1850.

(A.)

Sir,

Colombo, 19 November 1849.

It has been stated publicly that during the prevalence of martial law in your district outrages were committed by the military, and offences against persons and property, such as cannot be justified by any plea of having been performed *bonâ fide*, and under the orders of those vested with authority. As such acts can derive no indemnity from the Ordinance passed in 1848, and are cognizable by any of the ordinary courts, I am directed by the Governor to call on you for a return of all such complaints as may have been made before you touching such alleged outrages and offences charged against the military, or against parties acting under their orders.

In making such return, you will be particular to specify each individual case, the name and residence of the complainant, the date of the complaint, the nature of the complaint, the nature of the charge, the parties charged, and the result of your investigation into the circumstances.

You will also state whether in any case such complaints were discouraged or rejected, and whether any have been received which have not been investigated, and if so, the causes of such delay.

As these returns are required forthwith, you will please to forward them without delay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent*.

The Police Magistrates of
Matelle, Kurnegalle, Kandy, Madawalletane.

RETURN of all COMPLAINTS lodged in the Police Court of _____ since the 29th July 1848, touching Outrages or Offences alleged to have been Committed by the Military, or any Persons acting under their Orders.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Persons Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	Remarks.

Insert in the column of remarks such observations as you may consider necessary.

Sir,

Colombo, 23 November 1849.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to enclose the return of complaints lodged in the police court, and inquiries made by me as justice of the peace, touching offences committed during the existence of martial law, and beg to state that in no one instance has a complaint ever been made to me that has not been investigated, nor have I ever discouraged or rejected any such complaints.

I may here observe that there was much plundering carried on by the Malabar Coolies in those villages that had been deserted, and that this was brought upon the villagers through their own acts, having first robbed the estates, which exasperated the Coolies; and had it not been for the measures adopted by Captain Watson in sequestering such property as remained in these deserted villages, they would have been the greater part of them, entirely cleared out by Coolies and others, whose main object was plunder.

Endeavours have been made to prove that these robberies by the Coolies had been committed by the military and those acting under their orders.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Templer*.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

RETURN of all COMPLAINTS lodged in the Police Court of *Matelle* since the 29th July 1848, touching Outrages or Offences alleged to have been Committed by the Military, or by Persons acting under their Orders.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Person Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	REMARKS.
1. Golahelle Rata-mahatime.	Pardema -	J. A. F. Macklewie.	Theft -	- - -	Case dismissed -	- - The defendant was legally in charge of the property, having been appointed supervisor under sanction of Colonel Drought.
2. Don Bastian -	Elkadowa -	F. Blackmore -	Robbery -	- - -	- - Referred to the Queen's Advocate and dismissed for want of evidence.	
3. Weda Banda Dingery.	Warapitia -	Coonamadoo - Lekann. Mudianselagey. Puncherale. Calloowa.	Robbery -	- - -	Case dismissed -	- - The first defendant was in the Kandy gaol at the time the robbery is said to have been committed.
4. Coomare Gamaneh.	- - -	Garoomo - Kaloo. Keria. Tetton.	Robbery -	- - -	Case dismissed.	
5. Bigoomalo -	- - -	Kunche Kandoo	Robbery -	- - -	Case dismissed -	- The witnesses all deny knowledge of the robbery.
6. Vidalme Henea	- - -	Peheledema - Aratchy.	Robbery -	- - -	Case dismissed -	- The property was delivered to the defendant by order of the commandant. I gave an order for its restoration. Part of
						the property was in the court-house. Complainant again brought a complaint against the same defendant, under another name, and the very property that he was ordered to remove from the court-house.
7. Koernale Duria	- - -	David Appoo - Adrian Appoo. Caronis.	Robbery -	- - -	- - Case inquired into, and parties referred to the police court.	- - The complainant never instituted his case.
8. Ukkoobanda -	Marakone -	Appoohamy - Aratchy. Matthis Perera.	Extortion -	1848: 19 Dec. -	Fined 5 l. -	- - Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, money was extorted from complainants, under the threat of lodging complaints against them, to the effect that they were engaged in the rebellion, and that they would be tried and shot.
9. Dingery Ettena	Weregawa -	Tallemenedere - Aratchy.	Extortion -	1849: 30 June -	Fined 5 l.	
10. Appoohamy -	Siembelogaha	Cattea Vidalme - Lirepalle. Lapea.	Extortion -	- - -	- The complainant withdrew the case.	
11. Gurugamahai Pina.	Porokaragama	Coomaregamaneke	Extortion -	- - -	- - Complainant failed to prosecute the case.	
12. Macoodepole Unanse.	- - -	Surice Tamby -	Robbery -	- - -	- Referred to the Queen's Advocate, and dismissed.	
13. Ehelewalarda Kiri Banda.	Gangola -	- J. A. F. Macklewie.	Extortion -	22 Oct. -	- - Complainant when required to be cross-examined by defendant, was nowhere to be found, the case therefore remains incomplete.	- It appears to me that the complainant is unwilling to undergo the cross-examination, and therefore absents himself.
14. Pihilligedero Moluttale.	Akerambodie	- J. A. F. Macklewie.	Extortion -	22 Oct. -	- Referred to the Queen's Advocate for his opinion.	- - Evidently a made-up case.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Person Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	REMARKS.
15. Maniyancome Ratamahatmia.	Wramriyame	- J. A. F. Macklewie.	- - Robbery, and having stolen property in possession.	1848 : 25 Nov. -	- Referred to the Queen's Advocate.	- - Has not proved his case. The affidavit was sworn after defendant had restored a portion of the property and the complainant was informed that the remainder would be given to him after his return from Kandy, but while there, M. Tickery Banda and Mr. J. Selby assisted him in drawing up the affidavit, which, in my opinion, is of a malicious nature, and the charge contained in it false.
16. Anguawelle Banda.	Doolame -	Captain Watson	- For having taken from him the sum of 8L., and appropriated it to his own use.	27 Nov. -	- - The complainant when the affidavit was referred to him denied it. Case dismissed after having been sent to the Queen's Advocate.	- - This case concocted by Mr. Tickery Banda, who was concerned in getting up all the false charges against Captain Watson, and Mr. Macklewie.
17. Palineralle -	Ukkoowelle	Captain Watson	- - Burning his house.	1849 : 25 Oct. -	- The house was accidentally burned. Case therefore dismissed.	
18. Nugapitia Koralle.	Ukkoowelle	Captain Watson	- Removing his property and not bringing it to the account of Government.	- -	- The complainant has not proved his case.	- The property that was removed was sold, and the amount realized has been paid to the complainant. The village was plundered and the parties engaged in it were punished by sentence of court martial.
19. Udawala Ralloo.	Ehelepola -	- J. A. F. Macklewie.	Extortion -	6 Oct. -	- - The case has been inquired into and referred to the Queen's Advocate.	
20. Katookohogedere Raterale.	Doolame -	- J. A. F. Macklewie.	Robbery -	6 Oct. -	- - The case has been inquired into and will be referred to the Queen's Advocate after it has been further investigated.	

Matelle, 23 Nov. 1849.

H. Templer,
Police Magistrate.

Sir,
In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, calling for a return of all complaints made before me of outrages and offences against person and property committed by the military during the prevalence of martial law in the district of Kornegalle, I have the honour to inform you that no complaint of the kind was ever made to me, either while martial law was in force, or since its withdrawal. I have also to state, that if any such outrages had been committed, no impediment was thrown in the way of the parties making their complaints.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) Thomas Lewis Gibson.
Police Magistrate of the District
of Kornegalle.

App. I. No. 9.

RETURN of all COMPLAINTS lodged in the Police Court of *Kornegalle* since the 29th July 1848, touching Outrages or Offences alleged to have been committed by the Military, or by Persons acting under their orders.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Persons Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	Remarks.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	

Thomas Lewis Gibson.

Sir,

Police Court, Kandy, 21 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply, to state that no charge has been instituted in this court against the military for any act done during the prevalence of martial law.

I have further to state that criminal summonses issue to any party upon a mere application to the first clerk, and that at the commencement and conclusion of business each day parties wishing to make any complaint to me personally are called upon to come forward, and that no person has complained or mentioned anything against the military as done during the continuance, or under pretence of martial law.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Hanna, P. M.*

Sir,

Police Court, Kandy, 22 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed return, called for by your letter of the 19th instant.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Hanna, P. M.*

RETURN of all COMPLAINTS lodged in the Police Court of *Kandy* since the 29th July 1848, touching Outrages or Offences alleged to have been committed by the Military, or by Persons acting under their Orders.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Persons Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	Remarks.
None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	

Police Court, Kandy, 22 November 1849.

S. Hanna, P. M.

Police Court and Court of Requests, Madeweletene,
23 November 1849.

Sir,
WITH reference to your letter of the 19th instant, I have the honour to annex the return therein called for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Sims,*
P. M. and Cr.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

RETURN of all COMPLAINTS lodged in the Police Court of *Madeweletene* since the 20th July 1848, touching Outrages or Offences alleged to have been Committed by the Military, or by Persons acting under their Orders.

Complainant's Name.	Complainant's Residence.	Name or Description of Persons Charged.	Nature of the Charge.	Date of the Complaint.	Result of the Police Magistrate's Inquiry.	REMARKS.
None -	None -	None -	None -	None -	None -	- - In this district not only have no complaints been made of any illegal acts having been committed by the military during martial law, but I have since heard the people of Hewanisse and Madura, the only korles in this district in which the military were employed, express general satisfaction at the care taken by the military of their abandoned property, which they believe would otherwise have been plundered by the Malabar Coolies belonging to the numerous coffee plantations in the vicinity of these korles. In the district of Matelle, where I have lent assistance since martial law, there certainly were numerous complaints made against the military, but all these, after the fullest investigation, were found to be false. When the complaints were first made, the military officers were proceeded against just as the commonest Coolie would have been, without the slightest partiality or consideration for rank or character. The dwelling-houses of officers, and of persons employed under them, were searched by the police instantly upon the charges being preferred against them, and these indignities naturally produced a feeling of irritation in the minds of those who had been subjected to them. But the charges were so distinct, and the pretended witnesses so numerous, that the magistrate did not hesitate for a moment in the strict performance of his duty. So far therefore from these complaints having been discouraged or rejected, they were in every instance, that I am aware of, immediately entertained, but after a full and entire investigation of them, it was clearly proved that these charges were totally unfounded, and had been concocted (in concert with others) by a native who has since been transported for forgery.

Madeweletene Police Court and Court of Requests,
23 November 1849.

William Sims,
P. M. and Cr.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to forward the return showing the statements and complaints that have come before me as assistant agent, and the result of the inquiries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer,*
Ass' Gov' Agent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

NAME OF COMPLAINANT.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	REMARKS.
Imboolgahagedere Ukoo, of Nallanarowe.	- - Complains that her property was taken by the police.	- - It has been proved that there was no property in the house.
Oodewellegedere Manikralle -	- - Claims property of his brother, convicted by Supreme Court.	- - Decided that the property belongs to the Crown.
Wattegedere Punchi Eltens, of Puvellabodde.	- - Complains that her property has been seized.	- - Proved that the property was the son's, who was convicted of treason by the Supreme Court. Property therefore confiscated to the Crown.

App. I. No. 9.

NAME OF COMPLAINANT.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	REMARKS.
Ettepollepitty Appoo, of Kandepole. Madowe Aratchy - - -	- Complaint about his dismissal by Mr. Hall. -- The complainant claims property seized.	-- The Government agent decides that he is not to be reinstated. -- Has been paid for all that was sold, cattle, paddy, and sundries, and has been put in possession of all immoveable property.
Banagedere Tickeri Manika - Galmolle Dingeri Ettena, of Robewrhere. Meera Lebbe, of Madepolle -	Claims value of a buffalo - Claims value of cattle - - -- Claims value of cattle and paddy.	Value has been paid to her. Has been paid in full. Has been paid in full.
Selappor, of Valdenia - - Hoolangomua Jagappor -	Claims value of cattle - - -- Claims value of property sequestered, consisting of sundries, cattle, and paddy.	Paid in full. -- Has been paid for all. Several of the cattle were stolen by Singhalese from him that he claims, about which complaint was made at the time. Has been paid in full.
Ukkoomlle, late Aratchy of Wariapolle. Ukkowe Wedecarea, of Ratdewa. Modewellegedere Ukkorralle -	-- Claims value of sundry articles, cattle, and paddy. Claims value of cattle - - -- Claims from Government the value of a considerable quantity of property.	Has been paid in full. Has been paid in full. -- Acknowledges the receipt of what was sequestered, but still persists in saying that Government officers took all his property; when subsequently examined by Mr. Mackelwie, admitted that he had been robbed by a set of robbers, and that Government officers had nothing to do with it.
Nillanorowe Kaloo Honda - Banda Arainaike, of Dombegolle.	Claims value of cattle - - -- Complains that some of her landed property has been sequestered with that of her husband.	Has been paid in full. -- Ordered that it be released from sequestration.
Alutgome Banda Aratchy - Pallowatte Dingeri Manika, of Ookoowelle. Pittiacomborregedere Dingeri Manika, of Owille.	Claims the value of cattle - Claims value of cattle - - Claims property of her husband	Has been paid in full. Has been paid in full. -- He was transported by the Supreme Court, and the property confiscated to the Crown.
Hangurankette Dingeri Manika	-- Complains that her husband was taken to Matelle as prisoner.	-- Has no complaint to make about her property.
Pallewalawe Loko Banda, of Ratwatte. Akkoralle, of Tibbotemalle -	Claims value of cattle - - -- States that he let Captain Watson have his cow to take milk of.	Has been paid in full. -- This is a private transaction between himself and Captain Watson, and I declined to interfere.
Wedikkeregalegy Seppa, of Allookwelle.	-- Claims property delivered to a private party by Mr. Hall.	-- The Government agent directs him to proceed by civil action against the man. He has never taken any steps about it.
Hangedeegedere Naket Naide, of Kaddewelle.	-- States that two rings were taken and sequestered.	-- Has failed to prove that they are his. Says they were mortgaged to him by Kiri Banda, which Kiri Banda denies.
Pittiwelle Punchea Heanea -	Claims two buffaloes - -	-- Some of the buffaloes brought to market broke loose and got away, and others died. It is supposed that this man's cattle must have been amongst those that died or strayed, as there is no account of them.
Pannagame Kotobadareala Zena Ehalawatte Pucheralle, of Ermbehawe. Pahalegedere Mallia, of Nilanorowe. Runketgedere Akkou, of Nuweregodde. Porakara Gammahe - - Galegawegedere Aresa, of Makeleawella. Neketgedere Pucheralle, of Galwadocooraboom.	Claims paddy - - - Claims value of cattle - - Claims value of cattle - - Claims a gun - - - Claims value of cattle - - Claims value of cattle and paddy Claims value of paddy - -	Has been paid in full. Paid in full. Paid in full. Ordered to Kandy to get it. Paid in full. Paid in full. Paid in full.

NAME OF COMPLAINANT.	NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	REMARKS.
Nagepetia Coralle - -	Claims large quantity of property	- - The whole of the property that was brought was sold at Matelle by auction. The amount realized by sale of property has been paid. Much of the property was pillaged, and the offenders punished; some was also delivered to his wife and brother.
Alutgame Banda Aratchy - -	Claims property - - -	Property has been restored.
Nagepetia Pucheralle - -	Claims large quantity of property	- - The whole of the property that was brought was sold at Matelle by auction. The amount realized by sale of property has been paid. Much of the property was pillaged, and the offenders punished; some was also delivered to his wife and brother.
Bannaikedere Ukkooralle - -	Claims value of cattle - -	Paid in full.
Hamy, of Nallanda - -	- - Claims some clothes removed, he states, by Pucheralle Aratchy.	It is a matter for civil action.
Coombokgollegedere Pucheralle, of Leanadore.	- - Claims cattle sold of a man who was transported by Supreme Court.	- - They are confiscated to the Crown.
Maningomua, late Ratemahatmea.	Claims cattle - - -	- - Paid in full for all but one, which either died or strayed away.
Palahegedere Ukkoo Banda of Ukkowelle.	- Complains that his house was burned.	- - Proved to have been done by accident.
Pallecoombornegedere Poorba Hany, of Etamwelle.	Claims property - - -	- - See remarks in his wife Kallo Elten's (of Mude Elle) case.
Sendeza Dewee, of Palapatwelle	- - Claims property, paddy, and cattle.	- - The former has been returned, the latter paid in full.
Toulgahagodde Rateralle - -	- - Claims value of a bullock killed for the troops.	- This matter underwent inquiry by Colonel Drought.
Erengollegedere Banderalle - -	Claims property - - -	Property has been returned.
Hatcorle Unnanse - -	- - Complains that some gentlemen went to his temple and took some images.	- - Has not been able to prove who the gentlemen were.
Mandegedere Akkoo Naide - -	- - Complains that certain property was taken.	- - It has been since returned to him.
Ambelenketia, Appoohamy's mother, Dingery Ettenu.	Claims value of a buffalo - -	- - The buffalo strayed or died, which is not known.
Poolingormalle of Eangedre - -	Claims value of cattle - -	- - Paid for one; the other died or strayed.
Pucheralle, of Eangedre - -	Claims value of cattle - -	Paid in full.
Kalloo Ettena, of Meda Elle - -	Claims property - - -	Value has been paid in full.
Panselagedere Pucheralle Aratchy.	Claims value of cattle - -	Paid in full.
Pittwelle Udagammadde Puchiralle.	Claims value of cattle - -	Paid in full.
Hamy Aratchy, of Weregama	- - Claims property, paddy, and cattle.	- - House was deserted, and the property stolen by parties unknown; has been paid for his paddy and cattle.
Mitte Kande, of Nikegolle - -	Claims deeds - - - -	- - I cannot give any information concerning them.
Marlpetia Appoohany - -	- - Claims property, paddy, and cattle.	Value of property has been paid.
Doolowe Maha Nilome - -	- - Claims sundry property, paddy, and cattle.	- - The whole of the property delivered into my charge has been restored in full; the value of paddy and cattle paid for in full at Kandy.
Gollahelle, late R. M. - -	- - Claims sundry property, paddy, and cattle.	- - Proved that the greater part of the property was removed either by himself or his relations, and that what remained and was taken by the military has been restored in full.
Villages of Maoogolle, Diceombere, Willingahawatte.	Claim value of paddy - -	- - These villages were all deserted. The amount realized by sale of paddy has been paid in

full. The greater portion of the paddy, during the absence of the villagers, was plundered by Malabar Coolies belonging to the estates, which had before been plundered by the villagers themselves.

Matelle, 12 December 1849.

H. Templer, Asst. Agent.

App. I. No. 9.

Sir,

Matelle, 3 November 1849.

HAVING come here at the request of Mr. Templer to assist him in his judicial duties, the following circumstances have come before me, which I deem it proper to bring to the notice of Government. Dr. Elliott has lately been perambulating this district for the purpose, according to his own representations to Europeans, of collecting the grievances of the natives. What he caused to be told to the natives themselves I cannot precisely make out from the conflicting statements they have made to me, but the impression upon their minds clearly is, that Dr. Elliott will procure compensation for all the losses they sustained during the rebellion, and will also get the Road Ordinance repealed. He succeeded to a certain extent in procuring a number of complaints (which had been made up by certain parties from Kandy several days previous to his arrival) and came before Mr. Templer to swear the parties to their statements. Mr. Templer accordingly swore the parties to their affidavits, but omitted to retain them, as in ordinary cases of criminal charges, for investigation. In general, deponents are anxious that their complaints should be inquired into, and no care need be taken of their affidavits being filed, as the removal of the affidavits can only affect themselves and prevent their charges being investigated. Under these circumstances, and in the hurry of business, Mr. Templer did not notice that the affidavits in question were removed, but on reflection subsequently it occurred to him that improper use might be made of them, their truth not having been ascertained; and he therefore applied to Dr. Elliott for the affidavits, or copies thereof, to enable him, if they contained any *bonâ fide* complaints, to inquire into them upon the spot. The refusal of Dr. Elliott (through his legal adviser, a copy of whose answer I enclose), connected with other circumstances that have come under my observation, produced a very strong impression upon my mind that statements had been sworn to that would not bear being inquired into upon the spot; statements that in all probability the ignorant natives who have sworn to them have no idea of themselves. Under these circumstances we could only send for such of the parties as Mr. Templer recollects, and take down statements which they say are similar to those made to Dr. Elliott. We have inquired into the facts connected with them wherever we have been able to find any, and have appended such remarks to each as will show its real value, and they are now forwarded herewith for the information of Government. It appears to me that the utmost that can be made out of them is, that during the disturbances certain offences were committed, and have gone unpunished, from the inability of the authorities to convict the offenders. I may, however, be allowed to remark, that a reference to the records of this court for the last year shows that the proportion of convictions to offences has been most satisfactory, considering the disturbed state the district has been in. In this point of view, therefore, I should scarcely have thought it necessary to bring the matter to the notice of Government; but the affidavits I have inquired into bear such unmistakable marks of concoction, that, coupled with Dr. Elliott's refusal to produce the whole of his charges on the spot, I cannot resist the conviction on my mind that affidavits have been affixed to other unfounded, and perhaps more serious accusations, which could at once be disproved on the spot, but which are only intended as *ex parte* statements to be heard in England, where no answer can be instantly given to them, and where they are undoubtedly intended to produce a momentary effect, tending to confirm the unfavourable impressions that a series of similar misrepresentations has already produced there. Even if every one of the charges in the affidavits that I have seen were true, I cannot conceive how the Government can be made responsible for the commission of offences without their privity or even cognizance.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) William Sims, J. P.

To H. Templer, Esq., J. P.

Dear Sir,

Kandy, 27 October 1849.

I HAD been informed by Dr. Elliott that he had referred you to me as his legal adviser, and was therefore quite prepared for your present application. I have now the honour to inform you that my advice to him was this, "That he should on no account or pretence whatever return them." You apply to me for them; they are not in my possession, but if they were I should regulate my conduct in the matter upon the same principle as that above stated.

You are quite aware of the charges contained in those affirmations, and also of the parties charged, and you cannot but recollect, on handing back the affirmations, that you stated you should investigate the matter, it having been officially brought to your notice. Had these documents therefore been necessary for that purpose, you would, of course, have retained them in your own possession, or at any rate have taken copies, or affirmed parties to duplicates of them.

Under these circumstances I cannot recommend their return; of course I cannot return them, as they are not in my possession.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Selby.

(True copy.)

H. Templer, J. P.

MEMORANDUM of Dr. Elliott's Collection of Affidavits.

No.	Complainant.	Accused.	Charge.	REMARKS.
1	Heratmudiansela Manikrale Arachy.	-- Malay soldiers and Malabar Coolies.	Rape - - -	- - The complainant's daughter died of venereal disease, after two months' acquaintance with a Malay soldier.
2	Tickira Koditoowaka, Dureya of Pannegame.	-- Malay soldiers and Malabar Coolies.	Robbery - - -	- - The complainant belongs to one of the villages that was entirely deserted (the villagers having all joined the pretender) for weeks after the rebels were driven from Mattelle; and his property being deserted, was probably plundered by some of the numerous gangs of marauders that were carrying off deserted property, until the military authorities sequestered the whole for protection.
3	Colondee, Odear of Tottegama.	- - - -	- - That his brother died from the effects of 75 lashes, inflicted by sentence of court martial for robbery.	- - The complainant's brother was tried and found guilty of "plundering" by court martial, on the 30th August 1848, and after being sent to the hospital, where he was kept until he recovered, he was sent into gaol, where he died of fever on the 17th October, as appears from the Record Book.
4	Giranagamma Oonanse	-- Mr. Hall, Mulpitia Koralle, and Arachies, of Dambool.	Robbery - - -	- - The complainant was one of the principal leaders in the rebellion, as will be seen by a reference to the notes of the Chief Justice at the trials; but he managed to escape apprehension for many months, and is now released on bail. His property that was sequestered, as well as the temple property, was all restored. But he has no right to any of the temple property, and there is a charge against him now under investigation for robbing the temple.
5	Angoonawelle Banda, of Doolawe.	- Captain Watson and others.	Extortion and robbery	- - This case was fully investigated in November 1848, when it was forwarded with the evidence to the Queen's Advocate, and was then dismissed as a false charge, and a false charge it most certainly was and is; for now that this man has been fished out by Mr. Elliott, to give colour to his concocted charges, he quite forgets the story he told in 1848, and a perusal of the affidavit he then made with the one he now makes demonstrates the utter falsity of the accusation.
6	-- Pihillegedere Mohottalle Koralle, of Oodoogode Oodasiapato.	- - John Adolphus Frederick Mackelwie.	Extortion of 10 l. -	I believe these five cases, like No. 5, were originally concocted by Tikiry Banda, in support of Golahella, and as charges against Captain Watson for "Extortion and threats to procure evidence against Golahella." I was led to this discovery by my recollection of the noted petition of Golahella containing similar charges. All these complainants are Golahella's people, and three out of the five are related to each other. They are each other's witness in every case, and the cases are so very cleverly got up, that the justice of the peace was inclined to believe them, until Koswatte Mohottalle (the complainant in No. 7) stated, upon being examined, that Tikiry Banda put them up to make these complaints four weeks before the offence now complained of is said to have taken place. The Government can have no concern about Mr. Mackelwie; and these complaints have now been forwarded to the Queen's Advocate, with all the evidence, though the offence is alleged to have been committed above 12 months ago, and the parties have never preferred them until they were brought to notice by Mr. Elliott's collection of affidavits.
7	Koswatte Mohottalle -	- - John Adolphus Frederick Mackelwie.	Extortion of 10 l. -	
8	Galbode Ehele Walanwe Kiry Banda, of Gongalakorle.	- - John Adolphus Frederick Mackelwie.	Extortion of 12 l. -	
9	Ehellepolle Ooda Walanwe Kalloo Banda.	- - John Adolphus Frederick Mackelwie.	Extortion of 8 l. -	
10	Iheblegedere Mohottale Arachy.	- - John Adolphus Frederick Mackelwie.	Extortion of 10 l. -	
11	Maodapalle Oonanse	Mr. Mills and others	Robbery - - -	- - Proceedings respecting this complaint were referred to the Queen's Advocate on the 15th February 1849, and case dismissed upon his instructions.

App I. No. 9.

(B.)

Sir,

Colombo, 12 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a correspondence regarding the burning of a pansella and some houses in the Matelle district, and as the parties have claimed compensation for the burning of their houses and the loss of their property, I beg to request that I may be favoured with the instructions of Government on the subject, as it appears to have taken place under the orders of Lieutenant Henderson.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

Sir,

Kandy, 9 December 1849.

I HAVE the honour to return the accompanying papers, containing complaints from certain individuals, with Lieutenant Henderson's report in justification of his having burned the houses in question.

C. R. Buller, Esq., Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Drought*,
Lieut.-colonel Commandant.

(No. 486.)

Sir,

Government Agent's Office, Kandy, 23 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of letters of the 11th and 14th instant from the Assistant Government agent of Matelle to my address, and to request you will be good enough to direct that I may be favoured with the explanations called for by Mr. Templer as early as possible.

The Commandant, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller*, Agent.

MATELLE.

Sir,

Colombo, 11 1849.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has been stated before me by different parties that their houses were burned during martial law, that by whom, no one can positively say. There was a party of soldiers and officers who went to the villages, and it was then that the houses were burned.

This is a matter, I would submit, that should be brought to the notice of the commandant, in order that explanation of the reasons for so doing might be given should they have been burned by the officer in command; or, on the other hand, that it may be brought to the notice of Government that these houses had been burned, but not by orders, as this matter has been once noticed by Mr. Elliott, in his late visit to Matelle, and it is impossible to say what colouring he may have given to it.

The houses burned are at Mabusegalle and the two neighbouring villages. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the houses were burned by the Coolies from the estates, at least, the greater portion of them.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*,
Assistant Agent.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. R. Buller*.

MATELLE.

Sir,

Colombo, 11 November 1849.

It having come to my notice that the pansala at Dankande was burnt during the martial law, under the orders of Lieutenant Henderson, I think it right to inform you of it, in order that you may make, or direct to be made, any inquiry into the matter that you may think it demands.

The Government Agent, Central Province,
Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*, A. G. A.

Assistant Agent's Office, Matelle,
14 November 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Kaloo Manika, of Meda Ella claims the property enumerated below, and on inquiry I find that this property was removed from the village Madulla to Kabroase Ella Estate, and delivered over to Lieutenant Henderson. While under his care it was stolen by some Malabar Coolies. I would suggest, therefore, that he should be called upon to give an account of what has become of it, and be requested, either to return the articles, should the statement made to me be incorrect, or else that he pay the value of them, amounting in all to 19s. 0½d.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer, A. G. A.*

	£.	s.	d.
2 Brass chatties	-	4	-
2 Mamoties	-	6	-
1 Chamboo	-	3	-
1 Catty	-	1	3
2 Cups	-	1	-
1 Axe	-	2	-
2 Cocoa-nut scrapers	-	1	1½
1 Iron penel of catty	-	-	3
1 Brass needle box	-	1	-
1 Natchin knife	-	-	3
4 Mats	-	-	2
	£.	- 19	- ½

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. R. Buller, Agent.*

Sir,

Kandy, 9 December 1849.

IN obedience to the commands of the commandant that I should explain the circumstances under which I burned the three houses in Dancanda, Ducoombera and Mansagalla, and if possible justify these acts upon their own merits, I have the honour to inform you that the proprietors were all men of bad character, and judged fit to be made examples of. Messrs. Pride, Macfarlane, Crockwell, and MacElwie were present when I burned the priest's house in Dankanda. I was informed by Mr. MacElwie and a servant of Mr. Pride's that the priest had been the leader of the party which attacked Messrs. Pride and Mr. MacElwie's bungalows, and that he had taken prisoner, and kept in the village for some days, the said servant.

The proprietor of the house burned in Ducoombera was stated by Mr. Macfarlane to have been peculiarly active in the attack on his bungalow, and on that account he was considered a proper person to be punished.

The house burned in Mansagalla belonged to the aratchy of the village. He led the party which attacked and plundered some Coolies, killing one and wounding others, for which he was afterwards shot in Matelle by sentence of a court martial. On account of the part he took in the attack alluded to he was thought a fit person to make an example of.

As far as I recollect, the house in Dankanda was burned on the 14th of August 1848. Those in Ducoombera and Mansagalla were burned on the 18th of the same month.

I trust the character and conduct of the proprietors of these houses will be considered a sufficient justification of the burning of their houses.

With regard to the property claimed by one Kaboo Manika, I have the honour to inform you, that as far as I am aware that property was not stolen, but sold on the spot, as not being worth transmission to Matelle. The amount it fetched was not paid at the time, and in consequence of the absence of the purchaser when I left that part of the country it was never received by me. On returning to Kandy afterwards, I applied to Captain Watson on the subject, informing him that there was a small amount still due. In reply, he desired me to let the matter rest as it was until called upon regarding it, as, on account of martial law having ceased, there would be a difficulty in knowing to whom the money should be handed. The matter has accordingly remained in abeyance ever since.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Henderson,*
Lieut. Ceylon Rifles.

The Staff Officer, Kandy.

App. I. No. 9.

(No. 610.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
12 December 1849.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of this date, with its enclosures. The latter his Excellency has read with much dissatisfaction, as the proceedings seem to have been unwarranted on the part of Lieut. Henderson.

His Excellency desires that you will forthwith cause reparation to be made to the parties on their representations for the destruction of their houses; and the matter will be referred for the consideration of the Major-general, as to the conduct of Lieut. Henderson in the transaction.

I have, &c.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

(No. 462.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
13 December 1849.

Sir,

THE Governor, Viscount Torrington, begs me to call, through you, the attention of the Major-general commanding to the enclosed correspondence and report of Lieut. Henderson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment. His Excellency has seen with deep regret the proceedings of that officer, unjustifiable as they are even on his own showing, and he trusts to the Major-general to take such notice of the matter as may prevent the military generally from being identified with it.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Military Secretary.

(signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

Appendix (K.)

Paper, No. 10.

App. K. No. 10. COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the Treasury respecting the Payment of the EXPENSES of WITNESSES summoned to give Evidence before the Select Committee on *Ceylon*.

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq., to Sir *C. E. Trevelyan*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 September 1849.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to request that you will draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the following extract of the Third Report from the Select Committee on Ceylon and British Guiana, dated 31 July 1849, viz. "Your Committee express their opinion that it is expedient that they should be reappointed next Session to pursue their investigation, and that means should be adopted in the interval by the Secretary of State, to ensure the attendance before the Committee of the Queen's Advocate at Ceylon, of Captain Watson, and such others whose evidence may be necessary to explain and establish the circumstances under which martial law was recently proclaimed in Ceylon, and to give information as to all proceedings which were thereon adopted by the Government;" and I am to request that you will point out to their Lordships that if the first-named of these witnesses, who is a civil servant of Ceylon, is ordered home, it will be necessary that his expenses should be paid; and further, that it is impossible to subject him to the loss of half his salary, to which, by the colonial regulations, a public servant who obtains leave of absence from any of the colonies at his own desire, is liable. Still, during the absence of this gentleman from Ceylon, it will be absolutely necessary that provision should be made for the temporary discharge of the duties of his office. The person to whom they may be temporarily so entrusted will, under the ordinary regulations, be entitled to a payment equal to half the salary of the absent officer. This amount therefore will require to be provided for, and it would be obviously improper to impose this charge on the revenues of Ceylon. With regard to Captain Watson, Lord Grey presumes that if ordered home he will be entitled to his expenses according to the regulations of the army applicable to the case of officers required to make journeys on the public service.

I am

I am therefore to state that Lord Grey is desirous of obtaining the authority of the Lords Commissioners, to inform the Governor of Ceylon, when instructing him to order Mr. Selby to come home for the purpose of giving evidence before the Committee, that both the expense of his passage home and back, and the half salary to which the temporary holder of his office will be entitled, are to be paid for in the same manner as other charges incurred in the prosecution of Parliamentary inquiries.

Should their Lordships concur in the above arrangement, Lord Grey will immediately instruct Lord Torrington to direct Mr. Selby to come to England, so as to arrive here about the ordinary time for the meeting of Parliament, and he will also request the Commander-in-Chief to give similar orders to Captain Watson. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will perceive that in the passage I have quoted from the Report of the Committee, it is implied that other witnesses, besides the two that are mentioned, will be required; but as Lord Grey has no information as to who these witnesses may be, or upon what points the Committee require information, which can only be obtained from persons now in the colony, his Lordship does not propose to direct the attendance of any but those who are named, lest by summoning gentlemen whose evidence is not required by the Committee an unnecessary expense should be incurred.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*

COPY of a LETTER from The Right Honourable *W. G. Hayter*, to *Herman Merivale*, Esq.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 22 October 1849.

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's letter of the 17th ultimo, relating to the expenses of witnesses about to be summoned from Ceylon, to attend the Select Committee on Ceylon and British Guiana, I have it in command to acquaint you for the information of Earl Grey, that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury concur in the opinion expressed by his Lordship on this subject, and that they will be prepared to direct the payment from funds applicable to the expenses of witnesses summoned to give evidence before Committees of the House of Commons, of the expense of Mr. Selby's passage from Ceylon and back, and of the half salary to which the temporary holder of his office will be entitled during his absence from the island, and also of such allowance as Captain Watson may be entitled to claim under military regulations for the expenses attending his voyage to this country to give evidence before the Committee.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. G. Hayter.*

COPY of a LETTER from *Herman Merivale*, Esq. to the Right Honourable *W. G. Hayter*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 February 1850.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d October last, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords' Commissioners of the Treasury, that Mr. Henry C. Selby, the Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, has arrived in this country, in pursuance of a summons to attend the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon and British Guiana, and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to direct the issue of half salary to Mr. Selby on account of his office at the rate of 750 *l.* per annum, from the 18th of December last, and to continue such issue during the period of his detention in this country; and I am further to request that you will also move their Lordships to cause payment to be made to Mr. Selby of the expense of his passage to this country.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Herman Merivale.*

Appendix (L.)

Paper, No. 11.

App. L. No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Sir *Robert Brownrigg* to the Right Hon. the Earl *Bathurst*, dated 30 January 1818, enclosing Copy of Proclamation, dated 1 January 1818.

COPY of Sir *Robert Brownrigg*'s PROCLAMATION of 1818, &c.

My Lord,

Kandy, 30 January 1818.

IN the despatch I had the honour to address your Lordship on the 28th December 1817, I gave a brief account of the occurrences which had taken place up to that time in the interior, and the state of the provinces in which the insurrection in favour of the Malabar pretender had gained any ground.

The arrival of the Honourable Company's ships "Princess Charlotte of Wales" and "Wellington" at Colombo, on the 27th current, which I had no reason from past experience to expect so soon, and their unusually short stay, (their departure being reported to me as fixed for 1st February) leaves me but time to address your Lordship very succinctly at present; and although I cannot have the pleasure of announcing to you the termination of the rebellion and the capture of the leaders of the insurrection, it is satisfactory to be able to assure your Lordship that it has not spread to any other parts of the Kandyan provinces, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made by the pretender and his adherents to seduce both chiefs and people to join their party.

The movements of the troops to every quarter of the disturbed provinces have been incessant, and have in general been productive of good effect, by impressing on the inhabitants, both friendly and hostile, a high idea of the rapidity with which, under all the disadvantages of bad weather, rugged roads, and very limited means for conveyance of stores, a force can be detached to any part of the country.

The establishment of a chain of posts in Wallapana, in the road towards Badulla, and the exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Hook and Lieutenant-colonel Hardy in that province, have effected much towards tranquillizing it. No opposition has been experienced on the main road for several days to our convoys, which before were invariably attacked; and in the neighbourhood of the posts the people are daily coming for protection. A considerable ferment is still, however, kept up by the influence of some rebel Mohottales of that province, who had joined the pretender; and it is unfortunately experienced that the return of any of the heads of the rebellion to such parts of the country which had to appearance been perfectly restored to tranquillity, is marked by an immediate tendency to insurrection and disturbance among the people.

This circumstance is to be attributed, partly to the habits of servile obedience to their chiefs in which the lower orders have been bred, and in a greater degree to the cruelty exercised on such of them as are so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the rebels, after having been at all instrumental in aiding our troops. I have, however, by information received from different quarters, every reason to believe that the favourable sentiments of the mass of the population in Wellasse and Wallapane towards the cause of the pretender have much abated, owing to his ill success in gaining the Western Provinces to his side, and his forced retreat from Wallapana.

The main strength of the party is at present in the south-east part of Ouva, where Lieutenant-colonel Kelly and Major M'Donald are using their best endeavours to come up with and surprise the leaders; but the same dread, which I have before alluded to, of the resentment of their chiefs, has hitherto prevented the intelligence of their positions and movements being received in sufficient time to be serviceable, and a late attempt of Lieutenant-colonel Kelly's failed in consequence, as the party he detached found indeed that there had been a large range of buildings occupied at a place called Dombegalle, but at the interval of about a week before. Two previous attempts in the early part of the month to surprise the pretender were baffled by the impossibility of passing the mountain torrents on the roads to the place in which he was reported to be concealed.

The health of the troops as well in Kandy as in the field continues, under Providence, surprisingly good. The hospital returns show no cases of malignant disease, and the casualties are but few.

I have to lament the loss of one officer since my last despatch, Lieutenant John M'Laine of the 73d regiment, who was killed by a musket shot from the jungle, received in the head, two miles from Bootle, in Ouva, in command of a party sent to reinforce the post at Bootle from Alliput. I am also to mention Captain Blankenberg, 1st Ceylon, having been wounded in the arm, in returning from an excursion he made in hopes of surprising two principal rebels at Hapategamme, in Walapana, on which occasion he killed 12 of the rabble concerned. Captain Blankenberg is recovering fast, at Badulla, and I trust will soon be able to resume his duties in the field.

On the general disposition of the chiefs, I have no new grounds on which to found any additional remarks to those in my former despatches to your Lordship on this subject. The 1st Adigar has been moving in the Ouva district with Major M'Donald, and has been several

several times exposed to danger from the attacks of the rebels on him personally, who also in one instance called on him to desert our cause and join them with his followers.

With a view to check any tendency to disaffection among those who are still openly loyal, to inflict an immediate punishment on those who were in arms on the side of the rebels, and to encourage adherence and active aid to the cause of good government, by holding forth rewards for services, I have thought it necessary to issue a proclamation declaring certain chiefs therein named rebels, outlaws, and enemies to His Majesty's Government, and confiscating their property, from which gratifications were promised to such persons as had been or should be active in suppressing the rebellion. This proclamation (of which I have the honour to enclose a copy) was promulgated in my presence, at the Hall of Audience, on the 1st current, to such chiefs as were in Kandy, on whom I endeavoured to impress the futility of the rebel enterprise, and the expediency of their adopting a line of conduct marking their abhorrence of it; and I humbly trust this measure will meet with the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I shall have an opportunity in the ensuing month of reporting more at length to your Lordship on this and the general subjects of the government of the colony by the Honourable Company ships "Rose" and "Minerva," which are intended to convey the remainder of the cinnamon investment for this year to England. I trust the course of events in the intervening time will justify the expectations I at present entertain of the speedy decline if not total extinction of the insurrection.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. Brownrigg.*

PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir *Robt. Brownrigg*, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of *Ceylon*, with the Dependencies thereof.

(signed) *Robt. Brownrigg.*

Whereas authentic information has been submitted to his Excellency the Governor that the following persons, being inhabitants of the Kandyan provinces, and liege subjects of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, have traitorously conspired and rebelled against His Majesty's lawful authority and government, and are now principally and actively engaged in promoting rebellion and in levying war against His Majesty's forces; namely,

Keppitipola, late Desave of Ouva,
Godegedera, late Adikarame of Ouva,
Ketakala Mohottale, of Ouva,
Maha Betmerale, of Kataragam, in Ouva,
Kuda Betmerale, of Kataragam, in Ouva,
Palagolle Mohottale, of Ouva,
Wattekeyle Mohottale, of Ouva,
Polgahagedere Pehenerale, of Ouva,
Passerewatte Vidahn, of Ouva,
Kievulegedere Mohottale, of Wallapana,
Yalagomme Mohottale, of Wallapana,
Udamadure Mohottale, of Wallapana,
Kohukumbure Rate Rate, of Wellasse,
Kohukumbure Walauwe Mohottale, of Wellasse,
Butawe Rate Rate, of Wellasse,
Baginigahawela Rate Rate, of Wellasse,
Maha Badullegammene Rate Rate, of Wellasse,
Bulupitiye Mohottale, of Wellasse,
Palle Malheyde Gameterale, of Wellasse,

It is hereby declared and proclaimed that the several persons above are rebels and outlaws and enemies to His Majesty's Government; that their lives have become forfeited; and that their lands and all other property, wheresoever they be found, are confiscated for the use of His Majesty's Government.

And it is hereby further declared that, from the lands so confiscated, it is the intention of Government to remunerate the meritorious services of those who may distinguish themselves at the present conjuncture by standing forward in support of His Majesty's Government, and by the zealous co-operation in suppressing the rebellion.

And all persons in authority, and others whom it may concern, are hereby charged and commanded to take notice hereof, and to carry this our proclamation into effect.

Given at Kandy, this 1st day of January 1818.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *John Rodney*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

God save the King!

Paper No. 12.

(Embodied in Evidence between Questions 4359 and 4360, pp. 409-414.)

Appendix (M.)

Paper No. 13.

App. M. No. 13. PAPERS delivered in by Sir *James Emerson Tennent*, and referred to in his Evidence, 6 May 1850.

ADDITIONS to the FIXED Establishments between 1844 and 1847, showing also the Increase to the Contingent Expenditure consequent upon those Additions.

	Annual Addition to Salaries and Fixed Expenditure.				Annual Increase to Incidental and Unfixed Expenditure.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Civil Branch :							
Salaries, &c. - - -	8,941	5	2	Rent, travelling charges, servants, &c. - - -	7,617	5	5½
Judicial Branch :							
Salaries, &c. - - -	13,317	11	3	Contingent charges, travelling expenses - - -	2,253	6	3
Medical Branch :							
Salaries, &c. - - -	1,594	13	-	Hospital charges, vaccination, &c. - - -	2,659	16	-
Education Branch :							
Salaries - - - - -	1,469	-	-	Rent, furniture, books, assistants, servants, &c. -	2,999	7	10
	£.	25,322	9 5		£.	15,529	15 6½

Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1843, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Expenditure 1843 - - - - -	£. 325,155	£.
„ 1844 - - - - -	374,876	
„ 1845 - - - - -	448,232	
„ 1846 - - - - -	498,205	
„ 1847 - - - - -	518,987	
	<hr/>	2,165,455
Revenue 1843 - - - - -	383,118	
„ 1844 - - - - -	444,318	
„ 1845 - - - - -	454,146	
„ 1846 - - - - -	416,404	
„ 1847 - - - - -	440,610	
	<hr/>	2,138,605
Deduct contingent expenditure, 13th month, for 1847 - - - - -	- - - - -	26,850
		19,500
Excess of Expenditure on five years - - - - -	£.	7,350

RETURN of EXPENDITURE upon ROADS and BRIDGES in each of the following Years.

	£.
1837	39,866
1838	23,294
1839	10,391
1840	16,774
1841	23,255
1842	24,650
1843	26,510
1844	39,112
1845	67,584
1846	63,627
1847	53,825
1848	47,567
1849	*21,631

T. Cole,

Assistant Commissioner of Roads.

* This Expenditure is for the half-year ended June 1849.

RETURN of the REVENUE derived from TOLLS on Roads, Bridges, and Ferries, in each of the Years from 1840 to 1848.

	Arrears of former Years.			Receipts of the former Years.			TOTAL		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In 1840	935	10	1 ½	6,927	14	3	7,863	4	4 ½
„ 1841	628	11	2 ½	6,536	6	6 ½	7,164	17	8 ½
„ 1842	960	2	5 ½	11,019	11	10 ½	11,979	14	3 ½
„ 1843	1,069	4	10	16,876	18	11 ½	17,946	3	9 ½
„ 1844	3,737	19	1 ½	19,383	8	11	23,121	8	- ½
„ 1845	5,185	16	11 ½	24,934	9	2 ½	30,120	6	1 ¾
„ 1846	4,480	11	10 ½	23,335	18	10 ¾	27,816	10	9
„ 1847	5,128	16	9	23,300	5	7 ½	28,429	2	4 ½
„ 1848	3,812	3	10	20,519	14	7 ½	24,331	18	5 ½
TOTAL	25,938	17	1	152,834	8	10 ½	178,773	5	11 ½

C. J. MacCarthy,
Auditor-General.

(No. 162.)

Auditor-General's Office, Colombo,
4 October 1849.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to transmit annexed, the Return of the Revenue derived from Tolls in each of the years from 1840 to 1848, called for by your letter of the 2d instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) C. J. MacCarthy,
Auditor-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

(Confidential and Immediate.)

(Circular.)

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
3 June 1847.

Sir,
I AM directed to convey to you his Excellency's instructions, that you will immediately make every arrangement to reduce to the narrowest limit, the expenditure of the votes and balances at your disposal, the available amount of treasure being so far reduced as to engender the necessity for the most prompt and vigilant economy.

His Excellency has no reason to apprehend any permanent embarrassment in this particular; but the recent decline in the revenue of the colony from intelligible and temporary causes, has rendered it impossible for the present to sustain the expenditure on the liberal scale of late years. His Lordship trusts to your discretion to extend this principle of reduction, without loss of time, to those heads of expenditure in which its application will create the least inconvenience; and in every instance where it is practicable without actual loss or injury to the public service, you will suspend or postpone outlay for any purpose not urgently required.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. Emerson Tennent.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of Ceylon of the Years 1847 and 1848.

ESTABLISHMENTS, including Fixed, Provisional, and Temporary Salaries, Allowances, and Office Contingencies.	Expenditure of 1847.			Expenditure of 1848.			Increase in 1848.			Decrease in 1848.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Civil Establishments:												
The Governor - - - - -	7,379	7	7 ½	7,668	10	2 ½	289	2	7 ½	-	-	-
Colonial Secretary - - - - -	10,075	6	2 ½	9,420	19	5	-	-	-	654	6	9 ½
Treasurer - - - - -	3,556	10	10 ½	3,263	17	10 ½	-	-	-	292	12	11 ½
Auditor and Accountant-general and Comptroller of Revenue - - - - -	2,942	14	7 ½	3,459	10	10 ½	516	16	3 ½	-	-	-
Surveyor-general - - - - -	4,088	7	3	4,041	5	1 ½	-	-	-	42	2	1 ½
Civil Engineer - - - - -	5,067	3	6	4,605	19	9	-	-	-	461	3	9
Commissioner of Roads - - - - -	14,178	1	9 ½	7,175	13	6	-	-	-	* 7,002	8	3 ½
Town Surveyor - - - - -	430	17	5	1,454	6	6	1,023	9	1	-	-	-
Botanic Garden - - - - -	1,090	7	6 ½	1,095	15	4 ½	5	7	10	-	-	-
Loan Board - - - - -	461	11	2	452	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	2
Savings Bank - - - - -	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs - - - - -	11,791	2	7 ½	10,419	19	4 ½	-	-	-	1,371	3	2 ½
Masters Attendants - - - - -	2,728	12	2	2,850	8	2 ½	121	16	- ½	-	-	-
Government Vessels - - - - -	1,584	16	3	1,437	-	8	-	-	-	147	15	7
Post Office - - - - -	6,724	17	5 ½	6,445	10	6	-	-	-	279	6	11 ½
Agents of Provinces:												
Western Province - - - - -	9,573	11	10 ½	9,447	14	11 ¾	-	-	-	125	16	10 ½
North-western Province - - - - -	5,894	3	- ½	5,118	-	- ½	-	-	-	276	3	- ½
Southern - - ditto - - - - -	6,094	1	1 ½	6,116	17	4 ½	22	16	3 ½	-	-	-
Northern - - ditto - - - - -	6,870	1	4 ½	6,057	8	11 ½	-	-	-	312	12	5 ½
Eastern - - ditto - - - - -	4,445	15	5 ½	4,361	1	5	-	-	-	84	14	- ½
Central - - ditto - - - - -	8,229	9	5 ½	7,471	5	3 ½	-	-	-	758	4	2
Judicial Establishments:												
Judges of the Supreme Court - - - - -	6,730	-	-	6,664	15	- ½	-	-	-	65	4	11 ½
Queen's Advocate, and Deputy Queen's Advocates Registrar, Supreme Court - - - - -	4,254	12	3	4,350	-	3	95	8	-	-	-	-
District and Police Courts, and Courts of Requests Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -	2,179	4	3 ½	2,018	10	-	-	-	-	160	14	3 ½
Education - - ditto - - - - -	30,200	8	- ½	29,643	-	3 ½	-	-	-	557	7	9
Medical - - ditto - - - - -	9,666	8	10 ½	10,057	1	9 ½	490	12	11	-	-	-
Police - - ditto - - - - -	8,483	19	9	8,817	12	9	333	13	-	-	-	-
Fiscals in the Provinces, including Gaols - - - - -	8,015	6	4 ½	8,581	19	1 ½	566	12	9	-	-	-
Colonial Commissary - - - - -	5,530	16	11 ½	5,552	4	6	21	7	6 ½	-	-	-
Agent-general in London - - - - -	8,472	6	10	7,951	-	4 ½	-	-	-	521	6	5 ½
	3,913	5	10	3,861	11	3	-	-	-	51	14	7
	525	-	-	525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services exclusive of Establishments:												
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - -	36,381	8	1 ½	34,099	19	9 ½	-	-	-	2,281	8	3 ½
Revenue Services - - - - -	13,860	7	1 ½	6,721	16	6 ½	-	-	-	7,138	10	7
Ecclesiastical - - - - -	849	13	11 ½	749	8	11	-	-	-	100	5	- ½
Charitable - - - - -	3,836	4	6 ½	3,199	13	8 ½	-	-	-	636	10	10
Education - - - - -	1,589	1	9 ½	1,055	16	1 ½	-	-	-	533	5	7 ½
Administration of Justice - - - - -	5,364	9	3 ½	3,829	5	5 ½	-	-	-	1,535	3	9 ½
Hospitals - - - - -	4,353	1	6 ½	2,709	15	2 ½	-	-	-	1,643	6	4 ½
Police and Gaols - - - - -	6,203	10	1 ½	6,077	7	6 ½	-	-	-	126	2	6 ½
Rent - - - - -	1,891	18	7	1,956	16	4	64	17	9	-	-	-
Transport - - - - -	3,666	12	10 ½	5,010	17	11 ½	1,344	5	1 ½	-	-	-
Conveyance of Mails - - - - -	1,218	7	6	1,343	14	4 ½	125	6	10 ½	-	-	-
Works and Buildings - - - - -	27,884	17	10	13,968	9	6 ½	-	-	-	13,916	8	3 ½
Roads, Streets, and Bridges - - - - -	67,267	14	1 ½	45,715	8	5	-	-	-	21,552	5	8 ½
Miscellaneous - - - - -	15,754	17	1 ½	6,897	10	11 ½	-	-	-	8,857	6	2 ½
Interest - - - - -	219	2	1 ½	255	5	10 ½	36	3	9	-	-	-
Colonial Commissariat - - - - -	63,466	9	5	45,842	12	- ½	-	-	-	17,623	17	4 ½
Contribution towards Military Expenditure - - - - -	24,000	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Pay and Allowances - - - - -	37,911	15	2 ½	34,168	13	7 ½	-	-	-	3,743	1	7
Government Vessels - - - - -	3,094	3	7 ½	9,324	1	8	-	-	-	770	1	11 ½
Refund of Duties - - - - -	-	-	-	11	4	-	11	4	-	-	-	-
Special Military Charges for the suppression of the Kandyan Rebellion - - - - -	-	-	-	901	11	5	901	11	5	-	-	-
TOTAL Expenditure - - - - £.	518,987	3	-	431,325	10	4	5,970	11	3	93,632	3	11
							Deduct Increase - - - - £.			5,970	11	3
							Decrease in 1848 - - £.			87,661	12	8

* This difference is caused by the cost of the Pioneer Establishment attached to the Commissioner of Roads' Department being charged in 1847 under the head "Establishments;" and in 1848, under "Roads, Streets and Bridges."

Appendix (N.)

Paper, No. 14.

PROCLAMATIONS of Sir *Robert Brownrigg*, dated 1st November 1817, and
21st February 1818, delivered in 9 May 1850.

App. N. No. 14.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

(signed) *Robert Brownrigg*.

His Excellency the Governor has issued orders to the officers commanding His Majesty's forces, to punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the rebellion which now exists within the provinces of Oowa, Walapona, Welasse, and Bintenne, and has broken out in the most daring and violent attacks upon His Majesty's forces, according to martial law, either by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all rebels in their several districts, of which all His Majesty's subjects are hereby required to take notice.

Given at Kandy, this 1st day of November 1817.

By order of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *John Rodney*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

God save the King!

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-general Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

(signed) *Robert Brownrigg*.

WHEREAS rebellion has broken out in several of the Kandyan provinces and districts, belonging and owing allegiance to our Lord the King, and martial law has been proclaimed and ordered to be executed therein; and whereas the plots and endeavours of evil-disposed and disaffected persons are daily exerted to seduce from their allegiance the inhabitants of the provinces hitherto in tranquillity, and hostile incursions have been made into the same from the provinces already declared in rebellion, and it is therefore necessary to provide more effectually for the maintenance of His Majesty's Government and the protection of His loyal subjects against such evil-disposed traitors and rebels, who either have or may withdraw themselves from their lawful allegiance;

We have, therefore, thought proper, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in us by His Majesty, to proclaim and command, and we do hereby proclaim and command, that martial law shall forthwith be administered and executed throughout the whole of the Kandyan provinces, against all persons within the same who shall at any time after the publication of this our proclamation, commit any treason, treasonable or seditious practices, robbery, or other outrage or misdemeanor whatever; and We do hereby authorize the officers commanding His Majesty's forces in the respective provinces, to proceed against all and every such person or persons, and to punish the same by death or otherwise, as to them shall seem right and expedient for the suppression of the present rebellion, the maintenance of His Majesty's authority, and the restoration of good order in these provinces.

Provided that this our proclamation shall not be construed to suspend or destroy the authority of the ordinary magistrates and jurisdictions, where the same can be peaceably exercised, restraining the same, however, to civil actions only.

Given at Kandy, this 21st day of February 1818.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan*,
Secretary Kandyan Provinces.

God save the King!

Appendix (O.)

Paper, No. 15.

App. O. No. 15.

PAPERS delivered in by Sir *James Emerson Tennent*, 9 May 1850.

MASSACRE AT MATELLE.

My dear Colonel,

Elie House, Colombo, 9 October 1849.

I BEG to call your attention to the following passage in a letter from Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, under date 10th May 1849, which has been put in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the administration and recent occurrences in Ceylon. In speaking of the insurrection at Matelle, and its suppression, Mr. Elliott says: "When the Malay soldiers reached Matelle, they found the people sacking some houses, and surrounding one, they never ceased firing into it until they shot 23 poor creatures (every man in it, I understand), although they made no resistance. Upwards of 200 were killed near and at Matelle. The European soldiers behaved well, did not fire after the first volley, but the Malays shot and creased the men after they had thrown away their guns and were standing still."

May I request you to let me know what foundation there is for a statement such as the above?

Lieutenant-colonel Drought.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

Sir,

Staff Officer's Office, Kandy, 12 October 1849.

IN reply to your communication, informing me of the statement made by Mr. Elliott, in a letter to Mr. M'Christie, respecting the conduct of the troops under my command, employed at Matelle in suppressing the insurrection in July 1848, in which it is asserted, "When the Malay soldiers reached Matelle, they found the people sacking some houses, and surrounding one, they never ceased firing into it until they shot 23 poor creatures (every man in it, I understand), although they made no resistance. Upwards of 200 men were killed near and at Matelle. The European soldiers behaved well, did not fire after the first volley, but the Malays shot and creased the men after they had thrown away their guns and were standing still."

When the troops entered Matelle on the occasion alluded to, the town was almost deserted, and so far from seeing any persons sacking houses, the place had been plundered the previous day, by the rebels, and almost everything removed; about an hour after our arrival some of the rebels entered Matelle, from the Dambool side, not aware, I believe, that the place was in our possession. I ordered the Rifles under arms; they met the insurgents half way down the Bazaar; the men in front fired a few shots, three or four men were killed, when the rebels took to flight, and the Rifles returned to their quarters. The assertion of surrounding a house, and firing into it until all the inmates were shot, is devoid of even a shadow of foundation, no shots having been fired at Matelle except the above-mentioned. The detachment of the 15th Regiment never left the rest-house in which they were quartered, or fired a shot after they arrived in Matelle; they were only employed on the road near Warriapole when, instead of firing only one volley, as stated, they fired on an average four rounds each man; instead of 200 men killed at and near Matelle, as stated, there were not more than from 10 to 12 seen dead on the ground at Warriapole, and in Matelle at the time, but some days after I heard that several more bodies had been found in the jungle, where we first met the insurgents. That the Malays shot or creased any man on this occasion after they had thrown away their guns, and were standing still, is equally devoid of foundation.

The Commandant, &c. &c. &c.
Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lillie,*
Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

Sir,

Kandy, 12 October 1849.

IN answer to your letter of this day's date, I have the honour to inform you I commanded the detachment of Rifles called out under Captain Lillie, on the evening of the 28th July last year; I was present with them from the time we left Kandy until we entered Matelle. Mr. Elliott's assertion, in which he states, "When the Malay soldiers reached Matelle, they found the people sacking some houses, and surrounding one, they never ceased firing until they shot 23 poor creatures (every man in it, I understand) although they made no resistance," is totally unfounded.

Mr. Elliott states "200 were killed near and at Matelle."

I was present at Wariapolle and Matelle when we met the rebels, and including both places not more than 10 or 12 of the rebels were found killed.

Mr. Elliott also states "The Malays shot and creased the men after they had thrown away their guns and were standing still."

I led my men throughout the affray at Wariapolle, and at Matelle, and with the most perfect confidence assert that this accusation of Mr. Elliott's is untrue, and without the smallest foundation.

To Colonel Drought, Commandant,
&c. &c. &c. Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. Watson,
Captain Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

MASSACRE AT KORNEGALLE.

My Dear Sir,

Colombo, 10 October 1849.

LORD Torrington begs me to call your attention to a statement contained in a letter of Mr. Elliott's which has been recorded amongst the evidence taken by the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the government and recent occurrences in Ceylon.

It is contained in the following passage, "Things were little better in Kornegalle; Sims, the police magistrate, told me there were 47 men laid in one hole, over which a vine has been planted."

May I request you to let me know whether there is any truth in this statement?

W. Sims, Esq., Police Magistrate,
Madawellette.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. Emerson Tennent.

My dear Sir Emerson,

Madawellette, 10 October 1849.

I do not know whether to be more surprised or amused at the extract which you have sent me from Dr. Elliott's letter. I have no acquaintance with that gentleman to justify his familiar use of my surname, much less to justify me in holding conversations with him on a subject so serious as he states me to have discussed on this occasion. I have certainly no recollection of ever having spoken to him in relation to the rebellion, and consequently never made any such absurd assertion as he imputes to me. A neighbour of mine, knowing what a *gobemouche* Mr. Elliott is, and the eagerness with which he swallows any story if it be only favourable to his own views and hostile to Lord Torrington and yourself, amused himself I believe by some experiments on this propensity, and amongst other things told him such was the carnage at Kornegalle that Mr. Sims had manured his vines with 47 of the bodies of the slaughtered Kandyans. I fancy the gentleman who told this story will be as much astonished as myself to see this fiction converted into history, and recorded in the annals of Parliament.

If such an absurdity really requires a more serious refutation, I have only to refer you to my letter reporting the attack upon Kornegalle, which will show you that I only saw the bodies of seven persons that were killed there, and I do not know how these were disposed of, as I returned to my own station immediately after the conflict.

My only regret in the matter is, that Lord Torrington should be made to suffer from my friend's pleasantries and Mr. Elliott's credulity; and so far as I can see, nine-tenths of the charges now under investigation come from some such source, and have acquired currency through the channel of Dr. Elliott's gullability.

Sir J. E. Tennent.

I am, &c.
(signed) W. Sims.

My dear Sir,

Colombo, 9 October 1849.

IN a letter from Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, laid in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the administration and recent occurrences in Ceylon, there occurs the following passage, in speaking of needless cruelties said to have been inflicted on the insurgents at Kornegalle:

"Young Templer, assistant Government agent, who was with the Malays, saw a man running away, when he raised his rifle and shot the man dead. Such are the atrocities perpetrated on what ought to have been considered little more than a row."

App. O. No. 15.

As this is a serious charge against you, amounting to wanton murder, I shall be glad if you will state what are the facts of the case, which has been thus represented by Mr. Elliott.

H. Templer, Esq.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

Dear Sir,

Matelle, 24 October 1849.

I THANK you for having called my attention to the passage in Mr. Elliott's letter. I feel so much disgusted at the imputation which it conveys, that I hope you will consider it sufficient for me to pronounce it utterly false.

Two gentlemen, Mr. Sims, the police magistrate, and Mr. Bovill, of the Ceylon Rifles, have addressed to me notes, which I take the liberty to enclose.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Colombo.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer.*

My dear Templer,

Kandy, 19 October 1849.

I RECOLLECT on the morning of the 30th July 1848, when employed repulsing the rebels at Kornegalle, you had a gun in your hand, and seeing you fire it once before the conflict was terminated. There were a number of the rebels in the direction in which you fired, and I cannot tell how any man can be said to have been shot by you, in particular, as our men were firing at the same time that you did, and in the same direction. Shortly afterwards I was ordered by Annesley to take some of the men and go up to the cutchery, where you accompanied me, and were just in time to prevent their carrying away the money box.

To H. Templer, Esq., Matelle.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. J. Bovill.*

My dear Templer,

Kandy, 13 October 1849.

I WAS close to you when we entered Kornegalle with the military to repulse the rebels, on the morning of the 30th July 1848, and I recollect your firing just after we were first fired into by the rebels from Perara's house, and before they had ceased firing upon our party, and I should most assuredly have done the same had I been so armed. It was in the midst of the conflict, when there was firing all round, and when it was absolutely necessary to fire in self-defence; and though I distinctly recollect the fact of your having fired, I am perfectly sure that neither you nor anybody else can tell that any particular man was shot by you. Bovill was on the other side of you, and perhaps he may also recollect the circumstances connected with your firing. The atrocious charge contained in the extract you have sent me from Dr. Elliott's letter is utterly unfounded; but it is all of a piece with the rest of his charges; the zealous performance on your part of a necessary but painful duty has been falsely perverted into an act of wanton and reckless murder.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Sims.*

MASSACRE AT KORNEGALLE.

My dear Colonel,

Elie House, Colombo, 9 October 1849.

I HAVE to call your attention to another passage in Mr. Elliott's letter laid before the Committee of the House of Commons by Mr. M'Christie, as it casts a grave imputation on the conduct of the officers acting under your command in suppressing the late insurrection. The assertion contained in the following extract appears to have been applied to officers acting at Kornegalle:

"Officers in command of parties went out plundering the country, sacking houses, digging up the floors for money and jewellery, and finally setting fire to the premises."

Will you have the goodness to state what foundation there is for such a representation as this?

Lieut.-Colonel Drought.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

My dear Sir James, Colombo, 10 October 1849.
I HAVE the satisfaction to forward you Major Layard's reply to your communication to me of yesterday.

And I think you will agree with me in considering it perfectly satisfactory.

Sir J. E. Tennent, &c., Colombo.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. Drought.

Sir, Colombo, 10 October 1849.
IN reply to your letter of yesterday's date, and with reference to its enclosure from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, I have the honour to inform you that the statement contained in the extract quoted, as taken from a letter of Dr. Elliott's, which was laid before the Committee of the House of Commons, is in no way applicable to the conduct of the troops under my command in the Kornegalle district. They were never employed in "plundering or sacking houses." In some instances where they were ordered out, in aid of the civil authorities, to seize the property of rebels, and had reason to believe that treasure had been secreted within the premises, the houses (if Kandyans huts deserve such an appellation) were minutely searched, and the ground (for flooring is unknown in such habitations) was dug up, where the owners had not done so themselves previous to deserting their dwellings. In no case was jewellery thus discovered; but in the instance of the search of the house of the Wandoragalle notary, who led the insurgents in their attack on Kornegalle on the 1st of August, and who committed suicide to escape capture, treasure, consisting of a quantity of old Dutch copper coins, was discovered, and immediately deposited in the treasury.

I am certain that not a single house was burnt down by the troops in the Kornegalle district, and the only fires known to have taken place was caused by the Kandyans themselves. One occasioned the entire destruction of the arrack store in Kornegalle while the insurgents were in the occupation of the town, and the other was a premeditated case of arson, of which the culprit was convicted and punished for. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that this is the first occasion in which I have ever heard of a complaint against the troops under my command, while employed in the most trying and harassing duty they had to perform.

To Lieut.-colonel Drought,
Commandant of Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. S. Layard,
Major C. R. Regt.

My dear Sir Emerson, Colombo, 10 October 1849.
IN returning Major Layard's letter of this date, denying the imputation made against the troops under his command in the Seven Korles, I beg to state that since my return to Kornegalle in October last, I have several times visited the parts of the district in which there had been the greatest disaffection, besides having during a six weeks' circuit visited every division of the district, and not once has a complaint been made to me of the conduct of the troops either during or subsequent to the rebellion. Had they acted as they are represented to have done, I should have been informed of it; but, on the contrary, from all I have seen and heard (and with 14 years' experience as an officer), I consider that no troops could have behaved better than they did.

Yours, &c.
(signed) W. Morris.

My dear Colonel, Colombo, 10 October 1849.
I HAVE a further reference to make to you, arising out of this extraordinary letter of Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie. The following passage, which contains a charge against Mr. Wilkinson, in relation to his conduct on courts martial, should, I think, be brought under his notice, with a view to ascertaining the truth.

Lieutenant-colonel Drought.

I remain, &c.
(signed) J. Emerson Tennent.

"Old Waring, who was police magistrate at Matelle, and knows the character of the people, was present at some of the trials, and was horrified. He suggested such questions as this, Whether a certain thing was to be done in the day or the night, in order to compare the answer with the evidence of other witnesses, but 'Tim Wilkinson' thought such questions only interfered with the evidence, and would not put them. Three or four fellows would therefore come up, tell the same story, probably about some person they owed a grudge to; verdict, guilty; sentence, death, to be carried into immediate execution. Accordingly next morning a row of poor creatures would be tied to posts and shot."

App. O. No. 15.

Sir,

Kandy, 12 October 1849.

IN answer to your letter of this day, enclosing one from Sir Emerson Tennent, arising out of the extraordinary letter of Mr. Elliot to Mr. M'Christie, relative to my conduct on the courts martial at Matelle, I have the honour to state that Mr. Waring did put a question to one of the witnesses, but not through me, for my, or the Court's, approval (the proper mode in the proceeding of courts martial); I therefore begged he would not interfere. I would also here state his question, to the best of my belief, was to give weight to the prosecution. I beg now to enclose a letter from him (Mr. Waring), wherein he now states he did not use the term horrified at the proceedings, but did not approve of the summary operations of martial law; and that he may have expressed sympathy and pity with the men who suffered under the sentences. I can only say his sympathy and pity must be now assumed, as it is so contrary to the terms he was in the habit of using towards the natives, or rascals and villains, as he used to call them; and I can bring witnesses to prove my assertion. Nor is it extraordinary that he should have those feelings towards the natives, as they smashed everything in his house, stole his property, and even (I am told this latter part) poked the ceiling in hopes of finding him, in which they were disappointed, as he had fled with his family, so that his recently assumed sympathy and pity is to me very extraordinary. I would add, that I refute with great indignation that part of Mr. Elliot's letter which implies carelessness in the discharge of my important duty. The records of the courts martial, I trust, will speak for themselves, and bear me out from such an imputation as the want of a proper feeling of justice, or a sense of the awful responsibility in which I was placed. I will only add, Mr. Waring was not police magistrate at the time, but was superseded, either from incompetency or neglect of duty.

To Lieut.-colonel Drought,
Commandant, Kandy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Johnson Wilkinson.*

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen a letter from Mr. Waring to Sir E. Tennent, in which he states he did suggest on several occasions cross-examinations. This is incorrect; as, when I begged him not to interfere, he appeared annoyed, and did not open his mouth again.

My dear Wilkinson,

Kandy, 12 October 1849.

I RETURN you Sir James Tennent's letter to Colonel Drought, with regard to the expression of "horrified," which you consider objectionable as applied to the proceedings of the court martial at Matelle. I have no recollection of having made use of that word in what I said to Mr. Elliot in conversation with him. I certainly at the time considered, and still do, the operations of martial law as too summary, and not affording that protection to the accused which our civil courts do, and may have expressed strong feelings of pity and sympathy with the men who suffered under the sentences. With regard to your own personal share in these transactions, I never expressed any opinion otherwise than approving. That I suggested several questions in the way of cross-examination to you as president is perfectly true, and you may remember you did not consider them necessary; and not having any knowledge of the forms of martial law myself, I have no doubt you were better qualified than I was to judge as to what was proper on that point, although in the ordinary course of my duties as a civil magistrate I would have asked them.

S. Wilkinson, Esq.
15th Regiment.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Waring.*

Appendix (P.)

Paper, No. 16.

PAPERS delivered in by Sir *James Emerson Tennent*, 9 May 1850.

App. P. No. 16.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought* to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo, reports the First Meeting at Kandy.

Sir,

Kandy, 5 P.M. 6 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of the Major-general Commanding, that at two o'clock this afternoon I was called on by Mr. Buller, Government agent of this province, to furnish a military force in aid of the civil power. I proceeded accordingly with a party, strength as per margin, to the Esplanade, and there found between 3,000 and 4,000 natives assembled; some acts of violence had been committed previous to my arrival towards the police; their headmen or chiefs had no control whatever over them, and I observed a strong disposition on their part to display a sense of resistance to certain recent acts of the Government; and to obtain redress was, I understand, the object of their thus assembling.

2 captains,
4 subalterns,
12 sergeants,
2 buglers, and
200 rank and file.

After a little judicious management they quietly dispersed to their homes; I escorted the largest body, about 2,000, across the ferry to the Doombera country.

I understand that they purpose meeting again in Kandy to-morrow, in order to see Sir James Tennent, who is expected here. I have made all necessary arrangements to meet any emergency. Excuse this, as I am very much pressed for time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought*,

Lieutenant-colonel 15th Regiment, Commandant.

There was not an individual amongst those assembled that was armed.

From Lieutenant-colonel *Drought* to Major-general *Smelt*, c. b., relative to the Second Meeting at Kandy, dated 8 July 1848. (Private.)

My dear General,

I WAS much gratified at receiving your private note of yesterday's date at two o'clock this morning. Soon after it became light I waited on Sir James Tennent, when, after some deliberation, it was agreed as to the most judicious line for him to pursue at the interview with the chiefs, headmen, and eight or ten of the natives of their respective districts. They assembled at the Pavilion at one o'clock; the remainder of the people, which did not amount to more than 1,500, remained outside the gate, near the church, at which there were 40 or 50 special constables stationed.

Sir James addressed the chiefs and people through an interpreter, and touched on every point that was necessary with considerable effect and success, after which the chiefs were directed to explain to their people all that had passed, after which they all quietly dispersed towards their homes without the necessity of any further steps being taken. It was quite evident that there has been intentional neglect on the part of the chiefs and headmen, with one solitary exception, in allowing the people to remain in ignorance as to the intentions of Government. I am glad Sir James Tennent intends laying the gross conduct of many of those before the Governor. I trust that the apparent quiet disposition displayed to-day by the people in comparison to what it was on Thursday is a guarantee for their permanent good behaviour. I have written to the commandants of Nuwera Ellia and Badulla to furnish me with weekly reports as to the state of their districts, but more particularly as to that of the immediate neighbourhood of their posts, besides special ones in the event of anything occurring. I have also cautioned them as to the careful disposal of their men should their active services be required. You shall hear from me the moment I receive answers to my communication from those two posts.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought*,

Lieutenant-colonel 15th Regiment.

App. P. No. 16.

From Captain *Bayley*, Commandant at Nuwera Ellia, to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, dated 10 July 1848. Encloses Depositions concerning False Reports of Taxes.

Sir,

Nuwera Ellia, 10 July 1848.

IN obedience to the official received from the Staff Office yesterday of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report that the portion of the Central Province under my command appears to be in a tranquil state, and that hitherto the native inhabitants have conducted themselves (as far as regards the laws generally) in perfect obedience; in reference to the gun ordinance, the natives that came up from the different parts of the district for the registering of their arms, having behaved themselves in an orderly manner, and making no complaints, I cannot infer whether they were aggrieved with the ordinance or not; regarding the dog and labour ordinance, I have not heard that they have evinced any dissatisfaction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. B. Bayley*, Commandant.

From Lieutenant-colonel *Drought* to Major-general *Smelt*. Forwards the foregoing.

My dear General,

Kandy, 11 July 1848.

I THINK it better not to wait for the Badulla Report, but to send you at once the accompanying one from Nuwera Ellia, which I am glad to say appears favourable in every respect. The inspector of police here informs me that he last evening heard officially from Badulla, and that all was now tranquil in and about that place. I have written to the commandant at Badulla for the information you require to be informed on as regards the accommodation, which I shall acquaint you with the moment I receive his answer. I also send you a copy of a statement made this day before the police magistrate, Mr. Hanna, of Kandy, by several natives, which confirms, if there was any doubt on the subject existing, that many of the headmen are deeply implicated. I am glad to say five have been removed. I have now put myself in communication with all on whom I can rely in obtaining useful information, so that you may depend on my acquainting you with everything that is really of consequence.

There have been for the last two or three days absurd reports in which there has not been a word of truth.

Sir James Tennent left this morning on his tour.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*.

Enclosures.

11 July 1848.

Yakdehegeddere Apporale examined.—About 15 days ago, at Arowwawella Rattamahatmeya's house in Oedoonoowere (the late Coorale), the present Aratchy of Dehepagodde received a paper from the Rattamahatmeya, and read it, and then told us that there were 32 taxes to be levied, viz.:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cocoa-nut tree. | 8. Chena land. |
| 2. Caku-nut trees. | 9. Mud land. |
| 3. Areka-nut trees. | 10. Dogs. |
| 4. Yams. | 11. Fowls. |
| 5. Ketul. | 12. Road-tax. |
| 6. Jack trees. | 13. Gold and silver. |
| 7. Cattle. | |

I can't recollect any more. The Rattamahatmeya was present when these things were said; there were 200 or 300 persons present.

Signed with a mark, *Appoorale*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

Kiry Baba examined.—I was present at the Rattamahatmeya's house about 15 days ago, and heard the aratchy read a paper about the yam-tax and road-tax; I heard no more; I went away before he had concluded; there were about 50 men present.

Since that the same Aratchy came to make a list of our trees, and then said that we should have to pay a tax for them. Dehepagodde Aratchy.

Signed with a mark, *Kiry Baba*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

Hallua Corly Appoo examined.—About 10 days ago I was at the Rattamahatmeya's house, and heard the Rattamahatmeya tell the Aratchy that there were 32 taxes to be levied; the Aratchy then told them to us, viz.:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Jack tree. | 8. Beans. |
| 2. Cocoa-nut tree. | 9. Ketul. |
| 3. Yam. | 10. Cattle. |
| 4. Areka-nut. | 11. Dogs. |
| 5. Coffee. | 12. Men. |
| 6. Plantain. | 13. Women. |
| 7. Pumpkin. | |

I can't remember any more. It was Dehepagodde Aratchy that explained.

Signed with a mark, *Hallua Corly*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

Ahamadoe Lebbe examined.—About 15 days ago, at the Rattamahatmeya's house, Dehepagodde Aratchy told us that we should have to perform compulsory labour, and pay taxes for

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Cocoa-nut. | 6. Jack. |
| 2. Cattle. | 7. Pumpkin. |
| 3. Dogs. | 8. Areca-nut. |
| 4. Fire-arms. | 9. Limes. |
| 5. Cacu-nuts. | 10. Plantain. |

Nothing was said about women. I went when it was nearly over; there were about 100 persons present.

Signed with a mark, *Ahamadoe Lebbe*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

Begam examined.—About 15 days ago Dehepagodde Aratchy ordered me to go to the Rattamahatmeya's Walauwa, where this Aratchy read a paper, and told us that several new taxes were to be levied.

1. Cocoa-nut,
2. Areca-nut,
3. Cacu-nut,
4. Coffee,

and mentioning the names of all the trees, and said that we must pay tax for each, and for

5. Fowl,
6. Dogs,
7. Guns,
8. Men.

I don't know why this was told us; there were 50 or 60 persons present.

Signed with a mark, *Vianna*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

Lapea examined.—At the Rattamahatmeya's house he told me that a tax was to be levied on people; that was all; 20 or 30 persons were present.

Signed with a mark, *Lapea*.

(signed) *Am. Casie Chetty*, Interpreter.

There are other witnesses in attendance as to what the Aratchy told them of a similar import, but as I am informed that the person called Aratchy is not in office, and intend to refer the investigation to the Deputy Queen's Advocate, and not keep the litigants longer waiting in the court-house for my attendance, they are discharged. There are two other Rattamahatmeyas that I wish to obtain some evidence about, and if possible have a disrobed priest arrested for circulating false rumours about a pretended prince, and collecting money for such an imaginary personage.

(signed) *S. Hanna*.

App. P. No. 16.

From Captain *T. Holworthy*, Commandant at Badulla, to the Staff Officer of Kandy.

Sir,

Badulla, 10 July 1848.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 8th instant, calling upon me to report upon the present state of this district for the information of the commandant of the Central Province, I have the honour to submit the following reply to the several points enumerated. To the best of my belief the district is in a perfect state of tranquillity, and I consider that there is every disposition on the part of the inhabitants throughout to submit to the laws of the country. Several new enactments lately coming into force affecting the whole of an ignorant population who have little direct communication with Government authorities have created alarm and misapprehension, owing in part to misstatements and false reports being circulated from mischievous and interested motives. I would urge the importance of every possible means being adopted to supply every part of the district with prompt and accurate information affecting the interests of the inhabitants. I apprehend that the gun tax will be submitted to after a while without complaint, as also the labour ordinance, which latter is not apparently anticipated with repugnance.

The dog ordinance, so far as it affects the country people, is looked upon as cruel and vexatious, dogs being held in some estimation among them as useful and harmless appendages, but as the tax is heavy, they are being destroyed by wholesale, to the disgust of the people. This feeling does not extend to the towns, where the annoyance and danger is felt. As you request me not to confine my remarks to the above points, I would allude to the ordinance restricting the cultivation of koorakooa, on which the support of a large portion of the inhabitants solely depends, the soil and climate not permitting the culture of rice. These laws will be evaded, or the people would be reduced to a state of starvation.

I submit these remarks with diffidence, owing to the limited information I possess, which prevents my writing with the fulness and certainty the subject demands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Holworthy*, Captain Commanding.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to Major-general *Smelt*, c. b.
Forwards the foregoing.

My dear General,

Kandy, 12 July 1848.

I BEG leave to draw your notice to the accompanying Report from the Commandant of Badulla, as a document well worth your attention.

I am happy to tell you that tranquillity reigns in and about Kandy, as well as in every direction as far as my information has been this morning supplied.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*.

From Captain *Holworthy*, Commandant at Badulla, to the Staff Officer of Kandy ;
dated Kattregam, 15 July 1848.

Sir,

Kattregam, 15 July 1848.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honour to inform you that there is ample accommodation in the lines and barracks at this station for 100 men, exclusive of non-commissioned officers. There is also accommodation in the European Hospital (a large unused brick building) for two officers by taking in a portion of the 11 feet veranda for bed-rooms ; a small house also could be rented for 1 l. 10 s. per month if required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Holworthy*, Captain Commanding.

From Captain *T. Holworthy* to Lieut.-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy ;
dated Kattregam, 16 July 1848.

Sir,

Kattregam, 16 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward a continued report of the state of my district.

I have the pleasure to state, as far as my means of information permit me, that I consider there is no cause to apprehend any disturbance amongst the people.

Within the last month I have travelled through the Wellase-Welleway and Kattregam divisions in company with the Assistant Government Agent, and have not met with any appearance of ill-feeling or disaffection amongst the natives. It is my belief that the exertions of the Assistant Government Agent to make the people acquainted with the real nature and extent of the recent ordinances, as also the relaxation of the restrictions respecting small grain cultivation, will remove, in a great measure, the mistaken impression existing that Government is disposed to press too heavy a taxation upon them. Some headmen who

who are known to have been instrumental in misleading the people are to be made examples of. The contending interests amongst some of the highest and most influential of the chiefs of this district in Government employ, respecting the nomination among themselves of the principal of the Kattregam Temple, have been the source of much plotting and chicanery, and have caused information to be conveyed to Government, and charges to be brought against parties for the mere purpose of raising alarm on false ground for sinister purposes. I have the honour to report that I have sent two trustworthy and intelligent Malay soldiers into the Bintenne and Pangregan divisions, with instructions (under the plea of being in search of a deserter) to gain every information regarding the general feeling of the people; on their return to Badulla I shall communicate the result of their investigation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Holworthy*, Captain Commanding.

From Captain *F. B. Bayley*, Commandant at Nuwera Ellia, to Lieut.-colonel *Drought*,
Commandant at Kandy.

Sir, Nuwera Ellia, 20 July 1848.
SINCE last report I have the honour to acquaint you that nothing extraordinary has occurred, and this portion of the province assumes its usual tranquil appearance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. B. Bayley*, Captain Commanding.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought* to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo. Encloses Reports
from the Commandants of Nuwera Ellia and Badulla.

Sir, Kandy, 20 July 1848.
I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-general commanding, that tranquillity prevails in Kandy and the surrounding country, as far as I have been able to ascertain by inquiry and personal observation.

Enclosed are the reports from the Commandants of Nuwera Ellia and Badulla.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*, Lieutenant-colonel.

Sir, Kaigalle, 23 July 1848.
KNOWING that it is a part of my duty to inform you what I hear, although it is not on good authority, yet there is reason to believe there is a pretender to the Kandyan throne now concealed in the jungle at Matelle, or in the neighbourhood of Dambool, collecting arms and ammunition (aided and assisted by Kandyan chiefs and others who, by the recent ordinances of Government upon the subject of taxes, have become discontented) to carry on war; they intend to divide the large body of people they have there into two parties, one party, to whom the Seven Korles people are to join, to rush down at once to Kornegalle, and then to go to Kandy by Kaigalle, plundering the country; and the other party, to whom the people of Matelle and Doombere, &c. are to join, to rush down to Kandy; the two parties to meet at Kandy on the night of next full moon day, the 15th of August next, at Pehare. I do not know how far this report can be believed, but I beg inquiry to be made from Mr. Buller and Mr. Waring as regards the truth of it; in case of any truth of it, I would recommend at least a few Malays may be applied for to be stationed at Kaigalle for a few days. Having understood a Malabar vagrant intended to come to my district yesterday by Seven Korles, I took about 50 men and went in search of him; hearing that I was in the vicinity he came to the border of my district and returned back to Seven Korles; this man is the eldest brother of the supposed pretender.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. David*, B. M. of Bellegal Korle.

P.S.—I will make further and strict inquiry into this matter and report it to you.

(signed) *D. D.*
The Assistant Government Agent, Kaigalle.

My dear Sir, Batticaloa, 23 July 1848.
I WAS up at Erraroor yesterday, and met a good many people. Gun taxes they thought fair enough; dog the same, and would soon kill off nine-tenths of them; boat they cared nothing for, as they did not keep any for hire. The road, not approved of by those engaged in paddy cultivation, as they have always been exempted, and they paid paddy tithe already; they said they would petition the Governor about it.

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They were all quite quiet, and we had a long debate; only two or three spoke, but it was plain they did not generally like the ordinance. They care little for roads here, where the water carriage is so good, and field owners say the plantations take away all their field servants. The bullock owners say they don't want canals.

To-morrow morning I am off to the southern end of the Lake.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *R. Atherton.*

TRANSLATION of a Singalese Letter, addressed to the Maha Modliar, by Iddamalgodde Basnayake Nilleme and Eknelligodde Rattamahatmeya of Ratnapoora.

The people of Saffragam have been acquainted with the disturbances at Kandy, Owah, Seven Korles, Matelle, Colombo, &c., about the new taxes by means of the newspaper and the account given by persons returning from those places.

The people here have no objection whatever against the gun tax; already about three-fourths of the guns in this district have been registered, the remainder are in the course of being done so; but for the delay in registering, all the guns in Saffragam would have been registered by this time. Some foolish inhabitants of Saffragam (about one-half) were much dissatisfied with the road tax, and were grumbling at it; when the intelligence came that people in other parts of the island, such as Colombo, Kandy, Owah, Seven Korles, &c. &c., complaining against them, and were refusing to pay the same, &c., a petition was received here from a gentleman in Colombo for the signatures of the people against the new taxes, and which petition was to be sent to England. People who came to the cutcherry to register their guns, and others frequenting the court, &c. were requested to sign this, but we having heard of this, put a stop to it. The petition referred to was sent to Mr. G. A. Vanhaght of Ratnapoora, to collect signatures.

Besides, the publication in the "Observer" newspaper are communicated to the people with exaggerations by the officers in the cutcherry and court, and by these means the ignorant people of Saffragam are excited and dissatisfied. We endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the people a proper sense of the benefits received by them from the English Government, and that the Government always seeks the welfare of the people in general; but it is very difficult to persuade some of the ignorant people, notwithstanding our best efforts. The principal reason why we cannot satisfy the people is the existence of the "Observer" newspaper, for if these are mere idle reports among the people, we can tell them these reports are false, that the people ought not to disturb their minds, &c., but as soon as Dr. Elliott's newspaper is received here, the contents are instantly communicated to the people, with a great deal of exaggerations and additions, by the officers of the cutcherry and the court, and the minds of the ignorant Singalese people are thus disturbed and deluded. They say such a despatch is received in the Cutcherry, &c., and magnify a little thing into a very great affair, but we endeavour to prevent any disturbance in Saffragam, and to keep the people quiet. The people of Saffragam have always been more loyal to the noble English Government than the people of any other dessavonies and rattes. As the people of Saffragam captured the Singalese king, the people of Owah, Wellasse, Bintenne, Wallapenne, &c. hate them. The ordinances of Government are enacted for the benefit of all the people, and when they are properly understood, no person can complain of, or be dissatisfied with them. Again, is it not a very great act of kindness on the part of the Government that so much money is spent in the administration of justice in criminal cases by the Supreme Court, and in vaccinating the people.

But we think that Dr. Elliott's newspaper is the principal cause in producing the commotions in the country, it would, therefore, be a very good thing if this paper could be suppressed. Mr. Vanhagk has given it to be understood that the petition which he circulated for signatures in Saffragam was sent to him by Dr. Elliott. If the Government does not like to suppress the paper, at least the officers in the courts and cutcherries should be required not to divulge its contents to the people.

But notwithstanding all this, the people of Saffragam are still most loyal to the English Government, and you can assure the hon. the Colonial Secretary that it shall be our endeavour to maintain and cherish this spirit of loyalty by all means in our power. Let not the Government doubt of our loyalty. Indeed the people of many of the other Rattes hate us for our well-known adherence to the English Government. These are sentiments of the people of Saffragam and Ratnapoora. This is the exact truth.

We remain, &c.

Iddemalgodde Basnayaka Nilleme, and Eknelligodde Rattamahatmeya.

(signed) *Iddamalgodde.*
W. A. A. Eknelligodde.

Captain *T. Holworthy* to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant of Kandy.

Sir, Badulla, 27 July 1848.
 IN accordance with the instructions contained in the staff officer of Kandy's letter of the 13th instant, I have the honour to forward to you this my weekly report of the state of the district under my command: since the date of my last report there has been no apparent disposition amongst the inhabitants to commit any breach of the peace, or create any disturbance, nor have I any grounds to believe that there is cause for apprehension that any will be attempted.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *T. Holworthy*, Captain Commanding.

Captain *F. B. Bayley*, Commandant at Nuwera Ellia, to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*.

Sir, Nuwera Ellia, 27 July 1848.
 I HAVE the honour to report that nothing has occurred since last report to induce me to suppose that this portion of the Central Province is not in a tranquil state.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *F. B. Bayley*, Commanding.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought* to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir, Kandy, half-past five o'clock p.m., 28 July 1848.
 I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of the Major-general, that in consequence of reports received last night and this morning that some thousands of armed natives were assembling six miles beyond the town of Matelle, and as those accounts could not be relied on as facts, Mr. Buller started at 11 o'clock this forenoon, accompanied by Captain Lillie, which I deemed desirable, in order to know what accommodation there was in that direction for troops. On their reaching somewhat more than half way they met Mr. Waring, the assistant Government agent of that place, who acquainted them that there had, an hour or two before, several thousand armed men actually entered Matelle. Mr. Buller and the others returned an hour ago, and I have ordered one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, one bugler, and 100 rank and file of the 15th, with a similar force from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to march for Matelle at 10 o'clock to-night, all under the command of Captain Lillie, who knows the country well; also the ways of the people: each man has 60 rounds of ammunition; provisions accompanying them for three days. I much fear from what I hear that Mr. Waring's house and public buildings may have been demolished by the people; Europeans are all coming in from that direction much alarmed for life and property. I cannot at the present moment say, but report says that the entire line along to Dambool is in arms. I shall ascertain to-morrow morning early if a subaltern and 20 men can be accommodated at or near Peradenia Bridge, as I think it most probable that it may be attempted to be destroyed.

I have this moment received the enclosed requisition. Time does not permit me to say more than that we are all on the alert, guards doubled, and every person provided with 60 rounds. If this continues I must have an officer of artillery and my own from their civil employment.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *T. A. Drought*.

The Government Agent, Kandy, to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant.

Government Agent's Office, Kandy, 28 July 1848.

PRESENT:—C. R. Buller, Esq.; The Rev. S. O. Glenie, S. Hanna, Esq.; S. Waring, Esq.; C. Stewart, Esq.; and J. Morphew, Esq.

Mr. Buller and Mr. Waring having returned from the Matelle District, the latter having represented that the town of Matelle has been taken by a body of Kandyans armed with swords, guns, and spears, amounting to about 4,000, and that he was compelled in consequence to fall back on Kandy, it was unanimously resolved that the Commandant should be requested to send, with as little delay as possible, such a force as may appear to him sufficient to disperse the rabble.

(signed) *C. R. Buller.*
S. Owen Glenie.
S. Hanna.
G. S. Waring.
C. H. Stewart.
J. Morphew.

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Note.—At the time that Mr. Waring left Matelle, the armed rabble were engaged in battering down the Matelle rest-house. It is commonly reported that this rabble are in open rebellion, having proclaimed an individual king of Kandy, and called upon all to obey his orders.

The Government agent and the Deputy Queen's Advocate will accompany the troops.

(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

Sir,

Kutcherry, Kornegalle, 28 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to annex for your information, copy of a letter this day addressed by me to the staff officers at Kandy, requesting him to send me down a party as the country is in such a disturbed and unsettled state.

The whole of the people are in such a state of alarm in and about Kornegalle, and the district generally so unsettled, that I deemed this precautionary measure expedient, besides which I have under my care a large sum of money and stamps; and no one, I may say, to protect it in case of a disturbance, of which there are many rumours afloat:—

In money about	-	-	-	-	-	£. 1,250
Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.

The people have many of them already sent, and others are still sending away their families, concealing their valuables, and the men meeting in bodies, all of which I conclude must be done with some object, or from some unusual cause.

I must mention that it strikes me as very strange, that from only three headmen have I deserting reports for the last few days, and the nature of them is not at all satisfactory.

From those headmen in whose district there is most alarm not a word has been received. Strange it appears to me also that the Ratamahatmea, except Doretteawa Ratamahatmea, should at this particular moment be absent, and that at a greater distance than usual, and from them I have not received a single report.

One only, Doretteawa Rattamahatmea, has been before me, and he tells me that his district (the Heriallepatpattoo), in the interior of it there is nothing particular going on further than rumours being afloat, but that the part of it near Kornegalle is in a very unsettled state, and the people in a great state of excitement.

I saw Mr. Power yesterday at Ambaposse, and he mentioned to me that his people were deserting their villages in the same way as they are here, and that there is excitement prevailing, which leads me to suppose that there is more to come of it than at present appears, and entertaining that opinion I have asked for a party of military, as I believe it to be necessary to have some one upon whom Mr. Gibson and I can rely in case of disturbance, for at present there are but few in the place upon whom we could place the slightest reliance should their aid be necessary, excepting some 15 Malays whom the police magistrate (Mr. Gibson) has now under him as constables.

There is no police force in the district, and as for Kornegalle, there is only a nightly patrol under the regulation of 1819.

Copies of these reports that I have received I annex for your information, and with reference to those of the 25th and 27th of July I beg to inform you, that I shall take the parties before the Court.

Whether the report made by the Kondapolle Basnaik Nilleme, of the nomination of a king, be correct or not, I cannot say, but Mr. Morris will be able to give some information respecting this headman, who is, I believe, considered by him to be one of the best, and one whom I have had no reason to find fault with.

I trust that the steps I have taken will not be disapproved of. When I left Colombo I was not at all prepared to find the district in the state that it now is.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Templer.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure.

25 July 1848.

I BEG leave to report that I having been given to understand that the individuals named Getenlawey Wanny Hamy, and Henegaha Pittia Rallagey Punchirale, had desired the people of the village Gettenlawe, and to the moormen of the village Wellengiria, not to obtain licence for their guns, and not to pay, and land-tax; besides which Karambey Gau Arachie informed me several times that he heard that the said two individuals had expressed that, in consequence of there being rumour of disturbance in the country, that they did not pay the amount of the rent purchased by Madalia, of which I took no notice, and I proceeded to their villages, and have collected tax from others except the tax due by the said individuals, named Wannihamy, his brother Mudalihamy, and Punchiralle, which they have refused to pay, and they said they have no money in their possession to pay the same, and also said that they would pay when convenient. Although they said so I am quite certain that they are well able to afford in paying their tax, but their obstinacy and gross neglect, therefore

I beg

I beg that Bogallay Bauda and the said individuals may be sent for, and inquiry be made into the matter, and punish the said individuals, or it would terminate otherwise, agitate people.

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(signed) *Gorekedenige Corale*,
of Garatanpattoo, in Dewemeddie Hatpattoo.

Enclosure.

27 July 1848.

I BEG leave to report, that in pursuance of an order received from the Cutcherry, dated the 13th instant, I have sent an order to Ihale Werekodianey Gau, Aratchie of Yagau Pattoo, directing him to attend before the Cutcherry, but he on the contrary disobeyed the order, and told the messenger, Backmiewewey PUNCHIRALE, "You go, I am not at leisure for the present, and will attend by and by."

(signed) *Debeleadehey*,
Rattamahatmea of Dewemeddie Hat Pattoo.

I BEG leave to report, that on Thursday the 27th instant, about five o'clock, I received information that a Kandyan king has been nominated to assemble people at Dambool for rebellion.

Immediately after the information I make this report.

1848. 7/28.

(signed) *Kaudapole*,
Basnaike Nilleme.

(True copies.)

(signed) *H. Templer*.

Lieut.-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Kandy, 10 o'clock, p.m.

Friday, 28 July 1848.

My dear Colonel,

SINCE writing to you for the information of the General at 5 ½ o'clock this afternoon, I have received the enclosed letter from Mr. Templer, the acting Assistant Government Agent at Kornegalle; I much fear things there are in a similar state as at Matelle. I have written him, saying that in the present state of things I cannot spare another man from Kandy, and that I would acquaint you accordingly.

My patrols have just come in and report all quiet on the roads.

The party under Lillie left this at 10, and will, I hope, arrive at Matelle at 5 o'clock in the morning. If all things permit, I desired Lillie to send back the 15th, and put the Ceylon Rifles up as well as circumstances will permit in the Government buildings.

Sir Herbert Maddock has been dining with me to-day, and says that Madras can spare plenty of troops if required.

The civil authorities have informed me as to the cause of their not receiving early information in answer to the inquiries is, that every one they sent to inquire it, never returned; that of itself should have roused them into suspicion.

I trust things may not be worse to-morrow.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought*.

The Assistant Government Agent of Kornegalle to the Staff Officer of Kandy.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 28 July 1848.

I BEG to bring to your notice that the district of the Seven Corles is in a very unsettled and disturbed state, and from all I can gather I have every reason to suppose that before long there will be an outbreak, but to what extent I am not prepared to state; but I consider it to be my duty to be in some measure prepared for it, and would therefore thank you to send me a small party, if you can spare one, to be stationed here until the country becomes more settled.

I have no force of any kind to fall back upon in the event of anything taking place.

If you have any at your disposal that can be sent down, I would be obliged by its being done as early as possible.

I have this day also applied for an escort to take treasure to Kandy, but should it be thought better not to remove it, I must have men to protect it in case of an outbreak.

If I am wrong in addressing this letter to you, I will thank you to send it to the proper person.

I may mention that I have in cash nearly 13,000. l., besides stamps amounting to about 2,000 l.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Templer*.

App. P. No. 16.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received a report from one of the principal headmen in this district of a disposition on the part of the people to rebel; that a man who sets himself up for prince at Dambool has collected a large number of men. I should also mention that I have heard such rumours before, but not from any that I could place any reliance upon. The whole of this district is in the greatest alarm. I annex copy of the report.

(signed) *H. T.*

I beg leave to report that on Thursday the 28th instant, at about 5 o'clock, I received information that a Kandyan king has been nominated to assemble people at Dambool for rebellion.

Immediately after the information I make my report.

(signed) *Kandapoole,
Basneike Nilleme.*

Lieut.-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo

Sir,

Kandy, 29 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-general, that I feel that there is the greatest necessity for Captain Cole and Lieut. Turner rejoining their regiment from the service they are at present employed in; and request you will obtain the General's sanction for ordering them to do so with the least possible loss of time.

I have also to request that an officer of artillery be sent here immediately, Mr. O'Connell being on leave at Galle.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought,*
Lieut.-colonel commanding.

Lieut.-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Kandy, 3 o'clock, P.M.
29 July 1848.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.:
2 subalterns,
2 serjeants,
30 rank and file.

HAVING enrolled about 30 discharged pensioners late of the Rifle regiment, I am now enabled to dispatch a detachment of that corps to Kornegalle, strength as per margin. Twenty men, as detailed in the route received from Colombo, not sufficient. I trust they may be in time to save the public treasure and buildings.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought.*

Sir,

Kornegalle, 29 July 1848.

WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, stating that I had applied to Kandy for a military party, I have the honour to acquaint you that I am informed by Colonel *Drought* that he has no men at his disposal, I request therefore that some men may be sent instantly from Colombo, as every moment I expect there will be an outbreak.

I request you will be good enough to lose no time in sending men.

The Honourable the
Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer,*
Assistant Government Agent.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Kandy, 4 o'clock P.M., 29 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a despatch just received from Captain *Lillie* in command of the party of troops I sent from here last night to Matelle; I have received no information from that quarter beyond what it contains. Mr. *Buller*, who accompanied the troops, has written a despatch to the Government by this express. Kandy continues quiet. I have issued out arms and ammunition to twenty of the gentry of Kandy, and I have given them an important post to defend.

I have also been able to arm between forty and fifty pensioners who will defend the lines.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought,*
Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.

Captain *T. Lillie* to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy.

My dear Colonel,

Matelle, 11 o'clock A.M., 29 July 1848.

THE detachment under my command arrived here this morning about half-past eight o'clock. We were detained seven hours and a half by slight brush with the insurgents, a mile on the Kandy road; we captured some 50 stand of arms, several swords, and there were eight killed and several wounded on the part of the Kandyans, and 40 prisoners taken. I am happy to say that our party had only one man of the 15th () slightly wounded, or rather grazed. We found Waring's house, the rest-house, and a large portion of the bazaar plundered on our arrival. There is every reason to suppose from the information obtained that the rebels are very strong in the vicinity, but nothing like correct intelligence can be procured.

The men both of the 15th and Rifles conducted themselves much to my satisfaction. They were 12 hours under arms, as after our arrival here I was obliged to have them out twice on false alarms. I am unable to determine as yet as to the return of the 15th, as things are more serious than I expected to find them. I cannot say with anything like a guess the number of the Kandyans as much more in jungle, and only 15 or 20 could be seen at any one point. The Rifles worked well in the brush.

I kept the 15th in reserve on the main road. Pray excuse this hasty scrawl, as I am really knocked up.

Captain *T. Lillie* to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy.

My dear Colonel,

Kandy, 3 o'clock P.M., 30 July 1848.

As my report to you of yesterday was hastily written under the circumstances, and in some respects not altogether accurate, I avail myself of the first moment after my return here to give you a more detailed account of the operations of the detachment under my command.

We marched, as you are aware, at 10 o'clock P.M., on the 28th. In consequence of the detention in crossing the Bandies with the provisions, &c., over the river, it was half past 12 o'clock before I was enabled to march from the other side. There were no persons to be met with on the road, as not an individual appeared; about 9½ miles from a shot was fired within a few yards of the troops, but no one was hit. I have, however, to remark, that it was pitch dark, with a drizzling rain, until the day broke. At the rest-house of Ballacadua, half a mile further on, two more shots were fired close in rear of us, but from where they were fired I think they were merely intended to give warning of the approach of the troops, as they could not, from the position they were fired, hit any of the men. Half way down the pass a shot was fired from a jinjal gun, I conclude from the report, as it was some distance off; this was with the same object, a signal. Soon after daylight, at a mile from Matelle, being with the advanced guard, I saw some natives armed on the road leading to Warriapolle, and some on the side of the Matelle road, close in my front; as I approached them those next me seemed disposed for a parley, and I went up to them without any molestation, and left some of my party to look after them, and went for Mr. Buller, the Government Agent, who was close in my rear. I told him of the circumstance, and he came with me, and he went to the natives who seemed to contest the pass. I then asked for his instructions how to act, and I was directed to make them prisoners. When they perceived a party moving on their flank, which I had ordered to get in their rear, they then made an attempt to escape, but almost all those in front were secured. When this was perceived by the insurgents in the jungle, on a hill, from 200 to 300 yards distant, they commenced firing, and the balls were hitting the trees about, and one man of the 15th Regiment was slightly wounded. I then ordered the Rifles, under Captain Watson, to enter the jungle on their flank, and to endeavour to intercept them. They soon came up with our party and a conflict ensued, in which the rebels were completely routed, with the loss of six killed and several wounded; eight of the latter were made prisoners. I kept the 15th Regiment in reserve on the high road. When the jungle was completely cleared, and the Rifles had returned, I was informed that a large party of the insurgents had taken possession of the Bungalow of the Warriapolla Estate. I determined at once to march with the Rifles there and attack them. It is about a mile and a half from the high road where we then were. Mr. Adams, a volunteer civilian, offered to act as guide. Just as we got close to the house we saw the natives returning from it, and I made a rush forward with the men in front; during our advance we were fired on by some of the insurgents in the adjoining jungle in its flank, but I am glad to say without any casualty on our part. Three of the natives were shot at this Bungalow; one attempting to make his escape from the window of the up-stairs floor. Here we found the palanquin of the pretender, which the Rifles broke into pieces before I could save it; we captured 30 lbs. of gunpowder. Here I found Mr. Baker, the superintendent, tied by the legs and arms to the veranda railing, and suffering great torture from the tightness of the ropes and position. I had him released from his bonds; his skin was quite discoloured from . He was removed with the party to Matelle, where he received every medical attention from Dr. Rambaut, of the Rifles.

After dispersing the insurgents in this locality, I marched the whole party, with the prisoners, to Matelle, which I reached before nine o'clock A.M. Here, I am concerned to say, we found Mr. Waring's house, the rest-house, completely plundered, and all the furniture broken into pieces, the doors and windows treated in the same manner. The bazaar

App. P. No. 16. was also very much plundered, and almost all the natives had abandoned it and went into the jungle, but they soon returned when they ascertained that we were in possession of the town.

I cannot close this report without bringing to your notice the admirable good conduct of both of the detachments.

There was not a man, European or Malay, either absent or drunk. Captain Watson of the Rifles is entitled to my especial thanks for the gallant manner he led his men through the jungle, and drove the parties. He seized one of the first of the insurgents captured in the skirmish when they first made a stand; at this time one of them made a rush with a spear at Lieutenant Rutherford, which he with his sword; the man was killed immediately after by a Rifleman, who was close to Lieutenant Rutherford. From the circumstance of my keeping the fifteenth regiment in reserve they had no opportunity, except at the onset, of taking any part in the brush we had, although most anxious to mix in the fray. They are entitled to my notice from their steady and soldier-like conduct while under my short command of them. Mr. Adams, whom I have already mentioned, afforded me very valuable assistance. He was under all the fire from first to last, and in the front with the skirmishers, and from his knowledge of the locality was most useful.

I am disposed to think that the lesson the insurgents received yesterday will have the effect of quelling the rebellion in the Matelle district. As far as I can judge, the well-disposed have gained confidence, and the reports from the vicinity state that the insurgents are dispersing, and abandoning the pretender. So quiet did I find things that I have ordered the company of the Fifteenth to join head quarters, and they will be in Kandy, with the prisoners and captured arms, this evening. I have left the Rifles to hold Matelle, which I considered quite sufficient for this purpose, now that the loyal subjects are flocking into the town to offer them support.

I shall be most happy if this may prove to be the result of my expectation.

Yours, &c.
(signed) T. Lillie, s. o.
and Captain C. R. Regiment.

P. S.—I hope you will be able to make out this, which I have written in a hurry, as you were anxious to get it as soon as possible.

(signed) T. L.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

My dear Colonel,

Five o'clock P. M., 29 July 1848.

SINCE sending off my numerous letters to you, I find the express has been much longer detained than I could have supposed it would have been.

I therefore wrote a few more lines. My orders to Lillie were to send back the Fifteenth when he could do so with safety, and to station the Rifles in Matelle, which I think quite necessary. I regret much that earlier information was not received here of the state of that district. I receive every support and offer of assistance from every European in and about Kandy, to be employed and used in any way I point out, which is very satisfactory. I suppose Buller will return here to-morrow if things proceed favourably.

I beg you will order these officers to join me, as I have requested in my official.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought.

Lieut.-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Kandy, 29 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed reports from the comandants of Nuwera Ellia and Badulla, which I only received this morning, owing to the uncertainty of the post from the latter place.

Nothing has occurred in or about Kandy during the night, nor have I received any additional intelligence from Matelle up to the above hour.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought,
Lieut.-colonel.

The Assistant Commissioner of Roads at Peradenia to the Commissioner of Roads, Colombo.

(No. 397.)

Assistant Commissioner of Roads' Office,
Peradenia, 29 July 1848.

Sir,

IN consequence of the excited state of the Kandyan provinces, and the outbreak which has taken place, I have consulted the authorities in Kandy, and having been requested by them

them to take measures to protect the Peradenia Bridge, I have stationed a party of armed pioneers of the 3d sub-division, and the fire-engine party of the 2d division, for that purpose.

App. P. No. 16.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. A. Caley*, A.C.R.

Sir,

Anooradhapoor, 29 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that it has just been brought to my notice by several respectable individuals, that a person styling himself a prince has established himself at a place called Lenedoore, in the Matelle district, and is attended by a vast number of armed men, who are committing the greatest outrages upon the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, and that in consequence this district has been thrown into the greatest state of excitement, the inhabitants of which, I am credibly informed, are to be seen in all directions flying into the jungle for safety.

The Tappals from Kandy to Trincomalie, and *vice versa*, I understand, have been seized and destroyed, and the pretender has issued directions to all the headmen of this district to join him at Lenedorre.

He has avowed his determination first to proceed to this station to pay his devotions to the sacred Bôttee, and after which act of piety, to take possession of this station, and put to death all those who may be favourable to the British Government; this rumour having reached the ears of the people of this station, they are now removing their property and selves to places distant from this, and I have no doubt by to-morrow the place will be completely deserted.

Mr. Nicholl, a gentleman who accompanied Sir Emerson Tennent here on the 21st instant, who was yesterday within 10 miles of the place where this pretender is said to have taken up his quarters, intending to proceed to Colombo, returned last night in a state of much excitement, and has addressed a note to me regarding the state of things up there, copy of which I beg to forward for his Excellency's perusal. I also beg to enclose for his Excellency's information a copy translation of an order written by the pretender to one of the Rattamahatmeyas of this district, and which the Rattamahatmeya forwarded for my information and instruction.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that I have despatched scouts in the direction of the rising, and should their report prove unfavourable, as a matter of prudence, I shall consider it absolutely necessary to withdraw from the station in consequence of the entirely unprotected state in which it is left.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. E. Tranchell*,
Assistant Agent and District Judge, Nuwerakalawe.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general,
Colombo. Forwards Captain *Lillie's* Report.

Sir,

Kandy, 5 P.M., 30 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the information of the Major-general, Captain Lillie's report of the operations while in command of a detachment of troops which I entrusted to his charge against a large body of insurgents who had risen in rebellion and possessed themselves of the town of Matelle. It appears that his march on that place has been attended with complete and entire success. Within a mile of the town he was met and opposed by the insurgents, and after being fired on, he ordered his men to attack, which terminated in the insurgents having eight killed, several wounded, and upwards of 40 taken prisoners, which had the effect of completely routing and dispersing not only those that opposed the troops, but the entire of those assembled. Captain Lillie reports to me that nothing could exceed the excellent conduct of every individual under his command, which was composed of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, one bugler, and 100 rank and file of Her Majesty's 15th regiment; and one captain, four subalterns, four sergeants, two buglers, and 100 rank and file of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. I am happy to say that the troops suffered no loss, having only one private of the 15th regiment wounded. Captain Watson, with the entire of the detachment of the Ceylon Rifles, remains stationed at Matelle; the detachment of the 15th are now on their return here in charge of the prisoners, amongst whom is a chief. They having been captured previous to the issuing of the proclamation placing the Kandyan district under martial law cannot, I presume, be proceeded against by court martial, I shall therefore require instructions from the Government on that point. I am inclined to hope that this early success over so many thousands will have the effect of keeping other ill-disposed persons from mischief. I shall now take the liberty of referring you to Captain Lillie's report, who I beg leave to assure you has conducted the affair most judiciously, and to my entire satisfaction. It is gratifying for me to tell you that I have this day received intelligence from all directions round Kandy, as well as from Badulla and Nuwera-Ellia, that peace and tranquillity prevail.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*,
Lieutenant-colonel 15th Regiment,
Commandant.

App. P. No. 16.

My Lord,

Kandy, 30 July 1848, six o'clock P. M.

I HAVE the honour to enclose Captain Lillie's report of operations, while in command of a detachment of troops which I entrusted to his charge, against a large body of insurgents who had risen in rebellion and possessed themselves of the town of Matelle. It appears that his march on that place has been attended with complete and entire success. Within a mile of the town he was met and opposed by the insurgents, and, after being fired on, he ordered his men to attack, which terminated in the insurgents having eight killed, several wounded, and upwards of 40 taken prisoners, amongst whom there is a chief; this had the effect of completely routing and dispersing not only those that opposed the troops, but the entire of those assembled.

Captain Lillie reports to me that nothing could exceed the excellent conduct of every individual under his command, which was composed of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, one bugler, and 100 rank and file of Her Majesty's 15th regiment; and one captain, four subalterns, four sergeants, two buglers, and 100 rank and file of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment. I am happy to say that the troops suffered no loss, having only one private of the 15th Regiment wounded.

I shall now take the liberty of referring your Lordship to Captain Lillie's report, who I beg leave to assure your Excellency has conducted the affair most judiciously, and to my entire satisfaction.

Captain Watson, with the entire of the detachment of the Ceylon Rifles, remains stationed at Matelle; the detachment of the 15th are now on their return here in charge of the prisoners, who having been captured previous to the issuing of the proclamation placing the Kandyan district under martial law, cannot, I presume, be proceeded against by court martial. I am inclined to hope that this early success over several thousands will have the effect of keeping other ill-disposed persons from mischief.

I feel satisfied that your Lordship will be gratified at hearing that all the reports which I have received throughout this day are most satisfactory as to the peace and tranquillity of the surrounding country, Kornegalle. I have not yet heard from him since the detachment marched from here for that place. I cannot close this despatch without acquainting your Excellency that I have received the most gratifying proofs of loyalty from very many individuals, who have offered their services in any way that I deemed desirable to employ them.

His Excellency Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th Regiment,
Commandant.

My Lord,

Kandy, 10 o'clock, 30 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment of the Ceylon Rifles which I sent from here yesterday to protect Kornegalle, reached the town just as the insurgents had entered, and were instantly fired on by the mob; the detachment returned the fire, and killed eight or nine, and took several prisoners; the wounded are reported to be numerous. It appears that much mischief had been committed in demolishing the interior of some of the public buildings. The civil prisoners confined in the gaol were released by the mob.

Mr. Sims accompanied the detachment, and rendered much service. Lieutenant Annesley, who commanded, reports the conduct of his men in the highest terms.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. A. Drought,
Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.

Sir,

Government Agent's Office, Kandy, 30 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report my return to Kandy at 3 P.M., and to offer such brief remarks as the time at which the coach starts, viz. 5 P.M., will admit of.

Insignificant as the *soi disant* king himself is, it appears to me so great an object that he should be seized and made an example of, that I would recommend that the reward for his apprehension be increased to 150 *l.*, which will, in my opinion, prove far more economical than risking a further continuance of his deception of the people, by which incalculable mischief may be done.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the whole of the districts south of Kandy are in as satisfactory a state as could be expected, and the whole of our energies must be directed to Upper and Lower Doombera, Harrispattoo, the three divisions of Matelle, and the country adjacent thereto, bordering on the Seven Corles.

It would be very desirable if a few of the steadiest Malays of the Rifles could be employed as a detective police force, and to aid those who may offer their services, and give good reason to believe that they have it in their power to seize the pretender; but if this is considered incompatible with military discipline, perhaps some well-affected Malays might be obtained in Colombo to effect this object.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller.

P.S.—It is reported that the king has retired to Upper Doombera.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

Government Agent's Office, Kandy,
31 July 1848.

Sir

I HAVE the honour to state that, as far as I can ascertain, the measures adopted have been so far successful that many of the followers of the pretender have dispersed, and others who have been chiefly implicated in the disturbance have returned to their districts, and are now concealing themselves in the jungles for fear of being apprehended; and I have now every hope that quiet will soon be restored. It will however be necessary for some time to guard against the villagers in the neighbourhood of estates, taking advantage of the unprotected state of the planters, and as far as possible to aid them. I have purchased 120 cutlasses, to be issued to them by the police in such numbers as they can find use for, and previous to leaving Matelle, I strongly urged on them the necessity for keeping as much together as possible, and that they should not move about in smaller parties than eight or ten; and that they should arm such of their canganies and labourers as they could depend on for support, and on no account to abandon their estates. This they undertook to do if I could supply them with swords, consequently my first endeavour, after my return, was to procure them, and I happily succeeded. I have also sent a force of 15 constables to Matelle for the purpose of recovering property stolen from the planters, and other residents there, and as soon as they can be obtained it is my intention to send 15 more to effect the same object. Mr. Hanna, Mr. Hunter, and some other gentlemen have, I understand, gone to Matelle with this view. Mr. Waring also returned this day to his station.

The pretender is reported to have escaped to some caves beyond Hunasgiriya, accompanied by but a single follower, Doretigalla of Ukkuwelle, and as I have now two or three parties on his track, urged by the hope of reward and promotion, I have great hope of his speedy capture.

There is a general impression that the Dullawe Dewi Nillemme has been acting a double part, but I am loath to believe this, and indeed I have evidence from a party who is on anything but good terms with him, that he made an attempt to seize the pretender with about 100 of his own people, but finding him too strongly guarded, being surrounded by a crowd of about 2,000, he retreated into the jungle, and his small party deserted him. It is very possible that the report that has been circulated, that he was offered not only the highest office in the government, but even the rank of king, might be founded on fact, but it is said, and I dare say with equal truth, that he declined the proffered honour. With regard to Golehelle Rattamahatmeya, my suspicions of him are very strongly raised, as most of his tenants were attached to the pretender's party; also several of his relations; and he has been not only very inattentive to orders sent him, but deceived me by reporting that he was at Dambool as directed, whereas I have since learned that he never left his own house. With the enormous possessions that he has in that part, I cannot but believe that he could, had he chosen to exert that influence which he undoubtedly holds over his numerous tenantry, without any difficulty, with the support of the Dewi Nillemme, have seized the pretender, or, at all events, held a check over his party. I would therefore recommend that he should be suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct; and should the evidence not be so conclusive against him, as I imagine it will, he can be reinstated. I have called upon the several rattamahatmeyas to report the names of the headmen who are absent from their villages without being able to show satisfactory cause for it, and have intimated to them that they will be dismissed, and their property confiscated. They have further been instructed to report to me the state of their division every second day.

It is with much pleasure that I report that those ladies who were supposed to be in the hands of the insurgents are in safety; Mrs. Baker and child were, I understand, greatly indebted to the kindness of a low country native called Bopeygodde Andris, who conducted them after their escape to the Kaudenuwere estate, in charge of Mr. Lakeman, who readily received them; it is my intention to send for this native and reward him for his humane conduct. The Rest House keeper and his family were also successful in escaping. It is highly probable that the deserters from the man-of-war at Trincomalie have fallen into the hands of the rabble, as I received no tidings of them.

The Trincomalie mails have not yet arrived, and it has been just reported to me that the communication between Ambepusse and Kornegalle has been stopped, and that letters for that station are now lying at the Rest House at the former place. I have requested the deputy postmaster-general to give directions to have them forwarded through this.

The prisoners taken at Matelle are safely lodged in the gaol here, and the turbulent ones have been put in irons. Colonel Drought has issued orders for all that are taken to be brought to Kandy, and measures will at once be adopted for their safe custody, and I have not the slightest apprehension of a rescue being attempted.

Fifty of the Malay pensioners have already been supplied with arms and ammunition, and have taken their turn of duty since yesterday, and others have been sent for the others to repair to Kandy without delay.

I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of Government that at my request Jayetilleke, the interpreter modliar of the District Court, joined me at Wariapolle about the commencement of the skirmishing, and that he gave all the assistance in his power, and his having been employed in rebellions in former years rendered him very useful.

It has been considered necessary to take into the charge of the police all the private boats which are on the river, not only to prevent their being made use of for improper purposes, but to have them available for the service of Government if necessary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. R. Buller, Agent.

(Confidential.)

My dear Bernard,

Kandy, 31 July 1848.

At the Commandant's request I have examined the karundo which contains the tooth, and have found the latter all safe; and I have now locked up the maligawa altogether, and have told the priests that until they restore quiet, and satisfy the Government that they are not the prime movers in the late disturbance, I shall not open the doors again; they said that in that case they had no means of protecting it. I told them in answer, that if I felt satisfied of that I should feel it my duty at once to recommend that it be removed to Colombo; this had the desired effect of altering their tone, and they have now undertaken to send people to watch it. I doubt much their keeping to their promise if they have an opportunity of breaking it, but I shall be glad to know if it is the wish of his Excellency that I should retain the keys any longer. As soon as the excitement is over I shall take evidence against the headmen and priests who have been most active in creating it. The Dewale headmen have applied for leave to have the tom-toms beat in them, but at present I doubt the policy of allowing this, as they are the receptacles of all villany, and as they might collect arms within them if they imagined that by so doing they could effect their object. Please to give Jayetilleke, modliar, thanks for his exertions. I have not published the notice, as it appears to me calculated to do much mischief, as it will proclaim to the Kandyans that they are backed by the Colombo people, and make them imagine that the Government are giving in to them; but if his Excellency wishes it I will of course publish it without loss of time. Please to let me know. In haste.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) C. R. Buller.

Enclosure.

Sir,

Maressene, 31 July 1848.

I BEG to inform you that I have caused the people of this district to assemble at the following places on the following dates, viz., 25th instant at Ampitye, 26 and 27 at Arawe, 28 Maressene, and 29 Pasgame, and explained to them the object of the Ordinances Nos. 8, 9, and 13, and the people have not only fully understood the provision of those Ordinances, but have expressed both individually and collectively their readiness, and particularly to pay obedience to the Ordinance No. 8, in regard to the formation and maintenance of roads; they are quite willing either to work on the roads, or to pay the commuted tax of three shillings.

I have further pointed out to the people the difficulties which they in particular experience by the want of a road in their district (that of Megoditche), as also the numerous advantages which their neighbours of the other districts, and such as Udunuwere, Yatinuwere, and Harispattoo have comparatively over them both in regard to the trade and transit of the produce of their villages, and I am glad to say that they are quite sensible of their disadvantageous position, and are willing as soon as possible, before the Ordinance comes into operation, volunteer to do their best for the opening of a main road through their district. The absolute necessity of such a road being opened appears to me to be clear.

Although the present is not a season during which coffee and other produce of this district is transmitted to Kandy, yet during my short stay here, I have seen enough to convince me that the transit of such produce upon pack bullocks must be considerable when that season arrives, and as the advantages resulting from the opening of such a road are reciprocal to the people and Government.

I humbly beg that the wish of the former to render themselves thus useful may be sanctioned by Government through your interference, and that the necessary instructions may be forwarded to me in the matter.

The Government Agent of Kandy,

I have, &c.
(signed) C. B. Dunnewille,
Acting R. M.

Enclosure.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Inspector of the Rural Police.

He will have a sergeant and six men with their swords and guns.

A letter will be furnished to him requesting all Europeans on estates to render him every assistance in their power, and authorising and enjoining them to receive charge of any prisoner whom he may deliver over to them for safe custody.

He

He will take up all persons suspected, or who may be pointed out to him as having been concerned in any depredation or destruction of property, and send them with the witnesses against them to Kandy, with a short memo. in the following form :

App. P. No. 1 6.

NUMBER.	NAME.	CHARGE.
1 - - -	Inanis Appoo - -	Burning a House.
2 - - -	Baba Appoo - -	Destruction of Property.
3 - - -	Sedonis - - -	Having fire-arms under suspicious circumstances.

He will give every assistance to escort ladies from the estates to the high road, and assist in escorting persons with money.

He will take especial care not to act beyond the limits of the proclaimed district, and is informed that the Four Korles are not included in it.

He will report to the agent direct any circumstances of importance that may occur.

He will report every third day on the following points :

The general state of the district.

Whether the people generally are employed in the cultivation of their fields ;

Or whether their villages are deserted ; and if in his opinion their desertions arises from disaffection or from fear.

What damage has been done by the rabble.

The probable amount of loss.

Describing minutely the sort of property damaged.

The name of the estate.

The name of the owner.

Especially observing whether or not the estates were deserted by the owners or superintendants prior to the damage being done.

Any other information on the subject that he may be able to obtain should also be given.

He will also report that villages are generally supposed to contain the greatest number of evil-disposed people, and what Aratchies absent from their villages.

A list of those estates in that division known at this cutcherry will be furnished to him, to which he will add the names of those omitted.

He will also seize all guns possessed without license. It will be his duty to endeavour to recover any property stolen from estates.

It is supposed that he will be able to complete all that is necessary in the Dolasbage district in five or six days, but should his services be required for a longer period he must report the cause to the Government agent's office.

(signed) *T. Drought*,
Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Kandy, 10 o'clock p.m., 30 July 1848.

I HAVE this moment received a despatch from Lieutenant Annesley, commanding the detachment of the Ceylon Rifles, which yesterday marched from here for Kornegalle ; on entering that town they were instantly fired on by the insurgents, who had just previously entered it ; the detachment returned the fire, killing eight or nine, wounding several, and taking 19 prisoners. Lieutenant Annesley reports the excellent conduct of his men.

You will be pleased to say to the Major-general that I am obliged to write in great haste. I have also written to the Governor a short despatch.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*,
Lieutenant-colonel Commandant.

Lieutenant *Annesley*, Commanding Detachment in Kornegalle, to Lieutenant-Colonel *Charlton*, Deputy-Adjutant-General, Colombo.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 31 July 1848.

HAVING just received a copy of your letter, dated 28 July, calling upon me to communicate with you direct in the event of any extraordinary occurrence, I have the honour to inform you that I was ordered to march from Kandy, on the evening of the 29th, in command of a detachment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, detailed in the margin, and arrived here at eight o'clock yesterday morning. I met the Government agent within two miles of

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the

App. P. No. 16.

the place, who informed me that the cutcherry court-house and bazaars had been sacked, and the place in possession of the rebels, about 1,500, some armed. On our entering we were fired upon, when I immediately ordered the men under my command to return it, which they immediately did, and drove them out of the town. There were 16 killed and several wounded, and 23 prisoners. They let all the prisoners out of the gaol before our arrival. We were just in time to save the treasury and the public buildings, as a part of the town was on fire. My men are stationed at the court-house, where I have had the treasure removed to in order to have my men together there. Scouts are out in every direction, who report no rebels to be seen; we have since heard that they intend paying us another visit I need not say we are prepared for them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Annesley*,
Lieutenant Ceylon Rifles Commanding Detachment.

Lieutenant *Annesley*, Commanding Detachment at Kornegalle, to Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 31 July 1848.

IN reply to yours of this date, I have the honour to inform you that the rebels are driven from this. I sent out messengers two miles in every direction this morning, who have returned without seeing anything of them. There is a report that they intend paying us another visit; if so we are prepared for them; and I have no doubt we can keep the place without more assistance; we buried 16 men last night, and two wounded prisoners were brought in this morning, making altogether 23 prisoners. I further request that you will send me instructions about the prisoners; the detachment are all present, and have taken a good position in the court-house.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Annesley*,
Lieutenant Commanding Detachment Ceylon Rifles.

Lieutenant-colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Kandy, 10 P.M., 31 July 1848.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Major-general Commanding, that I have received from the officers in command of the troops at Matelle and Kornegalle, reports dated this forenoon, by which it appears that nothing fresh has occurred at or near those posts. I have sent off an officer's party to-night, consisting of 16 rank and file, to Kornegalle, for the purpose of escorting the prisoners captured there to Kandy, and shall dispatch a similar party at gun-fire to-morrow morning, for those that were taken yesterday and to-day at and near Matelle.

The detachment of the 15th, under Captain Lillie, brought in 43 prisoners yesterday afternoon, several more have been brought in within the last 24 hours, having reason to believe that some apprehension may be entertained of the insurgents in the direction of Kaigalle, I have written to Mr. Power, Assistant Government agent there, that if such is the case he may detain as many men of the 37th, under an officer, on their arrival, as he may deem sufficient.

Having this day received information that Major Layard has heard of the affair at Kornegalle, I feel little doubt but that he will push on in that direction; not that I am in the least alarmed as to the present detachment being insufficient to maintain the town and prevent further mischief; besides, they will have an officer and 16 rank and file of the Ceylon Rifles to-morrow morning, which I have already mentioned, as an intended escort for the prisoners, and which I have directed Lieutenant Annesley to detain, if necessary, until Major Layard's arrival.

Independent of the excellent conduct of the troops employed, I feel I cannot sufficiently admire the praiseworthy conduct of the gentry, from almost every part of the country, for the general service they have and are performing in going through the country and obtaining for me all the information in their power, which is of such importance, and of which hitherto there has been a total absence.

Mr. Kersteman volunteered this morning to ride to Kornegalle, with a despatch from me to the officer commanding the detachment there, performing in an incredibly short time the distance of 56 miles, and conveyed back to me all the information I required.

I enclose Lieutenant Annesley's report of this morning.

I have this evening sent out an officer and 15 rank and file, 15th Regiment, to be stationed at Peradenia Bridge.

I send to-morrow morning at gun-fire, one captain, one subaltern, three sergeants, one bugler, and 40 rank and file, 15th Regiment, to be stationed about 12 miles from here, in the Doombera country, on one of the Hunasgria estates, a good position, in the line from Matelle to the Knuckles, which is said to be the principal pass of the insurgents in that direction.

Amongst

Amongst the prisoners it is supposed that we have the king's cook and prime minister, but certainly the palanquin in which he was conveyed was also taken on the 29th instant.

I am satisfied that every exertion is now making for the pretender's apprehension, and I have taken upon myself to make known that in addition to the 100*l.* offered by the Government, I will ensure, on his being delivered over to me, a further sum of 50*l.*

I have not been able to write officially to the Governor to-day; everything appears perfectly tranquil in every direction, as far as I can judge, from the information received throughout the day.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought,*
Lieutenant-colonel 15th Regt. Commandant.

MEMORANDUM for the Right Honourable the Governor.

1 August 1848.

THE suspicions I expressed yesterday, with respect to the Dewi Nilleme, have been in some degree justified; he was arrested at Matelle yesterday, and has been sent in as prisoner. I have been unable to ascertain as yet the precise ground on which he has been apprehended, but on questioning him this morning, I was far from being satisfied with his answers. I will report all hereafter.

I saw Mr. Robb to-day, and was gratified to learn from him that his wife (one of the females reported to have been carried off) was with him. The poor man told Colonel Drought and myself that his losses amounted to at least 200*l.* I omitted to mention yesterday that I had communicated to Mr. Buller his Excellency's opinion, that the prisoners taken at Matelle should be put in irons, but Mr. B. said he did not consider it necessary for the present.

The market price of rice has been suddenly risen to-day to an enormous price (9*s.* a bushel) by an injudicious (if not an illegal) act of the Assistant Government Agent. He issued an order that no carts should be allowed to cross the Peradenia Bridge from Kandy, the consequence of which was, that a great number of carts on their way from Colombo with rice, &c. refused to come on.

I lost no time in conferring with Colonel Drought, who said that the order was quite opposed to those he had issued, and he authorized me to give directions to the superintendent of police to have all set to rights.

The civil authorities should be directed to act cautiously while the country is under martial law, otherwise unpleasant collision may take place.

Captain Lillie just called and told me that some of the prisoners taken at Matelle informed him, that 1,000 men in arms were in the jungle near the place where the skirmish occurred, and that from what he has heard since, he believes the information to have been correct. Captain L. added that the jungle is so dense that five times that number might have been within it without being discovered.

(signed) *J. J. Staples.*

MEMORANDUM addressed to *W. D. Barnard, Esq.* for the Governor's Information.

I HAVE already observed that the Kandyans are rebels in their hearts, and an experience of 30 years will have convinced the Government that it has no hold on their affections, and they must be governed in the strictest sense of the word. The lower orders have derived so many advantages under British rule that they would have submitted quietly to the laws had it not been for the miscreant petty headmen, instigated by the chiefs and priests, who have taken advantage of the new taxes to serve as a check for resorting to their old expedient of setting up a king.

The low-country people are all thieves and marauders, and they who have raised a clamour about the taxes to serve as a blind to the exercise of their propensities. The thieving party is by far the larger, and the gangs are chiefly headed by the low-country people. The spirit which the Malabar coolies have evinced must have taken them by surprise, and will have deterred them much in prosecuting their depredations, but which is better, those coolies will no doubt communicate with their countrymen on the coast, and inspire them with confidence to come over, so that I have every hope (in conjunction with the steps Government has taken) that there will be no lack of labour.

Would it not be well if Government were to issue a proclamation to the effect that, although it is determined to punish all the ringleaders of these disturbances, yet that it will pardon all who shall, within a limited time, lay down their arms and return to their homes? And further to declare the property of all those who shall not return to their homes within that time to be confiscated. Such a proclamation I should think would look well after the Governor's late conciliatory address. These infatuated wretches should be reminded, if even it were possible for them to succeed in setting up their idol king, they would be only exchanging a state of freedom for one of abject slavery, such as their forefathers endured.

Excuse my rambling style, and believe me,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. J. Staples.*

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Major *W. T. Layard*, Commanding Detachment Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Ambepusse, 1 August 1848 ; 9 A. M.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Major-general commanding the forces, the arrival of the detachment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment under my command at this station, at six o'clock this morning. Soon after my arrival here the Assistant Government Agent of Kaigalle came down, and from the unsatisfactory information we have been able to obtain it would appear that large numbers of the insurgents are hovering about between Kornegalle and Kaigalle, and that small parties of them with clubs have been molesting travellers on the Kornegalle road, maltreating and robbing the low-country people who have made the effort to reach this station with what property they were able to save from the pillage at Kornegalle. The tappal is still interrupted, and all communications by post cut off. I have therefore determined on moving that portion of the Ceylon Rifles destined for Kornegalle at once to Wellecombera, seven miles from this, where some public works (two new bridges) have been threatened with destruction, and in the neighbourhood of which place the insurgents are supposed to be.

As there are still rumours of an intended attack on Kaigalle I consider it prudent to move off Captain Fenwick's division on to that station immediately, where he will await the instructions of Major Lushington.

The men of my detachment have conducted themselves remarkably well, are in good health, and have completed three marches in excellent order and spirits. I have to report that no medical officer has joined the detachment yet, although one was detailed in my route.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Layard*,
Major C. R. Regiment.

Major *Lushington*, Commanding Detachment of the 37th Regiment, to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo.

Sir,

Veangodde, 1 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to report to you for the information of the Major-general, that I have arrived at this place without meeting any armed parties, or observing any assemblage of people.

The shops on the road side for the last eight miles are closed, and the bazaars and huts apparently deserted. I am informed that the inhabitants generally are hiding their property, and moving towards Colombo for protection. I have met some hundreds of carts, but have not passed above four or five.

I gather from the natives that this movement is in consequence of the panic caused by the very exaggerated accounts which have reached them of the outrages committed upon property at Badaele and Kurnegalle.

My detachment is in good health, but several of the men are temporarily incapacitated from making forced marches owing to sore feet; of which I have a much greater number than I should have expected from the length of my yesterday's forced march.

On examining the ammunition in the men's pouches, I find that the paper in which it is made up is not of the proper kind, being very soft, and of the quality least calculated to resist damp; that the powder in many of the cartridges is caked quite hard, and the paper broken, and the bullet detached.

I do not consider that this will render the cartridges unserviceable if proper care be taken to break the caked powder with the fingers when loading, but they all require to be re-made, and I mention the circumstance as I deem almost every cartridge I have examined to be in a damaged state.

In consequence of this I have inspected a barrel of the ammunition on the carts, which is at present perfectly good, but the paper with which the cartridges are made up is so thin and soft, that the slightest damp must injure them.

I beg further to remark that, owing to the bazaars being deserted, I shall have great difficulty in obtaining any kind of supplies in the event of my being delayed on the road. I had rations for six days when I left Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Franklin Lushington*,
Major 37th Regiment, Commanding Detachment 37th.

My dear Sir,

Chilaw, 1 August 1848.

I HOPE you have safely reached Colombo, and have found Lady Tennent and all the rest of your family in good health.

I have this moment been informed, that a false report having obtained circulation in the bazaar here, that the Kandyans would penetrate into Chilaw and plunder it, as they did in 1803; the inhabitants are very much alarmed, and some have it in contemplation to leave their

their homes and go and live in the jungle, as they think there is no protection for them at Chilaw, since there is no military force in the place. Under existing state of things, I think it would be advisable to have a small detachment of troops stationed at Chilaw, in order to relieve the inhabitants from their fears, as also to check any rising in that part of the Seven Korles which borders on this district, and I therefore beg leave to submit the circumstance for your consideration.

Doctors Gardner and Williams arrived here last evening, and started for Negombo very early this morning.

I do not apprehend any rising in this part of the island, but still I think the presence of a military force is very necessary at Chilaw, in consequence of its proximity to the Seven Korles.

Hoping to have the honour of hearing from you very soon,

The Hon. Sir J. E. Tennent,
&c. &c. Colombo.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Simon Casie Chitty.*

Government Agent's Office, Kandy,
2 August 1848.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the districts south of Kandy still remain in a state of quiet, but I regret to say that at Dolosbage the natives of the adjoining village have committed depredation on the estate of Mr. Spiers, called Pallekadu, and have, in robbing the Canganne of his gold earrings, torn his ears, and otherwise injured him, though not dangerously. It is supposed that this outrage was committed in retaliation for the destruction of their cattle, which is the fertile source of animosity between the parties on estates and the adjacent villagers. I have sent for Mr. Imry, after consultation with Colonel Drought, and have handed to him for his guidance the annexed instructions, which the Commandant has been good enough to sign, and I trust that he will be able to put a stop to any further injury being done to other estates in that neighbourhood, by the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Were these people allowed to carry on their outrages without being checked, it is much to be feared that they would by impunity be encouraged to continue them, from the mere hope of plunder; it is of the utmost importance, therefore, that an immediate stop should be put to it.

The Doombere people are again, I understand, returning to the cultivation of their fields, and I trust, if the pretender can be seized, that quiet will be restored to the district.

I have directed Mr. Waring to send for all the headmen of Matelle, and to coll in the bazaar people of that town, to ascertain if any of them can be identified as having participated in the late riotous proceedings. I have also directed him to take evidence against all concerned in it, with a view to their property being confiscated to Government.

As a proof of the influence that the headmen still possess over the people, when they are disposed to exert it, I beg to forward a letter from the newly-appointed Rattamahatmeya, of Hewatte, by which it will be seen that not only are they perfectly loyal and peaceably-disposed, but that they are ever prepared to work at once on the road, should it be the wish of Government for them to do so. I send the original letter in order that his Excellency, the Governor may perceive the advantage of appointing headmen acquainted with the English language.

The court martial has opened this day, and a constable was convicted of having wilfully allowed a prisoner to escape, for which he was sentenced to 50 lashes.

At present Kornegalle seems to be the point at which the rebels are endeavouring to concentrate, which, I imagine, they are induced to do in the hopes of obtaining possession of the Government treasure.

The Perraherra was to have begun on last Sunday night, but of course, until the country is perfectly quiet, this will not be allowed to take place.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. R. Buller, Agent.*

My dear Sir,

2 August 1848.

I LAST wrote to you when about starting for Matelle with a troop of gentlemen armed for any encounter; at the other side of Katugastotte Ferry we arrested five moormen, almost caught in the act of robbing some Malabars, and sent them into Kandy. At Matelle we could gather no information of the locality of any of the insurgents, and sent out parties of our own body in search of information; all we could learn was that it was supposed that an armed body of about 1,000 men had passed through Raltotte towards Hattgodde Patma; it was also reported to us that Mr. Leach's coolies were all besieged, still held out, but were in a state of starvation; we immediately determined to proceed through Raltotte to Mr. Leach with rice for his coolies. Our expedition was remarked upon by an intelligent European from that district as a forlorn hope; the villagers of Matelle came forward as we passed through, offering provisions, and even the Malay soldiers came forward and pressed provisions upon us; After we passed about three miles from Matelle natives came to us complaining that they had

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been driven from their villages by the rioters, and promised to point them out to us. We were several times disturbed by false alarms, and in one instance caught some natives, and after investigation let them go with a small present of money, as the only sure means of convincing them that we did not come to molest the peaceable. We at length reached the coffee estates, and examined several bungalows most maliciously despoiled of their contents, doors broken from their hinges, pannels smashed, pictures torn, even the canvas ceilings taken away, books, papers, glass, and crockery dashed to pieces. We reached Mr. Leach's estates and were greatly amused and delighted at seeing the coolies marshalled out in battle array; they had no European to assist or encourage them, were in the most disaffected part of the country, and yet defended their employer's property from spoliation when the adjoining bungalows on each side were sacked; some few articles were taken from the bungalow, but the coolies arrested five men in the act, one was on the point of death when I reached that place, the other I gave in charge and sent to Matelle; I slept there last night and breakfasted at Mr. Kier's this morn. Mr. Kier defended his bungalow, and with 53 of his coolies relieved the adjoining properties; one Kandian was shot; all the bungalows between Mr. Kier's and Mr. Leach's were sacked, some of them elegantly fitted up and furnished.

At Mr. Kier's the party present, at my request, expressed their unanimous opinion that Hattgodde Pattena is the best position for a detachment of 20 or 50 soldiers to occupy, that it commands the pass into the Bintenne country, that it would be perfectly safe for the military, and would inspire confidence into the coolies and superintendents; two gentlemen present offered the use of their coolies (about 300) to build lines for the troops; that three months' occupation of this position would be sufficient, and that it would prevent the return of the rioters from the Bintenne country; they all signed this declaration of opinion, and I handed it to Colonel Drought this evening.

In Raltoite village we met several comfortable houses abandoned by the natives, one had marks of cotton strewn about; I entered and examined it, and found it well stored with paddy and other property; and at several of the estates we found that the coolies had gone down to the villages and helped themselves to paddy, and brought back various pieces of iron that had evidently been stolen from some of the estates. Various persons have informed me that armed natives rush from the sight of Europeans, throwing their guns, axe, and knives into the jungle, and concealing themselves apparently in terror.

From Mr. Kier's we proceeded to Mr. Haddens, where we found a detachment of the 15th regiment, and from thence into Kandy, where I discharged the troop after having led them a journey of 60 or 70 miles through most disaffected parts of the country; we brought back to their estates several gentlemen we had left in great alarm; we encouraged the coolies to take charge of those estates abandoned, and I firmly believe that we inspired all with a determination to resist any future invasion, to arm and to fight for their own protection.

The man who conducted the defence of Mr. Leach's estate is called Ringasamy, and I hope to be allowed to recommend his conduct to the approval of his Excellency the Governor. One of his stratagems was to dress up three coolies as Europeans, and set one of them on a chair with a newspaper in his hand; and the other to cut pieces of wood into the shape of swords, and paint them the colour of iron; the imitation was so good that I was completely deceived by this trick; they had no cattles or iron weapon save their own knives.

I regretted to have heard it reported that poison was left in sugar, and eaten by the Kandians, to whom one place was abandoned, and that two houses were burnt in one village by the Malabars. I did not learn of any instance of a death inflicted by any of the rioters, nor of any house having been burnt by them.

Upon my return to Kandy Colonel Drought required two gentlemen to carry despatches to Trincomalie; I offered to take them, and this encouraged Mr. Hunter, who had returned from the long journey with me, to undertake the journey to-morrow morning in company with Adams, who accompanied the troops to Matelle.

W. D. Bernard, Esq.

Yours truly,
(signed) *S. Hanna.*

My Lord,

Kandy, 2 August 1848; 11 o'Clock P.M.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Excellency three reports from Lieut. Annesley, commanding a detachment of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, occupying the town of Kornegalle, by which it appears that notwithstanding his having routed and dispersed the insurgents from thence on the 30th ultimo, with considerable loss to the rebels, they entered the town twice during the afternoon of yesterday, in number about 4,000, and were most gallantly repulsed by a sub-division of the detachment under the immediate command of Lieutenant Annesley, whose conduct throughout has been above all praise.

I am happy to say that no casualty has taken place on the part of the detachment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*, Lieutenant-colonel
Commanding the Kandian Provinces.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington, &c.,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The number of the killed and wounded of the insurgents was not ascertained when Lieutenant Annesley sent off his last despatch.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 1 August, 2 o'Clock.

I HAVE to inform you that about 4,000 rebels approached our post about one o'clock this afternoon from the Colombo road. I went out with the right sub-division about 100 yards from my post, and left Second-Lieutenant Bovil to protect the court-house and treasure. I opened a fire upon them; they immediately fled in confusion; there are a few killed and wounded; not a man of ours touched.

There is a report that another body of men are about three miles off on the Putlam road.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Annesley*, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment.

To the Commandant, Kandy.

Enclosure.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 1 August 1848; 5 o'Clock, P.M.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the rebels again approached my post at three o'clock this afternoon from the Colombo road. I went out with the right sub-division, and drove them over a bridge about a mile from this; they would not allow us within gunshot, but made a great noise, and fired upon us several times without effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Annesley*, Lieutenant,
Commanding Detachment C. R.

To the Commandant, Kandy.

Sir,

Kornegalle, 2 August 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I am from circumstances obliged to make advances and to pay for many things for which I have no authority, nor have I had time to apply for it.

There are also many more charges which it will be necessary for me to meet, as otherwise I can get nothing done.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I hope that Government will approve of my proceedings.

Everything is in great confusion, and I can get but little assistance from my clerks, who are in too great excitement to do anything, as we are every moment looking out for another attack.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Templer*.

REPORT addressed to the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla.

I, Ramboopotte Dissawe, take the liberty to acknowledge the receipt of your order of the 31st July last, and beg to reply, that agreeable to your instructions given me at Kattregamme, I came from thence to Boottel, where I remained for two days, from whence I came to Allipoot, in Kandookorre, where I remained for two days; from thence I came to Passera; there I remained for half a day; on my inquiry into the state of the feelings of the divisions, which I came through as alluded to, I came to know that the inhabitants had been struck with terror a few days prior to my arrival there, misunderstanding that (Illandary) young men, who are mentioned in the forms which were lately filled up, will be seized and carried away for the services of Government; this happened by falsehoods circulated in the country by some stupid and wicked persons. I caused the local headmen to assemble, the inhabitants of those divisions to be assembled by fifties and sixties, and explained to them that the reports are utterly false, frivolous, and not to believe the same, and that the forms were usually filled up with the population, domestic animals, fruit trees, births, marriages, and deaths, &c., of divisions, which is an annual return sent to Government, in order that Government may know the state of the country; that the annual returns which were sent to Government in the preceding years were not made correctly; the inhabitants need not to harbour any uneasiness in their minds in consequence; and further, I read and explained them the copy of the letter, dated 8 July 1848, in the Government agent's office at Kandy, stating the new taxes. The inhabitants believed my explanations, and satisfied therewith, I desired the headmen and inhabitants who were assembled before me to explain all these circumstances to those who were present before me then and there; and at present there are no alarms among the inhabitants of those divisions, nor any uneasiness in their minds at present. After I returned home I inquired into the state of the other divisions under me; I found the similar calmness among them also. I sent for the headmen of those divisions, and inquired from them how are the inhabitants of their respective divisions; they state that the inhabitants of some of the villages in

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their divisions had a fear about the falsehood that existed in the country that people will be seized and carried away, but the headmen told them that the report is false, and not to believe the same; and ever since the inhabitants are not only calm, but also going on with their cultivations, and, as far as I understand, that there are neither fears nor alarm among the inhabitants of my divisions at present.

2 August 1848.

(signed) *Ramboopotte Dissawe.*

Sir,

Putlam, 2 August 1848.

With reference to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you I left Putlam that evening accompanied by Mr. Brodie and Mr. F. Wallbroff and arrived at Nickarantia to breakfast on the 1st instant, where we were joined by Paracombera Ratamahatmea and the coral of Nickarantia, brother of Mr. Jayatilleke, and informed that the gaol and catcherry at Kornegalle had been attacked on Sunday, and that about 20 natives had been shot by a party of the Ceylon Regiment, commanded by Major Layard; as soon as our followers, 40 in number, had refreshed themselves, we proceeded on to Warriapola, where we arrived at half-past 4; here we decided on leaving our followers and riding on to Kornegalle, in the hope of reaching that place by 7 o'clock, leaving the headmen to come on with our servants next morning.

After leaving Warriapola, we received information from various persons to the effect that the Singalese had entered the town in overwhelming numbers, and were in possession of it, the troops having been massacred. These accounts were too vague to prevent us pursuing our way through a country apparently deserted by its inhabitants.

When within seven miles of Kornegalle we were met by Vellene Caugan, of the Coolieshed at Pallandenia, who was flying from the place with his family; he confirmed the reports previously mentioned, and added that Messrs. Templer and Gibson, together with three military officers, and a detachment of 25 malays, had been cut to pieces, the town sacked and burnt, and at that time (the 1st, yesterday) occupied by the natives, who had that morning simultaneously entered by the Colombo, Kandy, and Trincomalee roads; after hearing the above, we proceeded on for about a mile, but finding the country apparently deserted, except by a few natives, who immediately on seeing us disappeared in the jungle, and that we could not reach the town before dark, I decided on returning, considering that it was not my duty to proceed to under such circumstances, as my presence would be useless, and cause unnecessary loss of life.

We therefore at once returned to Warriapola, where we found the headmen and our followers in a state of considerable excitement owing to the above reports having reached them, and the suspicious conduct of some of the villagers, particularly that of the father of the present Gau Aratchy.

Upon the suggestion of the Rattamahatmeya, we retraced our steps to Nickarantia, which we reached at an early hour this morning, and after a short rest proceeded towards Putlam, the country getting more and more settled as we neared the coast.

It is my intention to proceed to Kornegalle *via* Colombo to-morrow, waiting on his Excellency the Governor when in Colombo.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Caulfield, Government Agent.*

Lieutenant-Colonel *Drought*, Commandant at Kandy, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Colombo.

My dear Colonel,

Kandy, Nine o'clock P.M., 1 August 1848.

I AM glad to be able to say that all the accounts to-day, from far and near, are all satisfactory. Nothing to be seen in the shape of rebels in reality. I have this morning sent a captain, subaltern, and 40 rank and file to a very important pass in the Dombera country; also a subaltern and 20 back to Matelle, in order to enable Captain Watson to send strong escorts under officers, in every direction where safety will admit of, as also to keep the roads open. A court martial will assemble to-morrow, consisting of Major Baddeley, president, and four members. I have again submitted to the Government as to whether those prisoners captured in rebellion previous to the issuing of the proclamation can be brought before such a court; delay is very unfortunate, but it cannot be avoided, as no one here is certain. I do not think they can, it would be a retrospective act; I have therefore submitted it to the law officers of the Crown. I did intend bringing the prisoners in here from Kornegalle, but I shall leave them there for the present in Layard's charge, as they may have to be sent to Colombo, or some place out of the proclaimed district, to be tried by the Supreme Court; however I hope to begin and try some who have been more recently captured, to-morrow. I shall keep this open till the latest hour. I have written a note to the general, containing nothing more than I have said to you, of much importance.

11 o'clock P.M., 1st August.

Appendix, No. 16.

Everything reported quiet, but I yet have fears that there does exist so deep-rooted a hatred towards European planters, that a war of plunder and destruction of property in places that we cannot reach may go on to a frightful extent. This is a bad feature. I am urging every planter and overseer I can to remain on his property; there are only a very few exceptions who are acting to the contrary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. A. Drought.*

I have nothing to communicate officially to-day; I may have to-morrow.

Appendix (Q.)

Paper No. 17.

EXTRACT from a REPORT on the Working of the Roads Department during 1848: App. Q. No. 17.
(Enclosure of LETTER of 25th April 1849, from Assistant Commissioner of Roads to
W. D. Bernard, Esq.)

“ALTHOUGH the money available for road purposes has been much less than could have been desired for the improvement of the island, or indeed what the exigencies of the country demand, still I may be permitted to say, that under instructions from Government a much better direction has been given to the outlay than heretofore, by attending to the improvement and more perfect upkeep of the main lines of communication, more particularly the road to Kandy, which had been unwisely neglected, but has this year been so far restored as, by enabling Bandies to make more frequent-trips, ensured the coffee crop reaching Colombo not only at an earlier period than usual, but at diminished rates of transport; and I believe I am correct in saying that rice from the coast of India never before sold at so low a figure in Kandy and throughout the Central Province. I find it recorded that the native bullock carts took a few years since from 30 to 40 days for a trip from Colombo to Kandy and back, which is now performed in 12 days with ease.”

(signed) *J. Cole,*

“Assistant Commissioner of Roads.”

(A true extract.)

(signed) *J. Cole,*

Assistant Commissioner of Roads.

RETURN of ROADS in the Island of *Ceylon*, showing when they were respectively

	Total Number of Miles.	Opened previously to 1820.	OPENED DURING THE YEARS											
			1821.	1824.	1828.	1831.	1832 & 1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	
			No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	
From Colombo to Galle, Matura, Tangalle, and Hambantotte -	151	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Colombo to Putlam	84	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Putlam to Jaffna -	137	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Jaffna, through Trincomalee and Batticaloa to Hambantotte	391	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Colombo, through Ambepusse and Kornegalle to Kandy -	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Ambepusse to Kandy, by the Kaduganawa -	36½	-	36½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Kornegalle to Putlam -	59	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Kornegalle to Dambool -	33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Kandy, through Gonnegamme to Badulla -	54	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Kandy, through Gampolle and Niwere Ellia to Badulla -	85	-	-	-	38	12	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
From Kandy to Trincomalle -	114	-	-	-	17	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Negombo to Veangodde -	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
From Arippe to Annorajepoora -	44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Galle to Baddegama	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
From Baddegama to Hickodde -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Jaffna, through Nuwerekalawia and the vicinity of Annorajepoora, to Dambool -	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
From Ratnapoora, through Kalupachane and Hapotelle to Badulla -	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
From Hambantotte to Badulla -	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Batticaloa to Badulla -	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Colombo, through Avisawelle and Ambegamowe to Kandy -	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From the Kandy main road at Ballapane, through Runawille to Yatteantotte and Pallegama	32	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Avisawelle to Ratnapoora -	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Avisawelle to Runawelle -	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Caltura to Agglewatte -	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Peradinia, through Deltotte, Maturatte, and the Elephant Plains to Fort Macdonald in Ouwah -	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Manaar to Talamannaar -	18½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross road from Wilson Plain to the summit of Hapotelle Pass -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RETURN of Roads in the Island of *Ceylon*, showing when they were respectively

	Total Number of Miles.	Open previously to 1820.	OPENED DURING THE YEARS												
			1821.	1824.	1828.	1831.	1832 & 1833	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.		
			No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.		
Cross road from Wellimadde to the neighbourhood of Fort McDonald - - -	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cross road from Memorekandore to Borelande - - -	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Navelle to Bandarewelle - - -	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Summit of Hambantotte Pass to intersect road to Ratnapoora - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Badulla to Passere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Dickwelle towards Kandy through Gampaha, Madulle, and Wallapane - -	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Ratnapoora to Rakwane, in the Attocolan Korle - -	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Negombo through Girreolle to Kornegalle	47	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Pantura through Nambepane to Ratnapoora - - -	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Annoorajepoora to Trincoemalie - - -	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Annoorajepoora to intersect the road on the main Northern Line, at or near Allitenne -	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Annoorajepoora to Putlam - - -	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Jaffna to Vatticotta	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Jaffna to Sangane and Poonalle - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½	-	-	-	
From Jaffna to Kangaisantorre - - -	11½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½	1½	-	-	
From Jaffna to Point Pedro - - -	20	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	2½	3	-	-	-	-	
From Jaffna to Chavegcherry, Kodigamowe, and Pass Beschuter -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kodigamowe thro' Varenne to Point Pedro	10½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Point Pedro to Wallewittorre -	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Navalpittya towards Dimboola -	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Manaar to a point on the central road -	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Digorelle to Pantura	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Matelle to Kornegalle - - -	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total No. of Miles -	2,417½	891	212½	54	55	12	150	2	3	94½	8	1½	-	-	
TOTAL - - £	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 12,792	£. 19,438	£. 22,345	£. 30,302	£. 30,866	£. 23,294	£. 10,391	-	-

TOTAL - - - - - £. 542,963 - -

Opened, their Length, and the Expenditure in each Year since 1838—*continued.*

OPENED DURING THE YEARS										REMARKS.
1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	
No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	
-	-	-	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	8½	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1½	3	0½	-	-	-	-	
-	-	3½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10½	-	-	-	-- See Road from Jaffna through Nuwerekalawia and the vicinity of Annoorajepoora, to Dambool (p. 506.)
-	-	-	-	-	4½	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8½	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	
2	86½	67½	156½	171	177	158½	-	53½	28	
£. 16,774	£. 23,255	£. 24,650	£. 26,510	£. 39,112	£. 67,584	£. 63,627	£. 53,825	£. 47,567	* £. 21,631	-- This include private contributions as well as upkeep.

* This Expenditure of 1849 is up to end of June.

RETURN of Roads in the Island of *Ceylon*, showing when

	Total Number of Miles.	Opened previously to 1820.	SURVEYED, LEVELLED, AND RESTORED DURING THE YEARS										
			1821.	1824.	1828.	1831.	1832 & 1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
			No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.
Parish and Cross Roads which have been restored, levelled, and marked :													
From Point Pedro to Poottoorwell - -	6½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Poottoo to Atchivel	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Atchewell to Tondemanaar - - -	3. 5. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kalkolle Bazaar to Point Pedro Road in the 4 mile - -	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Odovil to Kopay	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Malagam to Poottoor - - -	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Poottoorwell to Point Pedro Road on the 8th mile - -	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Malagam to Atchewelly - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Tillepally to Atchewelly - - -	6. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Atchewelly to Point Pedro Road, on the 11th mile - -	1½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From ditto to Vallai, on the 12th mile - -	0½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Malagam to Mylitty	2. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Tillepally to Mylitty	2. 5. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kangaisantorre to Mylitty - - -	1. 7. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Mylitty to Tondemanaar - - -	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Tondemanaar to Point Pedro Road, in the 14th mile - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From ditto to Oodoossitty	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Oodopilty to Point Pedro Road in the 14th mile - -	3½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Tondemandar to Wallewittitorre -	2½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Wallewittitorre to Point Pedro - - -	4½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kangaisantorre to Point Pedro - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Vallvittitorre to Odopitty - - -	1. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Between Chavegecherry & Point Pedro Roads, East to West:													
From Chavegecherry to Varenne - - -	7. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Elloodometwal to Varenne - - -	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kodigamo to ditto	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Varenne to Point Pedro - - -	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Varenne to Kattawelly - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Kattawelly to Point Pedro - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Valatalongkollai or Pass Beschuter to Point Pedro - -	26. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	10. 3. 8	-	
From Chavagecherry to Point Pedro - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Other Roads in the Temmoratchy and Patchillepalle, West to East:													
From Jaffna to Navetcooly	1. 7. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From Navetcooly to Chavegecherry - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

they were respectively Surveyed, Levelled, and Restored.

SURVEYED, LEVELLED, AND RESTORED DURING THE YEARS										REMARKS.
1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	
No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	
-	-	-	-	6½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	2½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3. 5. 8.	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	4	—	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5½	—	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5½	½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	6. 3. 8.	—	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1½	—	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	½	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2. 3. 8.	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2. 5. 8.	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1. 7. 8.	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	4½	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2½	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3½	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	2½	—	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	4½	—	-	-	-	
-	1	—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	1. 3. 8.	—	-	-	-	

RETURN of Roads in the Island of *Ceylon*, showing when they were

	Total Number of Miles.	Opened previously to 1820.	SURVEYED, LEVELLED, AND RESTORED DURING THE YEARS																		
			1821.	1824.	1828.	1831.	1832 & 1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.								
			No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.								
From Kodigamowe to Elloodumutwal - -	4. 1. 8	—																			
From Elloodumutwal to Mogavil and Pass Beschuter - - -	14. 3. 8	—																			
From Chavegecherry to Kutchay - - -	2. 7. 8	—									2 7 8	—									
From Kutchay to Mogamale - - -	5 ½	—																			
From Mogemale through Vembodokemy, Soumpatto Irroowuolom & Koilwagel to Pass Beschuter - - -	14. 1. 8	—																			
From Katchay through Klaly Plopalle and Tamnakeny to Pass Beschuter - - -	17	—									8	9	—								
From Katchay to Elephant Pass - - -	2 ½	—									1	1 ½	—								
From Pass Beschuter to Pass Pyle - - -	0. 7. 8	—																			
From Pass Beschuter to Elephant Pass - -	2 ¾	—																			
Between Kangaisantorre and Sangany Roads, from East to West:																					
From Odovil to Manipay	2	—																			
From Odovil to Sangany Road - - -	1. 7. 8	—																			
From Malagam to Pandeterippoo - - -	4. 5. 8	—																			
From Tillepelly to ditto	3	—																			
From Pandetirippoo to Mathegal - - -	2. 5. 8	—																			
From ditto to Sambetorne	2 ½	—																			
From ditto to Sileporam	1 ½	—																			
From ditto to Sangane -	2	—																			
From ditto to Sangane road, in the 7th mile -	2	—																			
From Kangaisantorre to Sangane Road - -	0. 3. 8	—																			
Between Sangane and Vatticotta Road, east to west.																					
From Vanarpona to Vatticotta - - -	0. 5. 8	—																			
From Manipay to Vatticotta - - -	2. 5. 8	—																			
From Sangane to ditto	1. 7. 8	—																			
From Sulliporam to Periapilly - - -	1 ½	—																			
From ditto to Poonalle -	1 ¾	—																			
West of Vatticotta Road:																					
From Jaffna, by Panatorre Ferry to Veleny -	8 ¾	—																			
From Valakiar Bridge on Vatticotta Road, by Arraly Ferry, to Kayts	9 ½	—																			
From Araly Ferry to Veleny - - -	3. 5. 8	—																			
From Veleny to Kayts -	5. 7. 8	—																			
From ditto to Pongertivo	4 ½	—																			
From Vatticotta, by Poonalle, to Karretivo	4 ½	—																			
From Karretivo old Church site to Kayts - -	1. 7. 8	—																			

Commissioner of Roads Office, Colombo, }
24 October 1849.

respectively Surveyed, Levelled, and Restored—*continued.*

SURVEYED, LEVELLED, AND RESTORED DURING THE YEARS										REMARKS.
1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	
No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	No. of Miles.	
-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	0. 3. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	0. 5. 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	0. 7. 8	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4½	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4½	-	-	-	

(signed) *H. A. Eratt* Acting Commissioner of Roads.

Appendix (R.)

Paper, No. 18.

App. R. No. 18.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to *J. Wilson*, Esq., M. P.Resolution and
Order of the House
of Commons.

Sir,

Downing-street, 22 February 1850.

1. I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying Resolution and Order of the House of Commons; and I am to request that you will state to the Commissioners that Her Majesty's Government propose, in pursuance of the terms of the Address, to cause a Commission to issue to inquire into the circumstances therein mentioned; namely, the alleged framing of fictitious proclamations in the name of the Government of Ceylon during the troubles in that island, in the year 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature, in order to give to these fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity in the disturbed districts.

2. It appears to Lord Grey, that in order to obtain the services of gentlemen, fitted by their position and experience for the conduct of such an inquiry, and who may be at the same time unconnected with the Ceylon Government, and able, from their local residence to undertake this duty without much loss of time or inconvenience, the best course which can be adopted is to select the Commissioners from the civil service of the East India Company.

3. I am therefore to request that the Court of Directors may be moved to take this subject into their consideration, and I am to express the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the Court may send instructions to the Government of Bengal, or of Madras, as the directors may think most advisable (to that of the latter if possible as being the less remote presidency), to select two gentlemen from the civil service of the Company whose rank and experience would be calculated to give weight to their report, and who might be able to proceed to Ceylon with the least possible delay. Her Majesty's Government consider dispatch in this matter of such urgent importance, that they wish instructions to be given which may prevent the selection of the gentlemen to be intrusted with this inquiry from being delayed by the possible absence of the Governor-general of India or Governor of Madras from their seats of government; and they also desire a steamer to be specially placed by the local government in India at the disposal of the gentlemen selected for this service, to convey them to Ceylon, in the event of their not being able otherwise to obtain an immediate passage thither.

4. Instructions will be forwarded without delay to the Governor of Ceylon to take the proper steps in order that on the arrival of these gentlemen in the colony they may find themselves invested at once with the necessary authority, and furnished with the requisite instructions. This authority must be conveyed to them by a Commission issued in the name of the Governor of Ceylon, as time will not allow of the issuing a Commission by Her Majesty, the names of the gentlemen to be appointed not being yet ascertained.

The duty of the Commissioners will be, when they have concluded their inquiry, to report to Her Majesty their full opinion on the facts which it may have elicited, together with the evidence.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Government will take care that no expense shall fall on the East India Company in consequence of the arrangements which they are now requested to make, and that the gentlemen appointed as Commissioners shall receive such remuneration for their services, in addition to payment of their expenses, as may be considered appropriate. Lord Grey would suggest that the Court of Directors should instruct the government in India to communicate to the Governor of Ceylon the names of the gentlemen selected, and to furnish those gentlemen with a duplicate of the communication, for presentation to the Governor, if necessary.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. Merivale.*

(No. 501.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Earl *Grey* to Viscount *Torrington*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 24 February 1850.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship with this despatch a Resolution of the House of Commons, and an Order made thereupon, forwarding certain documents to me.

20 February 1850.

In pursuance of the terms of the Address, Her Majesty's Government have taken immediate steps for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry; and I am in communication with the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with a view to the selection of two gentlemen of rank and experience in the service of the Company to whom the conduct of the inquiry may be entrusted. As soon as the gentlemen are nominated, they will be directed by the Government of India to proceed to Ceylon, where they will arrive, as I anticipate, about the 21st of April.

The evidence of Captain Watson, taken before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of Ceylon on the 14th of this month, of which a copy is annexed, will place you in possession of the subject of inquiry; namely, the circumstances of the framing and circulation of certain proclamations, to which Captain Watson states his signature to have been forged.

It is of great importance that this inquiry should be conducted with all possible dispatch. As therefore a Commission cannot be issued by Her Majesty in England, the names of the gentlemen to be appointed not being ascertained, it must be framed and issued by yourself in Ceylon. The proper mode of executing this function will be that the Legislative Council should pass an ordinance authorizing you to issue such a Commission (without naming the Commissioners), and conferring on the Commissioners to be appointed under and by virtue thereof all the ordinary powers of a court of justice, with respect to witnesses, which are essential for the performance of its functions, such as the administration of oaths, and the enforcing of attendance, and the further power of indemnifying, if they shall think fit to do so, any witnesses who may come before them against the penal consequences to which they might otherwise be exposed through their evidence.

It may be convenient that I should refer you to the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 97, for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the Borough of Sudbury, as containing a recent precedent for provisions of the kind above described, although it will of course be in your discretion, and that of your Council, to adapt them to the exigencies of the particular case. This ordinance should be passed so as to be ready for the arrival of the intended Commissioners in Ceylon, even if for this purpose it is necessary to dispense with standing rules, which, however, I do not anticipate will be the case. On their arrival you will proceed to issue a Commission; and I transmit to you, by way of precedent, the form of a similar instrument. You will also publicly notify their appointment. You will also give to the Commissioners all the aid which they may require for furnishing them with such clerks and messengers and other assistants as may appear indispensable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Grey*.

P.S.—Since this despatch was written I have received the documents referred to in the Order of the House of Commons, which I accordingly transmit to you herewith.

Appendix (S.)

Paper, No. 19.

App. S. No. 19.

PAPERS delivered in by Lieutenant-Colonel *Braybrooke*, 13 June 1850.

My Lord,

Colombo, Ceylon, 7 December 1849.

I DEEPLY regret to be under the painful necessity of submitting, for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, copies of a correspondence which has arisen out of serious charges made against me by Viscount Torrington, Governor of Ceylon, in a letter to Major-general Smelt, dated 21 September last.

Vide Letter (B. No. 3).

From the correspondence it will be seen that I have not resorted to the alternative of appealing direct to his Grace the Commander-in-chief, until I had made repeated but unavailing applications for inquiry into my conduct, or the withdrawal of the accusations.

Vide Letter (B. No. 1).

— (B. No. 2).

Failing in both points, I addressed a letter to your Lordship on the 9th October last, which, with the correspondence, I forwarded to Major-general Smelt, with a request that it might be sent to England by the mail of the 15th October.

A day or two afterwards, General Smelt, in presence of the deputy adjutant-general, promised me a court of inquiry to investigate Lord Torrington's accusations; of which Colonel Fraser, deputy quartermaster-general, was to have been president; Lieutenant-colonel Brown, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant-colonel Grantham, Royal Artillery, were to have been members; but, without cause assigned to me, the Major-general did not act up to this intention.

Upon learning this, I again urged my case to the Major-general, but could obtain no satisfactory reply. On the 3d November, however, I received a letter from the assistant military secretary, to which, and to my reply, I earnestly entreat his Grace's attention; and I cannot but think that his Grace will admit that, considering the nature of the accusations, the source whence they emanated, and the extreme publicity given to them, it would have been inconsistent with my honour, and the position I hold in Her Majesty's service, if I remained satisfied with General Smelt's decisions in the face of Lord Torrington's opinion, as expressed in the assistant military secretary's letter of 25th September; that the explanation contained in mine of 22d September "could not be altogether accepted as a refutation of the reports" upon which Lord Torrington founded his accusations against me.

Vide Letter (B. No. 6).

Vide Letter (B. No. 5).

The Commander-in-chief cannot fail to observe, that, whilst Major-general Smelt's opinion bears chiefly upon one point only of the charges, Lord Torrington's name is altogether excluded from the military secretary's letter of 3d November, hence I inferred that his Lordship's opinion remained unchanged; accordingly I repeated my application for inquiry, or withdrawal of the charges. It will, however, be seen, that not only has all redress been denied me, but that General Smelt refused to forward my letter to your Lordship, leaving me either to submit to great injustice and public indignity, or to appeal for support and protection to his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

Vide Letters—

(A. No. 3).

(A. No. 4).

(A. No. 5).

Vide Letter (A. No. 1).

In the third paragraph of the assistant military secretary's letter of 3d November, it is implied that I have taken up the question at issue in an improper and "vexatious tone of feeling." I can only assure his Grace that it has been my most anxious wish and endeavour to avoid a rupture with Lord Torrington; and I venture to believe the facts I am now, most reluctantly, forced to bring to his notice, will convince the Commander-in-chief that I have been patient and forbearing, in no ordinary degree, under probably as trying and painful circumstances as an officer was ever placed in.

In the second paragraph of the same letter it is stated, as General Smelt's opinion, that the origin of the charges were "of a trivial and casual nature, founded upon the mere idle rumour of the place." Yet upon such grounds, after 37 years' service, my conduct and character has been assailed in the most public manner possible, and all opportunity of vindicating myself, or of giving me redress otherwise, is refused.

To show, however, the true origin and motives of Lord Torrington's accusations, it is essential to bring distinctly to his Grace's notice,

1st. That I have not yet met with a single person in Colombo who ever heard of the rumours mentioned by Lord Torrington until after his Lordship's accusations were made public.

2d. That two days previously to the date of Lord Torrington's letter to General Smelt, which contained those accusations, I personally, in presence of the deputy adjutant-general, informed General Smelt (and also Lord Torrington through the medium of his colonial secretary, Sir J. E. Tennent) of my intention to appeal to his Grace the Commander-in-chief, upon

upon matters which form the concluding part of this letter; I also communicated to both, in the same manner, the contents of a letter I had just received from England, which, besides detailing the military points for inquiry before the Committee of Parliament on Ceylon affairs, intimated to me the probability that I should be called upon to give evidence before the Committee.

App. S. No. 19.

The motives which induced me immediately on the receipt of the letter in question to communicate its contents to General Smelt and to Lord Torrington, are detailed in the 5th and 9th paragraphs of my letter of the 22d September; in doing so I was influenced equally by my own feelings as by the advice of an experienced and judicious military friend. And I am perfectly satisfied if Sir Emerson Tennent had not, in matter and in manner, greatly perverted what I mentioned to him, that so far from Lord Torrington accusing me as he has done, he would have felt and acknowledged that I had acted with candour and generosity towards him.

Vide Letter (B. No. 5).

With such a mass of letters as I am under the necessity of forwarding, I will not further trouble his Grace upon the subject of Lord Torrington's accusations, but submit myself in the matter entirely to his Grace's decision.

It is, however, my painful duty now to lay before his Grace a detail of long-continued persecution, injustice, and indignity on the part of Lord Torrington towards the regiment I have the honour to command, and towards myself in particular, of which the accusations beforementioned form the climax.

Very soon after Lord Torrington's arrival in Ceylon, his Lordship's deportment towards the officers of the regiment, generally, was marked by extreme coolness, and as much as possible by exclusion from his society. Expressions of his Lordship, with reference to the officers, were communicated to me from various quarters, which gave me deep pain, and the more so that I knew them to be undeserved; I trusted however that, as his Lordship became acquainted with the regiment, a more just and better state of feeling would arise.

Towards the end of the year 1847, however, reports were in universal circulation that his Lordship had spoken openly in most disparaging terms of the officers of the Ceylon Rifles. This was officially brought to my notice by the senior officers, and it became my duty to request an explanation from Lord Torrington. I sought that explanation in the most respectful manner I could think of, by letter, through General Smelt, upon whom I waited, accompanied by Lieutenant-colonel Cochrane, Majors Martin and Layard. I stated the words imputed to Lord Torrington, viz. that he had said, "There was not a gentlemen in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, except Second Lieutenant Teesdale," the extreme publicity of the report of his having used that language, and requested General Smelt's interference. General Smelt refused to interfere; reprimanded me for taking up such a question against the Governor, and for waiting upon him accompanied by the other officers. I urged that this was not a military question, but one socially affecting the honour and respectability of a large body of officers. I entreated General Smelt to see Lord Torrington, and expressed my conviction that his Lordship would then do all that was necessary: I was unsuccessful.

Vide Letter (A. No. 7).

The officers were, however, convinced by Lord Torrington's increased coolness that he was aware of what had occurred. A most convincing proof was soon given; on 31st December 1847, General Smelt gave a ball, at which Lord Torrington not only behaved to the officers generally with great incivility, but even extended the same to the ladies of my family, in so marked a manner as to attract the notice of many present.

On the 3d January 1848, I received a letter from General Smelt, upon the subject, stating his reasons for declining to interfere in the question. I again waited upon the General, urged the universality of the injurious reports, that it was not for the advantage of Lord Torrington, nor just towards the regiment, that they should remain uncontradicted. I informed the General of the conduct of his Lordship towards the officers, and to the ladies of my family, under his, the General's own roof, but the General still declined to interfere, and I had made up my mind to lay the matter before the Commander-in-chief, but a few days afterwards an article appeared in the "Colombo Observer," mentioning the language imputed to Lord Torrington; then General Smelt was authorized by his Lordship to inform me that he had never uttered the words in question. The editor of the "Colombo Observer" was immediately informed of the fact, which he promptly published.

Vide Letter (A. No. 8).

Lord Torrington offered no explanation for his conduct to the officers, nor to my family at General Smelt's house; but, as I was only anxious to see a becoming understanding exist between his Lordship and the regiment, I allowed the matter, deeply as I felt it, to rest.

About the same time, most unfortunately, some disagreement arose out of racing transactions, in which Lord Torrington was interested, and in which an officer of the Rifles, now dead, was concerned. This affair was unfavourably noticed, as regarded Lord Torrington, in the same newspaper, and appears to have excited still stronger feelings against the regiment in his Lordship's mind. He no longer even acknowledged the salutes of the officers or of their families.

January 1848.

In March 1848 Captain A. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, applied to his Lordship for some appointment. An answer, by letter, was given, that Lord Torrington would never give an appointment to any officer of the Ceylon Rifles, because I had not defended him from the newspaper attacks, or words to that effect. Captain Watson, at Lord Torrington's desire, brought the letter from Kandy to me at Colombo, and I immediately took it to General Smelt, claiming his protection against so unjust a determination. The General promised to see Lord Torrington upon the matter; but, being upon the eve of departure for Kandy, I did not hear the result of his interview, if any took place.

App. S. No. 19.

In April 1848, whilst General Smelt was in Kandy, Brevet-major Kelson, Ceylon Regiment, was appointed Commandant of Galle. He waited upon Lord Torrington to thank him for the appointment. His Lordship told him, "He had given it as a favour to General Smelt, otherwise he, Major Kelson, should not have had it, as he was resolved never to give anything to the officers of the Ceylon Regiment, because I had not defended him from the newspaper attacks," or words to the same purport. Major Kelson asked his Lordship if he might inform me of his sentiments. He was desired to do so, as his Lordship wished me to know his determination.

Upon this I felt it my duty to bring the question to the notice of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, and I was preparing a letter accordingly, when the deputy adjutant-general, having occasion to see Lord Torrington, in General Smelt's absence, informed his Lordship of my intention, and so explained matters that Lord Torrington decided upon recalling the letter addressed to Captain Watson, and, as Colonel Charlton thought (although it was, probably, not expressed,) the threat it contained. Lord Torrington desired Colonel Charlton to arrange a meeting between his Lordship and myself. The letter was withdrawn. I met Lord Torrington as appointed. We parted apparently on good terms, and I trusted that, henceforth, all would go on satisfactorily.

Soon after this, however, Lieutenant-colonel Spencer, 37th Regiment, went to England, and it was expected that Lieutenant-colonel Skelly, 37th Regiment, would have assumed the command of his corps, and that Lieutenant-colonel Cochrane, Ceylon Rifles, would have succeeded to the command of Trincomalie. Colonel Cochrane's application was refused, and Lieutenant-colonel Skelly has remained ever since at Trincomalie, Colonel Cochrane serving under him, whilst the Major commanded the 37th Regiment, contrary to all former precedent in this command, and, as was thought, in opposition to the decision of the Commander-in-chief, in a question raised by Major Hall, 97th Regiment, in or about the year 1828.

Lieutenant-colonel Cochrane, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, is an officer of 43 years' service, and at the time had been 20 years in Ceylon, and had seen much active service elsewhere. He had recently purchased his lieutenant-colonelcy with borrowed money, at very high interest.

Lieutenant-colonel Skelly had served only 22 years, had never seen active service, and had only been 14 or 15 months in Ceylon. He is but three weeks senior to Lieutenant-colonel Cochrane as lieutenant-colonel, which step he obtained without purchase.

This affair excited much comment in all circles, military and civil; and it was stated, and generally believed, with reference to Colonel Cochrane's application for the command of Trincomalie, that Lord Torrington had again expressed his determination not to give any appointment to officers of the Ceylon Regiment, and to myself in particular.

On learning this, being the senior lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment in Ceylon, I applied to General Smelt for the command of the Kandyan Provinces, at the usual period of relief which was then approaching. The General assured me of his desire to serve me, but that he had no power, the appointment to commands resting solely with the Governor.

On the 29th July 1848, disturbances in the interior broke out, and after detaching the larger part of the regiment from Colombo, I waited upon General Smelt, and requested that I might be sent to the scene of operations. The General informed me that Lord Torrington would not allow of my going, and that he himself would not recommend the supercession of Lieutenant-colonel Drought. I expressed my feelings that I, the senior of my rank in command of a regiment, with 35 years' experience of Ceylon affairs, knowledge of the country, people, mode of warfare, &c. should be detained inactive at Colombo, with few men but invalids and recruits, &c., and be virtually deprived of the command of my regiment during active operations in the field, the issue of which must mainly depend upon the conduct and exertions of my regiment. The General continued opposed to my claims, but told me if I felt aggrieved I might write to him. I did so, and beg to solicit his Grace's attention to my letter, the reply thereto, and to a second letter from me, to which I received a verbal refusal of my request.

The speedy termination of the disturbances rendered the services of more officers in the interior unnecessary, and the relief of the 15th Regiment did not take place in 1848, as was expected.

In August last I again applied to General Smelt for the command of the interior, in my turn (according to the usage of this command), at the expected relief in October, when the 15th Regiment would have served longer in the interior than any other corps for several years past. The General again expressed his regret at being unable to meet my wishes, upon the same grounds as before, but I begged of him to reconsider the matter, and I would speak to him at a future time.

Accordingly I again spoke to General Smelt on the 19th September last; I urged the invariable practice of this command, my seniority to all the other commanding officers of corps, and the hardship of my being kept out of the command of the interior, apparently for the gratification of Lord Torrington's unjust prejudices against me. The General refused me the command of Kandy, and expressed his determination never to send the head-quarters of my regiment away from Colombo. He offered me the command of Trincomalie, but without my regiment: I respectfully declined it without my regiment, as such a thing was never exacted from other commanding officers.* General Smelt referred to the case of

Lieutenant-

* General Sir C. Campbell offered Lieut.-colonel Fletcher the command of Trincomalie, with head-quarters (when first relieved from his command of Kandy), but he declined it on account of the inconvenience to the service and regiment.

Vide Letters (A. Nos. 9, 10, and 11).

Lieutenant-colonel Skelly, 37th Regiment, but I did not think it an example for me to follow. App. S. No. 19.

I mentioned my service of 37 years: the General replied that I had no claim upon that score, as I had been many years in the commissariat. (I may here state, that in a letter from Lord Torrington to General Smelt, which was shown to me, his Lordship assigned as his reason for withholding the command of the interior from me, that "I had been 19 years in the commissariat, a profitable department, but not conducive to military skill.") Upon this I appealed to the General if, during the time I had been under his command, he had ever had the slightest reason to find fault with me, whether in the discharge of my arduous duties in the command of so large a corps, under peculiarly difficult circumstances, as a member of society, or in any respect whatever; General Smelt frankly admitted to the contrary, and said that in his inspection reports he had always spoken of me in the highest terms, as I had merited.

Finding General Smelt thus resolved to support Lord Torrington in withholding the command of the troops in the interior from me, I respectfully informed General Smelt that I felt myself under the necessity of appealing to his Grace the Commander-in-chief on the subject.

The grounds upon which I presume to think I am fairly entitled to the command of the Interior Provinces, I beg now to submit for the consideration of his Grace:

1st. The invariable practice of this command, for officers commanding corps in their turn to succeed to that honourable and important post.

2d. That there has always been (except immediately after the departure of six companies for China) a larger body of effective men of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment under the commandant of Kandy than at the head-quarters of the regiment.

3d. That most general officers thought Kandy the proper station for the head-quarters Ceylon Rifle Regiment, because it is so central as regards the stations of the regiment, and the number of the men always kept in the interior. And Sir Colin Campbell especially thought so, and therefore the head-quarters remained from 1840 to end of 1845 (and was removed at my request). The objection to the measure was, that it would leave the command of the interior generally to the officer commanding Ceylon Rifles, to the exclusion of commanding officers of other corps.

The following list of commandants of Kandy since 1822 proves the custom of the command.

Lieut.-col. Sullivan, Ceylon Rifles, with head-quarters, appointed commandant of interior	- - - - -	October 1822
Lieut.-col. Bird, 16th Regiment, by seniority	- - - - -	October 1823
Lieut.-col. Greenwell, 45th Regiment, with head-quarters	- - - - -	April 1824
Lieut.-col. Cother, 83d Regiment	- - ditto - - - - -	January 1825
Lieut.-col. Lindsay, 78th Regiment	- - ditto - - - - -	October 1828
Lieut.-col. Clifford, 58th Regiment	- - ditto - - - - -	August 1831
Colonel Hamilton, 97th Regiment	- - - ditto - - - - -	November 1834
Major Douglas, 78th Regiment	- - - ditto - - - - -	November 1835
Lieut.-col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifles, with detachment	- - - - -	May 1836
Colonel Darley, 61st Regiment, with head-quarters	- - - - -	August 1837
Lieut.-col. Macpherson, Ceylon Rifles, with detachment	- - - - -	September 1838
Lieut.-col. Peddie, 90th Regiment, with head-quarters	- - - - -	February 1839
Lieut.-col. Fletcher, Ceylon Rifles	- - ditto - - - - -	June 1840
Colonel Campbell, 95th Regiment	- - ditto - - - - -	September 1841
Lieut.-col. Fletcher, Ceylon Rifles	- - ditto - - - - -	January 1844
Colonel Campbell, 95th Regiment	- - ditto - - - - -	September 1845
Lieut.-col. Simmonds, Ceylon Rifles, and Lieut.-col. Philpotts, Royal Engineers, commanded from	- - - - -	November 1846 to March 1847
Lieut.-col. Drought, 15th Regiment, with head-quarters	- - - - -	March 1847

The head-quarters Ceylon Rifles were at Colombo and Trincomalie from September 1825 to the end of 1834. Colonel Muller, who commanded it, being the senior field officer in the island, was left all that time in command of the two most lucrative stations.

Lieutenant-colonel Macpherson, Ceylon Rifles, commanded at Trincomalie from 1840 to April 1841, whilst Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher was commandant of the Interior Provinces.

The late Lieutenant-general Sir Colin Campbell, on the occasion of my forwarding, through him, an application for an increased allowance to meet the expense entailed on me in the command of so large a corps, refused to recommend it, but informed me that "of course my income would be increased when, in my turn, I succeeded to the command of the Interior Provinces."

His Grace the Commander-in-chief can best decide what weight justly attaches to Lord Torrington's assigned motive for withholding from me the command of Kandyan Provinces; also, whether from my having been zealous and useful in the junior ranks, and therefore selected by such officers as the late Generals Sir Robert Brownrigg and Sir Edward Barnes, for situations of trust and responsibility, that I should for that reason only be proclaimed unfit for a command to which my rank, long service, knowledge of the country, people, &c., as well as the invariable usage of the service, give me a superior claim; and whether by my unmerited and invidious exclusion, under such circumstances, my character should be exposed in a most disparaging light to the public, and a heavy pecuniary loss inflicted upon me.

As bearing upon Lord Torrington's objection, I beg further to trespass upon his Grace's attention

App. S. No. 19.

attention by stating, that I believe I am now the only officer on the full pay of Her Majesty's Service who was employed in the conquest of the Kandyan kingdom in 1815 (hence I more earnestly seek the command in my turn), when, though very young, I was appointed adjutant to the fourth division of the invading force under the command of the late Major-general Macgregor Murray, who, on the termination of operations, brought me to the notice of Sir Robert Brownrigg, by whom I was immediately appointed Fort-adjutant of Badula. I was employed in Ouva (of which district Badula is the principal place) throughout the rebellion of 1817 and 1818, and was repeatedly honoured by the expression of Sir Robert Brownrigg's approbation for military services, and for my exertions in provisioning the large district of Ouva, under circumstances of great difficulty. On Sir Robert Brownrigg's departure from Ceylon in 1820, he recommended me to the late Sir Edward Barnes, who during the long time he was Governor and Commander-in-chief in Ceylon honoured me with his good opinion; and I believe the last military appointment made by him was that of placing me at the head of the Commissariat department, besides naming me with commendation in his last general orders.

Vide Letter (A. No. 12);
General Orders—
(A. No. 13).
(A. No. 14).

The opinions of the late Governors, the Right hon. Sir Robert Horton, and the Right hon. Stewart Mackenzie, of me, during their government, are expressed in the copies of documents referred to in the margin. During the government of those gentlemen Lieutenant-generals Sir John Wilson and Sir Robert Arbuthnot commanded the forces in Ceylon. The general order (A. No. 14), speaks the sentiments of the former as regards my public character, and I can confidently appeal to both, to prove that I am not of a factious disposition; and also for their opinion of me as an officer and a gentleman, as well as for my capacity for command.

In concluding this necessarily long statement, I beg again to assure his Grace of the deep regret and reluctance with which I trouble him; and in entreating his Grace's protection for my regiment and for myself, under the painful circumstances of the case, it is due to my brother officers and to myself to state, that to this moment we are profoundly ignorant of the origin of Lord Torrington's hostility towards us. My only offence has been in seeking, respectfully and becomingly, I trust, explanation for indignity, and redress for injustice, towards my regiment, and towards myself. I say, without fear of contradiction, that no officer of the regiment has ever intentionally given offence to Lord Torrington; whilst individually and collectively every respect and honour in our power has been paid to his Lordship; and we have in every way evinced the most earnest desire for peace and harmony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Samuel Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

Lieut.-general
Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G. C. B.
Mil. Sec. Horse Guards.

I beg to state that I sent a copy of the above to Major-general Smelt, for the information of himself and of Lord Torrington.

(A. No. 1.)

Sir,

Head Quarters, Colombo, 3 November 1849.

1. I AM directed by the Major-general commanding to communicate with you on the subject of your letter of October 9th, giving cover to one addressed to Lieutenant-general Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and enclosures, which it is your wish that the Major-general should transmit to his Grace the Commander-in-chief.

2. The origin of this matter appears to the Major-general to be of so trivial and casual a nature, (being founded on the mere idle rumour of the place,) that the report which had gone abroad, and had reached his Excellency the Governor, would probably have been disregarded; but as it had reference to measures which had taken place under the authorities of the island, and purporting to have proceeded from an officer of your high rank, it was necessary that application be made to you, both to afford you an opportunity of denying your sanction to the report in question, and lead you to suppress any unauthorized use of your name in the like frivolous gossip.

3. The Major-general has witnessed with much regret the tone of feeling with which you received and acted upon the communication made to you on the occasion, and attributes it to an over sense of delicacy regarding your professional character, laudable though it be, but on which the case in point was not intended in the slightest manner to reflect.

4. The explanation you afforded in your letter of September 22, though it did not at first appear to bear immediately on the particular subject referred to you, is so highly satisfactory to the Commander of the Forces, and proves so abundantly your own sentiments regarding the unmilitary practice of discussing the conduct of superior officers, especially before young officers of a regiment at the mess, that he trusts, with the same good judgment, added to a proper deference and conciliatory spirit, you will in this as in all cases, conform to what you must perceive are the opinions and wishes of the Commander of the Forces, who, not less than yourself, is deeply concerned in all that affects the military character of an officer in your position under his command, and has the best means of judging what steps are necessary for its maintenance and protection.

5. The Major-general still hopes that you will become sensible of the vexatious nature of the course you propose to yourself in addressing the Commander-in-chief upon the subject
in

in question, and that after having received the above expressions of his sentiments in the matter, you will be persuaded to adopt the more reasonable one of withdrawing your letter to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and of permitting the affair as a - other parties connected with it are desirous of, o erminate with this letter.

App. S. No. _____

Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Fanshawe*, A. M. S.

(A. No. 2.)

Sir,

Colombo, 5 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, having reference to mine of the 9th ultimo, with its enclosures.

It is gratifying to me to learn (even now for the first time) that the honourable the Major-general commanding the forces acquits me of one part of the grave charges brought against me by his Excellency the Governor, but I regret to observe that other parts remain unnoticed, thereby leading me to conclude that Lord Torrington's sentiments, as conveyed in your letter of 25th September, remain unchanged, and that General Smelt participates in them.

I can only assure the Major-general of my earnest desire on every occasion to comply with his views and wishes, but in the question at issue, I deeply regret that I cannot agree with him that I have taken up the matter in an improper or "vexatious" "tone of feeling," or that I can, consistently with what is due to my own honour, suffer this painful affair to terminate in the manner he wishes.

My public character has been assailed (as you state) upon "trivial and casual" grounds, but the accusations, direct and implied, are of the most serious nature, and the indignity to which I have been exposed thereby, has been so great and so public, that nothing less than the searching inquiry into my conduct which I have so repeatedly and earnestly solicited, or the withdrawal, on the part of Lord Torrington, of those charges, can or ought, in my humble opinion, to satisfy an officer of the lowest rank, still less one of my age and standing in the service.

If Lord Torrington remains unsatisfied with the explanation I have given, and my denial of the truth of his direct and implied accusations, I humbly conceive that upon public grounds an investigation is essentially necessary; on the other hand, if Lord Torrington has been satisfied, then I respectfully ask if it be not equally due to his Lordship himself as to me, that those accusations should be withdrawn.

Captain Fanshawe,
Assistant Military Secretary, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(A. No. 3.)

Sir,

Colombo, 8 November 1849.

I AM desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, in reference to mine of the 3d instant, which has been duly laid before the honourable the Commander of the Forces.

Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Fanshawe*, A. M. S.

(A. No. 4.)

Sir,

Colombo, 13 November 1849.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant and to your subsequent silence, I am led to conclude that the honourable the Major-general commanding the forces is not now disposed to order an investigation into the charges brought against me by his Excellency Lord Torrington, (although the Major-general promised me that justice in presence of Lieutenant-colonel Chatterton,) and that Lord Torrington himself will not withdraw those accusations. I am therefore under the painful necessity of requesting that the whole correspondence on the subject, including your letter of the 3d, and mine of the 8th instant, may be forwarded by this mail for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief; and I further beg to be informed if this request will be complied with.

Captain Fanshawe,
Assistant Military Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(A. No. 5.)

Sir,

Head Quarters, Colombo, 15 November 1849.

I HAVE had the honour to receive, and have laid before the Major-general commanding your letter of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed, if it is his intention to submit to the Commander-in-chief the correspondence which has passed upon what you describe as "The charges brought against you by his Excellency Lord Torrington," and in reply I am directed to acquaint you that, upon a mature and attentive consideration of the subject, and especially after having communicated to you his sentiments upon it, and his opinion that its further progress ought to be quite unnecessary to the fulfilment of your entire satisfaction, the Major-general is not disposed to trouble the military authorities in England with a question upon which he has already finally decided.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Fanshawe*, A. M. S.

(A. No. 5.)

Sir,

Colombo, 16 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, which has given me deep concern.

The refusal of the honourable the Major-general commanding the forces, either to cause the allegations made against me by his Excellency the Lord Torrington to be investigated; to obtain from his Lordship (who has left himself in the hands of General Smelt in this matter) the withdrawal of those accusations, or to forward my appeal for protection and redress of grievous wrong to his Grace the Commander-in-chief, leaves me, I deeply regret to say, no alternative but to forward direct to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, for the Duke of Wellington's information and consideration, the whole correspondence upon this painful subject, together with a detail of all the circumstances which have led to the persecution and injustice I have been so long subjected to at the hands of Lord Torrington, a copy of which I shall of course forward for the information of the Major-general and of Lord Torrington.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(A. No. 7.)

Sir,

Colombo, 27 December 1847.

I FEEL it my duty to bring to your notice reports which have reached me, and which I believe to be in general circulation, to the effect that the Right honourable the Governor has, on more than one occasion, spoken very disparagingly of the officers of the regiment I have the honour to command.

It is unnecessary for me to state that all the officers of the corps feel deeply hurt at these reports, which, emanating (professedly) from so high an authority, cannot be otherwise than extremely prejudicial to the regiment; and feeling that you will readily support my endeavours to maintain the character of a regiment serving under your command, I beg you will do me the favour to submit the matter to Lord Torrington, who I am confident will not hesitate, in justice to a body of officers equally jealous of their honour as any in Her Majesty's service, to take promptly such steps as will conclusively convince them and society at large that these rumours have no foundation in fact.

The Hon. Major-general Smelt,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(A. No. 8.)

Sir,

Colombo, 3 January 1848.

HAVING given to the letter which you placed in my hands on the 29th ultimo my deliberate and careful consideration, together with the reasons adduced by you in support of the request it contains to submit it to the Right honourable the Governor, it is with much regret that I must decline complying with your wishes on this occasion.

The explanation (although solicited by you in respectful terms) from his Excellency, I cannot but consider to be both unprecedented and uncalled for; peace and harmony would be subjected to perpetual interruptions if the idle and passing gossip of the hour, by ill-intentioned persons, were to be followed up and commented upon in unavailing discussions and explanations, and that too, as in the present instance, with the highest personage in the colony.

The

The disparaging rumours stated by you to be in circulation ought only to be regarded in most probably their true light, as an unworthy and, I trust it will eventually prove, a futile attempt to produce in the minds of a body of officers unpleasant feelings, without adequate cause, towards his Excellency, and to disturb that good understanding in society which it is the interest as well as the duty of every one to endeavour to preserve.

The gentlemanly demeanor of the officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, with the general praiseworthy conduct of all the other ranks, will always entitle them to the respect and regard of the community, as their military merits have on frequent occasions drawn forth commendations from the general officers under whom they have served; and its recent augmentation having incorporated officers of much professional experience, and also a considerable number of promising young men, encourages the belief that the character of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment will continue to stand as high in general estimation as any corps in Her Majesty's service.

With these sentiments, I beg to assure you and your officers that I shall always feel a personal and deep interest in the reputation and prosperity of the regiment, and be ever ready to step forward in its behalf whenever an actual occasion of doing so may arise.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Smelt*,
Major-general.

Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment Colombo.

(A. No. 9.)

My dear General,

Colombo, 3 August 1848.

I TRUST you will permit me to remind you of my having several months ago applied to you for the command of the Kandyan Provinces, upon the grounds of my seniority in rank to any of the officers commanding regiments in the island, the invariable custom of the command of giving the officers commanding the Ceylon Rifle Regiment their fair turn of that appointment, and upon my own long service of 35 years in the colony, and my consequent thorough knowledge of nearly every part of the Kandyan country, the character and habits of the people, and a considerable knowledge of their language.

Although I felt it a hardship to see my junior in the service and in rank, who had but just come to the island, placed in that command, I did not at that time press my claims, because it was then more a pecuniary question (although a question of far more importance, I apprehend, to me than to Lieutenant-colonel Drought) than one which could in any way affect my professional character and prospects. The case is, however, widely different at this crisis; rebellion has commenced and appears to be spreading through the land, and the suppression of it must in a great degree devolve upon the regiment I have the honour to command. I deem it essential for the interest of the service and of the regiment, as well as my undoubted duty, to be in the midst of it. I feel it therefore due to my own character as a soldier, most respectfully to request that the head-quarters of the regiment may be removed to Kandy, where, and in the district, by far the largest portion of the regiment now are, or will be immediately, serving against the rebels, whilst in Colombo there are few, either officers or men, remaining except recruits and invalids.

When I personally applied the day before yesterday, and this day, for the removal of the head-quarters to Kandy, you mentioned that you could not supersede Lieutenant-colonel Drought; I respectfully submit, unless you have reason to know that I am less qualified than that officer to discharge the duties of my rank, this can be no valid reason for virtually depriving me of the command of my regiment on service before the enemy, and I may say of lowering me in the eyes of the profession, and of the community. You likewise mentioned that you would probably go yourself to Kandy, or that you would order Colonel Fraser to take the command in the interior; in either case this would remove all grounds of delicacy as to superseding Lieutenant-colonel Drought; and as I before assured you that so far from its making any difference in my wish to go to the scene of war, I shall be most happy and proud to serve under any senior officer. If Colonel Fraser be appointed, who knows me well, he will, I am sure, be glad to obtain my services and assistance.

I earnestly hope and trust that you will duly consider what I have urged, and grant my request.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

The Hon. Major-general William Smelt,
Commanding the Forces, Colombo.

(A. No. 10.)

Sir,

Head-quarters, Colombo, 3 August 1848.

I AM directed by the Major general commanding to acknowledge your demi-official letter to him of this day's date, and to say that the power of appointment of commandants to military or other stations, and the removal of troops, rests solely with his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-chief, and the Major-general cannot recommend to his Excellency the supercession of Lieutenant-colonel Drought in his present command in the

App. S. No. 19. — Kandyan provinces, especially at a moment like the present, when superseding an officer who has so ably performed the arduous duties he has had to perform, would be most unjust, and convey an idea of disapproval of his conduct; and the major-general cannot help further expressing his surprise and regret, that an officer of your standing in the army should submit such a request to him; and he requests, that should you take occasion to address him again on this subject, you will adopt the usual channel of communication.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Funshawe*, A. M. S.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(A. No. 11.)

Sir,

Colombo, 4 August 1848.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to state that if I had not been under the impression that the honourable the major-general commanding had wished me to address myself direct to him, I should certainly have adopted the usual channel of communication on the subject of my letter of the 3d instant; if I misunderstood the major-general's wishes in the matter, I can only express my regret for having fallen into an unintentional error.

I deeply regret that the major-general thinks my wish to be with my regiment in the field unbecoming an officer of my standing, for this is all that I really desire; and when I wrote the letter in question, no other means of effecting that object appeared to exist than the removal of the head quarters of the Rifles to Kandy; another plan, however, occurs to my mind, which I earnestly trust will obviate all difficulty.

During the rebellion in 1817 and 1818 there were several officers of my own present rank commanding regiments employed in command of divisions of the country, several of whom were seniors and other junior to the commandant of Kandy.

I beg therefore to submit, for the consideration of the major-general, my request to be appointed to the command of the troops engaged in the disturbed districts (or in either of those districts), without interfering with Lieutenant-colonel Drought's duties as commandant of Kandy. By this means my knowledge of the country and its people, as well as my experience in the mode of warfare best calculated for the suppression of the present disturbances, and preventing a recurrence of them, will be available.

With the exception of Major Layard, and three or four captains of the Ceylon Rifles, there is not I believe a single officer employed who has been two years in the interior, or who has any knowledge of the country, its people, or its language; whilst, with the exception of Colonel Fraser, I am the only officer in Ceylon who was employed during the rebellion in 1817 and 1818, and almost the only one in Her Majesty's service who was engaged in the conquest of the Kandyan kingdom in 1815.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

(A. No. 12.)

Queen's House, Colombo,
14 November 1837.

My dear Major Braybrooke,

You ask me for my candid opinion of the manner in which you have performed your important and arduous duties, civil and military.

I candidly answer, that I have uniformly considered you as a most valuable, active, and efficient public servant, and I am not aware that I can add more to that simple testimony.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *R. W. Horton*.

Major Braybrooke,
Deputy Commissary-general.

(A. No. 14.)

(Extract.)

GENERAL ORDERS.—By the Right Honourable the Governor.

Colombo, 28 December 1839.

MAJOR SAMUEL BRAYBROOKE, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, having tendered his resignation of the office of Deputy Commissary-general, in consequence of the infirm state of his health, to take effect from the 1st proximo, the Right honourable the Governor has been pleased to accede to that officer's application.

His Excellency, however, cannot allow Major Braybrooke to leave a department in which he has served 20 years, and over which he has presided 10 years, with a zeal, ability, and integrity

integrity which have gained for him during that long period the approbation of the several authorities, military as well as civil, under whom he has served, without recording his entire participation in the sentiments of his predecessors, and requesting that officer to accept his Excellency's best thanks for the able manner in which he has discharged those duties under his own government

(signed) *E. Charlton,*
Deputy Adjutant-general.

App. S. No. 19.

(A. No. 13.)

(Extract.)

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Kandy, 11 January 1839.

ALTHOUGH the Commissariat is ostensibly a civil department, yet not only are its officers appointed from this command, but some of its most essential duties are virtually so blended with the military establishment of this colony, and their correct performance is so indispensable to the comfort and welfare of the troops, that the Lieutenant-general should consider himself guilty of a palpable omission did he not avail himself of this opportunity to testify to the Deputy Commissary-general, Major Braybrooke (whose zeal for the good of Her Majesty's service the Lieutenant-general has so often witnessed), and to the officers of his department, the satisfaction he has been afforded, and the advantage which the service has derived, from their effective discharge of the many important duties to which he has referred.

(signed) *E. Charlton,*
Deputy Adjutant-general.

(B. No. 1.)

Sir,

Colombo, 9 October 1849.

I DEEPLY regret the necessity I am under of requesting that the Major-general commanding the forces, will be pleased to forward by the present mail the accompanying letter to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards; and I beg to assure the Major-general that I would very gladly have avoided this very painful alternative had Lord Torrington left it in my power to do so, by withdrawing his accusations against me, which his Lordship must feel are utterly devoid of foundation.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke,* Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

(B. No. 2.)

My Lord,

Colombo, 9 October 1849.

1. It is with extreme regret and reluctance that I feel it incumbent on me to submit for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, copies of a correspondence arising out of serious accusations made against me by his Excellency Viscount Torrington, in a letter addressed to Major-general Smelt, commanding the forces.

Vide Letters—
(B. No. 4).

2. In assuring his Grace that the accusations above alluded to are utterly devoid of foundation, I beg most respectfully to entreat his Grace's perusal of my letter of 22d September, wherein (although I ventured to believe I had fully refuted every imputation contained in Lord Torrington's letter) I solicited the strictest investigation into my conduct. Obtaining no satisfactory answer to this application, I repeated on the 26th September and 2d October my request that Lord Torrington would either take steps to substantiate the charges, or, being satisfied that they were groundless, that he would withdraw them.

(B. No. 5).

(B. Nos. 6, 7, & 8).

3. This request, which I venture to hope his Grace will allow to be just and reasonable, has been refused, on the plea that Lord Torrington has made no official complaints against me, notwithstanding that his Lordship's letter was forwarded to me officially by the deputy adjutant-general (No. 3 in the Appendix), and that all subsequent correspondence passed through the usual official channel.

(B. No. 9).
(B. No. 10).

(B. No. 3).

4. These accusations against me were made so public, that parties in Colombo (civil and military) were acquainted with them even before I myself was informed of them; they were known at Galle the day after; and that they must also have been known to a native in Kandy in the civil employ of Government, is, I think, very evident, from the fact of his having on the 23d September, fabricated a series of gross falsehoods concerning me, the judges of the Supreme Court, Captain Watson, Ceylon Rifles, and "other officers," obviously (to those who know the native character) with the view of obtaining the favour of Government, by aiding in persecuting me. The fabrications are contained in a letter from Loko Banda, the native alluded to, addressed to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, 15th Regiment, commandant of Kandy; the correspondence thereon I deem it important to append for his Grace's information, and as an indication of the evidence upon which I have been accused.

(B. Nos. 11, 12, 13,
14, and 15).

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5. Whilst I much regret that the authorities should, in this instance, have deviated from the judicious and usual practice of Her Majesty's service, of inquiring fully into the correctness of allegations made against officers (especially where they are of so grave a nature, and against so old an officer as myself) before giving publicity to them, I cannot but feel much aggrieved, that from a casual reference to the rebellion of 1848, a subject of common conversation throughout every class of society in Ceylon, I should have been singled out, and subjected to the indignity and injustice of being publicly accused of gross breaches of military discipline, and of being an informer against Lord Torrington, as is clearly implied in the concluding paragraph of his Lordship's letter of 21st September.

6. Whilst I have failed to obtain from either Lord Torrington, or from the Major-general commanding, an expression of their disbelief of the reports upon which I have been falsely accused, and having been refused a public inquiry into my conduct, my calumniators are permitted to escape with impunity, for Lord Torrington will not give up the authorities upon which he grounds his accusations, and while those accusations remain among the military records of this command, I feel I should be unworthy of the position I hold in Her Majesty's service were I to delay in appealing to his Grace the Commander-in-chief for protection against the persecution I am now undergoing at the hands of Lord Torrington.

7. It appears to me essential to state, for the consideration of his Grace, in connexion with this matter, that on the 19th September, two days prior to Lord Torrington's letter, I communicated to his Lordship, through Sir Emerson Tennent, and also to General Smelt, my intention (formed more than a month before) to appeal to the Commander-in-chief upon a question which forms the subject of another letter from me to your Lordship; also, that I had the day before received a letter from England, informing me of the probability of my being called upon to give evidence before the Committee of Parliament on Ceylon affairs.

Vide concluding part of
my letter dated
7 Dec. 1849.

Lieut.-general Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. Horse Guards, London.	I have, &c. (signed) S. Braybrooke, Lieut.-colonel, Commanding Ceylon Rifles.
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(B. No. 3.)

Deputy Adjutant-general's Office, Colombo,
21 September 1849.

Sir,

In the absence of the assistant military secretary, I am directed by the honourable the major-general commanding to forward you the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to him by Lord Torrington.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke, Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment, &c. &c. &c.	I have, &c. (signed) E. Charlton, Deputy Adjutant-general.
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(B. No. 4.)

My dear General,

Queen's House, Colombo, 21 September 1849.

It is my duty to inform you that reports are in circulation to the effect that Colonel Braybrooke, commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment, either when dining at his own mess-table, or at any rate in conversation with some of his officers, made use of expressions to the effect that the manner in which the military arrangements had been made during the disturbances in Kandy, in 1848, had been improper, injudicious, and that it was the duty of those in authority to have sent an experienced officer like himself to put down the outbreak; that he was going to England to give evidence, having received a letter from Mr. M'Christie; and that in the course of the inquiry he would show that all faults or want of success was owing to his not having been employed. I cannot state the exact words, but this is the purport of these reports. It is with much regret that I feel it my duty to bring this subject to your notice, but I do so under the impression that it is important to ascertain whether an occurrence so inconsistent with the discipline of the army, as that of discussing the orders of his superior officers before the young officers of his regiment, can have taken place; that, if unfounded, it should be promptly set at rest by authorized contradiction; and moreover, I feel it necessary, undergoing as I have done such persecution and calumny, to ascertain, if possible, the authors of much of the trash that has been circulated in the Committee-room of the House of Commons.

Yours, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

(A true copy.)

(signed) E. Charlton,
Deputy Adjutant-general.

(B. No. 5.)

Sir,

Colombo, 22 September 1849.

1. I HAVE received with regret and surprise your letter of yesterday's date, containing copy of one addressed by Lord Torrington to the honourable the major-general commanding the forces, in which his Lordship states, 1st, that "Reports are in circulation that Colonel Braybrooke, commanding Ceylon Rifles, either when dining at his own mess-table, or at any rate in conversation with some of his officers, made use of expressions to the effect that the manner in which the military arrangements had been made during the disturbances in Kandy, had been improper, injudicious, and that it was the duty of those in authority to have sent an experienced officer like himself to put down the outbreak." Upon the foregoing extract I have only to observe, that it is very clear the reports in question (of which no one else except his Lordship, as far as I can ascertain, has heard) have originated in what was publicly stated by a civilian, who, on his arrival from England by the August mail, informed parties here, that it was in evidence before the Committee of Parliament, that "neither Colonel Fraser, Colonel Charlton, or myself, the only old officers experienced in Ceylon affairs (and who had offered their services), had been employed in the suppression of the late rebellion, and that the irregular proceedings in respect to courts martial were attributable to this cause." This matter has, I have every reason to believe, been long the subject in all societies here, whether civil or military; but the only occasion on which I have alluded to it at the mess-table, was after the arrival in the island of the gentleman referred to, when an old officer of another corps of considerable experience sat next to me. Our conversation naturally turned upon the general topic of the day, viz. the news just received from England, relative to the inquiry going on in Parliament on the subject of courts martial, particularly to the one held at Kornegalle, to which Captain Bird had been specially sent to preside at, to confirm its proceedings, and to carry the sentence into effect, whilst two senior captains were expected to sit as members of the court. I was then informed by the officer alluded to, that Captain Bird (who sat as a member of the court, and not as president) had himself confirmed the proceedings, and caused the sentence to be carried into effect. On expressing my doubts as to the possibility of such an occurrence, the officer assured me that he had himself seen the proceedings of the court martial, and also that Captain Bird had signed the confirmation and order for execution as commandant. I then gave my private opinion as to the probable results of proceedings under martial law, had the same course been adopted in the rebellion in 1848 as had been pursued in 1818; and that if Colonel Fraser, Colonel Charlton, or myself had been employed, the errors complained of would not have occurred, especially as Colonel Fraser and I had both been employed in the suppression of the rebellion in 1818, and were well aware of the extreme caution with which courts martial were then conducted. The conversation alluded to was carried on solely between the officer in question and myself, and I am certain not one word of it was heard by any other person at table, the party being a very large one, and a great deal of noisy conversation going on all the time.

2. In proof that this affair was matter of general conversation, I may add, that some days before the dinner alluded to, a member of the Government asked me in the library, before several other parties, if it were true that Colonel Drought had ordered Captain Bird to sit as president of a court martial, with senior captains as members.

3. The late rebellion, and the events to which it gave rise, are historical facts which have been freely discussed by the public press in the colony, in India, and at home, and as a matter of course have formed the topics of conversation on the island amidst all ranks and classes. I have frequently been present at and joined in such conversations with civilians and military men of standing and experience, and where younger officers have no doubt been present; but I can see no impropriety in having so done.

I now beg to refer to the next part of Lord Torrington's letter.

4. "That he (Colonel Braybrooke) was going to England to give evidence, having received a letter from Mr. M'Christie; and that in the course of inquiry he would show that all faults and want of success was owing to his not having been employed."

5. To this statement I give the most unqualified contradiction; it is as ridiculous as it is wanting in veracity. Of what want of success could I have spoken? I never said I was going to England, and never had the folly to say that all faults were owing to my not having been employed. I did say that I had received a letter from Mr. M'Christie (who was my legal adviser as administrator to the estate of the Right honourable Stewart Mackenzie), warning me that most probably I should have to do so, to give evidence before the Committee of Parliament; the whole of which letter, as an act of consideration, I communicated promptly to General Smelt in your presence. I also thought it was fair and just towards Lord Torrington himself, as the party most deeply interested, that he also should know the purport of that letter. And I originally intended, after seeing General Smelt upon the subject, to have waited upon his Lordship and personally to have informed him of the matter; but having sat next to Sir Emerson Tennent at dinner on the previous evening, I availed myself of the opportunity to communicate to him, for Lord Torrington's information, the points upon which I was told, if I were ordered to England, I should probably be questioned.

6. Sir Emerson Tennent communicated to his Lordship much of that which I had stated, but I regret to learn in a manner to convey impressions widely different from my true words and meaning, omitting parts and misstating other parts.

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7. I now proceed to the next part of his Lordship's letter: "It is with much regret I feel it my duty to bring this subject to your notice; but I do so under the impression that it is important to ascertain whether an occurrence so inconsistent with the discipline of the army as that of discussing the orders of his superior officer before the young officers of his regiment, can have taken place; that if unfounded, it should be promptly set at rest by an authorized contradiction.

8. To this charge I reply, most decidedly, that in the course of my long military life, and certainly not since I have had the command of a regiment, I never did discuss the orders of my superior officer before the young officers of my regiment. This is so grave a charge, that I most respectfully beg that the Major-general will be pleased to request Lord Torrington to give up the author or authors of this report; or if his Lordship has merely assumed it, I feel convinced that he will, upon this explanation, readily withdraw so injurious a charge.

9. In the concluding part of his letter Lord Torrington says, "And, moreover, I feel it necessary, undergoing as I have done such persecution and calumny, to ascertain, if possible, the authors of the trash that has been circulated in the Committee-room." This paragraph contains by implication so serious an imputation against me, that I should be wanting in every sense of duty to the service, as well as to myself, if I suffered it to pass unnoticed. Lord Torrington evidently points to me as the author of the "trash," to which he alludes, apparently upon no other ground than the fact of my having received a letter from Mr. M'Christie (my late legal adviser), the contents of which I promptly, out of love of fair dealing and justice, communicated not only to the Major-general, but, through his colonial secretary, to Lord Torrington himself. I disdain to defend myself from such an imputation; but his Lordship having thought fit to make it, will, I trust, be ready and willing to state the grounds upon which he has done so.

10. For the information of the Major-general I will, however, state, that the letter in question is the only communication whatever, directly or indirectly, that I have had with Mr. M'Christie since the rebellion began, and beyond answering Mr. M'Christie's letter the day after I received it, and by the last mail, that I have had no communication whatever, directly or indirectly, with parties in England, in Ceylon, or elsewhere, who are in any way concerned in the investigation now pending in Parliament.

11. Having now fully replied to Lord Torrington's letter, I must be permitted to remark, that I feel myself deeply aggrieved at my conduct having been thus seriously impugned upon mere idle gossip, or upon reports of private conversations with friends and acquaintances on the ordinary topics of the day; it is my duty, therefore, to request, that the Major-general will be pleased to institute the most searching inquiry into the charges brought against me by Lord Torrington.

The Deputy Adjutant-general,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) S. Braybrooke, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(B. No. 6.)

Sir,

Colombo, 25 September 1849.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, and to inform you that, it having been perused by Lord Torrington, his Excellency has intimated his opinion that the statements therein contained cannot altogether be accepted as a refutation of the reports to which his Lordship, in his letter to General Smelt of the 21st, desires an authorized contradiction, should they be without foundation.

I am therefore directed to request that you will state whether you have had conversation with any officers of your regiment, bearing upon the following subject:

That the manner in which the military arrangements had been made during the disturbances in Kandy in August 1848 had been improper, injudicious, and that it was the duty of those in authority to have sent an experienced officer, like yourself, to put down the outbreak; and that you will further state whether you have made any such assertion to your officers, to the effect that you were going to England to give evidence, having received a letter from Mr. M'Christie, and that in the course of the inquiry you would show that all faults or want of success was owing to your not having been employed.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. D. Fanshawe,
Assistant Military Secretary.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(B. No. 7.)

Sir,

Half-past 4 o'clock, 26 September 1849.

THIS moment I had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday's date (25th instant) in reply to mine of 22d instant, and beg to state, through the Honourable the Major-general commanding the forces, for the information of his Excellency Lord Torrington, that I consider I have most fully replied to the charges brought against me in his Lordship's letter of 21st instant, and have nothing further to say upon the subject.

I have

I have only to repeat, most respectfully, my request that the Major-general will be pleased to cause the most searching inquiry into those or any other charges Lord Torrington may bring against me.

App. S. No. 19.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

(B. No. 8.)

Sir,

Colombo, 2 October 1849.

I HAVE the honor to bring under the notice of the Honourable the Major-general commanding the forces that a period of 11 days has elapsed since Lord Torrington preferred very grave charges against me, which may be shortly stated as follows:

1st. That I had at the mess table of the regiment I have the honor to command, or at any rate to some of the officers of the regiment, stated that the manner in which the military arrangements had been made during the disturbances in Kandy in 1848 had been improper, injudicious, and that it was the duty of those in authority to have sent an experienced officer like myself to put down the outbreak.

2d. That I have stated that I was going to England to give evidence before Parliament, and "would show that all faults, and want of success, was owing to my not having been employed."

3d. That I had acted in a manner "inconsistent with the discipline of the army," in discussing the orders of "my" superior officer before the young officers of "my" regiment.

4th. By implication, imputing to me that I had been the author of the persecution and calumny he has undergone, and of the trash circulated in the Committee-room of the House of Commons.

To all these charges I promptly replied on the 22d ultimo, and on that day, and on the 26th ultimo, requested a strict inquiry into them, and any other charges that might be brought against me by Lord Torrington; but, notwithstanding his Lordship has made these charges public, no steps have been taken either to prove or to withdraw them.

I feel it therefore due to my honor, both professionally and individually, that the question should not thus terminate: I must therefore beg that the Major-general will do me the favor to lay before Lord Torrington this application, that his Lordship may be pleased to do me the justice either to take means to substantiate the charges, or to withdraw them; and this appears to me the more necessary as it is not improbable that Lord Torrington may have already made a representation of my supposed delinquencies to the authorities in England.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(B. No. 9.)

Sir,

Colombo, 3 October 1849.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant.

I am to inform you that Lord Torrington has preferred no charges to the Major-general against you; and I am to observe that the several points enumerated in your letter appear to be extracts from private letters from Lord Torrington to General Smelt, which were only communicated to you with a view to your being enabled to answer the queries contained in my letter to you of the 25th ultimo.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. D. Funshawe*,
Assistant Military Secretary.

(B. No. 10.)

Sir,

Colombo, 4 October 1849.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and beg to state, for the consideration of the Major-general commanding the forces, that the charges detailed in my letter of the 2d instant, were extracted from Lord Torrington's letter to General Smelt, of 21st September, and from no other letter. That letter was forwarded to me officially by the deputy adjutant-general, and the correspondence thereon has been purely official. The charges themselves are in plain unequivocal terms, and, as I have already stated, have been made public; they were known to parties even before I was

App. S. No. 19.

myself aware of them; and it is evident to me, and to every one acquainted with the native character, that they must have been known to Mr. Loko Banda, of Kandy, and that his false statement to Colonel Drought originated in such knowledge.

Under these circumstances I feel assured the Major-general will, on reconsideration, admit the propriety of the request contained in my letter of 2d instant, and that he will not deem me unreasonable in seeking his protection and support in removing the false aspersions with which my character as an officer in Her Majesty's service has been assailed, in consequence of the publicity given to the unfounded accusations forming the subject-matter of this painful correspondence.

The Assistant Military Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

(B. No. 11.)

Sir,

Colombo, 2 October 1849.

THE letter from Mr. Loko Banda, superintendent of police at Kandy, addressed to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, which on the 27th instant was referred through you to me, for explanation, by the Honourable the Major-general commanding the forces, contains the following paragraph, viz.:

“ Dear Sir,

“ Kandy, 23 September 1849.

“ I was given to understand that Mr. Elliott, the editor of the Colombo Observer, being now in Kandy, has held a meeting at the house of Mr. Roux, the shopkeeper; when, I am told he expressed that all the three judges of the Supreme Court are against the Governor; and Colonel Braybrooke and some officers have written against his Lordship; and Captain Watson had some letters from the Governor, which Sir J. Tennent and Rev. Mr. Glenie did everything in their power to get the above letters from him, as they were injurious to his Lordship.

“ To Colonel Drought, Commandant,
Kandy.”

(signed) “ *D. J. Banda.*”

With reference to the foregoing extract, I have the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Major-general, that I lost no time in writing to Mr. Elliott, and now beg to annex copy of my letter, and that gentleman's reply (original letter which I beg may be returned).

Never having had the slightest communication, directly or indirectly, with Mr. Elliott (beyond what is alluded to in both his and my letter), upon any subject whatever, I felt convinced, from my knowledge of the native character, and of Loko Banda's in particular, that the words imputed to Mr. Elliott were fabricated by Loko Banda himself, with the worst intentions.

As Mr. Loko Banda is a public servant, I request that the Major-general will be pleased to lay the matter before Lord Torrington, under the persuasion that his Lordship will see the propriety of causing this affair to be sifted to the bottom.

The Deputy Adjutant-general,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

(B. No. 12.)

Sir,

Colombo, 27 September 1849.

THE following extract from a letter addressed by the superintendent of police at Kandy, to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, commandant of the interior, has been forwarded to me for explanation, by the Honourable the Major-general commanding the forces.

(EXTRACT.)

“ Dear Sir,

“ Kandy, 23 September 1849.

“ I was given to understand that Mr. Elliott, the editor of the ‘ Colombo Observer,’ being now in Kandy, has held a meeting last evening at the house of Mr. Roux, the shopkeeper; when, I am told, he expressed that all the three judges of the Supreme Court are against the Governor; and Colonel Braybrooke and some officers have written against his Lordship; and Captain Watson had some letters from the Governor, which Sir J. Tennent and Rev. Mr. Glennie did everything in their power to get the above letters from him, as they were injurious to his Lordship.

“ Lieut.-colonel Drought, Commandant, Kandy.”

(signed) “ *D. J. Banda.*”

I beg you will do me the favour to inform me, with the least possible delay, if you did make use of the words imputed to you, and if so, that you will be pleased to state upon what

what authority you have introduced my name, Captain Watson's, "and some officers." in the manner stated.

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I should also feel obliged by your stating if I have ever, directly or indirectly, had any personal or written communication with you upon any subject connected with Lord Torrington or his Government, except in a letter published in your issue of Monday the 24th instant, bearing my signature, or on any subject whatever, since you have been editor of the "Colombo Observer," or if you have the slightest reason to believe that I have been, directly or indirectly, concerned in anything published against Lord Torrington or his Government, I trust you will without delay or hesitation, mention the circumstance in reply to this letter.

I need not say that though this is an official communication, it is one that should not be published.

(signed) *S. Braybrooke.*

C. Elliott, Esq., Editor and Proprietor
"Colombo Observer."

(B. No. 13.)

Sir,

Matelle, 29 September 1849.

Your letter of the 27th instant has this moment reached me, and I hasten to assure you that neither at Kandy, nor anywhere else, do I recollect in any way to have associated your name with Lord Torrington, excepting with reference to the subject of your published letter alluded to; and I have no less hesitation in saying, that your letter in the "Observer" of 24th instant, is the only occasion on which, either directly or indirectly, any communication has passed between us in reference to Lord Torrington, and therefore that none whatever has taken place with regard to his Government.

I have certainly heard from many persons that a correspondence passed between Captain Watson and the Governor, and have spoken on the subject to several. The only occasion on which I have heard the officers of your regiment alluded to lately, was when Mr. Loko Banda himself in his own verandah, asked me, "whether the Rifle officers are not turning against Lord Torrington," a remark or question the object of which I did not until now comprehend. I need therefore hardly say that I have not associated the names of your officers with that of his Excellency, unless perhaps at the time the occurrence took place to which your before-mentioned letter alludes.

Although you do not make the inquiry, it may be satisfactory to assure you that Mr. Banda's allusion to the judges of the Supreme Court is equally apocryphal.

(signed) *C. Elliott.*

THE General having refused to interfere in this matter, the following letter to the Colonial Secretary was written.

(B. No. 14.)

Sir,

Colombo, 1 November 1849.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be pleased to submit to his Excellency the Governor, the annexed copy of correspondence between Mr. Elliott the editor of "The Colombo Observer" and myself, relative to a statement seriously affecting myself and other parties, made by Mr. Loko Banda, superintendent of police at Kandy, in a letter to Lieutenant-colonel Drought.

The distinct denial of Mr. Elliott of his having ever uttered the words imputed to him, leads to the conclusion on the part of those who know the Kandyan character, and that of Loko Banda in particular, that the words in question were a pure fabrication of his own.

I venture to think that his Excellency will feel it due to me and to the other parties whose names have been thus falsely brought into question, to direct Mr. Loko Banda to give up his authority upon which he made the statement, or that his Lordship will institute such other steps as he may deem proper.

I have, &c.

The Hon. The Colonial Secretary,
Colombo.

(signed) *S. Braybrooke*, Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

(B. No. 15.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 7 November 1849.

I AM directed by the Governor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st instant, and to acquaint you that his Excellency does not think it expedient to call on the superintendent of police at Kandy for the authority on which he communicated the rumour in question. It is the duty of an officer in Mr. Loko Banda's situation to keep the Government informed upon matters which might even remotely affect the public peace, and in many instances he can only do so on authority which it might be impossible, or at least inconvenient to divulge.

I have, &c.

Lieut.-colonel *S. Braybrooke.*(signed) *W. Gibson.*

App. S. No. 19.

CORRESPONDENCE regarding Sir *Emerson Tennent's* Assertion that Major *Layard* and Lieutenant-colonel *Braybrooke* had caused Captain *Watson's* Removal from the Command of *Matelle*.

My dear Colonel,

Marrandahu, 9 April 1849.

SIR EMERSON TENNENT authorized a person to tell me, you and Major Layard were the persons who applied for my removal from my command at Matelle. I cannot believe this, and should be glad if you would favour me with its contradiction.

Monday.

Very truly yours,
(signed) *A. Watson.*

Sir,

Colombo, 13 December 1849.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant-colonel commanding to request your immediate reply in explanation of the accompanying copy of a letter from Major Layard, with statements of several other officers, and to inform you that Major Layard's communication will be immediately submitted for the consideration of the honourable the Major-general commanding, as your speedy departure for England leaves no other course open.

Captain Watson, Ceylon Rifles,
Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Braybrooke,*
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Sir,

Galle, 14 December 1849.

IN answer to your letter of the 13th instant, calling upon me for immediate explanation of certain statements made by "several other officers" respecting Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard, I beg to express my surprise at being called upon for an explanation of what I considered a friendly act, both to Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard, my informing them what the Major-general and Lord Torrington, at a meeting of the Executive Council, at which I attended, had stated; viz. the direct contrary to written assertions of both those officers then and now in my possession. The circumstances are as follows:

Some time ago, having been removed from my command at Matelle (as I thought unfairly, after all I had gone through during the disturbances), I expressed my feelings on the subject of my removal, which as I supposed was the act of his Excellency the Governor. I was then informed, from good authority, that my removal had been caused by representations from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard, which induced me to address those my superior officers to ascertain what had induced them to make such representations, when I received answers from both, distinctly denying anything of the kind. A short time since, being called before the Executive Council, I frankly made my grievance known to the Governor, when Major-general Smelt at once told me, what I had before heard, viz. that I had been removed from my command in consequence of representations from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard, which was immediately corroborated by Viscount Torrington. I was so surprised that I believe I made use of the word "impossible," which naturally caused the Major-general's anger, to appease which, and to show the cause of my astonishment, I produced Major Layard's letter to me denying the fact, and stated to the Council that I had a similar and still stronger letter from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, which I was ready to produce when called for. These are facts known to the members of Council, who heard what the Major-general and the Governor said.

Lieutenant Braybrooke,
Adjutant Ceylon Rifles, Colombo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Watson,*
Captain Ceylon Rifles.

For the information of Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

Sir,

Colombo, 13 December 1849.

IN performing the painful duty of submitting to the honourable the Major-general Commanding the Forces the accompanying letter from Major Layard, I regret to find that my name has been associated with his in the utterly unfounded reports which, by the statement of the several officers attached to Major Layard's letter, it appears Captain Watson has taken great pains to circulate to our prejudice.

In stating his complaint against Captain Watson, Major Layard has so completely developed my own case as to leave me only to state the following facts for the Major-general's information and consideration.

1st. That

1st. That in April last, when at Kandy, I received a note from Captain Watson, which caused me the greatest surprise; the following is a copy of it:

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“ My dear Colonel, “ Marrandahu, 9 April 1849.
 “ Sir Emerson Tennent authorized a person to tell me, you and Major Layard were the persons who applied for my removal from my command at Matelle. I cannot believe this, and should be glad if you would favour me with its contradiction.

“ Yours, &c.
 (signed) “ A. Watson.”

My answer was of course a prompt and decided contradiction. From that time until the 10th instant, I heard nothing further on the subject.

2d. On the afternoon of that day (the 10th instant) Captain Watson called upon me, and stated that when he was examined before the Executive Council, Sir Emerson Tennent had again stated that I and Major Layard had caused his removal; that thereupon he, Captain Watson, asserted it to be impossible, because he had letters from us stating the contrary; that he read both my letter and Major Layard's; and that Major-general Smelt and Lord Torrington instantly contradicted them, and declared before the Council that our representations had led to his, Captain Watson's, removal, therefore that our veracity was discredited. Captain Watson offered to put into writing what he had stated to me, but I informed him that I should adopt other means to settle the question. I reminded Captain Watson that he himself was in possession of official correspondence which proved the fact that he was not removed by any act of mine or of Major Layard's, independently of our own written assurances to the contrary.

You, sir, from your official situation, are perfectly aware that Captain Watson was removed at the desire of the civil government, and that I or Major Layard never made any representations that could have effected his removal; and you will doubtless recollect that immediately after Captain Watson was relieved from the command of Matelle, he came to Colombo, and complained bitterly of the treatment he had received from the Government, Sir Emerson Tennent, and Mr. Buller, in removing him, and thereby giving a sanction to the rumours, which were then very prevalent to his prejudice. Captain Watson produced to you and to me a large number of letters, amongst them the copy of an official from the Government agent of Kandy to Sir Emerson Tennent (if I recollect right), which he informed us was the cause of his removal. Although Captain Watson urged his complaints, and was here for some time, no mention was made by Sir Emerson Tennent, or by any other person, as to Major Layard and myself having been in the slightest degree instrumental in his removal.

The Major-general will no doubt recollect that he himself informed Major Layard and myself, the day after the event, that the Governor had decided upon having Captain Watson relieved. I then remarked, that I thought it well that it was so, for Captain Watson appeared very credulous, and received reports regarding the unsettled state of the country, which I was satisfied were not correct, and only calculated to do mischief. The Major-general has on two occasions exonerated Major Layard from Sir Emerson Tennent's statements, that he, Major Layard, had in any way been instrumental in Captain Watson's removal; and will, I am satisfied, equally do the same in my case.

The conduct of Captain Watson, in circulating reports to the prejudice of Major Layard and myself, which, besides our written assurances, he has official documents in his own possession to prove to be false, admits of no justification, and renders it my imperative duty to request (as the immediate departure of Captain Watson for England renders it impossible to investigate the matter at present) that the whole correspondence on this subject may be submitted to his Grace the Commander-in-chief, with my request that Captain Watson may be ordered back from England as soon as possible to account for his conduct.

I have, &c.
 (signed) S. Braybrooke, Lieut.-colonel,
 Commanding Ceylon Rifles.

I beg to state that Captain Watson has been furnished with copies of all this correspondence.

Sir,

Colombo, 13 December 1849.

It is with extreme regret I have to bring to your notice the conduct of Captain Albert Watson, who has been of late industriously spreading the most malicious and groundless reports among my brother officers, wherein he has thought fit to impugn my veracity, and endeavoured to lower my character in the estimation of the regiment. I feel it, therefore, incumbent on me, as much in exonerating my character from such foul aspersions as in upholding the integrity of the service to which I have the honour to belong, to submit the following circumstances for your consideration, with my urgent request that immediate measures may be taken to call Captain Watson to account for his most unbecoming conduct in so ungenerously and unjustifiably maligning my reputation as an officer and a gentleman.

On Monday evening, the 10th instant, at about six o'clock, while taking a walk, I was

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stopped

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stopped by Captain Watson, who in a few words gave me to understand that a statement made by me to him in writing, in April last, had been contradicted in the Executive Council by his Excellency the Governor and the major-general commanding the forces, and that he had produced and read my letter at the Council, which had created great astonishment among the members of it; that the subject was now one of public notoriety, and that unless I stepped forward to clear myself, my veracity could not be otherwise than shaken in the eyes of the world. He told me also, that from what he had been able to ascertain through Sir Emerson Tennent and others, that he could not but believe, until convinced to the contrary, that he was removed from his command at Matelle in consequence of representations made by me and by you to the authorities. I authorized Captain Watson to inform Sir E. Tennent, or any of his informants, that if they meant to assert that I had made representations to the authorities to occasion his removal from Matelle, they were not stating what was correct.

I must here explain; in April last I received a note from Captain Watson to the following purport, that he had been informed by Sir Emerson Tennent that he had been removed from the command at Matelle in consequence of representations made by me; that he was at a loss to know what I could have to do with him while occupying that post, and that he would be obliged if I could give him a line in explanation. I replied to the following effect, that I was surprised at the contents of his note; that I had never made any representation to the authorities to occasion his removal from Matelle, and that I could only refer him back to Sir Emerson Tennent for further elucidation of the matter.

Captain Watson's note, and my reply, were immediately shown to the major-general, and admitted by him to be perfectly correct. No reference has been made to my note from that period until after the meeting of the Executive Council, before which Captain Watson was summoned to appear early this month. Having no means of ascertaining the correctness of Captain Watson's statements, which I find are in very general circulation throughout the garrison, (as clearly shown by the annexed copies of letters received by me from Captains Macdonald, Bagenall, and Fenwick, and Quartermaster Coakley,) I did myself the honour of waiting upon the major-general commanding the forces on the 12th instant (having failed in an attempt to obtain an interview on the 11th), and informing him of the reports circulated to my prejudice by Captain Watson. I received his (the major-general's) assurance that he had never stated that I had made representations to him about Captain Watson, or that I had caused his removal from his command at Matelle. Under these circumstances I cannot do otherwise than charge Captain Watson with having most maliciously and unjustifiably endeavoured to asperse my character and impugn my veracity.

I may add, that in the statements made by Captain Watson, your name has been invariably coupled with mine as being equally instrumental in causing his removal from Matelle. He has also charged you with making a statement to him which was contradicted by the authorities in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Layard,*
Major Ceylon Rifles.

The Deputy Adjutant-general, • &c. &c. &c.
Colombo.

Dear Layard,

12 December.

You have asked me the purport of a conversation I had with Watson on the subject of his removal from Matelle during the late disturbances in the Kandyan provinces. He told me that having stated before the Council that his Excellency Lord Torrington having given him to understand that he had been perfectly satisfied with all his proceedings while in command at Matelle, still by removing him therefrom it made it appear to the world that the contrary was the case; whereupon Lord Torrington and the General both stated that his removal had been occasioned by representations made by Colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard. Watson said that was impossible, and on the General becoming warm on the subject, he produced a letter he had received from you, stating that you had had nothing to say to his removal. Whereupon the Governor and the General, in common with the whole Council, were utterly confounded by a statement so completely at variance with what they gave him to understand was the real case; and he therefore concluded that you and the colonel had stated to him what was not the case.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. Bagenall.*

My dear Layard,

12 December 1849.

WITH reference to a conversation we had this morning relative to Watson, I have to state that Watson told me that on his complaining before the Council of his removal from Matelle without cause, the Governor and General both said that the removal was not their doing, but Major Layard's and Colonel Braybrooke's; and on his producing your letter stating the contrary, he told the Council he could also produce Colonel Braybrooke's, if necessary. He further added, that if you and the colonel could not clear this act, he never could have the same confidence in your veracity.

With respect to my own opinion on the subject, I must decline to give it.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Macdonald.*

My dear Layard,

Colombo, 13 December 1849.

WITH reference to the conversation we had this morning, I must at once tell you that, from what took place in Council the other day, an incorrect statement exists respecting the removal of Captain Watson from his command at Matelle, and this has been in part attributed to you.

I think that the impression abroad is, that a doubt has been cast on your veracity on this account.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *N. Fenwick.*

My dear Major,

Cinnamon Gardens, 13 December 1849.

WITH reference to an impression which is said to have been spread abroad by Captain Watson, casting a doubt on your veracity, I heard Captain Watson say that when before the Council, he told the Governor that after having carried out his (the Governor's) instructions, and received his approbation privately, he removed him from his command.

The Governor said that he was removed through the representations of Colonel Braybrooke and Major Layard; the general spoke to the same effect.

Captain Watson produced a letter to the Council, which Major Layard had written to him, to the effect that he had made no representation to cause his removal; this was the reason Captain Watson gave for doubting and circulating the report of your want of veracity.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Andrew Coakley,*
Quartermaster Ceylon Regiment.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Colombo,
17 December 1849.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Major-general commanding your letters of the 13th instant, together with one from Major Layard, and four communications from other officers of the regiment under your command, addressed to the latter officer, on the subject of an assertion made by Captain Albert Watson to your prejudice, and also to that of Major Layard; I am commanded to acquaint you in reply, that as Captain Watson has, under orders from the Commander-in-chief, quitted Colombo to proceed to England, no inquiry can be resorted to until the return of Captain Watson to Ceylon.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Charlton,*
Deputy Adjutant-general.

The Officer Commanding Ceylon Rifle
Regiment.

Sir,

Colombo, 5 January 1850.

I HAVE the honour to state for the information of the honourable the Major-general commanding the forces, that having caused copies of Major Layard's letter to me of the 13th December last, and of mine to you of the same, to be forwarded to Captain Watson, with a request that he would afford explanation on the subject, I have now to submit that explanation, and to beg, as I do not deem it in any respect satisfactory, that the whole correspondence may be forwarded for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, with my request that Captain Watson may be ordered to return to Ceylon as soon as possible to account for his conduct in this matter, as well as to substantiate his accusation against Lieutenant Henderson of dishonourable conduct and falsehood.

I have, &c.
(signed) *S. Braybrooke,* Lieut.-colonel,
Commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

The Deputy Adjutant-general,
&c. &c. &c.
Colombc.

Appendix (T).

Paper No. 20.

App. T. No. 20. CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. *Hume*, M.P., and Mr. *Morgan*; and Mr. *M'Christie* and Lieutenant-colonel *Braybrooke*.

No. 1.

(Copy.)

Sir, London, 6, Bryanstone-square, 3 August 1849.

THE termination of the Parliamentary Session having prevented that full inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon which the interests of its inhabitants and the cause of justice required, you will learn from Mr. M'Christie the course which the Committee of the House of Commons has taken, and also that which remains to be adopted in furtherance of the objects in view.

Copy of the instructions of The House.

The Committee were specially appointed to take into consideration the grievances of the inhabitants of Ceylon, and the greater portion of the time already occupied has been engrossed by inquiries into questions principally affecting the religion and religious rights of the Buddhist population, and the personal conduct of the Governor, particularly in reference to the late courts martial, and the proceedings under martial law; and except by Mr. M'Christie's evidence, given just before the Committee's proceedings were put a stop to, the general grievances of the colony have been but little entered into.

In the Committee, it was proposed and agreed to that a Royal Commission should be appointed to proceed to the island, to inquire into the grievances on the spot: but the House of Commons, composed as it usually is just at the close of the Session, rejected that proposition, and referred its Report back to the Committee, whereupon it resolved and reported to The House that persons now in the colony should be brought home to give evidence when Parliament next meets, and that the Committee should then be re-appointed to continue the inquiry already begun. It is therefore of the utmost importance to the ends of justice, as well as to the future good government of the island, that you should be prepared to substantiate the various grievances of which you, and others on the spot, have complained, and I request you will take such immediate means, in co-operation with those with whom you have hitherto acted and petitioned Parliament, as shall appear to be, with your knowledge of the subject, best calculated to substantiate and elicit the truth, not only of the various points which have been raised in the course of the inquiry, but also into such other new matter as you shall, on due consideration, feel to be requisite to bring forward.

It is absolutely necessary now to have as full an exposition of the complaints of the colony as can possibly be had under the circumstances under which the inquiry is being made, and therefore I very much regret that the Committee have determined, and that the House of Commons has approved of the decision, that the evidence already taken shall not, for the present, be printed, except for the use of the Members of the Committee. There are advantages as well as disadvantages attending this rule, which is occasionally adopted; but as it exists, you will use what I send to you in reference to the evidence, only in such a way as may assist you to supply the information requisite to elicit the truth.

Mr. Hawes, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies will, as he stated to the Committee, communicate the whole of that evidence to Earl Grey, and, doubtless, also to Lord Torrington, the parties complained of, whilst no provision has been made whereby the complainants in the island may likewise become acquainted with it, which I cannot but deprecate as unfair as it is unjust; and with a view to obviate that injustice from what I consider to be partial conduct in that respect affecting an inquiry which ought to be carried through, as a national question, upon equally fair grounds to both sides, I feel myself warranted in drawing your attention, as I shall do in a separate paper, to such points or heads as will partly inform you of what has taken place, and enable you with greater facility to decide upon the questions, by whom and in what way the necessary proofs yet wanting may be best supplied to lead Parliament to a right conclusion.

The best witnesses will be those who took part, or were in some way concerned, in the several transactions that have taken place, which may appear to you to have been the most important; and you will, with as little delay as possible, send under cover to Mr. M'Christie, and addressed to Mr. Baillie, the late Chairman of the Committee, a list of the witnesses you have selected as essential to be examined here, stating the points, transactions, or grievances to which they can respectively testify, and (if possible) the short substance of the evidence they may be able to give. Let this statement be drawn up by a properly constituted committee of the inhabitants, or by you as chairman of such committee

mittee, and duly signed, which as soon as Mr. M'Christie receives, he will place in the hands of Mr. Baillie, and with whom I will immediately afterwards consult as to what number of the witnesses you may name shall, agreeably to the recommendation of the Committee, be ordered to repair to London.

I presume that all who may be ordered to England as witnesses will have their legal expenses paid to London and back to Ceylon, but on that subject I will request the Chairman to write to you when the summonses shall be sent from hence.

Besides oral testimony, many of your complaints may be corroborated, if not entirely supported, by documentary evidence, to accompany the witnesses; and you will take care to have such documents authenticated (as far as possible) in due form by the proper officers in the island for that purpose.

I particularly request that the utmost care be taken by you and your committee to afford only such evidence as you may consider it will not be possible to shake, as every effort, by the official parties implicated in the matters complained of, will be used, as they have already been, to weaken the testimony offered, to stifle inquiry, and to prevent the elucidation of truth.

I wish you and your committee also distinctly to understand that I do not interfere as a partisan of either side, but, under the extraordinary circumstances in which your colony has been placed, I feel, as an independent Member of Parliament, ever anxious to see the colonies and foreign possessions of the country well governed, that every detail of the true nature and character of the transactions and proceedings which have taken place, their causes, and the grounds of complaint arising out of, and connected with them, should be set forth distinctly, fully, and impartially, with a view to the eliciting of truth, and for the future good government of Ceylon.

To Richard F. Morgan, Esq. Advocate,
Colombo, Ceylon.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Hume.*

(Copy.)

MEMORANDA of Points referred to in my Letter of the 3d of August 1849, to Mr. Morgan.

IT is important to furnish proof of the true nature and extent of the interference or neglect of the Government with the religious privileges and habits of the Buddhist population, as guaranteed to them in 1815 and 1818, and how far such had, or had not, estranged that population from the British Government, and caused a conspiracy to be formed on the part of the priests and headmen, as alleged by Lord Torrington in his despatches in the Blue Book. Attend generally to the allegations made on this subject by the officials in the Blue Book, and everything reported in relation thereto.

Were, or were not, the seven new taxes (one in the latter end of 1847, and six in the early part of 1848,) all imposed, as the Governor states, for revenue, but which he afterwards denies? Attend to his statements, and their indication that he looked forward to impose others,—a general land-tax, a cocoa-nut plantation tax, an extensive local taxation, &c. (*vide* Blue Book). Explain the absolute inability of many of the inhabitants to pay all those taxes; their inapplicability to the feelings and prejudices of the people; their being the cause of discontent, as it was manifested by the various meetings, particularly at Borella, Matelle, Kornegalle, Dambool, &c. Proof is particularly wanted as to those new taxes being the cause of the discontent; and more particularly still, of the undeniable nature of the disturbances, showing that ordinary military interference, in co-operation with the civil authorities, could have suppressed all the riots, and dispersed the people, without necessity for martial law. It has been stated in the island newspapers that Mr. Waring and others had said to the Governor that there was no necessity for such an extraordinary measure as martial law.

Who was consulted previously to the issuing of the two proclamations of martial law; if none before, who afterwards, and when; by whom sanctioned, by whom sent to Kandy and Kornegalle; by whom disapproved? A letter from the Queen's Advocate to the Governor, dated the 7th April 1849, in the enclosures (and also a subsequent letter from him in reply to the Governor's answer), have been laid before the Committee, showing that before he went to Kandy (on the 7th August) he advised the suspension of martial law, considered that it ought not to have been continued even to so late a date as that (if at all), and gave his opinion that the confiscations were illegal. Although Mr. Selby will be ordered home, the Committee should have all these matters clearly ascertained on the spot.

Ascertain with perfect accuracy the times, places, constitutions, and executions of the courts martial; the names of the members of each court, and their respective ranks and standings in the service. Whether judge or deputy judge advocates attended or not; if in some of the courts, and not all, which of them; and if they attended some of them, why did they not attend all; when and by whose orders their attendance was dispensed with; apply to the proper parties for a copy of those orders. Whether any, and which, of the sentences were approved of by superior officers, and who by name; if any, why were not all; and by whose orders that practice was not continued? When the sentences respectively were carried into effect, and every circumstance calculated to show the full extent and real nature of the evil which arose from such arbitrary proceedings.

Budhism.

New Taxes.

Cause of Disturbances.

Compare Sir E. Tennent's opinion in his different reports as to those taxes and their effects. See also C. R. Buller's letters.

Martial law.

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Captain Watson will be ordered home as a witness, but as it is possible his correspondence with Lord Torrington may not be forthcoming here, try to obtain it. Apply to him for copies of it, stating your intention to lay those copies before, or to transmit them to, the Committee of the House of Commons. If he refuses to supply you, apply to the Governor or other proper authorities for such copies. If you should still be refused, then serve a formal notice on Captain Watson, requiring him to take with him to London, that he may produce before the Committee there, all letters that he received from the Governor and other authorities, private or otherwise, and copies of all his answers thereto, and of his own letters, relating to his conduct while martial law prevailed in Ceylon in 1848, as well as immediately preceding and since, or in any way relating thereto. Inform him also, if he should refuse, that it will be stated to the Committee that he has refused to supply you with copies, and that copies of your correspondence with him, and of your notice upon him, will be given in evidence in London. Keep copies of what you write on the subject, and bring or send to Mr. M'Christie those copies, with all you receive from Captain Watson and the other authorities, properly authenticated. It will be particularly important that you should obtain a copy of the letter which Captain W. wrote to Lord Torrington, and which Mr. Elliott, in his letter to Mr. M'Christie, dated 10th May 1849, states, Sir James Emerson Tennent induced him to withdraw.

Make efforts (and by similar means) to procure likewise copies of all correspondence (and have them authenticated) between the Governor and any other authority and Major Layard, and any other officers you may have reason to suppose correspondence passed between, affecting the proceedings which took place under martial law; as such private or public letters may be important to support the general tenor of the evidence.

How do you prove Mr. Elliott's statement, that when young Mr. Temple was out with the Malays, he saw a man running away, and raised his rifle and shot him dead? also the plunder of property by officers? The case where all the unresisting men (23) in a house were shot should be authenticated on the spot, &c. &c.—(See Mr. Elliott's letters, 11 April and 10 May 1849.)

In what way were the military orders communicated; public or private; by whom, to whom; and, especially, what was the part Lord Torrington took with respect to the military authorities?

Can Colonel Braybrooke, or any other independent military officer of long experience of the native character state whether martial law was necessary, and what ought to have been the practice under the martial law as proclaimed in 1848, according to the usages of the service, and how far that practice was or was not observed?

Was any representation made to the Governor or other authorities (and who) by any portion of the inhabitants, except by Mr. Selby (concurrent in by the Deputy Queen's Advocate), against the long continuance of martial law?

Did Mr. Selby or Mr. Stewart ever approve of placing any part of the colony under the operation of martial law, or were they consulted on the question, and when? Apply, formally if necessary, especially to the latter gentleman to know.

It has been alleged that the inhabitants of Colombo and other places approved, and addresses have been produced from them approving, of the martial law and of the vigorous manner taken by Lord Torrington to suppress the disturbances; explain those.

What was the rule or distinction by which it was decided that some persons should be tried by courts martial, and others by the Supreme Court?

How were the limits drawn or defined between the military and the civil court's jurisdiction determined and made known; both courts sitting at the same time?

Was it military law under the Mutiny Act, or was it law under proclamation as contradistinguished from military law, that was administered during the period martial law prevailed, and in what did it differ?

Ascertain the consecutive and respective periods when each court martial and each civil court sat, and how and where the courts martial were held and conducted after the Civil or Supreme Court assumed the exercise of its functions at Kandy. Were any courts martial (and what) held after the ordinary and usual civil sessions commenced by the Supreme Court at Kandy?

It is highly important to know distinctly the days on which the arrests of all the prisoners took place, where they were apprehended, when tried, and to trace them to their acquittals or punishments, both by the civil and military tribunals. Ascertain the general designation and country and the estimate of character in which all those were formerly held who were executed, and also who are now transported, who are imprisoned, and who have been flogged. This is wanted for the purpose of having those who have been illegally transported and imprisoned restored to liberty, in case the illegality of the proceedings shall be established.

State when the prisoners were transported, imprisoned, flogged (and to what extent), distinguishing the courts by which they were tried and sentenced; and set forth all the circumstances known of the prisoners respectively, and attendant upon the proceedings. If any modification of the sentences of these courts, what, and by whom made, and dates of such alterations.

State the total number of prisoners tried by each court martial, and the results. Ascertain whether minutes were taken at such court martial, and by whom; and whether and when forwarded to Lord Torrington, or any other authority. Procure, if possible, copies of these proceedings to the execution of the sentence.

It will be of great importance to substantiate the comparatively trifling character given of the assemblages of the people by Captain Lillie, Loco Banda, Mr. Templer, Mr. Buller, &c.,

&c., that they were composed of "rabble" (p. 176, &c.), and "the mob;" and that the attacks of the troops upon them were but "skirmishes," a "brush," &c. (178, 183, &c.) Can Captain Lillie's statement of his belief be proved, that the shots fired on his approach to Matelle were mere signals; and the inferential evidence supported, given by Lieutenant Annesley, that the people never intended to face or fire upon the troops, as he dispersed 4,000 of them, on two or three occasions, with a subdivision (10) of 30 men? Can you show that had small detachments of military been sent out at earlier periods, all might have been easily quieted, instead of having waited, as Loco Banda states (p. 176), until disturbances were actually committed? All these points are most important to be known, and if any of the parties you apply to shall refuse to state the acts they were engaged in, get the next best evidence to prove them, &c.

The circumstances attending the trial and execution of the priest at Kandy in his full robes have assumed a very serious aspect. Were his full robes different from his ordinary or every-day dress? It has been said they were not. It has been stated that the evidence of the witnesses, father and son, given against him, was not trustworthy. You should be informed that Mr. M'Christie in stating the case of the complainants mentioned as a fact a certain conference between Mr. Selby and the Governor respecting the guilt of that priest, and although the authority for Mr. M'Christie was in a letter mixed up with a variety of other matters, that he in his discretion did not state, the Committee obliged him to produce two confidential letters, written to him by Mr. Elliott. By these it appears that important interviews and conversations took place between Mr. Selby and the Governor, and between Mr. Selby and the Chief Justice, respecting that unfortunate man. Some other evidence has been taken to that purport, but it is vitally essential to know all that transpired on those occasions. If Sir Anthony Oliphant's testimony can support Mr. Elliott's statement, his evidence as a witness would be most important. He appears by the Blue Book to have been strongly opposed to the severity of the Governor, which has been complained of. What is Sir Anthony's opinion, on the necessity, or otherwise, of martial law having been proclaimed at all, and also, of its continuance to the 10th October; and further, as regards confiscations afterwards alluded to?

From his conversations with one of the witnesses examined (and who will be further examined), as well as from his own letter in the Blue Book, he must be very conversant with the whole of the proceedings.

Did he not also make a most important statement to Mr. MacCarthy, with a request that it should be conveyed to the Governor, to the effect that if another prisoner had been executed, he would have resigned, come home, and impeached the Governor? A statement of facts from him, elucidatory of the truth, and in furtherance of justice, might show him to be particularly important as a witness here, and tend greatly to the ends of justice.

Such a report has reached me.

Collect every possible information respecting the sequestrations, confiscations, and sales of the property of the people. Procure the most full and correct lists of all the property seized which you can obtain, not only from the parties themselves, or their representatives, but apply also for official copies (agreeable to a request made to you by an Honourable Member of the Committee) to the Legislative Council, and any other authorities concerned in making the seizures, or in receiving the accounts of them, of all lands, &c. that were seized, stating your intention to send them to, or to lay them before, the Committee in London.

Confiscations.

Prepare separate lists of all such sequestrations, confiscations, and sales, made under Colonel Drought's proclamation of the 8th of August, and under the Governor's of the 18th of August, which Mr. Selby has positively, and honourably to himself, declared he had nothing to do with, but to disapprove of.

State the nature of the property, what parts were land, and if any of that, what has been sold; distinguish what belonged to private individuals, and what to temples; also what parts of the moveable property consisted of perishable articles, and what not, and what they respectively were; what has been sold, what has been returned, and what still detained; likewise what indemnity has been offered or afforded to those who have had their properties sacrificed by the confiscations and sales; obtain from every individual aggrieved by those confiscations and sales, their respective statements upon oath, taken before the proper functionary for that purpose.

Show how many persons were arrested at each place, and how many of those were innocent, and how many implicated or found guilty, and how many of them have had their properties seized. Also, have any had their properties seized who were not arrested and imprisoned?

Upon the non-necessity for the confiscations, &c., and their illegality, the opinion of the Chief Justice may also be highly important.

Ascertain particularly how many chiefs, headmen, and priests were concerned in the disturbances.

The proceedings on the Indemnity Bill will afford you a clue to much of this matter.

Can you show exactly the truth or otherwise of the Governor's statement that the meeting which was held at the Exchange Room approving of his conduct, and signed by upwards of 1,000 persons, was composed of all classes?

Collect all information upon every other point that may occur to you, likely to substantiate all these, and every other necessary matter to be brought forward; and let your statements upon all be such as can be supported, or at least strongly corroborated by evidence.

Prepare a well-digested and organized plan for submission to the Committee here for the improvement of your Councils.

Joseph Hunne.

(Copy.)

37, Great James-street, Bedford-row,
6 August 1849.

My dear Colonel Braybrooke, and excellent Friend,

I HAVE only time to write a few lines to you. First, let me express my earnest and sincerest hope that Mrs. Braybrooke, yourself, and all your family in the East, are well.

I have been very busy on behalf of your unfortunate and misgoverned colony. The late events in Ceylon, as you must know, have been the subject of inquiry here, before a Committee of the House of Commons; and though that inquiry has been going on for months, yet we are only now coming to the pith of it. Perhaps you may know that I have acted here as the agent of the inhabitants of Colombo.

The principal charges (to state them shortly) against Lord Torrington and his Government are, that in the end of 1847 and beginning of 1848, he improperly imposed seven new taxes on the people, intending to impose others; that he rejected their remonstrances of inability to pay those taxes and persisted in their imposition; that discontent was the result; that meetings, and disturbances followed; that he then let the troops loose upon the people, and after causing a fearful sacrifice of life, he entirely repealed two of the taxes, and modified two others in most essential particulars, &c. But as far as my present application to you is concerned, I wish to limit myself to the military and consequential parts of the case.

We complain then that four or five days before the troops were sent to Matelle, Loco Banda (a sweet youth), the District Judge, and Mr. Buller, knew at Kandy that large assemblages of persons, armed, were taking place there, and that those functionaries decided to keep quiet till the mob committed some outrage, as they did; whereas, we say, the authorities ought at that time, at the first, to have sent out either an additional civil force, or a small detachment of military, and dispersed the people, by which means much of the evil and seriousness of what afterwards occurred might have been avoided.

We next say, that martial law ought not to have been proclaimed at all. That it was not necessary, or required at any time; but that if it had been necessary at all, it was unconstitutional and illegal to have continued it from the 29th and 30th of July till the 10th of October, and the Supreme Court, too, sitting in the interim. We say, that the military, in co-operation with the civil authorities, would have been quite competent and sufficient to have dispersed the people, and restored quiet without martial law at all. We say, likewise, that the confiscations were illegal; that Colonel Drought had no power or authority to issue his proclamation for confiscations, &c., of the 8th of August, and that the seizures which were made under it, and under the Governor's of the 18th of August, were unconstitutional and illegal.

We complain that the Governor's orders were sent, not through the general officer in command of the forces, but direct to Colonel Drought and to subordinate officers. We complain that yourself, Colonel Fraser, and other superior officers of long experience and knowledge, both of the country and of the native disposition, should not have been sent into the disturbed districts, instead of those who were marched thither.

We complain of the courts martial. We complain that they were not properly constituted; that there were not judge-advocates in attendance on them all; that they were not presided over by superior and experienced officers, such as yourself. We complain that the sentences were carried into execution without being first approved and confirmed by the general officer in command, and also by the Governor. And we complain, that in other respects, the proceedings under martial law in 1848 were not according to all former precedents and usages, at a time when no foreign enemy was assailing you.

The close of the Session has prevented the Committee terminating its inquiry. A few days before Parliament was prorogued, it was proposed by the Committee that a Royal Commission should be sent out to Ceylon to inquire into the grievances of the people, and the nature of the means taken to suppress the disturbances; but the House of Commons, as it usually is just at the end of the Session, principally consisting of Government officials, &c., rejected that recommendation, and referred the Report back to the Committee. The Committee then reported, that the Queen's Advocate, Captain Watson, and such others as may be considered necessary to give full information on the different points to be inquired into, should be ordered home to give evidence at the commencement of the next Session, when the Committee will be reappointed. That report was received by The House, and under it the further proceedings are to be taken.

Mr. Hume, a most patriotic man and active Member of the Committee, has written to Mr. Morgau by this mail, at considerable length, pointing out to him very fully the nature of the evidence we shall require on different points, and requiring him to call for the evidence, and to collect it, both documentary and oral; and it is not improbable he may call on you, as an experienced officer in the island, to request the favour of your opinion, particularly upon the necessity of martial law at all; if at all, the period to which it was necessary to continue it, and the nature of the practice under the courts martial. Mr. Morgan is to send to me, for the Chairman here, with all speed, a list of those whom he, and a committee of the inhabitants, may consider to be essential to be examined as witnesses here, and to be ordered home in support of the complaints of the inhabitants; and if you feel and know that their complaints, as far as your sphere goes, are well founded, I cannot but think you will be found to be too high-minded and independent to refuse, when called upon, to express yourself fully and candidly in furtherance of the ends of truth and of justice.

I may

I may mention, that the inquiry is really not now a party inquiry. It has assumed an importance far beyond that, and has come to be a question of what is now to be laid down and established as the system of government under which Ceylon is for the future to be ruled.

Mr. Morgan will send me the names of those whom he considers to be essential as witnesses, with short statements of the evidence they may be able to give; and we shall then select here such of them as may be deemed imperatively necessary to be sent for. They who are sent for will have their expenses paid to London and back to Ceylon; and what you may write to me (for I beg you to send me a few lines by the first post), or state to Mr. Morgan or Mr. Elliott, will only be for our private consideration here, as well as in Colombo. and if we find you to be essential to be sent for, you will have to come under compulsion and not as a voluntary witness; but of course we must privately know what the witnesses can state, before we can call for the expenses to be incurred of bringing them here.

You can tell Morgan or Elliott you have heard from me, for I have just closed my letter to them without saying I should write to you; but your name is mentioned in Mr. Hume's letter to Mr. Morgan, and has been repeatedly adverted to in the Committee as that of an officer of great experience, who ought to have been employed in the late events; and though I already know a good deal both of your real feelings, and what you have said to others on the subject in support of the complaints now made, yet it is necessary you should either write to me (and it may be as confidential as you like) or communicate your sentiments to Morgan.

With kindest regards to yourself and family, feelings of fresh and never-withering gratitude for your more than brotherly goodness to me when in Ceylon, and waiting the pleasure of hearing from you as freely and as candidly as your true convictions can enable you to speak,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Y. M'Christie.*

I am sorry I have not a newspaper to send you, but if you ask Elliott, he will let you have a reading of the "Morning Chronicle," in which there is, I think, the fullest report of the discussion that took place in the Commons, when the Committee's Report, recommending a commission to issue, was brought up; and also, in the "Morning Chronicle," a day or two afterwards, an excellent leading article on the subject, speaking really the truth and nothing else.

Lieut.-colonel Braybrooke, &c. &c. &c.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Colombo.

(Copy.)

Colombo, 18 August 1849.

[Must have been September. Post mark September, and received 1 November.]

My dear Sir,

Your letter of the 6th August reached me only yesterday, and as the steamer returns to Bombay to-morrow, I have little time to think over its important contents, and to frame the information you require relative to the late sad events in this island. I must tell you candidly, that I have purposely abstained from writing to you, and have been guilty of apparent neglect in not even answering your letters, because I always felt that something seriously unpleasant must arise out of Lord T.'s conduct, and I did not wish to be in any manner concerned in it, or to have anything I said made use of; but as it appears that my name has been brought forward, I can no longer hang back, but will readily give such information as I can upon the various points to which you have directed my attention; and I shall also hold myself ready (because I cannot help myself) to proceed to England, if ordered, where, I need not say, I will give my honest opinions, and will tell all that I know, without prejudice, favour, or affection; but there is one point I am anxious about: surely we shall not be made pecuniary sufferers if ordered home; if our island allowances be cut off, it would be ruinous; therefore I trust the Committee will see that we are saved from loss.

Having premised thus much, I will proceed to give information upon the several points adverted to by you, in the order in which they stand:—

1st. *Points of Inquiry.*—Charge against Lord Torrington, that at the end of 1847 and 1848, he improperly imposed seven new taxes, intending to impose others; that he rejected the remonstrances of the people of inability to pay those taxes, and persisted in their imposition; that discontent was the result; that meetings and disturbances followed; that he then let the troops loose upon the people, and after causing a fearful loss of life, he entirely repealed two of the taxes, and modified two others in essential particulars.

I am perfectly convinced that the taxes of themselves were not the cause of disturbances, but that the priests and chiefs of the interior availed themselves of the opportunity so to misrepresent them to the ignorant and credulous people in the remote parts of the country, as to excite their fears, and thus induced them to oppose their imposition. The priests and chiefs, whose power and influence have been nearly destroyed, are, and always have been

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disaffected, and eagerly avail themselves of every opportunity to rouse the people to acts of violence.

The Government greatly increased the excitement by the want of careful and general explanation of the true nature of those taxes, and by the vexatious and unjust manner in which they were to be enforced, more especially the gun tax.

I cannot admit that all the taxes were improper, or improperly imposed. I think the road tax a most judicious one, if properly carried out, and modified to the ability of the people to pay it, increasing the tax on the wealthy classes, and lowering it upon the lower. That tax I consider is calculated to develop the resources of the country, and thereby greatly to benefit the people. Nor do I think the gun tax in itself objectionable; but the system by which it was collected was disgraceful to Government. But I will not enter here into further details upon this point.

The repealing of the taxes was at the time an ill-judged and most mischievous act. I know from my own observation in different parts of the country, and from what I was informed by various classes of natives, that they imputed the repeal to the fears, and not to the generosity of the Governor. Several persons, both Kandyans and Singhalese, told me that they had now been taught how to get rid of obnoxious taxes. No one possessing the slightest knowledge of the native character, I might say of human nature, would have recommended so mischievous a course as Lord T. adopted, as he boasted, upon his own judgment and responsibility.

2d. *Points of Inquiry.*—We complain that, for four or five days before the troops were sent to Matelle, Loco Banda, the District Judge, and Mr. Buller, knew at Kandy that large assemblages of persons, armed, were taking place there, and that those functionaries decided to keep quiet till the mob committed some outrage; whereas we say the authorities ought at the time, and at the first, to have sent out either an additional civil force, or a small detachment of military, and dispersed the people.

Mr. Waring, District Judge of Matelle, Mr. Gibson, District Judge of Kornegalle, and Mr. H. Templer, Acting Assistant Government Agent at Kornegalle, many days, nay I believe several weeks, before any actual outbreak, informed the Government of what was going on, and applied for military protection; and it was undoubtedly the duty of Colonel Drought, on his own responsibility, to have sent a small force to such place, and it was also the duty of Government to have ordered it.

Colonel Drought never having been engaged in actual operation anywhere, and knowing nothing of the Kandyan character, was ignorant with how small a body of men he could have effectually secured both places. This is proved by the fact of his sending out 200 men after the destruction of Matelle, and thereby being unable to do anything for Kornegalle. Orders were sent from Colombo to detach a force to that place, when he sent 25 Malays out! who arrived in bare time to save the town from complete destruction. Can anything show greater want of judgment? to send 200 men to a place only 14 or 15 miles distant from Kandy, whilst 25 Malays were detached double that distance!

I am most perfectly satisfied that if 25 men had been sent to Matelle, and 35 to Kornegalle, they would not only have saved those places from the slightest injury, but that there never would have been a rebellion at all; and all the horrors which followed would have been avoided. I do not believe that the rabble would have attacked either place; but if they had done so, they would have been easily repulsed; and I have not the shadow of a doubt that they would have dispersed to their own homes, and tranquillity would have been speedily restored. It was matter of conversation that the Government, Colonel Drought, and Mr. Buller thought it best to allow the people to commit some overt act; their first success at Matelle emboldened them to attack Kornegalle; and my experience tells me that if the people in other districts had ever contemplated a rising, they would have done so on hearing of that success.

Another thing which it is known emboldened the Kandyans was their knowledge of the greatly reduced strength of the garrison, especially in riflemen, whom they dread infinitely more than Europeans. It was always thought bad policy, by those who knew the country and the people, not to have had at all times a strong body of the Ceylon Rifles at Kandy, where they would be so useful, whilst in Colombo they are chiefly used for mere display on parades. Both the Quartermaster-general and Adjutant-general are of opinion that the head-quarters of the Ceylon Rifles should have been instantly sent to Kandy, and be retained there.

The civil power, unaided by the military, would not have succeeded in repressing the disturbances.

3d. *Points of Inquiry.*—We say that martial law ought not to have been proclaimed at all; that it (martial law) was not necessary or required at any time, but that if it had been necessary at all, it was unconstitutional and illegal to have continued it from the 29th and 30th July to 10th October.

After the actual outbreak at Matelle, I am firmly of opinion that it was a most judicious and necessary act to proclaim martial law; and I also firmly believe that if Colonel Fraser, Colonel Charleton, or myself, had commanded in Kandy, martial law would have been administered with the happiest consequences. The natives fully appreciate the promptitude of

of its action, and dread its operation; and had it had been applied with the same care, forbearance and humanity, as in the rebellion of 1818, all would have been well.

Colonel Fraser, an officer of ability and great experience in war both in Europe and in this country, advised Lord Torrington instantly to proclaim martial law, and to send for three regiments from Madras. Colonel Charlton, the Adjutant-general, concurred in the same opinion, and I never to this day entertained a doubt about the propriety of the measure. In forming our opinion at the time, we were impressed with the belief that the country was on the eve of a general rebellion, but by the middle of August we were perfectly assured that a very small section of the people were disaffected, and that a still smaller section had been concerned in the actual outbreak, and then I and every other experienced officer felt that martial law should instantly cease. On repeated occasions I expressed my sentiments upon the subject to General Smelt, and on or about the 9th of September, Major Layard, Colonel Charlton, and I called upon the General together. Major Layard having traversed a considerable portion of the lately disturbed districts, assured the General of its perfect tranquillity, and all three of us urged the ill consequences of the continuance of martial law; that the natives would not return to their homes and occupations; that alarm would be felt equally by the innocent and well-disposed as by the disaffected and guilty; and that the troops would continue to be uselessly harassed. General Smelt appeared to coincide with us in the same opinions, and left us to go to Lord Torrington, to whom we are quite sure he communicated all that we had said. Martial law continued nearly five weeks afterwards!

4th. Points of Inquiry.—We say that the confiscations were illegal; that Colonel Drought had no power to issue his proclamation for confiscations of 8th August, and that the seizures made under it, and under the Governor's proclamation of 18 August, were unconstitutional and illegal.

I agree in these opinions entirely upon every point.

The proclamation is known to have been drawn up by Sir Herbert Maddock, who advised the measure, and who also advised Colonel Drought to dispossess the whole of the people of Matelle of their houses and lands, and to give them to Malabars. Had I commanded, I should never have thought of issuing such a proclamation, and even if I had been ordered to publish and to act upon it, I would certainly have objected to it as illegal and highly unjust. No man should be proclaimed guilty and punished without a previous trial and conviction. I would also have objected to the employment of the officers and men under my command in hunting out and sequestering the property of men who were declared to be rebels, probably upon no other grounds than that from pure fright they had abandoned their houses and property. This is not the duty of soldiers, but of the civil power, even in case of actual rebellion.

5th. Points of Inquiry.—We complain that the Governor's orders were sent not through the General in command of the forces, but directly to Colonel Drought, and to subordinate officers.

All military men here were of opinion, that when martial law was proclaimed, the powers of the civil government in the disturbed districts ceased. Such I have reason to know was the opinion of General Sir John Wilson in the projected rebellion of 1834, and we therefore thought, and still think, that Lord Torrington had no right whatever to give orders, or to interfere in any of the operations consequent on the state of the country under that law, but that the whole responsibility would be thrown upon the military.

Feeling thus, we all expected that General Smelt, the General's personal staff, the headquarters of the Rifles, and myself, would instantly have gone into the disturbed districts. General Smelt had determined upon going up, and ordered the staff to prepare to accompany him, but the Governor prevented it, and went up shortly after himself!

It is a well known fact, that General Smelt directed Colonel Drought to obey all orders given by Lord Torrington, and it is generally understood that he gave orders to Colonel Drought, but I never heard that he had given orders to any subordinate military officer.

6th. Points of Inquiry.—We complain that yourself, Colonel Fraser, and other superior officers of long experience and knowledge of the country and the native disposition—

[The Colonel ought to have continued, "were not sent into the disturbed districts."
—T. Y. M'C.]

I believe I may safely say that it excited general surprise here, amongst all classes who knew anything of the country, that Colonel Fraser, Colonel Charlton, and myself (who are almost the only officers in the island of any great experience), were not immediately ordered into the country, instead of leaving the operations to be conducted by a junior officer, who was utterly ignorant of the country; who was equally ignorant of the character, language, customs, and habits of the people.

Colonel Fraser served with distinction in the Peninsular war, also throughout the whole of the Kandyan rebellion in 1817 and 1818, for his conduct in which he was promoted to the brevet rank of major. He and the officers under him have surveyed the whole of the interior, with every part of which he is perfectly acquainted; and he is an officer of ability, zeal, energy, and enterprise. Colonel F. has served 33 years in Ceylon.

App. T. No. 20.

Lieutenant-colonel Charlton is an old and distinguished officer of the Peninsular war, who has also seen much service elsewhere. He has been 20 years in Ceylon, and although he has never served in the interior, he yet thoroughly understands the native character.

I have served 37 years in Ceylon, and am the only officer now, I believe, in the full pay of the British army who was employed in the conquest of the Kandyan country in 1815. For my conduct in which, General Sir Robert Brownrigg gave me a staff appointment. I also served throughout the whole of the rebellion in 1818. I know almost every part of the country, the character of the people, and how to deal with them. I am perfectly acquainted with the mode in which martial law was conducted in 1818, and even to this moment am deeply impressed with the humane orders of Sir Robert Brownrigg in relation thereto.

It is a remarkable fact, that neither Colonel Fraser, Colonel Charlton, or myself, were ever consulted, or information asked for from us, regarding the operation of martial law, nor were either of the above officers consulted upon any points except as regarded their own immediate duties. All three of us, the moment we heard of the disturbances, offered our services to go to the spot.

In my own individual case, having sent away nearly every effective soldier and officer of the regiment under my command, on the 1st of August (1848) I waited upon General Smelt, and applied for the removal of the head-quarters of my regiment to Kandy, the bulk of the regiment being employed there, and in the neighbourhood. The General refused my request, informing me that Lord Torrington would not let me go, and that he had no power to send me. I remonstrated, and the General told me if I felt aggrieved I had better write to him upon the subject, which I did on the 3d of August. In that letter I stated that nearly all my regiment was in the field; that upon its exertions the restoration of tranquillity mainly depended; that by refusing my request to go into the interior I was virtually deprived of the command of my regiment. I urged my services of 36 years in the island, my knowledge of the country, the people, and my readiness to serve under any senior officer, and in any part of the country. This letter was shown to Lord Torrington, and I then received an answer to the following purpose: that the power of appointment of commandant rests solely with the Governor, and that the Major-general cannot recommend the supercession of Colonel Drought, especially as he had so ably performed his arduous duties, and that the General must express his surprise and regret that an officer of my standing should submit such a request to him. To this letter I promptly replied, expressing my regret that the General deemed it unbecoming in me to apply to serve with my regiment in the field. I suggested that I might be appointed to the command of the disturbed districts, or of one of them, so as not to interfere with Colonel D.'s command of Kandy (as was the case in 1818), so that "my knowledge of the country and its people, as well as my experience in the mode of warfare best calculated for the suppression of the disturbances, and preventing a recurrence of them, might be available."

I likewise pointed out that, with the exception of Major Layard and two or three captains of my own regiment, there was not a single officer employed in the interior who had been two years in the country. This application was also unsuccessful; my letter remained unanswered.

The right of nomination to command has always been acknowledged to rest with the general officer commanding the troops, and was invariably asserted by Sir John Wilson and Sir Robert Arbuthnot, but it would appear that General Smelt has either resigned the right to Lord T., or is not disposed to question the matter.

7th. *Points of Inquiry.*—We complain of the courts martial; we complain that they were not properly constituted; that there were no judge-advocates in attendance; that they were not presided over by superior and experienced officers.

There can be no doubt that in most cases the courts martial were not properly constituted, those in Matelle especially, where, I believe, a subaltern officer presided, with sometimes only two other subalterns as members, tried and sentenced men to death, and that Capt. Watson approved, and, by orders from Colonel Drought, carried those sentences into effect. For all this there was not the slightest necessity; all disturbance had ceased, and after one or two examples had been made of headmen, convicted upon the clearest testimony, nothing more surely was needed. Nothing, in my opinion, can justify the more recent of those courts martial held at Matelle. The prisoners, if it were thought necessary to try them, might and ought to have been sent to Kandy, a distance of only 16 miles, where a general court martial, composed of a field officer as president, and the usual number of officers (captains and subalterns), with a judge-advocate, could have tried them with all becoming formality, and where the interpretation could have been relied on, and the prisoners could have obtained all necessary assistance. No right-minded man can view without horror the whole of the proceedings in Matelle. In Kornegalle, by Colonel Drought's orders, Capt. Bird, who sat as a member on a court martial, actually approved and confirmed the proceedings, and caused a man to be shot within half an hour after the trial.

In 1818, when nearly the whole of the interior was in open and violent rebellion, General Brownrigg entrusted the power of confirming general courts martial to one officer only, although there were nine or ten lieutenant-colonels employed in the field; and in delegating that tremendous power to that officer, in whom he had the greatest confidence, he gave him the strongest injunctions to exercise it with the utmost forbearance, circumspection, and humanity. Prisoners and evidences were generally brought from distances to be tried at Kandy by a full general court martial, presided over by an old field officer, and with able judge-advocates to conduct the proceedings. General Brownrigg himself confirmed the proceedings,

and

and ordered sentences to be carried into effect. I cannot at this moment guess the number of men so tried; but I doubt if during the whole of that arduous struggle they exceeded the number shot on the recent occasion; and in no case were any executed who had not taken a very prominent part in the rebellion.

App. T. No. 20.

8th. *Points of Inquiry*.—We complain that the sentences were carried into execution without being first approved by the general officer in command, and also by the Governor; and we complain that, in other respects, the proceedings under martial law were not according to all former precedents and usage, when no foreign enemy was attacking you.

Officers in command of detachments (Major Layard and Captain Watson) received orders from Colonel Drought to assemble courts martial, consisting of not less than three members; to approve without reference to him, and to carry sentences into immediate effect. At first judge-advocates were employed, but Colonel Drought directed them to be discontinued, "as the more simple the proceedings were the better." No warrants were issued to any officers to convene courts martial; whereas for the trial of a soldier for a trifling offence warrants from the Adjutant-general are issued to authorize the president to try the man, and the sentences are invariably confirmed by the General himself. The Articles of War are clear as to the course to be adopted in ordinary occasions, and surely, where human life is concerned, at least equal care should have been taken. The courts martial were never sent to General Smelt at the time, and not till they were applied for, if ever sent.

The foregoing are all the points to which you specially direct my attention, and time does not permit of my saying much more. I have endeavoured to make myself clearly understood, without going too much into detail. I trust I have succeeded. Pending the decision of the Committee whether to call for my attendance or not, I will prepare every additional information in my power for it; and I will have records to show how matters were conducted in 1818.

19 August 1849.

I am, &c.
(signed) L. Braybrooke.

I have written the foregoing upon your assurance that strict confidence be observed. Let it, I beg, be shown only to those for whose use it is intended, and do not allow my opinions or sentiments to be known, or to be used in my absence.

Appendix (U.)

Paper, No. 21.

App. U. No. 21. COPY of a LETTER from Viscount *Torrington* to the Right Honourable Earl *Grey*.

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Pavilion, Kandy, 9 May 1850.

1. Lieutenant-colonel Drought, of the 15th regiment, placed in my hands this morning the enclosed affidavit from Mr. William Rudd, a respectable gentleman engaged in coffee cultivation in Ceylon, and I now transmit the above document to your Lordship.

2. I will briefly explain to your Lordship the circumstances connected with it.

3. It appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. John Selby, and Lieutenant Henderson of the Ceylon Rifles, witnesses ordered to attend before the Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of Ceylon, were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c. during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. William Rudd. Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson.

4. This affidavit denies the statement of Lieutenant Brook, and knowing that these gentlemen have evinced rather a strong desire to injure the character, and cast a doubt on the veracity of Captain Watson, I felt it my duty to place the matter before your Lordship for the use of the Committee.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington*.

I, WILLIAM RUDD, appear this day before John Spencer Colepeper, a justice of the peace, and being duly sworn, state that I never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson, at the time of the rebellion in July 1848, to Lieutenant Brook to burn a house near that of Gollahelle Rattamahatmeya's, or any other place.

I do further swear that I never conveyed any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever.

(signed) *William Rudd*.

Sworn to before me, at Kandy, this 8th day of May 1850.

(signed) *John S. Colepeper*,
Justice of the Peace for the Central Province.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *W. D. Bernard*, J. P. and P. T.

Appendix (X.)

Paper, No. 22.

Copy of Two DESPATCHES from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, with Enclosures.

App. X. No. 22.

(Separate.)

My Lord,

Pavilion, Kandy, 7 May 1850.

I BEG leave to call your Lordship's attention to the enclosed copy of the "Colombo Observer," of the 29th of April 1850.

This public journal contains long extracts from what purports to be the evidence of Mr. H. C. Selby, Queen's Advocate of this colony, before the Ceylon Committee of the House of Commons.

2. It contains also, as your Lordship will perceive, a *verbatim* copy of a despatch addressed by your Lordship to me on the 10th of March last, and received by me here on the 25th of April, only four days before the publication of the journal. During those four days the despatch in question remained in my possession, and was seen by no one but myself and my confidential advisers. It could not therefore have been communicated to the editor by any person in Ceylon, but must have been transmitted to him from England.

3. Your Lordship is well aware that I have no desire to deprecate or even to retard the fullest and most detailed inquiry into all the measures of my government. I feel, on the contrary, that if such inquiry were not proceeding, it would now be my duty, as it is for my interest, to demand its continuance. I have already placed on record my sentiments on this subject.

4. But I leave it for your Lordship to judge how far such publications as these, of documents probably garbled, and evidently surreptitiously obtained, can be consistent with the maintenance of public order, or conducive to the public welfare in an eastern dependency of the Crown.

Lord Torrington to Earl Grey, (Confidential), 6 Nov. 1849.
Ditto, No. 170, 5 Dec. 1849.

I say nothing of the injustice thereby done to myself. Though I am quite powerless to repel, I trust that I am able to endure it. But I think it my duty to state frankly and unequivocally to your Lordship, that I cannot answer for the continuance of order and of peace if my government is to be made the object of attacks, based on partial extracts and purloined despatches, circulated among an ignorant population, and artfully distorted into authoritative condemnations of my policy and my acts.

5. I therefore throw myself with confidence on your Lordship and on the justice of Parliament for protection, and I venture respectfully to request that an inquiry may be forthwith instituted in England into the circumstances connected with what I am bound to consider the gross and dangerous breach of the privilege of Parliament, and violation of official confidence which I now submit to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

The "Colombo Observer" of Monday, 29 April 1850, was produced.

(No. 86.—Miscellaneous.)

My Lord,

Pavilion, Kandy, 9 May 1850.

REPORTS having reached me, chiefly through one of the local newspapers of this island, having reference to certain proceedings before a Committee of the House of Commons, on the affairs of Ceylon, and as these garbled statements purport to contain evidence said to have been given by Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate for this island, I have thought it right, although I have no official information on the subject, to transmit to your Lordship copies of the letters noted in the margin, addressed to myself, in contradiction of the above reported evidence, and which I hope may be the means of saving the time of the Committee.

The Right Honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) Torrington.

Lieut.-Colonel Drought
to Viscount Torrington.
26 April 1850.
Mr. Bernard to Viscount
Torrington.
27 April 1850.
Major-General Smelt
to ditto.
4 May 1850.
Mr. J. Stewart, Deputy
Queen's Advocate.
6 May 1850.
Examined Minutes of
Executive Council.
29 July 1849.
W. Morris, Esq.
8 May 1850.

App. X. No. 22.

Enclosure No. 1.

My dear Lord,

Kandy, 26 April 1850.

IN reply to your note of this morning I beg to say, that I was present at the latter part of the interview which took place between you and Mr. Selby relative to the priest's trial, on which occasion I did not hear you express any unbecoming language, nor were you in any degree excited. On the contrary, you appeared to me to be perfectly calm and collected, while Mr. Selby was evidently much flurried. I left the Pavilion without the slightest idea that you had in the least forgotten yourself, or acted in any manner unworthy of the position in which you were placed.

It has been my lot to have had innumerable interviews with your Lordship under many trying and perplexing circumstances, and in no instance do I remember your betraying even impatience.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. A. Drought*,
Lieut.-colonel 15th Regiment.

Enclosure No. 2.

My dear Lord Torrington,

Pavilion, Kandy, 27 April.

I HOPE you will permit me to state to you in writing the facts connected with Mr. Selby's interview with you, upon the day of the trial and conviction of the priest, so far as they fell under my observations.

Before Mr. Selby called, I remember that the proceedings of the court martial had been confidentially placed in your hands by Colonel Drought, and that after a very careful perusal of them you remarked that you never saw a clearer case, and that the evidence was complete. The proceedings were returned to Colonel Drought without any other remark. Shortly afterwards Mr. Selby came to the pavilion and sought an interview. The first of that interview took place in my office, and in my presence. I was reading some papers at the table when you entered with Mr. Selby, who seemed much excited, and had apparently come to you in a great hurry. I quite remember hearing you say that you saw no reason to doubt the correctness of the evidence, or to interfere in any way with the military authorities, and that even by his own admission the man was guilty. As long as I was present I did not hear any violent or unbecoming laughter on your part; the impression left upon my mind at the time of the general tone of the interview was, that Mr. Selby was excited by something that might have taken place before the interview, and I inferred by your calling Colonel Drought, who joined you (having gone away just as Mr. Selby came), that you were consulting him as to the object for which Mr. Selby had come to you.

It did not at all occur to me then, nor did I hear it from any one, until it appeared some time afterwards in the "Observer," that anything of an unpleasant nature had taken place on the occasion of Mr. Selby's visit.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *W. D. Bernard*, P. T.

Enclosure No. 3.

My dear Lord Torrington,

Colombo, 4 May 1850.

IN reply to your letter of the 25th April, wherein you mention a report having reached you by the last mail, that Mr. Selby in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons sitting on the affairs of Ceylon, had then stated that you and I had settled the question of martial law at breakfast, and when the Council met you did not consult him, I can only say that to the best of my recollection, at this distant lapse of time, you did consult Mr. Selby, that he never offered the slightest objection, and immediately commenced framing a draft of the necessary proclamation.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Smelt*, Major-general.

His Excellency the Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure No. 4.

From *James Stewart*, Esq., Deputy Queen's Advocate.

My dear Mr. Bernard,

Colombo, 6 May 1850.

I REMEMBER being with the Governor and the Major-General in his Excellency's office, at the Queen's House, when, in consequence of intelligence he had received of the first outbreak in the interior, his Excellency announced his intention of sending for troops from India. Much time having elapsed since that day, and nothing having taken place recently after to recall to my recollection all that then occurred, I do not now remember whether Mr. Selby was, as you state, absent from Colombo at the time. But I know that the occasion above alluded to, on which I saw the Governor, was before martial law was proclaimed.

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I really cannot now remember whether the subject of proclaiming martial law was then mentioned, but probably my recollection may be refreshed on the point by reference to any circumstance to which his Excellency or the Major-general may be able to call my attention. That the subject was mentioned seems, indeed, very probable, and I beg to add that had it been suggested for consideration I should on the intelligence received by his Excellency have given it as my opinion that the Governor would be justified under the circumstances in proclaiming martial law.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Stewart,*
Deputy Queen's Advocate.

Enclosure No. 5.

MEMORANDUM by *W. Morris*, Esq.

I was clerk of the Councils in July and August 1848; I perfectly recollect the circumstance that the members of the Executive Council who were in Colombo, assembled at Queen's House on the day when the intelligence of the outbreak at Matelle reached Colombo. Mr. Selby was absent from Colombo when the news first arrived, but my impression is, that I saw Mr. J. Stewart, the Deputy Queen's Advocate and the Major-general in consultation with the Governor in His Excellency's office in the morning of the day in question. Mr. Selby afterwards returned, I believe, from Chilaw, and I was directed by the Governor to attend as clerk of the Council at a meeting which was to be held, as I understood, upon the subject of martial law.

I remember that on that occasion the proclamation was produced by Mr. Selby, and from that simple fact the impression made upon my mind was, that he not only approved, but also distinctly advised the measure, and the more so, as he had made a remark to me before the Council met, about the limitation of the district within which martial law was to take effect.

I considered that each member had made up his mind as to the course to be pursued before the Council had a formal meeting. No objection of any sort was made to the measure, or to the proceedings with reference to it, by any member at the Council, and there was nothing whatever unusual on that day in the mode of transacting the business for which the Council met.

Putlam, 8 May 1850.

(signed) *W. Morris.*

Enclosure No. 6.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Executive Council, held at the Queen's House at Colombo, on Saturday the 29th day of July 1848.

Present:—His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Torrington; The Honourable Major-general Smelt, c.B.; The Honourable H. C. Selby, Esq.

His Excellency submits to the Council the following reports received by express from the Government Agent for the Central Province.

Enter letter dated Matelle, 29 July 1848.

Which having been taken into consideration, the Council are unanimously of opinion that the circumstances reported prove that a portion of the inhabitants of the Kandy District in the Central Province are in a state of open rebellion against the British Government.

They consider that the most active measures should be taken to repress the rebellion, and that it is advisable that the district of Kandy should be put under martial law.

Resolved, that martial law be proclaimed within the district of Kandy in the Central Province, and that the Queen's Advocate be instructed to prepare a Proclamation to this effect accordingly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Morris,*
Clerk to the Council.

App. Y. No. 23.

Appendix (Y.)

Paper, No. 23.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to Pecuniary Transactions alleged to have taken place between Civil Officers of the Government of *Ceylon* and certain Natives in the employ of that Government.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 February 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the copy of a confidential despatch received from the Governor of Ceylon, forwarding two memorials relative to pecuniary transactions alleged to have taken place between civil officers of the Government of Ceylon and certain natives in the employ of that Government, and others, contractors for farming the rented provinces, and I am to request that you will furnish Lord Grey with any observations you may think necessary on these papers.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

Confidential,
11 December 1849.

(Confidential.)

My Lord,

Queen's House, Colombo, 11 December 1849.

It is my duty to forward to your Lordship, and to solicit your instructions with reference to two documents which I enclose, relative to pecuniary transactions (some of them alleged to be of a questionable character) between civil officers of Government and certain natives in Government employment, and others, contractors for farming the rented revenues.

The first is from A. Ponnabelum Moodliar, the native cashier (shroff) of the Western Province, under Mr. Wodehouse, the Government agent of Colombo. The other is from certain Cingalese and Tamil capitalists, who speculated in the arrack rents of 1845, and have been unsuccessful competitors for these for some subsequent years.

Your Lordship will not fail to perceive the many circumstances and considerations which render caution indispensable in giving credence to such charges preferred by natives against public officers. Their imperfect perception of the moral obligations of truth, coupled with the fact that in the case of these arrack renters they were disappointed men, and failed, as the memorial declares, in the intended speculation in the rents of 1846; these, and many other reasons, compel me to say, that it is with reluctance that I find myself constrained to entertain such complaints. I am not only aware of their extreme offensiveness, as regards the individuals involved, but of the discredit which the discussion of such supposed transactions is certain to entail on the public service.

It is right, therefore, that I should state to your Lordship that reports of a similar nature reached me in the course of last year, whilst Mr. Wodehouse was still in Ceylon, impugning his integrity, and that of the chief native officer of his catchery, De Severa, the interpreter Moodliar. I caused the representation at that time to be investigated with the delicacy which I felt due to Mr. Wodehouse's rank, and in my reliance on his character, coupled with the absence of sufficient proof, I dismissed them from my mind till recalled by fresh reports of other transactions of a similar nature, as well as by the receipt of the communication that I now enclose.

I apprehend that it is owing to the circumstance of Mr. Wodehouse being absent in England, and the belief of the natives that he is not likely to return to this colony.

The arrack renter, Perera, alludes to this fact in the memorial, knowing well the impossibility of getting his own countrymen to substantiate the truth in a case having rank and power on the one hand, and an injured native, perhaps too prone to follow the corrupt example of his superior, in the other, and he intimates that he is induced to bring forward his claim from being aware that Mr. Wodehouse had left the country, else he would have been afraid to prefer these charges against a gentleman of such high standing in the Government service.

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The same reason, however, renders one averse to entertain the complaint in the absence of Mr. Wodehouse, but supported as these charges are by the affidavits of the petitioner and his witnesses, and his memorial having been placed in my hands by a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity (unconnected with the public service), I have no other course than to submit it for your Lordship's instructions, with my recommendation that a copy of it, as requested by the memorialist, may be placed in Mr. Wodehouse's hands.

On the other document the statement of Ponnambelum Moodliar, the native schroff of Mr. Wodehouse's department, I am forced to speak with greater confidence, from my belief that the practice which it exposes of borrowing money from the natives has prevailed to a prejudicial extent from amongst a few of the civil service of the Government. In the instance of Mr. Wodehouse the schroff has produced the original promissory notes, and other documents in the handwriting and bearing the signature of that gentleman.

Under any circumstances, I can but reprobate the existence of these pecuniary dealings between the Government officers and the natives, but they are in the highest degree improper then occurring between the cashier of a public department and the officer appointed to be a check on his operations, and to exercise a becoming supervision over the discharge of his duties.

It will be in your Lordship's recollection that within the last three years the most serious irregularities and defalcations have been detected in the accounts of these native cashiers. The schroff of the Colombo Custom House was lately convicted of making away with the public money. The schroff of the Ham-bantotte Cutchery has been transported for a similar offence, and Gomer Moodiliar, the native cashier of the treasury, the individual who appears to have negotiated on behalf of Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Gibson in the transaction now brought under your Lordship's consideration, was last year dismissed from the public service for a large deficiency in his chest, and tried before the Supreme Court for embezzlement, on an admission on his own part that the money so abstracted had been used by him for the purpose of loans for short terms at exorbitant rates of interest.

The name of no European officer of the Government was mixed up with these fraudulent transactions, but they are the result of a disorganization of the service, which cannot fail to arise where the practice prevails to any extent of the head of a department so far forgetting himself, and surrendering his legitimate authority as to become a debtor to his own native cashier.

It cannot justify such a transaction in the case of any one individual to plead the precedent or example of others; and in fact, the secrecy which has been observed, and the precaution of employing the schroff of one department to negotiate these loans with the cashiers of another, is sufficient evidence of the consciousness of the impropriety, and the necessity of concealment; indeed, had they been legitimate transactions, European gentlemen need not have resorted to their schroffs for such accommodation whilst there were two banks in Colombo ready to afford such accommodation had sufficient security been forthcoming.

As it is my wish to avoid as far as possible any unnecessary publicity, I have withheld these documents from passing in the ordinary routine of public business, and had them privately transcribed by my aide-de-camp, and on hearing from your Lordship, I shall be prepared to act under your instructions.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount *Torrington*, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of *Ceylon*, &c.

The humble Petition of *Johanna Perera Apooahamy*, soliciting justice and restitution,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Excellency's petitioner, acting as the agent of Hendrick Perera, Anthony Perera, Corhelio Mendis, Manuel Silva, Marcellus Silva, David Peris, Andress Peris, Apooahamy and John Francisco Rodrigo Jambapulli, waited on Mr. Wodehouse, Government agent of the Western Province, early in April 1845, and explained to him their intention of becoming arrack renters for the ensuing 12 months, should Mr. Wodehouse be pleased to approve them.

Mr. Wodehouse replied, that from his previous knowledge of the applicants, he thought they might answer, whereupon petitioner stated to Mr. Wodehouse that the above-named parties had instructed him to suggest to Mr. Wodehouse, that in place of putting up the arrack rents for sale singly as they appeared in the Government Gazette, it would better suit their convenience if the whole, or at least the greater portion of them, were put up to auction collectively. Some remark followed from Mr. Wodehouse upon the large sum of money necessary in this case to insure their object, during which Mr. Wodehouse mentioned his own want of funds to carry on his coffee estate, and asked petitioner to supply him with 500 *l.*, directing him to bring this sum before the day of sale. Petitioner who frequently lent Mr. Wodehouse money before, in sums of 100 *l.* and 200 *l.*, knowing that his refusal of this demand would debar them from the attainment of their views, on his next visit handed Mr. Wodehouse, in bank notes, the sum of 500 *l.* (five hundred pounds) to meet the exigencies of which Mr. Wodehouse spoke, and to secure his favour. Mr. Wodehouse took the money, but gave no receipt, merely promising petitioner his favour and support, and also that he would repay him at some future time when better enabled.

App. Y. No. 28.

On the 7th April 1845, the arrack rents were put up to auction, as petitioner suggested, collectively; and petitioner, who attended, bid to the extent of 435,100 rix dollars (thirty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-two pounds ten shillings sterling); but another man, one Cornelius Suwaris, bid 100 rix dollars more, and as he seemed determined to outbid him, petitioner ceased his offers; upon which the rents were marked down to Cornelius Suwaris. Mr. Wodehouse, however, interposed; said he knew that the latter was incompetent for the task, and declared that petitioner and his party were the more eligible lessees. This Mr. Wodehouse repeated in his letter of the 8th of April to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Anstruther, who confirmed Mr. Wodehouse's selection, and petitioner and his party assumed charge of the rents on the 1st July 1845.

Petitioner also humbly begs to represent that about this time Mr. Wodehouse was engaged in building a house in Marandahn, and that Gomes, their treasury shroff, applied to petitioner to furnish Mr. Wodehouse with the timber necessary for the same. This petitioner did to the extent of about 130*l.*'s worth, for which Gomes made out a bill, and asked petitioner to receipt it, saying that he would tell Mr. Wodehouse petitioner gave the timber as a present. Gomes prevailed on petitioner to do so; but Gomes well knows that to the present day Mr. Wodehouse never paid this money to petitioner.

In January 1846 one of the lessees above-mentioned, David Peres, came to petitioner, and asked him for another sum of about 500 *l.* (five hundred pounds) for Mr. Wodehouse, which he said was necessary to retain Mr. Wodehouse's favour. Five of the lessees, namely, Hendrick Perera, Anthony Perera, Cornelius Mendis, Manuel Silva, and Marcellius Silva, were averse to the proposition, thinking Mr. Wodehouse sufficiently well paid for his countenance, and refused to give him any more money. Their objection to do so, petitioner has reason to believe, was reported by David Peres to Mr. Wodehouse, who, on learning the result of the application, was so much displeased with them that he at once stationed peons at each of the arrack godowns held by the petitioner's party, who were directed to keep a check upon the receipts, and to take possession of the keys every night. This was a mode of proceeding never before resorted to before or since, and was perfectly uncalled for, as the lessees had previously given ample security wherewith to cover their liabilities to Government.

Petitioner has also reason to know that David Peres successfully used this opportunity to ingratiate himself with Mr. Wodehouse, to the great and lasting detriment of petitioner and other lessees, with whom Mr. Wodehouse thenceforward refused to hold any communication, four or five applications which they subsequently made to become renters, without cause or reason being assigned, having been peremptorily rejected by Mr. Wodehouse.

In corroboration of these statements, petitioner begs to point to significant facts, that David Peres, under the patronage of Mr. Wodehouse, has held undisturbed possession of the arrack rents ever since; that is, for four years successively. The form of exposing them for auction has been complied with, but in every instance David Peres has been selected and confirmed as lessee.

Petitioner having found Mr. Wodehouse so determined in opposing him and the lessees who refused to comply with the terms of the bribe asked for by David Peres, on Mr. Wodehouse's behalf, and seeing no probability of regaining Mr. Wodehouse's favour, unless at an expense too exorbitant for his or their means, made several applications to Mr. Wodehouse to refund the original 500 *l.* which petitioner gave him, but in every instance was put off with the reply, "will give, will give," but Mr. Wodehouse never gave.

Petitioner is aware that Mr. Wodehouse has left the country, else he would have been afraid to prefer these charges against a gentleman of such high standing in the Government service, knowing well the impossibility of getting his own countrymen to substantiate the truth in a case so situated, having rank and power on the one hand, and an injured native, perhaps too prone to follow the corrupt example of his superior, on the other. Mr. Wodehouse, however, is away, and the influence of his position exercised by another is considerably lessened, so that at length some of those acquainted with the facts above stated, and aware of the gross injustice and tyrannical treatment exercised by Mr. Wodehouse against petitioner, though they run the risk of incurring the future animosity of Mr. Wodehouse, are prepared to come forward and establish with their evidence the truth of those particulars herein submitted to your Excellency.

Supported also by the solemn affirmations appended hereto, petitioner most earnestly supplicates your Excellency to cause these matters which petitioner has ventured to place before you to be fully and impartially inquired into; and in order that due justice may be meted out to all as they deserve, petitioner solicits that a copy of this petition may be at once forwarded to Mr. Wodehouse, who petitioner entreats may be compelled to render restitution of those sums which he has unjustly obtained from petitioner. And petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(signed) J. Perera.

Colombo, 6 December 1849.

I, Johannis Perira Appoohamy, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm that the contents of the annexed petition subscribed to by me are true and correct in every particular, and that the acts therein described and set forth actually took place in the manner I have described with the individual and individuals within mentioned.

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(signed) *J. Perira.*

Signed and affirmed before me, this 8th December 1849.

(signed) *J. Swan, J. P.*

We, Hendrick Perira and Cornelius Mendis, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm, that having heard the contents of the within petition explained to us, we know some of the particulars therein stated to be true and correct; and further, that we believe the whole statement to be both true and correct.

(signed) *Hendrick Perira.
Cornelius Mendis.*

Signed and affirmed on the 10th day of December 1849.

(signed) *J. Swan, J. P.*

We, Gabriel Somanadum Pulle and Stettyakondigly Thomas Nonis, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that they accompanied petitioner in April 1845, when he took the 500 l. to the individual within mentioned; that they both counted this money, which was in bank notes; that they saw petitioner when called by Mr. Wodehouse at his house take this money in with him; that when petitioner came out from Mr. Wodehouse he had not this money with him; that Mr. Wodehouse came out immediately after petitioner, who having salaamed Mr. Wodehouse, they all went away together.

Signed in the Malabar language.

(signed) *G. Somanadum Pulle.*

Signed in Cingalese.

(signed) *T. Nonis.*

Signed and affirmed before me, this 10th December 1849.

(signed) *J. Swan, J. P.*

My Lord,

Colombo, 10 December 1849.

IN obedience to your Lordship's commands, I beg leave to forward the following statement of the transaction between Mr. Wodehouse and myself.

Mr. Wodehouse, some time in the latter end of the year 1847, or by the beginning of the year 1848, requested me to negotiate a loan of 500 l. from any of the natives (as it was usual with a few of the civilians and others to apply either to myself or to my relatives for loans, or for a negotiation of loans they required). I accordingly procured a loan of 495 l. from a native merchant, named Ramenchitty, for which Mr. Wodehouse granted him a promissory note; when that became due it was renewed, and the last one was payable in August 1849, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

When Mr. Wodehouse intimated his intention of proceeding to England, the native merchant informed me that he must have the money before Mr. Wodehouse's departure, although the promissory note was not then due; I therefore requested my mother-in-law, Mrs. Misala Achy, widow of the late A. Coomaiasamy, esq., to take up the said debt; she accordingly took it up, with the consent of Mr. Wodehouse.

Mr. Wodehouse, on the eve of his departure to England in April 1849, intrusted to my care a mortgage bond of Messrs. Waidah Tristram and Francis Carleton, both of England, for 492 l., bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, which is payable on the 5th February 1850, with a power of attorney authorizing me to recover the said, and from which amount he desired me to pay his promissory note to the merchant.

This promissory note, transferred by him to Mrs. Misala Achy, fell due in August last, when he (Mr. Wodehouse) was away from Ceylon; she demanded payment from me, because I negotiated the loan, consequently I paid the amount for Mr. Wodehouse, and redeemed the promissory note. The said sum of 495 l., with arrears of interest, is now due to me. The copies of papers above alluded to are herewith subjoined.

As your Lordship has also desired me to state a few cases of other civilians, who have had money dealings with myself and my relatives for some time past, in obedience to your Lordship's commands I beg to state the following for your Lordship's information:—

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Mr. J. A. Napier, the late comptroller of Customs, borrowed from me a sum of 200 *l.* on the 25th August 1845, which was paid to me 12 months after.

Mr. W. C. Gibson borrowed from me a sum of 150 *l.* on or about the 15th June 1846, which was paid to me after the lapse of nine months.

Mr. R. H. F. Somerset, the Assistant Government Agent, borrowed from me several sums of money, on or about the 22d September 1846, and at different times since that date. They were all paid to me at Colombo, except a sum of 123 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, which was paid to my order at London after his arrival there.

Messrs. F. J. Templer and E. R. Power are still indebted to the estate of my father-in-law, Mr. A. Coomarasamy, upon a bond bearing date 3d January 1844, for the sum of 650 *l.*; besides, there were several other gentlemen who have paid off their debts, and on which account I thought it unnecessary to state here; I therefore conclude, and remain, &c.

(signed) *A. Ponnambelam.*

(True copy.)

His Excellency
The Right Hon. Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *James T. Amyatt.*

I promise to pay to Ramenchitty, partner of Anakoona Hetcomanenchitty, the sum of four hundred and ninety-five pounds, on the 1st August 1849, together with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 1st instant.

(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Please to pay to Mrs. Wisalachy, widow of the late Coomaiasamy, Esq., or order.

(signed) *Ramenchitty.*

Pay to A. Ponnambelam, Esq., or order.

(signed) *Wisalachy.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *A. Ponnambelam.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *Jas. T. Airey, Capt.*

WHEREAS Francis Carleton, Esq., of England, in Great Britain, by his attorney, Percival Carleton, Esq., and Waidah Tristram, Esq., residing at Colombo, did on the 5th day of February 1847, by an obligation or bond bearing that date, jointly and severally indebted to me, Philip Edmond Wodehouse, also residing at Colombo, in the sum of 492 *l.*, being the balance of the value of a tract of land called Koorookoo Waidah Kalai, situate near the village of Dekinde, in the district of Uda Bulatgamme, in the Central Province, purchased from me by the said Francis Carleton and Waidah Tristram, on condition of paying the said sum of 492 *l.*, at and after the end and expiration of three years, to be computed from the date of the said obligation or bond, or before the expiration of the said term, on due notice thereof being given to me in writing; and in the mean time of paying interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

And whereas the said Francis Carleton and Waidah Tristram have deposited in my hands, by way of hypothecation and mortgage, the title deed of said tract of land, as security for the aforesaid sum. And whereas the said sum of 492 *l.* is still due and owing to me, the said Philip Edmond Wodehouse, by the said Francis Carleton and Waidah Tristram, together with interest thereon, from the 17th day of June 1848. And whereas I, the said Philip Edmond Wodehouse, am now on the eve of departure to England, and it has consequently become necessary to appoint an attorney to recover the said amount due upon the bond hereinbefore recited.

Now know all men by these presents, that I the said Philip Edmond Wodehouse, have made, ordained, authorized, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, authorize, constitute and appoint Arnasalem Ponnambelam, of Colombo, to be my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, and for my use, to ask, demand, sue for, recover and receive of Francis Carleton and Waidah Tristram, the said sum of 492 *l.*, together with interest thereon from the said 17th day of June 1848, which is now due and owing unto me, the said Philip Edmond Wodehouse, by the said Francis Carleton and Waidah Tristram, and in default of payment thereof, to have, use, and take all lawful ways and

and means in my name or otherwise for the recovery thereof, by attachment or otherwise, and on receipt thereof acquittances or other sufficient discharges for the same for me and in my name to make, seal, and deliver, and to do all lawful acts and things whatsoever concerning the premises, as fully in every respect as I myself might or could do if I were personally present, and an attorney or attorneys under him for the purposes aforesaid, to make and at his pleasure to revoke, hereby ratifying and confirming all and whatsoever my said attorney shall in my name lawfully do or cause to be done in and about the premises by virtue of these presents. In witness thereof, I the said Philip Edmond Wodehouse, have set my hand and seal to three of the same tenor as these presents at Colombo, this 14th day of April 1849.

(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of,

(signed) *D. C. de Sewera.*
Francis de Sewera.

I PETER LODOWICK DE VOS, of Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, notary public, by lawful authority duly admitted, do hereby certify and attest that the foregoing letter of attorney was duly executed in triplicate by Philip Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., therein named, in my presence, and in the presence of Louis de Sewera Attipallos Modellear and Francis de Sewera. For the due execution thereof an Act being requested, I have granted the same under my notarial form and seal at Colombo aforesaid, the 14th day of April 1849.

In testimonium Veritas.

(signed) *P. L. De Vos*, Notary Public

(True copy.)

A. Ponnambalem.

(True copy.)

James T. Airey, Captain.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 8 February 1850.

I do myself the honour of acknowledging Mr. Hawes's letter of the 7th instant, calling upon me to furnish your Lordship with any observations I may think necessary on a confidential despatch from the Governor of Ceylon, forwarding two memorials relative to pecuniary transactions alleged to have taken place between civil officers of that government and certain natives in its employ, and others, contractors for farming the rented revenues.

In complying with this instruction, I shall of course confine my explanation to those transactions which relate to myself, simply remarking that this secret report of the supposed acts of other gentlemen, without any intimation to them, for the mere purpose of mystifying my case and facilitating the introduction into the despatch of disparaging expressions wholly inapplicable to it has not escaped my observation.

I shall first apply myself to the charges of Johannes Perera Appohamy. One is, that in April 1845 I demanded and received from him (who had been in the habit of lending me 100 l. or 200 l.) 500 l. for the purpose of securing my support in an approaching sale of the annual arrack rents, and that I have refused to pay him. The other is, that he furnished another person, Gomes Modeliar, with timber for me to the extent of about 130 l., for which that person knows that to the present day I never paid.

As regards the first charge, I can at present only state that it is a gross falsehood from first to last, and that the affidavits in support of it are wilful perjuries. Your Lordship cannot but admit the impossibility of my adducing, while absent from Ceylon, direct evidence in disproof of a positive charge; but I have no doubt that after due inquiry I shall be enabled to place your Lordship in possession of facts and evidence which will satisfy you that these allegations are altogether undeserving of credit, and that the petitioners are men entirely without character or respectability, and that I acted faithfully in the protection of the revenues of the Crown.

This difficulty in respect of proof would have been avoided if Lord Torrington had taken the usual course of asking me for explanation, before he sent the charges to you.

With regard to the second charge of the same individual respecting timber, I have only to state that I never had any dealing with him of any kind, that my private accounts are in the colony, and that no timber was to my knowledge used in the construction of my house, which was not paid for, and the payment entered in those accounts. I therefore state that this charge is as grossly false as the other.

I now come to the charge, if such it really can be called, relative to the transaction between me and A. Ponnambalam Pulle. I am willing to admit the statement contained in that person's letter of the 10th December as generally correct, and am almost ashamed to trouble you with any explanation, beyond what is contained in it; but as my conduct and character have been subjected to calumnious reports by the Government of Ceylon, it is perhaps proper that your Lordship should have the fullest information upon all matters referred to.

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I had been led by Mr. Carleton to believe that the amount due to me upon his mortgage bond would be paid at a certain period previous to its becoming legally due; circumstances prevented him from fulfilling his promise, and as I had reckoned upon the money to meet other payments, I endeavoured to negotiate his bond. The banks to which his Lordship refers, with one of which I had had various transactions, and with which I had never found any difficulty in obtaining credit, had about that time received peremptory instructions from home to discontinue accommodation to private individuals of the nature required by me. I therefore requested A. Ponnambelam Palle to find out one of the class of merchants who before the establishment of the banks were almost the only dealers in money, who have always continued that trade, and who, when the banks withdrew, could alone almost command money. The transaction mentioned by A. Ponnambelam Palle then took place. I left Ceylon in April, and until I received a letter from A. Ponnambelam Palle, of the 10th November last, I was ignorant that he had since my departure made himself my creditor. I conclude this part of my observations with most positively denying having ever contemplated becoming indebted to my cashier.

In commenting upon the charges of J. Perera, Lord Torrington, after dwelling upon the imperfect perception of the natives of the moral obligations of truth, says, "It is with reluctance I find myself constrained to entertain such complaints. I am not only aware of their extreme offensiveness as regards the individuals involved, but of the discredit which the discussion of such supposed transactions is certain to entail on the public service." And again goes on to describe himself as "averse to entertain the complaint in the absence of Mr. Wodehouse, but supported as these charges are by the affidavits of the petitioner and his witnesses, and his memorial having been placed in my hands by a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity (unconnected with the public service), I have no other course than to submit it for your Lordship's instructions, with my recommendation that a copy of it, as requested by the memorialist, may be placed in Mr. Wodehouse's hands." It is remarkable that with this reluctance to entertain the subject, Lord Torrington, taking only one day's time to consider the documents, forwarded to your Lordship the papers of J. Perera, one of which is dated the 10th December, and with them the letter of A. Ponnambelam Palle, also dated the 10th, but of which he was evidently before in expectation.

As to the representation which he says he last year caused to be investigated with the delicacy he felt due to my rank, I cannot but urge, and I am sure your Lordship will agree, that Lord Torrington would have acted in a fairer manner if he had informed me fully of the charges then made while I was in the island and they were under investigation, instead of now informing your Lordship that they have been recalled to his mind by fresh reports of other transactions of a similar nature, which he cautiously avoids giving any description of. Lord Torrington apprehends that the receipt of the communication of J. Perera "is owing to the circumstance of Mr. Wodehouse being absent in England, and the belief of the natives that he is not likely to return to this colony," and makes use of the very words of the petition to that effect. Having only just previously said, that reports of a similar nature reached him while I was there, which he investigated and then dismissed from his mind as being unsupported by sufficient proof, and those reports, I know for a fact, were made to him by the petitioner, or his agents and partners.

I need hardly point out to your Lordship the gross inconsistencies apparent in all this. Could the petitioner have feared my rank and office, could he really have thought it necessary to wait for my absence, when he had already induced the Governor not only to investigate similar charges against me during my presence in the colony, but even to suspend in a manner most unjust, as I can show, Sewera Modeliar, a native gentleman high in office and power. Finally, could Lord Torrington seriously believe that the petitioner was afraid to prefer these charges while I was in the colony, when he himself knew that the same people had before done so with perfect impunity, and as I left in April, might at any rate have prepared them before the month of December.

It is now necessary for me to acquaint your Lordship, that I have information upon which I can rely, that in the month of September, or thereabouts, immediately after the receipt in the colony of my evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, the most extraordinary researches were made in the notarial offices in the island for supposed records of my private debts; and that A. Ponnambelam Palle was sent for to the colonial secretary's office by a written order, that Sir J. Emerson Tennent then interrogated him as to my private affairs, and afterwards compelled him to give up all my private documents in his possession, which were retained for some days by Sir James Tennent. By such means the government of Ceylon became fully acquainted with my transaction with A. Ponnambelam Palle early in October, and yet they did not bring it under your notice till December, when it is blended in one despatch with the charges of J. Perera and the acts of other gentlemen. Sir J. Emerson Tennent distinctly informed my father-in-law, Mr. Temple, that all these acts were done with the full sanction and by order of Lord Torrington.

It is not necessary for me to characterize these proceedings, which are only a part of what has occurred, but I leave them to your Lordship's judgment. And now, my Lord, I have done. I have been in the service of the Crown for more than 20 years; there is testimony in your Lordship's office to the manner in which I have discharged my duty, and I have a very recent acknowledgment of it under your own hand. I have therefore

no doubt that your Lordship's conduct to me in this transaction will be all that is fair and just, and such as I have a right to look for at the hands of Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary.

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I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

P. S.—As these documents have been forwarded to your Lordship before I had an opportunity of seeing or answering them, a course equally unusual and unjust, I have no doubt you will allow me to inspect the original enclosures of Lord Torrington's despatch in the Colonial Office.

Sir,

Downing-street, 19 February 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 8th of this month, and to express his Lordship's pleasure in finding, what indeed he had fully anticipated, that you deny entirely the truth of the very serious charges which had been made against you in regard to the arrack rents. In full confidence that, on your return to Ceylon, you will be able clearly to prove that you have never received loans from, or incurred other obligations to, parties upon whose tenders it was your official duty to report, his Lordship for the present entirely dismisses that subject from his mind.

In regard, however, to your transactions with A. Ponnambelam Palle, Lord Grey feels bound to say that it appears to his Lordship, on your own statement, that these were open to very grave objections, and that although you may not have contemplated becoming your cashier's debtor, the circumstances under which you left your pecuniary obligations to be discharged by him rendered such a result extremely probable. It is his Lordship's opinion that this matter would have required still more serious notice, had it not appeared from Lord Torrington's despatch that a laxity of practice in these matters, very injurious to the public service, had been for a considerable time allowed to prevail among the civil servants of the Ceylon Government.

Lord Grey will, however, instruct the Governor that such conduct can no longer be permitted, and that the fact of any gentleman, in such a position of yours, being indebted to the cashier with whom he has official relations, will be considered as an irregularity which cannot be overlooked; and his Lordship must positively require that, before you resume your duties, the debt in respect of which your cashier has thus rendered himself your creditor be paid.

With regard to that part of your letter in which you assert that the charges against you have been brought forward at the instigation of the Governor, or of the Colonial Secretary, in consequence of the evidence which you gave before the Committee of the House of Commons last year, Lord Grey is convinced that you must have been misinformed, and that it is quite impossible that either Lord Torrington or Sir E. Tennent should have pursued a course so vindictive, and so certain of receiving his Lordship's disapprobation.

Copies of your letter, and of the answer which is now returned to it, will be communicated to Lord Torrington.

With reference to the application made in the postscript of your letter, I am to inform you that the enclosures to Lord Torrington's despatch were not transmitted in original; but that you are at liberty to see the copies which were received here, and the despatch itself, which is in his Lordship's own handwriting.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 21 February 1850.

It was with much regret that late on the evening of the 19th instant I received Mr. Hawes's answer to my letter of the 8th instant, to which I shall take an early opportunity of replying at length.

I now beg most respectfully to request that you will be good enough to send to Lord Torrington by the mail, which will be dispatched *via* Marseilles on the 24th instant, the following instructions.

That he will exhibit to friends authorized by me, and permit their full inspection and examination of the original petition and other documents presented by J. Perera Appohamy, if they are in the colony.

That he will permit my friends to have free access to the correspondence and accounts, in the offices of the colonial secretary and Government agent of the Western Province, in any way connected with the charges against me which have been lately forwarded by Lord Torrington.

And that he shall allow them copies of such of them as they shall think material to the vindication of my character.

That he shall inform any public servants acquainted with the circumstances of the case that it is your Lordship's wish that they should give any information in their power.

That he shall make my friends acquainted with all the particulars of the charge he alleges

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alleges to have been brought against me in 1848, and with the evidence taken in the investigation of it.

I am reduced to make this last application, as Lord Torrington has thought fit to make allusion to the circumstance for the evident purpose of strengthening any unfavourable impression that might be made upon your Lordship's mind by the petition.

I feel that in making this application I ask no more than is absolutely essential to a clear understanding of the facts of the case, and the vindication of my character. I must further add, that it is most important for me that these instructions should be sent by this mail, and that I should be furnished by your Lordship with some intimation of their having been sent, which I can forward to my friends. I therefore hope that your Lordship will not be offended at this urgent application, but that you will feel it is but fair I should have the earliest and only means of refuting the charges.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 21 February 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 21st instant, and to acquaint you in reply that his Lordship will instruct the Governor of Ceylon to institute the inquiries proposed in your letter, in the manner which you have suggested.

P. Wodehouse, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 23 February 1850.

IT now becomes an absolute duty that I should, without further delay, proceed to offer my reply to Mr. Hawes's letter of the 19th instant, in the hope that I may be enabled to remove what I cannot but term the misconception apparently existing in your Lordship's mind, and satisfy you that I have in no degree merited the censure conveyed to me in your name by Mr. Hawes. Stronger language could scarcely have been used in regard to the transaction with A. Ponnambelam Pulle if I had actually borrowed money from my cashier, instead of taking (as I can show was the case) positive precautions against becoming in any way indebted to him. I shall now, therefore, though at the risk of repeating some parts of my former letter, endeavour to give a plain narrative of what has occurred from the commencement.

Mr. Carleton (whose name I should not have wished to introduce into this correspondence, had it not been already mentioned in the papers sent from Ceylon to your Lordship), who was indebted to me in the sum of 492 *l.*, and had deposited with me as security the title to landed property valued at several times that amount, was very desirous, with the view of releasing that title, of paying the money before the time fixed for the payment by the bond. He told me he should pay it accordingly, but owing to circumstances connected with the depressed state of property in Ireland, found it out of his power to do so. I had reckoned upon the money for meeting other engagements. The banks had about that time been instructed by their principals at home, in consequence of the position of the commercial world, and the extensive failures which occurred here and in India in 1847, to discontinue the granting of accommodation in the shape of loans to private individuals altogether.

The greatest general inconvenience was felt, and I, who had always obtained credit at the Oriental Bank for even much larger sums, was unable to get any advance from it.

Under these circumstances I most carefully avoided obtaining any money from, or placing myself under any obligation to my cashier A. Ponnambelam Pulle (who is himself an habitual money-lender, by caste belonging to the class of money-lenders), but simply requested him to find among that class some man who might be willing to advance me that sum, taking Mr. Carleton as collateral security. Ramen Chetty, a native unconnected with the Government of Ceylon, and the agent of a capitalist on the continent of India, lent the money upon the promissory note of which a copy has been forwarded to your Lordship, and upon which the payment was not due till the 1st of August 1849; and knowing that I should then be absent, granted a power of attorney to A. Ponnambelam Pulle, authorizing him to receive it, to be applied to the discharge of the promissory note. This is all that passed up to the time of my leaving the island. The very first intimation that I received of any further change in the ownership of the promissory note, and of its having become the property of A. Ponnambelam Pulle, was by a letter from himself of the 10th of November 1849, received in the course of December, in which he at the same time informed me of his having placed all the papers in the hands of Sir James Emerson Tennent. I am still left in perfect ignorance as to the exact time at which he made himself my creditor. In the course of his letter he states: "I received a written order desiring me to attend the Colonial Secretary's office. I accordingly waited on Sir James, when I was desired to say whether you had not borrowed money from me, or whether it was usual with you to borrow money from me from time to time. And I was further required to explain the nature of the transaction between you and me, and which led to the granting of the power of attorney I hold from you, and which, as I told, had been previously found

cut,

out, probably from the records of the district court. I told the Colonial Secretary that you never were in the habit of borrowing from me, and then I explained about the granting of the power of attorney. Afterwards all the papers were demanded from me by the Governor's order, and if I did not comply with the order I had every reason to believe that the consequence would have been my dismissal from service." And he writes further, that Mrs. Misala Archy "was in want of some money, and desired that amount of the note to be paid. I accordingly paid the note, and had it transferred to my name; which I did not suppose was objectionable, because you were then absent on leave, and not in any way responsible to Government of Ceylon."

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, I wrote on the 24th December last to Mr. Hawes, with whom I had previously communicated on the subject, that I had heard of the cashier having made me his debtor. In the same note to Mr. Hawes I used these words: "I need hardly say, that if Mr. Carleton's agent does not pay the money before I return to Ceylon, I shall at once do so myself."

Had this latter fact been brought to your notice, I feel quite sure your Lordship would not have thought it necessary to have me informed that "your Lordship must positively require that before I resume my duties, the debt, in respect of which my cashier has thus rendered himself my creditor, be paid."

With regard to Mr. Hawes's expression, that the circumstances under which I left my pecuniary obligations to be discharged by my cashier, rendered it extremely probable that I should become his debtor; I should have thought A. Ponnambelam Pulle's statement and my own, and the promissory note, would have led to the very opposite conclusion. However, I now say that he has got possession of my promissory note in an illegal manner, having never received any authority, direct or indirect, from me to do so; and I confidently assert, under the authority of the best legal advice that I could obtain, that he is not at this moment legally my creditor. Of course your Lordship will not suspect that I have any intention of availing myself of this fact to his prejudice; but you must admit that such being the law of the case, it was impossible for me to expect that A. Ponnambelam Pulle should attempt to make himself my creditor in the way that he has done. Surely, my Lord, I may be permitted to request that you will reconsider the censure you have passed on my conduct in this respect. Mr. Hawes further writes: "With regard to that part of your letter in which you assert that the charges against you have been brought forward at the instigation of the Governor or of the Colonial Secretary in consequence of the evidence which you gave before the Committee of the House of Commons last year:" I have carefully looked through my letter of the 8th instant, and can find no such assertion. The grateful sense I entertained of the good will exhibited towards me by your Lordship in the autumn of last year, made me anxious to abstain from any expression not necessary for my own vindication. It was impossible for me to avoid mentioning the facts of the case; among them, that after a certain time certain acts had been done by the government of Ceylon; nor can I deny that the inference which you have drawn from them is natural. I now state that I have perfect confidence in my information as to the occurrence of those acts, and equal confidence in my ability to prove them. The main facts of the case, so far as they relate to the petition of J. Perera, are simply these:—

That Lord Torrington received charges against me, founded upon certain transactions imputed to me in 1845, which were improbable in themselves and unsupported by any proof; that instead of adopting the course which is usually followed by Governors of colonies, viz. by affording the accused an opportunity for reply, he, the day after the receipt of them, forwarded them direct to your Lordship, with whom the decision upon them rested, and accompanied them with insinuations of a most prejudicial character, instead of informing you that the transactions relative to the Arrack rents, to which the petition, had been repeatedly under the consideration of the Government from 1845 to the present time; that most detailed reports had been from time to time made by me; that every step of importance had received the previous or subsequent sanction of the Government; that the Crown law officers had been long engaged under my instructions in prosecuting the petitioner's employers for heavy arrears; that all the property which could be found belonging to them had been seized and sold, under my directions, in satisfaction of the claims of the Crown; and that, during all that time, and for many months after my departure, not a word was said of any sum owing to them from me; all which circumstances were perfectly well known to the Governor.

I cannot for one moment suppose your Lordship has failed to perceive the unfairness of thus sending home these charges, without first affording me an opportunity of denying or explaining them; and I cannot but state my surprise at finding in Mr. Hawes's letter no allusion to this circumstance. Of the many severe expressions towards myself contained in Mr. Hawes's letter I shall only notice the following, conveying as it does the most unfounded insinuation. He says, "In full confidence that on your return to Ceylon you will be able clearly to prove that you have never received loans from or incurred other obligations to parties upon whose tenders it was your official duty to report, his Lordship for the present entirely dismisses that subject from his mind."

The complaint I have here to make is that the idea is loosely thrown out of habitual malpractices on my part. These in the most positive and strongest manner I deny; and if any such charge is preferred in a tangible shape, have no doubt of being able to disprove it completely.

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I have no fear as to the ultimate effects of these charges, or as to my ability to refute them altogether; but it is a matter of much regret to me that these vague attacks upon the character which I have earned in Ceylon should receive any sanction from your Lordship's authority.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 23 February 1850.

It is not, I own, without some reluctance that I venture to intrude upon you with an application for a short further extension of my leave of absence from Ceylon; nor should I have done so without very pressing necessity. I am compelled, however, to state that I am, with my father, at present engaged in the legal settlement of family property, which cannot be carried out in my absence from England, and which cannot be completed for a few months. Added to this, the state of health of my wife, who has been for some time under medical treatment, will not admit of her leaving England at present. Upon this latter point I can, if your Lordship requires it, furnish an unquestionable certificate from her medical attendant. I think your Lordship will feel that a short prolongation of my absence from Ceylon at the present time will be of no real detriment to the public service; and I therefore hope you will not object to granting me an extension of leave for three months, and thus enable me to remain in England till the 20th of June next.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Sir,

Colonial Office, 1 March 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you apply for a further extension of your leave of absence from Ceylon; and I am to acquaint you that, under the circumstances which you have represented, his Lordship is pleased to extend your leave for the period of three months, to enable you to remain in England until the 20th of June next; to which date the Colonial Agent-general has been instructed to continue the issue of your half-salary, as it may become due.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 13 March 1850.

IN my letter of the 21st February last I requested that Lord Torrington might be instructed to inform any public servants in Ceylon, acquainted with the circumstances of the case, that it was your Lordship's wish that they should give any information in their power; and Mr. Hawes informed me in reply, that your Lordship had been good enough to accede to my application. The reasons which induced me to make that request now compel me to trouble your Lordship with an application for your authority to put certain questions to the Colonial Secretary and the Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, both of whom are now here and possessed of important information as to the charges that have been brought against me.

I should add that I shall be happy to do this, if afforded an opportunity, at your Lordship's office, and in the presence of any gentleman of your department that may be selected by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Sir,

Colonial Office, 18 March 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, on the subject of your alleged pecuniary transactions with A. Ponnambelam Palle, and I am to acquaint you, that a copy of your communication has been forwarded to the Governor of Ceylon, together with a copy of the accompanying letter from Sir E. Tennent on this subject.

Your previous letter of the 24th December last, not having been regarded as official, was not adverted to in my letter of the 19th ultimo; so far, however, as I can remember its contents, and as you have now quoted them, they could not have influenced his Lordship to make any other communication to you, on the facts being officially reported to him, than that which you have already received, and which his Lordship cannot find in your present letter any reason for modifying.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

Sir,

Grafton-street, Bond-street, 23 February 1850.

I HAVE to acknowledge your letter of this date communicating to me, by desire of Earl Grey, an extract from a letter of Mr. Wodehouse, which goes to charge me, and, by implication, Viscount Torrington, with having taken unbecoming steps to obtain information as to his pecuniary dealings with natives of Ceylon: I lose no time in disabusing the mind of Lord Grey of any erroneous impression which may have been created by these statements. No such inquiry as Mr. Wodehouse assumes was ever authorized or directed by Lord Torrington, or instituted by me, or by any individual under my orders, or at my instance.

The examination of notarial records took place at the period reported to Mr. Wodehouse, and it was conducted officially and openly in the Colonial Secretary's public office, by a clerk instructed for the purpose; but it was directed for a very different purpose from that which Mr. Wodehouse assumes. It was rendered necessary by the evidence of Mr. Ackland, given before the Committee to inquire into the affairs of Ceylon, on the 11th July 1849, which evidence reached Ceylon at the time Mr. Wodehouse states (the September following), and had reference to extensive purchases by civil servants, of lands from the Crown, for the purpose of coffee-planting. Mr. Ackland's statements were inaccurate and incomplete; and, by Lord Torrington's directions, the Notarial Register was sent for, and an abstract compiled from it, which some time since I had the honour to place in your hands, showing the purchasers, and particulars of all such sales, in the district alluded to by Mr. Ackland.

For the sole purpose of extracting this return the records in question were sent for and examined; no inquiry whatsoever was either ordered or instituted into the private transactions of Mr. Wodehouse; indeed I doubt whether the documents referred to contain any notice or information of the kind which Mr. Wodehouse supposes, and they certainly contain nothing calculated to throw light on the transactions which form the subject of Lord Torrington's despatch of the 11th December. And I can only account for the fact that Mr. Wodehouse's friends, who are his informants, surmised that such might be the object of the examination of the records, from the circumstance that Mr. Wodehouse's pecuniary embarrassments were at the moment a subject of almost universal report, and of as universal regret.

This charge of prying into his affairs does not come altogether unexpectedly from Mr. Wodehouse. His father-in-law, Mr. Templer, the treasurer, intimated to me some time before I left Ceylon, that he was sending to Mr. Wodehouse information (which he did not particularize) as to what he supposed to have been an undue interference on the part of Lord Torrington and myself; to which I simply replied, that anything which had been done by me in relation to that gentleman was done officially, and with the full knowledge and authority of the Governor. This explains the allusion in the extract which you have forwarded to me, from Mr. Wodehouse's letter, to the effect that I had stated to Mr. Templer "that all these acts were done with the full sanction and by order of Lord Torrington;" but the acts of Lord Torrington so ordered and authorized were very different from those ascribed to him by Mr. Wodehouse, or surmised by his informants.

In order, however, to be prepared against any erroneous construction being placed on the conduct of the Government, I took the precaution, before leaving Ceylon, to reduce to writing the circumstances under which the information now the subject of investigation by Earl Grey was conveyed to Lord Torrington. That statement, as attested by Lord Torrington himself, and by the two gentlemen who brought the matters in question officially under his Excellency's notice, I now enclose a copy of, together with the sustaining documents; the originals are here in my possession, and accessible if desired.

Having, by permission of Earl Grey, seen the entire letter of Mr. Wodehouse from which you have favoured me with an extract, I feel it incumbent on me to disclaim, on the part of Lord Torrington, the erroneous construction which Mr. Wodehouse has placed upon acts of his Lordship of which I am myself cognizant, and the motives within my own knowledge. His complaint that he was not consulted by Lord Torrington previously to sending forward the statements contained in the late confidential despatch, is explained by the simple fact that Mr. Wodehouse's absence from the colony rendered communication impracticable, and delay was equally so, consistently with the prayer of the petitioners, that their claims might be regarded as a debt and discharged before that gentleman took his departure for another colony, to which his friends in Ceylon had announced his approaching appointment.

Mr. Wodehouse complains of "calumnious reports to which his character had been subjected by the Government of Ceylon," but I can state confidently that the Government of Ceylon, so far from giving currency to such reports, were themselves amongst the last to be made acquainted with them. They were matters of unusual notoriety amongst all classes, native as well as European, for months before they reached either Lord Torrington or myself, and the late period at which Lord Torrington communicated them to Lord Grey, and then only after being officially brought before him with a demand for interference, is a sufficient indication of the little desire which pervaded his mind to make them a subject of either scrutiny or representation.

As to the transaction by which Mr. Wodehouse became a debtor to his own cashier, it was a matter of common comment in Colombo for a length of time before it was noticed by either the Governor or myself. And as an officer of the Government (Mr. Dinwoodie) had been removed from the service for a similar charge in 1837, and another (Mr. Kunemann) in 1848, I took occasion (not specially as Mr. Wodehouse fancies, but almost accidentally) to put the question to the cashier whether such an injurious rumour had any real foundation in

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fact; and on his informing me that he was the holder of a bill of Mr. Wodehouse's for 495*l.*, at 12 per cent. interest, which had fallen due in the August before (1849), and for which he held no other security than a bond for 492*l.*, bearing only 7 per cent. interest, and not payable till February in the year following, I thought it my duty to mention so irregular an affair to the Governor, laying before Lord Torrington at the same time the documents, which the cashier placed in my hands for that purpose.

Having been invited by Earl Grey to offer such observations as I may think necessary on Mr. Wodehouse's statement, I might allude to the unbecoming strictures of that gentleman on what he mistakenly assumes to have been the conduct and motives of Lord Torrington in this unhappy affair. I have, however, confined myself to these notices of the facts, satisfied that the Governor of Ceylon will be prompt to vindicate himself from whatever he may feel to be injurious or unjust in Mr. Wodehouse's letter.

To B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
12 December 1849.

My dear Lord Torrington,

As Mr. Templer communicated to me yesterday that he has written to his son-in-law, Mr. Wodehouse, to acquaint him with statements made to him, to the effect that I had been instituting inquiries with a view to establishing charges of pecuniary transactions between Mr. Wodehouse and the natives; and as Mr. Templer conveyed the impression that I had been represented to him to have exceeded my duty, and stepped out of my way to do so, I think it prudent before I leave the colony for England to record the facts as to what has passed on this painful subject, and I have to request that your Excellency will do me the favour to signify your concurrence or dissent from the following memorandum, which I have prepared for the information of the Secretary of State, so far as the facts come within your personal knowledge.

The first occasion on which I ever heard of such transactions in connexion with the name of Mr. Wodehouse was early in 1848, when the arrack rents for the Western Province were on the point of being disposed of, and one of the colonial chaplains, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, waited on me officially on behalf of certain natives in his immediate neighbourhood (whose names I forget), who he stated were competitors for the purchase, but were apprehensive of unfair dealing, as they alleged their ability to prove that a considerable bribe had been paid by their opponents to the moodliar of Mr. Wodehouse's catchery. Dr. MacVicar told me that he brought the matter before me as Colonial Secretary, the parties being desirous that the Government should institute an inquiry into the transaction.

As a matter of course, I laid the affair, as I have here described it, before your Excellency; an inquiry was instantly directed; it was conducted by the private secretary to the Governor, in his own office. I was not once present; I never even saw the complainants, that I can remember, and certainly never spoke to any one of them, or had any communication with them, directly or indirectly, before or since.

The inquiry terminated as such inquiries generally end which rest solely on native testimony. The contradictions of the main allegations were so glaring that the charge remained utterly unsubstantiated, and the moodliar, who had been suspended during the investigation, was reinstated forthwith in his office.

In the course of the inquiry it was alleged, but never proved, that certain parties named, I think Pevez or Peris, had secured the favour of Mr. Wodehouse, not only by bribing his moodliar, but by presents which Mr. Wodehouse himself had received of money and timber for the construction of a residence which he had been building in the Cinnamon Garden.

Nothing further was heard of this affair till the beginning of the present year, when Mr. Wodehouse left Ceylon for England on urgent private affairs. Very general regret was then expressed for what was understood to be the painful embarrassment of his financial position, his speculations in coffee planting being understood to have been unsuccessful; and it was spoken of openly, that having raised loans from Europeans and the banks to the full extent of his available securities, he had been driven to obtain accommodation from natives at high rates of interest; and amongst others, from the shroff of his own department.

I am bound to say that I could not credit the latter statement, but the shroff having waited on me on other business, I took occasion to put to him the question whether Mr. Wodehouse had borrowed money from him, when he admitted the fact, and subsequently exhibited to me the bill and securities.

I then felt it to be my duty to acquaint the Governor with the circumstance. Lord Torrington thereupon sent for the shroff, and desired him to reduce the facts to writing, which he did, and his statement so furnished has been transmitted to the Secretary of State.

So much for the one transaction; now as to the other. In September last, or earlier, when these rumours regarding Mr. Wodehouse were at their height, the story of Perez's presents and loans of money to him were revived, with additional particulars. It was so current in Colombo, that one of the colonial chaplains, the Rev. G. O. Glenie, I have reason to believe, having been informed of the affair by a person connected in some way with Perez's family, took occasion to warn him of the consequences of spreading such a tale.

I can

I can safely say that, with the exception of Dr. MacVicar and another gentleman, I have never alluded to the subject with any one. The second person I refer to is a merchant at Colombo, who had called on me on other business, in the course of discussing which the name of Mr. Wodehouse was unavoidably introduced. The rumours in circulation regarding his pecuniary dealings with natives were thus brought on the tapis, and, amongst others, the affairs of Perez. But the gentleman in question assured me that this was but one of many similar reports in very general circulation amongst the natives; but he added, the truth in such cases was seldom attainable, where the Cingalese had an interest either in disseminating such stories or in concealing them.

I made no inquiries, nor even again troubled myself about the matter, till late in the November following, at an interview with the same gentleman on official business, he alluded to the fact of another case of the same description, but with totally different parties from Perez, having been recently brought before him by the very individuals interested, and he informed me that they were about to appeal to the Government for redress, having heard that Mr. Wodehouse was not likely to return to Ceylon, their object being to obtain the restoration of money they had lent him; and they were prepared to support their claim by proofs and affidavits.

I told him that of course it would be the duty of the Government to receive such an application, if duly substantiated, precaution being essential in the instance of natives, and, above all, in the absence of Mr. Wodehouse.

The same gentleman, on a subsequent day, informed me that the parties concerned were alarmed at entering the lists with a gentleman of Mr. Wodehouse's influence and official rank, whose resentment they were certain to incur by their appeal to the Government; and he asked, on their behalf, whether they could have a written assurance of protection in the event of any attempted injustice. I told him it was the duty of the Government to afford every protection in such a case, but that I could not advise the Governor, under the circumstances, to provide the parties with any such guarantee; and I declined to give it. He then told me that the parties, being Roman-catholics, would apply for redress through the Roman-catholic bishop.

I understood from your Lordship that the Roman-catholic bishop elect did subsequently wait on you and placed their memorial in your Excellency's hands, after an assurance that protection would be extended to all *bonâ fide* claimants for justice, but with a warning that the claimants must abide the consequences of any false or malicious charge against Mr. Wodehouse.

I have only to add, that I never spoke to or saw the natives alluded to in these transactions; nor have I ever had communication with them, directly or indirectly, beyond that which I have here detailed.

I shall feel obliged if your Excellency will do me the favour, for the information of Earl Grey, in the event of any representations being made to him of the nature intimated by Mr. Templer, to attest the accuracy of this statement, so far as it falls within your knowledge.

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

Ever, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

So far as these affairs fall under my observation, the statement of Sir J. E. Tennent is substantially correct; and he has borne no part in this matter beyond that which I consider to have been his duty as an officer of the Government.

Queen's House, Colombo.
12 December 1849.

(signed) *Torrington.*

(Confidential.)

My dear Sir,

Colombo, 13 December 1849.

I HAVE attentively perused your letter of the 12th instant to Lord Torrington, and readily state that all you have the rein set down as having occurred at the interview I have had with you is substantially correct.

You must early have perceived how difficult it is to win the confidence of the natives; speaking a language different to ours, having interests generally opposed, and being availed of by us too frequently for our own purposes alone, it is but natural that they should be unconfiding; but when their feelings and prejudices are respected, and good faith is observed, they will freely unfold their own sufferings and tell of the misdeeds of others. Being brought a good deal into connexion with them, I hear of many of these sufferings and misdeeds; and tales have occasionally reached me of oppression practised by native officials which were absolutely painful to contemplate. The attention which I am obliged to devote to business, however, seldom allows me to take more than a passing interest in them.

The person who complains on the present occasion, beside being an arrack renter, is also a dealer in copperah, of which I am a purchaser. Although his tale is only one of many which I have heard inculpatory of Mr. Wodehouse, still I receive it with caution, aware of the amplifying inclination of the natives. Believing the man, however, to have been much wronged, and that there was a likelihood of his obtaining some redress, I spoke to his clergyman, Dr. Bravi, the Roman-catholic bishop elect, on the subject, and placed the matter

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matter in his hands. Dr. Bravi, as the man's pastor, has, I understand, sifted the statements carefully, and I verily believe that nothing has been affirmed to by Penva but the truth.

I do not wish my name to be brought forward in this affair unless you find it necessary for the support of your own honour and veracity to do so. The quiet I court in the colony renders me desirous of avoiding unnecessary contact, and beside, for some of Mr. Wodehouse's nearest connexions I entertain deep respect.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *J. O'Hallaran.*

Dear Sir,

P. Cavima, 12 December 1849.

I HAVE great pleasure in refreshing my memory, according to your request, as to the fact of my having succeeded last year in interesting you in the grievances of which some of my Singhalese neighbours complained, to the effect that they had been treated unjustly at the catchery as candidates for Government rents, and that the system of disposing of these rents was such that though the sale was professedly by fair competition at public auction, yet it was, at that time, conducted in such a way that none had any chance but those who kept in favour with the Attepattoo, which was usually done by corruption.

Through your arrangements they obtained their wish. The Governor's secretary satisfied them, after many inquiries, that there was but one wish on the part of his Excellency, and that was, that every man should have justice; and well I remember my delight at the indignation of the Governor when he heard of the practices which they alleged to exist, and which he expressed to myself on the occasion. Nay, I am confident that ever since that time, I think about 18 months ago, and the temporary suspension of the moodliar of the Attepattoo, there has been a more healthy state in the Western Provinces and more confidence in Government. It proved a most salutary check. I must say, however, that considering the habits of the natives, I do not think that justice can be looked for under the present system, which demands a thorough revision; which, if ever it be done, must, moreover, be done by fresh blood from England, not by old civil servants. I cannot make these remarks, however, without affirming my admiration of the present acting Government agent, Charles Layard. His knowledge of the native language, and his determination to do justly, and listen to everybody, has introduced quite a fine feeling among the people round us, who really, I must say, have been very good neighbours for the last eight years. And it will always be a pleasing recollection to me that (I was told) about 100 families, who were of the rejected caste or party, were brought to confess themselves perfectly satisfied by the pains taken on the part of his Excellency to listen to their claims and to consider them. However, it is so completely the point of honour in a Singhalese man not to confess or bring a charge on the subject of presents and wind loans, that nothing can be done in a legal way. The grand problem is to construct a system which shall exclude all that sort of thing, in attempting to resolve which, I think one of the postulates should be, that at present it exists to a sad extent, one might say generally, perhaps, a maximum. The fact is, it requires circumspection in an European to keep out of it, so cunning are the natives to bring one under money obligations if they can; after which, however, it is all up with justice in the bestowal of patronage. But I could write a quire on this subject, while what I have said is probably more than you want.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John G. MacVicar.*

Sir,

Colonial Office, 21 March 1850.

IN reply to the request contained in your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed by Earl Grey to acquaint you, that if you will transmit to this office, in writing, the questions you desire to have answered, his Lordship will consider whether they are such as can with propriety be forwarded to Sir E. Tennent and Mr. Selby for their answers; but that it is impossible that Lord Grey can require those gentlemen to attend at this office in order that you may put questions to them relative to the charges which have been brought against you.

P. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *B. Hawes.*

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 24 March 1850.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving two letters from Mr. Hawes, one of the 18th instant, in reply to mine of the 23d ultimo, the other of the 21st instant, in reply to mine of the 13th instant. In the first of these communications Mr. Hawes informs me that your Lordship sees in my letter of the 23d ultimo no reason for modifying the censure conveyed in his letter of the 19th ultimo, in respect to the transaction between me and A. Ponnambelam Pulle.

Much as I may regret this determination, I shall do nothing at present to give your Lordship further trouble in this respect; indeed I have no additional explanation to offer, but must be content to abide by that already given, simply stating at the same time, what it may be satisfactory for your Lordship to learn, that this mail from India has, as I expected, brought me a letter from Mr. Carleton's agent, informing me that the money was paid early in February, as had, after the failure in August, been proposed.

But

But your Lordship must remember that further charges of having been bribed, and otherwise acted dishonestly in the discharge of my official duties, were made against me. The Governor of Ceylon did not call upon me for my defence, nor did he, as I was absent in England, simply request that they might be forwarded to me for that purpose, but he accompanied them with observations calculated to prejudice me in your Lordship's mind.

I denied them positively, and to that denial I adhere. But I was informed in reply, that in full confidence that on my return to Ceylon I should be able clearly to prove that I had never received loans from, or incurred other obligations to, parties upon whose tenders it was my official duty to report, your Lordship, for the present, had entirely dismissed the subject from your mind.

No doubt of the necessity for the fullest investigation could after this remain, and I therefore applied for the examination of two very material witnesses in the case, both of whom were in this country.

Mr. Hawes's letter of the 21st instant states, that if I will transmit in writing the questions I wish to have answered by the Colonial Secretary and Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, your Lordship will consider whether they can with propriety be forwarded to those gentlemen for their answers; but that it is impossible for you to require them to attend at the Colonial Office, in order that I may put questions to them relative to the charges which have been brought against me.

I can assure your Lordship that the request for a verbal examination was not made without much consideration, nor with any other object than that of eliciting the truth in a matter affecting my station, character, and honour; nor would I repeat my earnest solicitation for a verbal examination, were it not admitted by all persons of experience in such matters that there is no more difficult method of eliciting the truth than that of having recourse to written interrogatories. And so long as there is the slightest impression on your Lordship's mind that these charges can be substantiated, I feel sure that you would not wish to expose me to the disadvantage of examining by written interrogatories in England witnesses, who, if they had remained in Ceylon, would have been examined verbally in the ordinary course.

I know full well that the more searching the investigation the more favourable must it be in its result to me. But your Lordship must see, that a party required to defend himself against such charges, must mainly depend upon his being enabled to show such inconsistencies between the evidence of the different witnesses in support of them, and such deviations in the evidence from the actual facts, as to satisfy any unprejudiced person that the testimony is wholly unworthy of credit.

I cannot but submit that the reasons thus given, and which alone existed when the request was made, were in themselves fully sufficient to justify it. But if they were so then, how much more am I now warranted in repeating my wish for a verbal examination, when your Lordship has transmitted to me, and thus admitted into the correspondence, Sir J. Emerson Tennent's letter to yourself, enclosing copies of one to Lord Torrington, and of others from Mr. O'Hallaran and Dr. MacVicar. I would only ask your Lordship to consider for a moment impartially, whether it is possible for any person to put in writing beforehand questions which can possibly elicit the truth in respect to such documents, where actual occurrences and vague rumours are blended together without regard to dates or persons, and where nothing but a close cross-examination, carried on question by question, can offer any hope of my obtaining such distinct narratives from Sir J. Emerson Tennent and Mr. Selby of what has occurred as will enable your Lordship hereafter to compare them with the evidence and documents from Ceylon, which will in due time be submitted to you.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 April 1850.

IN acknowledging your letter of the 24th of this month, I am directed by Earl Grey to express the great satisfaction with which he has heard that the debt, for which you had become liable to A. Ponnambelam Palle, has been discharged, and the transaction on which his Lordship was reluctantly compelled to animadvert thus finally closed.

2. With regard to your renewed application for a verbal examination of Sir E. Tennent and Mr. Selby, his Lordship, while he must necessarily repeat his former answer, feels it due to you that he should be explicit as to the reasons which induce him to withhold his consent.

3. All which the communications from Lord Torrington and Sir E. Tennent disclose is this: that certain charges of malpractice were made against you in Ceylon, and brought before the Governor after your departure; those charges you have distinctly denied, to Lord Grey's full satisfaction; but it may be necessary for your own character, as well as for the public service, that further inquiry should take place after your return; and for this purpose (as I understand you) you wish to examine the gentlemen in question beforehand.

4. But no such examination can serve any substantial purpose, unless the matter to be inquired into is distinctly and specifically reduced to an issue. That is impossible in the present instance. The story of the arrack renters (if it is to be made the subject of further inquiry) cannot be investigated here. When this, and the statements connected with it become the subject of examination, it may then be open to you, in the course of the proceeding, to show, not only their falsehood, but that they have been unjustly or maliciously used against you. But to permit an inquiry on this point to be taken partially, and without any connexion with the general subject, without any raising of distinct issues to enable the

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judge to decide what are, and what are not admissible questions, and before a judge (if such he can be called) who can only see the detached parts of the whole case thus irregularly brought before him, and can have no cognizance whatever of the rest of it, might lead to much inconvenience and cause much unnecessary pain, but could not possibly conduce to the interests of justice in this matter.

5. For these reasons his Lordship would feel compelled to decline acceding to your request, even independently of the general objections to such a course wholly out of accordance, as it would be, with the ordinary practice of this department, which has not the means of constituting itself into a satisfactory court of inquiry for the conduct of such examinations. I am therefore directed to say, as before, that if you will forward any specific questions, addressed to either of the gentlemen in question, to this office, Lord Grey will consider whether they are such as can with propriety be put and answered here.

6. Even this concession is one which cannot be made without the risk of considerable inconvenience, but his Lordship is induced to make it from feeling the difficulty in which you may be placed, should the return of these gentlemen to Ceylon be delayed until considerably after your own.

P. Wodehouse, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 9 April 1850.

I HAVE delayed up to the present moment making any reply to the letters of Sir J. Emerson Tennent and others, forwarded to me by Mr. Hawes on the 18th ult., in the hope that I should be permitted to examine the Colonial Secretary and Queen's Advocate.

But the Under Secretary of State having by his letter of the 5th instant, informed me that your Lordship has thought it your duty to forbid that, I shall at once endeavour to reply to those papers, and clear myself from the imputations which are there cast upon me, so far as the very vague nature of their contents will admit of my so doing; and I think the few observations with which for that purpose I shall trouble your Lordship, will likewise show that my request to be allowed to examine those two witnesses was neither unnatural nor unreasonable. Had the Government supposed that there was any truth in the charge of my having been bribed, it was for them to have put me upon my trial, and I should then have had the opportunity of examining the witnesses against me. But they have not done so; on the contrary, upon me has been thrown the burden of clearly proving that I never received loans, or incurred other obligations improperly; my friends in Ceylon are already, I trust, engaged in the inquiry necessary for that purpose; and the Governor has been directed by your Lordship to afford them the necessary facilities.

I shall first call your Lordship's attention to the following extract of Sir J. Emerson Tennent's letter to Lord Torrington of the 12th December last:—

"The first occasion on which I ever heard of such transactions in connexion with the name of Mr. Wodehouse, was early in 1848, when the arrack rents for the Western Province were on the point of being disposed of, and one of the colonial chaplains, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar waited on me officially on behalf of certain natives in his immediate neighbourhood (whose names I forget), who he stated were competitors for the purchase, but were apprehensive of unfair dealing; as they alleged their ability to prove that a considerable bribe had been paid by their opponents to the modeliar of Mr. Wodehouse's cutcherry. Doctor MacVicar told me that he brought the matter before me as Colonial Secretary, the parties being desirous that the Government should institute an inquiry into the transaction.

"As a matter of course I laid the affair, as I have here described it, before your Excellency; an inquiry was instantly directed; it was conducted by the private secretary to the Governor, in his own office; I was not once present; I never even saw the complainants, that I can remember, and certainly never spoke to any one of them, or had any communication with them directly or indirectly, before or since.

"The inquiry terminated, as such inquiries generally end which rest solely on native testimony; the contradictions of the main allegations were so glaring, that the charge remained utterly unsubstantiated; and the modeliar, who had been suspended during the investigation, was reinstated forthwith in his office.

"In the course of the inquiry it was alleged, but never proved, that certain parties named, I think Perey or Pieris, had secured the favour of Mr. Wodehouse, not only by bribing his modeliar, but by presents which Mr. Wodehouse himself had received of money and timber for the construction of a residence which he had been building in the Cinnamon Garden."

No person not intimately acquainted with the actual facts could do otherwise than infer from these passages that I was at the time the person under whom the modeliar was acting; and therefore, in the first place, I must inform your Lordship, that when the petitioners made their representation through Dr. MacVicar, the cutcherry was not mine at all, nor was the modeliar in any manner under my orders. I was not Government agent, but acting in the absence of Mr. MacCarthy as auditor-general, and Mr. Gibson was acting as Government agent and in sole charge of the cutcherry and all the duties and responsibilities of the Government agent.

It was in these circumstances, that in the spring of 1848 the arrack rents of the Western Province were as usual sold by auction by Mr. Gibson; the present petitioner or his friends were the highest bidders for some of the principal rents; one of the conditions of sale was,

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as usual, that before a certain day the bidders should furnish security for the fulfilment of their contracts, and that on their failure the rent should be resold at their risk. The petitioners did fail to give security, Mr. Gibson resold the rents for which they had bid, and they remained liable to Government for a considerable loss upon the resale. It was at this time that the petitioners made their representation through Dr. MacVicar, that the party who had bought the rents at the second sale had bribed the modeliar of the cutcherry, and obtained success through his favour. This was on or about the 23d June 1848, at which time the Governor took occasion to mention the matter to the Queen's Advocate in the presence of Sir J. Emerson Tennent, expressing his determination to suspend the modeliar. The Queen's Advocate pointed out the impropriety of suspending him, not only before investigation, but before he had even been made acquainted with the allegations against him. The Governor, however, persisted, and I am in possession of a note from Lord Torrington, addressed to me in Kandy on the 23d June 1848 (referring to various subjects), in which he said he had suspended the modeliar. At the same interview the Governor desired the Queen's Advocate to inquire into the charge against the modeliar. Mr. Selby forthwith took at length the deposition of the petitioner in the room, and in the presence of the Governor's private secretary. A day or two after, at his own house, he examined other witnesses brought to support the charge, and immediately delivered the depositions to the Governor, informing him that the evidence was grossly contradictory, and unworthy of any credit.

The modeliar, however, was not "reinstated forthwith in his office." He remained suspended. He was not told of what he was accused, although he begged for that information; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr. Gibson, who distinctly represented that he was himself alone answerable for the resale of the rents, and that the modeliar had acted entirely under his orders. He so remained suspended during all July and August, at the end of which month Mr. MacCarthy returned from England, and I resumed charge of the cutcherry. My impression is, that the modeliar was not restored to office till October; but at any rate he was not until after I had two or three times spoken to Mr. MacCarthy respecting him, and at last said, that if further delay took place without a proper inquiry, the case should go before his Lordship. I should explain that I took this step, because the modeliar was the chief native officer of my department, because I was satisfied of the hardship of the case, and on account of the very unfavourable impression towards the Government, which, at a time of much excitement, could not fail to be created by such treatment of one of the most intelligent and influential of its native servants. The modeliar was then restored, with an intimation of the Governor's being satisfied that he was not to blame, but that the system was in fault. But nothing was done to alter or amend the system.

I challenge a contradiction of any part of this statement, and if it be not disputed, it proves that not I, but another public servant, controlled the transactions for which the modeliar was called in question; that the representation against him was not made when the arrack rents "were on the point of being disposed of," but after they had been twice sold; that even if any inquiry was conducted by the private secretary of the Governor (of which I never heard), at any rate one was made immediately by the Queen's Advocate, under an order given in Sir J. Emerson Tennent's presence, of which he says nothing; and that the modeliar was not "reinstated forthwith in his office," but only after a delay of many weeks and strong remonstrances against such injustice. The Colonial Secretary states that the allegation of my having been bribed by Pieris was made in the course of the inquiry into the complaint against the modeliar. He also says he forgets the names of the people who made that complaint; but if, when he requested Dr. MacVicar to refresh his memory (as stated by that gentleman), he had taken the trouble to refresh his own, he would have found that the same people who, in 1848, accused me of having been bribed by Pieris, and were then pronounced unworthy of belief, are those whom he now terms "the very individuals interested," that is, are those who now say I was bribed by themselves, of which before they made not the slightest mention. And I must again entreat your Lordship's attention to the confirmation contained in these papers of my assertion, that the Governor forwarded the petition, with observations unfavourable to me, and suppressed the important facts in my favour of which he was well aware. Sir J. Emerson Tennent's letter proves that the proposed petition of J. Perera was the subject of different communications between the Government, and Mr. O'Halloran, and the Roman-catholic bishop, and yet that no discovery was made, or if made, no mention was conveyed to your Lordship of the identity of this petitioner with the complainants of 1848.

With regard to what took place between the Government of Ceylon and A. Ponnambelam Palle relative to my transaction with that person, there is in the Colonial Secretary's letters so complete an omission of the dates at which the different steps were taken, that it is impossible for me to comment upon their order of occurrence, but upon other points I can speak more clearly.

In his letter to the Governor, of the 12th December 1849, Sir J. Emerson Tennent says he could not credit the statement of my having obtained accommodation from my shroff, but the shroff having waited on him on other business, he took occasion to put to him the question whether Mr. Wodehouse had borrowed money from him, when he admitted the fact, and subsequently exhibited to him the bill and securities.

This is one version of the story, and this I deny. I have already placed in your Lordship's possession an extract of a letter from the shroff, stating that when ordered in writing to attend, and when interrogated by the Colonial Secretary, he said I never did borrow money from him, which was nothing more than the truth.

But in his letter to your Lordship, of the 23d February last, Sir J. Emerson Tennent

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gives another version of the story. He there states, that the transaction by which I became a debtor to my own cashier, was a matter of common comment in Colombo for a length of time before it was noticed by either the Governor or himself; and that he almost accidentally put the question to the cashier, whether such an injurious rumour had any real foundation in fact. And that then the cashier informed him, not that I had borrowed money from him, but that he was the holder of a bill of mine for 495 *l.* at 12 per cent. interest, which had fallen due in the August before, and for which he held no other security than a bond for 492 *l.*, bearing only 7 per cent. interest, and not payable till February in the year following.

Stress is laid upon the difference between the amount of the bill, 495 *l.*, and that of what is called security, viz., Mr. Carleton's bond, 492 *l.*, and upon the difference between the rates of interest. Might it not have occurred to the Government, that the interest upon a mortgage for a term of years, though at a lower rate, might have been sufficient to cover this minute difference in the principal as well as that of the interest for only a few months?

But I say the shroff held no security, and had no right to buy my promissory note, or attempt to make himself my creditor; and that the Government well knew; and yet such are the representations forwarded to your Lordship.

It will scarcely be expected that I should attempt to answer in detail the various insinuations and vague allusions to reports which are contained in these letters. I simply assert that there is not a shadow of truth in any one of them, and that they only became current when it was known that the Government was making those inquiries. And, lastly, that I have in my possession ample proof that up to the month of August last, some time after my departure from Ceylon, Lord Torrington entertained no doubts of my honour and integrity.

It is with much regret that I have found myself compelled to trouble your Lordship at such length, and have only in conclusion to decline availing myself of the permission to send in written interrogatories, which would serve to impede rather than to facilitate the discovery of the truth.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 27 April 1850.

ON the 21st February last Mr. Hawes was good enough to inform me, that your Lordship would, by the Marseilles mail of that month, instruct the Governor of Ceylon to institute inquiries into the charges against me, in the manner suggested by me; that is, by furnishing my friends in Ceylon with all the means necessary to enable them to prosecute the inquiry for the refutation of those charges, as pointed out in my letter to your Lordship of the same date.

By that mail I also conveyed to my friends instructions as to the manner in which it would be proper for them to proceed, and the evidence and documents which I wished to have transmitted to me with the least possible delay.

It is impossible that those papers should reach England before the end of the month of June, and I am sure your Lordship will feel that it will be absolutely necessary for me to arrange them in such a manner as to enable their contents to be clearly understood, as well as to prepare a statement of the points upon which I rest my defence, and claim your Lordship's entire acquittal.

But the leave of absence which you have been good enough to grant will not admit of my remaining in England after the 20th June; and therefore I now venture to ask your Lordship whether you will permit me to remain in this country until I can receive the papers, submit them to you, and receive your decision.

Your Lordship will see that I have done all in my power to prevent delay, by demanding an investigation by the first mail leaving England after the receipt of the charges; and seeing in what way these accusations have been brought before you, I hope you will not feel it your duty to deprive me of every fair means of meeting them, or compel me to resume charge of my office with these falsehoods operating to prevent the useful and efficient discharge of my public duties.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 May 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., requesting that you may be permitted to remain in this country until you have received the evidence and documents which you expect from Ceylon on the subject of the charges made against you in that colony, and brought before the Governor before your departure, in order that you may be able to submit your defence to Lord Grey, and receive his decision before you return to the colony.

Lord Grey desires me to acquaint you in reply, that the inquiry into those charges can only be made before the Governor, to whose notice they were brought in the first instance; and I am to refer you to my letter of the 5th ultimo, stating fully the reasons why the investigation could not be completed until after your return to Ceylon.

Lord

Lord Grey regrets therefore, that under these circumstances he cannot comply with your request for further leave of absence.

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P. Wodehouse, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

36, Jermyn-street, 8 May 1850.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving Mr. Hawes's letter of the 4th instant, informing me that your Lordship cannot comply with my request to be allowed to remain in England until I can receive from Ceylon, and submit to you, the evidence and documents necessary to obtain your acquittal of the false accusations that have been made against me.

This decision so greatly adds to the difficulties with which I have to contend in conducting my defence, that I must trespass upon your Lordship with some explanation of the position in which it will place me.

A reference to my letter of the 21st February last, will show beyond the possibility of doubt that it was my wish that the inquiry into the charges (which had been sent to your Lordship without any reference to me) should be made with the least possible delay, through the instrumentality of my friends in Ceylon, and that Lord Torrington should be instructed to afford them all necessary facilities, without any reference to the period of my own return to the colony. And Mr. Hawes's letter in answer of the same date, informed me that your Lordship would instruct the Governor of Ceylon to institute the inquiries proposed in my letter, in the manner in which I had suggested.

It was impossible for me therefore to suppose that your Lordship would consider my presence in the colony indispensable; and accordingly, by the mail of the 24th February last, I forwarded to my friends full directions, and requested them to transmit all the documents to me with the least possible delay.

The result will be, that before the end of June, less than 10 days after I shall have left this country, all these papers will in all probability be received here as the result of the investigation which your Lordship has directed Lord T. to institute. And they will, owing to my departure from England, come before you (as the charges did in the first instance) without any explanation from me.

The consequence will be, that your Lordship's decision must be postponed pending another reference to me in Ceylon, and during that interval these charges which, owing to the very unusual conduct pursued by the Governor, have already been hanging over me for some months, will operate very materially to the prejudice of my character in the eyes of the native community, and to the diminution of my efficiency as a public servant; whereas, if I had your Lordship's permission to remain here until I received the papers transmitted in consequence of the inquiry you have directed, I should at once be able to demonstrate the utter falsehood of the accusations made; and, having obtained your full acquittal, to return to Ceylon with my character cleared, and resume that position which I held there before these attempts were made to degrade me. I am aware of no circumstances which render it of importance that I should immediately resume charge of my office, and have therefore no hesitation in asking your Lordship for this simple act of justice towards one who by no fault of his own has been placed in this harassing and unexpected position.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 May 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to transmit to you the copy of a further letter received from Sir E. Tennent, observing on that part of your letter of the 9th ultimo which relates to the supposed charges against you on account of the arrack tenders.

At the same time, I am to add that his Lordship does not consider that there will be any advantage in prolonging this correspondence, for reasons which will appear more fully from my letter of the same date herewith, in answer to yours of the 8th of this month.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

4 May 1850.

Sir,

1, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens,
4 May 1850.

THE extract from Mr. Wodehouse's letter, on which my observations are invited by your communication of the 30th April, contains comments on that passage in my memorandum of the 12th December, addressed to Lord Torrington, in which I call to his Excellency's recollection the occurrence of an inquiry in the course of the previous year into alleged charges of corruption against the moodliar of Mr. Wodehouse's catchery, and during the progress of which a similar charge was incidentally but ineffectually attempted to be substantiated against Mr. Wodehouse himself.

Mr. Wodehouse remarks on this memorandum of mine as if it had been prepared with a view to convey some erroneous impression of the transaction to which it refers, by the omission of certain incidents which he particularizes.

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How impossible it is that any intention to misrepresent could have been entertained with at once be apparent from the fact, that that memorandum was addressed to the Governor the person who was himself the most intimately acquainted with all the details of the affair, which details it adverted to, but by no means pretended to minutely recapitulate.

If by a misapprehension or omission in any one particular I felt that the document in question was calculated to do Mr. Wodehouse injustice I should hasten to set it right; but I can have no hesitation in assuring Earl Grey that in every respect my statement is substantially correct.

I shall take Mr. Wodehouse's exceptions in the order in which they present themselves in the extract from his own letter.

I. Mr. Wodehouse says, that "not he, but another public servant, controlled the transactions for which the moodliar was called in question;" he intimates that my letter conveys a different impression; but that when the complaint was made against himself in 1848, "the cutchery was not his (Mr. Wodehouse's) at all, nor was the moodliar under his orders," inasmuch as he, Mr. Wodehouse, was acting for Mr. M'Carthy as auditor-general, and Mr. Gibson was acting for him in sole charge of the cutchery at the moment when the arrack rents of the Western Province were sold.

There is nothing in my memorandum at all at variance with this state of things; nor can I imagine to what portion of it Mr. Wodehouse looks as likely to create any misapprehension, unless it be the phrase (perfectly intelligible to every individual in Ceylon), that the moodliar against whom the original charge was made was "the moodliar of Mr. Wodehouse's cutchery."

Mr. Wodehouse has been at the head of that cutchery since December 1843, and is so now; the moodliar has held his subordinate office in it for a much longer period, and holds it to the present time. From the nature of their connexion, native officers, in his position, are invariably described, as I have designated him, by the name of the Government agent under whose orders they serve; there could therefore have been no misapprehension in this matter, and there is none. The temporary absence of Mr. Wodehouse did not at all alter the ordinary title of his moodliar, who is still properly described as the moodliar of his cutchery.

Mr. Gibson was at the time acting for Mr. Wodehouse, as Lord Torrington was perfectly aware; and the transaction, in relation to which the moodliar was arraigned, was no doubt under Mr. Gibson's authority, and, as Mr. Wodehouse correctly states, upon his responsibility, although, as Mr. Gibson informed me, he felt it his duty, as merely acting for Mr. Wodehouse, to consult him in the affair, and to act with his concurrence. But I cannot see how this affects the case; for no charge in that transaction was made either against Mr. Gibson or Mr. Wodehouse; the charge was against the moodliar. And during the progress of the investigation into these transactions of 1848, when the cutchery was under the management of Mr. Gibson, the complaints incidentally introduced another and a totally different charge against Mr. Wodehouse, that he had incurred pecuniary obligations to the arrack renters, not in 1848, when Mr. Gibson was his *locum tenens*, but in 1845, when Mr. Wodehouse was himself in charge of his own cutchery.

The exception therefore which Mr. Wodehouse has taken to my memorandum on this point has not only reference to matter entirely beside the question at issue, but it fails to exhibit any inaccuracy in my statement in relation to it.

II. Mr. Wodehouse objects to the expression in my letter, that the arrack rents in question, those for 1848, "were on the point of being disposed of," when, as he says, they had already been twice sold. But my own expression is substantially correct; they were still to be disposed of; the fact being, that the first sale had been set aside, and the second had taken place at the risk of the defaulting party; which second sale, if I rightly remember, had still to be confirmed by the Governor, and the amount of loss on the first sale recovered from the defaulter; and it was to arrest this confirmation and defer the final disposal of the rents, that the complainant appealed, through the colonial chaplain, and demanded of the Governor an investigation into the alleged misconduct of the moodliar, on the grounds, if I recollect aright, that the lands which they had tendered as security had been corruptly undervalued, in order to defeat their own proposal and afford an opening for receiving that of their rivals.

III. Mr. Wodehouse takes exception to my statement, that the inquiry into this charge "was conducted by the private secretary to the Governor, of which he never heard, whereas at any rate one was made by the Queen's Advocate, under an order given in Sir J. Emerson Tennent's presence, of which he says nothing."

Again I must reply that my own statement is substantially correct. In my memorandum to Lord Torrington I remind his Excellency that the inquiry in question "was conducted by his private secretary, in his own office, and that I was not once present during its progress;" never saw the complainants, and never had communication with them, direct or indirect. Such are the facts. The inquiry took place as I have stated, and my information concerning it is derived from Mr. Bernard, the gentleman who conducted it, and from the minutes of the proceedings which he recorded, and which were afterwards shown to me by Lord Torrington.

Nothing is more likely than that Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, took an active part, as Mr. Wodehouse says, in that inquiry, but I have no distinct recollection that he did, and no possible motive to suppress the fact were it otherwise. Never having been present during the

the investigation, I cannot doubt that what Mr. Wodehouse says (obviously on the authority of Mr. Selby himself) is correct, that that gentleman assisted at the inquiry or conducted a portion of it himself. But it in no degree invalidates my statement, that the inquiry was committed to the Governor's private secretary, was conducted by him in his own office at the Governor's residence, and that the minutes and proceedings were shown to me in his handwriting.

IV. Mr. Wodehouse proceeds to question the propriety of the Governor "suspending the moodliar, not only before investigation, but before he had even been made aware of the charges against him."

I believe Lord Torrington will have no difficulty in justifying his own measure in this instance. But in the meantime I may state that his Excellency, who entertained a very strong opinion upon the facts of the case, felt it incumbent on himself, as well as due to the public, when a grave charge of corruption had been formally made against a public officer in the management of public sales, to suspend his duties in that department pending the inquiry which was to follow, and the result of which it was hoped would serve to satisfy the public of the purity of the moodliar's motives and conduct throughout the operations in question. Before the Governor had come to any final decision there supervened the rebellion in the Central Provinces, and Lord Torrington's unusual and anxious occupations in Colombo and elsewhere in restoring peace in the interim naturally took precedence of this inquiry and all other minor matters. But so soon as tranquillity had been established the consideration of the moodliar's case was resumed, the decision to which I have adverted was come to, as to the insufficiency of the evidence against him, and he was "reinstated forthwith in his office."

V. This last is another of the expressions in my memorandum to which Mr. Wodehouse takes exception, but I must adhere to it as substantially correct.

VI. As to Mr. Wodehouse's surmise that the restoration of the moodliar was in any way connected with some intimation of his, that "if further delay took place without a proper inquiry, the case should go before your Lordship," I presume it is unnecessary for me to make any observation on a conjecture so improbable. No such motive ever weighed with Lord Torrington, if indeed such an expression of Mr. Wodehouse was ever repeated to him, which I very much question, as I equally do Mr. Wodehouse's statement, that an assurance was at the same time conveyed to the moodliar of the Governor's being satisfied he was not to blame, and that the system was in fault.

VII. If such an assurance were ever given to the moodliar in such terms, it is my impression that it could not have been conveyed to him by any express authority of Lord Torrington, who, to my own knowledge, retains to the present day a very strong feeling, that however insufficient may have been the proofs, the conduct of the moodliar was not altogether exonerated from blame in these transactions.

That the system was in fault I most cordially agree with Mr. Wodehouse, and whilst I add my regret that, as he says, "nothing has been done to alter or amend it, I am bound to mention, in justice to Lord Torrington, that the great obstacle to that contemplated amendment has been the objections of Mr. Wodehouse himself, who has uniformly expressed his own preference for the system as it is, to that which I have urged upon the Government for adoption.

I have represented to the Governor that all these allegations of injustice, and suspicions of foul play and corruption in the sale of the arrack rents, will be found inseparable from a system which, in a country almost destitute of capital, puts up those contracts for sale in sections which require the production of 20,000 *l.* and 30,000 *l.* for a single purchase. If advertised in smaller portions, *bonâ fide* bidders would be found with means adequate to become purchasers; whereas now the intending candidates are forced to form rival confederacies, clubbing together their own means and such as they can borrow to make up the large amounts required. And to provide against defeat in such cases, after all the trouble and the cost of forming such combinations of capital, it is suspected by the public, and it has been openly charged on some of the public officers, that they have lent themselves to practices which more or less identify them with the interests of one or other of these competing associations. I have uniformly regarded the existing system as unsuitable to the state of the country, impracticable consistently with the present distribution of capital, unproductive to the extent attainable by amendment, distasteful and irritating to the public, as well as prejudicial generally to the estimation and character of the Government.

VIII. In conclusion, Mr. Wodehouse dwells on the fact that in my memorandum I have not clearly pointed out who the present complainants are, and the parts which they had taken upon former occasions in connexion with these charges.

This is perfectly true. I have in this memorandum expressly recorded my own want of information as to who these persons are, or the circumstances of their case. I have stated that I never heard of them, saw them, or communicated with them, directly or indirectly; and such is the fact. But when Mr. Wodehouse implies that it was my duty or that of Lord Torrington, before forwarding the memorial of these petitioners to the Secretary of State, to institute an inquiry into the circumstances in Ceylon, I must be permitted to

App. Y. No. 23. express my opinion that that would have been utterly inconsistent with the more delicate course which, in the absence of Mr. Wodehouse from the island, the Governor felt it becoming in him to pursue.

To have instituted such an inquiry in the absence of the party complained against would have been manifestly unjust to Mr. Wodehouse. Lord Torrington had no difficulty in complying with the request of the complainants, that "a copy of their petition should at once be forwarded to Mr. Wodehouse," but before assenting to their other demand, that the matters they had alleged should be "fully, strictly, and impartially inquired into," Lord Torrington adopted the precaution of applying in the first instance for the instructions of the Secretary of State in a case not only of so much delicacy, but surrounded with such difficulties, from the high rank of Mr. Wodehouse in the public service, and the imperfect perception on the part of the natives generally of the moral obligation of truth, coupled with the fact that the petitioners were avowedly disappointed men, and acting under the irritation of having been defeated in their intention to become purchasers of the arrack rents for which they competed.

These are the only points on which it occurs to me, in obedience to Earl Grey's invitation, to offer any observation as to Mr. Wodehouse's remarks on my memorandum of the 12th December. The statements in that document are substantially correct, and in further elucidation of them I shall be prepared to answer any inquiries which the Secretary of State may think proper to direct.

To B. Hawes, Esq., M.P.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. E. Tennent.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 May 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 8th of this month, in which you renew your application for an extension of your leave of absence. As in support of this application you allege that you were led to suppose that his Lordship did not consider your presence in the colony indispensable for the inquiry into your conduct, and that you were consequently induced to take measures which would now render it extremely inconvenient for you to return at the proper time, I am directed to refer you to the particulars of the correspondence between yourself and this office, in order to show you that nothing has been said on Lord Grey's part which could lead you to such a supposition.

2. By my letter of February 9th you were informed that Lord Grey dismissed for the present the charges against you, of which the rumour had been reported to him, from his mind, in full confidence that you would be able on your return to Ceylon to disprove them.

3. In your answer of the 21st, you made no remonstrance against this express intimation that the inquiry was to be in Ceylon, but asked for certain instructions to be sent out to the Governor by the mail of the 24th, with a view to the collection of materials for your defence. Lord Grey of course concluded that you were anxious to lose no time whatever in disproving the rumours which were in circulation to your prejudice, and were desirous that all the materials for that purpose should be ready against your return. Accordingly, his Lordship gave the instructions required, and you were so informed by my letter of the 19th.

4. You now appear to imply that you took this as an intimation that the inquiry would take place in England, and that you consequently directed the papers to be forwarded to you here. This it appears you did, being fully aware that in order to wait for the papers you must outstay your leave; and yet, without any application for the extension of it, and without informing Lord Grey in any manner of the directions thus given to your friends to transmit the papers for your defence to England. His Lordship finds it impossible to understand what reason he had given you for making such an assumption, or for pursuing a course so calculated to produce misunderstandings.

5. Accordingly, in the correspondence which followed, his Lordship imagined that it was with your full concurrence that the charges were fixed to be investigated in Ceylon, and after your return there. On the 24th March you wrote as follows: "I was informed that, in full confidence that on my return to Ceylon I should be able clearly to prove that I never received loans, &c., your Lordship, for the present, entirely dismissed that subject from your mind. No doubt of the necessity for the fullest investigation could after this remain, and I therefore applied for the examination of two very material witnesses in the case, both of whom were in this country." And you add, "I feel sure that you would not wish to expose me to the disadvantage of examining by written interrogations in England, witnesses who, if they had remained in Ceylon, would have been examined verbally in the ordinary course." Lord Grey is wholly unable to reconcile these passages with any supposition, except that, at the time you wrote them, you fully understood that the inquiry was to take place in Ceylon.

6. I find that in my letter of the 5th ultimo you were again reminded incidentally that the inquiry "would take place after your return," and this without any notice or remonstrance on your part.

7. It was not until the 27th ultimo that you for the first time applied for an extension of leave, in order to remain here during the conduct of the investigation, and for the first time also informed Lord Grey that you expected papers from Ceylon for the purpose of it.

8. I have

8. I have been directed to enter into these details, in order to show you distinctly that, throughout this correspondence, Lord Grey has never encouraged you in supposing, as you now state yourself to have supposed, that there was to be an inquiry here, or that any decision was to be given by himself; and must add that he is greatly surprised at the tone of your recent letter, after you had yourself conducted the whole of your part of the correspondence prior to the 27th ultimo on the contrary assumption.

9. That the inquiry should take place in England is impossible. I am to remind you of what has been throughout this correspondence sufficiently plain, namely, that Lord Torrington has never accused you to Lord Grey. There are no charges preferred against you here. What Lord Torrington did was simply this: understanding that there were such charges made in the colony, he thought it advisable that you should not remain without intelligence of them in your absence, and find them awaiting you on your return, and he thought proper to comply with the request of the party, and to transmit a copy of the memorial, through Lord Grey, to yourself. The case against you, whatever it may be, is not before Lord Grey in any other shape; and for his Lordship therefore to hear your defence supported by documents, in the absence of those whose business it is, if they can, to substantiate the charges, would be a futile proceeding, tending neither to the establishment of your own character above suspicion, nor to the credit of the service to which you belong.

10. Lord Grey can, therefore, only repeat his former statement as to the place of the inquiry, and cannot grant the extension of leave which you require. But as his Lordship feels that it would be difficult for you to resume your duties on your return until these charges can be disposed of, he is willing, however dissatisfied at your conduct in directing the papers to be forwarded from Ceylon without in any way informing him that you had done so, not to deprive you of the possession of those papers.

11. I am therefore directed to ask you, whether those expected papers, or any part of them, are originals, of which the absence would impede you in the conduct of your case in Ceylon? If they are so, his Lordship is willing to extend your leave so as to admit of your receiving them if they arrive in June, and taking them back with you, that is, until the departure of the July packet.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

8 Dover-street, 18 May 1850.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving two letters from Mr. Hawes, both dated the 16th instant.

It is with much satisfaction I find that in the letter from Sir J. Emerson Tennent, which has now been forwarded to me, he does not attempt to deny any of the statements made in my letter to your Lordship of the 9th April, but defends the accuracy of his previous representation by the assertion, that it was addressed to the Governor, who was most intimately acquainted with the details of the affair, and by urging that the phrase likely to create misapprehension was perfectly intelligible to every individual in Ceylon.

Your Lordship will not forget that I have complained of the Governor having suppressed all information favourable to me respecting these details, while he did not abstain from remarks calculated to do me the greatest injury. And your Lordship will also find it stated in Sir J. Emerson Tennent's letter to Lord Torrington of the 12th December last, that the memorandum was prepared for the information of the Secretary of State, and not for that of individuals in Ceylon. The other letter from Mr. Hawes requires greater notice from me, for it is absolutely essential that I should remove from your Lordship's mind the entire misconception which appears from that communication to exist, as to my request and objects, and which has subjected me to your severe censure. It is assumed that I have contemplated, and am now urging upon your Lordship, that the inquiry into these charges should take place here instead of in Ceylon, and that with that view I have improperly kept you in ignorance of my having sent to my friends for documents and evidence. I most positively and entirely disclaim any such intention; I always knew and wished that the inquiry should take place in Ceylon, and I hope and believe that by this time it has been made. My apology for this belief is the following:—

On the 21st February, as soon as I knew that these charges would require further investigation, with the anxiety for which your Lordship then appears to have given me credit, I wrote in the most pressing manner to beg, that by the mail which would be dispatched in three days, you would order Lord Torrington to take such steps as would enable my friends at once to enter into the inquiry; and if any doubt could have existed as to my real meaning, and of the interpretation put upon it, it would have been removed by the words of Mr. Hawes's reply of the same date, in which he says, "His Lordship will instruct the Governor of Ceylon to institute the inquiries proposed in your letter, in the manner which you have suggested."

Having thus, as I supposed, fully secured an immediate inquiry in Ceylon, I two days after (on the 23d February) submitted an application for an extension of my leave for three months, upon private grounds, then explained, and this was granted without the smallest allusion to any consequent delay of the inquiry into the charges.

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Mr. Hawes urges that I have never been encouraged to suppose that any decision was to be given by your Lordship on the case.

I can scarcely infer that the ultimate decision is to be left to the Governor, but that your Lordship will not decide until you have the result of his inquiry and report; and that is what I hope to have transmitted by the mail which will reach England in June.

When I submitted my application for three months' more leave, I was under the impression that the papers would be received during that time, and it is only because I now doubt whether that is quite possible, that I have asked for a little more time. May I not, under these circumstances, ask what justice there is in the following passage of Mr. Hawes's last letter: "This it appears you did, being fully aware that in order to wait for the papers, you must outstay your leave, and yet without any application for the extension of it."

Finally, Mr. Hawes states that your Lordship is willing to extend my leave till the departure of the July packet, if I can say that any of the expected papers are originals, in order that I may take them back to Ceylon.

I am unable to form any opinion upon this point, inasmuch as the original papers will be in the possession of the Governor, who will send copies or originals as he thinks fit. They will probably consist of copies of letters and accounts, and the depositions of witnesses taken in the course of the inquiry, by means of which I hope to establish to your Lordship's satisfaction, the gross falsehood of the charges that have been got up against me.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

My Lord,

8, Dover-street, 4 June 1850.

I REGRET being obliged by the receipt of a very important communication from Ceylon, again to intrude upon your Lordship with reference to the past correspondence.

On the 11th December 1849, the Governor of Ceylon, in transmitting the charges against me, informed your Lordship that in 1848 he caused to be investigated, with the delicacy he felt due to my rank, certain reports impugning my integrity, and that of the chief native officer of my catchery, De Sewero, the interpreter modeliar.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent, in a letter to Lord Torrington of the 12th December 1849 (certified by his Lordship to be substantially correct), states that early in 1848 an inquiry was made by the private secretary to the Governor, into charges preferred against De Sewera Modeliar; in the course of which allegations were made against me. Mr. Selby has stated that he was directed by the Governor to make an inquiry, and that he gave the depositions in writing to him. And Sir J. Emerson Tennent again in a letter to Mr. Hawes of the 3d May last, states, "The inquiry took place as I have stated, and any information concerning it is derived from Mr. Bernard, the gentleman who conducted it, and from the minutes of the proceedings which he recorded, and which were afterwards shown to me by Lord Torrington." And again, "that the inquiry was committed to the Governor's private secretary; was conducted by him in his own office, at the Governor's residence, and that the minutes and proceedings were shown to me in his handwriting."

Accordingly, on the 10th April last, my friend Mr. Temple made an application to the Ceylon Government (of which I annex a copy), to be furnished with "the charges made against Mr. Wodehouse and Sewera Modeliar in 1848, and which led to the suspension from office of the last-mentioned individual; the investigation then caused by the Governor to be made; and all papers and letters connected with the subject, as well as those relating to the subsequent restoration of Sewera Modeliar." And on the 11th April last Mr. Temple received from the acting colonial secretary a reply (of which I annex a copy), informing him by direction of Lord Torrington, "no such documents as those which you require to be furnished with are now or have ever been in existence; that no proceedings took place in reference to charges against Mr. Wodehouse in 1848 beyond a private conversation between his Excellency and that gentleman; and that the only record of the suspension and restoration to office of Sewera Modeliar, is the enclosed letter from myself to his Excellency, written a few days ago, in compliance with his Excellency's request that I should commit to paper my recollection of what took place."

Seeing that the charges now brought against me are brought by the persons who complained in 1848, and who were then upon inquiry discredited, your Lordship cannot fail to perceive the importance of this very material contradiction of the statements previously made to you, and refusal to furnish me with the proceedings of the inquiry made in 1848.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

P.S.—I venture to add, that having received no reply to my letter of the 18th ultimo, I am still in doubt whether your Lordship wishes me to leave England for Ceylon on the 20th of this month.

Sir,

Downing-street, 4 June 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 18th ultimo, in which you state that your intention throughout this correspondence was, that the inquiry into your conduct should take place in Ceylon and in your absence.

2. Lord Grey is quite ready to accept this explanation. At the same time I am directed to point out to you, in order to account for the misunderstanding which has taken place, that you were repeatedly told (and, last, as late as the 5th April) that the inquiry was to take place in Ceylon, and "after your return." You neither made objection to this, nor any application that it might take place in your absence. Throughout the whole of the correspondence, therefore, up to April 27th, Lord Grey was under the full impression that your own object was to return and meet the charges in person, and that the instructions to your friends, conveyed by the mail of the 24th February, were only with a view to some preliminary inquiries in order to expedite your defence when you arrived. When, therefore, your letters of April 27th and May 8th requested an extension of leave in order to await the arrival of certain documents in England, his Lordship could not but suppose, in the absence of any full explanation, that this new application was with a view to the inquiry taking place in England.

3. Nor is his Lordship yet certain that he apprehends your meaning on one point, which he wishes to have elucidated in order that there may be no misunderstanding left. In your letter of the 27th April you say, "By that mail of 24th February I also conveyed to my friends instructions as to the manner in which it would be proper for them to proceed, and the evidence and documents which I wished to have transmitted to me with the least possible delay," and that you wish for time to arrange them and "prepare a statement of the points on which you rest your defence." This statement you repeat in your letter of the 8th ultimo, saying, "I forwarded to my friends full directions, and requested them to transmit all the documents to me with the least possible delay."

4. In consequence of those statements, I was directed to ask you in my letter of the 16th, "whether those expected papers, or any part of them, were originals, of which the absence would impede you in the conduct of your case in Ceylon?"

5. To this you now reply, that "you are unable to form any opinions on this point, inasmuch as the original papers will be in possession of the Governor, who will send copies or originals, as he thinks fit."

6. This reply leaves Lord Grey still uninformed as to the nature of the documents, or your object in having them sent to this country. In your former letters you had spoken of papers to be transmitted to yourself direct, by your friends; you now appear to be speaking of a report from the Governor, with documents annexed. I am therefore to ask you again, what it is you expect to receive from your own friends, and whether the documents so to be transmitted to you are likely to be originals which you might need on your return to Ceylon.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

My Lord,

8, Dover-street, 5 June 1850.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. Hawes's letter of the 4th instant, intimating your Lordship's acceptance of my explanation as to my intention that the inquiry into my conduct should take place in Ceylon, and in my absence; and I lose no time in complying with the direction contained in the last paragraph of Mr. Hawes's letter.

From the time that I received that gentleman's communication of the 21st February last, I was under the distinct impression that Lord Torrington, acting under the orders to be transmitted by your Lordship, would institute the inquiries without loss of time, and, according to the usual course of business, transmit to your Lordship a full report upon the whole case; and therefore I requested my friends to furnish me with all the evidence and documents bearing upon the matter, from which I might frame my own statement, to be considered by your Lordship at the same time with the Governor's report: and thus I hoped to obtain an impartial hearing and a full acquittal.

I remained under this impression until the arrival of the last mail, when I received a copy of a letter from the acting colonial secretary, written by order of the Governor, denying that an investigation which he had previously alluded to in his despatch to your Lordship, had ever taken place; and asserting that documents which both Sir J. Emerson Tennent and Mr. Selby have repeatedly certified to exist, are not now and never have been in existence.

As it appears, therefore, that the Governor will not produce these documents, which are most essential to a fair investigation, I am compelled now to inform your Lordship that I am quite unable to form any precise opinion as to the papers which will be transmitted from Ceylon. Some I have already received, and I know that more will follow by the next mail; but the line taken by the Governor prevents my telling your Lordship what use can be made of them when they arrive.

As, however, Lord Torrington has by the last mail, as I am aware, forwarded a despatch upon

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upon the subject, I trust that your Lordship will have received better information than I possess as to his intentions; and I have only, in conclusion, to express my sincere regret that, through the act of the Governor, I am compelled to give so uncertain an answer to the question put by Mr. Hawes.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Sir,

Colonial Office, 15 June 1850.

I AM directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letters of the 4th and 5th of this month, and to inform you that in reliance on your statement, which he now understands to be, that you expect further papers from Ceylon by the next mail, and that you are unable to specify whether they will or will not be originals which it might be important you should take back with you to Ceylon, his Lordship is ready to grant you an extension of your leave until that mail arrives. Lord Torrington will be informed of this arrangement.

With respect to the discrepancies which you allege to exist between the statements of the Governor and that of Sir E. Tennent as to the manner in which the charges against Sewera Modeliar, involving certain reflections on yourself, were investigated in Ceylon; and the accusations which you appear to found thereupon against the Governor; Lord Grey can only state that it is impossible for him to notice such accusations in any other way than by making them known to the parties charged. His Lordship has, therefore, transmitted to Ceylon copies of your letters of the 4th and 5th of this month, with a copy also of Sir E. Tennent's letter of the 3d May, to which you refer. In the course of the inquiry which the Governor is to institute, after your return, into the reports respecting yourself, it will be open to you to inquire into the real circumstances of this alleged discrepancy; and any complaint which you may then think it necessary to prefer against the Governor thereupon, will meet with his Lordship's full attention.

As these subjects cannot, in the meantime, be properly investigated here, his Lordship must refer you to the expression already conveyed, of his desire that this correspondence may close.

Sir E. Tennent has been informed of the contents of your letters, but has been desired in the same manner not to pursue the correspondence further.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) B. Hawes.

Sir,

Colombo, 10 April 1850.

IN the absence of Mr. Templer from Colombo, I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter from Mr. Wodehouse to yourself, the original of which Mr. Gibson informed me you had not received, and to request that you will furnish me with the following documents in addition to those which the Government agent informs me he has been authorised to supply; viz. the charges made against Mr. Wodehouse and Lewera Modliar in 1848, and which led to the suspension from office of the last-mentioned individual; the investigation thus caused by the Government to be made; and all papers and letters connected with the subject, as well as those relating to the subsequent restoration of Lewera Modeliar.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Temple.

(Official.)

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 11 April 1850.

HAVING laid before the Governor your letter of yesterday's date, I am directed to acquaint you that no such documents as those which you request to be furnished with are now or have ever been in existence; that no proceedings took place in reference to charges against Mr. Wodehouse in 1848, beyond a private conversation between his Excellency and that gentleman; and that the only record of the suspension and restoration to office of Lewera Modeliar is the enclosed letter from myself to his Excellency, written a few days ago, in compliance with his Excellency's request that I should commit to paper my recollection of what took place.

The Hon. C. Temple, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. MacCarthy.

Mr. MacCarthy's "Recollection of what took place."

My Lord,

Colombo, 8 April 1850.

IN compliance with your Excellency's desire, I proceed to state in writing what came to my knowledge with reference to the suspension of the catcherry Modeliar of the Western Province, and his subsequent re-instatement in the autumn of the year 1848. In the month of September of that year, on my return to the colony after a short absence on leave, I was informed by your Excellency of the fact of this suspension. It was also mentioned

mentioned to me by the Government agent, Mr. Wodchouse, who represented to me the hardship of the step as regarded this Modliar, and the inconvenience resulting to himself from the loss of a valuable public servant, innocent, as he believed, of any malpractices. It was further stated to me by the Government agent, that it was the intention of the Modliar, if his suspension was further continued, to apply for a formal investigation into his conduct; to which he doubtless had a right. Agreeing fully in this view, I submitted to your Excellency what had been stated by the Government agent, and received your commands to institute a private and confidential inquiry into the facts of the case, and report as to the steps most advisable to be taken. I accordingly acquainted the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, with whom I understood from your Excellency that the complaints against the Modliar had originated, that I was empowered to receive any evidence against him. Dr. MacVicar at once stated to me that he had no evidence to bring forward. I reported to your Excellency this absence of evidence; adverting at the same time to the remarkable fact, that the suspension of the Modliar had not called forth a single definite accusation against him; and on my recommendation your Excellency was pleased to reinstate him. In the course of this inquiry no questions arose as to any accusations against Mr. Wodchouse himself, the cutcherry Modliar being the only person whose conduct was the subject-matter of investigation. No written proceedings were taken by me, in the absence of any definite charge.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. MacCarthy.

(No. 253 ½)

Sir,

Government Agent's Office, Colombo, 23 June 1848.

WITH reference to your letter marked "Immediate," dated 22d instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a schedule of the securities offered on behalf of the first purchasers of the arrack farms of Colombo, Negombo, and the Slina and Slewgam Corles, at the sale held at this cutcherry on the 6th March last: the purchasers having declared a day or two after the sale that they had agreed among themselves to hold these rents in common. The securities marked in the schedule were not deposited for any particular rents, but were produced at the cutcherry indiscriminately by Mahamahak K. M. Perera, M. M. Weresinhe, Saresoon Pallehedegey Jeronis Dias Sletin Arachigies, Don Miguiel Appoo, and M. M. K. P. Simon Perera, purchasers of the Colombo arrack farms; M. Bastian, C. Kurukoolasaria, R. Fernando, and K. S. Bernardis, purchasers of Negombo, and the Slina and Slewgam Corles, and by M. K. P. Juanis Perera. Two other title deeds were also produced by Juanis Perera, of lands in the Rygam Corle, apparently of very trifling value, belonging to persons who were ascertained to be dead, and they were immediately returned at his own request. Sometime afterwards these purchasers requested that the Government agent of the North-western Province might be desired to cause some property in his province to be appraised, of which they were to produce to him the title deeds. Mr. Caulfield was accordingly written to on the 8th May, but no report has been received from him, and it is understood that the property in question is mortgaged to a vannier of Colombo, named Ramaga, for 1,000*l.* By the conditions of sale the purchasers were however bound, within 30 days from the date of sale, that is, by the 6th April, to furnish security in lands or jewels to one-half, or in cash to one-third the amount offered for the rents; and the security required from them was,

	£.	s.	d.
For Colombo - - - - -	12,825	-	-
„ Negombo - - - - -	3,757	17	6
„ Slina and Slewgam - - - - -	4,447	17	6
£.	21,020	15	-

Of which, according to the schedule, they had furnished only 5,549*l.* by the 17th May, the date of the day of the second sale at their risk, including all the securities tendered by them, though some of the lands are claimed, and the titles to others are objectionable; and of this sum, 2,205*l.* is the assessed value of the property mortgaged to Mr. Wilson, whose claim upon it is not known, and the title deeds of which were only left by him at the cutcherry for appraisal, and have since been returned to him on his application. After the second sale the purchasers produced four other title deeds, which were received but not valued; the value however expressed in them does not exceed 128*l.* The only deviations from the previous practice were that the purchasers were strictly required by me to produce the title deeds at the cutcherry, instead of delivering them direct to the respective headmen of the districts in which the lands were situated, which was found to be productive of uncertainty and delay; and instructions were addressed by me to the principal headmen to make the valuations from a personal inspection, instead of merely certifying the correctness of the report sent through them by the inferior headmen. I have communicated to the cutcherry modliar H. E.'s desire that he be suspended from all duty pending the proposed inquiry into his conduct in connexion with these rents.

The Colonial Secretary.

(signed) W. C. Gibson.

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(No. 257.)

Sir,
 WITH reference to your letter of the 22d instant, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Right Hon. the Governor the annexed copy of a letter from the Cutcherry Modeliar, respectfully requesting that he may be furnished with a copy of the charges upon which he has been suspended.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. C. Gibson.*

Sir,
 IT was with feelings of deep regret and mortification that I received your communication of his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor's desire that I should consider myself suspended from my office until after an inquiry into my conduct with respect to the arrack farm of Colombo. Having been 35 years in public service, during which period I have frequently received from Government marks of its approbation of my conduct and service, I consider it necessary in my own vindication that I should be made acquainted with the representations made to his Excellency the Governor. And I beg therefore to request that you will have the goodness to submit my most respectful application that his Excellency may be pleased to direct that I may be furnished with copies of the charges or imputations which have been against me, with a view to my laying before Government my defence.

The Government Agent, Colombo.

I have &c.
 (signed) *D. S. De Sewera.*

(No. 373.)

Sir,
 I HAVE it in command from the Governor to acquaint you that on a careful review of all the circumstances which led to the suspension of the interpreter Modliar of your cutcherry in June last, his Excellency is of opinion that that officer acted under the instructions of his superior, and that whatever consequences have ensued are ascribable to the system and not to the individual. The Governor therefore directs that you will acquaint the Modeliar with his Excellency's desire that he should be immediately reinstated in his former functions.

The Government Agent of the Western Province.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *J. E. Tennent.*

(Private.)

My dear Wodehouse,
 I AM much obliged by your letter of the 22d of July. I am still without any information respecting the Committee, further than what is stated in the "Observer" newspaper; therefore it is still utterly impossible for me to give any opinion respecting your evidence. But all my letters from friends tell me that your evidence was injurious to me, and for this reason, that you stated that martial law was unnecessary, and that there was no rebellion. This statement (if you said it) has astonished every person in the colony, and your own particular friends most of all; there is one unanimous feeling in the island that such an opinion was both incorrect and unjust. That you were wrong in making such a statement is proved by a very simple fact. I laid the whole of the papers on the table of the Executive Council, after martial law had been proclaimed at Kornegalle, and the unanimous vote of the Executive Council after reading those papers was, that all the steps that had been taken by me (in the absence of yourself, Temple, and Tennent), were correct and right. This you voted for, and therefore you either concealed and neglected your duty and your opinions then, or since in the House of Commons, done me the most cruel injustice that one man ever did to another. The unmerited persecution that I have been subjected to has been hard to bear, but it has gone to such great lengths that a little more or less is of no consequence. I can only say, if you have injured me I forgive you. After all you have said to me, it is, I confess, hard to believe; but pardon me for saying, that if you have been led away by specious words of Peel, Gladstone & Co., and look to them for reward at my expense, fortune will not favour you; for how or why I know not, but when we act wrongly we never prosper. It is the conscious feeling that I have done my duty, that I have saved from ruin every planter in the island, that during the whole of my career here I have zealously laboured, honestly, honourably, and impartially, in the discharge of those duties, which has held me up during the last six months of bitter trial. I never before till now knew the value of a good conscience; and whatever my fate, I can retire with a tongue unsullied by a single lie, or my hands stained by a single job. It was an unfortunate mistake of Gibson, not sending home the Minutes of Council. Why kept back I know not. If they had been on the table of the Committee things would have taken a different turn, and your evidence been different also. I hear also Captain Bird said I wrote to him orders about court martials. Where is the letter? Why I never, directly or indirectly, had the slightest communication with Captain Bird; and looking on him as little short of a swindler in his transactions with Colonel Fraser, I never asked

asked him into my house. If he has stated any lie, I shall bring the case before the Horse Guards, and see whether the Duke of Wellington will sanction a British officer stating a gross and scandalous falsehood before a Committee to my prejudice; and still more, I shall bring an action against him, which will be still more serious. I write this to you all, supposing the reports now in circulation are true, but it is a most extraordinary thing there being no evidence forwarded to me. I have no fear but that I shall receive justice at the hands of the Colonial-office. Lord Grey and Mr. Hawes are two high-minded men, and would allow no temptation or temper to lead them to the slightest injustice towards me. Nor do I wish, if any act has been wrong on my part, to ride off on their shoulders; and therefore on the Buddhist question I am fully prepared to stand by my case, and the papers (if published) will show how well that case has been handled. My case stands thus: I agreed in my original instructions; I found that those instructions were wrong from the want of information sent home before I came. The Bill sent home is the only practicable legislation that could be attempted on the subject. That is bad; your views are equally wrong, and my secret despatch tells my real opinion on the matter after two years' experience. Ackland is here, but I have not seen him, though I dare say I shall, and I have asked him to dinner. I hear your friend Mr. Anstruther was as vicious at us all as possible. I cannot but think it would have been fair to me if you had been present during his evidence, because you know how very unscrupulous he is, and might have put aside some misstatements he may have made. But as I said before, I only know by report what is stated to have been said. I am glad you have got your leave extended as you wish it. It is generally reported you do not intend to return; but I don't know on what authority. I have made up my mind to legislate on no matters till this Committee is over. I am so unjustly treated on every matter, that I shall merely pass the Supply Ordinance, and send home the report, which as a rough draft is not in my hands. Your Road Ordinance I am daily attending to, and each day gives me increased confidence in the good it will do. The Survey Bill is ready, but I shall not move in it till Parliament leaves me alone. I am glad you are enjoying yourself in England. Temple has been unwell with fever; his application for leave or retirement, on an increased pension, went home by the last mail. Mr. Templer is at Newra Ellia. The Colville's are here, and leave on the 31st for Buller's house. I enclose a little note for your wife. In conclusion, I assure you I bear you no ill feeling for what I consider a cruel injustice on your part, nor can I hardly think you meant ill by me, but a somewhat hasty disposition led you away. Indeed Mr. Byng wrote word you had spoken of me in an amicable manner. If after seeing the minutes of Council you are disposed to act justly by me, a line to my enemies in the Committee is the only reparation you can make, and which I would do in a similar case to you.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

Yours, &c.
Torrington.

My dear Mr. Wodehouse,

Colombo, Ceylon, 27 Sept. 1849.

THE last mail and the arrival of Mr. Ackland brought to our little society (contracted in more senses than one) the elements of no little speculation, and I suspect, of no single feud. Of the piecemeal publication of the evidence by the "Observer" (how obtained no one knows), I need say little; but the printed evidence which Mr. A. confidentially brought with him, and which was seen only by those personally interested in it, has raised no little stir and caused no gentle spleen in some quarters against yourself. From one in highest position it has been expressed towards me in a manner which I scruple to characterise, and in words to repeat, but sufficiently indicative of personal feeling, far more than enough excited. The grounds of offence in your evidence, as far as I can gather them (for I talk little on the subject now) are threefold. First, your opinion that martial law was unnecessary, when your approval, if not expressed, was implied by your silence when the papers, &c. were produced and passed by the unanimous vote of Council, on the Monday after your return with Mr. Templer from Galle. 2d. By the address of thanks to the Governor for his prompt and energetic proceedings, said to be draughted in your own handwriting. 3d. From your silence as to the irregular transmission of the minutes of Council, when you were yourself its clerk, as a matter of ordinary occurrence. Other minor matters there are of objection, and these are such as any one conversant with the state of things here, and the circumstances under which you were placed, would make in candour, even if true, large allowance for. The only one which I cannot explain satisfactorily to myself is the address of thanks alleged to be written by yourself (it may have been officially), but which on my assertion that I would not believe it without documentary evidence of you, or of any one for whom I felt so much esteem, brought upon me the outpouring of a vial, of which the fragrance was far more potent than pleasant. Sir James is to come home to give you battle in the Committee-room; but his fame has gone before him, and I suspect that he is quite as well appreciated as known. The renewal, however, of the matter is far from desirable for the colony. A prompt decision would have been far better for us, even though a cause of inconvenience to some. Much it is probable will be thrown, in defence, on the alleged inefficiency of the civil service, and poor Buller must expect little quarter even from his knighted friend, not quite "sans peur et sans reproche." Nor must you expect a very scrupulous onslaught: others nearly connected with you, and more conversant with the politics of the Council and the colony, will detail particulars. I only say enough (though

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I see more than enough) to show the necessity on your part of keeping your armour well furnished, and holding your seat firm for no mere holiday tilt. An open and chivalrous bearing, or even a frank and manly opponency, you must not anticipate. "Latet anguis in herbâ": and that "anguis" is of the genuine cobra kind; fairly speckled externally, but abundant venom within.

October 5.—Your letter from Shrewsbury of Aug. 22 was most welcome. Gladly will I aid your brother's views hitherward whenever the opportunity occurs; but Mr. Boake, Simons, B. Bailey, and Mooyart, are all claimants (and all deserving men) when a vacancy is made. The archdeacon returns to St. Peter's in December, to try some kind of job before Sir James leaves us. Mr. Honford goes to England on leave about the same time; and I think on Mr. Von Dadelizen's return in March, Mr. Simons, his representative, will be anxious to get to Ireland, having just lost father, mother, and brother in one week by cholera. This will probably be the first opening; it is only 200*l.* per annum, but gives a footing; and as long as I have a voice, it will always be given to advance those who work well on the smaller pay, in preference to introducing new ones from England to the higher appointments. I mention this in frankness, that you may know the principle which always, I hope, will guide me, of doing all I can for those who do all they can in faithful discharge first of the humbler trusts. I shall probably know more before the next mail leaves us. The Governor has apologised frankly, and I accepted his apology, and shall not of course decline his invitations any more. With our united kindest regards to Mrs. Wodehouse,

Believe me, &c.

J. Colombo.

My dear Wodehouse,

Treasury, Colombo, 12 October 1849.

It is with very great regret that I am now driven to the necessity of communicating some unwarrantable transactions that have been going on for the last two months, but those are circumstances so immediately affecting your character, both as a public officer and a private gentleman, that the sooner you are made acquainted with the facts I allude to the better; and I hope you will have an opportunity of exposing the conduct of Sir Emerson Tennent, either by bringing the matter to the notice of the Secretary of State or laying it before the Select Committee.

The first circumstance that was brought to my notice was a report of the two arrack renters, residing at Gulkisse and Morottoe, having spread a report that they had made you a present of 400*l.* to enable you to pay your passage to England. This I found had reached the Governor's ear through Sir E. Tennent, and of course I set to work to trace the origin of such a scandalous report, and I had the renters before me and questioned them as to what they knew of the report. They at once denied having given you any money, or of having ever given any grounds, from anything they ever said, for such an unwarrantable falsehood. I have since traced from whence that report sprung: a notary who resides near Pumancadowe told a Mr. Lewis, who was formerly postmaster at Kandy, and dismissed for drunkenness; this man is now a schoolmaster under Dr. Macvicar, to whom he is supposed to have reported it, and from thence it reached Sir E. Tennent's ear, who told the Governor. I have, of course, waited on the Governor, and I hope removed all doubt, if his Excellency ever entertained a thought of its being true.

The next report made to his Excellency by Sir James is, that you had borrowed 500*l.* from the cutcherry shroff, and that you are still indebted to him in that sum on a bond granted by you to Poonambelam Pulle. I have had Poonambelam Pulle before me twice, and he assures me on his word and honour that the only transaction you had with him was relative to Mr. Curtlen's bond in your favour for 500*l.*; that you left the bond with him to recover, together with a promissory note and a power of attorney, to enable him to prosecute Curtlen's agent, and should the money not be paid when the bond becomes due, which I believe is in February next, and I have much pleasure in telling you that Gore has heard from Curtlen's partner to say he will discharge the debt as soon as it is due. Poonambelam Pulle has twice been examined before Sir James Tennent, and he tells me he has fully explained the above facts; but I regret to say a few days since Sir James again sent for Poonambelam Pulle, and has taken all your documents out of his hands. He wrote to have them returned two days since, and received for answer, Sir James had not done with them, and could not give them up, and I am told Sir J. T. is waiting till I go away next week to N. Ellia, to bring the affair before Council. Pray God he may; for I know the members will not allow its being heard without my being present; and rest assured justice will be done you. To show you the extent to which malice is carried against you, I must relate what took place a few days since: A letter without signature was put into the hands of Mr. Renneman, who has memorialized the Governor to have a committee appointed to inquire into his alleged offence, for which he has been dismissed. I send you a copy of the letter, which speaks for itself. Before the matter was brought to my notice two or three of the clerks residing in the Pettah determined, if possible, to find out who left the letter for Mr. Renneman, which was received and given to him by a servant of Mr. Vundort. This man positively stated it was an English gentleman, and that he should know him again if he saw him. Accordingly on the following afternoon one of the clerks stationed himself near one of the trees in front of the secretary's office, attended by the servant who had received the letter. Many clerks passed by on leaving the office; at length Mr. Frazer came down from his room, when the man immediately

immediately exclaimed, that is the person who gave me the letter. The following morning all these things were reported to me by the clerk who stood to watch with the servant, and I have no doubt of the fact, and the truth of what has been told me. I wish I had no more villainy to record; but I must place you in possession of all that is working against you, that you may be prepared to defend yourself. My cashier, Edenemanie Singa, came to me a few days since and told me he had just been sent for by Sir James Tennent, and been very severely examined, to get from him whether you did not owe him a large sum of money. Edenemanie Singa answered him over and over again that you did not; and there the matter rests, as far as he is concerned. Now comes the last act that I have heard of. Doomawelle Ratamahatmeya, from Saffragam, was ordered down a few days since, and closeted with the knight; what transpired I have not been able to learn. Layard reprimanded the Ratamahatmeya for leaving his station without his permission. He replied, he had been ordered down by the colonial secretary, but did not state for what purpose. Now, my dear Wodehouse, I know the object the knight has in view is to ruin you, by showing you are deeply in debt, have been driven to borrow money from your shroff and others under you, and received bribes from others, and consequently totally unfit to hold any place of trust, and that your evidence before the Committee should be narrowly looked into. But on this subject I will say nothing, as you will be present when the Committee next meet, and you are quite able to explain your own statements and other affairs. I am sorry to say Sir James will not leave even my poor self alone. I meddle with none of his affairs. On his first coming to the island I met him with all courtesy; we exchanged the usual hospitalities of the place. I had many opportunities of being useful to him and of his being so to me, and although you and he were not on good terms, I did not allow that to influence me, but always treated him as I did any other civilian. He is now getting up a case to show that he had every difficulty thrown in his way by the old civilians from the time of his arrival, and that he could not do his duty properly in consequence. I suppose this is to excuse his being absent when he ought to have been present, during the late rebellion. Sir James mentioned the alleged conduct of the civil service to the Government, stating that I had been the principal person concerned in the conspiracy; that Whiting had told him I was so, and had written to him to oppose him (the knight) in everything, and that he had in his possession the identical letter. When this was brought to my notice, I wrote to Whiting, who then being in the jungle would only give me a positive denial of my ever having said anything to Sir James of the nature he had told the Governor, and yesterday I had another letter from him giving me all the particulars of the conversation that took place two years ago between them. I enclose you copies of the two letters, as you may find them useful, to show the knight's character. Is it not strange that every person of rank and respectability in the colony have withdrawn themselves from his society? From the Bishop, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Queen's Advocate, and the principal civilians, all are on bowing acquaintance, but I believe nothing more. Surely they cannot all be in fault. How different is MacCarthy's position amongst us; he is liked and respected by all. His having the good luck to get the Audit-office, to the exclusion of some old civil servant, was no reason why we should annoy him; nor was it so with Sir James. He has made all his own enemies. I must prepare you for a very heavy attack when the Committee next meet. There is not a scrape of your pen that is to be found in the Colonial-office that is not undergoing very minute inspection, and to be brought up (if possible) against you. The knight is to be sent home as a witness. Lord Torrington has my hearty and best wishes, and I sincerely hope all will yet be satisfactorily explained. He has been most cruelly attacked in the papers, but has borne all their malice with great patience. Doctor Elliot is now travelling about the Kandyan country, getting a petition signed by the people to have the transported prisoners pardoned; he has also been recommending the people to strike against the Road Ordinance. Poor Ceylon! as long as that imposter is allowed to go on as he has done the island will be in constant trouble, and it will be very difficult to carry out anything proposed for its improvement. Of course you will not leave England till after Sir James has been examined, for I am certain you ought to be present to deny some things and explain others. You have behaved very ill about not writing. I have not heard from you for two months, and you have not once written to MacCarthy, Sims, Selby, or any other friends, and they all say you promised to write to them. I am happy to say we start for Newra Ellia on Thursday, and I hope to remain there till the 1st January, when I shall hand over to the person appointed to act for me during my 18 months' leave. The arrangements now proposed are, MacCarthy to act for Sir James; Gibson for MacCarthy; Talbot for me; and B—r—l for Gibson. Talbot is to act on my responsibility to the end of the year, and if anything particular is brought before Council I am to be called down. My contractor has been very slow in building my N. Ellia house, and I shall have to finish it; but unfortunately he has all his money but 125*l.*, and I cannot finish it under 200*l.* Many thanks for the things you have got for me; the curtains are very pretty, and the carpets also. Of the latter I shall require 35 yards of the large pattern, red and black, diamond figures, price 3*s.*; and 35 yards of the many-coloured carpet, with yellow ground-work, price 3*s.* 2*d.* per yard. For the present we will not have carpets for the bed-rooms. I would have sent you a bill for the things you have purchased by this mail, but I shall be able to draw on Cox next month, and shall by that time have the bill for the iron works which you have promised to send me. I hope to hear from you by this mail, and if so I will send you the money in time to pay the people at Christmas.

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I am sorry to say I can get no purchaser for your double harness; it is impossible to sell anything just now. I have sold four calves and two of the smaller cows. Your large cows I have kept, as you wished it. The two I sold for 9*l*. I have lent this house to the Pabbott's to the end of the year, but I pay the rent till then, and if he is appointed to a situation in Colombo he is to rent it till you come out. All is the same as you left it. An American ship came in a few days since with ice. Hayes and Maclean have bought it on speculation, at 2*l*. 10*s*. per ton, and it is thought they will make a good thing of it. If they do, there will be others to take it up hereafter. I wish you would get some unjoined man to open an estate at Labookelle and give me a share in it for managing it. I should so like the employment; and if I had it I would at once quit the service. Do see about it for me. Labookelle is a good height, and the land is splendid. I could get 600 acres, commencing from Rooda Oya as the upper boundary. I have sent home the two Trichinopoly chains by James Layard, who goes home by this mail; I have told him to leave them for you at Mr. Price's, Craven-street. It has just been decided that your money transaction with Purumbelumpulle had better not be brought before Council. I believe you are indebted to the Governor for its being prevented; but this is quite private. I am sorry it is stopped, as it would have been better to have the facts explained. Now it is a general subject of conversation with all classes. I think you ought to send my letter to Mr. Hawes, and take his advice as to what steps you ought to take. Please do not lose this letter, as I am certain I shall again hear of all I have written to you, with every point exaggerated or perverted. Mr. Sunsoni was here just now, and tells me you have given great offence by not acknowledging the receipt of the addresses sent to you before leaving the island. How sick I am with all the reports I hear. I am, as well as Mrs. Templer, in very excellent health; but those cursed foul reports break my spirits sadly, for I am not able to stop them. I have not been able to copy the anonymous letter, nor Whiting's letters, but I will try and send them under another cover to-morrow. Frank and Emma and their two children are quite well. Hart died in Kandy last month. Remember me most kindly to any old Ceylon friends; and with love to Kate and Edmond, and kind regards to Mr. and Miss Wodehouse, I remain, my dear Wodehouse,

Yours very sincerely,

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

F. J. Templer.

(Private and Confidential).

Honoured and Dear Sir,

Colombo, 10 November 1849.

It is with deep regret that I write this letter to you, in the hope you will pardon my conduct, should you deem it requires your reprehension.

You will recollect that when you left Ceylon you were pleased to write to Government, requesting that a change may be made in the designation of my office, and that I may be entrusted with the collection of the assessment tax. After that letter had been sent to Government I was informed that Edermanasingam was to be made assistant treasurer; I therefore waited upon the Governor, and stated my claims and length of service, and entreated that a similar indulgence may be allowed to me also. His Excellency directed me to make an application, upon which he was pleased to confer on me a modified designation of native revenue assistant. Soon after the appointment was given to Edermanasingam, a few of the civilians and Mr. Schockwan protested against it; upon which the Governor thought proper to consult the Secretary of State, pending which his appointment was set aside; and to prevent any complaints which Edermanasingam might make, and to give him no cause for annoyance, which would certainly have been the result if my new designation were allowed to continue, the Governor set aside my appointment also, on the advice of Sir Emerson Tennent. I need not tell you how much I am affected by this treatment. I have consequently addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, which was forwarded by his Excellency the Governor. I understand from his Excellency that in his despatch to Earl Grey his Lordship stated that every information may be satisfactorily obtained from you; I would therefore respectfully solicit your support of the Governor's views in my favour; and judging from the usual protection afforded by you to us, which it would be superfluous for me to comment upon, I entertain no doubt but that you would have cheerfully expressed yourself in my behalf, and in such a manner as to have secured for me at once the distinction which I earnestly long for. If you have not yet seen Earl Grey on the subject, as the Governor requested you to do by his private letter to you, I beg you will be pleased to wait upon him, and support my application, as otherwise I will be subjected to public ridicule and calumny, which I feel I could never endure, and will, if it does not result in my resignation from the public service, cost my life; and I trust therefore that you will kindly condescend to exert all the influence you possess in effecting what I so earnestly desire, and which it is in your power to accomplish.

I have heard from several quarters that some of the higher authorities in Ceylon had sent for notarial files from the district courts of Colombo and Kandy, and have been ascertaining from every person the extent of your debts, and to whom you are indebted, and of which I have already informed Mr. Templer. A few days after that event I received a

written

written order, desiring me to attend the colonial secretary's office; I accordingly waited on Sir James, when I was desired to say whether you had not borrowed money from me, or whether it was usual with you to borrow money from me from time to time; and I was further required to explain the nature of the transaction between you and me, and which led to the granting of the power of attorney I hold from you, and which, as I told you, had been previously found out, probably from the records of the district court. I told the colonial secretary that you never were in the habit of borrowing from me, and then I explained about the granting of the power of attorney. Afterwards all the papers were demanded from me by the Governor's order, and if I did not comply with the order I had every reason to believe that the consequence would have been my dismissal from service (as the poor G. D. A. Ragepakse Modliar was visited with, which you will find related below). You will recollect that the promissory note you gave in favour of a Natocotte Chitty, was transferred by him to Mrs. Coomarasawong by an endorsement before you left this to England, and after departure she was in want of some money, and desired that amount of the note to be paid. I accordingly paid the note, and had it transferred to my name, which I did not suppose it was objectionable, because you were then absent on leave, and not in any way responsible to Government of Ceylon, and because I did not imagine that your adversaries could prove so bitter against you as to dive into your private affairs, and consequently I handed the papers, and explained matters in such a way that no reflection might be cast on your veracity, and also waited before the Governor, and endeavoured to remove every slur attempted to be thrown on your honour and integrity, and in which I have every reason to say that I have been successful. Several other things were told against you to the Governor, said to be connected with other parties, and which are too delicate to be mentioned in my letter, but I have replied very satisfactorily to some questions put to me by the Governor respecting them. I have told Mr. F. J. Templer some of these affairs, and requested him to write to you, and he told me that he had done it. You might recollect that G. D. A. Ragepakse Modliar applied for your leave to become the purchaser of the right of peeling cinnamon for seven years, and when it was sold Messrs. Parlett, O'Halloran & Co. became purchasers for about 5,500 *l.*; consequently, some headmen and peelers have agreed to raise the hire of peeling to 1*s.* for every pound of cinnamon. Messrs. Parlett, O'Halloran & Co. brought this subject to the notice of Government, who directed the Government agent to make a report on the matter. Mr. C. P. Layard, the Government agent, in making his report, stated that Peachy Mendis Mohandram, the famous carpenter for carving woods, and his relatives, who are dismissed aratchies, were the promoters of this undertaking, and therefore recommended the said Mohandram's dismissal. Some higher authorities, who are friends of that carpenter, Mohandram, then interfered, and had a committee appointed to investigate this charge. The committee had expressed in their report to Government a suspicion against Ragepakse Modliar, and consequently he is dismissed, and the carpenter Mohandram retained in service. Mr. Somerset has resigned his situation as assistant agent, and the vacancy has been filled by Mr. E. H. Burrows, and Messrs. F. Layard and Horne have been sent to Kandy cutcherry. Sir Emerson Tennent is positively going to England by the December mail, taking all the papers and proceedings of this Government, to lay before the Committee of Parliament in England, and Mr. MacCarthy will act for him, and Mr. Gibson acting for auditor-generalship, but the inhabitants of the island anxiously waiting to see you at the head of the colonial secretary's office. The division officers are now busily employed in making lists of the population, and I expect the Road Ordinance will do very well. Mr. A. F. Gore, who promised to pay me a moiety of the capital and interest in June last, told me that Mr. Tristram wrote to him to say that he has not authorized him to pay your debt before the expiration of the time allowed by the bond, which will be in February next; he paid me interest only up to the middle of June last, at seven per cent., instead of 12 per cent., which he agreed to pay, as I understood from you.

The revenue derived from the arrack rents will, I am afraid, fall very short next year, owing to resolutions of the village association called Dharme Samagame, which are daily increasing in number in all the provinces; they expressly forbid the drinking of arrack and toddy, even the drawing of toddy; and the member who disregards this rule is excommunicated from society and contemned by all; the villagers besides are strictly enjoined not to supply him with any article or afford him any assistance, under such circumstances; it will not be surprising when you are informed that the present renters are suffering very much. The arrack rent of Curacorle and Alooocoorcorle, purchased by Juanarachy for the present year till the next half year, was resold on the 17th October last, and about 5,000 *l.* is the loss by the resale. On the whole things are getting worse and worse. The coffee is rising in price.

I have taken six months' leave, and intend going to India; and if I find that your return is uncertain, as it is rumoured here, I shall certainly resign from Government service; but if you will be pleased to write me a note that you will return to Ceylon, and that you have supported my application, and that it has been attended with success, on that condition only I shall remain in my office and not otherwise. You would have known from long experience in Ceylon whether I could suffer the ridicule and calumny which undeservingly attach themselves to my person through the unjust treatment I have received from the authorities here. Mr. F. J. Templer has gone to Nuwera Ellia on leave, and Mr. Talbot is acting for him; and I am positively told that Mr. Templer will be put on pension in January next, when Mr. Talbot will be gazetted treasurer of Ceylon.

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I pray you to present my humble regards and compliments to Mrs. Wodehouse, and tell her that we long to see her and family return to Ceylon in good health and prosperity, and in an higher appointment.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *A. Ponnambalem.*

The native coffee is selling for 27 s. the cwt.; it will cost on board 28 s. 6 d. the cwt.; but it is expected that the price of coffee will come down in next month.

My dear Phil,

Colombo, 3 May 1850.

As it appears by the last letters you sent here that much pains is being taken by those who wish to injure you, to show that all those foolish charges had nothing to do with the evidence you gave before the Committee, it is thought better that I should send you, in a few words, the substance of what Lord Torrington said to me last November. We were dining at Queen's House the day before the mail went out, when after dinner he brought the conversation round to you. He seemed most exasperated against you, but it is not necessary that I should repeat all he said about your evidence, as it is in print to speak for itself. But he said he knew officially that your evidence was the only one that had done him any harm; that you had been raised up very high, (by the praise of the Committee, &c.), but that he would pull you down as low. When I mentioned the circumstance of the place which had been offered you in the Mauritius, he said that had you accepted it he would have got you dismissed the service for borrowing money of your cashier; and he added, that he would ruin you. I think this is quite enough to show his sentiments towards you in November, and it was in December that the papers about your affairs were sent home. I should not like to recall and dwell upon any hasty expressions; but they cannot be called such, as they were expressed in actions as well as words.

I will not add any more as this letter is intended for you to make any use of you may think necessary. All I have said I can swear to.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Lucy Templer.*

Appendix (Z.)

Paper, No. 24.

COPY of PETITION of *Golahalla Ratta Mahatmiya*.

App. Z. No. 24.

TO his Excellency Viscount *Torrington*, Governor, &c. &c., and the Members of the Executive Council of the Island of *Ceylon*.

The humble Petition of *Golahalla Ratta Mahatmiya*.

Sheweth,

THAT during the existence of martial law in the Kandyan Provinces, the houses of your petitioner were entered by parties of troops, and your petitioner's property taken away.

That the annexed list marked "A," is a true and faithful copy of the property removed.

That the annexed list marked "B," is a true and faithful copy of the property restored by the authorities at Kandy; and the annexed list marked "C," is a true and faithful copy of the property restored by the authorities at Matelle.

Your Excellency and your honourable Council will perceive on reference to the annexed lists, that the valuable part of the property has not been restored to your humble petitioner, and your Excellency's and honourable Council's humble petitioner, claiming that right, to which as a true and loyal subject he is entitled, demands that an investigation of all the allegations contained in his humble petition may be instituted forthwith, and justice, already too long delayed, may be at length done him.

Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner is prepared to prove, the parties who removed his property and the houses to which it was conveyed; and as he has now received from Government all that the Government has itself received, he prays that the parties (whom it shall be proved removed his property) may be prosecuted by the Crown lawyers, for the theft and robbery of the proved deficiency.

Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner will also call attention to the fact, that your Excellency, in addressing your honourable Council, stated that none but perishable articles had been sold of those sequestered. Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner does not consider either ivory, tusks, paddy, or cattle perishable articles, and cannot believe that your Excellency was aware of the sale of these articles, when your Excellency made the assertion referred to; these articles were sold at prices much below their real value, and one of the officers who seized them and ordered the sale was a purchaser himself, the commandant of Matelle; and these facts your humble petitioner is ready to verify.

Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner will draw your attention to the facts, that your petitioner's houses were sacked before even your petitioner was arrested; that when arrested, it was on a charge which was utterly false; and which the Crown lawyers were unable to prove, and declined bringing forward the case. That the greatest cruelties were used towards your humble petitioner's servants to make them disclose where your humble petitioner's property was secreted; and your humble petitioner, waiving his own wrongs, will not consent to pass in silence cruelties exercised to his people for their truth and faithfulness to him, your humble petitioner.

If the result of your humble petitioner's being enlarged without trial is to be that he is to have no redress for private robbery and spoliation to himself, and assaults upon his servants, he earnestly prays your Excellency, and your honourable Council, to direct a prosecution against him immediately, which he regrets did not take place at the last Kandy sessions, when he would have proved satisfactorily to the world, that all the charges against him were false, and without any foundation at all, and purposely got up to screen the parties implicated in the robbery of his property from his houses, and the wilful destruction of part of it. Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner distinctly and unequivocally charges the commandant of Matelle with the spoliation of his houses, with having sent spades and pickaxes, and other implements to dig up the flooring of his rooms to seek for property; that this was done by one "Muckelway," and the property removed; that the money and valuable articles so found have not been restored to your humble petitioner, with the exception of the few articles in lists "B" and "C," and your humble petitioner estimates his loss in money at about 7,000 *l*. Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner will refer to a list of property he received

App. Z. No. 24. at the conclusion of a law suit in 1832, from the Kandy Cutcherry, by which the truth of his own list will be manifested, the Government authorities having then estimated his personal property at some thousands of pounds.

Should it be urged that the commandant of Matelle was not present at the time of this sacking of his houses, your petitioner begs respectfully to state, that though that is perfectly true, yet as he sent soldiers and others to perform his orders, he is responsible for all they did in the execution of them, and your humble petitioner is prepared also to prove that the property was delivered over to him. Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner is also prepared to prove, that when the money was dug up at one of his houses, viz. "Paldinia," the Malay soldiers were allowed to possess themselves of considerable sums each, and no account of this has been rendered to your humble petitioner, nor, as he verily believes, to the Government. Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner is also prepared to prove that the father of one Bastian Appoo, who was the servant of the commandant's of Matelle, was found by the police entering Kandy with 72 *l.* in rupees, and was unable to render any account of himself; that he was in consequence detained by the police in Kandy a few days, and afterwards discharged, when he returned to Matelle, and no proceedings were taken against him. Your humble petitioner will simply draw your attention to this fact, making no remark on it, the inference being so clear.

Your Excellency's and your honourable Council's humble petitioner will conclude his humble petition with a recapitulation of the prayers it contains:—

- 1st. That the deficiency in his property may be made up to him.
- 2dly. That a thorough investigation may take place into all the allegations in this his petition.
- 3dly. That if all or any of them should be proved, a criminal prosecution may be instituted against the parties implicated.
- 4thly. That the sales of articles not perishable may be rescinded.
- 5thly. That the parties who exercised cruelties to your petitioner's servants may be immediately tried, if, on the investigation prayed for, the charges should be made out.
- 6thly. That if your petitioner is to have no redress because he was not tried, that he may at once be put on his trial on any charge; conscious of innocence, he cares not what.
- 7thly. That the theft by the Malay soldiers may be made good to your petitioner, and the officers present properly punished.
- 8thly. That Bastian Appoo's father may be at once incarcerated for the theft, and kept in prison till he has been tried by the Supreme Court, or till he discloses from whom he obtained the money found on him, and to whom he was directed to take it.

And your humble petitioner, as in duty bound, &c. &c.

(signed) *Golahalla.*

(A true Copy.)

John Selby, Adv.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT OF PETITION.

John Selby, Adv.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
4 January 1849.

Sir,
I AM directed to acknowledge your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting the petition of Golehalle, late Ratemahatmeya of Matelle. As that document embodies charges affecting the character of the late Commandant of Matelle, Captain Watson, his Excellency desires me to inform you that it has been communicated to the Major-general commanding.

John Selby, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Thos. Gibson.*

REPLY TO PETITION.

John Selby, Adv.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo,
8 February 1849.

Sir,
WITH reference to my letter of the 4th ultimo, I am directed to acquaint you that by desire of the Honourable the Major-general commanding the forces in this island, a strict inquiry has been instituted by Lieut.-colonel Drought, commanding in the Central Province, into the complaints and assertions set forth in the petition of Golehalle, late Ratemahatmeya of Matelle, forwarded to Government by you, and transmitted by his Excellency's command to the Major-general, and that it appears by the result of that inquiry that there were no grounds for the charges therein contained; on the contrary, the petitioner has himself stated to Colonel Drought that he has no cause for complaint against any of the military

Golakallas Statement (Published)
after reply to Petition.

Handwritten signature

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military under that officer's command, for acts done by them in the suppression of the late rebellion ; that he did not desire you to charge Captain Watson with robbery and spoliation ; that the petition in question was drawn up by you, and that he did not give you written instructions as to what he desired to have inserted in it on his behalf, or even tell you verbally what he wished should be submitted in that petition to the Governor.

J. Selby, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Thos. Gibson.*

GOLAHALLA'S STATEMENT, published after Reply to Petition.

Translation of a Cinghalese Document, signed by "*Golahalla*," and published by him on the 10th of March 1849.

1. AT the time when I was first imprisoned in the jail-house, I engaged Messrs. Wilmot, Morgan and Selby, these three gentlemen, to establish my innocence and defend my cause. From that period up to my final liberation, everything in my behalf had been done by these three gentlemen. 2. Even after my liberation the same Mr. Selby, and Maumgunnowe Ratta Mahatmeya, and Danuwille T. Banda, these three proceeded to Matelle, took notice by personal observation of the spoliation committed on my several premises, and other injuries done me, and having so ascertained the facts, returned to Kandy. 3. Having understood from Mr. Buller that the Governor had permitted the restoration to me of my property, Messrs. Morgan and Selby and myself proceeded to Matelle, but did not receive the property on that occasion. 4. On a subsequent occasion, it having been decided that I should get my property, the same Mr. Selby and myself again proceeded to Matelle, and there having been required to furnish a list of the missing property, such a list was furnished and evidence offered, which having been examined by the Matelle Judge and Mr. Buller, a small portion only of the property (that was there) was delivered; and we returned to Kandy, and there despatched the petition to his Excellency the Governor, stating the injuries and losses I suffered. Mr. Selby went to Colombo, and I went to my village of Golahalla. 5. Whilst at Golahalla about five days, an officer of police of the third degree, a sergeant, and a constable came to my house, and forcibly took me, in the state I was in, and during one entire night and a day took me, without any comfort on the road, and delivered me over to the commandant at Kandy. After which, in his presence and in the presence of Mr. De Saram of Gampola and Karneratue, Mohanderam of Kandy, the petition that I forwarded to his Excellency was produced, and I was told to answer to questions relative to its contents; but on that occasion I was under a great fear and violent agony of mind, because I was taken there without any the slightest attention to my comforts, and because I had been once imprisoned as a criminal; and therefore, under the forgetfulness produced by these causes, I made such answers as I was able to do, and they are these:—6. I was asked whether the signature attached to the petition was mine?—I said, yes. Were the contents of the petition explained to you?—I said, yes, it was read to me. 7. Mr. De Saram asked, had the military body or soldiers taken anything or not? I then said, it had come to my knowledge that the soldiers had taken 600*l.* in silver, buried at Paldinia. Besides these, appropriate answers were given to the other questions put by the commandant, which the state I was in enabled me to do, and got myself discharged and went. 8. How the police went to Golahalla, and the inconvenience and difficulty they put me to, from the time I was brought until the inquiry of the matter, and everything in detail I have stated to Mr. Selby in the presence of Mr. Gomez.

(signed) *Golahalla.*

Written by "Henettipone Mohatal." Explained from the original Cinghalese by Charles Van Der Wall.

Appendix (A A.)

App. AA. No. 25.

Paper, No. 25.

(No. 148.—Miscellaneous.)

My Lord,

Queen's House, Colombo, 15 August 1848.

MY attention having been called to the evidence of Mr. Anstruther, late Colonial Secretary to this Government, given before a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting, during the late Session of Parliament, and feeling extremely surprised at the statements made by that gentleman with regard to this colony; statements, my Lord, so contrary to the truth, that I have felt it incumbent on me to look into the records of the Colonial Secretary's Office, and to call to my assistance Mr. Wodehouse, who was well and intimately acquainted with all the proceedings which took place, he being Assistant Colonial Secretary during the period that Mr. Anstruther was Colonial Secretary. I enclose your Lordship the statement of this gentleman, carefully drawn up from all the papers placed at his disposal; and though undoubtedly your Lordship was well acquainted with the erroneous statements made by Mr. Anstruther in the Committee of the House of Commons, I have felt it my duty to place your Lordship in possession of the facts disproving most distinctly much of the evidence which that gentleman has ventured to state, and which was so calculated to mislead a Committee of the House of Commons.

I have only, my Lord, in conclusion, to remark that it does appear to me a most inconvenient and objectionable practice that a pensioned servant of this colony should thus be allowed to misrepresent the position of the colony, and endeavour to mislead the public on matters of which, during his absence, he could by no possibility have any information or knowledge.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Torrington.*

MEMORANDUM.

IN making the following remarks upon the evidence given by Mr. Anstruther before Lord George Bentinck's Committee, I shall assume it to be known that he was Colonial Secretary until May 1845, and also that the Governor, Sir John Campbell, had little or nothing to do with the despatches which he signed, which were prepared by Mr. Anstruther.

The numbers of the questions put by the Committee are given in the margin opposite to the observations upon Mr. Anstruther's answers.

No. 15713.

Enclosed are two Returns: (A), showing the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony from 1829 to 1847; (B), showing the Revenue received during the same period on account of Cinnamon, Pearl Fishery, and Sales of Land.

From 1829 to 1836, during which there was a surplus of revenue, the receipts from cinnamon and the pearl fishery averaged 139,000*l.* a year. In 1837 the revenue fell off 35,000*l.*, of which 22,000*l.* was on cinnamon and the pearl fishery. In 1838, the revenue was 67,000*l.* below that of 1836, the deficiency on cinnamon and pearls having amounted to 73,000*l.*

From that time the pearl fisheries may be said to have ceased, and the prosperity of the revenue depended mainly upon cinnamon and the sales of land, neither of which could with prudence be regarded as permanent sources of revenue.

The sales of land must of course terminate sooner or later; and as to the cinnamon, a large part of the revenue was for some time derived from the sales of the Government stock on hand, and the annual crops of the Government plantations, which last were themselves gradually sold. The duty, moreover, was so exorbitant, that no one could suppose it would last. The cinnamon revenue of 1839 exceeded that of 1838 by 27,000*l.*, and accordingly there was a comparative increase upon the total revenue of 33,000*l.*

In the following year, 1840, it fell off to the extent of 46,000*l.*; and although there was an increase of 12,000*l.* upon the sales of land, there was a total falling off of 41,000*l.*

In 1841 there was a further falling off of 17,000*l.* on cinnamon; but owing to the increased sales of land, &c. the revenue rose by 10,000*l.*

In 1842 cinnamon fell off 30,000*l.*, and the sales of land 4,000*l.*, and there was a consequent loss on the total revenue of 22,000*l.*

In 1843 there was an increase under these two heads of 38,000*l.*, and upon the total revenue of 61,000*l.*

In

In 1844 there was a further increase upon them of 29,000*l.*, and upon the total revenue of 61,000*l.* App. AA. No. 25-

In 1845 cinnamon fell off 53,000*l.*, but the sales of land rose by 11,000*l.*, and the total revenue by 10,000*l.*

In 1846 they fell off 30,000*l.*, and the total revenue 38,000*l.*

In 1847 there was a further falling off upon them of 5,000*l.*, but the total revenue rose 24,000*l.*

The rapid rise in the revenue during the years 1843 and 1844 (upon which alone Mr. Anstruther could have founded his statement, that he left a surplus of from 50,000*l.* to 70,000*l.* a year,) is entirely attributable to increased activity of the cinnamon trade, arising out of a reduction of 50 per cent. upon the duty in the year 1843; to the extensive sales of land, and the great expenditure of capital upon the lands purchased for some successive years, which inevitably led to an increase in the revenue from customs, tolls, arrack, &c. This outlay was, however, wholly experimental, and no one was justified in calculating as a certainty upon the permanence of such a revenue. The result has proved this.

The assertion in the two former answers, that the expenditure upon roads was greater during Mr. Anstruther's residence in the colony than it has since been, is simply contrary to the fact, as will be seen from the enclosed Return (C.) This shows that although the cost of the establishments has, from causes to be hereafter adverted to, greatly increased, yet that the outlay upon roads has also been far greater. The latter amounted, in 1841, to 26,000*l.*; in 1842, to 20,000*l.*; in 1843, to 20,000*l.*; in 1844, to 38,000*l.*; in 1845, to 56,000*l.*; in 1846, to 63,000*l.*; and in 1847, to 70,000*l.*

In his answer to No. 16752, Mr. Anstruther does not inform the Committee that 80 out of the 96 miles to his estate are upon old road, and that the remaining 16, of which alone some have been occasionally impassable from heavy rain, form part of a new road, upon which the Government has been carrying on every year extensive operations. In the Supply Ordinance for the present year, 9,486*l.* was voted for it, with a stipulation that the part of which Mr. Anstruther complains should be metalled.

Mr. Anstruther states here, that the expenditure before his departure was sufficient, as well as his entire inability to account for the increase subsequently. It is difficult to reconcile either of these assertions with the following facts:—

On the 22d February 1844 Sir C. Campbell proposed to the Secretary of State an arrangement for increasing the salaries of the clerks of the public establishments, not including all of them, involving an additional expenditure of 7,000*l.* a year, and stated that they were "the lowest that ought to be assigned." Farther correspondence took place, and ultimately the augmentation was sanctioned on the 10th September 1845, and the salaries took effect from May 1845.

Lord Stanley in his despatch No. 249 of the 30th November 1844, wrote that he had gathered from different sources that the Colonial Secretary's office wanted assistance, and that without waiting for an official communication to that effect he had appointed Mr. Ryder on 1,000*l.* a year. This was understood to have originated between Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Stephen.

The same despatch authorized the appointment of another assistant on 300*l.* a year, and Mr. Key was appointed in February 1845. Mr. Ryder arrived in April 1845. During the years 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, a voluminous correspondence took place between the local government and the Secretary of State respecting the condition of the civil service. Among others Sir C. Campbell's despatch, No. 127 of the 4th July 1843, contained the following passage: "The salaries assigned to public servants here are so low as to preclude the possibility of their saving any sum at all adequate to provide for their subsistence in England when worn out in the public service here, and it is stated with perfect truth that the cost of subsistence has of late been very greatly increased, at the same time that the influx of European colonists unavoidably subjects public servants to augmented expenses."

Lord Stanley's despatch, No. 247 of the 30th November 1844, reviewed at length the whole condition of the civil service, and announced his conclusion that the interests of the public suffered from the limitation of the numbers of the civil service, and the inadequacy of their salaries. It laid down rules for overcoming these evils; and Sir Colin Campbell in his despatches, No. 35 and No. 37 of the 13th and 15th February 1845, submitted detailed arrangements for carrying those rules into effect. They involved, among other alterations, the addition of 500*l.* a year to the salary of the Colonial Secretary, with the view of obtaining the appointment of some person from home; an addition of 250*l.* to that of the Auditor-general with the same view; the addition of 300*l.* and 200*l.* to the salaries of the Government agents; the appointment of an additional Government agent on 1,000*l.* a year, the establishment of courts of inferior jurisdiction throughout the island, the separation of revenue and judicial offices formerly held by one person, the grant of annual augmentations of the lower salaries, and others. Sir C. Campbell admitted that further increase would be unavoidable, and said, "I have recommended some augmentation of the salaries of the officers of the civil service, in the confidence that the revenue will continue sufficient to meet such demands, and that the increased expense will be at once repaid by the increased ability and diligence of those employed in its collection, which it has been a main object of these charges to ensure." It was not till the 17th November 1845 that Sir C. Campbell, in his despatch, No. 232, said, "Looking to the increases which have been lately granted by Her Majesty's Government to some of the higher members of the civil service, I do not consider that an addition of 300*l.* a year to the present salaries of the puisne judges and of the Queen's Advocate would be more than is reasonable." But on the 15th February preceding, in forwarding

No. 16714.
16716.
16752.
16753.

No. 16714.
16716.
16717.

App. AA. No. 25. warding the revised schedule of the civil service, he said, "I beg to premise that no comparison ought to be instituted of the salaries I now recommend with those of the judges of the Supreme Court, and some of the other judicial offices, for I consider them to be underpaid, to the great injury of the colony." I hope the above will be sufficient to show that Mr. Anstruther might have accounted for the increased expenditure, and that in 1845 at least he did not consider the salaries sufficient.

No. 16744.
16806.
16807.

So far as Mr. Anstruther's evidence is concerned this subject hardly deserves notice, inasmuch as the force of his answer to the first of these three questions is entirely destroyed by his reply to the last. But it may be as well to make a few remarks on this apparently exorbitant duty on rice, the main article of food of the native population. The great consumers of the imported rice are the Indian labourers; and the fact is, that this duty of 7*d.* a bushel is very nearly all (exclusive of course of the value of the crops which they assist in producing) from which the colony derives any benefit out of the immense sums paid annually to them; I wholly deny that this duty comes out of the pocket of the planter; it might be so stated if the rate of wages were governed by the prices of food, but experience shows the contrary. A man cannot eat more than one bushel a month, costing at a high average 7*s.*, his other food may cost 1*s.* more; his wages, if he chooses to work regularly through the month, amount to 18*s.*; and with such a disparity between the cost of his food and his wages, it is idle to suppose that a reduction of a duty of 7*d.* upon the utmost that he can consume, would bring about any material diminution of the latter.

A reduction or repeal of the duty would simply cause the loss of a large amount of revenue, collected without any trouble, which it would be most difficult to replace.

The average price of rice, duty paid, at Colombo, may be taken at 3*s.*; it is its difficulty of transport that raises the price; on estates less remote and easy of access it sells for 3*s.* 6*d.*

No. 16791.
16792.
16793.
16794.
16795.

This proposal, that the Government should refund 15*s.* an acre upon all land sold at the increased upset price of 20*s.* an acre, is neither more nor less than preposterous nonsense.

It implies that the price was raised with a pledge of protection, which of course there never was; and the Government is just as much called upon to refund the 5*s.* originally paid as the difference between that and 20*s.* an acre.

The following is the history of the increase of price.

On the 21st September 1842, the Secretary of State asked whether the Act "for regulating the sale of waste land belonging to the Crown in the Australian Colonies," might be extended to Ceylon.

One of its provisions was, that no land should be sold for less than 1*l.* per acre.

Sir C. Campbell, in his despatch No. 212, of the 22d December 1842, said, "It appears to me to be the universal opinion, that if a party coming to the colony could get land immediately, it would be cheaply purchased at 1*l.* an acre. Many people have purchased very large tracts of land, which they do not cultivate, apparently intending to sell it hereafter when prices rise. Merchants purchase to a considerable extent with the view of having land ready to assign to those who may employ them; and they generally, I am told, charge from 12*s.* to 20*s.* an acre for what the Government has sold at 5*s.* The general disposition of all parties seems to be to purchase much more land than they can possibly make use of. I have no doubt, therefore, that if the Government were to lot off the lands without previous application of intending purchasers, and hold quarterly sales, by which land could be got without delay or previous trouble and expense, there would be competition, and an upset price of 20*s.* might be enforced."

The price was raised accordingly in June 1844, and the price of waste land belonging to individuals rose to a much higher price.

No. 16796.
16797.
16798.
16799.
16800.

I do not know the exact quantity of land purchased from the Crown by Mr. Anstruther, but the records ought to show. When he was in England in 1840, I myself purchased nearer 3,000 than 2,000 acres in partnership with him at 5*s.* an acre; the grants were made out in favour of both of us.

No. 16809.
16810.
16811.
16812.
16813.

A similar attempt has been made in various quarters to throw discredit upon the Ordinance for the improvement of the roads, by giving it the designation of a poll tax, and comparing it to the capitation tax formerly levied in the district of Jaffna. It may, therefore, be desirable to review briefly the principle upon which this last-mentioned tax was imposed, as distinguished from those which have regulated the preparation of the Ordinance which now awaits Her Majesty's approval.

Prior to the year 1825 the inhabitants of certain districts were liable under a proclamation of 1800, and by custom, to an annual tax upon every male and female of whatever age, for wearing jewels, to an annual tax for toddy drawing, and others.

In 1825, a regulation was passed by the Governor and Council, imposing upon all male inhabitants of the district of Jaffna between the ages of 15 and 60 years, an annual tax of 1*s.* 6*d.* The revenue derived from this source was not placed to the credit of the district from which it was levied, but was included in the general revenue; and those by whom it was paid had no sort of control or voice in the selection of those by whom it was collected. Any person failing to pay was liable to be punished by employment for 14 days upon any public work.

In the Ordinance lately passed, on the other hand, the primary principle is that neither the labour nor the money of any individual shall be treated as generally available for any part of the colony, but it is specifically enacted, that neither the one nor the other shall be applied to any road distant more than 20 miles from the place of residence of the contributor; provincial and district committees, to be chosen from those best able to judge of the wants of their respective localities, are entrusted with the administration of the Ordinance,
and

and the officers who are to be employed in forming the lists of persons liable, and in collecting the money, are to be chosen by the householders of their respective divisions.

The capitation tax was imposed upon a small portion of the community for the advantage of all. The present tax is imposed upon the whole community, while the advantages must be reaped in all quarters by those who contribute.

Mr. Anstruther says, in answer to No. 16813, that none of the present administrators of Ceylon know anything about the capitation tax. Mr. Dyke, the Government agent for the Northern Province, has had the superintendence of the district in which the capitation tax was levied, for about 18 years. The Ordinance was prepared in full communication with him; and it is from his district that the Government has received the most satisfactory assurances as to the probable effects of the Ordinance. He was fully alive to another distinction between the two imposts, viz., that whereas under the old law money was demanded, and labour imposed as a punishment in default; by the new enactment labour is required of all, of all castes and colours, and money is received at the option of the party in commutation of it. It has been the earnest wish of the framers of this Ordinance that the liability to labour should be freed from any appearance of a penal imposition. With reference to No. 16810, it is only necessary to state that Indian agricultural labourers are specifically exempted by the Ordinance from liability to labour or pay.

In 1842 the Government and the Legislature were bent upon levying a land tax, for the purpose of opening roads; but the difficulty of arriving at or levying a fair assessment in the present condition of landed property would be extreme.

The commander of the forces gets only 1,692 l. a year, viz. 1,000 l. from the colony, and the remainder as Queen's pay, and commands 16 companies of English infantry, besides artillery. What Mr. Anstruther calls half a regiment of native infantry, amounts to 16 companies of the Ceylon Rifles; the whole corps consists of 22 companies, of which only six are in China.

This is a mere matter of opinion; but a very influential Member of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone, in a late debate respecting the colonies, expressed very different views as to the importance of governors; and probably so long as the British Government thinks fit to confer upon colonial governors such great powers, they will not be selected merely with reference to their relative cheapness.

The Dutch government only possessed the maritime districts of the island, their revenue amounted to 85,000 l., and their expenditure to 100,000 l. a year, calculated on an average from 1730 to 1761. The salary of a Dutch governor was 240 l. a year, but a moderate calculation of his perquisites gives his income at about 13,000 l. The Dutch government taxed the most trifling articles of produce, and by creating government monopolies, or monopolies in favour of individuals, oppressed the labourers in a way inconceivable under the present Government. In proof of this, see Bertslacci, p. 179, on Covi.

14 August 1848.

(signed) J. P. Wodehouse.

No. 16726.

No. 16727.

No. 16814.
16815.
16818.
16819.

(A.)

RETURN of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE from the Year 1829 to 1847 inclusive, showing the Excess of Revenue or Expenditure in each Year.

YEARS.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS OF REVENUE.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1829	389,534	344,757	44,777	—
1830	403,475	347,029	56,446	—
1831	420,170	346,565	73,605	—
1832	369,437	338,100	31,337	—
1833	437,555	331,764	105,791	—
1834	377,952	334,835	43,117	—
1835	371,995	323,277	48,718	—
1836	406,787	352,986	53,801	—
1837	371,994	390,706	- - -	18,712
1838	339,437	359,074	- - -	19,637
1839	372,013	383,592	- - -	11,579
1840	331,200	355,298	- - -	24,098
1841	344,465	361,326	- - -	16,861
1842	322,369	327,103	- - -	4,734
1843	383,118	325,155	57,963	—
1844	444,318	374,876	69,442	—
1845	454,146	448,232	5,914	—
1846	416,404	498,205	- - -	81,801
1847	440,619	518,987	- - -	78,368
	7,396,988	7,061,867	590,911	255,790
			Deduct Excess of Expenditure - £.	255,790
			Net Excess of Revenue - - £.	335,121

App. AA. No. 25.

(B.)

RETURN of the REVENUE derived Annually from CINNAMON, PEARL FISHERY, and the SALE of CROWN LANDS, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive.

YEARS.	CINNAMON.			PEARL FISHERY.			SALES OF LANDS.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1829 - - -	94,877	9	4	37,307	18	4	-	-	-	132,185	2	8
1830 - - -	95,041	1	10 ½	21,529	19	- ½	-	-	-	116,571	-	11 ½
1831 - - -	106,484	11	11	28,332	-	8 ½	-	-	-	134,766	12	7 ½
1832 - - -	147,549	18	3	3,887	5	3 ½	-	-	-	151,436	18	6 ½
1833 - - -	165,270	-	6	25,043	10	-	-	-	-	190,313	10	6
1834 - - -	114,900	10	11 ½	-	-	-	3,746	7	9 ½	118,646	18	8 ½
1835 - - -	81,768	19	5 ½	40,346	-	9	4,830	6	6 ½	126,940	6	9
1836 - - -	126,425	2	3 ½	25,816	3	11 ½	6,884	13	10	159,126	-	1 ½
1837 - - -	119,260	5	9 ½	10,631	4	9 ½	6,318	6	3 ½	136,209	16	11
1838 - - -	79,204	15	10 ½	-	-	-	7,474	14	8 ½	86,679	10	6 ½
1839 - - -	106,369	10	1 ½	160	-	-	8,239	16	8 ½	114,769	6	10 ½
1840 - - -	60,116	16	11	231	-	-	19,994	12	9	80,342	9	8
1841 - - -	43,459	-	-	1,510	-	-	29,712	3	11 ½	74,681	3	11 ½
1842 - - -	13,949	-	7	-	-	-	25,956	5	5 ½	39,905	6	- ½
1843 - - -	47,396	18	7	-	-	-	29,600	18	8 ½	76,997	17	5 ½
1844 - - -	79,417	19	9 ½	-	-	-	26,534	-	3	106,952	-	- ½
1845 - - -	26,889	12	9	-	-	-	37,946	13	4	64,836	6	1
1846 - - -	20,082	16	-	-	-	-	13,054	3	7	33,136	19	7
1847 - - -	22,368	9	6	-	-	-	6,471	8	8 ½	28,839	18	2 ½
£.	1,550,777	15	8 ½	194,794	17	10 ½	226,764	12	8 ½	1,972,337	6	3 ½

(C.)

STATEMENT showing the Amount Expended Annually on account of the Fixed Establishments of the Civil, Revenue, and Judicial Departments, Military Pay and Allowances, and Public Works, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive.

Years.	FIXED ESTABLISHMENTS.						Military Pay and Allowances.	PUBLIC WORKS.						TOTAL.							
	Civil.		Revenue.		Judicial.			Roads, &c.		Public Buildings.											
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.						
1829 -	50,584	12	3 ½	34,034	7	5 ½	29,052	11	6 ½	76,549	3	11	5,078	1	7 ½	2,764	11	- ½	198,063	7	10 ½
1830 -	49,389	9	10	33,870	14	11	31,915	14	9 ½	79,171	17	2	3,327	10	- ¾	2,403	2	2 ½	200,078	8	11 ½
1831 -	48,120	9	3 ½	32,793	18	8	28,899	9	6	76,782	-	10 ½	3,966	12	8 ½	4,570	14	10 ½	197,133	5	11
1832 -	44,233	19	6 ½	31,165	3	8 ½	26,604	5	11	72,646	19	11 ½	4,651	4	7 ½	4,549	13	8 ½	183,851	7	5 ½
1833 -	43,779	13	6	30,660	11	4 ½	29,881	11	10	67,960	6	- ¾	11,391	13	11 ½	5,188	3	2 ½	188,661	19	10 ½
1834 -	41,773	1	1	28,810	4	8 ½	31,163	18	11 ½	53,452	17	5 ½	17,281	11	9 ½	7,991	4	7	180,481	18	7 ½
1835 -	44,924	19	5 ¾	29,510	7	10 ½	32,247	5	4 ½	50,916	12	3 ½	17,111	3	3	7,038	-	10 ¾	181,748	9	1 ½
1836 -	44,928	15	6 ½	31,622	14	2	31,959	19	10	49,260	5	11 ½	28,301	-	9 ½	15,014	7	6 ½	201,087	3	10 ½
1837 -	45,598	17	2 ½	29,879	13	3	31,836	18	2 ½	47,210	19	6	43,226	8	6 ½	11,552	4	6	209,305	1	1 ½
1838 -	43,010	4	5 ½	30,989	5	3 ½	31,715	3	10 ½	63,644	19	7	22,468	3	9 ½	5,488	18	- ¾	197,316	15	- ½
1839 -	38,067	14	8 ½	29,142	12	9 ½	31,544	1	5 ½	69,320	16	3 ¾	7,920	15	7 ½	3,393	2	3	179,289	3	1 ½
1840 -	39,200	15	11 ½	27,961	5	4 ½	33,293	19	2 ½	65,519	11	- ½	16,921	14	8 ½	4,957	10	5 ½	187,854	16	9 ½
1841 -	43,360	17	3	28,980	14	6 ½	34,303	11	2 ¾	64,407	15	8 ½	26,410	10	8	6,936	14	6	204,400	3	10 ½
1842 -	43,963	1	1 ½	31,484	17	3	33,849	3	3 ¾	62,807	14	10	20,655	1	2 ¾	5,963	-	2 ½	198,722	17	11 ½
1843 -	47,134	5	8 ½	35,597	15	10	33,632	12	7 ½	62,758	10	5	20,906	19	5	3,443	7	9 ½	203,473	11	9 ½
1844 -	47,446	2	2 ½	34,070	2	2 ½	35,937	14	1 ½	62,342	15	5 ½	38,302	7	9 ¾	6,180	4	- ½	224,279	5	9 ½
1845 -	49,932	11	5 ½	39,619	5	4 ½	37,602	4	2 ½	62,955	7	4 ½	56,193	3	-	10,123	4	4 ½	256,425	15	9
1846 -	58,174	16	1 ½	46,829	2	1 ½	45,099	13	9 ½	65,457	-	2 ½	63,313	9	10 ½	16,748	10	11 ½	295,622	13	1
1847 -	61,835	15	3 ½	48,796	13	1	48,759	17	2	65,896	-	7	70,711	-	8 ¾	15,672	11	11 ½	311,671	18	10 ½
£.	885,460	2	- ¾	635,828	9	11 ½	639,299	16	10	1,221,061	14	8	478,038	14	2 ½	139,979	7	2 ½	3,999,668	4	11 ½

(No 302.)

My Lord,

Downing-street, 23 October 1848.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 15th of August last, No. 148, forwarding a memorandum which you had caused Mr. Wodehouse to prepare, with a view to disprove certain statements contained in the evidence given by Mr. Anstruther before a Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interest connected with sugar and coffee planting.

My attention had already been called to Mr. Anstruther's evidence, which appeared to me not to have been given with that care and consideration which the importance of the subject deserved, and I felt that this circumstance materially impaired the weight, which would otherwise have been due to what fell from a gentleman who had enjoyed such opportunities of acquiring an extensive knowledge of the affairs of the Government of Ceylon; but I do not think that the subject calls for further notice.

I am, &c.

The Right Hon. Viscount Torrington,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Grey.

Appendix (BB.)

Paper, No. 26.

LETTERS from Lieutenant-Colonel *Braybrooke*, and Sir *James Emerson Tennent*,
to the Chairman.

Sir,

London, 15 July 1850.

App. BB. No. 26.

SIR EMERSON TENNENT having given evidence before the Ceylon Committee on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., of a nature highly unjust and prejudicial to my character, especially in my profession, I earnestly entreat of the Committee to allow me the same opportunity of vindication as has been afforded to Sir Emerson Tennent himself, and to every other person whose evidence or character has been impugned; but, having been informed that further evidence will not be taken, I venture to hope that the Committee will allow me the privilege of submitting my remarks by means of this letter, and that it will cause it to be published in its proceedings immediately after Sir Emerson Tennent's evidence.

In his evidence on the 8th instant, Sir Emerson Tennent says,

1. "With respect to Colonel Braybrooke, I wish merely to call the attention of the Committee to one fact. I do not wish to enter into that gentleman's evidence in particular, I mean as far as it contains personal reflections upon myself, for this simple reason: although I have never had any intimacy with Colonel Braybrooke, I have up to a very recent period been on terms of perfectly good feeling and cordiality with him, and I have succeeded in maintaining that intercourse and friendly footing with him, notwithstanding the fact, that from the first hour of my landing in Ceylon to the hour I left it, Colonel Braybrooke has been involved in perpetual wrangles with the civil government. Colonel Braybrooke is a gentleman, I say without meaning anything offensive, of somewhat infirm temper; he is likewise remarkable for extreme force, and I may say vituperation in his style, both of language and of correspondence.

2d. "A very short time before Sir Colin Campbell left the island, Colonel Braybrooke, in an official document addressed to the Colonial Secretary, spoke in such unwarrantable terms of Sir Colin Campbell, that Sir Colin was compelled to place him under arrest in consequence of that; and he continued under arrest for I think two days. At length his sense of propriety returned, and he was enlarged; I give that as an instance of the

3d. "Bitterness of expression into which Colonel Braybrooke is too often betrayed."

1st. I deny most decidedly that I have been involved in perpetual wrangles with the civil Government of Ceylon, as stated by Sir Emerson Tennent; as I will hereafter show.

2d. It is however true that Sir Colin Campbell did place me under arrest in May 1846, but I deny that I ever wrote anything unwarrantable of Sir Colin Campbell, or accused him of fraud, as stated by Sir Emerson Tennent; I always had the highest veneration and regard for that gallant, noble-hearted, fine old soldier, and never did a thing or said one word intentionally to give him offence. The main facts of the case alluded to by Sir Emerson Tennent

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App. BB. No. 26. (without, it appears to me, the slightest necessity) are these. In April 1841, with another gentleman, I purchased from the Ceylon Government 442 acres of very fine land in a most favourable position for coffee planting, which identical land, by the admitted neglect of the Ceylon Government, was sold again in August the same year to another party, who, as I was in England, got possession of it. On my return to Ceylon I applied for the land, and the Government acknowledging my right, pledged itself to give it to me; but that promise was not fulfilled. I then laid the matter before Lord Stanley, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it was arranged that the question should be brought to issue in a court of law, before three special assessors, Europeans (in ordinary cases natives are assessors), and the judge, there being no jury in civil cases in Ceylon.

English gentlemen of the highest character and station were selected as assessors; one by the Government, one by me, and the third by those two.

The trial took place in December 1845. The Government assessor awarded to me as damages 3,143*l.*, with costs; the other two assessors, 3,174*l.* 15*s.* and costs; but the charter under which Ceylon is governed empowers the judge to set aside the award of assessors (contemplating, evidently, native assessors); and in spite of the clearest evidence in my favour, the district judge of Kandy, Mr. John Staples, awarded 258*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*, or 10*s.* 10½*d.* per acre, whilst at the very time the upset price of Government land in the most remote positions was 1*l.* per acre.

Not feeling satisfied with such a decision, I appealed to the Supreme Court. The trial took place on the 10th March 1846, with three new assessors chosen as before, who, acting upon their consciences and upon the arguments of the judge himself, awarded to me damages of 2,210*l.*, or 5*l.* per acre, with costs; whilst the judge gave 10*s.* 10½*d.* per acre, or 258*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*

Circumstances of so extraordinary a character occurred in the first trial (such as in England would appear incredible) that I was induced to lay the whole case before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in drawing up my letter I was furnished by Mr. M'Christie (who was then my guest and legal adviser in another matter) with extracts from high legal authorities, and amongst them the following: "That which might have been avoided by human care is a fault—*lata culpa*—a great fault, equivalent or next unto deceit or malice; by due diligence it might have been foreseen and prevented, and it imposes an obligation upon the party doing the injury."

In arguing upon this point in my letter to the Secretary of State, I said, "Although I did not impute to the Ceylon Government intentional deceit or malice, yet, according to the authority cited, its neglect in the eye of the law had had the same effect in my case as if it had been intentional." These were, as nearly as I can now recollect, the precise words used by me, and Mr. M'Christie thinks the same. Sir Colin Campbell objected to this passage, and to another trifling one, which I do not recollect, and insisted upon their being expunged. I felt, however, that in the assertion of my civil rights of so important a nature, I had a right to put my case in a clear point of view; I therefore (as neither myself nor my friends saw anything objectionable in the passages) refused to omit them. Then Sir Colin Campbell put me under arrest. After a little consideration I decided to expunge the passages; not because I thought them objectionable or capable of the construction put upon them by Sir Emerson Tennent, who was present on the occasion, and urged that I charged the Government with deceit or fraud, and therefore charged the Governor himself, but because, by placing me under military arrest upon a purely civil question, Sir Colin Campbell had placed himself in a false and untenable position, from which it was only possible to relieve him gracefully by my yielding to his wishes. Upon that consideration, and that only, I did so.

This was the whole affair. Sir Colin Campbell and I thought no more about the matter. I and my family continued his frequent guests, on perfectly friendly terms, till he quitted Ceylon, in April 1847.

I appeal to the Committee if this transaction justifies the construction forced upon it by Sir Emerson Tennent, or whether it is an illustration of the bitterness of expression ascribed to me by Sir Emerson Tennent.

Lord Torrington arrived in Ceylon in June 1847; in December following rumours were in general circulation, in all parts of Ceylon, that his Lordship had openly spoken in most disparaging terms of the officers of my regiment, and it became my duty to seek explanation. I did so, mildly and respectfully, through General Smelt; but this led to coolness and estrangement on the part of Lord Torrington to myself and to my regiment until April 1848 (four months), when Colonel Charlton, deputy adjutant-general, brought about a reconciliation. From that time till September 1849, when I received Mr. M'Christie's letter, and Lord Torrington preferred charges against me, I never had the slightest difference with Lord Torrington himself, and never had any with his civil Government; hence it will be seen how utterly unfounded Sir Emerson Tennent's statement is, that "I have been involved in perpetual wrangles with the civil Government, from the first hour of his landing till the hour he left Ceylon."

In reply to Question No. 7276, Sir Emerson Tennent states that I said "the rebellion lasted two days." This was a mistake of the short-hand writer; I said "a few days," and I immediately

I immediately corrected the error in the printed copy of the evidence sent to me for that purpose. App. BB. No. 26

Sir Emerson Tennent also states, in reply to the same question, "The knowledge of the engagement with the rebels at Kornegalle on the 31st July was general at Colombo on the 1st August; yet Colonel Braybrooke does not make his application for the command of Kandy till the 3d August."

My letter of 3d August was my first written application to proceed into the field. I had, however, made two verbal applications; the first early on the morning of the 1st, and the other on the morning of the 3d. I distinctly stated this fact in the very letter referred to by Sir Emerson Tennent, whose object was evidently to show that I had not evinced the zeal and promptitude of a soldier in the hour of supposed danger. It is scarcely possible that Sir Emerson Tennent could have overlooked the fact of my early application, by accident.

In reply to Question No. 9278, Sir Emerson Tennent states :

"Lord Torrington writes, on the 4th April 1850, to General Smelt—

"My dear General,

"As Colonel Braybrooke is ordered to England to give evidence before the House of Commons (though for what purpose I have not the most remote idea), and as I learn he has been in the habit of talking much upon political matters of which he could know nothing, and more particularly that I had a dislike to his regiment, I shall be obliged by your reply to the latter point, because I am not conscious of any dislike to his regiment, or any one in it, although I have often regretted to you that so large a body of young officers were not better looked after by their commanding officer, as in that case many of them would have avoided the numerous scrapes they have got into.

(signed) *Torrington.*"

The General answers that letter by this note, dated 9 April 1850 :—

"My dear Lord,

"I am equally at a loss with yourself to conjecture why Colonel Braybrooke is sent for to give evidence before the House of Commons. I record with much pleasure the interest you feel in the welfare of the officers of the Ceylon Rifles, and agree with you that they only require to be properly commanded, and to have a better tone given to them. I am not aware of any dislike you may have to the regiment. You have expressed to me displeasure towards Colonel Braybrooke, who certainly has given you much cause of doing so; this I have fully stated in my letters to the Horse Guards, both private and public.

"Ever, my dear Lord,

(signed) "*W. Smelt, M. G.*"

In respect to the above letters, I would beg to draw attention to two facts: 1st. That they are dated some days before I left Ceylon, and were doubtless sent by the same ship in which I came, whilst Sir Emerson Tennent stated that he received them by the last mail. 2d. That they were written immediately after the order reached Ceylon for me to proceed to England to give evidence before Parliament, and that it was then, and then only, that the slightest charge, direct or implied, was brought against me for neglect of duty; on the contrary, General Smelt has not only virtually expressed himself in the highest terms of me and of my regiment, but has recorded his opinion in his half yearly confidential reports to the Horse Guards; I have seen the answers to several, if not all of those reports, expressive of the satisfaction of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief. Upon this point I also beg most respectfully to draw the attention of the Committee to a passage in my letter to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, of 7th December 1849, in Committee Paper No. 19, top of page 4, where it will be seen, that in September last I asked General Smelt (Colonel Charlton was present) if he had ever had the slightest reason to find fault with me, whether in the discharge of my arduous duties, or as a member of society. He replied, that I had always given him entire satisfaction, and that he had always reported of me in the highest terms to the Horse Guards. He then assured me of the great personal regard he had for me and for my family.

Vide p. 519.

I feel no hesitation in saying, that the whole community of Ceylon, civil and military, will readily attest that there has been no laxity, no want of care or of exertion, on my part, to keep up strict discipline, and a moral, gentlemanly tone of feeling amongst the officers of my regiment, and that under most difficult and trying circumstances I have, with little exception, succeeded. I stated in my evidence to the Committee, that my regiment, until lately, numbered upwards 100 officers, scattered all over Ceylon and at Hong Kong; a large proportion of these are very young men, and it is scarcely to be expected that such ardent spirits can always be restrained; but I can proudly say that, with little exception, a more gentlemanly, well conducted body of officers are not to be found in Her Majesty's service.

I firmly deny that I have been in the habit of talking much upon political matters in Ceylon; I have mixed for some time past very little in society; I never attended public

App. BB. No. 26. or private political meetings, and carefully abstained from intercourse, direct or indirect, with the colonial press, or with the editors of the papers; I never wrote but one letter in the "Observer," and that was to correct an injurious statement to Lord Torrington with reference to my regiment, which letter bore my signature.

With regard to Lord Torrington's dislike to my regiment, it is too notorious amongst all ranks and classes in Ceylon, and his Lordship was too open in the expression of it, to make it a matter of doubt; he avowed his determination, both in writing and verbally, that no officer of it should have any appointment as long as he remained in Ceylon; and since the expression of that determination, I believe I am correct in saying that he has given none, except to Captain Skinner and Lieutenant Fraser, and those very recently.

The list of officers of the Ceylon Rifles holding appointments, which was given in by Sir Emerson Tennent, is anything but a disproof of the ill-feeling imputed to Lord Torrington, as the following analysis will show.

Lieutenant-colonel Simmonds is an officer of, I think, 46 years' service; he was all through the Peninsular war; as senior lieutenant-colonel in Ceylon, he could not be kept out of the command of Kandy, or of Trincomalee, for he could not be retained at Colombo with me. He applied for Kandy, as the principal command, and where by far the largest detachment of his own regiment was stationed; this was refused him, and he was ordered to Trincomalee, to relieve an officer of not much more than half his standing, who has never seen any service; and Colonel Simmonds receives just one-half of the command allowance that was paid to his predecessor, and 10 *l.* per month less than Lieutenant-colonel Drought (also much junior) receives as commandant of Kandy.

Major Kelson was nominated to the command of Galle by General Smelt (whose patronage in fact all commands are), but Lord Torrington told Major Kelson, that if it had not been to oblige General Smelt, he should not have had the appointment, because I had not defended his Lordship in the newspapers.

Captains Lillie, Bayly, and Price, and Lieutenants Bewes and Evatt, were employed long before Lord Torrington came to Ceylon, and therefore do not owe their appointments to him.

Captains Campsie and Lucas, and Lieutenant Smith, command detachments of the Ceylon Rifles at their respective stations, where no other troops are quartered; they were all nominated by me in their tour of regimental duty; and officers of other corps could not be employed in their places.

Captain Skinner, and Lieutenants Fraser, Stewart, and Smith, alone owe their appointments to Lord Torrington, and it would, I think, have been impossible to supply their places from the two European regiments.

In the concluding part of General Smelt's letter to Lord Torrington, he says, "You have expressed to me displeasure towards Colonel Braybrooke, who certainly has given you much cause for doing so; this I have fully stated in my letters to the Horse Guards, both private and official." This remark, no doubt, refers exclusively to General Smelt's strictures upon my letters to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, complaining of Lord Torrington's conduct towards myself and to my regiment. It is impossible, after what I have already stated, that he could have written anything previously to my disadvantage. When I took leave of General Smelt, the day before I left Colombo, he was friendly in his manners, and did not say a word of his having written the letter in question. Except in defending my regiment, I am unconscious of having given offence to Lord Torrington by word or deed.

In reference to Sir Emerson Tennent's reply to question No. 9,279, I beg to state that, besides my own and Major Layard's assertion, and the official documents which Captain Watson at one time had in his own possession, there is abundant evidence in Ceylon, official and otherwise, to prove that Captain Watson's removal from Matelle was the sole act of the Civil Government, and that Sir Emerson Tennent was perfectly cognizant of the same. Sir Anthony Oliphant was informed, by Captain Watson himself, that he did repeatedly contradict Sir Emerson Tennent in Council, and Mr. Selby, Queen's Advocate, who, I believe, was that day in Council, can, I doubt not, confirm the fact of that contradiction having been given.

There are many other parts of Sir Emerson Tennent's evidence in which errors and fallacies exist, (which I could readily point out), not merely with respect to myself personally, and to my evidence, but also in other respects, but more especially with regard to his remarks upon the dissensions in the civil service, and upon the service itself; but as remarks upon such points may be considered out of place in this letter, I abstain from offering any.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Samuel Braybrooke,*
Lieutenant-colonel Ceylon Regiment.

To Henry James Baillie, Esq., M.P.
Chairman of the Select Committee on Ceylon.

1, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens,
20 July 1850.

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Sir,

I HAVE received a communication from Mr. Whittam, desiring me to return all the printed Evidence, confidential and public, of which copies have been supplied to me.

Should the Committee, on further deliberation, insist on their surrender, I shall of course comply with their directions; but I am not without hope that on consideration they will be disposed to admit the justice of leaving me in possession of a document so essential to the vindication of my honour as an officer of the Crown.

Should the Committee resolve to report to The House the whole of the Evidence, I shall feel that such substantial justice will thereby have been done to all parties, that I shall no longer be under the necessity of soliciting this consideration at their hands; but on the other hand, should they decide to withhold formal publicity from any portion, I shall be placed at a serious disadvantage, for I cannot conceal my own conviction that their object will be defeated; and that either by garbled reports, or by some accidental access to the entire Evidence, publication will eventually take place, at least of parts, which they may desire to suppress.

Already the Evidence itself has been unavoidably seen by many persons besides the Members of the Committee; whilst its peculiar character, coupled with the incident of its having been collected with closed doors, has excited a degree of interest regarding it, which has given rise to statements and rumours more or less unjust to individuals alluded to.

Should these or any other circumstances lead to a renewal of the attacks upon my character, being deprived of legitimate access to the defence which I have already made in the Committee, I shall of course resort to the same documents which I have already used in my Evidence; but I should do so with much greater effect were they made authentic records of the House of Commons; nor can I altogether reject the belief that the very fact of their having been so recorded, would to some extent diminish the probability of my being called on to make such an appeal.

Under this conviction I venture to request of the Committee, that should they decide on withholding any portion of the printed Evidence from their Report, I may be permitted to retain possession of the copy which they have already given me, as a protection against future aspersion; and I have likewise to desire that, in any event, I may have restored to me the private letters which I have deposited with the Committee during the progress of this inquiry.

The Chairman, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

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Letter from Loco Banda to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he has been informed that Mr. Elliott held a meeting at the house of Mr. ———, at Kandy, the previous evening, at which he stated that the judges and military officers were opposed to the Governor, &c.; and relating other reports as to Mr. Elliott's proceedings while at Kandy, *App.* 237—Letter from D. L. Banda, the superintendent of police at Kandy, to the colonial secretary, dated 12 July 1848, giving a detailed official account of the first disturbance at Kandy, when the police were assaulted and beaten, and of the circumstances which preceded it, *ib.* 103-105—Letter from D. L. Banda to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 15 July 1848, stating that there were reports of expected disturbances at Matelle, that he had taken measures to gain information upon the subject, and that he did not apprehend any disturbance whatever, *ib.* 107.

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Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 January 1850, enclosing letter from Tickery Banda announcing the death of the pretender, *App.* 405—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 10 March 1850, acknowledging the receipt of the extract of a letter from Tickery Banda respecting the death of the pretender, and stating that from the accounts given of that person's character it is impossible to place any reliance upon his statements, *ib.* 406.

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Bayley, Captain. Letter from Captain Bayley, commandant at Nuwera Ellia, to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 10 July 1848, enclosing depositions concerning false reports of the new taxes, *App.* 482.

Bazaar (Matelle). The statement that has been made that the bazaar at Matelle was burnt down, is incorrect, *Watson* 1165-1169.—See also *Burning Houses*, 1.

Bills in Council. Process of legislation in the Legislative Council with regard to reading Bills, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4090, 4091.

Blackmore, Mr. F. Letter from Mr. F. Blackmore to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 29 August 1849, approving of the adoption of martial law during the late disturbances, *App.* 89.

Blue Books. Evidence showing that one ground which has been made use of by the chiefs and headmen to create alarm among the natives, is the collection of the recent returns for the Blue Books; nature of these returns, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3382-3391—These returns had for years back been a fiction, one set being a mere transcript from those of a previous year, without inquiry or alteration, *ib.* 3383—Consequently, in 1848, when Lord Torrington desired that these returns should be real instead of fictitious, coupled with the great care which he took for this purpose, it was represented to the people as being preparatory to extensive taxation, *ib.* 3383-3391—Grounds upon which witness bases the assertion made by him in answer to Question 3383, that the Blue Books sent home from Ceylon to afford information to the Colonial Secretary, for years back have been a fiction, "one set being a mere transcript from those of previous years, without inquiry or alteration," *ib.* 3493-3512.

Endeavours made by witness to render these returns real instead of fictitious; in this he succeeded without much difficulty, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3493-3512—But it led to the inconvenience which has been the subject of discussion here; the effort made to obtain real statistics was misrepresented as being preliminary to future taxation, *ib.* 3504—As regards the preparation of the Blue Books, witness has no reason to complain of the assistance he received from public officers, as a direction was sent out to the officers in each district that every effort was to be made to obtain the required information, *ib.* 3505-3512—Steps which witness took during the time that he was Lieutenant-governor, in the interval which elapsed between Sir Colin Campbell's leaving the colony and Lord Torrington's arrival, to reform the annual reports of the colony for the Blue Books, *ib.* 3992.

Report from Bamboopotte Dissame to the assistant agent at Badulla, dated 2 August 1848, showing that the people of this district had been frightened by the means taken to procure more correct statistical returns for the Blue Books; on full explanation being given, they were quite satisfied, *App.* 132—Report of Bamboopotte, addressed to the assistant government agent at Badulla, relative to the alarm occasioned among the people by the misrepresentations made to them with respect to the object of the information which was being collected for the Blue Books, *ib.* 503.

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Opinion that if a small force had been earlier placed at Matelle and Kornegalle it would have checked the disturbances, and prevented those places from being injured at all, 5650–5665—The natives are anything but a warlike race of people; they are beneath contempt as enemies; way in which they are armed, 5666–5684—The garrison at Kandy at the time of the insurrection in July 1848 was too small, 5685, 5686—Witness was in Colombo at the time martial law was proclaimed, 5688—The proclamation of martial law was a very wise and judicious measure; it was generally understood that the insurrectionary movements were numerous and formidable, 5688–5698. 5727—Grounds upon which witness formed the opinion that the continuance of martial law was not necessary after the middle of August; evidence showing that its continuance has been very injurious to the country, 5699–5726. 5728. 5767, 5768.

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Further evidence showing that all the military authorities of any weight in the island concurred in the propriety of the proclamation of martial law, 5826–5828—With respect to the continuance of martial law there was a difference of opinion, and also as to the procedure under martial law, 5826–5828—As regards the inhabitants, the feeling was universal that martial law was proclaimed with propriety, 5828—Particulars relative to certain charges brought against witness by Lord Torrington respecting a

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correspondence between witness and Mr. M'Christie; the whole affair has been laid before the Commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington, and witness has received a severe reprimand, 5829-5862—Witness never heard, till the question was raised here, of Lord Torrington's interfering in the slightest degree with the military authorities in the execution of their duties, with the exception of his countermanding witness's orders to proceed to Kandy and preventing General Smelt from proceeding there, as Lord Torrington required his services in council at Colombo, 5863-5878.

At the time of the existence of martial law, and for some time after, no question was raised as to Colonel Drought's authority to hold courts martial, 5879-5888—The first time witness ever heard the question raised was in consequence of an article which appeared in the "Colombo Examiner" newspaper, in September 1848; 5889—There is no regulation with respect to courts martial under martial law, either in the Mutiny Act, or in the Articles of War; particulars relative to the constitution of courts martial, and the proceedings under these courts in Ceylon during the rebellion of 1817 and 1818; 5891-5906. 5938-5948—Witness never heard of an instance of an officer sitting as president of a court martial, and afterwards confirming his own proceedings; witness has heard of a case in 1848, in which Captain Bird confirmed the proceedings of the court, he being himself a member of that court, but not the president, 5906-5930—The impression of most military men is, that when martial law is proclaimed the civil power is in abeyance, 5931, 5931*—Reference to the order of Colonel Drought for discontinuing the attendance of judge advocates upon courts martial, 5932-5934.

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The Governor's military adviser would naturally be General Smelt, as commander of the forces, 6194—He is the only one whom he could advise with; the strict orders of the other military officers are not to have intercourse with the Governor except through the general, 6194, 6195—How far General Smelt had any communication with the military officers on the subject of martial law, 6196-6201—Nothing whatever is published in the general orders for the guidance of the officers with regard to the procedure under martial law, 6202—Witness was one of the officers employed in 1817 and 1818 to carry out martial law under General Brownrigg; he was very young at that time, 6203-6207.

Grounds upon which witness makes the assertion that the courts martial in 1848 were not conducted with the same deliberation and care as in 1818; this applies also to the carrying out of martial law generally at those two periods, 6208-6234—Evidence relative to the removal of Captain Watson from his command at Matelle; charges made against him in the "Colombo Observer" newspaper; statement made by witness, that neither he nor Major Layard applied for Captain Watson's removal, as has been stated by Sir E. Tennent to have been the case; the correspondence on this subject delivered in, 6235-6248—Application made by Captain Watson for a court of inquiry to investigate the charges made against him, and result of this application, 6235-6248.

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Observations on the evidence of Sir Emerson Tennent in answer to Question 2738, in which he states that witness felt himself aggrieved that he had not been appointed the officer in command of the Kandyan provinces, *Braybrooke* 5799-5825—And that from this circumstance Sir Emerson Tennent concluded witness must have approved of the policy which was carried into execution, *ib.*—Particulars relative to certain charges brought against witness by Lord Torrington, respecting a correspondence between witness and Mr. M'Christie; the whole affair has been laid before the Commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington, and witness has received a severe reprimand, *ib.* 5829-5862—Witness delivers in the correspondence with respect to Lord Torrington's charges against him, and which correspondence has been laid before the Commander-in-chief, *ib.* 6152-6154—Explanation of former evidence on the subject of witness's not being appointed to take the command in Kandy, *ib.* 7124, 7125.

Statement with regard to Colonel Braybrooke's accusation against witness of untruth with reference to correspondence on the subject of complaints against witness made to the colonel by Lieutenant Henderson, *Watson* 7141, 7142, 7253—Remarks upon the unfavourable evidence as to witness's character given by Colonel Braybrooke; the colonel is of somewhat infirm temper; on one occasion he spoke in such unwarrantable terms of Sir C. Campbell that the Governor was compelled to place him under arrest, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9036, 9037—Witness did not insinuate that Lord Torrington had some doubts as to Colonel Braybrooke's professional capacity; he stated broadly that such was the fact, but made not the slightest reflection on the colonel's military character, *ib.* 9269, 9270.

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Papers delivered in by Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, 13 June 1850, *App.* 516 *et seq.*—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated 7 December 1849, transmitting, for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, copies of a correspondence which has arisen out of serious charges made against Colonel Braybrooke by Viscount Torrington in a letter to Major-general Smelt, dated 21 September 1849, *ib.* 516—Correspondence regarding Sir Emerson Tennent's assertion that Major Layard and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke had caused Captain Watson's removal from the command of Matelle, *ib.* 532-535—Correspondence between Mr. Hume and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. M'Christie and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, *ib.* 536-545—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel S. Braybrooke, dated 15 July 1850, on the subject of Sir J. E. Tennent's evidence reflecting on Colonel Braybrooke's professional character, *ib.* 593.

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Bribes. See *Wodehouse*, Mr., 2.

Bridges. Return of all revenue derived from the tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries in each of the years from 1840 to 1848, *App.* 473.—See also *Roads*.

British Soldiers. The native population have a very strong opinion of the superiority of the British soldiers, but they entertain a still stronger fear of the Malays than of the British soldiers, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2802-2804.

Brodie, Mr. A. O. Letter from Mr. A. O. Brodie, employed on special duty in the North Western Provinces, dated 12 October 1849, conveying the results of his personal observations respecting the nature and causes of the rebellion in July and August 1848, *App.* 196.

Brook, Lieutenant. Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, 0.12. Mr. John

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Mr. John Selby and Lieutenant Henderson were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c. during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. Wm. Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *App.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson at the time of the rebellion in 1848 to Lieutenant Brooke to burn houses, nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *ib.*

See also *Burning Houses*, 2. 3. *Watson, Captain.*

Brownrigg, Sir Robert. Copy of a despatch from Sir Robert Brownrigg to the Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, dated 30 January 1818, enclosing copy of proclamation of confiscation, dated 1 January 1818, *App.* 470, 471.—See also *Martial Law*, 5.

BUDDHISM :

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1. *Generally :*

Evidence showing that the chiefs have a direct political interest in upholding Buddhism, independently of the religious interest that they have; the connexion between the chiefs and the Buddhist priests is a very remarkable and curious one, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2787—There are many and great complaints both by the Buddhist clergy and laity, with regard to the manner in which the Government has acted as respects the temples, and as to the interference of the Government in religious matters generally; nature of these complaints, *J. Selby* 6326–6329—The chiefs and priests care little about re-establishing their religion; the priests are much dissatisfied that they have no influence, *Anstruther*, 9029–9033—What is called the Buddhist question was not one of the motive causes of the rebellion; the priests were instrumental in the hands of the chiefs, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9257.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

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BULLER, MR. CHARLES R. :

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- II. *Letters from Mr. Buller on various Subjects :*
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 4. Insurrection at Kandy.
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Circumstances connected with a charge brought by witness against Mr. Wodehouse, of stating a succession of untruths, in an attempt to create dissension between Mr. Buller, the Government agent of the Central Province, and witness, respecting the accounts of Mr. Buller; letter from Mr. Buller, dated 13 October 1849, put in and read, *Sir E. Tennent* 4780a, pp. 822–824.—Observations on the letter of Mr. Charles Buller, dated 13 October 1849, relative to witness's investigation of his accounts as agent of the Central Province, *Wodehouse*, 4822a, pp. 856, 857.

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II. *Letters from Mr. Buller on various Subjects*—continued.

2. Pretender :

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3. Dismissal of Headmen :

Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 8 July 1848, reporting that much good has resulted from the dismissal of certain headmen, and that he relies upon the efficiency of this example for keeping the people quiet, *App.* 97—Letter from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 6 July 1848, forwarding reports sent to him by some of the headmen who apprehended a disturbance, but stating that he places no reliance whatever upon their accuracy or probability, *ib.* 98—Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 10 July 1848, conveying his views respecting headmen in general, their present inefficiency, and the importance of adopting some new system with regard to their appointments and duties, *ib.* 99—Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 12 July 1848, touching upon the subject of the dismissed headmen, and showing the soundness of the policy of dismissing them, *ib.* 102, 103.

4. Insurrection at Kandy :

Report of Mr. Buller to the Government of the circumstances which occurred previous to and on the 6th July 1848, at Kandy, detailing the proceedings of the riot, corroborating the statement of the superintendent of police, *App.* 105-107—Letters from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated Matelle, 10th, 12th and 13th December 1848, stating that rumours are afloat that another rising of the people is to take place, *ib.* 145-150, 153—Letters from Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Morris, of various dates, between 17 and 30 December 1848, showing that there are no grounds for the report of an expected rising, *ib.* 156-159—General statement of Mr. C. R. Buller, Government agent for the Central Province, dated 4 November 1849, concerning the origin of, and the circumstances connected with the rebellion at Kandy in 1848, *ib.* 204-212—Précis of this statement, *ib.* 204, 205—Appendices to the foregoing paper, *ib.* 212-223—Précis of appendices, *ib.* 205.

Statement of Mr. Buller alluding to loss of documents connected with the rebellion of 1843, but observing that the despatches of the day, drafted by Mr. Anstruther himself, prove the existence of disaffection; wonder expressed by Mr. Buller, therefore, how Mr. Anstruther can deny it, as he has been informed he has done, *App.* 212—Extracts from various documents amply proving this, *ib.*—Reports from Mr. C. R. Buller about the attempts of 1843, *ib.* 220—Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller, dated 6 December 1849, defending himself from the reflections cast upon him of not having fulfilled his duty as Government agent of Kandy, in putting the Government on their guard, and adopting proper precautions against the outbreak of the insurrection, with enclosures, *ib.* 441 *et seq.*—Letter from Mr. Buller, dated 30 June 1848, applying for an additional force of police, to ascertain what is going on in the Central Province among the natives, *ib.* 446—Correspondence between Mr. Buller and the superintendent of police and others, relative to obtaining information as to the rumoured rebellion, with a view of reporting to the Governor, *ib.* 451-456—Letter from Lord Torrington to Mr. Buller, dated 29 July 1848, acknowledging the receipt of information collected as to the intended rebellion, *ib.* 456—Letter from Captain James T. Airy to Mr. Buller, dated 29 July 1848, conveying his Excellency's approval of the measures adopted for the suppression of the insurrection, *ib.*

5. Trial and Conviction of the Priest :

Mr. Buller's paper, dated Colombo, 13 November 1849, with enclosure, relative to the trial and conviction of the priest, *App.* 137 *et seq.*—Précis of Mr. Buller's paper about the guilt of the priest, and the correctness of the evidence against him, with enclosures, *ib.* 137.

6. Proclamation of Martial Law :

Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller, Government agent at Kandy, dated 2 October 1849, expressive of his opinion in regard to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in 1848, and the continuance of it, *App.* 167.

See also *Executions.* *Golahella.* *Grants of Land.* *Maha Nileme,* 2.
Priests. *Public Meetings.* *Tennegedera Appoohamy.*

Burghers (Kandy). Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Lord Torrington, dated 9 June 1849, relative to the complaint made by the burgher community of Kandy, that the Governor had spoken of them in disparaging terms in one of his despatches to Earl Grey, dated 17 April 1849, laid before the Committee of last Session, *App.* 254.

Reports, 1850—continued.

BURNING HOUSES :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Accusations made against Captain Watson of having given Orders to burn Houses.*
3. *Evidence in Refutation of these Charges.*
4. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

Particulars relative to the case of the burning of Ratwille's house, *Watson* 898-907. 909—Witness took this act upon himself as his own, although he never fired the house himself nor gave orders for its being fired, *ib.*—During the continuance of martial law, this is the only house which was burnt while witness was present, *ib.* 899-908—During the three years witness was in command no house was burnt under his orders, *ib.* 1246, 1247.

Lengthened examination with reference to witness having burned three houses; one the house of a priest at Dunkanda, a house in Mausagalla, and one in Deicombera, *Henderson* 5287-5357. 5367-5454—Evidence as to witness being subsequently called to account for his conduct with respect to the burning of these houses, with the reports made by him, and the correspondence with various parties on the subject, *ib.* 5287-5357—Witness delivers in further letters and documents bearing on former evidence relative to the burning of the three houses and the subsequent proceedings, *ib.* 5514-5528—Further evidence on the subject of the burning of the houses by witness, with exculpatory reasons for his so doing, *ib.* 6030-6089. 6118-6129.

The bazaars at Matelle and Kornegalle were not burnt down during the disturbances in July and August 1848; one house at Kornegalle, an arrack store not in the bazaar, was burnt down, *J. Selby* 6421-6429—Explanation with reference to a passage in a letter from Mr. Mackelwie, stating that it was showing a bad example to the natives to sanction the burning of houses, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9177.

2. *Accusations made against Captain Watson of having given Orders to burn Houses :*

A letter from Captain Watson to witness contained a statement as to burning houses, on which subject witness had written to ask Captain Watson for instructions, but gave no orders or instructions to witness to burn houses; the statement merely was that Captain Watson did so in bad cases, but not generally, *Henderson* 5269-5273. 5343—The reasons why witness asked for instructions relative to the burning of houses were, that he had heard that the military about Matelle were burning houses, and witness wished for something for his guidance in future; way in which witness received this information, *ib.* 5284-5287—Refusal of witness to give up Captain Watson's original letters of the 8th and 13th of August, in which witness stated Captain Watson had given him authority to burn houses; grounds for this refusal; extracts from Captain Watson's letters, which witness forwarded to Colonel Drought, with his reports, *ib.* 5287-5357.

Witness believes orders were given to other officers to burn houses; Lieutenant Brook told witness he had received orders both written and verbal, *ib.* 5358-5366—From what has subsequently transpired, witness believed that Colonel Drought had written a letter to the Committee, and that witness was held blameless; but on the contrary, has heard since he came to London that the colonial secretary has condemned his conduct, in a letter laid before this Committee; witness has never received any condemnation of his conduct either from the military or civil authorities, *ib.* 5456-5513—Evidence relative to a voluntary affidavit obtained by witness from Lieutenant Brook, stating that he had, in pursuance of orders from Captain Watson, burnt down a house in the village of Ambooka, *J. Selby* 6444-6471. 6477—Loco Banda informed witness that he had burnt down the house of the father-in-law of the pretender, by order of Colonel Drought, *ib.* 6472-6475—Witness also obtained information on the subject of burning houses from Lieutenant Henderson, *ib.* 6459-6467. 6476—Particulars as to witness's obtaining an affidavit from Lieutenant Brook, in relation to his having received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, *ib.* 8165-8181.

3. *Evidence in Refutation of these Charges :*

The complaint witness had to make of Lieutenant Henderson was his attempting to assert that he burned houses by witness's authority; assertion of witness that he never authorized any officer under him to burn houses, *Watson* 598-609. 611-621. 633—Witness called upon Lieutenant Henderson to produce the original letter which he stated he had received from witness authorizing him to burn houses, but he has refused to do so, *ib.* 625-628. 659—When witness called on Lieutenant Henderson to show him the orders he had received from witness, he would not do so, *ib.* 659 *et seq.*—He merely gave witness a small extract from what purported to be a letter authorizing him to burn houses, *ib.* 659 *et seq.*—He gave witness what he wished witness to believe were certified copies of his orders, but would not show him the originals; all the copies witness received from him are with Colonel Drought, *ib.* 659-687.

Witness

BURNING HOUSES—continued.3. *Evidence in refutation of these Charges*—continued.

Witness has not kept any copies of the letter he wrote to Lieutenant Henderson, *Watson* 676. 681—Letter professing to be the letter written by witness to Lieutenant Henderson, dated Matelle, 13 August 1848, and delivered in to the Committee as such, read; how far this letter authorizes Lieutenant Henderson to burn houses, *ib.* 684-687—How far witness's letter of 13th August to Lieutenant Henderson implies that he burnt houses in bad cases, *ib.* 687. 898-909—Reference to the statement made by witness in one of his reports that the house of the priest was burned on the 14th August, whereas he finds it was burned on the 9th, four days before the letter of Captain Watson of the 13th, in which the allusion was made to the burning of houses, *Henderson* 5287-5357—Extract of a letter from Colonel Drought to Captain Lillie, stating that "he has read the extract sent to him by Mr. Henderson, from Captain Watson's letter of the 13th August, and finds that it does not at all bear Lieutenant Henderson out in his assertion that he had received instructions or orders from Captain Watson to burn houses," *ib.* 5343.

Evidence relative to the origin of the inquiry into the burning of houses; witness is not aware that any inquiry was instituted as to the burning of any other houses except those burned under witness's orders, *Braybrooke* 6090-6117—How far the inquiry into the burning of houses in witness's case arose from the doubt whether he had received instructions to do so or not; denial of Colonel Drought that the letters of Captain Watson of the 8th and 13th August 1848, amounted to any such order or instruction, *ib.* 6104-6117. 6130-6135—Explanation with regard to letters from witness to Lieutenant Henderson, dated 8 and 13 August 1848, which the latter used as an authority to burn houses; the danger of the course he was pursuing was distinctly pointed out to him, and his statement as to the burning of the houses had ultimately to be made to Colonel Drought, without reference to the letters as orders for burning, *ib.* 7214.

Affidavit, sworn by Mr. Rudd, read, refuting the statement in a letter from Lieutenant Brooke, that he had received orders to burn houses from witness, by Mr. Rudd and Mr. Hanna, *Watson* 7214-7222—Witness has no doubt that the letter he addressed to General Smelt, and dispatched to the military secretary's office, was delivered, and acted upon, by making Lieutenant Henderson pay for the houses which he burnt; evidence on this subject, and as to the investigation which must have taken place, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9046-9070.

4. *Papers laid before the Committee* :

Letter from the district Judge of Chilaw to the Colonial Secretary, dated 6 August 1848, relative to the burning of the house of a Malay priest, *App.* 134—Correspondence regarding the burning of a pansella, and some houses in the Matelle district, *ib.* 466-468—Report of Lieutenant Henderson, dated 9 December 1849, in justification of his having burned houses, *ib.* 467—Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Lord Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. John Selby and Lieutenant Henderson were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c., during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. William Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *ib.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson, at the time of the rebellion, in July 1848, to Lieutenant Brook, to burn houses; nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *ib.*

See also *Bazaar* (Matelle). *Mackelwie*, Mr.

C.

Cabroosa Ella. See *Henderson*, Lieut., 2. *Pittewalle Passes.*

Calladey, Modliar. See *Pretender.*

Campbell, Sir Colin. Extracts from letters from Sir C. Campbell, showing the favourable impression he had of witness's services, and stating that he had communicated that impression to Lord Torrington, whom he met at Cairo on his way to the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4758a, p. 809—Letter received by witness from Sir Colin Campbell at the time of his leaving the colony, thanking witness for the manner in which he had acted under him up to the period of his quitting the island; reason why witness cannot produce this letter, *Wodehouse* 9167a, p. 896—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the executive council held during Sir Colin Campbell's administration; viz., from January 1845 to April 1847, and the number of subjects brought forward,

 Reports, 1850—continued.

Campbell, Sir Colin—continued.

App. 243—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council held during Sir Colin Campbell's administration; viz., from August 1845 to December 1846, and the number of the ordinances passed, *ib.* 243.

See also *Civil Service*, 2. 3. *Price of Land. Revenue and Expenditure*, 2. *Revenue Report*.

Capital Punishments. Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, containing papers giving an exposition of the Buddhist law of punishment, drawn up by the chief priests of Kandy, *App.* 223 *et seq.*—Letter from the chief priests of the two principal wihares at Kandy respecting the laws of Buddha, as regulating the punishment of priests, *ib.* 236.

See also *Death, Sentences of. Executions.*

Carriage Tax. See *New Taxes*, 1.

Caste. The discountenancing of caste has been most distinctly alleged as a cause of complaint; it was one of the moving causes of the rebellion of 1834, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3299, 3300.—See also *Grievances*.

Caulfield, Mr. Report of Mr. Caulfield, dated 22 May 1848, on the proposed ordinance to regulate the felling and removing the timber grown on Crown lands in the island, *App.* 11—Letter from Mr. Caulfield to the Colonial Secretary, dated 10 August 1848, showing that steps were taken to attach a civil officer in every instance to the military detachments employed in the sequestration of property, *ib.* 122—Letter from Mr. Caulfield to Lord Torrington, dated 8 August 1848, relative to a military escort proceeding to Kornegalle having been fired on from the jungle, *ib.* 135—Letter from Mr. J. Caulfield, Government agent of the North Western Province, including Kornegalle, dated 6 October 1849, fully proving the necessity for the proclamation and continuance of martial law in August 1848, *ib.* 189.

Census. Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 26 April 1849, relative to the taking of the census, stating that it would be inexpedient for the present to take measures in connexion therewith, as alarm might be excited in the minds of the natives, *App.* 7—Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council, held at the Council-room at Colombo, on the 2 April 1849, relative to the proposed taking of the census of Ceylon, *ib.*—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 5 July 1849, concurring in the Governor's views with respect to the taking of the census, *ib.* 254.

Ceylon Rifles. See *Officers*.

Chamber of Commerce. Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 18 August 1849, enclosing representation from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, dated 17 August 1849, conveying their sentiments on the road ordinance, *App.* 51, 52—Letter from the Chamber of Commerce to Earl Grey, dated 17 August 1849, conveying the sentiments of that body on the road ordinance, *ib.* 52—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 September 1849, with letters from various members of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, expressive of concurrence in the terms of the communication from that body, of the 17th August 1849, on the subject of the road ordinance, *ib.* 54—Copy of the correspondence referred to, *ib.* 55.

See also *Land Tax*.

Chandragotty. Statement of Chandragotty, accomplice of the pretender, made December 1843, in respect to the outbreak of that year, *App.* 213.—See also *Priests*, 1.

Charlton, Colonel. See *Martial Law*, 2.

Cheney Lands. Evidence showing the extortion of the native headmen as regards the Cheney lands, *J. Selby* 6305-6308.—See also *Grievances*.

CHIEFS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

- Evidence showing that the chiefs were equally implicated with the priests in the insurrection in August 1848, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2768-2775—The chiefs generally withheld all information as to what was passing at the time; some of the chiefs in Matelle and Kornegalle formed a very remarkable exception to this, *ib.* 2776—The two principal chiefs at Matelle were the Maha Nileme and Golahella; the influential chief at Kornegalle was Kandepolle Basnaik Nileme, *ib.*—Statement made by witness that there is abundant evidence to show that the Maha Nileme and Golahella were both cognizant of the proceedings of the pretender, *ib.*—They were in communication with him, and

CHIEFS—continued.

1. *Generally*—continued.

and supplied him with money and with arms and with ammunition, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2776—Both these men on the very eve of the insurrection sought to make themselves safe with the Government by giving information when it was too late to be acted upon, *ib.*—The other chief, Kandepolle Basnaik Nileme, made a communication to the Government agent of the intended insurrection the evening before it occurred, and the next morning he himself, sword in hand, led the rebels in the attack upon Kornegalle, *ib.*

Difficulty of conveying to a European an adequate idea of what the influence of a chief of Kandy is over his own dependents, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2786—Attempts made by Lord Torrington during the whole time he has been in the island to conciliate the chiefs, and unsuccessful results thereof, *ib.* 2810—Evidence in detail stating that on the 12th of August 1848, the Government was in possession of information and of the names of the chiefs who were implicated in the rebellion, but witness is not aware that up to this period these names had been reduced to the shape of lists, *ib.* 3274–3293—Opinion that the accounts of the disaffection of the chiefs have been greatly exaggerated, *Anstruther* 8981, 8982, 8987, 8988, 9026–9033—The Government officers are too dependent on the chiefs, *ib.* 8983—The great body of the natives are loyal; the chiefs are disaffected, they object to the encroachments of the Europeans, and have in view the restoration of a native monarchy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9235–9239.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee* :

Extract letter from a proctor at Kandy to the Maha Modliar, resident in Colombo, dated 3 August 1848, stating his conviction that the rebellion had wide-spread ramifications, that some of the highest chiefs were concerned in it, and that the new taxes had really nothing to do with the outbreak, *App.* 136—Reports and other documents received from seventeen of the principal officers of the Government in the Kandyan provinces, establishing the fact that there was a wide-spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *ib.* 166 *et seq.*—Lists of persons tried by courts martial, showing the number of chiefs, headmen, priests, Malabar coolies, Malays, Moormen and low-country Cingalese, *ib.* 407, 412, 413, 417—Letter from Mr. W. Sims to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30 November 1849, with a view of disproving the assertion that the chiefs or headmen were not implicated in the disturbances, *ib.* 437—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Staples on the subject of the misrepresentation made by the priests, chiefs and headmen relative to the new taxes, with a view to inciting the people to insurrection, *ib.* 499.

See also *Arrests.* *Blue Books.* *Buddhism.* *Disaffection.* *Golahella.*
Grievances. *Headmen.* *Insurrection, IV.* *Justice, Administration of, 2.*
Kandyans. *Low-country People.* *Martial Law, 2.* *New Taxes, 4.*
Priests, 2.

Cingalese Language. It has been a very habitual complaint that the public officers generally are not capable of speaking the Cingalese language; evils resulting from this, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3493–3496—Efforts have been made, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, to enforce greater attention to this important subject, *ib.* 3943, 3951, 3952.—See also *Executive Council, 2.* *Forged Proclamations, 2.*

Cinnamon Duty. Particulars relative to the reduction of the cinnamon duty, showing that the natives reaped a great benefit from this reduction, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4121–4130—Return of the revenue arising from cinnamon each year, from 1823 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 253—Return of the revenue derived annually from the cinnamon duties, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.* 592.

See also *Export Duties, 3.* *Imports and Exports.* *Revenue and Expenditure, 1.*

Civil Power. General inadequacy of the civil power to deal with such an emergency as the insurrection of 1848, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2872—Evidence showing that there was a universal concurrence of opinion among all the civil officers of the Government in the disturbed districts that the civil power in Ceylon was inadequate to meet the insurrection, *ib.* 2872–2884—The proclamation of martial law was founded on this general view, *ib.* 2885–2887—The impression of most military men is, that when martial law is proclaimed, the civil power is in abeyance, *Braybrooke* 5931–5931*—Grounds for forming the opinion that the rebellion would have been easily checked if the military had been earlier employed in aid of the civil power, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6899–6902, 6910–6917—The civil power of Ceylon was totally insufficient to suppress the insurrectionary movement that existed in July 1848, *Hanna* 7274—Witness thinks that the civil power, added to the military, might have put down the disturbances, *Cripps* 7641–7645, 7661–7670—Incompetency of the civil servants to have suppressed the disturbances, *Gallwey* 8244–8247.

See also *Martial Law, 7.* *Military Force.* *Police.*

Reports, 1850—continued.

CIVIL SERVICE :

1. *Former Inferiority of the Civil Service ; Improvements which have taken place therein.*
2. *Jealousy created in the Colony by the appointment of Civil Officers from Home ; approval of such Appointments.*
3. *Statement of Sir J. Emerson Tennent that a Conspiracy existed among the Civil Servants to obstruct him in the performance of his Duties.*
4. *Explanations in reference to the foregoing Statement.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Former Inferiority of the Civil Service ; Improvements which have taken place therein :*

Evidence relative to the complaints which have been made from time to time of the former inferiority of the civil service of Ceylon ; reference to the reports of Mr. Anstruther on this subject, *Sir T. E. Tennent* 3930-3941—Improvements which have been made in this respect of late years, with evidence generally as to the appointment of civil officers, *ib.*—Statement made by Mr. Anstruther, that the practice of promoting on the ground of seniority only was one cause of the inefficiency of the public service ; concurrence of other parties in this statement, *ib.* 3942—Witness would make large exceptions to the general condemnation of the civil officers pronounced by Mr. Anstruther, *ib.* 3949—Among the junior members of the civil service at this moment, there are some officers as promising as any in the world, *ib.*—And among the senior, witness would name Mr. Dyke as a model of a public officer in almost any department, *ib.*

How far any despatches were addressed to the Governor of Ceylon upon the complaints which were made in Ceylon as to the neglect of public officers, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3993—The various evils which have been made the subject of complaint have been to a great extent remedied, and are still in progress of further amendment and reform, *ib.* 4024—How far the public servants sent from home receive any examination as to their qualifications for the office they are destined to fill, previously to their leaving England, *ib.* 4026-4032—A newly appointed officer is under disadvantages to a certain extent from want of local knowledge, until that knowledge is acquired, *ib.* 4028-4032—Evidence as to the length of servitude of various civil servants, *Wodehouse* 7774-7780.

2. *Jealousy created in the Colony by the appointment of Civil Officers from Home ; approval of such Appointments :*

At the time witness was appointed Colonial Secretary it was the representation made by Sir Colin Campbell and Mr. Anstruther to the effect that in Ceylon at that moment the service did not present an individual fit to be appointed to the office of Colonial Secretary, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3994-3997—This led to the appointment from home, *ib.* 3995-3997—There is no doubt the appointment of civil officers from home created great jealousy and irritation amongst the civil servants in the colony, who were themselves candidates for the offices, *ib.* 4025—This irritation was necessarily shared by their families in the colony, and their friends in the civil service, *ib.*—Witness considers it preferable that civil officers should be sent from England rather than be selected in the colony, particularly as regards the office of auditor-general, *ib.* 4028-4032.

Dissatisfaction of the civil servants at the appointment of witness by Lord Stanley, and of the auditor-general by Lord Grey, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4780a, p. 818—Disagreeable circumstances in which witness found himself on his arrival in Ceylon, his appointment as Colonial Secretary having given keen offence to the civil servants, and especially to Mr. Wodehouse, who was the confident local candidate who had been superseded, *ib.* 4805a, p. 838—Grounds of witness supposing that he would be promoted to the office of Colonial Secretary at Ceylon, and of his disappointment on the appointment of Sir Emerson Tennent to the office, *Wodehouse* 4843a, pp. 861, 862—Sir Emerson Tennent and Mr. Macarthy were sent out because Sir Colin Campbell had stated that none of the officers in the colony were competent to do their duty ; Sir Colin was sorry for having made this statement, *ib.* 7720-7723—Upon Mr. Dyke's refusal to take the appointment of Colonial Secretary when witness retired, witness concurred in the recommendation of Sir C. Campbell that the office should be filled by a person sent from home, even if that should necessitate an addition of 500 l. to the salary, *Anstruther* 8764-8768.

3. *Statement of Sir J. Emerson Tennent that a Conspiracy existed among the Civil Servants to obstruct him in the performance of his Duties :*

Nothing has given witness more discouragement than the reluctance of the civil service to suggest or adopt measures of improvement, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3950—Disorganization in the government of the colony previous to witness's appointment, *ib.* 4780a, p. 818—It was anticipated by the civil servants that Mr. Wodehouse would succeed Mr. Anstruther as Colonial Secretary, and in consequence of witness's appointment to that office he had to endure for nearly four years an almost uninterrupted series of attempts on the part of Mr. Wodehouse and his friends in the civil service to thwart and embarrass him in the execution of his public duties, *ib.*—Cabal formed by Mr. Wodehouse and his

CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

3. *Statement of Sir J. Emerson Tennent that a Conspiracy existed among the Civil Servants, &c.*—continued.

his friends on witness's appointment to the Colonial Secretaryship and Mr. M'Carthy's appointment as auditor-general, upon the recommendation of Sir C. Campbell, that those offices should be filled by persons from home, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4780a, p. 819—Witness was informed of the reception prepared for him, by Mr. Worms, who had it from Mr. Templer, the treasurer, and father-in-law of Mr. Wodehouse; Sir C. Campbell also warned witness as to the disagreeable position in which he was placed, *ib.* 4780a, p. 820.

After the admonition which Mr. Wodehouse received from Earl Grey the proceedings of the discontented party changed from the plan of openly withstanding co-operation; a letter was received by Mr. Whiting, of Trincomalie, from Mr. Templer, acquainting him that the design of opposing the Colonial Secretary had come to the ears of Lord Torrington; Mr. Whiting communicated with witness, to whom when applied to on the subject, Mr. Templer stated that his letter was merely intended as a caution, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4780a, pp. 821, 822—The cabal was confined to the two discontented families at Colombo, to whom the recent appointments were distasteful, *ib.* 4780a, p. 822—Remarks as to Mr. Wodehouse's evidence, Q. 4827, in which he says that no conspiracy to obstruct witness in the discharge of his public duties by certain members of the civil service did ever exist, or was ever heard of; evidence showing that such a conspiracy did exist, *ib.* 9070a, p. 876—Lengthened evidence and extracts from correspondence in substantiation of witness's statement that a conspiracy did exist among the civil servants, headed by Mr. Wodehouse, to obstruct witness in the performance of his public duties, *ib.* 9070a-9079a, pp. 877-883.

Letter from witness to Sir C. Campbell, dated 6 October 1846, on the occasion of witness's placing in his hands his report upon the revenue system of the colony, complaining of the want of co-operation on the part of the civil servants in assisting witness with any information upon the required subject, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9070a, pp. 877, 878—That letter formed the basis of Sir C. Campbell's subsequent despatch of the 4th November 1846, which has been already alluded to, *ib.* 9070a, p. 878—Mr. Wodehouse states these complaints were never heard of before August 1849; this is incorrect, as in August 1847 Mr. Wodehouse himself made them the subject of explanation and defence to Earl Grey *ib.*—Copy of the letter from Mr. Wodehouse to Earl Grey, dated August 1847, *ib.* 9070a, 9072a, pp. 878, 879—This letter was referred by Lord Torrington to witness, as he considered it a contradiction of witness's statement; copy of witness's letter to Lord Torrington of the 10th August 1847, in explanation of Mr. Wodehouse's letter, *ib.* 9072a, p. 879.

Both Mr. Wodehouse's and witness's letters of August 1847 were sent home by Lord Torrington; observations of Lord Torrington in his despatch, enclosing those two letters, *Sir E. Tennent* 9072a, pp. 879, 880—Remarks on Sir C. Campbell's letter, in which he states he had called the attention of Lord Torrington to witness's position in Ceylon, and the opposition shown to him by the civil servants, *ib.* 9072a, 9073a, p. 880—Letter from Mr. Whiting to witness, dated 31 August 1849, on the subject of a letter received by him from Mr. Templer, relating to the conspiracy among the civil servants to obstruct witness in the performance of his public duties, *ib.* 9073a, 9074a, pp. 880, 881—Observations on the subject of Mr. Whiting's letter, which confirms witness's impression, that Lord Torrington had received information from Sir C. Campbell, to the effect that the civil service was indisposed to support him, *ib.* 9075a-9079a, p. 881.

Witness's impression is that Lord Torrington became informed of the indisposition of the civil service towards witness in Egypt before he arrived in Ceylon, and that it was intimated to him by Sir C. Campbell, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9078a, p. 881—Mr. Wodehouse considered that further evidence was required to substantiate witness's assertion, that there was a conspiracy among the civil servants to obstruct witness; opinion that he has produced conclusive evidence in support of this statement, *ib.* 9079a, p. 883—Letter from Lord Torrington to witness, dated 1 November 1849, with reference to Mr. Wodehouse's strictures upon witness and other officers of the government who had been newly appointed from home to the exclusion of the old civil servants in the colony, *ib.* 9092a, 9093a, pp. 887, 888—Further evidence in reference to Question 9073, as to the mode the governor took to express his determination to put a stop to the conspiracy there spoken of, *ib.* 9368-9370.

4. *Explanations in reference to the foregoing Statement :*

There certainly was no combination of the civil servants against Sir E. Tennent; witness is not aware that there was any unwillingness on the part of the civil servants to afford Sir Emerson any information that he required, *Cripps* 7636-7640, 7673, 7674—Witness's omission to supply Sir Emerson Tennent with information arose from no unwillingness on his part, but from the length of time occupied in collecting the data for a report, *ib.* 7647-7654—Sir Emerson Tennent was under a mistake in supposing that the civil servants of the Ceylon government had formed a cabal against him, *Ryder* 7864-7868—Explanation with regard to the charge brought against the civil servants

Reports, 1850—continued.

CIVIL SERVICE—continued.

4. *Explanation in reference to the foregoing Statement*—continued.

of not sending in the information which Sir Emerson Tennent required in order to frame his report on the state of the island, *Ryder* 7869-7877—Particulars as to the case of Messrs. Cripps and Dyke, *ib.* 7872—Mr. Wodehouse assigned a reason for not sending in his report, *ib.* 7873-7875—When Sir Emerson Tennent first arrived in the colony the civil servants received him with cordiality, and gave him every assistance, but three or four months after his arrival differences arose from a want of confidence in Sir Emerson's veracity, *ib.* 7878-7902.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee* :

Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 4 October 1848, on Earl Grey's despatch, directing full inquiry into the constitution of the civil service, *App.* 22—Correspondence relative to pecuniary transactions alleged to have taken place between civil officers of the government of Ceylon and certain natives in the employ of that government, *App.* 550 *et seq.*—Statement showing the amount expended annually on account of the fixed establishments of the civil service, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.* 592.

See also *Assistant Colonial Secretary. Auditor-General. Blue Books. Chiefs, 1. Cingalese Language. Colonial Secretary. Deputy Fiscal. Family Influence. Government Agents. Governor of the Colony. Justice, Administration of, 2. Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Revenue Report. Roads. Ryder, Mr. W. Salaries. Sims, Mr. Wodehouse, Mr.*

Civil Tribunals. Grounds for forming the opinion that the declaration of martial law does not supersede the civil tribunals, *H. C. Selby* 1506-1509—Extent to which the civil courts were closed in Kandy at the time of the proclamation of martial law; nature of the business transacted at those courts, while they were open in the part of Kandy exempt from the operation of martial law, *Sir. J. E. Tennent* 2933-2938.

Civilization. See *Kandyans. Priests, 2.*

Clergy. See *Colombo, Bishop of.*

Cocoa-Nut Tax. There has never been any project under Lord Torrington's administration for taxing cocoa-nut trees; probable causes which gave rise to the rumour in the Kandyan provinces, that amongst numerous other articles cocoa-nut trees were to be taxed, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3463-3485.

Cocoa-Nut Trade. Information with regard to the cocoa-nut and cocoa-nut oil trade, and the amount of export duty remitted upon it, *Sir. J. E. Tennent* 4131-4134.

Coffee Planting. Great advantage resulting to the growers of native coffee from the repeal of the export duty, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4117-4120—The increase in the prospects of the colony and the excess of revenue are attributable to the extension of coffee planting, *Anstruther* 8059-8062—Sir E. Barnes much improved the colony by establishing coffee planting; he made grants of land to himself, and tried to make the government servants in each province cultivate coffee and cotton, *ib.* 8872-8874.

See also *Disaffection, 1. Imports and Exports. Insurrection, II. Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Roads.*

Cole, Mr. J. Extract from a report from Mr. J. Cole, assistant commissioner of roads, on the working of the roads department, during 1848, *App.* 505.

Colepepper, Mr. See *Headmen.*

Collection of Revenue. The mode of the collection of the revenue may perhaps be an exception to the generally satisfactory policy of the British Government as regards Ceylon, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3295-3298.—See also *Auditor-General.*

Colombo. Statements on oath before the superintendent of police, at Colombo, as to conversations among the people, to the effect that they were determined to force their way into Colombo, and that they were to be joined by people from Kandy, *App.* 109.

See also *Verandah Tax.*

Colombo, Bishop of. Observations and explanations on the subject of the letter of the Bishop of Colombo, produced by Mr. Wodehouse, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9034a *et seq.*, p. 863—Witness has seen the letter of the Bishop of Colombo with equal astonishment and pain, *ib.* 9034a, p. 863—Witness has been astonished at the production of this letter, as he is sure that the bishop could not have been any party to its publication, *ib.*—Witness can only ascribe its production by Mr. Wodehouse to a gratuitous desire to inflict annoyance and personal injury on witness, *ib.*—Extracts of some of the passages in this letter which affect witness's character, *ib.*

Evidence

Colombo, Bishop of—continued.

Evidence with a view to assigning the public grounds on which the Bishop of Colombo felt, whether rightly or unjustly, that he had reason for expressing dissatisfaction with witness's public conduct, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9034a-9043a, pp. 863-870—Evidence showing that the Bishop of Colombo has for a considerable time past been at variance with the government of Ceylon upon public matters in connexion with the ecclesiastical and educational department, but till witness saw this letter he had no idea that he had permitted these differences on public questions to degenerate into personalities towards witness, *ib.* 9034a-9044a, pp. 864-870—Documents delivered in by witness, being various addresses he received on his leaving Ceylon, showing that, with one single exception, and that the Bishop of Colombo, the clergy of all denominations and of all the churches in the island entertained towards witness feelings of respect and confidence, *ib.*

The Bishop of Colombo stands alone in the dissatisfaction which he has recorded at witness's conduct, either public or private, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9044a, p. 870—Statement made by witness that he has to deal with the purely personal portion of the letter of the bishop, and with the serious injury which his expressions are calculated to cause upon witness's private character, *ib.*—Witness has no doubt these injurious expressions of his personal character, conceived by the bishop, have been suggested to him by Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.*—Letter from the Bishop of Colombo to Mr. Wodehouse, dated 27 September 1849, containing severe reflections on Sir James Emerson Tennent's character, *App.* 579.

See also *Ecclesiastical Establishment.* *Education.*

“*Colombo Examiner*,” Newspaper. See *Courts Martial*, 2.

“*Colombo Observer*,” Newspaper. Some writings in the “*Observer*,” and a letter which was circulated among the natives promoted the disaffection, *Fraser* 7918. 7965-7976—The editor of the “*Observer*” newspaper expressed to witness his opinion that the government ought to take some decided measure to put down the rebellion, *Parke* 9085-9087—Circumstances respecting the disproof by means of witness, of a charge brought against Sir E. Tennent, in the “*Colombo Observer*,” of receiving presents of the natural productions of the island from the natives, *ib.* 9089, 9090. 9092, 9093.

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 November 1849, stating the injurious result on the public mind, arising from the partial publication of the Committee Papers in the “*Colombo Observer*,” *App.* 84—Translation of a Cingalese letter, addressed to the “*Malabar Modliar*,” by Iddamalgotde Basnayake Nileme and Eknelligodde Rattahmahatmeya, of Ratnapoora, relative to the misrepresentations of the new taxes contained in the “*Colombo Observer*” newspaper, *ib.* 486—Copy of two despatches from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 and 9 May 1850, with enclosures, calling his Lordship's attention to a copy of the “*Colombo Observer*,” of 29 April 1850, enclosed, containing long extracts from what purports to be the evidence of Mr. H. C. Selby, Queen's advocate of Ceylon, before the Ceylon Committee of the House of Commons, *ib.* 547—Copies of letters addressed to Lord Torrington in contradiction of the above reported evidence, *ib.* 548, 549.

See also *Elliott*, Mr. *Gun Tax.* *Insurrection*, I. *Martial Law*, 6. *Press*, The. *Publication of Evidence.* *Staples*, Mr. *Verandah Tax*, 2. *Watson*, Captain.

Colonial Office. Complaint which was made of the difficulty of having any general question that was referred to the Colonial Secretary's office settled, and of the delay in obtaining answers to correspondence addressed to the Colonial Office, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3983, 3984.

Colonial Secretary (Ceylon). Description of the duties connected with the office of Colonial Secretary in Ceylon; how far these duties make him acquainted with the official business of the colony generally, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2529, 2530—Evidence showing the connexion of the Colonial Secretary with the official acts of the governor; any act of the governor must obtain publicity through the Colonial Secretary; his signature must be attached to any official document, *ib.* 3007-3014—If the governor differed in opinion from the Colonial Secretary, or did not feel competent to act upon his advice, he would not necessarily address himself for instructions to the Secretary of State, *ib.* 3018.

The governor is not only independent of the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, but he is likewise empowered by his commission and instructions to act independently of the opinion of his collective executive council, upon his own discretion, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3018-3020—A stranger going out to Ceylon as Colonial Secretary could not have control over the general expenditure from want of local information, but speaking generally, he would have the advice and assistance of those who had been there some time, *Wodehouse* 7768-7773—Witness has no recollection of any instance in which any orders which he considers ought to have been signed by him were issued under the signature of the governor's private secretary, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9357—Copy of

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Colonial Secretary (Ceylon)—continued.

despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 29 January 1850, approving of the temporary arrangement made consequent on the absence of Sir Emerson Tennent, *App.* 326.

See also *Assistant Colonial Secretary. Civil Service, 2. Fees. Revenue and Expenditure, 4. Tennent, Sir J. E. Torrington, Lord, 4.*

Commander of the Forces. The governor's military adviser would naturally be General Smelt, as commander of the forces, *Braybrooke* 6194—He is the only one whom he could advise with; the strict orders of the other military officers are not to have intercourse with the governor except through the general, *ib.* 6194, 6195.

See also *Torrington, Lord, 3.*

Commanding Officers. Officers in command of troops in the colonies usually make their reports to the governor; if anything important occurs they report to the commander-in-chief, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8545.

Commissariat Stores. On the first breaking out of the rebellion it was impossible to obtain the means of transporting stores to the interior, but on the proclamation of martial law the people came forward with their carts and bullocks, *Parke* 9102-9106.

Commission of Inquiry. Resolution of the Committee, that the evidence of Captain Watson be reported to the House, and that the Chairman be instructed to move that an address be presented to Her Majesty to appoint a Commission to inquire into the circumstances relating to the documents to which that evidence refers, *Rep. i. 3*—Statement of the Committee, that they deeply regret that the House did not see fit to acquiesce in the recommendation submitted by them at the close of last Session, that a commission should be appointed to inquire on the spot into the means taken for the suppression of the late insurrection in Ceylon, *Rep. iii. 3*—Further recommendation of the Committee founded on the grounds of the evidence taken this Session, that a commission should be appointed to proceed to Ceylon to ascertain what changes may be necessary for the better government of the colony, unless some step should forthwith be taken by the Government which may obviate the necessity for further investigation, *ib.*

Advantages which witness considers would result from the appointment of a commission, either in England or Ceylon, to inquire into the alleged grievances and abuses, embracing the consideration of the whole judicial, civil and military services, *J. Selby* 6403-6412—The charges against witness, forwarded by the Governor of Ceylon, were made after the arrival of his evidence of last Session in Ceylon; he has no doubt that they were originated in consequence of that evidence, and that the governor was a willing instrument in promoting them; witness would, therefore, object to those charges being investigated in Ceylon before any tribunal in which the governor had influence, *Wodehouse* 7803-7813. 7845-7857.

Copy of a letter from Mr. H. Merivale to Mr. J. Wilson, M. P., dated 22 February 1850, enclosing the resolution and order of the House of Commons for issuing a commission to inquire into the alleged framing of the fictitious proclamations in the name of the government of Ceylon, during the troubles in that island in 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature, in order to give the fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity, *App.* 514—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 24 February 1850, relative to the appointment of this commission, *ib.* 515.

See also *Forged Proclamations, 1.*

Commissioner of Roads. See *Consolidation of Offices.*

Compensation for Losses. Opinion that the Government is bound to make up to those persons not implicated in the rebellion, the losses they suffered; witness has no particular reason for knowing that any great sacrifice of property took place in the sales that were made, *H. C. Selby* 2252-2260—Evidence as to the applications for redress made by the public to the Government, complaining of losses, *J. Selby* 6622-6633—Colonel Drought was applied to, by petition, in the case of Megapittya Koralle; result of this application, *ib.* 6626-6633.

Comptroller of the Revenue. See *Auditor-General.*

Compulsory Labour. See *Disaffection, 1.*

Condition of the People. Very little improvement has taken place in the moral or social condition of the Kandyan people during the past two centuries, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2547.

Confidential Papers. Letter from Major-General Smelt dated 5 October 1849, showing that he has prepared copies of his own confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset for the Governor's information if required, *App.* 226—Letters from Major-general

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general Smelt, c. B., to Viscount Torrington, dated 8 October 1849, submitting copies of his confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, explanatory of the movement of the troops during the rebellion, and illustrative of the state of the country, *App.* 226.

See also *Private Letters*.

CONFISCATIONS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Evidence generally relative to the Issuing of Proclamations for the Confiscation of Property.*
3. *How far these Proclamations were Legal.*
4. *Particulars relative to the Seizure, Sale, and Restoration of the Property of the Rebels.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Letter witness received from Colonel Drought, desiring him to draw a distinction between confiscation and sequestration; distinction witness drew in consequence, *Watson* 420-434—Witness has not kept copies of the letters which he wrote to Colonel Drought, he considered them private letters, *ib.* 434-442. 452—At the time the country was in a state of rebellion, witness would not have considered the proceedings taken violent if they had been confined to sequestration, *H. C. Selby* 2123—No property was confiscated, the confiscation was abandoned, *ib.* 4380-4382. 4481-4483—Witness was requested by Golahella, Maha Nileme, and others to lay their complaints, with respect to their property being taken, before the Committee, *J. Selby* 6388-6391. 6398-6402.

Reference to Question 6533, relating to the affidavit of Panagamme Codetuake Dooria, headman of the Dorea village at Matelle, complaining of the seizure of property in his village by the soldiers, and of Mr. Simms; memorandum on this case. *J. Selby* 8078-8083—Examination on the case of Angunawelle Banda, who made affirmation of having been fined 8*l.* by Captain Watson, and imprisoned until the fine was paid; this case was not got up by Tickery Banda, *ib.* 8084-8091—Examination with regard to the case of Maniyancome Rattemahatmeya, *ib.* 8092-8102—Also with reference to affirmations made by Mr. Templer, to remarks thereon by Mr. Sims, and to Mr. Templer's subsequent application to Dr. Elliott for copies of the affirmations, *ib.* 8103-8117—Witness wrote to Lord Torrington, and suggested, that on the confiscations taking place a favourable opportunity would be afforded of locating Malabars on the property, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9155-9160.

2. *Evidence generally relative to the Issuing of Proclamations for the Confiscation of Property:*

Witness drew up a proclamation, dated Pavilion, Kandy, 18 August 1848, ordering the property of those who did not return to their homes within 20 days to be confiscated, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3069—This proclamation was issued by the direct authority of Lord Torrington, *ib.* 3070—Grounds for forming the opinion that this was no interference with the military in the administration of martial law, *ib.* 3071-3078—Further confirmation of the evidence given by witness in answer to Questions 3075 and 3084, showing that the proclamation of 18 August 1848 was not intended as a declaration of the confiscation of the property of such persons as were found to have been absent from their homes for 20 days without giving a satisfactory account of themselves, whether such persons were ultimately convicted of treason by the civil law or not, *ib.* 4349-4357.

Witness cannot say that any direct or specific orders for the confiscation of property were given, either by Colonel Drought's proclamation of 8 August 1848, or by the previous proclamation of 18 August, *H. C. Selby* 4383-4385—The proclamation which witness contends had the effect of ordering confiscation was never acted upon, *ib.* 4481-4513—On being sent out, witness received orders to confiscate property; witness received letters from time to time from Captain Watson, containing instructions, *Henderson* 5101-5104. 5108, 5109. 5529 *et seq.*—Witness produces the orders and letters received during his expedition from Captain Watson, and which witness in his former evidence stated contained instructions with respect to confiscating property; these letters read, *ib.* 5257 *et seq.*—The first letter witness received, dated 8 August, read; this letter does not contain one word about confiscations, *ib.* 5259-5268—The second letter dated 13 August, read; this letter only recommends that possession should be taken of any moveable property that may be found in the houses of those against those whom there is certain evidence, *ib.* 5269.

Particulars with reference to the interview which took place at the Pavilion on 7 April 1849, on the subject of the proclamations relating to the sequestration and the confiscation of property, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9149 *et seq.*—The Governor did not, as supposed by Mr. Selby (Question 4494), confound sequestration with confiscation; the proclamation by Colonel Drought, of 8 August 1848, and his instructions to the military as to its execution, refute this supposition, *ib.* 9150—As also the proclamation of

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CONFISCATIONS—continued.

2. *Evidence generally relative to the Issuing of Proclamations, &c.*—continued.

18 August, which has been traced to the suggestion of Sir Herbert Maddock, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9150—Reference to a despatch from Lord Torrington of 14 September 1848, in which he states that the proclamation of 18 August 1848 was meant not as a punishment, but as a *locus penitentiae*; *ib.*—Difference between the terms of the proclamations of 8 and 18 August 1848, and the proclamation confiscating the property of the rebels, by Sir R. Brownrigg, in 1818, *ib.* 9151—The proclamations of August 1848, although having a retrospective effect, may still be said to hold out a *locus penitentiae*; *ib.* 9152-9154.

3. *How far these Proclamations were Legal:*

Witness was not consulted at all on the subject of the proclamation of Colonel Drought's, of 18 August 1848, relative to the sequestration and confiscation of the property of the rebels, *H. C. Selby* 2087. 2091-2101—Witness has formed a very strong opinion that the executive authorities, whether it was Colonel Drought or the Governor, had no power to confiscate the property even of rebels, *ib.* 2092-2095. 2113-2123. 2151—Witness expressed this opinion repeatedly to the Governor, *ib.* 2093—This proclamation was prepared by Sir Emerson Tennent; it was witness's duty to have prepared it, *ib.* 2102, 2103—How far the suggestion of this proclamation rested with Sir Herbert Maddock, *ib.* 2104-2112.

Reference to the opinion of the Queen's advocate as to the legality of the confiscation of the property of the rebels, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3082-3093—Evidence on the subject of a meeting that was held at the Pavilion on the same day that Colonel Drought's letter is reported to have been sent to witness (24 August 1848), at which meeting the deputy Queen's advocate and Colonel Drought were present, *H. C. Selby* 4386 *et seq.*—How far witness at this meeting expressed his dissent from the proceedings which had taken place with regard to the confiscation of property by the military authorities, and pointed out their illegality, *ib.* 4386, 4387—In witness's letter to Mr. Bernard, he asserted that Lord Torrington had admitted that confiscations had taken place, and witness still adheres to this assertion, *ib.* 4388—After this meeting of 24 August the military desisted from confiscating property, and followed the advice which witness gave of sequestrating the property of those who were absent from their homes, instead of confiscating it, *ib.* 4389.

Opinion that the proclamation drawn up by Sir Emerson Tennent, and published on 18 August, if it had been carried into operation, could have had no legal effect, *H. C. Selby* 4390-4397—And that any attempt to confiscate property under it could not have been sustained in a court of law, *ib.*—The proclamation was never submitted to witness as Queen's advocate, and the policy and legality of the proclamation never came in any way before the Executive Council, *ib.* 4398-4400—It would have been unjust to have seized the property of the planters who left their houses, and of the natives who ran away from fear, under the proclamation for confiscating the property of all those who were absent from their houses during 20 days, *Fraser* 7930-7944—Opinion in favour of the proclamation confiscating the property of absentees, *Gallwey* 8251-8265. 8270, 8271. 8276, 8277.

4. *Particulars relative to the Seizure, Sale, and Restoration of the Property of the Rebels:*

Particulars relative to the seizure of Golahella's property, *Watson* 241-247. 256 *et seq.* 458-463—Evidence relative to the sale of part of Golahella's property; witness bought some of the cattle; part of the property was restored to him, *ib.* 256-276—Complaints which were made against witness by Golahella respecting the seizure and sale of his property; letter from Major-general Smelt fully exculpating witness from the charges made against him; denial of Golahella that he got up the petition against witness, and statement made by him that it was got up by Mr. John Selby and others, *ib.* 277-307—Witness seized the property of Nogeppittia Korale under orders, *ib.* 453-457. 464, 465—Evidence relative to the disposal of some of the property that was seized; case of some dirks or swords being given to different officers, *ib.* 507-515—Purchase made by witness of some cattle at the sale of some of the confiscated property, *ib.* 516-520.

In addition to witness's answer to Q. 274, he begs to remark that he did not himself bid for any cattle, *Watson* 634—Nor did the auctioneers or buyers know he was the purchaser of any of these cattle until it appeared in witness's own account of the sales, *ib.*—Witness purchased these cattle, about 20 in number, to send to his coffee estate, *ib.*—Evidence showing that witness paid more for his cattle than any other persons paid for what they purchased; statement that the record of the sales as reported in the return to Government will prove this, *ib.* 634-642—In answer to Question 361, witness wishes to add that he gave the dirks, or rather knives, to the different officers upon the condition that they were to return them if called for; all have been returned but two, *ib.* 643.

If

CONFISCATIONS—continued.

4. *Particulars relative to the Seizure, &c. of the Property of the Rebels*—continued.

If the property was of a perishable nature, it would be for the interests of the owners that it should be sold, and the proceeds held for their benefit, *H. C. Selby* 2124-2126—Much of the property that was seized and confiscated, and afterwards sold, was not of a perishable nature; nature of the articles that were sold, *ib.* 2127 *et seq.*—Reference to the statement made by Lord Torrington in one of his despatches, that cattle and implements were obliged to be sold, as there was not the means of keeping them in safety in the then state of the country, *ib.* 2131. 2138. 2145-2147—How far witness concurs in the statement that there were not the means of keeping them and other articles that were sold, in safety, *ib.* 2148. 2153-2180—Witness imagines the goods were sold by public auction, *ib.* 2184-2190.

Witness confiscated property, some of which was sold, and the money transmitted to Captain Watson; nature of the property he confiscated, *Henderson* 5529-5531. 5541, 5552—Witness did this under instructions, as he supposed, from Captain Watson; nature and contents of the documents which witness considered in the light of instructions to this effect; received also verbal instructions through Mr. Mackelwie, *ib.* 5532-5544—Evidence in detail relative to the amount transmitted to Captain Watson by witness as proceeds from the sale of confiscated property, and amount stated by Captain Watson to have been received, *ib.* 5552-5558. 5561-5602—Further evidence on the subject of the amount witness stated in his former evidence to have transmitted to Captain Watson as the proceeds of the sales of confiscated property, *ib.* 6136-6148—The amount which Captain Watson credited witness with in the account with Government was 7 *l.*, *ib.* 8474.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 11 July 1849, relative to the denial of Mr. Selby that he had advised the issuing of the proclamation, *App.* 254—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 3 December 1849, enclosing returns relating to property sequestered during the existence of martial law, and of property confiscated by operation of the law, *ib.* 293—Summary of returns showing an account of all property sequestered and sold, and sequestered and unsold, together with that confiscated to the Crown, *ib.* 297, 298—Return of property confiscated, the proprietors having been convicted of high treason before the supreme court, *ib.* 298.

Return of property confiscated and sequestered, sold, showing the description of property, how disposed of, amount realized, names of purchasers, &c., *App.* 330 *et seq.*—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, but not sold, in the district of Matelle, Dambool, and Kornegalle, showing the names of persons whose property was sequestered, the description of property, provable value, &c., *ib.* 371-404—Copy of despatch from Sir Robert Brownrigg to the Right hon. the Earl Bathurst, dated 30 January 1818, enclosing copy of proclamation of confiscation, dated 1 January 1818, *ib.* 470, 471—Copy of a letter from Mr. H. Merivale to Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., dated 22 February 1850, enclosing the resolution and order of the House of Commons for issuing a commission to inquire into the alleged framing of fictitious proclamations in the name of the Government of Ceylon, during the troubles in that island in 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature, in order to give the fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity, *ib.* 514—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 24 February 1850, relative to the appointment of the commission, *ib.* 515.

See also *Forged Proclamations.* *Mackelwie, Mr. Martial Law, 5, 8. Queen's Advocate, 2. Sequestrations.*

Consolidation of Offices. Duties attached to the offices of the surveyor-general, the civil engineer, and commissioner of roads; they might with advantage be consolidated and reconstructed, *Anstruther* 8970-8975.

Coolies. Evidence on the subject of some coolies being tried by court martial, at Matelle, for leaving the service of Colonel Forbes, *Watson* 2353-2364—At a dinner party given by witness, Sir Emerson Tennent bore testimony to the good treatment which the coolies received from a great majority of the planters, *Parke* 9091.

See also *Insurrection, V. Malabar Coolies. Planters. Trials.*

Cotton Cultivation. See *Coffee Planting.*

Courts of Justice. See *Civil Tribunals.*

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COURTS MARTIAL:

1. *Constitution and Forms of Proceeding of Courts Martial.*
2. *Opinions as to the Propriety of holding Courts Martial.*
3. *Whether Legal to try Prisoners by Courts Martial for Civil Offences, during the existence of Martial Law.*
4. *How far any Reports of the Proceedings of the Courts have been sent Home.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Constitution and Forms of Proceeding of Courts Martial:*

General instruction under which witness confirmed the sentences of the courts martial held at Matelle in August 1848; constitution of the courts martial, *Watson* 779-858. 891-897. 2424-2431. 2471-2475—The proceedings in the case of every court martial were sent to Col. Drought; witness's instructions were received from Col. Drought, and from no other party, *ib.* 779-858. 882-886—Details of the proceedings of the courts martial at Matelle; particulars as to the passing of the sentences, and the confirmation and execution thereof, *ib.* 1001-1035. 1063-1075. 1078-1084—The courts martial were open courts; the public was freely admitted, *ib.* 1263-1265—Witness did not consider it necessary to seek for any advice or assistance in the exercise of his power, *ib.* 1266-1269—The courts martial were held, and proceedings were generally, in conformity with the rules of the articles of war, *ib.* 1270-1278.

Witness never attended any court martial, nor was he consulted on the mode of proceeding at the courts, *H. C. Selby* 1468-1474—Courts martial, as far as practicable, are regulated by the Mutiny Act, *ib.* 2041-2047—The proceedings of the courts martial were conducted in the same way after the two notes received from Colonel Drought, referred to by witness in answer to Q. 2427, as they were before the receipt of those notes, *Watson* 2517-2520—There is no regulation with respect to courts martial under martial law, either in the Mutiny Act or in the articles of war; particulars relative to the constitution of courts martial, and the proceedings under these courts in Ceylon, during the rebellions of 1817 and 1818, *Braybrooke* 5891-5906. 5938-5948—Witness never heard of an instance of an officer sitting as president of a court martial, and afterwards confirming his own proceedings; witness has heard of a case in 1848, in which Captain Bind confirmed the proceedings of the court, he being himself a member of that court, but not the president, *ib.* 5906-5930.

Evidence before courts martial should be taken down with the fullest detail, *Braybrooke* 5935-5937—Grounds upon which witness makes the assertion that the courts martial in 1848 were not conducted with the same deliberation and care as in 1818; this applies also to the carrying out of martial law generally at those two periods, *ib.* 6208-6234—Explanation of former evidence as to courts martial held at Kandy, *ib.* 7124—Evidence as to the courts martial at which witness was present, *Hanna* 7490-7494—The proceedings of the courts martial held at Kandy were, as stated by Sir David Dundas, under the Mutiny Act, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8585.

2. *Opinions as to the Propriety of holding Courts Martial:*

Witness never heard in Ceylon any question raised as to the propriety of courts martial, or a word in complaint, with the single exception of the case of the priest who was shot, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2939—The whole of the principal officers in Ceylon concurred in the opinion of the propriety of courts martial, *ib.* 2940-2942—At the time of the existence of martial law, and for some time after, no question was raised as to Colonel Drought's authority to hold courts martial, *Braybrooke* 5879-5888—The first time witness ever heard the question raised was in consequence of an article which appeared in the "Colombo Examiner" newspaper, in September 1848, *ib.* 5889.

3. *Whether Legal to try Prisoners by Courts Martial for Civil Offences during the existence of Martial Law:*

It did not come within witness's knowledge that any persons were tried by court martial, under martial law, for offences committed previously to the proclamation of martial law, *H. C. Selby* 1419—The military authorities at Kandy were very desirous of trying them, and the question was submitted to witness's deputy, who referred it to witness, *ib.* 1419-1426—Witness's reply was, that in his opinion they had no such power; that they could not try by martial law any person for an offence committed prior to the proclamation of that law, *ib.* 1419-1421—With reference to the trial of prisoners by courts martial for civil offences during the time of martial law, the question of the propriety or impropriety of that measure is entirely a question of policy, and not a question of law, *ib.* 1581—It was one, therefore, respecting which the Governor and military authorities, and not the Queen's advocate, were the best and most proper judges, *ib.*—Witness had not in fact a decided opinion on the subject himself, *ib.*—The Government received no information that the courts martial were not conducted with deliberation; on the contrary, the opinions of judicial officers as to their deliberation and the justice of the sentences have been recorded, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9277.

4. *How*

COURTS MARTIAL—continued.

3. *How far any Reports of the Proceedings of the Courts have been sent Home :*

After the trials witness was called upon by Colonel Drought to assist in making up the report of the trials, to be sent home ; more particularly as to the character of the men tried ; nature of the information witness gave upon the subject, *Watson* 1085-1090. 1093-1138—To witness's knowledge, none of the proceedings of the courts martial were altered in any respect after the sentences, and after they had been transmitted to Colonel Drought, *ib.* 1091, 1092—Witness understood that all the proceedings of the court martial remained in the possession of Colonel Drought till they were called for, in consequence of the proceedings before the Committee, for the purpose of transmission to the Colonial Office, *ib.* 1112-1117. 1139-1141—Evidence as to how far witness assisted Colonel Drought in drawing up the report with respect to the courts martial held at Matelle, *ib.* 2328-2351.

No returns of the trials by courts martial in the Kandyan provinces have been made to the Commander-in-chief, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8571-8573—The proceedings under martial law not being taken under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, are not sent to witness's office, but to the Judge Advocate-general, *ib.* 8573*-8577—In the case of courts martial upon officers, a summary of the proceedings, with the result, is given to the Commander-in-chief by the Advocate-general, *ib.* 8577—The proceedings of the military courts in Ceylon have not been reported to witness by the Judge Advocate-general, *ib.* 8578-8581.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 4 October 1848, on returns of courts martial received from Colonel Drought, *App.* 22—Letter from Viscount Torrington to Major-general Smelt, dated 4 October 1849, requesting the major-general to call upon the commandant of Kandy to furnish copies of the proceedings of the courts martial held within his command under martial law, *ib.* 225—Reply of Major-general Smelt to the above, dated 5 October 1849, showing that he has prepared copies of his own confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset for the Governor's information, if required, *ib.* 226—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 October 1849, transmitting copies of the proceedings of the courts martial under martial law, *ib.* 231—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 October 1849, expressing his doubts of the propriety of the notes of proceedings being left in any other hands than those of Lieutenant-colonel Drought, or indeed of their being preserved at all, *ib.*

Letter from Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th Regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 10 October 1849, stating that he had no reason to believe, while sitting on the court martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of the Government, *App.* 236—Extracts from Tytler's Essay on Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial, *ib.* 238—Extracts from Chalmers "Opinions of Eminent Lawyers on various points of Jurisprudence," &c., about martial law, *ib.* 240—Return of courts martial held at Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool, during the late rebellion in 1848, *ib.* 270-276—Return of the number of prisoners tried before the courts martial, together with the results thereof, *ib.* 297.

Lists of persons tried by courts martial, showing the number of chiefs, headmen, priests, Malabar coolies, Malays, Moormen, and low-country Cingalese, *App.* 407. 412 413. 417—Tabular view of the trials and sentences by courts martial in the Kandyan provinces during the existence of martial law, between 29 July and 10 October 1848, *ib.* 408-411—Return of courts martial held in the Kandyan provinces between the 29th July 1848 and 10 October, by virtue of a proclamation of martial law, dated Queen's House, Colombo, 29 July 1848, *ib.* 413-417—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Colonel Drought, dated 10 October 1849, in reference to a passage contained in a letter from Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, which contains a charge against Mr. Wilkinson, in relation to his conduct on courts martial, *ib.* 479—Letter from Mr. Johnson Wilkinson to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 12 October 1849, denying the charges contained in Mr. Ellicott's letter to Mr. M'Christie, *ib.* 480—Letter from Mr. J. S. Waring to Mr. Wilkinson, dated 12 October 1849, confirming the statement made by Mr. Wilkinson, *ib.*

See also *Coolies. Death, Sentences of, 2. Deputy Judge Advocates. Executions. High Treason. Judge Advocates. Martial Law. Plunder. Prisoners. Proceedings of Courts Martial. Stewart, Mr. Charles. Torrington, Lord, 3. Trials. Watson, Captain. Witnesses.*

Cripps, George Hinde. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been in the civil service of Ceylon since 1823 ; 7633, 7634—When Sir Emerson Tennent arrived witness held the office of Government agent of the Southern Province, 7635—There certainly was no combination of the civil servants against Sir Emerson Tennent ; witness is not aware that there was any unwillingness on the part of the civil servants to afford Sir Emerson any information that he required, 7636-7640. 7673, 7674—Witness thinks that the civil power, aided by the military, might have put down the disturbances of July

Reports, 1850—continued.

Cripps, George Hinde. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

1848; 7641-7645—Examination on this subject, 7661-7670—Witness's omission to supply Sir Emerson Tennent with information arose from no unwillingness on his part, but from the length of time occupied in collecting the data for a report, 7647-7654—Witness was stationed at Kornegalle from 1826 to 1831; during that time there were no disturbances in Kandy, there was no force but police officers, 7656-7660—There are some families in Ceylon who are rather numerous in public situations; the Layards are the most numerous, next the Templers; with this family Mr. Wodehouse is connected, 7676-7678.

[Second Examination.]—Explanation of former evidence (Questions 7647, 7651) with reference to the report made by Sir Emerson Tennent on the state of the colony, and of the information required from witness in regard to that report, 8217-8227.

Cripps, Mr. Letter from Mr. G. H. Cripps, Government agent at Galle, dated 23 November 1848, on the subject of the proposed timber ordinance, *App.* 15, 16.

See also *Civil Service*, 4. *Priests*, 1.

Crown Lands. System of sale of Crown lands in Ceylon; general price of land in the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3039-3046—Return of the revenue derived annually from the sale of Crown lands from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.

See also *Fees. Grants of Land. Price of Land. Revenue and Expenditure*, 1. *Sales of Land.*

Cultivation of Lands. See *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants.*

Customs Duties. See *Export Duties. Revenue and Expenditure*, 1.

D.

Dambool District. Return of courts martial held at Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool, during the late rebellion in 1848; *App.* 270-276—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, sold, showing the description of property, how disposed of, amount realized, names of purchasers, &c., *ib.* 352-355—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, but not sold, in the district of Dambool, showing the names of persons whose property was sequestered, and description of property, probable value, &c., *ib.* 388-391.

Dambool Temple. See *Losses of Property. Plunder. Priests*, 2.

Davidson, Mr. A. A. Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 8 January 1850, relative to the signatures to the petition to Parliament, with letter from Mr. Davidson on the mode of obtaining the same, *App.* 323.

Death, Sentences of. General instructions under which witness confirmed the sentences of the courts martial held at Matelle in August 1848, *Watson* 779-858—The first person tried for capital punishment was Baba Aratchy; witness confirmed the sentence of that court martial, *ib.* 786—Remarks on witness's answer to Question 786; the first person tried and sentenced to death was Maveysugallia Aratchy; in witness's return he stands first on the list, *ib.* 897, 898—Thirty-four prisoners were tried by witness at Kandy; seventeen of them were tried for high treason, and convicted and sentenced to death; none of them were executed, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6874, 6920-6922—Witness recommended them to mercy; there was also a recommendation to mercy by the jury; constitution of the jury; these recommendations were forwarded to Lord Torrington, *ib.* 6923-6936.

See also *Capital Punishment. Executions.*

Defalcation. Examination on the subject of a deficiency in witness's regimental accounts, *Watson* 7224-7235.

Defamation of Character. Remarks upon the charge against witness of want of veracity; statements made to witness by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Anstruther, relative to each other's character, showing the universal spirit of defamation to which public men in the colony are exposed, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9042-9045.—See also *Slander.*

Deicombera. See *Burning Houses*, 1.

Deputy Fiscal. Nature of the office of deputy fiscal of Ceylon, *H. C. Selby* 1415.

Deputy Judge Advocates. Purpose for which deputy judge-advocates are appointed to courts martial, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8586, 8587.

See also *Judge Advocates. Queen's Advocate.*

De Saram

Reports, 1850—continued.

De Saram, Mr. C. H. Report from Mr. C. H. De Saram, police magistrate at Gampola, dated 10 October 1849, fully establishing the fact that there was a wide-spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *App.* 172-176.

De Saram, Ernest. De Saram is the chief of the modliars, an interpreter at the Governor's gate; Mr. Wodehouse is his superior, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7044. 7048-7051—Letter from E. De Saram, maha modliar and interpreter to the Governor, to his Excellency Lord Torrington, dated 8 July 1848, stating his views respecting the misbehaviour of the headmen, and the causes of the excitement, *App.* 100.—See also *Jury Ordinance*.

Despatches. Lord Grey sent to witness's office such proceedings as he had received from Ceylon; they have been referred to the judge advocate-general, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8588-8594.

Destruction of Property. Evidence as to the destruction of property in the district from Matella to Cabroosa Ella; houses were sacked and deserted, and European property was found in the natives' houses, *Hanna* 7299,-7310—The native houses were not destroyed, but both the houses and property were deserted; the Europeans' houses were destroyed, *ib.* 7313-7316—Letter from Mr. Templer to the colonial secretary, dated 6 August 1848, forwarding lists of prisoners taken, prisoners let out of gaol, and names of persons whose property was destroyed by the rebels, *App.* 124—Letter from Mr. Pride, dated 29 July 1848, reporting the sacking of Sir H. Maddock's estate, and attack on others, *ib.* 220.—See also *Burning Houses. Confiscations. Plunder.*

Detachment Adjutant. Statement of witness's duties as detachment adjutant; it is not true that Lieut. Rutherford took that duty from witness before he left Matella, *Henderson* 8465-8472.—See also *Henderson, Lieut.*

Dewa Nileme. Letter from M. C. Buller, government agent at Kandy, to Sir E. Tennent, dated 12 December 1848, stating that he has got through a great number of claims to sequestered property, which are hitherto all correct, and reporting his intention of giving over their property to Golahella and the Dewa Nileme, *App.* 155—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. J. J. Staples for the Right hon. the Governor, dated 1 August 1848, relative to the arrest of the Dewa Nileme, *ib.* 499.

Dingarelle. See *Insurrection, IV.*

DISAFFECTION:

1. *Opinions as to the Causes of the Disaffection existing among the Kandyans; How far the Disaffection existed among all Classes of People.*
2. *Period during which the Government was aware of the Disaffection existing previous to the Rebellion.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Opinions as to the Causes of the Disaffection existing among the Kandyans; How far the Disaffection existed among all Classes of People:*

The insurrection was chiefly confined to those districts which on all former occasions had been more or less in a state of discontent and disloyalty, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2576—Statement of the causes which in witness's opinion have led to the discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the priests, headmen, and chiefs, as contradistinguished from the great body of the people, *ib.* 2618-2625—Among the causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the priests and the native chiefs, may be quoted the recent measures for separating the Government from connexion with their temples and religious ceremonies; the introduction of coffee planting, and the introduction of Europeans; the efforts of the Government to abolish compulsory labour; the abolition of caste; and the sale of their forests for the purpose of converting them into coffee estates, *ib.* 2618-2620—The people of Ceylon, generally, are well affected towards the Government; the priests and headmen are discontented, *Braybrooke* 6004, 6005—In Matella the people were ill-affected to the Government, *Hanna* 7479.

2. *Period during which the Government was aware of the Disaffection existing previous to the Rebellion:*

Witness was perfectly aware of the disaffected spirit of the natives throughout the country generally, and the Kandyan provinces in particular, and had been for some three or four years previously, *Watson* 1259-1262—From time to time, extending over the last ten or twelve years, the Government has received accounts of the disaffection of the chiefs or headmen, and the people of Kandy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2572, 2573—Extract from the speech of the chief justice, in which he alludes to the discontent and disaffection of the headmen as the chief cause of the insurrection; allusion made by him as to the causes of this discontent, *ib.* 2614-2617—The official information at present in the possession of the Government is such as to establish the fact that the insurrection

DISAFFECTION—continued.2. *Period during which the Government was aware of the Disaffection existing previous to the Rebellion*—continued.

and the disposition to join the insurgents extended, without exception, to every province of the ancient Kandyan kingdom, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2686 *et seq.*—Evidence as to the period at which the Government first had notice that a very uneasy feeling prevailed throughout the Kandyan country with reference to the new taxes, and that the people were disposed to resist them, *ib.* 3525–3532.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Memorandum of proofs of existing disaffection among priests and headmen, sent home last year, and published in the blue book presented to Parliament, *App.* 94—Report of *Sir J. E. Tennent* on the causes of the disaffection among the priests and headmen, *ib.* 95—Statement of *Mr. Buller* alluding to loss of documents connected with the rebellion of 1843, but observing that the despatches of the day, drafted by *Mr. Anstruther* himself, prove the existence of disaffection; wonder expressed by *Mr. Buller*, therefore, how *Mr. Anstruther* can deny it, as he has been informed he has done, *ib.* 212—Extracts from various documents amply proving this, *ib.*

See also *Chiefs. "Colombo Observer" Newspaper. Insurrection, 1. 2. Kandy. New Taxes. Priests. Riots.*

Discharge of Prisoners. Several persons arrested at Matelle were discharged upon payment of various sums of money, *J. Selby* 6539 *et seq.*—See also *Mackelwie, Mr.*

District Judges. See *Justice, Administration of, 2.*

Disturbed Districts. Letter from *Sir J. E. Tennent* to the Governor, dated 8 July 1848, explaining the relative position of the disturbed districts, and pointing out the necessity for summarily dismissing nearly all the headmen, *App.* 101, 102.

DOG TAX :

1. *Intentions of the Government with respect to the Dog Tax; the Tax was very little objected to by the Kandyans.*
2. *How far Mr. Wodehouse supported the Passing of the Tax.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Intentions of the Government with respect to the Dog Tax; the Tax was very little objected to by the Kandyans :*

The dog tax was not objected to in witness's interviews with the Kandyans, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2607—Evidence relative to the intentions of the Government with respect to the dog tax, *ib.* 3143–3150—Evidence showing that the dog tax was little cared for; still the people looked upon it as an insult, *ib.* 3533, 3534.

2. *How far Mr. Wodehouse supported the Passing of the Tax :*

The answer of *Mr. Wodehouse* to Question 4499, in the evidence of last Session, with respect to the dog tax, coupled with other answers, would convey the impression that *Mr. Wodehouse* was opposed to the principle of the dog tax, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4209—Evidence showing that such was not the fact, *Mr. Wodehouse's* objection was merely to the shape in which that tax was proposed to be levied when brought forward in the first instance, *ib.* 4209–4216—But in the Executive Council it was amended at *Mr. Wodehouse's* suggestion, and in its altered shape he did not oppose it, *ib.*—So long as the dog-tax ordinance was confined to the towns witness supported it, and considered it a good measure, but when it was extended to the whole island he objected to it, *Wodehouse* 4576–4585—Reasons why witness did not oppose the measure in the Legislative Council, *ib.* 4581–4585.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 4 October 1848, on the first reading of the Bill to amend Ordinance No. 9, of 1848, "Dogs," *App.* 22—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 17 October 1848, on the second reading of the Dog Ordinance, *ib.* 24—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 30 October 1848, in committee, on the second reading of the Bill amending the Dog Ordinance, *ib.* 27—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 8 November 1848, on the withdrawal of the Bill in amendment of Ordinance No. 9 of 1848, "Dogs," *ib.* 29—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the first reading of the Bill for Repealing Ordinance 9 of 1848, "Dog Tax," *ib.* 35—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 13 December 1848, on the second reading of the Bill, and in committee thereon, *ib.* 43—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 18 December 1848, as to the legal opinion on the Bill, and on the third reading, *ib.* 44.

See also *New Taxes, 1, 2, 5, 6. Repeal of Taxes.*

Doombera.

Doombera Valley. The first instance in which the government agent in the Matelle district found it necessary to proceed to any part of his district for the purpose of removing misapprehension as to the taxation, was in the valley of Doombera, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3553.

DROUGHT, COLONEL :

1. *How far any Instructions were issued to Colonel Drought in carrying out Martial Law ; extent to which he himself issued Instructions.*
2. *Letter written by Colonel Drought to the Queen's Advocate for Instructions as to carrying out Martial Law, and Result.*
3. *Strong Approval of the Mode in which Martial Law was carried out by Colonel Drought.*
4. *Jealousy felt by Colonel Braybrooke at being Superseded in the Command of the Kandyan Province, by Colonel Drought.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *How far any Instructions were issued to Colonel Drought in carrying out Martial Law ; extent to which he himself issued Instructions :*

Colonel Drought's instructions to witness stated " your authority is unlimited," *Watson* 1201-1205—During the period of the existence of martial law witness made no communications to, nor received any instructions from, any other authority than the commandant of the interior, Lieutenant-colonel Drought, *ib.* 2382-2391—Correction of the statement made by witness in one of his former examinations, that during the existence of martial law he had no communication with any one but the commanding officer, *ib.* 2476, 2477—Witness has every reason to believe that no instructions were sent to Colonel Drought along with the proclamation of martial law, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3749—Particulars as to difficult circumstances under which Lord Torrington was placed at the time of the proclamation, and which rendered it impracticable for him to give any such instructions, *ib.* 3749, 3750—As to instructions upon particular points during the progress of martial law, Colonel Drought was in the habit of corresponding with the major-general in cases of difficulty, and communicating with him and receiving his instructions on such points, *ib.* 3756-3758—Witness presumes this correspondence exists among the records of that period in the military secretary's office, *ib.* 3757, 3758.

2. *Letter written by Colonel Drought to the Queen's Advocate for Instructions as to Carrying Out Martial Law, and Result :*

Evidence relative to a letter written by Colonel Drought to the Queen's advocate stating his embarrassment, and wishing to know from Mr. Selby, as law officer of the Crown, whether under the proclamation of martial law his power was limited, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3750—And if so, he requested that the limits within which his power was bounded might be accurately defined, *ib.*—Mr. Selby, instead of conveying to Colonel Drought a distinct reply to that important question, put to him at so anxious a period, wrote a letter to Colonel Drought, evading a reply in terms which Colonel Drought considered offensive and objectionable, *ib.*—Reasons why the correspondence relating to the circumstance is not before the Committee, *ib.* 3751-3754.

3. *Strong approval of the Mode in which Martial Law was carried out by Colonel Drought :*

Memorandum, dated June 1849, drawn up by Lieutenant-colonel Drought, in defence of his conduct during the existence of martial law, which has been grossly misrepresented by the mischievous and designing, and also by a portion of the press both in Ceylon and in this country, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2763-2765—The measures which Colonel Drought took were not only reported to the Government, but, generally speaking, they were taken at the suggestion of the Government, *ib.* 2841—There is no doubt that Colonel Drought discharged his duty with promptitude and with the utmost efficiency, *ib.* 2842—Difficulties under which Colonel Drought was placed in carrying out the proclamation, *ib.* 3750, 3755, 3756—Grounds for forming the opinion that martial law was carried out by Colonel Drought with much more deliberation and particularity than it was ever carried out on any former occasion, *ib.* 3766-3776.

4. *Jealousy felt by Colonel Braybrooke at being Superseded in the Command of the Kandyan Province, by Colonel Drought :*

As a proof that Colonel Braybrooke approved of the proclamation of martial law, witness can only say that the colonel felt himself aggrieved, inasmuch as he was not appointed the officer in command in Kandy, to carry out this policy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2738—Observations on the evidence of Sir Emerson Tennent, in answer to Question 2738, in which he states that witness felt himself aggrieved that he had not been appointed the officer in command of the Kandyan provinces, *Braybrooke* 5799-5825—And that from this circumstance he (Sir E. Tennent) concluded witness must have approved of the policy which was carried into execution, *ib.*—Witness did feel himself aggrieved, and still feels so, at seeing Colonel Drought, his junior in service and in rank,

DROUGHT, COLONEL—continued.4. *Jealousy felt by Colonel Braybrooke at being Superseded, &c.*—continued.

placed in that command, *Braybrooke* 5799-5825—At the time witness and the other two officers, Colonel Fraser and Colonel Charlton, offered their services to go up to Kandy, Colonel Drought was already there, and had been there for two years as commandant, *ib.* 6155-6163.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 30 July 1848, respecting the proceedings of the detachment sent to Kornegalle the day before, *App.* 114—Circular issued by Colonel Drought, dated 8 August 1848, calling upon the civil authorities to aid the military in carrying out the orders of their officers for the sequestration of lands, *ib.* 118—Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 2 August, dwelling on the importance of endeavouring to induce all the Europeans to return to their estates and protect their own property, *ib.* 125—Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 23 September 1848, forwarding documents connected with the capture of the king, *ib.* 127—Letter from Colonel Drought to Major-general Smelt, dated 12 December 1848, forwarding various reports from out-stations, all tending to support the apprehension of a renewed outbreak; and enclosing reports from Captain Watson, Mr. Swan, Mr. Smith, commanding a detachment of the Rifles at Kornegalle, &c., *ib.* 146.

Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 October 1849, containing a letter from Colonel Drought, giving a sketch of the country, and the movements of the troops under martial law, *App.* 231—Letter from Colonel Drought to Mr. Buller, dated 25 July 1848, advising that the information received from the natives should be very doubtfully received, *ib.* 449—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Drought to the deputy adjutant-general, Colombo, dated 6 July 1848, reporting the first meeting at Kandy, *ib.* 481—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Drought to Major-general Smelt, relative to the second meeting at Kandy, dated 8 July 1848, *ib.*—Letters from Lieutenant-colonel Drought of various dates, between 20 July and 1 August 1848, to different authorities in the island, enclosing reports from various parties as to the state of the Kandyan province, *ib.* 484 *et seq.*

See also *Banda, Tickery. Braybrooke, Colonel. Burning Houses, 2. 3. Compensation for Losses. Confiscations, 1. 2. 3. Courts Martial. Executions, 1. 3. Henderson, Lieutenant. Judge Advocates. Maddock, Sir Herbert. Martial Law, 5. 7. 8. Matelle. Pittewalla Passes. Prisoners. Sequestrations. Smelt, General. Watson, Captain.*

Dundas, George H. Letter from Mr. George H. Dundas to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 26 August 1849, approving of the steps taken for the suppression of the rebellion, *App.* 87.

Dunkanda. See *Burning Houses, 1.*

Dunville, James. See *Executions, 2.*

Durnford, Lieutenant. Evidence in refutation of the statement that Lieutenant Durnford was sent by Captain Watson to supersede witness in the command of the Pittewalla passes, *Henderson* 8476-8496—Witness has in his possession letters written to his father, which show that no ill-feeling existed between Captain Watson and himself at this period, *ib.* 8497-8503.—See also *Pittewalla Passes.*

Dutch Governors. Witness doubts whether the legitimate receipts of the Dutch Governors of Ceylon exceeded the income of any British Governor, but many of the Dutch Governors got a great deal more than their lawful receipts, *Anstruther* 8899-8904.

Dyke, Mr. P. A. Remarks by Mr. P. A. Dyke, dated 3 May 1848, on the proposed ordinance to regulate the felling and removal of timber grown on the Crown lands in this island, *App.* 13, 14—Additional remarks of Mr. Dyke, dated 28 October 1848, on the draft timber ordinance, *ib.* 14, 15.

See also *Auditor-General. Civil Service, 1. 2. 4. Roads.*

E.

East, Lieutenant Charles William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Lieutenant in the 15th Regiment, 7526—Was ordered on the 28th July 1848 to march from Kandy to Matelle, under the command of Captain Lillie, 7527—On the march shots were fired at the troops, and on coming up to the jack trees the advanced guard was stopped by an armed party; some of the party were disarmed and captured, and some escaped, 7528-7530—Particulars as to a man of the 15th being wounded, 7531-7538—There is no doubt of the fact that the troops were first fired on by the Kandyans, 7539-7542—Particulars as to the affair at the bungalow, 7543-7553—It was witness's duty to escort prisoners to Kandy; he did not receive orders from Captain Watson to kill the prisoners if shots were fired; had such an extraordinary order been given, witness must have remembered it, 7554-7568.

Ecclesiastical

Reports, 1850—continued.

Ecclesiastical Establishment. Portion of the general expenditure of Ceylon applicable to ecclesiastical purposes; sects among which, and proportions in which this expenditure is divided, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9300-9313.—The island was constituted into a bishopric in the early part of 1845; salary of the bishop; how far there is any necessity for the maintenance of a bishop with the present salary, *ib.* 9314-9321.

See also *Colombo*, Bishop of.

Economy. Great decrease in the expenditure of the year 1848 as compared with 1847; witness believes it to be altogether attributable to the extreme economy successfully practised by Lord Torrington, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3881-3896.

Education. In August 1847 Lord Torrington offered witness the presidency of the commission of education, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4758a, p. 810.—Observations on the defective state of education in the island of Ceylon, particularly in the central province, *J. Selby* 6309-6311.—Examination on a statement made by witness as to a proposed reduction in the votes for educational purposes, *Anstruther* 8025-8035.—Unsatisfactory footing upon which the arrangements of the Ceylon Government in respect of education are now conducted; since witness's retirement the system has been gradually neglected; constitution of the school commission; opinion that religious differences have damaged the efficiency of the commission; the appointment of the bishop to the presidency of the school commission may have given an undue preponderance to one denomination, *ib.* 8715-8740.—Witness's object in wishing Dr. Kesson to be examined, was to obtain a confirmation of his own evidence with regard to the dissensions in the school commission, and upon the general question of education, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9143.—Cause of the jealousy which exists between the different sects in the island as regards the conduct of education, *ib.* 9322-9331.

See also *Colombo*, Bishop of. *Grievances.* *Schools.*

ELLIOTT, MR.:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Copies of the correspondence witness had on the subject of the complaints made by him as to the indignity with which he has been treated by Mr. Elliott, the editor of the "Colombo Observer," through the instrumentality of Tickery Banda and others, and of the false accusations which have been made against witness as to his having forced the natives to work for him on his coffee estate, and also as to his having removed under suspicious circumstances certain property of Golahella's, *Watson* 911 *et seq.*—Letter from Mr. Elliott to witness on the subject, dated Colombo, 27 October 1848; witness did not consider it necessary to notice this letter or answer it, *ib.* 911-914.—Statement made by witness that in reading this correspondence he wishes to show that these attacks were made against him for the purpose of weakening the evidence he was to give against the two chiefs, Golahella and Maha Nileme, but who were not afterwards tried, *ib.* 925-935.

There is not the slightest foundation in truth in the statement contained in the letter put before the Committee by Mr. M'Christie, dated 11 April 1849, and purporting to be written by Mr. Elliott, "that you will see in the 'Observer' how Colonel Drought had a man arrested and brought up before him; one person boasts that he made 3,000 *l.* by plunder when acting under Captain Watson's orders at Matelle," *Watson* 1206-1209. 1233-1235.—Refutation of statements in another letter of Mr. Elliott's reflecting on witness's conduct, *ib.* 1210 *et seq.*—The whole statement relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Torrington and witness, and as to witness's threatening to make known some private letters of instruction from Lord Torrington, is totally unfounded in fact, *ib.* 1210-1217.—Explanation of the circumstances relative to the statement made in a letter from Mr. Elliott, of the "Colombo Observer," that witness had been forced by Sir Emerson Tennent to retract a letter which he had written to the Governor of Ceylon complaining of the treatment which he had received; exaggeration of the facts contained in this letter of Mr. Elliott, *ib.* 2405-2413.

Influence Mr. Elliott possessed over the rioters, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2669.—Evidence on the subject of a letter written by Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, which appears at page 340 of the evidence of last year, detailing a host of cruelties alleged to have been practised by the troops and other parties at Matelle and Kornegalle, *ib.* 4041-4062.—Extracts of letters from various military and civil authorities exposing the utter falsehood of the statements, and showing Mr. Elliott's gullibility, *ib.* 4041-4047.—Statement made in one of those letters from Mr. Sims, police magistrate, relative to the eagerness with which Mr. Elliott swallows any story, if it be only favourable to his own views and hostile to Lord Torrington and Sir Emerson Tennent, *ib.* 4043.

ELLIOTT, MR.—continued.**2. Papers laid before the Committee:**

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 July 1849, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. C. Elliott, editor of the "Colombo Observer," relative to a requisition for him to preside at a public meeting at Borella, *App.* 17—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 18 September 1849, in reply *ib.* 255—Letter from Mr. C. Elliott to the colonial secretary, dated 24 August 1849, requesting copies of statements affecting his conduct, *ib.* 53—Letter from Loco Banda to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he has been informed that Mr. Elliott held a meeting at the house of Mr. ———, at Kandy, the previous evening, at which he stated that the judges and military officers were opposed to the Governor, &c., and relating other reports as to Mr. Elliott's proceedings at Kandy, *ib.* 237—Letter from Mr. W. Sims to the colonial secretary, dated 3 November 1849, relative to Dr. Elliott having lately been perambulating Matelle for the purpose of collecting the grievances of the natives, *ib.* 464—Memorandum of Dr. Elliott's collection of affidavits, *ib.* 465.

Correspondence proving that the accounts of Mr. Elliott, as to the massacre of rebels at Matelle and Kornegalle, is utterly false, *App.* 476-480—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Colonel Drought, dated 10 October 1849, in reference to a passage contained in a letter from Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, which contains a charge against Mr. Wilkinson in relation to his conduct on courts martial, *ib.* 479—Letter from Mr. Johnson Wilkinson to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 12 October 1849, denying the charges contained in Mr. Elliott's letter to Mr. M'Christie, *ib.* 480—Letter from Mr. J. S. Waring to Mr. Wilkinson, dated 12 October 1849, confirming the statement made by Mr. Wilkinson, *ib.*—Translation of a Cingalese letter, addressed to the Malabar modliar by Iddamalgodde Basnayake Nilleme, and Eknelligodde Rattahmahatmeya, of Ratnapoora, relative to the misrepresentations of the new taxes contained in the "Colombo Observer," *ib.* 486.

See also *Banda, Tickery. "Colombo Observer" Newspaper. Publication of Evidence. Staples, Mr. Watson, Captain.*

Emerson, Mr. J. Letter from Mr. J. Emerson to Mr. C. R. Buller, dated 27 October 1849, approving of the proclamation of martial law, to which the speedy termination of the rebellion was attributable, *App.* 92.

Encroachments. Examination in reference to the evidence of Sir Emerson Tennent respecting the notice for the removal of encroachments in the pettah of Colombo, *Wodehouse* 7794-7802.—See also *Veranduh Tax.*

Escort of Prisoners. Captain Watson on one occasion sent witness to Kandy in command of a party escorting forty-one prisoners, consisting of Kandyans and one or two Low Country men; among them was a man of the name of Poorang Appoo, said to be the celebrated robber who was afterwards shot in Kandy, *Henderson* 5030-5032—The orders witness received from Captain Watson were, if they were attacked by rebels on the road, witness was to kill all his prisoners; these orders were verbal; witness cannot suppose that they were given for any other purpose than to prevent the prisoners themselves making any attempt to escape, *ib.* 5033-5076—Further evidence on the subject of witness being deputed to convey some prisoners on the road to Kandy, and the orders he received from Captain Watson on the subject; parties to whom he subsequently mentioned these orders, *ib.* 5179-5195. 8520-8532.

Refutation of the charge brought against witness by Lieutenant Henderson, of giving orders to him to kill prisoners whom he was escorting to Kandy, in the event of any attack being made on the road by the rebels, *Henderson* 7201 *et seq.*—In all probability Mr. Waring was present when the orders touching the escort were given, *ib.* 7203, 7204—It was witness's duty to escort prisoners to Kandy; he did not receive orders from Captain Watson to kill the prisoners if shots were fired; had such an extraordinary order been given, witness must have remembered it, *East* 7554-7568—In reference to the prisoners under the escort of Lieutenant Henderson, Mr. Waring told witness that Captain Watson gave orders they should be shot if the party were molested on the road; Lieutenant Henderson confirmed this statement to witness, *J. Selby* 8144-8151. 8182-8198. 8202-8206.

Estimates. The estimates determined on in 1846, 1847, and 1848 were frequently suspended in consequence of the want of money, *Wodehouse* 7583-7585. 7630-7632—Some works for which special votes were passed were not executed, but a sum fully equal to the amount voted has been expended on public works, *ib.* 7586-7597—Evidence as to the preparation of the estimates and the supply ordinances, *ib.* 7627, 7628—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1849 being laid on the table, *App.* 35.

Europeans. Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 2 August, dwelling on the importance of endeavouring to induce all the Europeans to return to their estates and protect their own property, *App.* 125.

EVIDENCE:

EVIDENCE:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Particulars relating to attempts made to procure evidence against persons concerned in the disturbances in 1848, *J. Selby* 6718 *et seq.*—Opinion that when the Government is concerned, and when authority is made use of, it would be exceedingly easy to get the natives to make any statement which they thought would satisfy the parties in power; it is very difficult to get the natives to speak against the Government, *ib.* 6758 *et seq.*; 6774–6778.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 October 1849, acknowledging the receipt of the evidence taken before this Committee, *App.* 80—Further despatch from Lord Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 3 December 1849, on the same subject, *ib.* 258—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 November 1849, enclosing documents bearing on the topics brought before the Committee, *ib.* 93—Evidence taken at Matelle on 2d, 3d, and 4th October 1849, in regard of late outbreak; its progress, force, and causes, *ib.* 214—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 9 August 1849, transmitting a copy of the evidence taken before the Committee, together with a copy of the Appendix, and requesting observations from his Lordship on the subject, *ib.* 255—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 December 1849, containing addresses presented by Cingalese, Tamil, and Moorish headmen, merchants, priests, and others, referring to the statements before the Committee, *ib.* 300, 301.

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 December 1849, with enclosures, relative to Sir J. E. Tennent's departure for England with the view of affording information on Ceylon affairs, *App.* 304—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 10 December 1849, referring to the departure of Mr. Selby, the Queen's advocate, for the purpose of giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon affairs, *ib.* 321—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, on the subject of selecting witnesses for this Committee, enclosing correspondence on procuring the attendance of Captain Watson and Mr. Selby, the Queen's advocate, *ib.* 324—Copy of a letter from Earl Grey to the Duke of Wellington, dated 12 October 1849, on the attendance of Captain Watson to give evidence before this Committee, *ib.* 325—Letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Earl Grey, dated 23 October 1849, in reply, *ib.* 326.

See also *Executions*, 2. *Maha Nileme*, 2. *Publication of Evidence*. *Wodehouse*, Mr. 1.

EXECUTIONS:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Particulars respecting the Trial, Conviction, and Execution of the Priest Kaddahpolla Unanse.*
3. *Evidence with Reference to an Interview which Mr. Selby had with Lord Torrington on the subject of the Conviction of this Priest.*
4. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Observations upon a letter written by Colonel Drought, in which he states that offensive language towards the military was used in open court, unchecked by witness, and that witness had spoken and written upon the executions under martial law, condemnatory of the proceedings of the military; explanation of passages in the despatch of Lord Torrington of 30 April 1849, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7007–7041—Opinion that the executions under martial law had a peculiar and most useful effect upon the people, *Hanna* 7483–7489—Examination with reference to an opinion expressed by witness, that the parties executed under martial law were murdered, *J. Selby* 8152–8164.

2. *Particulars respecting the Trial, Conviction, and Execution of the Priest Kaddahpolla Unanse:*

Evidence with respect to the trial and execution of the priest; statement of a Mr. James Dunuville, among the papers laid before the Committee, read, giving the reasons for doubting the man's guilt, *H. C. Selby* 1600–1624. 1745–1792—Witness has seen the letter written by Mr. Glenie relative to the trial of the priest Kaddahpolla, *ib.* 1995–1997—Mr. Glenie, Mr. Buller, Mr. Wilmot, and Major Lushington, who were present at the trial, all concurred in their conviction as to the guilt of the prisoner, *ib.* 1998–2028—Witness does not consider the confession which has been sent home as

EXECUTIONS—continued.

2. Evidence respecting Trial, &c. of the Priest Kaddahpolla Unanse—continued.

a confession of the priest, to be a confession of the charges laid against him, *ib.* 2029–2040.

Circumstances attending the trial of the priest by court-martial at Kandy, *J. Selby* 6436–6443—Witness was aware on the 10th September, the day on which he discharged the jury, that four persons had been shot at Matelle on the previous day, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6937, 6938—Remarks on the evidence of Mr. Anstruther, stating the result of communications with witness on the subject of the execution of the priest, *ib.* 7114–7119—Reiteration of former evidence respecting a conversation which witness had with Sir Anthony Oliphant in Ceylon, with regard to the execution of the priest, and the trustworthiness of the witnesses against him, *Anstruther* 8713–8722. 8985, 8986—Explanation of former evidence referring to a conversation which witness had with Mr. Anstruther on the subject of the execution of the priest, *Sir A. Oliphant* 8741–8748.

3. Evidence with reference to an Interview which Mr. Selby had with Lord Torrington on the subject of the Conviction of this Priest:

Particulars in detail relative to the trial and conviction by court martial of Kaddahpolla Unanse, a priest; he was sentenced to be shot, *H. C. Selby* 1513–1580—Nature of the information which witness received relative to the evidence upon which the priest Kaddahpolla was convicted; proceedings witness took in consequence, *ib.* 1513 *et seq.*—Particulars of the circumstances under which witness waited upon Lord Torrington after having received this information, *ib.* 1516 *et seq.*; 1649 *et seq.*—Statement of witness that the Governor at this interview said, “By God, if all the proctors in the place said the man was innocent, he should be shot to-morrow morning,” *ib.* 1517–1522—Parties to whom witness mentioned this conversation afterwards, *ib.* 1523 *et seq.*—Period at which this conversation became notorious in the island; parties to whom, and circumstances under which witness mentioned this conversation, *ib.* 1649–1705—Witness never had any communication with England upon the subject, *ib.* 1706, 1707—Nor had he ever any communication with Mr. Elliott, the editor of the “Colombo Observer,” on the subject; witness is aware that communications had taken place between Mr. Elliott and Mr. M’Christie on the subject, *ib.* 1708–1725—Witness had a communication with reference to this conversation before he left Ceylon in December 1849; statement of what passed between witness and Lord Torrington on this subject; paper drawn up by his lordship denying the use of the expression alleged by witness to have been used by him, *ib.* 1726–1744—Note of Colonel Drought’s entirely concurring in the whole of Lord Torrington’s statement, *ib.* 1733—This statement makes no change in witness’s opinion as to the expressions that were used, *ib.* 1740–1744.

Further evidence showing that the expressions which witness alleges to have been used by the Governor, must have been primarily made public by witness, *H. C. Selby* 1871–1873—Witness considers that the conversation between himself and Lord Torrington was not in the nature of a confidential communication, *ib.* 1874–1888—Delivers in a letter of Lord Torrington’s, bearing upon the subject of the conversation which passed between the Governor and the Queen’s advocate in connexion with an application to delay the execution of a priest, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 1902, 1903—This letter, dated 27 October 1849, read, *ib.* 1902–1904—Further evidence as to witness’s meeting with Sir Anthony Oliphant on witness’s quitting the presence of the Governor after the conversation on the subject of the priest, *H. C. Selby* 1919–1922—How far witness made any communication either to Mr. James Stewart or Mr. Charles Stewart, relative to the language alleged by witness to have been made use of by Lord Torrington on the occasion of witness’s waiting upon him relative to the execution of the priest, *ib.* 2015–2028.

Correction of former evidence in answer to Q. 1706, in which witness stated that he had not communicated with England on the subject of the words spoken by Lord Torrington on the subject of the execution, *H. C. Selby* 2072. 4453–4460—Statement now made by witness that he had communicated them in a letter to a private friend in England in January 1849, *ib.* 2072–2075—Witness considered that the Governor was offended at his application on the subject of the priest, *ib.* 2319–2321—Further evidence on the subject of the letter which Lord Torrington wrote to witness, in which he charges Mr. Selby with a breach of confidence in repeating the conversation which Mr. Selby alleges took place between him and the Governor, *Sir J. E. Tennent*, 3173–3176—Witness does not believe Lord Torrington used the objectionable expressions which are alleged, *ib.* 3176—Witness approves strongly of the course pursued with respect to the trial and execution of the priest; the whole of the proceedings were unexceptionable, *ib.* 4099–4101.

Reference to the statement made by witness in answer to Question 2072, that he found he was mistaken in his former answer, and that he had communicated with England on that subject, *H. C. Selby* 4453–4460—Number of persons to whom witness believes he mentioned the conversation; witness mentioned it to them confidentially,

EXECUTIONS—continued.3. *Evidence with reference to an Interview with Mr. Selby, &c.*—continued.

dentially, *H. C. Selby* 4461-4468. 4471-4480—Witness has no reason to believe that any of these persons made the conversation known, *ib.* 4468-4470. 4477-4480—Circumstances attending the interview which witness had with Mr. Selby after his application to the Governor, praying for delay in the execution of the priest, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7078-7114—Witness then waited on the Governor, but did not have an opportunity of mentioning the subject; he felt that he had gone to make his application at the wrong place, and to the wrong man; he should have gone to *Sir Herbert Maddock*, the principal adviser of the Governor, *ib.* 7082-7106.

4. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Mr. Buller's paper, dated Colombo, 13 November 1849, with enclosures, relative to the trial and conviction of the priest, *App.* 137 *et seq.*—Précis of Mr. Buller's paper about the guilt of the priest and the correctness of the evidence against him, with enclosures, *ib.* 137—Mr Buller's statement concerning the credibility of the principal witness against the priest who was executed at Kandy, *ib.* 137 *et seq.*—Information and evidence obtained from various chiefs and others in the Kandyan province, as to the character of *Palleme Coombere*, *Basnaike Nilleme*, showing that he was fully worthy of credit in the evidence given by him on the subject of the priest who was shot, *ib.* 139 *et seq.*

Informations taken from *Pargaha Angegedere Kiri Nardey* showing that the priest who was shot was concerned in the attempted rebellion of 1842, as well as of 1848, *App.* 142—Information taken from *Mr. Charles Stewart*, the deputy Queen's advocate, as to the credibility of the *Basnaike Nilleme's* evidence, *ib.*—Declaration upon oath by the superintendent of police at Kandy, *Loco Banda*, as to his knowledge of the principal witness against the priest and his trustworthiness, *ib.* 143—Statement made by the *Rev. S. O. Glenie*, as to the satisfactory manner in which the trial of the priest was conducted, *ib.*—Copy of despatch from *Viscount Torrington* to *Earl Grey*, dated 14 November 1849, enclosing papers establishing the fact that the priest who was executed confessed his guilt, and did not make any request whatever respecting his robes, *ib.* 223 *et seq.*—Copy of a despatch from *Viscount Torrington* to *Earl Grey*, dated 14 November 1849, containing papers giving an exposition of the Buddhist law of punishment, drawn up by the chief priests of Kandy, *ib.* 223 *et seq.*

Statement made to *Lieutenant-colonel Drought* by *Captain Fenwick*, showing that the priest who was shot confessed his guilt, and made no allusion to his robes, *App.* 235—Extract from a private letter to *Colonel Drought*, dated October 1849, referring to the foregoing statement of *Captain Fenwick* and stating that *Captain Fenwick* had related to the writer the subject of a conversation he had just had with *Mr. Elliott*, of Kandy, respecting the shooting of the priest, *ib.*—Letter from *Captain Fenwick* to *Colonel Drought*, dated 14 October 1849, with reference to the shooting of the priest in his robes, *ib.*—Statement made by *Captain Fenwick* in this letter, that he commanded the escort by whom the priest was executed, *ib.*—Statement also made by him in this letter, that he never heard the priest make any allusion to his robes, either the day before or at the time of the execution, *ib.*—Statement made in the letter, that the prisoner was repeatedly asked whether "he had anything to state," and he said, "nothing;" but while in his cell, just before being marched to the place of execution, he confessed his guilt, admitting that he had been with the king, *ib.*

Letter from the chief priests of the two principal wihares at Kandy, respecting the laws of *Buddhu* as regulating the punishment of priests, *App.* 236—Letter from *Captain J. H. Wingfield*, 15th Regiment, to the commandant of Kandy, dated 10 October 1849, stating that he had no reason to believe, while sitting in the court martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of Government, *ib.*—Letter from *Captain Grierson*, 15th Regiment, to the Commandant at Kandy, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he was a member of the court martial that tried the priest; was aware that the witnesses had been among the rebels, but as they were not paid or bribed in any way, he did not regard them as spies, *ib.* 237.—See also *Nickale Pancheralle*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Unanimous Concurrence of the Executive Council in the Proclamation of Martial Law.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

The Governor brings under the consideration of the Council such subjects as call for a decision; there is a free discussion and a free expression of opinion, and sometimes an adverse decision in the Council, and an acquiescence on the part of the Governor in that decision, even when adverse to his own views; a record of the division is always kept; these divisions are sent home every half year, together with the full minutes of the Executive Council, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4065-4077—Constitution of the Executive Council, *ib.* 4081-4085—Particulars as to the habit of *Lord Torrington* in consulting

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—continued.**1. Generally**—continued.

privately his council previously to the council meeting, with the object of ascertaining their views, and preventing unnecessary divisions among the members of the council, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4086-4089—In the case of a member dissenting from the intended policy remaining silent, it augurs that he is either ignorant of his duties as a member of the Executive Council, or that he is guilty of a culpable abandonment of them, *ib.* 4220—If any member under such circumstances offered no objection to any proposal brought forward by the Governor, or remained silent, the Governor would have a right to infer that he acquiesced in such proposal, *ib.* 4221—Witness entirely concurs with Mr. Talbot in the opinion which he gave before the Committee last year, that all business should not go before the Executive Council, on account of the delay it would create, *ib.* 9372.

2. Unanimous Concurrence of the Executive Council in the Proclamation of Martial Law :

Particulars relative to the proceedings of the Executive Council on the proposition for renewing martial law; evidence showing that witness approved the proposition, *H. C. Selby* 2272-2274. 2281-2300—The members of the Executive Council had full information laid before them of the state of the country at the time of the proclamation of martial law, both in Matelle and Kornegalle, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2626-2629—Every member of the Executive Council has free and unfettered access to all documents laid before the council, *ib.* 2630-2632—The vote of the Executive Council expressed a clear approval of all the measures that had been taken by the Government, and all the proceedings in furtherance of these measures, *ib.* 2632-2637.

In the Executive Council there was a unanimous concurrence of opinion in favour of the proclamation of martial law, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2741, 2742—And with the exception of Mr. Selby, there was a unanimous concurrence of opinion in favour of its continuance till the period at which it was removed, *ib.*—Evidence showing the extensive knowledge which the individuals composing the Executive Council of Lord Torrington had of the country and the people, so as to enable them to form a sound opinion as to the policy to be pursued, in refutation of the statement made by Mr. Anstruther before the Committee of last year, that “no person connected with the Government understands the language; very few of them have the remotest idea of the customs of the natives, and they are perfectly ignorant of the people,” *ib.* 2743-2748.

There was never any discussion in council, or at any meeting of members of the Executive Council, not in council, which tended to imply a doubt as to the policy of the measures adopted by the Government, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3917-3920—There is no doubt if any member of the Executive Council had differed in opinion as to the documents placed upon the table, or as to the course that should be pursued upon those documents, he would as an individual have felt it his duty to raise a question upon it, *ib.* 3921-3924—There was no discussion raised upon the subject, *ib.* 3922, 3923.

3. Papers laid before the Committee :

Report of the Executive Council, dated 30 August 1849, on Captain Watson's accounts of sequestered property, *App.* 58-61—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, with enclosures, forwarding transcripts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils, for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849, and satisfactorily explaining the reasons for the delay which had occurred in transmitting the former portion of the series, *ib.* 241—Memorandum showing the dates at which the transcripts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils were forwarded to the Secretary of State, *ib.* 242—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Executive Council held during Sir Colin Campbell's administration, viz. from January 1845 to April 1847, and the number of subjects brought forward, *ib.* 243—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Executive Council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, viz. from May 1847 to September 1849, and the number of subjects brought forward, *ib.*

See also *Administration of the Government. Colonial Secretary. Dog Tax, 2. Export Duties, 3. Fees. Maha Nileme, 2. Martial Law, 3. 7. Matelle. Minutes of Council. Queen's Advocate, 2. Torrington, Lord, 2.*

Expenditure. Witness concurs in the evidence given by Mr. Talbot before the Committee of last year, that a very considerable reduction of expense might be made in the island, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9374.

See also *Revenue and Expenditure. Supply Ordinances. Works, Public.*

Expenses of Witnesses. Copies of correspondence with the Treasury respecting the payment of the expenses of witnesses summoned to give evidence before the Select Committee on Ceylon, *App.* 468, 469.

EXPORT DUTIES:

1. Evidence generally with reference to the Repeal of the Export Duties.
2. No objection to their Repeal by the Mercantile Classes.
3. How far any exception was taken to their Repeal by the Executive Council.

1. Evidence generally with reference to the Repeal of the Export Duties:

Evidence generally with regard to the removal of the export duties and the revision of the commercial policy of the country, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4102 *et seq.*—The customary notices were given of the measures intended to be enacted, both with respect to the taxes and the repeal of the export duties, *ib.* 4107, 4108—Evidence in detail relative to the discussions which took place on the subject of the export duties, and also on the subject of the proposed ordinances generally, *Wodehouse* 4514-4551—Many of witness's objections to the repeal of the export duties would have been removed if a substitute had been found for the amount of taxation which would be lost by such repeal, *ib.* 4552—Nature of the proposition which witness made on this subject, *ib.* 4553 *et seq.*—The repeal of the export duties was beneficial to the agricultural interest of the island, *Fraser* 7921-7924.

2. No objection to their Repeal by the Mercantile Classes:

The mercantile body was not opposed to the ordinances repealing the export duties, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4105, 4106—The unofficial members of the Legislative Council neither expressed any opinion nor took any part hostile to the proposed repeal of the export duties, *ib.* 4109-4115.

3. How far any exception was taken to their Repeal by the Executive Council:

The members of the Executive Council were unanimous upon the question of the repeal of the export duties, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4135—The only difference of opinion was, whether the whole of the duties should be given up at once, *ib.*—In answer to Mr. Wodehouse's statement that he did not think the repeal of the export duties was particularly called for, *ib.* 4136—Witness can only say that Mr. Wodehouse's advice to the Governor, in the Executive Council, was the immediate repeal of the whole of those duties, without the reservation even of the remnant for the cinnamon trade, *ib.* 4136-4138; 9092a, p. 886.

Witness produces the minutes of Mr. Wodehouse, when a member of the Executive Council, with respect to the repeal of the export duties; these minutes read, showing that Mr. Wodehouse was in favour of their repeal, and also that he was in favour of the Road Ordinance, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4178-4189—These minutes were fully considered by the Executive Council, *ib.* 4194—Explanation of the inconsistency between the evidence given by witness in answer to Questions 4678-4680, before the Committee of last year, in which he stated that, as a member of the Legislative Council, he was not in favour of giving up the export duties, on the ground that nobody felt the pressure of those duties, *Wodehouse* 4514-4551—And the statement of Sir Emerson Tennent, in answer to Question 4136 of the evidence of this Session, that "Mr. Wodehouse's advice to the Governor, in the Executive Council, was the immediate repeal of the whole of the export duties, without the reservation even of the remnant for the cinnamon trade," *ib.* 4514-4551—Explanation as to how far witness was concerned in the repeal of the export duty and other measures; witness quite concurred in the policy of repealing the export duties, *ib.* 4838a-4842 a, pp. 860, 861.

See also *Cocoa Nut Trade. Coffee Planting. New Taxes.*

F.

Family Influence. There are some families in Ceylon who are rather numerous in public situations: the Layards are the most numerous, next the Templers; with this family Mr. Wodehouse is connected, *Cripps* 7676-7678.

See also *Civil Service. Government of the Colony, 2.*

Farming Taxes. See *Arrack Rents.*

Fees. Particulars relative to the commutation of fees received by witness as colonial secretary; reference to the correspondence which took place on the subject; annual amount at which the compensation was fixed, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3021-3038; 3047-3062—The principal sources from which fees arose were from the grants or sales of Crown lands, *ib.* 3030-3038. 3052-3062—Evidence relative to the course witness took in reference to the fees; application made by him to Sir Colin Campbell to be relieved entirely from the reception of these fees; witness ceased to receive these fees on the 1st April 1847, *ib.* 4805a, p. 840—Even after this cessation witness's annoyance with regard to those fees did not cease, *ib.*

Reference to expressions made use of by Mr. Sims, the surveyor-general, in the presence of Lord Torrington, reflecting on witness's conduct in relation to the reception of fees on

Fees—continued.

the issue of grants in Kandy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4805a, p. 840—Refutation of these insinuations by witness, *ib.*—Witness believes in this instance Mr. Sims was urged to take this step against witness by Mr. Wodehouse; evidence in support of this opinion, *ib.* 4805a, 4805a*, p. 840—Resolutions of the Executive Council with respect to the calculation of witness's fees, *ib.* 4816a, p. 842 *et seq.*—Explanation relating to witness, as auditor-general, having disallowed certain fees to Sir Emerson Tennent; it is witness's opinion that these fees were the property of the Crown, in consequence of orders that had been given, that from a certain date all the fees, instead of going to the colonial secretary, should go to the Crown, *Wodehouse* 4822a, 4826a, pp. 857, 858—Explanation as to an exception which Mr. Wodehouse took as auditor-general, in 1848, to a certain sum for fees which had been carried to witness's credit in the colony in 1847, and which he said ought to be refunded; the subject is being investigated by the Commissioners of Audit at Somerset House, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9082a–9089a, p. 884.

See also *Grants of Land*. *Sims*, Mr. *Verandah Tax*. *Wodehouse*, Mr., 1.

Fenwick, Captain. Statement made to Lieutenant-colonel Drought by Captain Fenwick, showing that the priest who was shot confessed his guilt, and made no allusion to his robes, *App.* 235—Extract from a private letter to Colonel Drought, dated October 1849, referring to the foregoing statement of Captain Fenwick, and stating that Captain Fenwick had related to the writer the substance of a conversation he had just had with Mr. Elliott, of Kandy, respecting the shooting of the priest, *ib.*—Statement made in this letter, that the prisoner was repeatedly asked whether "he had anything to state," and he said, "Nothing;" but while in his cell, just before being marched to the place of execution, he confessed his guilt, admitting that he had been with the king, *ib.*—Statement also made by him in this letter, that he never heard the priest make any allusion to his robes, either the day before or at the time of the execution, *ib.*—Statement made by Captain Fenwick in this letter, that he commanded the escort by whom the priest was executed, *ib.*—Letter from Captain Fenwick to Colonel Drought, dated 14 October 1849, with reference to the shooting of the priest in his robes, *ib.*

Ferries. Return of all revenue derived from the tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries, in each of the years from 1840 to 1848, *App.* 473.

Fire Arms. See *Arms*.

Fixed Establishments. Evidence as to the additions made to the fixed establishments and to the permanent salaries, *Wodehouse* 7573–7577—Return of additions to the fixed establishments between 1844 and 1847, showing also the increase to the contingent expenditure consequent upon those additions, *App.* 472—Statement showing the amount expended annually on account of the fixed establishments of the civil, revenue, and judicial departments, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.* 592.

Forbes, Colonel. See *Coolies*.

FORGED PROCLAMATIONS:

1. *Nature of the Proclamations alleged to have been issued by Captain Watson.*
2. *Evidence showing that the Signatures to these Documents are Forgeries.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Nature of the Proclamations alleged to have been issued by Captain Watson:*

Document put into witness's hand, having a translation appended to it, and running as follows: "Golahella; notice—That unless all those who have held, concealed, or knowing to have held the effects of Golahella Rattahmahatmaya, deliver over to me such property, or give information about the same without delay, such persons shall be killed and their property confiscated. To this effect, Captain A. Watson, commanding the troops in the Mattala Fort. (signed) A. Watson, captain commanding, August the 9th, 1848." This document being attested and sealed, statement made by witness, that the signature to this document is not in his writing, although it bears some resemblance to it, *Watson* 8–10—Document of a similar purport put into witness's hands, headed "Translation: Nogeppittia Korale; notice, &c. &c.," and signed A. Watson, *ib.* 11–13—Statement made by witness that this also is not his signature, and that he has no knowledge of the document beyond now seeing it, *ib.*

A third document put into witness's hands, headed "Ukuwelle Kaloo Banda; translation; notice, &c. &c.," also signed A. Watson, Captain commanding in Matelle, *Watson* 14—Statement made by witness that this is also a forgery; it is the first time he has ever seen the document, or knew of its existence, *ib.*—As regards the first of these three documents, witness noticed it in the "Times" newspaper; with respect to the other two, he now sees them for the first time, *ib.* 15—Similar document handed to witness, making the fourth document, headed "Dulluwe Maha Nileme; notice, &c. &c.;" witness denies the signature to this document; it is the first he has heard of it, *ib.* 22—Witness knows the names only of the parties used in these documents; the names are

not

FORGED PROCLAMATIONS—continued.**1. Nature of the Proclamations alleged to have been issued, &c.—continued.**

not fictitious' names; the parties were not charged with rebellious proceedings, *Watson* 33-34. 36.

Examination on papers purporting to be proclamations signed by Captain Watson, threatening death and confiscation of property to any person who concealed the property of certain individuals, *J. Selby* 6634-6673—These proclamations were stated to be published by beat of tom-tom; the commission at Colombo will have full opportunity of inquiring into the authenticity of these and similar proclamations, *ib.* 6655-6662. 6673—Reference to a proclamation said to have been issued by Captain Watson, stating that it was not the wish of the Government to molest people, and requiring them to return to their homes and be peaceable, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7001-7003—Evidence as to the passing of the ordinance conferring the necessary powers upon the Commissioners of Inquiry into the proclamations alleged to have been forged in Ceylon, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9144-9148.

2. Evidence showing that the Signatures to these Documents are Forgeries:

During the time witness held the command in Matelle he never signed any document in the Cingalese language, other than those temporarily appointing headmen in the districts, *Watson* 6, 7. 16-18. 20. 41-43. 75-83—Witness does not read Cingalese, but these documents were read to him by a person of whose integrity he was convinced, before he attached his signature to them, *ib.* 6, 7. 16-18. 20. 41-43—Witness never at any time authorized any person to sign any documents for him, *ib.* 19—Nor did he ever sign any blank papers, *ib.* 21—Evidence relative to the documents signed by witness in the appointment of headmen, *ib.* 23 *et seq.* 75-83—The Cingalese documents which witness has signed appointing headmen were on slips of paper somewhat similar to these proclamations; it is not official paper, 23-25. 28-32.

Observation that there is a difference in the style of the signatures of the forged proclamations, *Watson* 26, 27—The words in the heading of the proclamation (No. 4), written in an English hand, are not witness's writing, *ib.* 102—The signature is in conformity with witness's usual form of signature, and is very much like it, *ib.* 103-106—Opinion that the party who forged these documents must have had witness's signature before him; there are none of them on official paper, *ib.* 107-113—Witness did not sign any proclamations; the only things in Cingalese which he signed were the notices to headmen, *ib.* 114, 115—When they passed from witness's hand they were retained by the native headmen of the district, and were accessible to any one, *ib.* 116, 117—Witness knows a person, of the name of Tickery Banda, who was transported for forgery both in the Cingalese and in the English character, *ib.* 118-128. 169-173—Witness has not the slightest doubt in his own mind that this man was the forger of the proclamations bearing witness's name, *ib.* 129-135. 181-190. 466-506—Witness never signed or issued anything in the shape of a proclamation at all, *ib.* 2452, 2453.

3. Papers laid before the Committee:

Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Golahella Ratta Mahatmaya, *Rep. i. App.* 17-19—Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Nogeppittia Korale, *ib.* 21-23—Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Ukuwelle Kaloo Banda, *ib.* 25-27—Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Dulluwe Maha Nileme, *ib.* 29-31.

Copy of a letter from Mr. H. Merivale to Mr. J. Wilson, M. P., dated 22 February 1850, enclosing the resolution and order of the House of Commons for issuing a commission to inquire into the alleged framing of fictitious proclamations in the name of the Government of Ceylon during the troubles in that island in 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature in order to give the fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity, *App.* 514—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 24 February 1850, relative to the appointment of this commission, *ib.* 515.

Fraser, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness held a share in two sugar plantations in Ceylon, one at Negombo adjoined the disturbed districts, 7903-7907. 7928, 7929—Opinion that it was very judicious to call in the military to assist the civil power during the disturbances, 7908, 7909—Witness never heard in the colony any opinion adverse to the proclamation of martial law, 7910, 7911—The villages around witness's plantation at Negombo were all deserted, 7912, 7913—If the insurrection had not been so promptly put down the injury in every way would have been incalculable, 7914, 7915—Opinion that the outbreak was caused by the dissatisfaction of the headmen and priests, and not by the new taxes, 7916, 7917—Some writings in the "Observer," and a letter which was circulated among the natives promoted the disaffection, 7918. 7965-7976—Approval of Lord Torrington's policy, 7919-7927. 7977.

The repeal of the export duties was beneficial to the agricultural interest of the island, 7921-7924—It would have been unjust to have seized the property of planters who left their houses, and of natives who ran away from fear, under the proclamation for confiscating

Reports, 1850—continued.

Fraser, George. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

confiscating the property of all those who were absent from their homes during twenty days, 7930-7944—Particulars relative to the desertion of the villages in witness's district on the arrival of a headman from Kornegalle, with his family and property, 7945-7961—There was no combination among the natives of the district to join the Kandians; the headmen were not afraid of the Kandians, 7962-7964—Witness is a connexion of Sir Colin Campbell; one of witness's sons received an appointment in the Post-office, 7979-7987

Fraser, Colonel. Colonel Fraser's opinion would have weight with witness; his advice on the intelligence of the outbreak was, that the Government should be prepared to proclaim martial law, *Sir A. Oliphant*, 7062, 7063. 7070-7074.—See also *Martial Law*, 4.

French Invasion. It is a general standing report, when any disturbance arises in Ceylon, that a French invasion is expected, *Watson* 2417-2419.—See also *Insurrection*, 1.

G.

Gabriel, Don. Particulars relative to a complaint made against witness by Don Gabriel, a native notary, *H. C. Selby* 2232-2238.

Gallwey, Captain Philip. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Witness went out to the colony in 1836; was in the army up to 1845, and was engaged for several years in the survey of the island under Colonel Fraser, 8228-8232—During the disturbances in 1848 witness was in the Kandyan province; opinion as to the beneficial effect of the proclamation of martial law, 8233-8240—Had there been a less efficient officer than Lieutenant Annesley at Kornegalle, not a single house would have been left, 8240-8244—Statement as to the opinion of the well-affected portion of the Kandyan population upon the proclamation of martial law, 8241—Incompetency of the civil servants to have suppressed the disturbances, 8242-8247—None of the planters in witness's neighbourhood left their estates; in the Hewavisse district some went away, 8248-8250—Opinion in favour of the proclamation confiscating the property of absentees, 8251-8265. 8270, 8271. 8276, 8277—The character of the country affords peculiar facilities for an insurrection, and renders the Kandyan by no means a contemptible enemy, 8266-8269. 8306—The natives are well supplied with fire-arms, 8269.

Witness considers that Colonel Drought was acting under the command of General Smelt, and that the general is answerable for the whole of the military proceedings, 8272-8275—The proceedings at Kornegalle and Matelle were effectual to suppress the disturbances; there were watch-fires round both places, and the soldiers expected an attack every evening, 8278-8286—Witness was not present at any of the trials at Kandy, 8287-8291—At various meetings which witness attended, the headmen seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the road ordinance, the dog ordinance, and the gun tax, when those measures were explained to them, 8292-8302—There were no disturbances in the district of witness's plantation, which is about 45 miles south of Kandy, 8303-8305—It would have been a dangerous measure to have put the military under the direction of the civil officers, 8307-8309.

Garrison. Witness has always considered the reduction of the garrison of the island of Ceylon an unwise proceeding, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3164-3172—The Kandyan province is one which strongly requires a military force in support of the civil power, *ib.* 3167.

See also *Kandy. Military Force.*

Gaskell, W. R. Letter from Mr. W. R. Gaskell to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 3 September 1849, relative to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law, *App.* 89.

Gazette. See *Proceedings of Courts Martial.*

Gerard, Robert D. Letter from Mr. Robert D. Gerard to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 27 August 1849, relative to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law during the late rebellion, *App.* 88.

Gibson, Mr. T. L. Letter from Mr. Templer and Mr. Gibson, jointly, to Lord Torrington, dated 7 August 1848, reporting to the Governor the details of what took place at Kornegalle, *App.* 123—Letter from Mr. T. L. Gibson, district judge, Kornegalle, dated 13 October 1849, fully approving of the proclamation of martial law in July and August 1848, *ib.* 187—Extracts from proceedings before Mr. Gibson, district judge of Kornegalle, regarding the rebellion in Seven Korles, *ib.* 219—Statement of various rebels, taken before Mr. Thomas Lewis Gibson, district judge and justice of the peace at Kornegalle, illustrative of the state of the Kandyan country previous to and during the rebellion, *ib.* 314-320.

Gibson, Mr. W. C. Minute by Mr. William Charles Gibson, the auditor-general, dated 8 May 1849, on the Buddhist question, *App.* 264, 265.

Glenie,

Glenie, Rev. S. O. Letter from the Rev. S. Owen Glenie to the colonial secretary, dated 31 August 1849, detailing the fraudulent manner in which the signatures to the petition for the repeal of the road ordinance were obtained, *App.* 56—Statement made by the Rev. S. O. Glenie as to the satisfactory manner in which the trial of the priest was conducted; Mr. Glenie was personally present, *ib.* 143.—See also *Executions*, 2.

GOLAHHELLA RATTA, MAHATMAYA :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

Particulars as to some of Golahella's property having been removed just previously to the outbreak; opinion that it was removed by his relations to another district, *Watson* 56. 64. 66-71—Opinion of the Queen's advocate with respect to the charges against Golahella, *ib.* 247-255—Opinion that Golahella and Maha Nileme's not being brought to trial has been a great injury to the colony; witness considers the evidence against them was quite sufficient to justify their being brought to trial, *ib.* 925-935—Particulars relative to the case of Golahella Ratta Mahatmaya, a native chief of the district of Matelle, charged with high treason, *H. C. Selby* 1336 *et seq.*—Extract of a statement or deposition of Golahella's, dated 22 July 1848, stating that he was acting under the orders of the Government agent, *ib.* 1339-1347—Although both Mr. Buller and witness had great doubts as to Golahella's loyalty, still they did not think the evidence was sufficiently strong against him to prosecute him, *ib.*

Golahella was never tried, there was no evidence to try him upon, there was merely a preliminary inquiry, *H. C. Selby* 1348, 1349—It was before the preliminary inquiry that his property was seized, *ib.* 1350—His property, and that of Maha Nileme, were seized as soon as they were made prisoners, early in August; this was not peculiar to them, *ib.* 1350-1352—The evidence given against Maha Nileme and Golahella was sufficient to establish the facts charged against them, provided the evidence had been worthy of credit; witness merely judges from reading the depositions; the parties who heard the evidence would perhaps be more likely to judge correctly of the credibility of the witnesses than one who merely reads the evidence, *ib.* 1825-1836—As to Golahella, witness places very little reliance on his statement, *ib.* 1849—Witness did not know either Maha Nileme or Golahella, or any of the witnesses, personally, *ib.* 1850-1855—Witness does not know whether Golahella went to Dambool, as stated by him in his report to the Government, *J. Selby* 8118-8123—Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Golahella, Ratta Mahatmaya, *Rep. i. App.* 17-19.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Letter from Mr. C. Buller, Government agent at Kandy, to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 12 December 1848, stating that he has got through a great number of claims to sequestered property, which are hitherto all correct; and reporting his intention of giving over their property to Golahella and the Dewa Nileme, *App.* 155—Reports from Golahella to the Government agent of the Central Province, dated 24 July 1848, relative to the assembling of the people at Dambool, *ib.* 448—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Mr. Buller, dated 2 August 1848, stating his Excellency's approval of the suggestion of suspending the Ratta Mahatmaya of Golahella, pending an inquiry into the charges which attach to him in relation to the recent disturbances, *ib.* 456—Copy of petition of Golahella, Ratta Mahatmaya, to the Governor, *ib.* 585—Letter from Mr. W. T. Gibson to Mr. John Selby, dated 4 January 1849, acknowledging the receipt of the petition of Golahella, *ib.* 586—Letter from Mr. W. T. Gibson to Mr. John Selby, dated 8 February 1849, in reply to the petition of Golahella, *ib.*—Translation of a Cingalese document signed by Golahella, and published by him on the 10th March 1849, *ib.* 587.

See also *Arrests. Chiefs. Confiscations*, 1. 4. *Elliott, Mr. Forged Proclamations*, 1. *Maha Nileme*, 2. *Pretender. Sequestrations*, 2.

Government Agents. Concurrence in the evidence of Major Skinner, that the worst consequences have ensued from the neglect of the higher officers and Government agents, in not visiting their districts, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3947, 3948.

See also *Coffee Planting. Legislative Council. Police. Revenue Report.*

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY :

1. *Approval of the Policy of the British Government in the Colony.*
2. *Want of Harmony in the working of the Government, and Causes to which it is to be attributed.*

1. *Approval of the Policy of the British Government in the Colony :*

Entire approval of the policy generally of the British Government towards the Kandyan country, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3294 *et seq.*—The policy which has been pursued ought to have produced satisfaction, but unfortunately has resulted in producing only impatience of our authority, *ib.*—Witness never heard a dissentient voice from the measures of

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY—continued.

1. *Approval of the Policy of the British Government in the Colony*—continued.

the Government till it came from this Committee, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3929—Witness is not prepared to admit that there has been a failure of good government in the colony, *ib.* 9332.

2. *Want of Harmony in the working of the Government, and Causes to which it is to be attributed:*

There is a want of harmony in the working of the Ceylon Government; witness has no reason within his personal knowledge to impugn Sir Emerson Tennent in any way, *Anstruther* 8962–8969—There was a considerable obstruction to good government, but it has been carried on notwithstanding, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9332—Witness is not aware of any dissensions except those that have arisen out of the dissatisfaction felt at the former monopoly of the civil servants by introducing the appointment of officers from home, *ib.* 9332–9334—Evidence showing that this monopoly has practically been confined to a great extent to a family monopoly, *ib.* 9334–9345—From this circumstance of family connexion ramified over the whole of the island, arose much of the personal annoyance which witness felt, *ib.* 9344—There was an extensive sympathy thus generated, originating in Colombo, and extending elsewhere among the connexions of these families, *ib.*

Such has been the position in which witness has been placed in Colombo for the last four years, that there is no success in public life, there is no reward which could be given him for his services, which could possibly compensate him for the persecution and endurance which he has undergone in that country during that period, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9344—Witness can ascribe it to no other cause than the fact of his having interfered with the prospects of promotion of these gentlemen, *ib.*—And with his having administered his own department in the colony on what he conscientiously believed to be proper principles, *ib.*—But these were more liberal and more generous than those which were entertained by many of those with whom witness was associated in the government, *ib.*—As to the actual state of the civil service in the colony, witness does not hesitate a moment in saying that it is an entire failure as regards the government of the colony, *ib.* 9346, 9347.

See also *Administration of the Government. Buddhism. Civil Service. Collection of Revenue. Commission of Inquiry. Executive Council. Insurrection, II. Legislative Council. Policy of the Government.*

Governor of Ceylon. Witness certainly understood that when Sir Emerson Tennent wrote the letter to him, dated 17 February 1846, he expected to succeed Sir Colin Campbell as governor of Ceylon, and that he held out to witness the prospect of succeeding him as colonial secretary, *Wodehouse* 4739a. p. 805.

See also *Campbell, Sir Colin. Colonial Secretary. Commander of the Forces. Dutch Governors. Executive Council, 1. Standing Orders. Torrington, Lord.*

Grants of Land. Evidence in detail relative to the fees received by witness on grants and sales of land in Ceylon, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3235–3249—Particulars relative to the Kandyan surveys; how far Mr. Sims took any objection to these surveys at the time of their being made by Mr. Robertson, *ib.* 3250–3261—Witness never consulted Mr. Arthur Buller as to whether he could legally take fees upon the Kandyan grants, *ib.* 3262—Witness had no doubt that he could legally do so, as it had been done by his predecessors, in the instance of both Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.*

See also *Coffee Planting. Fees.*

Grey, Earl. Particulars relative to the interview witness had with Lord Grey, with a view of making him acquainted with what witness had heard was going on in Ceylon, and the charges which were likely to be sent home against witness; refusal of Lord Grey to listen to charges contained in private letters in witness's possession, *Wodehouse* 9167a–9170a, pp. 897, 898; 9148a–9206a, pp. 899–901.

Grierson, Captain. Letter from Captain Grierson, 15th regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he was a member of the court-martial that tried the priest; was aware that the witnesses had been among the rebels, but as they were not paid or bribed in any way he did not regard them as spies, *App.* 237.

Grievances. Strange identity which exists between the alleged grievances which have on all occasions of insurrection in the island of Ceylon, been put forward as the causes of the revolt, the agencies by which they have been organized, the plans developed, and the means proposed to carry them out, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2557—Evidence on the subject of the interview which Lord Torrington had with the chiefs of Kandy shortly after his arrival in the colony, at which he invited them to state their grievances, *ib.* 4227 *et seq.*—Their chief ground of complaint on this occasion was the pressure of the judicial system, which they felt to be utterly unsuited to their country, *ib.* 4228, 4229—In addition to this they complained of the imperfect extension of education throughout the country, the abolition

Grievances—continued.

abolition of the distinction of caste, and the difficulty the natives had in establishing titles to their chena lands, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4229, 4230.

Report of Don D. Wiyespsinghe, the Cingalese interpreter to the police court at Kandy, dated 8 July 1848, relative to the grievances of the people, *App.* 107, 108—Copy of a petition from certain inhabitants of Ceylon to the House of Commons, stating the grievances and abuses which exist in the colony, and praying for an inquiry, *ib.* 277—Memorial of John Selby, an advocate of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon, to the House of Commons, detailing the grievances under which the inhabitants of the colony suffer, and praying for relief, *ib.* 279-281—Petition from certain inhabitants of Ceylon to the House of Commons, setting forth the grievances under which they suffer under the government of Lord Torrington, and praying for relief, *ib.* 281-290—Letter from Mr. W. Sims to the colonial secretary, dated 3 November 1849, relative to Dr. Elliott having lately been perambulating Matelle for the purpose of collecting the grievances of the natives, *ib.* 464—Memorandum of Dr. Elliott's collection of affidavits, *ib.* 465.

See also *Arrack Rents.* *Caste.* *Commission of Inquiry.* *Disaffection.* *Headmen.* *Insurrection.* *New Taxes.* *Petitions.* *Priests.* *Public Meetings.* *Staples, Mr.*

Gun Tax. Nature of the trivial objection which was taken by the Kandians to the gun tax, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2608—Particulars relative to a deputation consisting of about 100 persons, not one of whom could either read or speak English, going to the office of the "Colombo Observer" newspaper on the subject of the gun tax, *ib.* 2669—Admission of the editor of the "Observer" that he had given them advice which they had promised to take, *ib.*—The object of the gun tax was the keeping of guns from the hands of improper persons, *ib.* 3151-3163. 3177-3182—The ordinance was required as a police regulation, and as a matter of revenue the licence was imposed in order to raise a tax, *ib.* 3151-3163—The gun tax was altered; there was one final registration instead of an annual registration, *ib.* 3399—Notwithstanding all that has been said in this Committee as to the unpopularity of the gun tax, witness does not consider that the tax was unpopular; statement of witness's views with respect to the alleged hardship of the tax, *ib.* 4196-4208.—See also *New Taxes*, 1. 5.

H.

Hadden, Fred. J. Letter from Mr. Fred. J. Hadden to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 10 September 1849, as to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law at the outbreak of the late rebellion, *App.* 90.

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On leaving Matelle, witness could not obtain any specific information of the locality of the insurgents; it was supposed that an armed force of 1,000 men had passed through Raitolle towards Hattgodde Patenu; witness and his party were several times disturbed by false alarms, 7446-7448—Witness visited Mr. Leach's estates at Cabroosa, where the coolies had dressed themselves up as Europeans to frighten the Kandyan insurgents, 7449-7455. 7462—Witness was informed by Captain Watson and by other persons of the assemblages of insurgents in the province, but, during his visit in the district, he never met with any large body of them, 7456-7461—Evidence as to a passage in one of witness's letters adverting to a report that poison had been left in sugar by Mr. Mackelwie, and had been eaten by the Kandyans; an inquiry was instituted by Colonel Drought, but nothing resulted from it, 7463-7470.

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Hanna, Mr. Letters from Mr. Hanna, police magistrate at Kandy, of various dates at the end of July and beginning of August, reporting the proceedings taken for the protection of Kandy, *App.* 114, 115. 118. 126—Letter from Mr. Hanna, dated 2 August 1848, giving an interesting account of his visit to the estates in the district of Kandy, and the courage and good behaviour of the Malabar coolies, *ib.* 126—Report from Mr. S. Hanna, police magistrate of Kandy, dated 1 October 1849, on the subject of the rebellion of August 1848, fully establishing the necessity for the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 171—Letter of the same date on the same subject, *ib.*—See also *Burning Houses.*

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HEADMEN :

HEADMEN :

- I. *Particulars relative to the Appointment of Headmen by Captain Watson.*
- II. *Disaffection of the Headmen ; part taken by them in the Insurrection.*
- III. *How far they might be associated with the Government.*
- IV. *Papers laid before the Committee :*
 1. Character of the Headmen.
 2. Disaffection of the Headmen.
 3. Dismissal of Headmen.
 4. Implication of the Headmen in the Rebellion.

I. *Particulars relative to the Appointment of Headmen by Captain Watson :*

The appointments of headmen which were made by witness were temporary, and subject to the approval of the Governor-general of Ceylon, *Watson* 191-199—They were written at the time, and were usually delivered with witness's own hand to the persons whom he appointed, *ib.* 200, 201—The documents which witness issued appointing headmen, contained on the other side a translation of the appointment in English, and both were signed by witness, *ib.* 2454-2456—Witness's appointment as head of the district gave him the right to appoint headmen, subject to the approval of the Governor, *ib.* 2457-2466—Witness has none of the documents authorizing him to appoint headmen with him in England, *ib.* 2523, 2524.

II. *Disaffection of the Headmen ; part taken by them in the Insurrection :*

Reasons why the headmen have always been discontented, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6880—There must have been some concert between the headmen and priests in various parts of the country at the time of the rebellion, *ib.* 6884-6887. 6890—Witness concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. Colepepper, magistrate of the court of requests, in Ceylon, at page 203 of the Blue Book, that it was not a rebellion of the people, who were not discontented, but a disturbance got up by the headmen who were discontented with the liberal policy of the Government, *ib.* 6974-6990—Opinion that the outbreak was caused by the disaffection of the headmen and priests, and not by the new taxes, *Fraser* 7916, 7917.

III. *How far they might be associated with the Government :*

Opinions in favour of associating the headmen with the Government of the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9380-9383.

IV. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

1. Character of the Headmen :

Letter from Mr. Staples, assistant judge, dated 2 August, relative to the character of the Kandyans, and particularly of the superior headmen, *App.* 127.

2. Disaffection of the Headmen :

Memorandum of proofs of existing disaffection among priests and headmen sent home last year, and published in the Blue Book presented to Parliament, *App.* 94—Report of Sir J. E. Tennent on the causes of the disaffection among the priests and headmen, *ib.* 95.

3. Dismissal of Headmen :

Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 8 July 1848, reporting that much good has resulted from the dismissal of certain headmen, and that he relies upon the efficiency of this example for keeping the people quiet, *App.* 97—Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 10 July 1848, conveying his views respecting headmen in general, their present inefficiency, and the importance of adopting some new system with regard to their appointments and duties, *ib.* 99—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor, dated 8 July 1848, explaining the relative position of the disturbed districts, and pointing out the necessity for summarily dismissing nearly all the headmen, *ib.* 101, 102—Letter from Mr. Buller to Mr. Bernard, dated 12 July 1848, touching upon the subject of the dismissed headmen, and showing the soundness of the policy of dismissing them, *ib.* 102, 103.

4. Implication of the Headmen in the Rebellion :

Statements made by the king when first captured, implicating many headmen, *App.* 128—Notes of evidence taken before Mr. Colepepper, 22 August 1848, on the trial of a certain notary at Matelle, showing that the pretended king himself believed that the headmen would assist him generally, and that Kornegalle would be attacked ; this was before the actual outbreak at Matelle, *ib.* 133—Translation of a report by Rambokpotte Dissave, principal headman of Ouvah, dated 20 October 1849, showing the state of the Kandyan country both before and after the outbreak of 1848, proving fully the necessity for the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 179—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 December 1849, containing addresses presented by Cingalese, Tamil, and Moorish headmen, merchants, and priests, and others, referring to the

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4. Implication of the Headmen in the Rebellion—continued.

statements before the Committee, *App.* 300, 301—Lists showing the number of headmen tried by courts martial, *ib.* 407, 412, 413, 417—List of all headmen who joined the rebellion at Matelle, *ib.* 436, 437.

Letter from Mr. W. Sims to the colonial secretary, dated 30 November 1849, with a view of disproving the assertion that the chiefs or headmen were not implicated in the disturbances, *App.* 437—Return showing the number of headmen implicated in the rebellion in the Madura and Hevanise Korles, with remarks upon the state of these Korles, &c. when visited on 3 August 1848, *ib.* 438, 439—Statement of Kandepolle Basnayke Nilleme, Koralle of Ganave Korle, made to Mr. W. Sims on 7 August 1848, showing how he was compelled to join the rebels, *ib.* 440—Statement of Hewempolle, Koralle of Hewanise Korle, made to Mr. W. Sims, on 7 August 1848, as to the part taken by him in the late insurrection, *ib.* 441—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Staples on the subject of the misrepresentation made by the priests, chiefs, and headmen, relative to the new taxes, with a view to inciting the people to insurrection, *ib.* 499.

See also *Blue Books.* *Cheney Lands.* *Confiscations, 1.* *Disaffection.*
Forged Proclamations, 2. *Insurrection, I. II.* *Low-Country People.* *New Taxes, 4. 5.* *Petitions.* *Priests.* *Rebels.*

Henderson, Lieutenant John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Lieutenant of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, 4740—Was in Ceylon during the disturbances there in July and August 1848; 4741—Was part of Captain Lillie's detachment to Matelle on 28 July, 4742—At that time the Rifles were more immediately under the command of Captain Watson; the whole party of the 15th and the Rifles were under Captain Lillie's command, 4743—Witness was one of the subalterns under Captain Watson's command, 4744—Statement in detail as to what took place on the march from Kandy to Matelle, particularly on the approach to Wariapolle, in respect to the insurgents against whom the troops were proceeding; witness heard no orders given to the troops to fire on the rebels, nor did he hear Captain Watson order the men to desist from firing; estimated number of the rebels; five or six only of the rebels were killed; it could not be ascertained how many were wounded; detail of what took place at Matelle, 4745-5029.

Captain Watson on one occasion sent witness to Kandy in command of a party escorting forty-one prisoners, consisting of Kandyans and one or two low-country men; among them was a man of the name of Poorang Appoo, said to be the celebrated robber, who was afterwards shot in Kandy, 5030-5032—The orders witness received from Captain Watson were, if they were attacked by rebels on the road, witness was to kill all his prisoners; these orders were verbal; witness cannot suppose that they were given for any other purpose than to prevent the prisoners themselves making any attempt to escape, 5033-5076—Occasion on which witness was employed in the command of a detachment during the existence of martial law; witness was ordered to proceed to Cabroosaella, to disperse a party of 300 armed Kandyans; particulars relative to this expedition, 5077-5097, 5105-5107—The Pretender was taken while witness was at Cabroosaella; the natives were glad when he was taken, 5098-5100—On being sent out, witness received orders to confiscate property; witness received letters from time to time from Captain Watson, containing instructions, 5101-5104, 5108, 5109.

[Second Examination.]—Further detail of particulars relative to the attack on the rebels at Wariapolle on the march of the 15th and the Rifle Corps from Kandy to Matelle, 5110-5178, 5196-5212—Further evidence on the subject of witness being deputed to convey some prisoners on the road to Kandy, and the orders he received from Captain Watson on the subject; parties to whom he subsequently mentioned these orders, 5179-5195—After witness went on command from Matelle to the district of Lagalle, he had an opportunity of knowing the disposition of the inhabitants generally in that district, with respect to the English Government, 5213-5216—They were perfectly friendly to witness and his party, and expressed themselves so towards the Government, but complained bitterly of certain taxes which they understood were to be imposed upon them, 5214-5216, 5228-5230—They said they understood twenty taxes were to be imposed upon them, 5216—Further evidence relative to witness's expedition to Cabroosaella, 5217-5256.

Witness produces the orders and letters received during his expedition from Captain Watson, and which witness in his former evidence stated contained instructions with respect to confiscating property; these letters read, 5257 *et seq.*—The first letter witness received, dated 8 August, read; this letter does not contain one word about confiscations, 5259-5268—The second letter, dated 13 August, read; this letter only recommends that possession should be taken of any moveable property that may be found in the houses of those against whom there is certain evidence, 5269—This letter contained a statement as to burning houses, on which subject witness had written to ask Captain Watson for instructions, but gave no orders or instructions to witness to burn houses

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houses; the statement merely was, that Captain Watson did so in bad cases, but not generally, 5269-5273. 5343—Particulars in detail relative to a Mr. Mackelwie having been sent by Captain Watson to witness, to act as his interpreter and adviser, and also to act as *custodia* for the property confiscated; statement made by witness that he first received information from Mr. Mackelwie as to the burning of houses, which was taking place in other parts, and that he believes Mr. Mackelwie instigated him to burn the priest's house, 5276-5281. 5317. 5341. 5343. 5376. 5382-5390. 5405-5454.

The reasons why witness asked for instructions relative to the burning of houses were, that he had heard that the military about Matelle were burning houses, and witness wished for something for his guidance in future; way in which witness received this information, 5284-5287—Lengthened examination with reference to witness having burned three houses; one the house of a priest at Dunkanda, a house in Mausagalla, and one in Deicoombera, 5287-5357. 5367-5454—Evidence as to witness being subsequently called to account for his conduct with respect to the burning of these houses; with the reports made by him, and the correspondence with various parties on the subject, 5287-5357—Reference to the statement made by witness in one of his reports, that the house of the priest was burned on 14 August, whereas he finds it was burned on the 9th, four days before the letter of Captain Watson of the 13th, in which the allusion was made to the burning of houses, 5287-5357—Refusal of witness to give up Captain Watson's original letters of 8 and 13 August, in which witness stated Captain Watson had given him authority to burn houses; grounds for this refusal; extracts from Captain Watson's letters, which witness forwarded to Colonel Drought, with his reports, 5287-5357.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Drought to Captain Lillie, stating that "he has read the extract sent to him by Mr. Henderson from Captain Watson's letter of 13 August, and finds it does not at all bear Lieutenant Henderson out in his assertion that he had received instructions or orders from Captain Watson to burn houses," 5343—Witness believes orders were given to other officers to burn houses; Lieutenant Brook told witness he had received orders both written and verbal, 5358-5366—Further evidence in detail relative to the burning of the three houses under witness's orders, 5367-5454—From what has subsequently transpired, witness believed that Colonel Drought had written a letter to the Committee, and that witness was held blameless; but, on the contrary, has heard, since he came to London, that the colonial secretary has condemned his conduct in a letter laid before this Committee; witness has never received any condemnation of his conduct either from the military or civil authorities, 5456-5513.

[Third Examination.]—Delivers in further letters and documents bearing on former evidence relative to the burning of the three houses, and the subsequent proceedings, 5514-5528—Further evidence on the subject of the property confiscated by witness, 5529 *et seq.*—Witness confiscated property, some of which was sold, and the money transmitted to Captain Watson; nature of the property confiscated, 5529-5531. 5541. 5552—Witness did this under instructions, as he supposed, from Captain Watson; nature and contents of the documents which witness considered in the light of instruction to this effect; received also verbal instructions through Mr. Mackelwie, 5532-5544—Evidence in detail relative to the amount transmitted to Captain Watson by witness as proceeds from the sale of confiscated property, and amount stated by Captain Watson to have been received 5552-5558. 5561-5602.

Reference to the evidence of Captain Watson, in answer to Question 610, in which he states that "he was displeased with witness's conduct generally; that he had sent him with a detachment, and sent what he conceived a better officer to take charge of his post, and to supersede him," 5603—From the time witness was placed under Captain Watson's command in Kandy, in July 1848, up to November in the following year, witness never was superseded by Captain Watson, or heard any complaint from him of his conduct, 5603-5619—Complaint witness made in December 1849 to Colonel Braybrooke, by letter, of Captain Watson's conduct towards witness; nature of this complaint; this letter read; displeasure expressed by Colonel Braybrooke at witness's having made this complaint, 5619-5630.

[Fourth Examination.]—Further evidence on the subject of the burning of the houses by witness; with exculpatory reasons for his so doing, 6030-6089. 6118-6129—Evidence relative to the origin of the inquiry into the burning of houses; witness is not aware that any inquiry was instituted as to the burning of any other houses except those burned under witness's orders, 6090-6117—How far the inquiry into the burning of houses in witness's case arose from the doubt whether he had received instructions to do so or not; denial of Colonel Drought that the letters of Captain Watson, of 8 and 13 August 1848, amounted to any such order or instruction, 6104-6117. 6130-6135—Further evidence on the subject of the amount witness stated in his former evidence to have transmitted to Captain Watson, as the proceeds of the sales of confiscated property, 6136-6148.

[Fifth Examination.]—In answer to Question 7141, Captain Watson stated witness's appointment to the Ceylon Rifles incorrectly; he was appointed on 18 April 1845, being then

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then in London; in July 1848 he had been in Ceylon nearly three years, 8428-8430—Captain Watson, during the day at Wariapolle, never called upon witness in particular to advance, or to attend to his duty, 8431-8434—The statement of Captain Watson, in answer to Question 7142, of his having fired only one shot during the affray, and that in self defence, is incorrect; he fired three or four shots consecutively at a native, who was retreating and endeavouring to conceal himself in the bush, 8435-8437.

Examination on a charge against witness, of having shot a man who was escaping from a bungalow window, 8438-8448—It is a deliberate falsehood to say that witness thrust his sword into the dead body of the man who was killed in the palanquin, 8449-8451—In marching from Wariapolle to Matelle there was only one shot fired, 8450—The statement of Captain Watson, in answer to Question 7142, that witness had intimated that Captain Lillie's despatch was incorrect, is untrue; examination with reference to former evidence, in which witness stated it to be his impression that no shots were fired by the Kandyans, 8452-8456—Captain Watson never signified to witness that he behaved ill at Wariapolle; on the contrary, witness's conduct was favourably reported to Colonel Drought, 8457—Reason why witness asked Captain Watson to be appointed adjutant, 8458—Second-lieutenant Rutherford was at Matelle at the time witness was appointed adjutant; he was not wounded by a spear at Wariapolle; witness did not ward off with a sword the thrust of a spear at Lieutenant Rutherford, as stated by Captain Watson, 8459-8462—Witness can offer no explanation to Captain Watson's evidence as to his orders to advance in the jungle, 8463, 8464—Statement of witness's duties as detachment adjutant; it is not true that Lieutenant Rutherford took that duty from witness before he left Matelle, 8465-8472.

Explanation with reference to Captain Watson's answer to Question 7213, in which he alludes to witness's having stated that he was "ordered to march with twenty native soldiers to disperse 300 Kandyans and to defend the pass (Pittawella) against the advance of 4,000;" 8473—The amount which Captain Watson credited witness with in the account with the Government was 7*l.*, 8474—The colour serjeant whom Captain Watson accuses of fraud had not been tried by court martial; Colonel Braybrooke considers this man improperly treated, 8475—Evidence in refutation of the statement that Lieutenant Durnford was sent by Captain Watson to supersede witness in the command of the passes, 8476-8496—Witness has in his possession letters written to his father which show that no ill feeling existed between Captain Watson and himself at this period, 8497-8503—Examination with reference to an affidavit by Mr. Brook of a threat made by Captain Watson to damage witness's character before the Committee, 8505-8511—Witness heard Mr. Mackelwie state that he had mixed poison with sugar in his bungalow, and that the natives had taken it, 8512-8518—Mr. Mackelwie frequently told witness that Captain Watson had promised to appoint him keeper of sequestered property, 8519—Examination with reference to the order which was given to witness in escorting prisoners from Matelle, 8520-8532—General remarks on the statements with regard to witness made by Captain Watson in his evidence before the Committee, 8533-8543.

HENDERSON, LIEUTENANT:

1. *Displeasure expressed by Captain Watson at Lieutenant Henderson's conduct; steps he took in consequence, and Charges he brought against him.*
2. *Explanation with a view to refuting these Charges; Observations generally on the Evidence given by Captain Watson before the Committee.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Displeasure expressed by Captain Watson at Lieutenant Henderson's conduct; steps he took in consequence, and Charges he brought against him:*

The number of officers witness had under his command during the time he was at Matelle varied from eight to eleven, *Watson* 591—The only one he has had reason to complain of is Lieutenant Henderson, of the Rifles, *ib.* 591-593—Witness did not make any complaint of this officer to Colonel Drought at the time of his command, *ib.* 594-596—Witness has had reason since to see very much of Lieutenant Henderson, and to speak of him to Colonel Drought, *ib.* 595-597—Witness took the means which were within his power to supersede Mr. Henderson in his duties, *ib.* 597—Witness left charges against Lieutenant Henderson before he came away, upon which he will be tried by court martial, *ib.* 598-600. 610. 625.

Evidence relative to the correspondence which took place on the subject of witness's complaint against Lieutenant Henderson, *Watson* 600. 622-632—Correspondence showing the reason why witness did not bring the charges against Lieutenant Henderson in time for the holding of the court martial before witness came away, *ib.* 688-699—Witness may have intimated to Lieutenant Henderson at the time his displeasure at his conduct, but it is not usual for one officer to intimate his displeasure to another; witness superseded

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superseded him by sending a superior officer to take his place, *Watson* 700-712—Witness did not report to Colonel Drought his displeasure with Lieutenant Henderson's conduct; witness thought it was a matter within his own command, and of which he had the sole control, *ib.* 713—Colonel Drought was, however, aware of it before witness left the colony, *ib.* 714.

Conduct of Lieutenant Henderson, witness's senior lieutenant, in the attack of the 28th July 1848, *Watson* 7142—Remarks on the character given to Lieutenant Henderson by Colonel Braybrooke, *ib.*—Witness appointed Lieutenant Henderson adjutant of the regiment, although he disapproved of his conduct during the day at Wariapolle, *ib.* 7143-7154—Lieutenant Henderson was rebuked for his conduct both by witness and Captain Lillie, the commanding officer, *ib.* 7154-7162—A Kandyan whom witness struggled with and took prisoner, is probably the man whom Lieutenant Henderson says he captured, *ib.* 7169-7174—Lieutenant Henderson hesitated, and would not bring on his men although ordered to do so, *ib.* 7183-7186—Lieutenant Henderson was only appointed detachment adjutant; the duty does not require discretion or judgment, nor was it at that time an onerous duty, *Watson* 7187-7193—There are no allowances attached to the appointment, *ib.* 7194—Particulars as to a Kandyan, who had hid himself in a palanquin, being shot, *ib.* 7194-7200—Lieutenant Henderson was adjutant for one day only; he acted till the appointment of Lieutenant Rutherford, *ib.* 7205-7210—Remarks on correspondence which took place on the letters of witness between Lieutenant Henderson, Colonel Drought, Colonel Braybrooke, Captain Lillie, and witness, *ib.* 7223.

2. *Explanation with a view to refuting these Charges; Observations generally on the Evidence given by Captain Watson before the Committee:*

Occasion on which witness was employed in the command of a detachment during the existence of martial law; witness was ordered to proceed to Cabroosa-ella to disperse a part of 300 armed Kandyans; particulars relative to this expedition, *Henderson* 5077-5097. 5105-5107. 5217-5226—Reference to the evidence of Captain Watson in answer to Question 610, in which he states that "he was displeased with witness's conduct generally; that he had sent him with a detachment, and sent what he conceived a better officer to take charge of his post, and to supersede him," *ib.* 5603—From the time witness was placed under Captain Watson's command in Kandy, in July 1848, up to November in the following year, witness never was superseded by Captain Watson, or heard any complaint from him of his conduct, *ib.* 5603-5619—Complaint witness made in December 1849 to Colonel Braybrooke, by letter, of Captain Watson's conduct towards witness; nature of this complaint; this letter read; displeasure expressed by Colonel Braybrooke at witness's having made this complaint, *ib.* 5619-5630.

Lieutenant Henderson is an officer of witness's regiment, *Braybrooke* 5769, 5770—In witness's opinion he is a very intelligent officer, *ib.* 5771—Witness has never heard anything to his disadvantage since he has been in the regiment till Captain Watson preferred a complaint against him in reference to a charge made by him against Captain Watson, *ib.* 5772—Evidence in detail relative to the nature of this complaint, together with the correspondence on the subject, and the proceedings which took place, *ib.* 5772-5798—Explanation of former evidence with regard to Lieutenant Henderson, *ib.* 7122, 7123.

In answer to Question 7141, Captain Watson stated witness's appointment to the Ceylon Rifles incorrectly; he was appointed on 18 April 1845, being then in London; in July 1848 he had been in Ceylon nearly three years, *Henderson* 8428-8430—Captain Watson, during the day at Wariapolle, never called upon witness in particular to advance or to attend to his duty, *ib.* 8431-8434—Examination on a charge against witness of having shot a man who was escaping from a bungalow window, *ib.* 8438-8448—It is a deliberate falsehood to say that witness thrust his sword into the dead body of the man who was killed in the palanquin, *ib.* 8449-8451—Captain Watson never signified to witness that he behaved ill at Wariapolle; on the contrary witness's conduct was favourably reported to Colonel Drought, *ib.* 8457—General remarks on the statements with regard to witness made by Captain Watson in his evidence before the Committee, *ib.* 8533, 8534.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. John Selby and Lieutenant Henderson were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c., during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. Wm. Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *App.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order

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3. *Papers laid before the Committee—continued.*

or writing from Captain Watson at the time of the rebellion in 1848 to Lieutenant Brook to burn houses; nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *App.* 546.

See also *Braybrooke, Colonel.* *Burning Houses, 2, 3.* *Escort of Prisoners.*
Military Force. *Misappropriation of Public Money.* *Pittewalla Passes.*
Sequestrations, 1. *Watson, Captain.*

High Treason. How far, before the trials were proceeded upon, any definition was made as to what should constitute high treason, *Watson* 1172-1176—Grounds for witness asserting that the prisoners tried at Kandy had been guilty of rebellion, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6872, 6873—Seventeen of the prisoners tried by witness for high treason were convicted and sentenced to death; none of them were executed, *ib.* 6920-6922.

Return of the number of persons tried at Kandy for high treason by the honourable the Supreme Court, *App.* 418, 419—List of persons committed to the gaol of Kornegalle on charge of high treason in 1848, *ib.* 420-425—List of prisoners transferred to Kandy from the gaol of Kornegalle and appearing in the Kornegalle list, *ib.* 426, 427—Return of the number and names of prisoners committed to the Kandy gaol on charge of high treason from August 1848, *ib.* 428-435.

See also *Supreme Court.* *Treason.*

Horton, Sir R. See *State Trials.*

Houses. Mode in which the houses generally of the Kandyans are constructed; they are commonly mud houses with paddy-straw thatch; the value of these houses is about 2*l.*, *Watson* 900-905.—See also *Burning Houses.* *Destruction of Property.* *Kandyans.*

Hume, Joseph, M.P. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Portions of the evidence taken before the Committee of last year, and of the Parliamentary papers laid before them, were sent out by witness's orders to Ceylon, to Mr. Morgan, 6255—Witness's intention was to send all the evidence, but the latter part of it was not sent, 6255—Witness sent out certain papers, but very few, by Mr. Ackland, 6255—Witness has since found that the evidence he sent out, intended for Mr. Morgan, was never delivered to him by Mr. Ackland, 6255, 6256—The latter part, sent by witness direct to Mr. Morgan, did reach Ceylon, therefore Mr. Morgan has only had a portion of the evidence taken before the Committee, from witness, 6257, 6258.

Hume, Mr., M.P. Letter written by witness to Lord Grey, dated London, 7 February 1850, on the subject of the cruel and unjustifiable attacks made on witness's character by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume, *Watson* 142-144—Witness produces a copy of a letter dictated by Mr. Hume and sent out to Mr. Morgan, the chairman of the committee that forwarded the petition which witness gave to Mr. Hume; this letter read, *M'Christie* 6249-6252—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 15 October 1849, with reference to a statement made by Mr. Hume that Lord Torrington had assumed the command of the troops without communicating with the major-general, and forwarding to Lord Torrington the copy of his letter denying the statement, *App.* 234—Letter from Major Layard to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, declaring that he never, since Lord Torrington came to Ceylon, received any orders from his Lordship either verbally or in writing, *ib.* 235.

Letter from Captain Watson to the assistant military secretary, dated 8 October 1849, stating that he never received any orders whatever, or letters connected with his public duties, direct from the Governor, nor from any one else, except the commandant of Kandy, *App.* 235—Correspondence between Mr. Hume and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. M'Christie and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, *ib.* 536-545—Letter from Mr. Hume to Mr. R. F. Morgan, advocate, Colombo, Ceylon, dated 3 August 1849, relative to the proceedings of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of Ceylon, and requesting further evidence from Mr. Morgan as to the alleged grievances of the inhabitants, *ib.* 536—Memoranda on points referred to in this letter, *ib.* 537.

See also *Baillie, Mr., M.P.* *Publication of Evidence.* *Watson, Captain.*

Hunter, Mr. A. Letter from Mr. A. Hunter to Mr. Kelson, dated 29 October 1849, concurring with the view taken by him as to the necessity for the proclamation and continuation of martial law, *App.* 92.

Hunter, Mr. Thomas. Letter from Mr. Thomas Hunter to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 29 August 1849, approving of the adoption of martial law during the late disturbances, *App.* 88.

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Income and Expenditure. See *Revenue and Expenditure*.

Indemnity Bill. The principal reasons assigned by the Governor for the continuance of martial law was the necessity of having an Indemnity Bill passed, and the necessity of securing the pretender, *H. C. Selby* 1475. 1480-1487. 1491, 1492. 1497-1500. 1503-1505—Grounds on which witness approved of the Indemnity Bill, *ib.* 2239-2251. 2254-2261—Evidence proving that the original proclamation of martial law was revoked previously to the passing of the Indemnity Bill, *ib.* 2302-2306—Evidence on paragraph 20 of witness's petition to The House, in which he speaks of the Bill of Indemnity, and of complaints against the military being referred to themselves; explanation on this subject, and example of the way in which it has worked in Ceylon, *J. Selby* 6370-6381. 6390—The Indemnity Act should be repealed, in order that the ordinary courts of law might take cognizance of the complaints relative to the seizure of property during the existence of martial law, *ib.* 6413-6417.

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Inquests. Evidence as to an informal inquest having been held by witness on a policeman who had been shot; the parties convicted by the verdicts were not prosecuted, *Hanna* 7372-7374.

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INSURRECTION:

- I. Evidence showing that the Causes of all the Insurrections since 1818 may be said to be identical.
- II. Intelligence received by the Government of the probability of an Outbreak in 1848; Anticipations formed respecting it.
- III. Evidence as to the Extent of the Insurrection, and particulars respecting the Conflicts which took place.
- IV. Character of the Parties concerned, and Objects of the Rebellion.
- V. Measures adopted by the Government, and Opinions in reference to them.
- VI. Papers laid before the Committee.
 1. Papers illustrative of the Outbreak at Kandy at its first commencement and during its progress.
 2. Reports and other Documents received from the principal Officers of Government in the Kandyan provinces, relative to the state of the Country during the Rebellion of 1848.
 3. Papers relating to an apprehended Renewal of the Disturbances at Kandy, subsequent to the cessation of Martial Law.
 4. Papers relative to the Insurrection of 1843.

I. Evidence showing that the Causes of all the Insurrections since 1818 may be said to be identical:

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Government, showing the analogy between this and the recent rebellion; evidence as to the measures adopted at that period to suppress the rebellion, *ib.* 2558-2571—How far the causes of the rebellion in 1848 were identical with the causes of rebellion in 1834, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2639, 2640.

In 1843 there was an apprehension of disturbances; the same causes, so far as they went, were in operation that were in operation in 1834, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2641—In 1843 the Government officers generally discredited the reports of insurrectionary movements; particulars relative to these insurrectionary movements, *ib.* 2642—There was also a plan for a revolt in 1846; statement, generally of the circumstances connected with this attempt, *ib.* 2647—There is no doubt that, reviewing all the various insurrections and insurrectionary movements from the great rebellion of 1818 down to 1848, there is a continuity of causes and motions operating without intermission, and exhibiting themselves positively on all those several occasions at brief intervals, *ib.* 2648—Evidence showing that in all the different rebellions in Ceylon, causes identical with those on the late occasion have existed, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3411—Enumeration of the causes of the outbreak, *Jolly* 8322 *et seq.*

II. Intelligence received by the Government of the probability of an Outbreak in 1848; Anticipations formed respecting it:

Witness was not in the least surprised at the outbreak of the insurrection, *Watson* 1262—How far the Government authorities had notice, before the 29 July 1848, that numbers of discontented people were assembling in the Matelle and Dambool districts, *H. C. Selby* 1310-1314—How the circumstances may be accounted for that the various officers of the Government had not more accurate information of the intentions of the natives who were about to take part in the insurrection, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2575—The apprehensions of the Government with respect to the disturbances of 1848 scarcely arose before July 1848; but they were aware as early as May and June that a very uneasy feeling prevailed amongst the people in the Kandyan country, *ib.* 2649-2654—There was great difficulty in getting information, as all the plans for creating discontent and raising disturbances were conducted with great secrecy, *ib.* 2655—Witness predicted the rebellion five years before it took place, and reported the state of the feeling of the country to Government, *Watson* 7141—The first intimation of the disturbances that witness received was from a native who told him where the king was, *Hanna* 7284-7286—Information collected from the natives of the proceedings of the insurgents, *ib.* 7316-7320—The grounds for apprehending insurrection were greater in 1848 than in 1818; every Kandyan at the former period whom witness met had a gun; much disaffection has been created among the Buddhist priests and the headmen generally, and there were nearly 200 coffee estates in the jungle at the later period owned and cultivated by Europeans who had no protection against the Kandyans, *Parke* 9127-9131.

III. Evidence as to the Extent of the Insurrection, and particulars respecting the Conflicts which took place:

Witness does not think that any armed resistance took place to the military or other authorities, after the people were dispersed in the first instance on 29 July at Matelle, and on 29 and 30 July at Kornegalle, *H. C. Selby* 1354-1357—Explanation in reference to the plan of the place of action between the forces and the rebels, *Watson* 644-656—Evidence showing that conflicts did occur between the troops and the people between 3 August and 15 September 1848, *ib.* 2392-2404. 2414-2419—When the disturbances broke out the alarm among all classes in Ceylon was very universal and very striking, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2532—The assertion that has been made here, that it was not a rebellion but a mere riot, was received with unqualified astonishment throughout Ceylon, on the intelligence reaching the colony, *ib.* 2698—Evidence showing that proofs of the whole of the Kandyan kingdom was either actually in rebellion, or suspected of being ready to join the rebellion, were abundant in the hands of the Government, *ib.* 3195-3211—In witness's opinion, the disturbances which took place at Matelle were the commencement of a serious rebellion; grounds and documents upon which witness forms this opinion, *ib.* 3614-3720.

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in the address he delivered to the prisoners at the conclusion of the trials, when sentence was passed, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6878-6883—Extract from a newspaper containing the report of witness's address on this occasion, *ib.* 6880—Reference to the statement contained in this report that "a more futile and contemptible attempt at rebellion was never known," *ib.* 6880-6883—Witness had no further information as to the extent of the disturbances that was worth a farthing; nobody knew any thing about it, *ib.* 6892-6902. 6906-6909. 6918, 6919—Opinion that any rebellion among the Kandyans must be futile and contemptible, *ib.* 6990, 6991.

Evidence as to the date at which the intelligence of the outbreak in the interior reached Colombo, *Braybrooke* 7121—Examination on a report, dated 1 October 1849, relating to the insurrection, made by witness in compliance with the request of Sir Emerson Tennent, *Hanna* 7287-7295—Witness does not recollect that he made any official report on the subject in 1848, *ib.* 7296-7298—Examination as to whether the natives, after the first collision with the troops, reappeared with any formidable force with a view to resistance, *ib.* 7321-7328—Explanation with regard to witness's opinion that the insurrection was a silly affair, *ib.* 7521, 7523—Although the natives were frightened at the approach of the soldiers, the insurrection was certainly dangerous, as it drove the Europeans from their houses and property, *ib.* 7524, 7525—The rebellion caused much alarm to all classes of the population, *Parke* 9074—Statement of the prisoners in the gaol of Kandy that the insurrection was not over; witness is not aware of the fate of those prisoners, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9203-9208.

IV. Character of the Parties concerned, and Objects of the Rebellion:

Two ringleaders were apprehended in 1843, viz., Jawa or Dennis, and Dingarelle, who subsequently, in 1848, became active agents in the insurrection of that year, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2642, 2643. 2646—Evidence showing that the outbreak was sudden, and the plans were secret; statement generally of the plans and objects which were contemplated by the pretender and his followers, *ib.* 2674-2685—Evidence showing the classes of men that were actually known to be implicated in the rebellion, *ib.* 2686-2697—The object of the insurrection in 1848 was not plunder and marauding, but a political object; this view is supported by all the best authorities in Ceylon, *ib.* 2698—Evidence in detail, showing that the disturbance in 1848 was not a rebellion of the people, but a disturbance got up by the chiefs, who were dissatisfied with the liberal policy of the Government towards the people, *ib.* 3309-3329. 3338 *et seq.*—The character of the country affords peculiar facilities for an insurrection, and renders the Kandyan by no means a contemptible enemy, *Gallwey* 8266-8269. 8306.

V. Measures adopted by the Government, and Opinions in reference to them:

The precautions that were used under the circumstances were most wise, *Watson* 2420—No dissatisfaction whatever was expressed by any portion of the people at the measures taken by the Government to suppress the disturbances, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2533-2538—On the contrary there were the strongest expressions of support and encouragement to the Governor, for the vigour and promptness with which those measures were adopted, *ib.* 2534-2538—Evidence showing that the statement which has been made, that in the outset the insurrection was permitted with a view to lead parties on, more effectually to punish them, the foundation of this assertion being a letter from the chief officer of police, Loco Banda, is an incorrect statement of what took place, *ib.* 2700-2711—The proceedings at Kornegalle and Matelle were effectual to suppress the disturbances; there were watch-fires round both places, and the soldiers expected an attack every evening, *Gallwey* 8278-8286—The general opinion was most decidedly in favour of the measures adopted by Government, *Parke* 9075, 9076. 9120*. 9126. 9132.

VI. Papers laid before the Committee:

1. Papers illustrative of the Outbreak at Kandy at its first commencement and during its progress:

Letter from Mr. E. R. Power, dated 29 July 1848, stating reports of a large assemblage of armed people at Kornegalle, *App.* 111—Letters dated 27 and 29 July, from Loco Banda, showing the state of the country around Matelle at that period, *ib.* 111-113—Letter from Mr. Morphew, assistant agent at Kandy, dated 20 July 1848, stating that troops had been applied for at Kornegalle, *ib.* 113—Letter from Mr. Charles Buller, government agent, to the colonial secretary, dated 30 July 1848, stating that the king is supposed to have gone to Upper Doombera, and recommending a reward of 150 *l.* for his capture, *ib.* 114—Letters from Mr. Hanna, police magistrate of Kandy, of various dates at the end of July and beginning of August, reporting the proceedings taken for the protection of Kandy, *ib.* 114, 115. 118. 126.

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VI. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

1. *Papers illustrative of the Outbreak at Kandy, &c.*—continued.

Letter from Mr. Templer, acting assistant agent at Kornegalle, dated 28 July 1848, reporting the dangerous state of Kornegalle, the difficulty of getting any information, and the want of all means to protect the public money and stamps in the catcherry, *App.* 116—Letter from the government agent at Kandy, dated 4 August 1848, stating that the people engaged at Matelle were expected to make their way to Bintenne and renew the disturbance, *ib.* 118—Important statement of Disanaike Modianselagey Caloo Banda, dated 9 August 1848, as to the plans of the rebels, *ib.* 121—Letter from Mr. Caulfield to Lord Torrington, dated 8 August 1848, relative to a military escort proceeding to Kornegalle having been fired on from the jungle, *ib.* 135—Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller, dated 6 December 1849, defending himself from the reflections cast upon him of not having fulfilled his duty as government agent at Kandy in putting the Government on their guard, and adopting further precautions against the outbreak of the insurrection, with enclosures, *ib.* 441 *et seq.*

Letter from Madugalle to Loco Banda, dated 2 July 1848, stating that a pretender was in the country, and detailing the preparations being made by him to commence war, *App.* 446—Letter from Madugalle, dated 2 July 1848, giving information as to the time of the outbreak of the intended rebellion, *ib.* 446, 447—Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 6 July 1848, relative to the false reports received from Madugalle as to the intended rebellion, and advising that such reports should be checked, *ib.* 447—Letter from P. Mudiāse to Parenegame Banda, dated 22 July 1848, reporting that some Matelle people had gone to Dambool, and expressing an opinion that some persons were exciting the people, *ib.*—Letters from Colonel Drought, of various dates between 12 January and 1 August 1848, to different authorities in the island, enclosing reports from various parties as to the state of the Kandyan province, *ib.* 484 *et seq.*—Two reports from Captain Lillie to Colonel Drought, dated 29 and 30 July 1848, on the disturbed state of the district, *ib.* 491.

2. Reports and other Documents received from the principal Officers of Government in the Kandyan Provinces, relative to the state of the Country during the Rebellion of 1848 :

Reports and other documents received from seventeen of the principal officers of the Government in the Kandyan provinces, establishing the fact that there was a widespread rebellion, in which both the chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *App.* 166 *et seq.*—Three circular letters from the colonial secretary to some of the principal Government officers in Ceylon, requesting their opinions in writing upon the subject of the rebellion and martial law, *ib.* 166, 167—Replies thereto, *ib.* 166 *et seq.*—General statement by Mr. C. R. Buller, Government agent for the Central Province, dated 4 November 1849, concerning the origin of, and the circumstances connected with, the rebellion at Kandy in 1848, *ib.* 204–212—Précis of this statement, *ib.* 204, 205—Appendices to the foregoing paper, *ib.* 212–223—Précis of appendices, *ib.* 205—Evidence taken at Matelle on 2d, 3d, and 4th October 1849, in regard of late outbreak, its progress, force, and causes, *ib.* 214—Extracts from proceedings before Mr. J. L. Gibson, district judge of Kornegalle, regarding the rebellion in Seven Korles, *ib.* 219—Letter from Major-general Smelt, c. b., to Viscount Torrington, dated 8 October 1849, submitting copies of his confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, explanatory of the movement of the troops during the rebellion, and illustrative of the state of the country, *ib.* 226.

3. Papers relating to an apprehended Renewal of the Disturbances at Kandy, subsequent to the cessation of Martial Law :

Letters from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated Matelle, 12 and 13 December 1848, stating that rumours are afloat that another rising of the people is to take place, *App.* 145, 150—Letter from Colonel Drought to Major-general Smelt, dated 12 December 1848, forwarding various reports from out-stations all tending to support the apprehension of a renewed outbreak, and enclosing reports from Captain Watson, Mr. Swan, Mr. Smith, commanding a detachment of the Rifles at Kornegalle, &c., *ib.* 146—Letters from Mr. Morris and Mr. H. Templer, dated 10, 11, 12, and 17 December, on the same subject, *ib.* 148, 149, 154—Also letters from Loco Banda, superintendent of police at Kandy, to the colonial secretary, dated 13, 14, and 17 December 1848, on the same subject, *ib.* 151, 155, 156—Statement made by a priest, 19 December 1848, to Mr. Caulfield, Government agent at Kornegalle, that he had travelled about the suspected districts, and reporting what he had heard of the causes of the disturbances and the parties implicated, *ib.* 155—Letters from Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Morris, of various dates between 17 and 30 December 1848, showing that there were no grounds for the report of an expected rising, *ib.* 156–159.

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Interest of Money. Rate of interest charged by the Loan Board; current rate of interest in the colony in 1848, *Anstruther* 8930-8936.

Interpreters. Evidence as to the character of the interpreters who read the document in Cingalese to witness, which he signed, *Watson* 715-749—Witness never heard of any complaints against the interpreters employed by him, *ib.* 1186.

Irrigation. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 23 October 1848, on the first reading of the Bill for altering Ordinance No. 8 of 1848, and extending its operation to public tanks and means of irrigation, *App.* 25, 26—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 30 October 1848, on the second reading of the Bill, *ib.* 27—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 6 November 1848, in committee on the Bill amending Ordinance No. 8 of 1848, "Public Tanks and other means of Irrigation," *ib.* 28—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 8 November 1848, in Committee on Bill "Public Tanks and Irrigation," *ib.* 29—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 13 November 1848, on the legal opinion on the Bill, and on its re-committal, *ib.* 30.

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Jawa or Dennis. See *Insurrection, IV.* *Pretender, 2.*

Jolly, Captain John Keith. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—A settler in Ceylon for upwards of seven years, residing about 3½ miles south of Kandy, 8310-8314—Witness's bungalow and store were attacked during the rebellion, and mischief to the extent of about 150 *l.* or 160 *l.* done to his property, 8315-8321—Enumeration of the causes of the outbreak, 8322 *et seq.*—Disaffection of the headman and priests, 8323, 8327, 8328—The fear of further taxation, inventories of the effects of the natives having been taken by the Government peons, 8323, 8324—The difficulties in the Punjab, and a belief that the French were coming from Trincomalee, and various matters in the "Observer" newspaper, 8325, 8326—At various meetings in Kandy and Colombo, great discontent was expressed at the new taxes, 8329-8332.

The general opinion of the planters and well-affected natives in Kandy was in favour of martial law, 8333-8336—And in favour of its continuance, but this opinion changed subsequently, 8337-8344—Without the proclamation of martial law, an attempt to quell the outbreak would have been very tedious; the military power had greater influence than any thing else in stopping the rebellion, 8345, 8346—The general state of the colony has been better since the outbreak: as an instance of the great contentment of the natives, they have applied for a schoolmaster to teach them English, an application which they would never make formerly, 8347-8349—Economical reforms in the Government expenditure recommended, 8350—Examination with regard to the conduct of Captain Watson and Lieutenant Henderson at Matelle and Wariapolla: Colonel Drought expressed an opinion to witness, that Captain Watson was mistaken in apprehending a second rebellion, but never spoke of Captain Watson's conduct during the first rebellion, 8351-8372.

Mr. Wilmot has often objected to witness's being a juror in trials for high treason or sedition; in consequence, as witness thinks, of his voting at various meetings in favour of resolutions approving of Lord Torrington's policy, 8373-8385—Witness has not heard any tangible allegation against Sir Emerson Tennent, in such a manner that he could bring it forward; there is a general impression in the colony that Lord Torrington is much better liked as Governor than Sir Emerson Tennent is as colonial secretary, 8386-8404—Evidence with regard to an allegation made by Sir Emerson Tennent, against the planters generally, of ill-treating their coolie labourers, 8405-8424—Witness knows by reputation Tickery Banda, who has been transported for forgery; he accompanied, witness understands, Dr. Elliott and Mr. John Selby in their tour through the disturbed districts, 8425-8427.

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Jolly, Captain. Observations upon Captain Jolly's statements as to witness's unpopularity in Ceylon; reference to the charge of his having unjustly censured the whole body of planters for their treatment of the Malabar coolies, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9037—Letter from John Keith Jolly to Lieut.-colonel Drought, dated 30 August 1849, approving of the proclamation of martial law during the late disturbances, *App.* 89.

See also *Tennent, Sir J. E.*

Judge-Advocates. Order received by witness, dated 18 August 1848, from Colonel Drought, to discontinue the practice of appointing judge-advocates, *Watson* 891-897—Precautions which were taken to guard innocent people against being unjustly punished, after the judge-advocates at the courts martial were discontinued by order of Colonel Drought, *ib.* 986-989—Evidence in detail as to witness's legal education; has never been called to the English bar; received his legal education at the Cape of Good Hope; how far witness was examined as to his legal qualifications, before he was admitted an advocate; power of the judges to appoint whom they please, whether they have been educated for the legal profession or not, *H. C. Selby* 1793-1810—Reference to the order of Colonel Drought for discontinuing the attendance of judge-advocates upon courts martial, *Braybrooke* 5932-5934.—See also *Deputy Judge Advocates. Stewart, Charles.*

Judges. Witness does not think that the charter of the judges of the Supreme Court requires that the judges must have been either at the English, Scotch, or Irish bars; one of the judges at the present moment is a Scotch advocate, *H. C. Selby* 1811, 1812—Comparing the salaries of the judges with those of other officers, witness considered that they were underpaid, *Anstruther* 8781.

Judicial Department. Statement showing the amount annually expended on account of the fixed establishments of the judicial department, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.

Jury Ordinance. Particulars respecting a petition complaining of the jury ordinance, sent for signature to the headmen, by Ernest De Saram, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7042-7044—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 December 1849, relative to the jury ordinance of 1844, *App.* 300, 301—Observations on the native feeling with regard to the jury ordinance No. 19 of 1844, *ib.* 301.—See also *Trial by Jury.*

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1. *Remarks on the Inadequacy of the Judicial System of Ceylon to the Requirements of the Colony; Nature of the Complaints against it.*
2. *Evidence respecting the Police Establishments.*

1. *Remarks on the Inadequacy of the Judicial System of Ceylon to the Requirements of the Colony, Nature of the Complaints against it.*

There is no doubt that one exception to the satisfactory policy of the British Government towards Ceylon is to be found in the judicial system, which is unsuitable to the state of the Kandyan country, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3295-3298—Nature of the complaints made with reference to the judicial system of jurisprudence in Ceylon; law which is administered there, *ib.* 4231-4247—The subject generally of the judicature of Ceylon has come under the consideration of the Governor; remedies which witness has suggested to the Governor on the subject; steps which have been taken to improve the administration of justice, *ib.* 4248-4269. 4290-4292—Evidence showing that the European inhabitants, as well as the natives, have felt themselves aggrieved by the present state of the law and its administration, *ib.* 4276—Evidence showing that the admission of gentlemen to the bar of Ceylon is very imperfectly regulated; there exists little or no means of obtaining a judicial education in the island, *ib.* 4283-4289—General rules and orders touching and concerning the admission of advocates and proctors, promulgated in open court 13 December 1841, *ib.* 4285—Opinion that too general a censure has been cast upon the body of proctors in Ceylon, *ib.* 4293. 4296—There is no doubt many complaints have been made, and justly made, of the costs of proceedings in Ceylon; this subject is under the consideration of the civil Government, *ib.* 4294, 4295. 4297-4302—Evidence on the subject of the complaints against the working of the judicial system in Ceylon, *J. Selby* 6298-6304.

2. *Evidence respecting the Police Establishments:*

Amongst other matters, the chiefs complained of the inadequacy of the rural police, and also of the inadequacy of the police in the towns, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4270-4273—With regard to the rural police it is absurd to call it a force; the police in the towns is also very inefficient, *ib.*—This subject has occupied the attention of the Government, but the great difficulty in the way of an effectual remedy has been the increased expense, *ib.* 4274-4275—In the event of an improvement in the finances of the colony, there can be no doubt that the subject will be resumed and a remedy applied, *ib.* 4274, 4275—One great grievance of a social character existing in Ceylon is, the absence of intercourse on the part both of the officers of the Government and the

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the European residents generally with the natives, both of rank and intelligence, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4277-4280—Opinion that the appointment of district judges and police magistrates from among the natives would tend to amend this state of things; natives could be found sufficiently educated to fill those offices, *ib.* 4277-4282.

See also *Courts Martial. Grievances. Police. Policy of the Government. Proctors. Separation of Offices.*

K.

Kaddahpolla Unanse (a Priest). See *Executions*, 2. 3. 4.

KANDY:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Statement of the circumstances which led to the acquisition of Kandy on the part of the British Government, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2548—The proofs that the whole of the Kandyan kingdom was either actually in rebellion or prepared to join in the movement, were abundant in the hands of the Government, *ib.* 2749-2757—Evidence on the portion of these proofs at present on the table of this Committee, showing that in each province the people were prepared, and were waiting to join in the insurrection, *ib.*—Statement that these papers also show, that had a delay of forty-eight hours taken place in arresting the rebellion, it would have extended all over the Central Province, *ib.*—Grounds for forming the opinion that the state of the Kandyan kingdom and the Kandyan population altogether is unsatisfactory, *ib.* 2809.

No particular dissatisfaction prevailed in the Kandyan country in the early part of 1848; there were some trifling complaints about the taxes, *Braybrooke* 5641-5645—The garrison at Kandy, at the time of the insurrection in July 1848, was too small, *ib.* 5685, 5686—Witness went up to Kandy on the 25th of August, everything then was perfectly quiet, and appeared in its usual state, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6860-6868—The state of the country during the month previous to witness going there may be judged of by reading the evidence taken at the trials, and which appears in the blue book, and which is taken from witness's notes, *ib.* 6875-6877—Witness was stationed at Kornegalle from 1826 to 1831; during that time there were no disturbances in Kandy; there was no force but police officers, *Cripps* 7656-7660.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Letters and memoranda relating to the disturbances at Kandy before the outbreak at Matelle and Kornegalle, from 30 June to 30 July 1848, *App.* 96 *et seq.*—Letter from D. L. Banda, the superintendent of police at Kandy, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 12 July 1848, giving a detailed official account of the first disturbance at Kandy, when the police were assaulted and beaten, and of the circumstances which preceded it, *ib.* 103-105—Report of Mr. Buller to the Government, of the circumstances which occurred previous to, and on 6 July 1848, at Kandy, detailing the proceedings of the riot, and corroborating the statement of the superintendent of police, *ib.* 105-107—Papers illustrative of the outbreak at Kandy at its first commencement, and during its progress, July and August 1848, *ib.* 109 *et seq.*—Letters from Mr. Hanna, police magistrate at Kandy, of various dates, at the end of July and beginning of August, reporting the proceedings taken for the protection of Kandy, *ib.* 114, 115, 118, 126.

Papers illustrative of the Kandyan country after the cessation of martial law, in the proclaimed districts in 1848, *App.* 144 *et seq.*—Reports and other documents received from the principal officers of Government in the Kandyan provinces relative to the state of the country during the rebellion of 1848, *ib.* 160 *et seq.*—Précis of the above papers, *ib.* 160-166—General statement of Mr. C. R. Buller, Government agent for the Central Province, dated 4 November 1849, concerning the origin of the circumstances connected with the rebellion at Kandy in 1848, *ib.* 204-212—Précis of this statement, *ib.* 204, 205—Appendices to the foregoing paper, *ib.* 212-223—Précis of appendices, *ib.* 205.

Return of courts martial held at Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool during the late rebellion in 1848, *App.* 270-276—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 8 December 1849, with further documents illustrative of the state of the Kandyan country previous to, and during the recent rebellion, *ib.* 305—Memorandum of Mr. Charles Stewart, deputy Queen's advocate, relative to the state of the Kandyan country both previous to, and during the late insurrection, *ib.* 307-313—

KANDY—continued.2. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

Statement of various rebels taken before Mr. Thomas Lewis Gibson, district judge, and justice of the peace at Kornegalle, illustrative of the state of the Kandyan country previous to, and during the rebellion, *App.* 314-320.

Tabular view of the trials and sentences by courts martial, in the Kandyan provinces, during the existence of martial law held between 29 July and 10 October 1848, *App.* 408-411—Return of courts martial in the Kandyan provinces between 29 July and 10 October 1848, by virtue of a proclamation of martial law, dated Queen's House, Colombo, 29 July 1848, *ib.* 413-417—Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Kandy since 29 July 1848, touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 460—Letters from Lieut.-colonel Drought, of various dates, between 20 July and 1 August 1848, to different authorities in the island, enclosing reports from various parties as to the state of the Kandyan provinces, *ib.* 484 *et seq.*

See also *Braybrooke*, Colonel. *Civil Tribunals.* *Cocoa Nut Tax.* *Courts Martial*, 1. *Death*, Sentences of. *Disaffection*, 2. *Garrison.* *Insurrection.* *Justice*, Administration of, 2. *Maha Nilame*, 2. *Military Force.* *New Taxes*, 2. *Policy of the Government.* *Public Meetings.* *Trials.*

Kandyans. There is no reason to apprehend that, supposing the Kandyans should obtain an accidental superiority, there would be a general confederacy among the whole population of the island, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2805-2807—If the British were out of the question, the Kandyans would not entertain the least idea of interfering with the rest of the island; they consider themselves a distinct race, and a distinct nation, *ib.* 2808—The Kandyan people generally are remarkably moral; how far the people are attached to their chiefs; the chiefs are, generally speaking, very poor, and a very inferior class, *ib.* 2811-2821. 2830-2834—Difficulties in the way of any attempt of the Government to civilize the Kandyan kingdom, *ib.* 2822-2827—The natives are anything but a warlike race of people; they are beneath contempt as enemies; way in which they are armed, *Braybrooke* 5666-5684—Description of Kandyan houses and furniture, *J. Selby* 8199-8201—Witness has spent twenty years in Ceylon, and from his acquaintance with the character of the Kandyans, he should say that they would be a very formidable enemy in the jungle, *Parke* 9118-9121. 9135—Letter from Mr. Staples, district judge, dated 2 August, relative to the character of the Kandyans, and particularly of the superior headmen, *App.* 127.

See also *Arms.* *Disaffection.* *Dog Tax*, 1. *Houses.* *Insurrection.* *Malabar Coolies.* *Malays.* *Moormen.* *Rebels.* *Royalty.* *Shop Tax.* *State of the Country.* *Treason.* *Wariapolla.*

Keir, Simon. Letter from Mr. Simon Keir to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 28 August 1849, as to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law, and approving of the policy of the governor in the suppression of the rebellion, *App.* 87, 88.

Kelson, Mr. F. Letter from Mr. F. Kelson to Mr. Buller, dated 5 November 1849, stating his conviction as to the necessity both for the proclamation and continuation of martial law during the insurrection, *App.* 91.—See also *Priests*, 1.

Kersterman, Mr. Letter from Mr. Kersterman to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 5 August 1848, detailing the successful result of his endeavours to raise a troop of Europeans to oppose the rebels, *App.* 90.

Kesson, Dr. See *Education*.

Kornegalle. A few determined men at Kornegalle might make a very dangerous opposition to a body of troops, *Parke* 9133, 9134—Letter from Mr. E. R. Power, dated 29 July 1848, stating defeats of a large assemblage of armed people at Kornegalle, *App.* 111—Letter from Mr. Morphew, assistant agent at Kandy, dated 29 July 1848, stating that troops had been applied for at Kornegalle, *ib.* 113—Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 30 July 1848, reporting the proceedings of the detachment sent to Kornegalle the day before, *ib.* 114.

Letter from Mr. Templer, acting assistant agent at Kornegalle, dated 28 July 1848, reporting the dangerous state of Kornegalle; the difficulty of getting any information, and the want of all means to protect the public money and stamps in the Cutcherry, *App.* 116—Letters from Mr. H. Templer, dated 1 and 4 August 1848, giving a detailed account of the attack on Kornegalle, *ib.* 119, 120—Letter from Mr. Templer and Mr. Gibson, jointly to Lord Torrington, dated 7 August 1848, reporting to the governor the details of what took place at Kornegalle, *ib.* 123—Letter from Mr. Caulfield to Lord Torrington, dated 8 August 1848, relative to a military escort proceeding to Kornegalle having been fired on from the jungle, *ib.* 135.

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Kornegalle—continued.

Letter from Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 11 December 1848, stating that rumours are abroad that there is to be a rising again in Kornegalle, *App.* 148—Letters from Mr. C. Buller to Mr. Morris, of various dates, between 17 and 30 December 1848, showing that there are no grounds for the report of an expected rising, *ib.* 156-159.

Return of courts martial held at Kandy, Matelle, Kornegalle, and Dambool, during the late rebellion in 1848, *App.* 270-276—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, sold, showing the description of property, how disposed of, amount realized, names of purchasers, &c., *ib.* 356-370—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, but not sold, in the district of Kornegalle, showing the names of persons whose property was sequestered, and description of property, probable value, &c., *ib.* 392-404—Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Kornegalle, since 29 July 1848, touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 460—Correspondence proving that the accounts of Mr. Elliott, as to the massacre of rebels at Matelle and Kornegalle is utterly false, *ib.* 476-480.

See also *Burning Houses.* *Chiefs,* 1. *Insurrection.* *Kandy.* *Martial Law,* 1. 4. 7. 8. *Matelle.* *Military Force.* *Prisoners.*

L.

Lagalle. After witness went on command from Matelle to the district of Lagalle, he had an opportunity of knowing the disposition of the inhabitants generally in that district, with respect to the English Government, *Henderson* 5213-5216—They were perfectly friendly to witness and his party, and expressed themselves so towards the Government, but complained bitterly of certain taxes which they understood were to be imposed upon them, *ib.* 5214-5216. 5228-5230—They said they understood twenty taxes were to be imposed upon them, *ib.* 5216.

Land Tax. Evidence relative to the suggestion of Lord Torrington for the imposition of a general land-tax throughout the island, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3363-3376—There was a resolution of the chamber of commerce, containing an objection, not to the repeal of the export duties, but to the substitution of a land-tax, *ib.* 4110-4115—Evidence showing their apprehension with respect to the land-tax was not well founded, *ib.* 4115, 4116—A land-tax was in contemplation, but it was never brought before the Legislative Council, *ib.* 4141, 4142—Feasibility of establishing a land-tax as a means of furnishing a revenue, with a view to the reduction of duties on articles of consumption; suggestion for imposing a small duty on all land, whether cultivated or waste; this might be carried out without a survey; the crying evil in Ceylon is the subdivision of land, *Anstruther* 8800-8815—Evidence with reference to a plan which was in contemplation for imposing a land-tax for the purpose of opening roads, *ib.* 8891-8898—Explanation relative to the recommendation by Lord Torrington of Mr. Wodehouse's appointment in connexion with the survey and settlement preparatory to the land-tax in 1848, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9095a-9098a, p. 888.

Lands. See *Crown Lands.*

Layard. Major, c. c. r. Letter from Major Layard to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, declaring that he never, since Lord Torrington came to Ceylon, received any orders from his Lordship either verbally or in writing, *App.* 235—Correspondence regarding Sir Emerson Tennent's assertion, that Major Layard and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke had caused Captain Watson's removal from the command at Matelle, *ib.* 532-535.—See also *Martial Law,* 2. *Torrington,* Lord, 2. *Watson,* Captain.

Legal Proceedings. See *Justice, Administration of,* 1.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Address of the Legislative Council to the Right hon. the Governor, in reply to his Excellency's speech of 2 October 1848, expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the speedy and successful suppression of the insurrection, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3926, 3927—Recommendation that the Legislative Council should be constituted upon election basis, *J. Selby* 6418, 6419—It would be very desirable that all the Government agents should be members of the Legislative Council, with the opportunity to attend if they found it necessary, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9373.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 10 August 1849, enclosing transcripts of the minutes of the Legislative Council, for the half years ending 31 December 1848, and 30 June 1849, *App.* 20—Extracts from the transcript of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—continued.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

minutes of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 31 December 1848, *App.* 21–47 — Proceedings of the Legislative Council, of 4 October 1848, on Earl Grey's despatch on Mr. Auckland's suggestions for alterations in the constitution of the council, *ib.* 22 — Extract from the transcript of the minutes of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending June 1849, *ib.* 48 — Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 19 September 1849, reporting the opening of the Legislative Council, and the governor's address enclosed, *ib.* 77 — Copy of a despatch from Lord Grey to Lord Torrington, dated 8 November, in reply, *ib.* 257.

Address of his Excellency the Right honourable Viscount Torrington on opening the session of the Legislative Council, 18 September 1849, *App.* 77, 78 — Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 24 September 1849, enclosing the address of the council in reply to the governor's speech on opening the session on 18 September, *ib.* 78 — Copy of despatch from Earl Grey, dated 1 December 1849, acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 258 — Address of the Legislative Council to the Right honourable the Governor in reply to his Excellency's speech of the 18th September 1849, *ib.* 78, 79 — Reply of his Excellency the Right honourable Viscount Torrington to an address from the Legislative Council, 20 September 1849, *ib.* 79 — Address of his Excellency the Right honourable Viscount Torrington on closing the session of the Legislative council, 30 October 1849, *ib.* 241.

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 Nov. 1849, with enclosures, forwarding transcript of the minutes of the executive and Legislative Councils for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849, and satisfactorily explaining the reasons of the delay which had occurred in transmitting the former portion of the series, *App.* 241 — Memorandum showing the dates at which the transcripts of the minutes of the executive and Legislative Councils were forwarded to the Secretary of State, *ib.* 242 — Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council, held during Sir Colin Campbell's administration; viz., from August 1845 to December 1846, and the number of ordinances passed, *ib.* 243 — Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council held during Viscount Torrington's administration; viz., from August 1847 to December 1848, and the number of ordinances passed, *ib.* 244.

See also *Bills in Council.* *Export Duties, 2.* *Minutes of Council.* *Standing Orders.*

Lillie, Captain. Letter from Captain Lillie, the staff officer of Kandy, to witness, dated Kandy, November 8, expressing disbelief of the accusations against witness, and stating his opinion that it is a piece of spite, *Watson* 914 — Witness was part of Captain Lillie's detachment to Matelle on the 28th July, *Henderson* 4742 — At that time the Rifles were more immediately in command of Captain Watson; the whole party of the 15th and the Rifles were under Captain Lillie's command, *ib.* 4743 — Witness was one of the subalterns under Captain Watson's command, *ib.* 4744 — Witness was ordered on 28th July to march from Kandy to Matelle under the command of Captain Lillie, *East* 7527 — The statement of Captain Watson in answer to Q. 7142, that witness had intimated that Captain Lillie's despatch was incorrect is untrue; examination with reference to former evidence in which witness stated it to be his impression that no shots were fired by the Kandyans, *Henderson* 8452–8456 — Two reports from Captain Lillie to Colonel Drought, dated 29 and 30 July 1848, on the disturbed state of the district, *App.* 491.

See also *Burning Houses, 3.* *Henderson, Lieutenant.* *Wariapolla.*

Loan Board. Description of an institution called the Loan Board; particulars with reference to its transactions, *Anstruther* 8905–8961 — No partiality has been shown to public officers by the Loan Board in granting loans, *ib.* 8957, 8958.

See also *Insurrection, V.*

Loco Banda. See *Banda, Loco.*

Losses of Property. The losses of property complained of were stated to have been caused principally by the military; examination on a statement made by the priests of Dambool Temple with regard to their losses, explained and translated, by E. A. Perera, proctor, in the presence of witness and C. Elliott, *J. Selby* 6478–6502 — Evidence relative to an affirmation sworn before Mr. Templer by Goveralle, as to the loss of paddy, cattle, and clothing; this affidavit was prepared by Dr. Elliott, *ib.* 6502–6519 — Statements made by Panagamme Codetuake Doorra and the son of the late Maha Nileme, with regard to losses of property, *ib.* 6533–6538.

See also *Compensation for Losses.*

Low-Country People. The statement that low-country men were the principal agents in getting up the insurrection is unfounded, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2699 — From an examination of the gaol list of prisoners at Kandy it appears that a very small proportion of them were

Low-Country People—continued.

were low-country men, *Hanna* 7275—No headmen from the low country were known to be active in the Kandyan disturbance; the Kandyan chiefs were solely implicated in it, *ib.* 7276, 7277—Examination on the opinion of Mr. Staples, the district judge of Kandy, that the marauders were chiefly headed by the low-country people, *ib.* 7471-7477—List showing the number of low-country people tried by courts martial, *App.* 407. 412, 413. 417—Returns show that it is an error to suppose the low-country men to have been the originators or active agents of the insurrection, being an analysis of the prisoners tried by the Supreme Court, *ib.* 417.

Lushington, Major. See *Executions*, 2.

M.

M'Carthy, Mr. Reference to the letters of Mr. M'Carthy upon the subject of the charges made against witness, *Wodehouse* 9253a, 9254a, p. 906.

M'Christie, Thomas Young. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Produces a copy of a letter, dictated by Mr. Joseph Hume, and sent out to Mr. Morgan, the chairman of the committee, who forwarded the petition which witness gave Mr. Hume from some of the inhabitants of Ceylon; this letter read, 6249-6252—Witness did not send out the evidence taken before the Committee, nor any Parliamentary Papers, 6253—But understands that Mr. Hume sent out certain papers by Mr. Ackland, which have been laid before the Committee, 6253—Witness cannot say whether the whole of the evidence and appendix were sent out, or merely selections, 6254.

[Second Examination.]—Witness has never communicated to Mr. Morgan, or to any other person in Ceylon, what passed in this Committee, except giving merely the substance of what he had stated, 6259, 6260—Has communicated to Mr. Elliott the substance of what has transpired here, and which has since appeared in his newspaper; still witness did not communicate all that has appeared in the paper, 6261, 6262—Witness addressed a letter at the same time to Colonel Braybrooke on the subject of this inquiry; copy of this letter and Colonel Braybrooke's answer read, 6263-6271—Witness, in answer to Mr. Hume's letter received a great mass of evidence, and most important documents from Mr. Morgan, which he wishes at some time or other to lay before the Committee, 6272.

[Third Examination.]—Explanation of former evidence with regard to witness's communication to persons in Ceylon, evidence taken, or documents laid before the Committee, 7126-7138—Some documents furnished by witness to Mr. Elliott have been published, but others have also appeared in the "Colombo Observer," which had not passed through witness's hands at all, 7126-7138. ¶

M'Christie, Mr. Correspondence between Mr. Hume and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. M'Christie and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, *App.* 536-545—Letter from Mr. M'Christie to Colonel Braybrooke, dated 6 August 1849, on the subject of the inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, by a Committee of the House of Commons, requesting information on the subject of the alleged grievances of the inhabitants of the island, *ib.* 540—Letter from Colonel Braybrooke, dated 18 August 1849, in reply, *ib.* 541.

See also *Braybrooke*, Colonel. *Elliott*, Mr. *Staples*, Mr. *Watson*, Captain.

Mackelwie, Mr. Particulars in detail relative to a Mr. Mackelwie having been sent by Captain Watson to witness, to act as his interpreter and adviser, and also to act as custodian for the property confiscated; statement made by witness, that he first received information from Mr. Mackelwie as to the burning of houses, which was taking place in other parts, and that he believed Mr. Mackelwie instigated him to burn the priest's house, *Henderson* 5276-5281. 5317. 5341. 5343. 5376. 5382-5390. 5405-5454—Examination upon documents laid before the Committee, charging Mr. Mackelwie, the agent of Captain Watson, with having received money from various prisoners for the purpose of obtaining their discharge from custody, and of suggesting that they should give certain evidence respecting a ring said to belong to Gollahella, *J. Selby* 6573 *et seq.*, 6759, 6760.

Colonel Drought appointed Mr. Mackelwie supervisor of sequestered property; witness positively asserts that he never promised place or salary under Government to Mr. Mackelwie, *Watson* 7223—Evidence as to a passage in one of witness's letters, adverting to a report that poison had been left (by Mr. Mackelwie) in sugar, and had been eaten by the Kandians; an inquiry was instituted by Colonel Drought, but nothing resulted from it, *Hanna* 7463-7470—Witness heard Mr. Mackelwie state that he had mixed poison with sugar in his bungalow, and that the natives had taken it, *Henderson* 8512-8518—Mr. Mackelwie frequently told witness that Captain Watson had promised to appoint him keeper of sequestered property, *ib.* 8519.

See also *Burning Houses*, 1. *Confiscations*, 4.

Reports, 1850—continued.

Mackenzie, Mr. K. Report by Mr. K. Mackenzie, assistant agent at Badulla, dated 20 October 1849, on the state of the Kandyan country, before and at the time of the outbreak of 1848, and fully approving of the proclamation and continuance of martial law, *App.* 176—Reply of Mr. Mackenzie, dated 20 October 1849, to the colonial secretary's letters of 28 September, showing the extent to which the chiefs and priests were implicated in the rebellion, *ib.* 178.

M'Kenzie, Mr. Stewart. See *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Roads.*

M'Vicar, Mr. Mr. M'Vicar is the colonial chaplain; connexion of Mr. M'Vicar with the first charge against Mr. Wodehouse of pecuniary transactions with the natives; witness never obtained any appointment for Mr. M'Vicar; he was in the island many years previous to witness's arrival, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9154a-9159a, p. 894.

Maddock, Sir T. Herbert. Evidence in corroboration of the statement made by Sir. T. Herbert Maddock, that 60,000 men, 24,000 of whom were supposed to be armed, were proceeding towards Kandy, although Mr. Anstruther has stated that this was a most ridiculous exaggeration, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2758-2763—Statement drawn up by Lieutenant-colonel Drought in corroboration of Sir Herbert Maddock's statement, *ib.*—Opinion expressed with regard to Sir H. Maddock, by Lord Torrington, in a letter to Mr. Wodehouse, *Wodehouse* 4740a, p. 805—Letter from Mr. Pride, dated 29 July 1848, reporting the sacking of Sir H. Maddock's estate, and attack on others, *App.* 220.

See also *Confiscations, 3. Executions, 3. Martial Law, 8.*

Madeweletene District. Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Madeweletene since 29 July 1848, touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *App.* 461.

Madugalle, Ratta Mahatmeya. Report addressed to the government agent of the Central Province, by Madugalle, Lower Dumbere Rattamahatmeya, dated 12 May 1848, on the proceedings of the pretender, *App.* 445. †

Magistrates. If merchants and planters were made magistrates, it would be attended with excellent consequences, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9375-9379.

See also *Affidavits. Justice, Administration of, 2. Police. Police Magistrates.*

MAHA NILEME:

1. *Particulars as to the Arrest of Maha Nileme, and the seizure of his Property; Opinions as to his Guilt.*
2. *Evidence as to the Information which Maha Nileme afforded the Government relative to the Insurrection, and as to the Grounds for abandoning the Prosecution against him.*

1. *Particulars as to the Arrest of Maha Nileme, and the seizure of his Property; Opinions as to his Guilt:*

Particulars as to the seizure of Maha Nileme and his property by witness; statement made by witness that he is ready to produce proof that Maha Nileme is one of the greatest rebels in the country; evidence in detail in support of this assertion, *Watson* 307-390. 393-409—Witness was struck with astonishment when he heard that this man was liberated upon the advice of the Queen's advocate, *ib.* 391, 392. 410, 411—He was arrested a second time and discharged, witness imagines also by an order of the Queen's advocate, *ib.* 412-419—Witness is perfectly well aware that Maha Nileme gave information to the Government that could be of no use; information calculated to mislead rather than benefit the Government, *ib.* 750-759—Witness arrested Maha Nileme, but had nothing to do with Golahella's arrest at all, *ib.* 760, 761—Further evidence relative to the seizure of the property of Maha Nileme, *ib.* 762-778.

Further evidence with regard to the arrest of Maha Nileme, and the sending him to trial; with particulars as to the cause of his being arrested, *Watson* 1218-1232. 1236-1242—Opinion that the document drawn up by Maha Nileme shows, from beginning to end, that he was one of the greatest rebels in the country, *ib.* 2352—Strong circumstance connecting Maha Nileme with the rebellion, *ib.* 2469, 2470—Remarks on the two letters sent by the Maha Nileme, and the circumstances under which they were written; the inference is that Maha Nileme was unwilling to communicate with the Government, but finding it necessary in consequence of the presence of Loco Banda and Mr. Waring, he did so, but purposely delayed his messenger, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9164—Examination upon this subject, *ib.* 9165-9175—Fac similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese of proclamation in relation to Dulluwe Maha Nileme, *Rep. i. App.* 29-31.

2. *Evidence*

MAHA NILEME—continued.

2. Evidence as to the Information which Maha Nileme afforded the Government relative to the Insurrection, and as to the Grounds for abandoning the Prosecution against him :

Witness believes that Maha Nileme, who was the native chief at Matelle, did about the 27th July represent to the Government the disturbed state of the district, and request that a small body of military might be sent there, *H. C. Selby* 1315—Copy of a document sent in by Maha Nileme on this subject at a time a charge of treason was preferred against him; with a view to his showing that he was not guilty of treason, but that, on the contrary, he had done all that was necessary as a loyal subject to apprise the Government of the intended insurrection, *ib.* 1316-1321—This statement was made before a magistrate, and witness transmitted it to the Government agent of the Central Province, and also to Mr. Waring, the police magistrate at Matelle, *ib.* 1318—Witness requested them to inform him whether the statement of Maha Nileme was substantially correct, and witness has the answers of both these gentlemen that it was correct, *ib.*—Copy of the letter from the Government agent Mr. Buller, and also from Mr. Waring, *ib.*—Reasons why witness did not liberate Maha Nileme immediately on the receipt of these letters confirming his statement, *ib.* 1322, 1323—He however declined to prosecute him for high treason, on account of being satisfied that the witnesses against him were not worthy of credit, *ib.* 1323-1325.

Witness considered it his duty before finally declining to prosecute, to submit the whole of the case to the governor and executive council, *H. C. Selby* 1324—Witness did so, together with a memorandum drawn up by him, stating the grounds on which he disbelieved the evidence, *ib.*—The papers were taken into consideration by the executive council, and the result was, the executive council agreed with witness that he ought not to be prosecuted, *ib.* 1324-1332—Maha Nileme was arrested a second time; this was by the military, *ib.* 1326, 1328, 1329—He was eventually discharged, *ib.* 1333—The Government agent, Mr. Buller, in several conversations that witness had with him, expressed his entire conviction that Maha Nileme was faithful to the Government, *ib.*—Witness does not know who preferred the charge against him, he believes he was sent in charge by Captain Watson, *ib.* 1334, 1335—The statements made by Maha Nileme were in direct opposition to the charges that were brought against him; but the natives of Ceylon, like all other easterns, are great adepts in fraud and deception, *ib.* 1836-1844—It is very doubtful if even the acts charged against him had been proved, they could have been correctly charged as overt acts of treason, *ib.* 1845-1848.

Witness never heard that property belonging to Maha Nileme, was found in possession of a man who attended upon "the King," nor that the palanquin in which "the King" was carried, was identified as property belonging to him, *H. C. Selby* 1861-1865, 2307-2316—Witness presumes, that the whole of the effects belonging to Maha Nileme that were seized, were subsequently handed over to him, with the exception of those that were sold, *ib.* 1864, 1866-1868.—Evidence on the subject of a sum of money belonging to Maha Nileme being found on a man in some way related to a cook in Captain Watson's service, *ib.* 1905-1918—Difficulty, in witness's opinion, of deciding whether the charges laid against Maha Nileme amounted to overt acts of treason, *ib.* 1923-1948—Correction of former evidence as regards witness's answers to Questions 1845 and 1846, in which witness alleged that the charges against Maha Nileme did not amount to overt acts of treason, *ib.* 2049—Statement now made by witness, that the acts alleged, if true, were evidence to go to a jury that the prisoner was implicated in the rebellion, *ib.*—Evidence showing that the conviction on the mind of Mr. J. C. Staples was very strong as to the man's guilt, and that he firmly believed the witnesses, *ib.* 2050-2060—When witness came to a different conclusion on perusing the depositions, he did not consult either Mr. Buller or Mr. Staples, as to the credibility of the witnesses, *ib.* 2061-2070.

The Maha Nileme was arrested on suspicion of treason, and was committed for trial; reasons why the trial was not proceeded with, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2777-2783—The statement that has been made, "that Maha Nileme, on the evening before the intended attempt on Matelle, and when the pretender's forces were in its immediate vicinity, wrote to the government agent to inform him that the people were coming, and to ask him for troops; that document met the Government agent when the troops were actually on their march," is not correct, *H. C. Selby* 4401-4406—Witness merely makes this assertion from documents; he was not in Kandy at the time, and has no personal knowledge of the matter, *ib.* 4402-4405—The statement that has been made, that the members of the executive council recorded their opinion to the effect that they entertained no moral doubt of the guilt of the Maha Nileme, is not correct, *ib.* 4407-4420—On the contrary, Mr. Templer stated in the council that he concurred with Mr. Stewart and witness in thinking the evidence was not trustworthy, *ib.*—Statement in detail with respect to the liberation on bail of Golahella and the Maha Nileme by witness's order; witness's brother acted as their legal adviser, *H. C. Selby* 4421-4429—Maha Nileme was one of the parties acquitted when tried during a former rebellion; witness appointed him to the highest office

MAHA NILEME—continued.**2. Evidence as to the Information which Maha Nileme afforded the Government, &c.**—continued.

office he could give him; evidence as to his conduct during the recent disturbances, *Anstruther* 8999. 9003-9007—Observations on the statement in answer to Question (4401), that “if the Maha Nileme’s report, which arrived in Kandy on Thursday night, had been acted upon on the Friday morning, the troops would have been at Matelle before the rebels got there,” *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9163 *et seq.*—Mr. Buller, in a note written subsequently to his letter, which is quoted as an authority, corrects this statement, *ib.* 9163—Mr. Selby labours under a mistake in supposing that the opinions of the Council of the guilt of the Maha Nileme were not recorded; memorandum by Mr. Templer, a member of Council, read, *ib.* 9176.

See also *Arrests. Chiefs, 1. Confiscations. Elliott, Mr. Forged Proclamations, 1. Golahella. Matelle. Pretender. Queen’s Advocate, 2. Sequestrations, 2.*

Malabar Coolies. How far witness proposed to the governor to plant Malabars upon the lands which were confiscated; *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3094—Evidence showing that the introduction of Malabar coolies into Ceylon has been a source of much offence to the Kandyans, *ib.* 3306-3308—Had the Malabars been subjected to the poll-tax, not one would have remained in the country, *Anstruther* 8890—Letter from Mr. Hanna, dated 2 August 1848, giving an interesting account of his visit to the estates in the district of Kandy, and the courage and good behaviour of the Malabar coolies, *App.* 126—Lists showing the number of Malabar coolies tried by courts martial, *ib.* 407. 412, 413. 417.—See also *Confiscations, 1.*

Malays. The Kandyans hold the Malays in the greatest fear; ten Malays would at any time rout 100 Kandyans, *Parke* 9136—Lists showing the number of Malays tried by courts martial, *App.* 407. 412, 413. 417.—See also *British Soldiers.*

Maningummowe, Ratta Mahatmeya. See *Confiscations, 1.*

MARTIAL LAW:

1. Generally.
2. Approval generally of the Proclamation of Martial Law.
3. Unanimous Opinion of the Executive Council in favour of the Measure.
4. Evidence showing the extent to which the Military Authorities were consulted on the subject, and their entire Concurrence in the Proclamation.
5. Evidence as to the mode in which Martial Law was carried out.
6. Opinions that the Proclamation was unnecessary.
7. Approval of the continuance of Martial Law.
8. Opinions that it was continued for too long a Period.
9. Papers laid before the Committee.
 - i. Generally.
 - ii. Reports and other Documents, showing the necessity for the Proclamation of Martial Law.
 - iii. Papers showing the necessity for its continuance.
 - iv. Particulars relative to Outrages and Offences alleged to have been committed during the existence of Martial Law.

1. Generally:

Martial law was proclaimed in Matelle on 31 July 1848; manner in which it was proclaimed, *Watson* 949-952. 1076, 1077—Evidence relative to the issue of the proclamation of martial law, *H. C. Selby* 1358 *et seq.*—Nothing short of a state of war, either domestic or foreign, justifies the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 1501, 1502—Martial law was proclaimed at Matelle on the 29th July; at Kornegalle on the 31st, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2632—Evidence in detail relative to the proclamation of martial law in Kornegalle on the 31st July, as had been previously done at Matelle, *ib.* 2712-2725.

2. Approval generally of the Proclamation of Martial Law:

Subsequent events have shown that the disturbances were not of so serious a nature as was apprehended in the first instance, but still it is not fair to the governor to judge of the necessity for the proclamation of martial law by subsequent events, *H. C. Selby* 1391-1394. 1409—Opinion that the proclamation of martial law was legally made, *ib.* 1399-1402—The measures consequent upon the declaration of martial law tended to the

MARTIAL LAW—continued.**2. Approval generally of the Proclamation of Martial Law**—continued.

the suppression of the disturbances, and prevented the loss of life and property, *H. C. Selby* 1403-1405—The proceedings which took place in some part of the district when martial law was enforced, may have created a feeling of irritation in the minds of the people; but witness cannot say that this continues, *ib.* 1407, 1408—One of the great benefits derived by a state from the proclamation of martial law, is the power to apprehend dangerous persons against whom there are good grounds of suspicion, though there may be no evidence to bring them to trial and conviction, *ib.* 1510-1512—Evidence as to witness's concurrence in the proclamation of martial law in July 1848, *ib.* 2275-2280.

Till intelligence reached Ceylon that an expression of opinion adverse to the proclamation of martial law had been made in this Committee, witness never heard such an idea expressed by any individual in the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2740—Evidence showing that in the opinion of all classes of the population, the proclamation of martial law was necessary, and that both the natives and Europeans concurred in this opinion, *ib.* 2843-2853. 2856-2858. 2861—The proclamation of martial law was likely to have a very considerable and powerful effect upon the population at large, and especially upon the chiefs, *ib.* 2858-2860—The proclamation of martial law was a very wise and judicious measure; it was generally understood that the insurrectionary movements were numerous and formidable, *Braybrooke* 5688-5698. 5727—As regards the inhabitants, the feeling was universal that martial law was proclaimed with propriety, *ib.* 5828.

After the inquiry made by witness into the state of the country, he considered that martial law was absolutely necessary, although on its first proclamation he had thought it inexpedient, *Hannu* 7267-7271. 7378-7381—Grounds upon which witness formed the opinion as to the necessity that existed for martial law, *ib.* 7329-7331—Examination as to a letter, dated 14 August 1848, in which it states that a more silly insurrection never took place; witness does not conceive that the statement is inconsistent with the opinion that martial law was necessary, *ib.* 7382-7388—Reiteration of witness's opinion that martial law was the best expedient that could be adopted to put an end to the disturbances, *ib.* 7389-7395—It is witness's unbiassed opinion, that the proclamation of martial law was necessary; the Europeans, to a man, were in favour of it, as were also all the well-affected natives, *ib.* 7495-7516.

Statement as to the opinion of the well-affected portion of the Kandyan population upon the proclamation of martial law, *Galwey* 8241—The general opinion of the planters and well-affected natives in Kandy was in favour of martial law, *Jolly* 8333-8336—Without the proclamation of martial law any attempt to quell the outbreak would have been very tedious; the military power had greater influence than anything else in stopping the rebellion, *ib.* 8345, 8346—Every one applauded the conduct of the governor with regard to the rebellion, *Parke* 9082—Specific denial of all knowledge, when in the colony, of the adverse opinions of Sir Anthony Oliphant, Colonel Braybrooke, Major Layard, Colonel Charlton, and Mr. Anstruther, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9209-9234—The opinion of these parties was founded upon what they had observed of the conduct of the people during the insurrection, *ib.* 9235.

3. Unanimous Opinion of the Executive Council in favour of the Measure :

The governor consulted witness as to his power of proclaiming martial law, and witness gave it as his opinion that the governor, as head of the executive authority in the country had the power to proclaim it, *H. C. Selby* 1361-1366; 1381-1386; 1388-1390; 1395-1398—Witness fully concurred in the necessity for the measure, *ib.* 1361-1366; 1369-1378—Witness drew up the proclamation, *ib.* 1366—An Executive Council was held at which the proclamation witness had drawn up was read; the parties who attended this council were the governor (as president), Major-general Smelt, and witness; no other member was in Colombo at the time, *ib.* 1367-1372; 1382-1387—At the council held on the 6th of August no doubt was expressed upon the propriety of the proclamation in either instance, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2632-2637—At a full meeting of the Executive Council it was unanimously resolved to proclaim martial law, *ib.* 2712-2716—Witness was not present when Martial law was proclaimed in the first instance, but in the second instance the resolution was come to without a moment's hesitation, *ib.* 2840.

Evidence generally on the subject of documents which were laid before the Executive Council on which the proclamation of martial law was decided upon; nature of these documents, and of the information the government had on the subject of the insurrection, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3901-3916—Reference to the evidence given by Mr. Wodehouse before the Committee of last session, in which he stated that the Executive Council were not consulted at all after the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 3915—Evidence in refutation of this statement, showing that a meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 5th August, at which the whole of the documents relating to the insurrection were produced, *ib.* 3915, 3916; 3924—Mr Wodehouse was present at this meeting, *ib.* 3916-3920.

MARTIAL LAW—continued.

3. *Unanimous Opinion of Executive Council in favour of the Measure*—continued.

Reference to the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that he knew nothing of the grounds upon which the proclamation was issued, and that he knew nothing of them but what was before the Committee, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3925—The documents upon which the first proclamation was issued were part of those that were laid before the council on the 5th August, *ib.* 3925—The address of the Legislative Council to the governor was signed, amongst others, by Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.* 3927—The address was drawn up by Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.* 3928—The proclamation of martial law by was signed "W. Morris," acting assistant colonial secretary, by order of Viscount Torrington, *ib.* 4038-4040—Witness does not remember one single instance after the proclamation of martial law of any member of either the Legislative or Executive Council condemning the policy of Lord Torrington in issuing the proclamation, or condemning the subsequent proceedings under martial law as being unnecessarily harsh, *ib.* 4094 4098.

4. *Evidence showing the Extent to which the Military Authorities were consulted on the Subject, and their entire Concurrence in the Proclamation:*

The necessity for the proclamation of martial law was acquiesced in by Major-general Smelt as well as by witness, *H. C. Selby* 1369. 1379—Principal and subordinate military officers Lord Torrington consulted on the occasion, independently of the members of the Executive Council, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2717—Among the subordinate officers was Colonel Fraser; no man has had more experience in Ceylon than Colonel Fraser, he has been upwards of twenty years in the island, *ib.* 2718-2720—Colonel Fraser authorizes witness to say that he not only unhesitatingly concurred in all the measures which were then adopted, but that the majority and the most important of them were at his own suggestion, *ib.* 2720—Witness produces a letter from Colonel Fraser on this subject, *ib.* 2720-2722—This letter was written in consequence of intelligence having reached Lord Torrington that a statement had been made here, that he had neglected to avail himself of the advice of the general superior officer, *ib.* 2722, 2723—And that the policy he adopted on the suppression of the rebellion was adopted from panic proceeding from ignorance, in consequence of that neglect, *ib.* 2722-2725—So far as this comes under witness's own observation, it is directly the reverse of the fact, *ib.* 2722.

Witness never heard of any dissenting opinion among the military authorities with reference to the measures adopted by Lord Torrington, including the proclamations of martial law, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2726-2742—Nor does he believe that any dissention existed among them, *ib.* 2726—Evidence showing the military authorities who were consulted on the subject, and also their standing and character, *ib.* 2727-2742—Evidence as to the opinion of the military authorities being entirely concurrent with that of the civilians with regard to the continuance of martial law, *ib.* 3098-3106—Lord Torrington, being in great doubt as to how martial law should be carried out, called in the best information he could, *ib.* 3759—He had all the members of his Executive Council, and in addition he surrounded himself with the most experienced military advisers within his reach; General Smelt and Colonel Fraser were not only daily, but frequently, during the day in consultation with Lord Torrington on points connected with the carrying out of martial law, *ib.* 3759-3766.

Witness was never consulted on the propriety of the proclamation of martial law, nor on the propriety of discontinuing it, *Braybooke* 5729, 5730. 5741. 6164-6166—Witness is not aware how far Lord Torrington consulted the general staff, as witness did not belong to it, *ib.* 5731-5744—Witness is aware that his Lordship consulted Colonel Fraser, and General Smelt was in constant communication with him, *ib.* 5737-5740. 5748—Not one of the staff officers expressed any dissent with respect to the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 5745-5752—All the military authorities of any weight in the island concurred in the propriety of the proclamation of martial law, *ib.* 5826-5828—How far Colonel Fraser was consulted by him on the subject, *ib.* 6167-6178—How far General Smelt had any communication with the military officers on the subject of martial law, *ib.* 6196-6201.

Witness never heard in the colony any opinion adverse to the proclamation of martial law, *Fraser* 7910, 7911—If the insurrection had not been so promptly put down, the injury in every way would have been incalculable, *ib.* 7914, 7915—Opinion as to the beneficial effect of the proclamation of martial law, *Gallwey* 8233-8240—Had there been a less efficient officer than Lieutenant Annesley at Kornegalle, not a single house would have been left, *ib.* 8240. 8244—Explanation with reference to an answer of Colonel Braybrooke (5740), as to Lord Torrington's being in communication with all the officers of distinction and experience in Ceylon, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9268—Explanation of witness's statement (Question 5799), that Colonel Braybrooke concurred in the policy of the military operations of the Government, *ib.* 9371.

5. *Evidence as to the Mode in which Martial Law was carried out:*

During the proclamation of martial law no complaints whatever were made to witness, on the part of either Europeans or natives, of undue severity; the complaint first reached his

MARTIAL LAW—continued.5. *Evidence as to the Mode in which Martial Law was carried out*—continued.

his ears after the cessation of martial law, *Watson* 1248-1250. 1256, 1257—The conduct of the troops was that of troops under good discipline, *ib.* 1256-1258—Witness apprehends that the proclamation of martial law could be sent immediately express to Kandy, but cannot say how it was done, as he was not in Kandy at the time; witness never heard a doubt cast upon the mode in which the proclamation was made known to the commandant at Kandy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3721-3748.

Evidence on the subject of the letter addressed to Mr. Selby by Colonel Drought, with respect to the embarrassment which he felt in carrying out martial law, and asking advice of Mr. Selby on the subject, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4339-4348—The representations which have been made to the Committee, that some time early in August 1848 Colonel Drought, feeling embarrassed as to the mode in which he should carry out martial law, wrote to witness to define his duties in carrying it out, are in several material respects very incorrect, *H. C. Selby* 4358—Correspondence which took place between the Colonial Secretary and witness on this subject, laid before the Committee and read, *ib.* 4358-4361. 4430-4452—Witness has no recollection of having received any such letter from Colonel Drought, but believes from the statements contained in the correspondence that Sir E. Tennent laid before witness that he must have received it, and returned it to Colonel Drought with a note requesting that it might be sent through the usual channel of the Government, *ib.* 4361-4378. 4430-4452—If witness had answered Colonel Drought's letter he must, either directly or by implication, have declared the confiscation of property, or the attempted confiscation of property, by order of Colonel Drought, to be illegal, *ib.* 4379.

Way in which the mode adopted by Lord Torrington to carry out martial law was different from the course adopted by General Brownrigg in 1818, *Braybrooke* 6179-6193—Nothing whatever is published in the general orders for the guidance of the officers with regard to the procedure under martial law, *ib.* 6202—Witness was one of the officers employed in 1817 and 1818 to carry out martial law under General Brownrigg; he was very young at that time, *ib.* 6203-6207—Examination as to the mode in which martial law was proclaimed; how far instructions for administering the law were issued to Colonel Drought, and parties to whom reports of the proceedings were made, *Lord Fitzroy Somerset* 8552-8571—Opinion that during the existence of martial law it would be more regular and convenient to try soldiers and officers under the Mutiny Act and the articles of war than by any other law, *ib.* 8582-8584—Witness is not aware whether any orders were, or were not, sent to Colonel Drought as to the way in which martial law should be carried into effect, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9363-9365.

6. *Opinions that the Proclamation was unnecessary:*

As regards the public, witness is not aware of any dissent except by persons connected with one single newspaper, the "Colombo Observer," *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2729—And even this, at the time those measures were adopted, gave them an unqualified approval, *ib.*—Letter witness received from about half-a-dozen members of the bar, previously to his leaving Ceylon for England to give evidence before this Committee, expressing their dissent from the proclamation of martial law, *J. Selby* 6284-6289—There was nothing in the evidence taken upon the trials at Kandy which induced witness to suppose that it was necessary to proclaim martial law, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6891, 6892—After witness went up to Kandy, on 25 August, the military were going about the district, taking property and putting down the rebellion, *ib.* 6903-6905—Opinion that there was no necessity for proclaiming martial law, *ib.* 7055 *et seq.*

7. *Approval of the Continuance of Martial Law:*

The general opinion was decidedly in favour of the continuance of martial law, *Watson* 1251-1255—During the period of the continuance of martial law, the natives themselves presented addresses to Lord Torrington, expressive of their concurrence and satisfaction at the safety which they enjoyed under it, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2853—Witness has never entertained any other opinion than that the continuance of martial law, from its first proclamation to the 10th October, was as justifiable as its proclamation, and that there are reasons for believing that an earlier recall of it would have endangered the security of the country; evidence in support of this opinion, *ib.* 2861*-2871—The proclamation of martial law, and also the continuance of it, were justified by the opinion of the military authorities, *ib.* 2888. 3098-3106—This opinion was also concurred in by the civil authorities, looking to the inadequacy of the force, civil and military, in Ceylon, to cope with the emergency, *ib.*—The natives generally acquiesced in and approved of the continuance of martial law, as being to them a source of protection, *ib.* 2891—The only exception to this general concurrence was that of the lawyers of Kandy, who felt aggrieved that the courts were so long closed, and of course their business suspended, *ib.* 2892.

Witness believes he advised Lord Torrington to continue martial law up to the time it was continued; he certainly approved of its continuance, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3096, 3097—The general opinion of the planters and well-affected natives in Kandy was in favour of its continuance; but this opinion changed subsequently, *Jolly* 8337-8344—A short

MARTIAL LAW—continued.7. *Approval of the Continuance of Martial Law*—continued.

time after the proclamation of martial law, there were complaints of its continuance, *Parke* 9077-9079—Its continuance, however, enabled business which had been stopped from the breaking out of the rebellion, to be resumed, *ib.* 9080, 9081. 9088—The conflicts at Matelle and Kornegalle took place before the proclamation of martial law; no complaints of its continuance reached witness as commissary-general, *ib.* 9094-9102—Witness is not aware that the governor received very exaggerated reports of the disturbances on the day that martial law was proclaimed, *ib.* 9107-9110—Witness is unable to give an opinion as to the period of time during which martial law ought to have been continued; there were conflicting opinions on the subject; the lawyers disliked its continuance, *ib.* 9111-9117.

Reference to a statement that has been made, that Colonel Braybrooke had in the presence of Colonel Charlton recommended a cessation of martial law to General Smelt; evidence of the general's opinion on this subject, and as to a document in favour of the continuance of martial law which he placed on the minutes of the Executive Council; the council, with the exception of Mr. Selby, were unanimously in favour of continuing martial law, in consequence of this opinion, and of information which had been received as to the probability of further disturbances, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9178 *et seq.*—Witness never heard in the colony of any European resident in the Kandyan province, who was not strong in his opinion that it was necessary to continue martial law, *ib.* 9208 *et seq.*—Opinion that Colonel Drought was not, on 7 August 1848, in favour of the abrogation of martial law, as Colonel Braybrooke supposes in his answer to Question 6022, *ib.* 9267.

8. *Opinions that it was continued for too long a Period:*

Witness came to the opinion that martial law might be dispensed with within five or six days after its proclamation; measures which he took to obtain the repeal of martial law, and result of those measures; reference to the opinion of Colonel Drought and Sir T. Herbert Maddock in favour of its continuance, *H. C. Selby* 1442-1467. 1475-1500—Witness concurred in the proclamation of martial law, both with reference to the district of Matelle and the district of Kornegalle, but witness did not consider it necessary that it should be continued in force so long as it was; difficulties in the way of determining the precise period at which it should have ceased, *ib.* 1949-1994—Evidence as to the measures taken by witness in the early part of August, at which time he considered martial law no longer necessary, *ib.* 2080-2086—How far there was any difficulty in determining the exact period at which it should have been put an end to, *ib.*

Evidence relative to a proposition made to renew the proclamation of martial law in December 1848, *H. C. Selby* 2269-2274. 2281-2300—Causes alleged for the necessity of this proclamation, *ib.* 2270, 2271. 2290-2300—Grounds upon which witness formed the opinion that the continuance of martial law was not necessary after the middle of August; evidence showing that its continuance has been very injurious to the country, *Braybrooke* 5699-5726. 5728. 5767, 5768—Witness's opinions with regard to the inexpediency of continuing martial law were shared in by some of the other officers, *ib.* 5753-5762.

With respect to the continuance of martial law there was a difference of opinion, and also as to the procedure under martial law, *Braybrooke* 5826-5828—Martial law was wisely proclaimed, but it was continued too long, *ib.* 6010-6029—The authority on which witness, in his petition to The House, complains of the continuation of martial law after all resistance was over, and of the confiscations of property and the proceedings under courts martial, is merely from hearsay, *J. Selby* 6343-6369. 6385-6387—Reference to former evidence as to an address presented by the bar of Kandy to witness, as their colleague, stating their concurrence in his opinion with regard to the proclamation and continuance of martial law, *ib.* 8132-8137.

9. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

i. Generally:

Extracts from Tytler's "Essay on Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial," *App.* 238—Extracts from Chalmers' "Opinions of Eminent Lawyers on various Points of Jurisprudence," &c. about martial law, *ib.* 240—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the police magistrates of Ceylon, dated 19 November 1849, calling for returns of the complaints of outrages or offences committed by the military or any persons acting under their orders during the prevalence of martial law, *ib.* 457-459—Proclamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg, dated 1 November 1817, *ib.* 475—Proclamation of Sir Robert Brownrigg, dated 21 February 1818, *ib.* 475, 476—Letter from Viscount Torrington to Mr. Wodehouse, dated 29 August 1849, in refutation of the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon, that martial law was unnecessary, and that there was no rebellion, *ib.* 578.

ii. Reports and other Documents showing the necessity for the Proclamation of Martial Law:

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 11 July 1849, enclosing a letter containing a declaration of inhabitants contradicting assertions respecting the governor's

MARTIAL LAW—continued.

9. Papers laid before the Committee—continued.

ii. Reports and other Documents, &c.—continued.

governor's measures during the late disturbances, *App.* 18—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey, dated 12 September 1849, in reply, *ib.* 255—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on Earl Grey's despatch of 24 October 1848, No. 303, conveying Her Majesty's approbation of the measures for suppression of the rebellion, *ib.* 31—Précis of papers relating to martial law and other matters in which the military authorities were concerned during the Kandyan rebellion of 1848, *ib.* 224, 225.

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 September 1849, transmitting an address of the merchants and planters expressing their opinion on the necessity for proclaiming martial law on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1848, *App.* 74-76—Copy of a despatch from Lord Grey to Lord Torrington, dated 9 November 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 257—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 November 1849, with declarations and private letters from certain gentlemen in the central province relative to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law during the late disturbances, *ib.* 86—Declaration from certain gentlemen in the central province relative to the necessity for the proclamation of martial law during the late disturbances, *ib.* 86, 87—Translation of an address presented by the priests of the Malwatte Wihare, at Kandy, to Lord Torrington, in August 1848, stating their belief that the rebellion did not originate in the taxes, and thanking the Government for suppressing it so vigorously, *ib.* 131.

Reports and other documents received from seventeen of the principal officers of the Government in the Kandyan provinces, establishing the fact that there was a wide-spread rebellion in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *App.* 166 *et seq.*—Three circular letters from the colonial secretary to some of the principal government officers in Ceylon, requesting their opinions in writing upon the subject of the rebellion and martial law, *ib.* 166, 167—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, enclosing papers containing statements and extracts bearing upon the subject of martial law, *ib.* 223 *et seq.*—Letters from Mr. R. D. Swan, dated 30 September and 13 October 1849, upon the subject of the rebellion and the proclamation of martial law, fully proving the necessity for the proclamation in August 1848, *ib.* 237, 238—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 December 1849, enclosing statement of the European inhabitants of Saffragam, on the necessity for the proclamation of martial law during the time of the late insurrection, *ib.* 322, 323.

iii. Papers showing the Necessity for its Continuance :

Letter from Sir J. Emerson Tennent to Lord Torrington, dated 12 August 1848, reporting as to the state of the country, and remarking that it would not be prudent to recall martial law, *App.* 122—Letter from Captain Watson to Colonel Drought, dated 22 September 1848, begging him to request the governor not to allow martial law to cease, *ib.* 128—Papers relating to an apprehended renewal of the disturbances at Kandy subsequent to the cessation of martial law, *ib.* 144 *et seq.*—Papers showing that immediately after the cessation of martial law the apprehension was universal that a general rising was on the point of taking place, *ib.* 155 *et seq.*

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Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Matelle since 29 July 1848 touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *App.* 458, 459—Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Kornegalle since 29 July 1848 touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 460—Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Kandy since 29 July 1848; outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 460—Return showing the statements and complaints that have been brought before Mr. Templer, as assistant agent at Matelle, relative to outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 461-463.

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<i>Courts Martial.</i>	<i>Drought, Colonel.</i>	<i>Executions.</i>	<i>Executive Council, 2.</i>
<i>Fraser, Colonel.</i>	<i>Indemnity Bill.</i>	<i>Insurrection, V.</i>	<i>Moormen. Press, The.</i>
<i>Queen's Advocate, 2.</i>	<i>Sequestrations.</i>	<i>Staples, Mr.</i>	<i>State of the Country.</i>
<i>Stewart, Mr. Charles.</i>	<i>Supreme Court.</i>	<i>Treason.</i>	<i>Watson, Captain.</i>

MATELLE :**I. Generally.****II. Papers laid before the Committee :**

1. State of the Matelle District at the time of the Outbreak in 1848.
2. Papers relative to a further expected Rising after the cessation of Martial Law.
3. Confiscation and Sequestration of Property within the District of Matelle.
4. Alleged Outrages by the Military.

I. Generally :

Particulars as to the disturbance which took place in Matelle after 29 July, requiring the interference of the military, *Watson* 953-985—Witness has no doubt if there had been a small military force in Matelle the disturbances would have been put an end to at once, *H. C. Selby* 1314—Witness concurred in the proclamation of martial law, both with reference to the district of Matelle and the district of Kornegalle, but witness did not consider it necessary that it should be continued in force so long as it was, *ib.* 1986-1999—The district of Matelle especially has been the focus of sedition on all occasions of insurrection in Ceylon, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2662—Witness was not in Colombo when the first intelligence arrived of the outbreak at Matelle, *ib.* 2837—But witness afterwards saw the communications which arrived from the Government agent, *ib.*—And also those received by the major-general in command of the forces, and which described the state of the country, and the proceedings of the rebels, *ib.*—They were laid before the Executive Council, and were accessible to all the members of it, *ib.* 2838, 2839.

At Matelle there were some traces of violence on the part of the insurgents; some doors and windows injured, but no appearance whatever of fire, *J. Selby* 6430-6435—Reference to a remonstrance witness made to Lord Torrington as to undue severity being used in the suppression of the rebellion in Matelle; also reference to a letter of Lord Torrington of 25 September, and a letter of Colonel Drought's, dated 30 September, denying that undue severity had been used, and stating that the district of Matelle had been in a state of open rebellion, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6945-6973—Description of the march of the troops under witness's command into Matelle, and of the conflict with the natives there, *Watson* 7142.

II. Papers laid before the Committee :**1. State of the Matelle District at the time of the Outbreak in 1848 :**

Letter from D. L. Banda to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 15 July 1848, stating that there were reports of expected disturbances at Matelle, that he had taken measures to gain information upon the subject, and that he did not apprehend any disturbance whatever, *App.* 107—Letters dated 27 and 29 July from Loco Banda, showing the state of the country around Matelle at that period, *ib.* 111-113—Letter from the Government agent at Kandy, dated 4 August 1848, stating that the people engaged at Matelle were expected to make their way to Bintenne, and renew the disturbance, *ib.* 118—Evidence taken at Matelle on 2, 3, and 4 October 1849, in regard of late outbreak, its progress, force, and causes, *ib.* 214—Two reports from Captain Lillie to Colonel Drought, dated 29 and 30 July 1848, on the disturbed state of the district, *ib.* 491.

2. Papers relative to a further expected Rising after the cessation of Martial Law :

Letters from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated Matelle, 10, 12, and 13 December 1848, stating that rumours were afloat that another rising of the people was to take place *App.* 145—Letter from Mr. H. Templer to the Colonial Secretary, dated 10, 12, and 17 December, respecting the prevailing rumours of a fresh outbreak at Matelle, *ib.* 149. 154—Letters from Loco Banda to the Colonial Secretary, dated 13, 14, and 17 December respecting the rumours that were afloat that another rising of the people was to take place, *ib.* 151. 155, 156—Letters from M. C. Buller and Mr. Norris, of various dates, between 17 and 30 December 1848, showing that there were no grounds for the report of an expected rising, *ib.* 156-159.

3. Confiscation and Sequestration of Property in the District of Matelle :

Return of property confiscated and sequestered sold, showing the description of property, how disposed of, amount realized, names of purchasers, &c., *App.* 330. 352—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, but not sold, in the district of Matelle, showing the names of persons whose property was sequestered, and description of property, probable value, &c., *ib.* 371-387.

4. Alleged

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MATELLE—continuedII. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

4. Alleged Outrages by the Military :

Return of all complaints lodged in the police court of Matelle since 29 July 1848, touching outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *App.* 458, 459—Return showing the statements and complaints that have been brought before Mr. H. Templer, as assistant agent at Matelle, relative to outrages or offences alleged to have been committed by the military, or by persons acting under their orders, *ib.* 461–463.

See also *Bazaar* (Matelle). *Burning Houses*, 1. *Chiefs*, 1. *Courts Martial*, 1. *Disaffection*, 1. *Discharge of Prisoners*. *Henderson*, Lieutenant, 1. *Insurrection*. *Martial Law*, 1. 7. 8. *Military Force*. *Trials*. *Wariapolla*.

Mausagalla District. See *Burning Houses*, 1.

Maveysugallia, Aratchy. See *Death, Sentences of*.

Meetings of Council. Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Executive Council held during Sir Colin Campbell's administration, viz., from January 1845 to April 1847, and the number of subjects brought forward, *App.* 243—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Executive Council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, viz., from May 1847 to September 1849, and the number of subjects brought forward, *ib.*—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council during Sir Colin Campbell's administration, viz., from August 1845 to December 1846, and the number of ordinances passed, *ib.*—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, viz., from August 1847 to November 1846, and the number of ordinances passed, *ib.* 244.

Megapittya, Korale. See *Compensation for Losses*.

Merchants. See *Magistrates*.

Merivale, Mr. H. Copy of a letter from Mr. H. Merivaie to Mr. J. Wilson, M.P., dated 22 February 1850, enclosing the Resolution and Order of the House of Commons for issuing a commission to inquire into the alleged framing of fictitious proclamations in the name of the government of Ceylon, during the troubles in that island in 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature in order to give the fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity, *App.* 514.

Military Authorities. See *Martial Law*, 4. *Torrington, Viscount*, 3.

Military Chest. Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, impressing on the Lords of the Treasury the necessity for the remission of the contribution of the 24,000 *l.* per annum to the military chest, *App.* 240—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 January 1850, in reply, *ib.* 259.

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1. *Generally*.
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*.

1. *Generally :*

General return of the troops under the command of Major-general Smelt, in August 1848, at the time of the rebellion, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2835, 2836—Witness has always considered the reduction of the garrison of the island of Ceylon an unwise proceeding, *ib.* 3164–3172—The Kandyan province is one which strongly requires a military force in support of the civil power, *ib.* 3167—Witness would say that at least eight military stations have been reduced in the Kandyan province in the last 20 years, *ib.* 3183, 3184—Since the disturbances, witness has not recommended any permanent increase in the military force in the island, *ib.* 3187—On the contrary, in October last, witness, together with the auditor-general and other members of the Legislative Council, signed a report, as a sub-committee of the council, recommending a reduction in the military charge of the colony, *ib.* 3188.

Witness has never complained of the military force in the colony as inadequate in ordinary times, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3185–3189—Witness's belief is, that the military force in the island at this moment is sufficient, but that its distribution is injudicious; it was an unwise act to withdraw the military force from the out-stations and concentrate them, *ib.* 3185, 3186—Events have proved that the military force was not ample for an emergency, such as occurred in 1848, *ib.* 3189—Opinion that the military staff maintained in the island is far larger than the colony requires; witness believed that Lord Torrington considered it too large and too expensive, *Wodehouse* 4750a–4752a, p. 806.

At the time of the disturbances in the Kandyan country in 1848, witness was at Colombo, in command of the head quarters of his regiment; portion of the regiment

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witness had with him at the time, *Braybrooke* 5638-5640—How far any applications were made for any detachments of witness's corps prior to the 28th or 29th July, *ib.* 5646, *et seq.*—Witness received a general order from General Smelt in the early part of July, to hold a company in readiness to proceed to Kandy, in consequence of the disturbances which were existing respecting the taxes, *ib.* 5646-5650—This order was countermanded immediately, witness believes the same day, *ib.* 5647—At the time witness received the order, he thought it would have been a judicious measure to have sent a reinforcement into the interior; the detachment was not sent off till the 30th July, *ib.* 5650-5665.

Opinion that if a small force had been earlier placed at Matelle and Kornegalle, it would have checked the disturbances, and prevented those places being injured at all, *Braybrooke* 5650-5665—Opinion as to whether the disturbances might have been prevented by sending out the troops earlier, *Hanna* 7364-7366—Opinion that it was very judicious to call in the military to assist the civil power during the disturbances, *Fraser* 7908, 7909—It would have been a dangerous measure to have put the military under the direction of the civil officers, *Gallwey* 8307-8309—Witness understood that the detachment under Lieutenant Henderson sent against the rioters amounted to 30 men, *Parke* 9123, 9124—There was a very small military force in Kandy at the time of the insurrection, *ib.* 9125—It is difficult to account for the fact that none of our troops were injured, *ib.* 9141, 9142—The arrangements with respect to the military force are all conducted under the sanction of the governor upon the recommendation of the major-general commanding the forces, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9358, 9359.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 30 July 1848, reporting the proceedings of the detachment sent to Kornegalle the day before, *App.* 114—Letter from Mr. E. L. Mitford, assistant agent at Ratnapoora in Saffragam, dated 30 July 1848, asking for troops, and enclosing a request to that effect, signed by the principal inhabitants, showing that troops were wanted everywhere at once, *ib.* 129—Letter from the district judge at Chilaw, asking for troops, *ib.* 130—Letter from Major-general Smelt, c. b., to Viscount Torrington, dated 8 October 1849, submitting copies of his confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, explanatory of the movement of the troops during the rebellion, and illustration of the state of the country, *ib.* 226—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the police magistrates of Ceylon, dated 19 November 1849, calling for returns of the complaints of outrages or offences committed by the military, or any persons acting under their orders, during the prevalence of martial law, *ib.* 457—Returns in answer to this letter, *ib.* 458-463.

See also *Civil Power. Execution, 1. Garrison. Indemnity Bill. Losses of Property. Martial Law, 5. Torrington, Lord, 3. Wariapolla.*

Military Officers. See *Braybrooke, Colonel. Commander of the Forces. Commanding Officers. Courts Martial. Drought, Colonel. Fraser, Colonel. Henderson, Lieutenant. Lillie, Captain. Martial Law, 4. Removals from Command. Smelt, General. Torrington, Lord, 3. Watson, Captain.*

Military Pay and Allowances. Statement showing the amount expended annually on account of the military pay and allowances from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.

Minutes of Council. Explanation of the delay which occurred in the transmission to the Home Government of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the six months ending 31 December 1848, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4078—Memorandum showing the dates at which the transcripts of the minutes of the Legislative and Executive Councils, for each of the six months from 30 June 1833 to 30 June 1849, were forwarded to the Secretary of State, *ib.*—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 10 August 1849, enclosing transcripts of the minutes of the Legislative Council, for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849, *App.* 20.

Extracts from the transcripts of the minutes of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending 31 December 1848, *App.* 21-47—Extract from the transcript of the Legislative Council, for the half year ending June 1849, *ib.* 48—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, with enclosures, forwarding transcripts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils, for the half years ending 31 December 1848 and 30 June 1849, and satisfactorily explaining the reasons of the delay which had occurred in transmitting the former portion of the series, *ib.* 241—Memorandum showing the dates at which the transcripts of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils were forwarded to the Secretary of State, *ib.* 242.

Misappropriation of Public Money. Explanation of the charge brought against witness of misappropriating public money, the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property collected by Lieutenant Henderson, *Watson* 7222-7235—Also of a charge that Lieutenant Henderson had sent on buffaloes from the outposts to witness, which had not been accounted for, *ib.* 7223.

Mitford,

Reports, 1850—continued.

Mitford, Mr. E. L. Letter from Mr. E. L. Mitford, assistant agent in Saffragam, dated 8 October 1849, showing the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in August 1848, *App.* 198.

Moormen (Kandy). The Moormen of Kandy were much alarmed, and acquiesced in the proclamation of martial law, *Hanna* 7480-7482—Lists showing the number of Moormen tried by courts martial, *App.* 407. 412, 413. 417.

Morgan, Mr. Correspondence between Mr. Hume and Mr. Morgan, and Mr. M'Christie and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, on the subject of the Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of Ceylon, *App.* 536-545.

Morphew, Mr. Letter from Mr. Morphew, assistant agent at Kandy, dated 20 July 1848, stating that troops had been applied for at Kornegalle, *App.* 113—Letter from Mr. Morphew, assistant agent at Kandy, dated 12 December 1848, to Mr. Bernard, the private secretary, reporting that there was a general expectation of a rising of the people, and enclosing a memorandum of the circumstances which appeared to lead to such an inference, *ib.* 146.

Morris, Mr. Report from Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 10 December 1848, stating that there were rumours in the Seven Korles of an intended rising, and that the French were expected to come to Ceylon, *App.* 148—Letter from Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 11 December 1848, stating that rumours were abroad that there was to be a rising again in Kornegalle, *ib.*—Letters from Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Morris, of various dates, between 17 and 30 December 1848, showing that there were no grounds for the report of an expected rising, *ib.* 156-159—Letter from Mr. W. Morris, assistant agent at Kornegalle, dated 3 October 1849, fully establishing the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in the autumn of 1848, *ib.* 191—Two reports from Mr. Morris, dated 3 October 1849, fully establishing the fact that the rebellion in 1848 was a widespread rebellion, in which both the chiefs and priests were implicated, *ib.* 192.

Mutiny Act. See *Courts Martial*, 1. *Martial Law*, 5.

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Nalande District. Report of Hendrick de Silva, the Tappal Canganey of Nalande, dated 22 July 1848, on the disturbances which have occurred there, and the intention of the people to rebel against the Government, *App.* 447.

Natives. See *Affidavits*. *Arms*. *British Soldiers*. *Chiefs*. "*Colombo Observer*" *Newspaper*. *Condition of the People*. *Evidence*. *Justice*, Administration of, 2. *Kandyans*. *Martial Law*, 7. *State of the Country*.

Negombo. Address signed by 32 respectable persons in Negombo, offering their services to preserve the peace and to remove erroneous impressions from the minds of the natives, *App.* 132—Report from Negombo, dated 2 August 1848, relative to the disturbed and alarmed state of the district, *ib.*

NEW TAXES :

1. *Nature of the proposed new Taxes ; Evidence as to the passing of the Tax Ordinances.*
2. *Opinions that the new Taxes had nothing directly to do with the Insurrection.*
3. *Opinions that the new Taxes were the Cause of the Insurrection.*
4. *Misrepresentations made by the Chiefs and Priests as to the proposed Taxes, with a view to stir up the People to Rebellion.*
5. *Tour made by Sir Emerson Tennent to explain the new Taxes to the People ; satisfactory Result thereof.*
6. *Alteration and Repeal of the new Taxes.*
7. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Nature of the proposed new Taxes ; Evidence as to the passing of the Tax Ordinances :*

Witness was in the Legislative Council when the new taxes were discussed and passed, but was not present when they were proposed ; witness gave his assent to them, *H. C. Selby* 1304-1309—The new taxes proposed were—the annual tax in the shape of a gun licence, the tax upon carriages and boats, the tax upon hired carriages, the tax upon shops, the tax upon dogs, and the amendment of the Stamp Act, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4139, 4140-4143—Amount received in the year for those of the above-named taxes which were in operation, *ib.* 4144-4146—Beneficial effects of the alteration of taxation, including the Road Ordinance, upon the population of Ceylon generally, *ib.* 4149—Evidence showing that the impression which has got abroad that these taxes were first suggested at a very recent period by witness, and other members of the Government who had recently arrived in the island, is not founded on fact, *ib.* 4150-4167—Speaking generally of these taxes, witness, after all he has heard, sees no reason now to modify the opinion he has formed as to their expediency and propriety, *ib.* 4168-4173.

*NEW TAXES—continued.**2. Opinions that the new Taxes had nothing directly to do with the Insurrection :*

Grounds for forming the opinion that, although the imposition of the several new taxes, such as the gun tax, the dog tax, the shop tax, &c., in 1847 and 1848, did not tend to produce the disaffection which prevailed, it having existed for a considerable period, still many more were induced to join in the disturbance than would have done so if they had not feared additional taxation, *H. C. Selby* 1288-1303. 1308, 1309—Reference to the opinion expressed by the chief justice from the bench that the new taxes were not the cause of the insurrection, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2612, 2613—The taxes which have been alleged to be one of the causes of the discontent applied universally to the people of Ceylon, while the insurrection was confined to the Kandyan provinces, *ib.* 2659-2661—Witness most distinctly denies that the imposition of the new taxes was the cause of the general insurrection in the Kandyan provinces; the taxes precipitated the insurrection, but they by no means originated it, *ib.* 2595. 2599-2604. 2668-2673. 3330-3381. 3392—There is abundant evidence that there was a general organization existing throughout the Kandyan provinces, *ib.* 3339-3341—Evidence as to the public authorities never having communicated to witness that the taxes were the cause of the insurrection, *ib.* 3523, 3524. 3535 *et seq.*—Grounds upon which witness forms the opinion that the new taxes were not the cause of the insurrection, although they have created some dissatisfaction among the people, *ib.* 3535-3552.

3. Opinions that the new Taxes were the Cause of the Insurrection :

Evidence in support of witness's assertion, in his petition to The House, that he can prove that the recent imposition of new taxes was the cause of the dissatisfaction manifested in June and July 1848, *J. Selby* 6312-6318—At various meetings in Kandy and Colombo great discontent was expressed at the new taxes, *Jolly* 8329-8332.

4. Misrepresentations made by the Chiefs and Priests as to the proposed Taxes, with a view to stir up the People to Rebellion :

There is not the slightest ground for doubting that the chiefs, who were discontented, misrepresented the new taxes to the people, with a view to excite them against the Government, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2663—It was in consequence of the knowledge that Government obtained of the misrepresentations made to the people with reference to those taxes that witness was sent by the Government into the Kandyan provinces to meet and explain to the people the nature and operation of the taxes, *ib.* 2664-2667—On witness's visit to the Kandyan provinces in the early part of July, he found that the taxes had no doubt produced an excitement, and they showed the facilities with which large assemblies might be convened, *ib.* 2670-2673—In addition to this, for the first time the disaffected chiefs found that they had the countenance of Europeans in their expressions of discontent, and that they had the voice of the press, *ib.* 2672.

Evidence relative to the explanations which witness gave to the people respecting the new ordinances at the time they were misrepresented by the chiefs, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3212-3230—Evidence on the subject of the dismissal of the five ratamahatmeyas for representing to the people that the five taxes which had been imposed was merely an instalment of thirty-seven which were intended to be exacted; their dismissal was productive of great good, *ib.* 3222-3231. 3393-3398—The taxes were in some degree the indirect cause of the discontent, as they were made a handle of by the headmen and priests, who misrepresented their nature and extent, *Braybrooke* 5997—The new taxes were one cause of the discontent, and were made a handle of by the headmen to create disaffection, and were greatly exaggerated by them, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6880. 6888, 6889.

5. Tour made by Sir Emerson Tennent to explain the new Taxes to the People; satisfactory Result thereof :

In the course of July 1848, witness went into the Kandyan provinces and met large assemblages of people, and explained the nature of the new taxes to them, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2596—Result generally of witness's visit, *ib.* 2597 *et seq.*—Witness found that the taxes had been grossly misrepresented to the people; that those which had actually been imposed were made use of to lead the people to believe that they were a prelude to a great many more which were afterwards to be imposed, *ib.* 2598—After correcting this error, and explaining to the people the benefit which would be derived by them from the recent legislation, witness left them in every instance expressing entire satisfaction with the explanation he had given, *ib.* 2598. 2665-2667. 3134-3140. 3598-3603—Extracts from the reports witness received from the Government officers in different districts on the subject in support of this assertion, *ib.* 2668-2669—The portion of the island witness visited after leaving Matelle is not in the Kandyan kingdom, *ib.* 3134-3140—Lord Torrington had reason to believe that pains had not been taken to explain the taxes to the people, and when he discovered this, he lost no time in remedying it, *ib.* 3559-3577—At various meetings which witness attended the headmen seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the Road Ordinance, the Dog Ordinance, and the gun tax, when those measures were explained to them, *Gallwey* 8292-8302.

6. Alteration

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6. *Alteration and Repeal of the new Taxes:*

The alterations which were made in the Tax Ordinances were not made at witness's suggestion, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3141—He was distinctly opposed to the repeal of the taxes, and the material alterations which took place in the other ordinances, *ib.* 3142. 3232. 3345-3353—Witness believes that Lord Torrington himself has stated at whose suggestion the alterations were made; if not, witness is prepared to state that they were made at the suggestion of Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.* 3232-3234—Two of the five new taxes were repealed, viz. the dog tax and the shop tax, *ib.* 3399—The repeal and alteration of the various taxes took place after the riots, *ib.* 3410.

7. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Translation of an address presented by the priests of the Malwatte Wilhare, at Kandy, to Lord Torrington, in August 1848, stating their belief that the rebellion did not originate in the taxes, and thanking the Government for suppressing it so vigorously, *App.* 131—Extract of a letter from a proctor at Kandy to the Maha Modliar resident in Colombo, dated 3 August 1848, stating his conviction that the rebellion had wide-spread ramifications; that some of the highest chiefs were concerned in it, and that the new taxes had nothing to do with the outbreak, *ib.* 136—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Drought to the Deputy Adjutant-general, Colombo, dated 6 July 1848, reporting the first meeting at Kandy, *ib.* 481—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Drought to Major-general Smelt, relative to the second meeting at Kandy, dated 8 July 1848, *ib.*

Letter from Captain Bayley, Commandant at Nuwera Ellia, to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 10 July 1848, enclosing depositions concerning false reports of the new taxes, *App.* 482—Translation of a Cingalese letter addressed to the Maha Modliar, by Iddamalgodde Basnayake Nilleme and Eknelligodde Rattamayhatmeyya, of Ratnapoora, relative to the misrepresentations of the new taxes contained in the "Colombo Observer" newspaper, *ib.* 486—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Staples on the subject of the misrepresentation made by the priests, chiefs, and headmen relative to the new taxes, with a view of inciting the people to insurrection, *ib.* 499.

See also *Anstruther*, Mr. *Disaffection*, 2. *Dog Tax*. *Doombera District*. *Export Duties*, 1. *Gun Tax*. *Insurrection*, 1. *Lagalle*. *Press*, The. *Rattamayhatmeyas*. *Taxation*.

Newspapers. See "Colombo Observer" Newspaper. *Press*, The. *Staples*, Mr.

Nickale Puncheralle. Examination on statements collected by witness showing that in the case of Nickale Puncheralle, reported in the list of courts martial to have been sentenced to be shot for high treason, another person was executed in his stead, *J. Selby* 6692-6717.

Nogepittia Korale. Nogepittia Korale was arrested, but not by witness, and Golahella was arrested, *Watson* 35—Fac-similes of translation, and of original document in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Nogepittia Korale, *Rep.* 1. *App.* 21-23.

See also *Confiscations*, 4. *Forged Proclamations*, 1. *Sequestrations*, 2.

O.

Officers (Ceylon Rifles). Letters between Lord Torrington and General Smelt, and return of officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment who hold staff or civil employments, put in, to refute the charge made against Lord Torrington of speaking openly in disparaging terms of officers of the Ceylon Rifles, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9278.

Offices. See *Consolidation of Offices*. *Separation of Offices*.

Official Documents. Witness never heard of any official document being forged in Ceylon since he has been there, *Watson* 73, 74.

Official Paper. There is a stamp on the official paper in Ceylon, which the paper on which the forged notices are written wants; witness generally uses the stamped paper, but may occasionally have used other paper, *Watson* 23-25. 28-32.

See also *Forged Proclamations*, 2.

Oil. See *Cocoa Nut Trade*.

Oliphant, Sir Anthony. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Chief Justice of Ceylon, 6803-6805—Has known Mr. Henry Selby, the Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, for upwards of 20 years; opportunities he has had of acquiring the ordinary knowledge that individuals studying for the law would have, 6806-6835—He filled the office of Deputy Queen's Advocate, and afterwards the office of Queen's Advocate, with great attention and ability, 6830, 6831—Witness remembers the disturbances that took place in Ceylon in 1848; 6836, 6837—Towards the end of August witness was requested by Lord Torrington

Oliphant, Sir Anthony. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

and Sir James Tennent to go to Kandy to hold a special sessions of the Supreme Court there, 6838-6845—It was Mr. Stark's business to go, as it was his turn, but in the exercise of his discretion, Lord Torrington thought that this was an occasion on which it was desirable the chief justice should preside, and therefore witness went, 6838-6845—The part of the district for which witness held the court was cut out of martial law, 6846-6848. 6856-6858—But if the governor had ordered witness to have held the court at either Matelle or Kornegalle he should have done so even though martial law was in existence, 6846-6858—Persons were tried during that sitting of witness's court for high treason, 6859. 6874. 6920.

Witness went up to Kandy on 25 August; everything then was perfectly quiet, and appeared in its usual state, 6860-6868—At that date the cases against the prisoners were not ready, and it was necessary, at the instance of the Queen's Advocate, to adjourn the court for ten days, 6869-6871—Grounds for witness asserting that the prisoners had been guilty of rebellion, 6872, 6873—Thirty-four prisoners were tried by witness; seventeen of them were tried for high treason and convicted, and sentenced to death, 6874-6920—The state of the country during the month previous to witness going there may be judged of by reading the evidence taken at the trials, and which appears in the Blue Book, and which is taken from witness's notes, 6875-6877—The opinion witness formed as to the nature and causes of the disturbances is correctly stated in the address he delivered to the prisoners at the conclusion of the trials, when sentence was passed, 6878-6883—Extract from a newspaper containing the report of witness's address on this occasion read, 6880—Reference to the statement contained in this report that "a more futile and contemptible attempt at rebellion was never known," 6880-6883.

The new taxes were one cause of the discontent, and were made a handle of by the headmen to create disaffection, and were greatly exaggerated by them, 6880. 6888, 6889—Reasons why the headmen have always been discontented, 6880—There must have been some concert between the headmen and priests in various parts of the country at the time of the rebellion, 6884-6887. 6890—There was nothing in the evidence taken upon these trials which induced witness to suppose that it was necessary to proclaim martial law, 6891, 6892—Witness had no further information as to the extent of the disturbances that was worth a farthing; nobody knew anything about it, 6892-6902. 6906-6909. 6918, 6919—Grounds for forming the opinion that the rebellion would have been easily checked if the military had been earlier employed in aid of the civil power, 6899-6902. 6910-6917—After witness went up to Kandy on 25 August, the military were going about the district taking property, and putting down the rebellion, 6903-6905.

Seventeen of the prisoners tried by witness for high treason were convicted and sentenced to death; none of them were executed, 6920-6922—Witness recommended them to mercy; there was also a recommendation to mercy by the jury; constitution of the jury; these recommendations were forwarded to Lord Torrington, 6923-6936—Nature of the recommendation witness made as to the punishments of the various prisoners; it was not exactly carried out by Lord Torrington, 6923-6936. 6939-6944—Witness was aware on 10 September, the day on which he discharged the jury, that four persons had been shot at Matelle on the previous day, 6937, 6938—Reference to a remonstrance witness made to Lord Torrington as to undue severity being used in the suppression of the rebellion in Matelle; also reference to a letter of Lord Torrington's, of 25 September, and a letter of Colonel Drought's, dated 30 September, denying that undue severity had been used, and stating that the district of Matelle had been in a state of open rebellion, 6945-6973.

Witness concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. Colepepper, magistrate of the Court of Requests in Ceylon, at page 203 of the Blue Book, that it was not a rebellion of the people, who were not discontented, but a disturbance got up by the headmen, who were discontented with the liberal policy of the government, 6974-6990—Witness's opinion is that any rebellion among the Kandyans must be futile and contemptible, 6990, 6991—A considerable quantity of arms has been imported into the country within the last ten or fifteen years, and the Kandyans shoot very well, 6992, 6993—Reference to a proclamation which is said to have been issued by Captain Watson, stating that it was not the wish of the Government to molest people, and requiring them to return to their homes and be peaceable, 7001-7003.

The statement contained in a letter signed by Colonel Drought, and produced to this Committee by Captain Watson, at Question 2427 of this year's evidence, "that Sir A. Oliphant has given it as his opinion that we are dealing delicately with the rascals, and that a great deal too much time is taken in detailing evidence, &c.," is a mistake, 7004-7006—Observations upon a letter written by Colonel Drought, in which he states that offensive language towards the military was used in open court, unchecked by witness, and witness had spoken and written upon the executions under martial law, condemnatory of the proceedings of the military, and explanation of passages in the despatch of

Lord

Oliphant, Sir Anthony. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

Lord Torrington of 30 April 1849; 7007-7041—Particulars respecting a petition complaining of the Jury Ordinance, sent for signature to the headmen by Ernest de Saram, 7042-7044—Any petition known to be sent from the Government would be signed by the headmen as a matter of course, and by the great body of the people, 7044-7051.

De Saram is the chief of the modliars, an interpreter at the governor's gate; Mr. Wodehouse is his superior, 7044. 7048-7051—Opinion that there was no necessity for proclaiming martial law, 7055 *et seq.*—At Wariapolla the rebellion was suppressed as soon as Captain Lillie attacked the assemblage, 7066-7069—Colonel Fraser's opinion would have weight with witness; his advice, on the intelligence of the outbreak, was that the Government should be prepared to proclaim martial law, 7062, 7063. 7070-7074—Circumstances attending the interview which witness had with Mr. Selby, after his application to the governor praying for delay in the execution of the priest, 7078-7114—Witness then waited on the governor, but did not have an opportunity of mentioning the subject; he felt that he had gone to make his application at the wrong place and to the wrong man; he should have gone to Sir Herbert Maddock, the principal adviser of the Governor, 7082-7106—Remarks on the evidence of Mr. Anstruther, stating the result of communications with witness on the subject of the execution of the priest, 7114-7119.

[Second Examination.]—Explanation of former evidence referring to a conversation which witness had with Mr. Anstruther on the subject of the execution of the priest, 8741-8748.

Oliphant, Sir A. The statement contained in a letter signed by Colonel Drought, and produced to this Committee by Captain Watson, at Question 2427 of this year's evidence, that "Sir A. Oliphant has given it as his opinion that we are dealing delicately with the rascals, and that a great deal too much time is taken in detailing evidence, &c.," is a mistake, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7004-7006.—See also *Executions*, 2, 3, 4. *Martial Law*, 2.

Ordinances. Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the legislative council during Sir Colin Campbell's administration, viz., from August 1845 to December 1846, and the number of the ordinances passed, *App.* 243—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the legislative council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, viz., from August 1847 to December 1848, and the number of ordinances passed, *ib.* 244.

Outrages. See *Military Force.*

P.

Paddy. Memorandum of payments made by the headmen on account of paddy collection, *App.* 157.—See also *Imports and Exports.*

Paper Currency. Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 26 September 1849, forwarding a return relating to paper currency in Ceylon, *App.* 79—Return showing the state of the Government paper currency; the amount of each denomination of notes created and put into circulation, from 1 September 1848 to 31 August 1849, and the amount of each denomination cancelled and withdrawn from circulation during the said period, *ib.*

Pardons. The day before witness left Ceylon he heard, at Galle, that the governor had pardoned some of the people who had been sentenced to be transported, *J. Selby* 6420—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 August 1849, forwarding petitions for pardon from H. Jay Appoo and O. Calungunelle, in favour of their sons, who were concerned in the rebellion, and referring to their property sequestered during the existence of martial law, *App.* 49—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey, dated 11 October 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 256—Petitions of H. Jay Appo and O. Calungunelle, *ib.* 50, 51—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 28 October 1849, enclosing report on applications from H. Jay and O. Calungunelle for the pardon of their sons, and for a refund of their property sequestered, *ib.* 81—Report on applications from H. Jay Appoo and O. Calungunelle, for the pardon of their sons, and for a refund of their property sequestered, *ib.* 81-84.

Parke, Major George Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been an owner of considerable property in Ceylon; was resident at Colombo during the disturbances in 1848; 9071-9073—The rebellion created much alarm to all classes of the population, 9074—The general opinion was most decidedly in favour of the measures adopted by Government, 9075, 9076. 9120*. 9126-9132—Within a short time after the proclamation of martial law, there were complaints of its continuance, 9077-9079—Its continuance, however, enabled business, which had been completely stopped from the breaking out of the rebellion, to be resumed, 9080, 9081. 9088—Every one applauded the conduct of the governor, 9082—The majority of the public meetings were in favour

Reports, 1850—continued.

Parke, Major George Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

of the Government, 9083, 9084—The editor of the "Observer" newspaper expressed to witness his opinion that the Government ought to take some decided measure to put down the rebellion, 9085-9087.

Circumstances respecting the disapproval by means of witness of a charge brought against Sir Emerson Tennent, in the "Colombo Observer," of receiving presents of the natural productions of the island from the natives, 9089, 9090, 9092, 9093—At a dinner party given by witness, Sir Emerson Tennent bore testimony to the good treatment which the coolies received from a great majority of the planters, 9091—The conflicts at Matelle and Kornegalle took place before the proclamation of martial law; no complaints of its continuance reached witness as commissary-general, 9094-9102—On the first breaking out of the rebellion, it was impossible to obtain the means of transporting stores to the interior; but on the proclamation of martial law the people came forward with their carts and bullocks, 9102-9106—Witness is not aware that the governor received very exaggerated reports of the disturbances on the day that martial law was proclaimed, 9107-9110.

Witness is unable to give an opinion as to the period of time during which martial law ought to have been continued; there were conflicting opinions on the subject; the lawyers disliked its continuance, 9111-9117—Witness has spent twenty years in Ceylon, and from his acquaintance with the character of the Kandyans, he should say that they would be a very formidable enemy in the jungle, 9118-9121, 9135—There had been a great importation of arms into the country, 9122—Witness understood that the detachment under Lieutenant Henderson, sent against the rioters, amounted to thirty men, 9123, 9124—There was a very small military force in Kandy at the time of the insurrection, 9125—The grounds for apprehending insurrection were greater in 1848 than in 1818; every Kandyan at the former period whom witness met had a gun; much disaffection has been created among the Buddhist priests and the headmen generally, and there were nearly 200 coffee estates in the jungle at the later period owned and cultivated by Europeans, who had no protection against the Kandyans, 9127-9131.

A few determined men at Kornegalle might make a very dangerous opposition to a body of troops, 9133, 9134—The Kandyans hold the Malays in the greatest fear; ten Malays would at any time rout 100 Kandyans, 9136—The Kandyans are accustomed to the use of arms, 9137, 9138—There is a considerable jungle at Matelle, and all round is mountainous country, 9139, 9140—It is difficult to account for the fact that none of our troops were injured, 9141, 9142.

Parliamentary Inquiry. Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 5 December 1849, adverting to a rumour that the present inquiry before the Select Committee would be dropped, and urging the necessity of its prosecution, *App.* 300.

See also *Commission of Inquiry.*

Parsons, Mr. Memorandum by Mr. John Parsons, deputy fiscal of Kandy, dated 5 October 1849, showing the state of the Matelle district in July and August 1848, and the necessity for the proclamation of martial law, *App.* 180.

Pearl Fishery. Return of the revenue derived annually from the pearl fishery, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.—See also *Revenue and Expenditure*, 1.

Personality. Witness has endeavoured, as far as in him lay, to prevent the extreme personality which has unfortunately taken place in this Committee; evidence in support of this statement, *Wodehouse* 9167 a-9206 a., pp. 897-901.

PETITIONS :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee*

1. *Generally :*

Particulars relative to a petition which witness sent in September 1849 to Mr. Hume for presentation to the House of Commons; reason which induced witness to prepare this petition; examination in detail upon this petition, taken paragraph by paragraph, *J. Selby* 6290 *et seq.*—Witness thought himself, to a certain extent, committed to support the charges contained in the petition presented to The House 17 September 1849, signed by him, but the petition was prepared, and the inquiries instituted by him partly as a private individual, and partly in a professional capacity, *ib.* 6791-6802—Any petition known to be sent from the Government would be signed by the headmen as a matter of course, and by the great body of the people, *Sir A. Oliphant* 7044-7051—In the petition praying for Lord Torrington's recall, many expressions condemnatory of witness's conduct had to be expunged before signatures to it could be obtained, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9037-9042.

2. *Papers*

PETITIONS—continued.

2. Papers laid before the Committee:

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 31 August 1849, forwarding petitions from natives for presentation to the Houses of Lords and Commons, *App.* 52, 53—Copy of despatch from Lord Grey, dated 9 November 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 257—Copy of correspondence with Mr. Elliott relative to the forwarding of petitions from certain natives to England, *ib.* 53, 54—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 September 1849, with enclosures, referring to the means taken to procure signatures to the petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the Road Ordinance, *ib.* 55—Letter from the Rev. S. Owen Glenie to the colonial secretary, dated 31 August 1849, detailing the fraudulent manner in which the signatures to the petition for the repeal of the Road Ordinance were obtained, *ib.* 56.

Translation of a Cingalese petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor by certain inhabitants of the Salpitty Korle relative to the manner in which their signatures were obtained to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the Road Ordinance, *App.* 80—Translation of a Cingalese memorial from the inhabitants of Hewegam Korle, relative to the fraudulent manner in which their signatures were obtained to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the Road Ordinance, *ib.* 86—Copy of a petition from certain inhabitants of Ceylon to the House of Commons, stating the grievances and abuses which exist in the colony, and praying for an inquiry, *ib.* 277—Memorial of John Selby, an advocate of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, to the House of Commons, detailing the grievances under which the inhabitants of the colony suffer, and praying for relief, *ib.* 279-281.

Petition from certain inhabitants of Ceylon to the House of Commons, setting forth the grievances under which they suffer under the government of Lord Torrington, and praying for relief, *App.* 281-290—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 December 1849, enclosing a memorial from natives, requesting that their names may be withdrawn from the petition to Parliament, *ib.* 322—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 8 January 1850, relative to the signatures to the petition to Parliament, with letter from Mr. Davidson on the mode of obtaining the same, *ib.* 323.

Pickering, Captain. See *Verandah Tax*, 1.

Pittewalla Passes. Refutation of the charge that Lieutenant Henderson was ordered to march with twenty native soldiers to disperse 300 Kandyans, and to defend a pass against the advance of 4,000 men; particulars with regard to the duty that was assigned to him; letter from Colonel Drought on the subject delivered in, *Watson* 7213, 7214—Examination as to witness's sending Lieutenant Durnford to supersede Lieutenant Henderson at Cabroosa Ella in the command of the passes of Pittewalla and Poockpittia, *ib.* 7235-7253—Explanation with reference to Captain Watson's answer to Q. 7213, in which he alludes to witness's having stated that he was "ordered to march with twenty native soldiers to disperse 300 Kandyans, and to defend the pass (Pittewalla) against the advance of 4,000," *Henderson* 8473.

Planters. None of the planters in witness's neighbourhood left their estates; in the Hewavisse district some went away, *Gallwey* 8248-8250—Evidence with regard to an allegation made by Sir Emerson Tennent against the planters generally of ill-treating their coolie labourers, *Jolly* 8405-8424.

See also *Coolies.* *Magistrates.* *Martial Law*, 2. 7. 9. ii.

Plunder. How far any complaints of any of the natives of plunder by military parties under the command of Captain Watson came under witness's notice, *H. C. Selby* 1631 *et seq.*—The only instance at all in connexion with this subject of which witness is aware, is the case of a sum of money (72 *l.* in rupees) being seized by the police on the person of a man related in some way to the cook in Captain Watson's service; the only way in which witness connects this case with the military under Captain Watson's command is, the relationship between the two parties before mentioned, *ib.* 1631-1643. 1645-1648—Evidence in detail on the subject of the trial of two soldiers of the 37th Regiment by courts martial, for plundering either the Temple of Dambool or the priest's house, with particulars of the proceedings on this court martial, *Braybrooke* 5949-5995—Explanation of the statement in paragraphs 22 and 23 of witness's petition, stating that houses were sacked and plundered before any steps were taken against the owners, *J. Selby* 6382-6387—Affirmation made by Harrisgame Aratchy, stating that his house was plundered by the soldiers and pioneers while he was absent at work for the Government; the affirmation was prepared by Dr. Elliott, *ib.* 6520-6532—Letter from Mr. Pride, dated 29 July 1848, reporting the sacking of Sir H. Maddock's estate, and the attack on others, *App.* 220.

Reports, 1850—continued.

Police. Return showing the number of the police force stationed within the Central Province, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2872—The whole system of police is rendered inefficient by the Government agents not possessing any magisterial power, *Anstruther* 8976-8980—Letter from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 30 June 1848, stating that the police force is quite inadequate, *App.* 97—Letter from Mr. Buller, dated 30 June 1848, applying for an additional force of police to ascertain what is going on in the Central Province among the natives, *ib.* 446.

See also *Banda, Loco D. Justice, Administration of, 2.*

Police Court. Examination on a letter written by witness on Sunday 30 July to Mr. Bernard, relative to an information by Mr. Chitty about the pretender, and stating his intention to re-open the police court on the Tuesday following, *Hanna* 7368-7370. 7375-7377.—See also *Justice, Administration of 2.*

Police Magistrates. Witness discharged the duty of police magistrate for two or three years, *Hanna* 7261, 7262—As a police magistrate witness had no control over the police; his office was rather that of a petty judge, *ib.* 7363.

Policy of the Government. Regarding the policy of the British Government towards the Kandyan country, it may be taken as highly favourable, and as affording little ground for dissatisfaction, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2545—Still there are portions of their policy which are unsuitable to the country, and which have given just cause of complaint, *ib.*—Among these may be instanced our judicial and our revenue systems, *ib.* 2546—Evidence showing that our administration has not tended to attach the Kandyans to our government, *ib.* 2549-2556—The error of our policy with regard to the Kandyans has been that we have been forcing upon a purely Oriental people European and British institutions, which they have neither appreciated nor enjoyed, *ib.*—But the Government was disposed to rely on the mild and equitable character of its policy as a security against any outbreak, *ib.* 2572-2574—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 November 1849, on the subject generally of the policy pursued by him during his administration of the affairs of Ceylon, and more particularly on the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, *App.* 244—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 18 December 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 259.

See also *Government of the Colony. Priests, 2. Public Meetings, 1. Revenue and Expenditure, 2. Torrington, Lord.*

Poll Tax. See *Malabar Coolies.*

Poockpittia Pass. See *Pittewalla Passes.*

Poorang Appoo. See *Escort of Prisoners.*

Population. Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 26 April 1849, relative to the taking of the census of Ceylon, and stating that it would be inexpedient at the present time to take measures in connexion therewith, as alarm would be excited in the minds of the natives, *App.* 7—Extract from the Minutes of the Executive Council, held at the council-room at Colombo on 2 April 1849, relative to the proposed taking of the census of the island, *ib.*—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 5 July 1849, concurring in the Governor's views with respect to the taking of the census, *ib.* 254.

Power, Mr. E. R. Letter from Mr. E. R. Power, dated 29 July 1848, stating reports of a large assemblage of armed people at Kornegalle, *App.* 111.—Letter from Mr. E. R. Power, assistant-agent at Kaigalle, dated 6 October 1849, establishing the fact that there was a wide-spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its easy suppression, *ib.* 182.

Presents. Conversation witness had with Lord Torrington upon the subject of a charge made against witness of receiving presents from the natives, *Wodehouse* 9213a-9214a, p. 903.—See also *Press, The.*

Press, The. Too much importance has been perhaps attached to the direct influence of the press in Ceylon, but there is no doubt that it produced a mischievous and prejudicial effect at the time of the outbreak, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2577-2594—The press singled out the recent taxes as a means of inciting the people to resistance, *ib.* 2577-2594—At the period of the proclamation of martial law, the local press entirely concurred with the prevailing feeling of extreme danger and apprehension, and of extreme gratitude to Lord Torrington for the promptitude of his measures, and the success with which they were attended, *ib.* 2854-2856.

The opposition press of Ceylon, than which a more unscrupulous press does not exist in Her Majesty's dominions, cautiously abstained from reflections upon witness's private character, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9034—Instance of this in an article taken from the "Colombo Observer," noticing a report in circulation that witness had been offered the governorship of the Mauritius, *ib.* 9034, 9035—And also in a charge brought against witness of receiving presents from the natives of articles for his collection of the natural productions

Press, The—continued.

productions of the island; extract from the "Colombo Observer" in which these charges were withdrawn by the editor, *Sir E. Tennent* 9036—The charge also with reference to the expenditure of oil for the Queen's House, when *Sir Emerson* acted as Lieutenant Governor, was withdrawn, *ib.*

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 September 1849, with letters from Mr. C. Elliott relative to a confidential despatch of Sir Colin Campbell's, published in the "Examiner," respecting the newspapers of the colony, *App.* 70—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey, dated 16 November 1849, in reply to the foregoing, *ib.* 257—Letters from Mr. C. Elliott, relative to a confidential despatch of Sir Colin Campbell's, published in the "Examiner," respecting the newspapers of the colony, *ib.* 70-72—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Lieutenant-general Sir Colin Campbell, dated 9 February 1847, relative to the newspapers of the colony, *ib.* 72—Copy of a private and confidential despatch from Governor Lieutenant-general Sir Colin Campbell to Earl Grey, dated 14 April 1847, transmitting information relative to the general character of the newspapers published in the colony, *ib.* 72, 73.

See also *Borella*. "Colombo Observer" Newspaper. Drought, Colonel, 3. *New Taxes*, 4. *Staples*, Mr. *Verandah Tax*, 2. 3.

PRETENDER :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

Evidence as to the fact of a palanquin belonging to the pretender having been seized among the property of Maha Nileme, *Watson* 2432-2442—Particulars relative to Golahella having sent a ring to the pretender, *ib.* 2443-2451—The pretender was taken while witness was at Cabroosa-ella; the natives were glad when he was taken, *Henderson* 5098-5100—Examination on depositions taken before witness in which Calladey Modliar gives evidence relating to the pretender; witness wrote to Mr. Bernard, to know whether the Government would sanction the arrest of the king; witness received no answer, and no steps were taken to arrest the pretender, *Hanna* 7332-7358. 7367—Statement of the pretended king, who was betrayed, that he was about to raise the standard of revolt at Doombera, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9181. 9202.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 30 June 1848, reporting that a man was going about the country calling himself a relative of the late king of Kandy, *App.* 97—Letter from Mr. Buller to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 6 July 1848, enclosing papers purporting to convey intelligence about a pretended king who had been in Kandy, and was trying to bribe the Malay soldiers, *ib.* 98—Letter from Mr. Charles Buller, Government Agent, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30 July 1848, stating that the king was gone to Upper Doombera, and recommending a reward of 150 *l.* for his capture, *ib.* 114—Letter from Mr. Tranchell, assistant agent at Anaradyapoor, dated 29 July 1848, relative to the appearance of the pretender in that district, *ib.* 116.

Letter from Colonel Drought to Lord Torrington, dated 23 September 1848, forwarding documents connected with the capture of the king, *App.* 127—Letter from Captain Watson to Colonel Drought, dated 22 September 1848, detailing the circumstances connected with the capture of the pretender, and the statements he made, *ib.* 128—Extracts from the evidence of Dingeralle and of Tennacoom Mudiasselagey, proving that a priest was in attendance on, and an active agent of the king, *ib.* 133.

Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 January 1850, enclosing letter from Tickery Banda, announcing the death of the pretender, *App.* 405—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 10 March 1850, acknowledging the receipt of the extract of a letter from Tickery Banda respecting the death of the pretender, and stating that from the accounts given of that person's character, it is impossible to place any reliance upon his statements, *ib.* 406—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Mr. Buller, dated 1 July 1848, directing that the pretender, Dennis, should be arrested and punished as a vagrant, *ib.* 446.

See also *Banda*, *Tickery*. *Chiefs*, 1. *Indemnity Bill*. *Insurrection*, IV. *Priests*, 2.

Price of Land. Fixed price at which the land was sold in 1841 and 1842, *Anstruther* 8816-8818—Witness does not think that the price of 1 *l.* an acre ever prevented *bonâ fide* purchasers, *ib.* 8821—The recommendation for raising the price of land came from the Home Government; on this subject there was always a difference of opinion between Sir C. Campbell and witness, *ib.* 8829, 8830.

See also *Crown Lands*. *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants*. *Sales of Land*.

Pride, Mr. Letter from Mr. Pride, dated 29 July 1848, reporting the sacking of Sir H. Maddock's estate, and the attack on others, *App.* 220.

Reports, 1850—continued.

PRIESTS:

1. *Influence of the Priests over the People in stirring them up to Rebellion.*
2. *Implication of the Priests in the late Insurrection.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Influence of the Priests over the People in stirring them up to Rebellion:*

Arrest of an influential priest, called Chandragotty, on charges of sedition, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2642. 2644, 2645—The priests in the Kandyan province have no influence to stir up a rebellion, *Anstruther* 8987. 8989–8992. 9030–9033—Particulars relative to the disturbances in the year 1842 or 1843, in which a priest of the name of Chandragotty was concerned; the affair was a good deal aggravated by the alarm of Mr. Buller and Major Kelson; the report of Major Rogers respecting the disturbances was more serious than was anticipated, *ib.* 9008–9025.

Observations on Mr. Anstruther's evidence with respect to the diminished influence of the priesthood, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9248–9257—The influence of the priests in the rebellion has been much exaggerated, *ib.* 9258—Mr. Wodehouse has very sound information upon that question, but witness differs from him in his conclusions, *ib.* 9259—Mr. Cripps is unlikely to be an authority upon the subject, *ib.* 9260.

2. *Implication of the Priests in the late Insurrection:*

Evidence showing the great extent to which the priests were implicated in the late rebellion, and also showing that they have been greatly implicated in every rebellion that has taken place in the island, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2766–2775—There is a common interest and union existing between the chiefs and priests, which is necessarily opposed to the progress alike of civilization, of Christianity, and of education, *ib.* 2788—Through this union of interest of the chiefs and priests, they have a great and overwhelming influence over the great mass of the people, *ib.* 2789—Both the chiefs and priests are opposed to the policy of the British Government, *ib.* 2790—It was the general opinion that the priests were implicated in the rebellion, *Hanna* 7278–7283—The priests of Dambool took an active part in the insurrection, *ib.* 7280—It was by them that perit was performed for the king; a ceremony necessary to invest him with the outward distinctions of royalty, *ib.* 7281, 7282.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Memorandum of proofs of existing disaffection among priests and headmen sent home last year, and published in the Blue Book presented to Parliament, *App.* 94—Report of Sir J. E. Tennent on the causes of the disaffection among the priests and headmen, *ib.* 95—Translation of an address presented by the priests of the Malwatte Wihare, at Kandy, to Lord Torrington, in August 1848, stating their belief that the rebellion did not originate in the taxes, and thanking the government for suppressing it so vigorously, *ib.* 131—Extracts from the evidence of Dingeralle and of Tennacoom Mudiangelagey, proving that a priest was in attendance and an active agent of the king, *ib.* 133—Reports and other documents received from seventeen of the principal officers of the government in the Kandyan provinces, establishing the fact that there was a wide spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *ib.* 166 *et seq.*—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Staples on the subject of the misrepresentation made by the priests, chiefs, and headmen relative to the new taxes, with a view to inciting the people to insurrection, *ib.* 499.

Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, enclosing papers establishing the fact that the priest who was executed confessed his guilt, and did not make any request whatever respecting his robes, *App.* 223 *et seq.*—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, containing papers giving an exposition of the Buddhist law of punishment, drawn up by the chief priests of Kandy, *ib.*—Letter from the chief priests of the two principal wihares at Kandy, respecting the laws of Buddha as regulating the punishment of priests, *ib.* 236—Lists showing the number of priests tried by courts martial, *ib.* 407. 412, 413. 417.

See also Buddhism. Chiefs. Disaffection. Executions, 2. 3. 4. Headmen. Insurrection, I. II. Losses of Property. New Taxes, 4. Road Ordinance. Temple Lands.

Prisoners. The whole of the prisoners tried by courts martial in Matelle were captured after the proclamation of martial law, *Watson* 990. 1000. 1007–1009—Evidence on the subject of witness's sending prisoners to be tried at Kandy, from time to time, by orders from Colonel Drought, *ib.* 1043–1062—Instances in which further time was granted to the prisoners who asked for it in order to produce witnesses in their defence, *ib.* 2367, 2368—Examination with reference to the order which was given to witness in escorting prisoners from Matelle, *Henderson* 5179–5195. 8520–8532.

Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 30 April 1849, relative to the chief justice's recommendation of prisoners for mercy, *App.* 8—Letter from Mr. Templer

Prisoners—continued.

Templer to the Colonial Secretary, dated 6 August 1848, forwarding lists of prisoners taken, prisoners let out of gaol, and names of persons whose property was destroyed by the rebels, *App.* 124—List of prisoners committed to the gaol of Kornegalle on charge of high treason in 1848, *ib.* 420-425—List of prisoners transferred to Kandy from the gaol of Kornegalle, and appearing in the Kornegalle list, *ib.* 426, 427—Return of the number and names of prisoners committed to the Kandy gaol on charge of high treason, from August 1848, *ib.* 428-435.

See also *Discharge of Prisoners. Escort of Prisoners. Trials.*

Private Instructions. Witness never had any private communications from Lord Torrington, *Watson* 1211-1216.

Private Letters. Reference to an expression made use of by Mr. Wodehouse to Sir Colin Campbell, that he held a private letter of witness's with which he could at any time "floor Sir Emerson Tennent," *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4805a, p. 839—Evidence in detail as to the cause which led to the production of the letter from Lord Torrington to witness, and which has brought out all this correspondence; it was only upon the order of the Committee that witness produced the letter, *Wodehouse* 4819a-4822a, pp. 855, 856—Reference to the production of private letters by witness before this Committee in confirmation of his evidence; these letters were only produced in obedience to the express orders of the Committee, *ib.* 9167a-9206a, pp. 896-901—Extent to which members of the Committee were made acquainted by witness with the private letters in his possession previously to their production before the Committee, *ib.* 9171a-9183a, pp. 898, 899.—See also *Confidential Papers. Verandah Tax*, 3.

Proceedings of the Committee. Resumé of the proceedings of the Committee *de die in diem*, *Rep.* i, 2; *Rep.* iii, 4-20.

Proceedings of Courts Martial. How far any reports or returns of proceedings of the courts martial were laid before the Executive and Legislative Councils; how far they were published in the "Gazette," *H. C. Selby* 1587-1599.

Proclamations. See *Confiscations*, 2. 3. *Forged Proclamations. Golahella. Maha Nileme*, 1. *Martial Law. Queen's Advocate. Sequestrations*, 1. *Ukuvulle Kaloo Banda.*

Proctors. Number of proctors in Ceylon, and whether Europeans or natives, *H. C. Selby* 1780-1792.—See also *Justice, Administration of*, 1.

Promotions. See *Civil Service*, 1.

Public Buildings. See *Roads.*

Public Business. At the period witness was appointed Colonial Secretary, there were great complaints in the colony that the public business was in arrear, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3980-3982.

PUBLIC MEETINGS:

1. *Kandy.*2. *Borella.*1. *Kandy:*

There were two assemblages in Kandy in the early part of July, one called Mr. Buller's and the other Sir Emerson Tennent's, *Hanna* 7359, 7360—They were not inhabitants of the town; they were from the Doombera district; they complained of the taxes and various local matters, *ib.* 7361, 7362—The majority of public meetings were in favour of the Government, *Parke* 9083, 9084.

2. *Borella:*

Copy of a requisition of the inhabitants of the Western Province to Mr. C. Elliott, dated 3 July 1849, for him to preside at a public meeting at Borella, *App.* 17—Letter from Mr. Elliott to the Colonial Secretary, dated 4 July 1849, upon the subject of the requisition, and desiring to know whether the Executive Council would allow the meeting to be held, *ib.*—Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council held at the council room at Colombo on 5 July 1849, prohibiting the holding of a public meeting at Borella, *ib.* 18—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Mr. C. Elliott, dated 5 July 1849, acquainting him with the decision of the Executive Council upon the subject of the proposed public meeting at Borella, *ib.*—Copy of a confidential despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 11 July 1849, containing the opinion of the Queen's Advocate relative to the legality of the proposed public meeting at Borella,

Reports, 1850—continued.

PUBLIC MEETINGS—continued.2. *Borella*—continued.

App. 19, 20—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 22 October 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 256—Memorandum by the Queen's Advocate, dated 7 July 1849, upon the subject of the proposed public meeting at Borella, *ib.* 20.

See also *Torrington*, Lord, 1.

Public Officers. See *Cingalese Language.* *Civil Service.* *Courts Martial*, 2. *Loan Board.*

Public Servants. See *Civil Service.* *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants.*

Public Works. See *Works, Public.*

Publication of Evidence. Evidence relative to the circulars which were addressed by witness to public officers, calling their attention to the evidence given before the Committee of last year, and requesting their answers on the subject, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3190-3194—Further evidence relative to the circulars which witness sent addressed to individuals with the view of obtaining from them information to lay before the Committee, *ib.* 3264-3273—Reasons why the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Ceylon in the Session of 1849 was not shown to the official parties to whom witness addressed his circulars, *ib.* 3486-3492.

Witness did not send out the evidence taken before the Committee, nor any Parliamentary papers, *M'Christie* 6253—But understands that Mr. Hume sent out certain papers by Mr. Ackland, which have been laid before the Committee, *ib.*—Witness cannot say whether the whole of the evidence and appendix were sent out, or merely selections, *ib.* 6254—Some documents furnished by witness to Mr. Elliott have been published, but others have also appeared in the "Colombo Observer" which had not passed through witness's hands at all, *ib.* 7126-7138—Explanation of former evidence (Q. 6253-6259) with regard to witness's communicating to persons in Ceylon evidence taken on documents laid before the Committee, *ib.*

See also *Wodehouse*, Mr., 1.

Punishments. Nature of the recommendation witness made as to the punishment of the various prisoners; it was not exactly carried out by Lord Torrington, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6923-6936. 6939-6944—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 September 1849, relative to the punishments inflicted on those convicted of treasonable practices during the late disturbances; precedents of 1818 and 1823 quoted, *App.* 68, 69—Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, containing papers giving an exposition of the Buddhist law of punishment, drawn up by the chief priests of Kandy, *ib.* 223 *et seq.*—Letter from the chief priests of the two principal wihares at Kandy, respecting the laws of Buddha, as regulating the punishment of priests, *ib.* 236.

Punjab. See *Insurrection*, I.

Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Great evils which resulted from a great number of the public officers in Ceylon becoming purchasers of large tracts of land in the island, and cultivating coffee; course taken by Lord Stanley to put a stop to this practice, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3953-3964. 4033-4037—Evidence on the subject of the purchase of land by public officers for the purpose of selling it again; particulars relative to the formation of the Ambegammooa Road, *ib.* 3964-3978. 4033-4037—Opinion that the public servants in Ceylon were not large speculators in land; particulars relative to purchases made by witness and Mr. Wodehouse, *Anstruther* 8822-8828. 8837-8842. 8853-8860—Witness does not think that public servants bought land at the low price, *viz.*, 5 *s.* an acre, with the view to sell again, knowing that the price was to be raised; although instances may have occurred in which they sold land for 4 *l.* or 5 *l.* after paying 5 *s.* for it, *ib.* 8831-8836.

The complaints that favouritism was shown in ordering the surveys to be made of the land purchased by public servants, before those of land bought by private individuals, is unfounded, *Anstruther* 8843-8848—Witness considers that it has been advantageous to the colony for the civil servants to purchase and cultivate estates; if it had not been for the speculations of the civil servants, Ceylon would now be just as it was twenty years ago; coffee would never have been cultivated, *ib.* 8851, 8852. 8861-8871—Particulars relative to purchases of land made by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, *ib.* 8875-8880. 8883-8885—Explanation with regard to the quantity of land put against witness's name in the list of purchasers (question 3960), *ib.* 8881, 8882.

Putlam. Witness was of opinion that the assistant government agent at Putlam should be made the chief government agent, with an addition to his salary, and that sitting magistrates should be appointed at remote stations, *Anstruther* 8771.

Q.

QUEEN'S ADVOCATE :

1. *Appointment of the Queen's Advocate.*
2. *Duties of the Queen's Advocate; part taken by him with respect to the Proclamation of Martial Law.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Appointment of the Queen's Advocate :*

Witness has held the office of Queen's Advocate of the island of Ceylon since October 1847; previously to that period, filled the office of Deputy Queen's Advocate for the same island, about three years and a half, *H. C. Selby* 1279-1281—Until witness's appointment, the Queen's Advocate had always been appointed from the English bar, *ib.* 1813-1819—Witness was appointed by the Home authorities, the Secretary of State, Earl Grey; the deputy advocates were also appointed by the Home Government, *ib.* 1820-1824.

2. *Duties of the Queen's Advocate; part taken by him with respect to the Proclamation of Martial Law :*

With regard to advising the Governor, it is not the duty of the Queen's Advocate to offer his advice to the Governor on any question that had not been submitted to him; grounds for forming his opinion, that it would be highly inexpedient that he should do so, *H. C. Selby* 1581-1583—It is not usual for witness, as Queen's Advocate, to send in a report to the Executive Council, as he did in the case of Maha Nileme, *ib.* 2071, 2072—This is the only case in which he sent in such a report to the Executive Council, *ib.* 2071—Just before the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the rebellion, witness did not think he had the full and entire confidence of the Governor, *ib.* 2317-2321.

It may be usual for the Queen's Advocate to draw up proclamations for confiscating property, but it is not necessarily a part of his duty, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3079—Evidence showing that practically the Queen's Advocate was consulted on the occasion, *ib.* 3080-3090—He was present when instructions were given to witness by Lord Torrington, and when witness prepared the proclamation, *ib.*—He was present in his judicial capacity of law adviser of the Crown, and as a member of the Executive Council, when witness brought in the draught of the proclamation and read it over to Lord Torrington, *ib.*—Witness distinctly inferred from the absence of all exception on his part, that he approved of that proclamation, and witness was surprised at a subsequent period, when he ascertained that the Queen's Advocate entertained a different opinion, *ib.*

3. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Memorandum by the Queen's Advocate, dated 7 July 1849, containing his opinion relative to the proposed public meeting at Borella, *App.* 20—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 29 January 1850, approving of the arrangements made for the performance of Mr. Selby's duties during his absence, *ib.* 326.

See also *Confiscations*, 3. *Drought*, Colonel, 2. *Golahella*. *Maha Nileme*. *Selby*, Mr. H. C.

R.

Ratamahatmeyas. Evidence as to witness having suspended five Ratamahatmeyas for misrepresenting the ordinances, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3222-3231. 3393-3398.

Rebellion. See *Insurrection*.

Rebels. Reasons for forming the opinion that it is not fair to infer that every man who fled from his home at the time of the proclamation of martial law, went with a view of joining the rebels, *H. C. Selby* 1625-1629—Some of them may have fled through fear, and in that case would most probably take their ordinary guns with them, *ib.* 1625-1629—Witness certainly never heard that the people, because they remained at home, were seized by the military, *ib.* 1630—The villages around witness's plantation at Negombo were all deserted, *Fraser* 7912, 7913—Particulars relative to the desertion of the villages in witness's district on the arrival of a headman from Kornegalle with his family and property, *ib.* 7945-7961—There was no combination among the natives of the district to join the Kandyans; the headmen were not afraid of the Kandyans, *ib.* 7962-7964.

See also *Insurrection*. *Sequestrations*. *Wariapolla*.

Records. Witness found the records of the colony in a state of neglect almost amounting to decay; the records are most voluminous and most interesting, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3990, 3991.

Registration of Arms. See *Gun Tax*.

Registration of Carriages and Boats. Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the first reading of the Bill to amend Ordinance No. 3 of 1848, "Registration of Carriages and Boats," *App.* 35—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 23 December 1848, as to the legal opinion on the Bill, and on the third reading, *ib.* 47.

Religion. See *Buddhism.* *Disaffection*, 1. *Ecclesiastical Establishment.* *Priests.*

Removal of Property. See *Golahella*, 1.

Removals from Command. Nature of witness's complaint as to his having been removed from Matelle in an unmilitary way, *Watson* 936, 937—Answer from the Adjutant-general to this complaint, addressed to the Commandant at Kandy, *ib.* 937, 938—Witness complained of the manner in which he had been removed, particularly from his command, and of the indignities that he considered he had suffered from the petition against him having been received, *ib.* 939-941—Witness made his complaint in December 1849; was removed a short time before he left Ceylon, *ib.* 942, 943—The result of witness's complaint was that the Governor, in the presence of the Executive Council, expressed himself satisfied with all that had been done, *ib.* 944-947.

Evidence showing that the correspondence witness had with Sir Emerson Tennent was after the cessation of martial law; with further evidence relative to the letter written by witness to Sir Emerson Tennent on the subject of the grievances of which witness complained in the manner in which he was removed from Matelle, and which letter it has been stated witness was desired to retract, *Watson* 2476-2516. 2521, 2522—Correspondence regarding Sir Emerson Tennent's assertion, that Major Layard and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke had caused Captain Watson's removal from the command of Matelle, *App.* 532-535.

See also *Watson*, Captain.

Repeal of Taxes. Witness was distinctly opposed to the repeal of the taxes, and the material alterations which took place in the ordinances, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3141. 3232. 3345-3353—Witness generally thought the repeal of the shop and dog tax objectionable; they had been well considered when they were imposed; the time for repealing them was also ill chosen, *ib.* 3519-3522.

See also *Export Duties.* *New Taxes*, 6. *Taxation.*

Returns. See *Blue Books.*

Revenue Department. Statement showing the amount expended annually on account of the fixed establishments of the revenue department, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.—See also *Separation of Offices.*

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:

1. *Former and present Sources of the Revenue of the Island.*
2. *Comparison between the Expenditure under the Administration of Mr. Anstruther and under that of Sir Emerson Tennent; Evidence in explanation and in refutation of the Statements of Mr. Anstruther, that when he left the Colony there was an annually recurring Surplus of from 50,000 l. to 70,000 l. a Year.*
3. *Refutation of the Statement of Mr. Anstruther, that in 1848 the Island was in a state of Bankruptcy.*
4. *Explanation of the Increase of Expenditure in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847.*
5. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Former and present Sources of the Revenue of the Island:*

Statement generally of the nature of the various sources of revenue of Ceylon, distinguishing those which are incidental and those which are permanent, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3778 *et seq.*—The sources of revenue in Ceylon at the present period, will scarcely any of them come under the designation of incidental or casual sources, *ib.* 3778—At a former period a large proportion of the revenue of the island was derived from casual sources, viz. from the pearl fishery, from the cinnamon monopoly, and sales of land; these sources now contribute very little to the revenue, *ib.* 3778-3780. 3788-3790—The revenue at the present moment arises chiefly from land, from taxes on produce, and from the customs; other branches from which considerable sums are received, *ib.* 3778, 3779—The whole of these sources form an income equivalent to about 400,000 l. a year, and likely to increase, *ib.* 3778.

Remarks on the state and sources of the revenue during witness's and Sir Emerson's administration, *Anstruther* 7989-7994. 7990-8000—Increase in the revenue of 1841, arising from land sales and cinnamon duties, *ib.* 8051—The land sales were considered a casual source of revenue; they are almost nothing now, *ib.* 8052-8054—Although the income from the pearl fishery and land sales has fallen to nothing, the revenue of the island has increased, *ib.* 8055-8058.

2. *Comparison*

Reports, 1850—continued.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued.

2. Comparison between the Expenditure under the Administration Mr. Anstruther and under that of Sir Emerson Tennent; Evidence in explanation and refutation of the Statements of Mr. Anstruther, that when he left the Colony there was an annually recurring Surplus of from 50,000 l. to 70,000 l. a Year.

Observations upon the evidence of Mr. Anstruther before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee in 1848, that when he left the island in 1845 there was a surplus revenue of from 50,000 l. to 70,000 l. a year, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3793—The mode in which this statement was made by Mr. Anstruther led to the conclusion that it was a steadily recurring surplus, *ib.* 3793. 3808–3811—And that in consequence of mismanagement and gross extravagance on the part of Lord Torrington's government, and that of Sir Colin Campbell, this annually recurring surplus has been converted into an annually recurring deficiency, *ib.*—Witness is quite prepared to demonstrate to the Committee that this was not an annually recurring surplus, but that in the years in which it arose it was attributable to accidental circumstances, *ib.* 3793–3796. 3808–3811—Reference to the statement of Mr. Anstruther, that when he left the colony in 1845 he left cash in the chest amounting to a quarter of a million, *ib.* 3797—Evidence in refutation of this statement, showing that it was utterly impossible that such was the case, *ib.* 3797–3807. 3813 *et seq.*

There had been an annual deficit for six years, from 1837 to 1843, and there was a surplus of revenue only in 1843 and 1844, amounting altogether to 127,405 l.; and this surplus Mr. Anstruther had already appropriated, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3797–3807. 3813 *et seq.*—Instead of the Government being chargeable with gross extravagance at the time Mr. Anstruther gave such evidence, the Government was, in fact, actively engaged making every possible reduction in its power, *ib.* 3897–3899—Explanation with regard to questions 3797 and 3805, in which it is stated that there was a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure in Ceylon during 1842, 1843 and 1844, and that the surplus had been appropriated by special votes, and therefore could not be applied to the service of subsequent years when the revenue was deficient, *Wodehouse* 7570—The proposed expenditure is submitted to the Colonial Secretary, whose duty it is to determine whether it shall be incurred, and by him it is laid before the Governor for his authority, *ib.* 7705–7710. 7712—Observations on Sir Emerson Tennent's evidence with reference to finance in Ceylon, *Fraser* 7988 *et seq.*

The deficit during Sir Emerson's administration was not owing to a want of sufficient revenue, but to an excess in the expenditure, *Anstruther* 7989. 8340—Increase in the average revenue during the last four years compared with the previous four years, *ib.* 7999, 8000—Balance in the cash chest on the 30th November 1844, available for the next year's expenses, *ib.* 8000–8004—Taxation might have been reduced to that amount, *ib.* 8005—It is a delusion to say that the surplus was appropriated by ordinances prepared by witness; a regulation of the Colonial Office requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appropriation of money voted by the Legislative Council for public works, renders it necessary for the Government to look forward a year or two, and provide for prospective works, but this expenditure, when sanctioned, was often not incurred, more pressing demands had arisen, or the finances were in a less favourable position, *ib.* 8005–8011.

Remarks on a deficiency of revenue in six recurring years during witness's administration, *Anstruther* 8011—Method adopted by witness in watching the state of the finances, *ib.*—Letter written by witness to Lord Stanley, dated April 1845, as to the course which should be adopted in the event of financial difficulties, *ib.*—Witness received an answer to his letter in which he gave in his resignation, but not to the letter above-mentioned, *ib.* 8017–8020—Statements with regard to the increased expenditure recommended by witness, *ib.* 8020–8025—From 1837 to 1842 there was an excess of expenditure over revenue; the colony was not free from bankruptcy, *ib.* 8041–8045.

Economical reforms in the government expenditure recommended, *Jolly* 8350—Examination with reference to a comparison instituted by witness of the state of the finances of the island during his administration and during Sir Emerson Tennent's, *Anstruther* 8595 *et seq.*—Evidence relative to the additional expenditure recommended by witness previous to his leaving office, *ib.* 8616–8623—Evidence relative to the balances in the treasury at various periods of witness's administration, and explaining former evidence as to the estimated surplus at his retirement, *viz.* 234,000 l., being applicable to the reduction of taxation, *ib.* 8635–8667—Examination on a statement in witness's former evidence, that when he left Ceylon in 1839 the finances were in a flourishing condition, and a large surplus revenue had accrued for many years, and that when he returned in 1841, he found the finances in a very deranged state, and an excess of expenditure; the excess of revenue mentioned did not refer to the two years immediately preceding 1839, *ib.* 8668–8680—The excess of expenditure was reduced in 1843, *ib.* 8680–8682.

Reports, 1850—continued.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued.

2. *Comparison between the Expenditure, &c.*—continued.

Observations on the expenditure during Sir Emerson Tennent's administration, *Anstruther* 8683-8696—State of the finances during Lord Torrington's government, *ib.* 8704-8712—Witness has read Mr. Wodehouse's memorandum laid before the Committee; opinion that the expenditure upon the public service before witness's departure from the colony was sufficient generally to carry on the government with effect, *ib.* 8749-8751—Remarks on Mr. Wodehouse's Memorandum, *ib.* 8984.

3. *Refutation of the Statement of Mr. Anstruther, that in 1848 the Island was in a state of Bankruptcy:*

Evidence in refutation of the statement made by Mr. Anstruther, before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee in 1848, that the island was in a state of bankruptcy, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3791, 3792—Grounds for forming the opinion that at the beginning of 1848 the colony was nearly bankrupt, *Anstruther* 7994-7999—Explanation respecting a statement made by witness before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee, two years ago, that Ceylon was bankrupt, *ib.* 8624-8635.

4. *Explanation of the Increase of Expenditure in the Years 1845, 1846, and 1847:*

Evidence in detail accounting for the increased expenditure of the colony in the years 1845, 1846, and 1847, as alleged by Mr. Anstruther in his evidence before the Committee of last Session, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3811 *et seq.*—Before Mr. Anstruther left the colony he himself had an annually recurring deficiency in six years out of nine, *ib.* 3811—The whole of the increased expenditure for 1845 is due to arrangements made by Mr. Anstruther in 1844; it is the duty of the Colonial Secretary in the year previous to prepare and frame the ordinance for the following year, *ib.* 3822-3832—There was again a very considerable increase of expenditure in 1846; the ordinance under which it was authorised was prepared by witness's predecessor before witness arrived in the colony; it was prepared by Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Anstruther's *locum tenens* till witness's arrival; evidence in detail relative to the expenditure of the year 1846, *ib.* 3833-3850.

Evidence explaining the expenditure of 1847, and the causes by which the charge for the year was increased, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3851 *et seq.*—The arrangements of Mr. Anstruther led in the years after his departure to an increased expenditure of between 50,000 *l.* and 60,000 *l.* a year, *ib.* 3854-3859—Examination as to the excess of expenditure over the estimates in 1846, *Wodehouse* 7578-7582—Witness does not think that the expenditure upon roads, and the additions to the permanent establishments will fully account for the increased expenditure of 1846, *ib.* 7598-7605.

It was quite impossible that Sir Emerson Tennent, arriving in the colony at the close of 1845, could have been competent to keep down the expenditure during 1846, by any control that he could exercise; lengthened examination on this point, *Wodehouse* 7606-7629—Further examination as to the causes of the increased expenditure of 1845, 1846, and 1847, *ib.* 7679 *et seq.*—And as to the impossibility of a stranger to the island, as Sir Emerson Tennent was, possessing the experience necessary to supervise and control the detailed expenditure of the colony, *ib.* 7704 *et seq.*—Explanation of the duties witness conceived to be imposed upon him when he was colonial secretary, as regarded the supervision of the expenditure of the island generally; further evidence in explanation of the permanent increase of expenditure during the three years previously to witness entering upon his office, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9280-9292—Reduction in the expenditure of 1849 as compared with 1846, *ib.* 9292.

5. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Witness delivers in a return of the revenue and expenditure from the year 1823 to 1848 inclusive, showing the excess of revenue or expenditure in each year; occasion upon which, and data upon which this document was drawn up by witness; examination upon this document, showing the fluctuations which have taken place in the revenue and expenditure during this period, and the causes of their fluctuation, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3781-3790—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1849 being laid on the table, *App.* 35—Copy of a despatch from Lord Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 November 1850, on the subject generally of the policy pursued by him during his administration of the affairs of Ceylon, and more particularly on the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, *ib.* 244—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 18 December 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 259—Return of the revenue and expenditure from the year 1823 to 1848 inclusive, showing the excess of revenue and expenditure in each year, *ib.* 252—Return of the revenue arising from cinnamon in each year, from 1823 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.* 253.

Return of additions to the fixed establishments between 1844 and 1847, showing also the increase of the contingent expenditure consequent upon these additions, *App.* 472—

Return

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—continued.

6. Papers laid before the Committee—continued.

Return showing the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847, *App.* 472—Return of the revenue derived from tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries, in each of the years from 1840 to 1848, *ib.* 473—Copy of a circular issued by Sir J. E. Tennent to the several government establishments in Ceylon, directing every arrangement to be made to reduce to the narrowest limits the expenditure, *ib.*—Comparative statement of the expenditure of Ceylon of the years 1847 and 1848, *ib.* 474—Return of the revenue and expenditure from the year 1829 to 1847 inclusive, showing the excess of revenue or expenditure in each year, *ib.* 591—Return of the revenue derived annually from cinnamon, pearl fishery, and the sale of Crown lands from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *ib.* 592.

See also *Arrack Rents.* *Auditor-General.* *Civil Service.* *Collection of Revenue.* *Colonial Secretary.* *Economy.* *Estimates.* *Expenditure.* *Gun Tax.* *Land Tax.* *New Taxes.* *Repeal of Taxes.* *Road Ordinance.* *Roads.* *Supply Ordinances.* *Taxation.* *Works, Public.*

Revenue Report. It was with respect to the report which witness made upon the revenue of the island that he had to complain of want of assistance from the public officers, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3506–3518—Circumstances connected with the preparation of a report which witness was instructed to make upon the revenue system of the colony, and the revision of taxation; failure of the application made to the government agents and officers for information; this was represented by Sir C. Campbell in a despatch to Earl Grey, and Mr. Wodehouse received an admonition from Earl Grey, as to greater co-operation in future, *ib.* 4780a, pp. 820, 821.

Rice Tax. Evidence in favour of abolishing the tax upon rice; any surplus revenue should be appropriated to the reduction of that duty, *Anstruther* 8782–8799.

See also *Imports and Exports.*

Riots. Letters and memoranda relating to the disturbances at Kandy before the outbreak at Matelle and Kornegalle, from 30 June to 30 July 1848, *App.* 96 *et seq.*

See also *Insurrection.*

ROAD ORDINANCE:

1. Generally.
2. Papers laid before the Committee.

1. Generally:

Witness explained to the people the nature of the road ordinance, and has since heard that it is working satisfactorily, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2609–2611—Misrepresentations made to the people respecting the operation of the road ordinance; nature of the explanation given by witness to the natives respecting this ordinance, *ib.* 3222–3230—The road tax was altered merely in some of its details as regards the working of it, but it remained essentially the same, *ib.* 3399, 3400—An alteration was made exempting the priests from the operation of the road ordinance; grounds on which the exemption took place, *ib.* 3401–3409—Witness's impression was, that by the time the road ordinance came into full operation, it would relieve the expenditure of the Government on roads to the amount of 38,000 *l.* a year, *Wodehouse* 4552–4563. 4569–4575.

Witness contemplated the application of this ordinance without any objection on the part of the people, and that its operation might be fully carried out in the course of 1849, *Wodehouse* 4564–4568—Statement made by witness that he has just received a letter from Ceylon, stating that notwithstanding all that has occurred in the interval, up to the present moment, the ordinance has come into operation in all parts of the island without any difficulty and without any remonstrance, *ib.* 4564–4568—There has been one principal modification of witness's original proposition, *ib.* 4565–4567—Opinion in favour of the road ordinance, *Anstruther* 8886–8889.

2. Papers laid before the Committee:

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 18 August 1849, enclosing representation from the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, dated 17 August 1849, conveying their sentiments on the road ordinance, *App.* 51, 52—Copy of a despatch from Lord Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, in reply; stating that the views of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce are in unison with those of Her Majesty's Government, *ib.* 256—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 6 September 1849, with letters from various members of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, expressive of concurrence in the terms of the communication from that body, of 17 August 1849, on the subject of the road ordinance, *ib.* 54—Copy of the correspondence referred to, *ib.* 55—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 September 1849, with enclosures; referring to the means taken to procure signatures to the petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the road ordinance, *ib.*

ROAD ORDINANCE—continued.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee*—continued.

Letter from Mr. S. Owen Glenie to the Colonial Secretary, dated 31 August 1849, detailing the fraudulent manner in which the signatures to the petition for the repeal of the road ordinance were obtained, *App.* 56—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 11 October 1849, with memorial from certain inhabitants of the Salpitty Korle, relative to their signatures to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the road ordinance, *ib.* 80—Translation of a Cingalese petition, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, by certain inhabitants of the Salpitty Korle, relative to the manner in which their signatures were obtained to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the road ordinance, *ib.*

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 12 November 1849, with memorial from the inhabitants of Hewegam Korle, relative to the manner in which their signatures to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the road ordinance were obtained, *App.* 85, 86—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Lord Torrington, dated 10 July 1848, relative to his interview with the natives on the subject of the road ordinance; they were satisfied with the explanation given, *ib.* 100, 101—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 December 1849, enclosing a memorial from natives, requesting that their names may be withdrawn from the petition to Parliament, *ib.* 322—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 8 January 1850, relative to the signatures to the petition to Parliament, with letter from Mr. Davidson on the mode of obtaining the same, *ib.* 323, 324.

See also *Export Duties*, 3. *New Taxes*, 1. 5. *Torrington*, Lord, 5.

ROADS :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

Evidence relative to the increased expenditure on roads and bridges in the island since 1842, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3860-3880—Witness delivers in returns showing the extent to which roads have been made in the island since the year 1833, *ib.* 3900—Witness thinks that since 1846 there have been fewer complaints of lavish expenditure upon roads, and of partiality in the choice of the roads to be made, *Wodehouse* 7781-7784. 7787, 7788—Of late years coffee operations have been restricted, and many plantations have been abandoned; consequently there has been less demand for roads, *ib.* 7784—Although the demand for new roads since 1846 has decreased the general expenditure upon roads has been much the same, *ib.* 7785, 7786.

There has been as great a wish for roads since 1846 as there was previously, but the subject has not been pressed on the Government with as much energy as formerly, *Wodehouse* 7789-7792—The expenditure on roads in 1846, 1847, and 1848 has very greatly exceeded the expenditure of previous years, *ib.* 7793—Remarks on the state of the roads during witness's administration and subsequently, *Anstruther* 8025—There is a great difference between the roads in the northern province, which are under the superintendence of Mr. Dyke, and the roads in the other provinces, *ib.* 8036, 8037—Opinion that in the despatch from Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, dated 12 February 1841, on the finances of the island, too desponding a view was taken of the state of the roads; the public buildings were much dilapidated from want of funds to repair them, *ib.* 8046-8050—Reference to a statement made by witness before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee that the expenditure upon roads in Ceylon during his administration was greater than had occurred since he left the colony, *ib.* 8697-8703—The complaints that roads were made to the states of public servants in preference to those of individuals unconnected with the Government, are unfounded, *ib.* 8849.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Return of all revenue derived from tolls on roads, bridges, and ferries in each of the years from 1840 to 1848, *App.* 473—Return of the expenditure upon roads and bridges in each of the years from 1837 to 1849 inclusive, *ib.*—Extract from a report from Mr. J. Cole, assistant commissioner of roads, on the working of the roads department during 1848, *ib.* 505—Return of roads in the island of Ceylon, showing when they were respectively opened, their length, and the expenditure in each year since 1833, *ib.* 506—Return of roads in the island of Ceylon, showing when they were respectively surveyed, levelled, and restored, *ib.* 510.

See also *Ambegamooa Road*. *Land Tax*. *Revenue and Expenditure*, 4.

Rogers, Major. See *Priests*, 1.

Royalty. The Kandyans generally have a kind of superstitious reverence for royalty, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2784—The superstitious feeling is taken advantage of with a view of obtaining influence over the ignorant population, *ib.* 2785.

Rudd,

Rudd, Mr. William. Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. John Selby and Lieutenant Henderson were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c. during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. William Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *App.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson, at the time of the rebellion in 1848, to Lieutenant Brook, to burn houses; nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *ib.*—See also *Burning Houses*, 3.

Rural Police. See *Justice, Administration of*, 2.

Rutherford, Lieutenant. Description of Lieutenant Rutherford's being wounded with a spear, *Watson* 7179—Second Lieutenant Rutherford was at Matelle at the time witness was appointed adjutant; he was not wounded by a spear at Wariapolla; witness did not ward off with his sword the thrust of a spear at Lieutenant Rutherford, as stated by Captain Watson, *Henderson* 8459-8462.—See also *Detachment Adjutant*.

Ryder, William Dudley. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Assistant Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, from October 1844 to October 1847; 7859-7863—Sir Emerson Tennent was under a mistake in supposing that the civil servants of the Ceylon Government had formed a cabal against him, 7864-7868—Explanation with regard to the charge brought against the civil servants of not sending in the information which Sir Emerson Tennent required, in order to frame his report on the state of the island, 7869-7877—Particulars in the case of Messrs. Cripps and Dyke, 7872—Mr. Wodehouse assigned a reason for not sending in his report, 7873-7875—When Sir Emerson Tennent first arrived in the colony, the civil servants received him with cordiality, and gave him every assistance; but three or four months after his arrival, differences arose, from a want of confidence in Sir Emerson's veracity, 7878-7902.

Ryder, Mr. William. Opinion that Mr. Ryder, who was assisting in the office of Colonial Secretary at the time Sir Emerson Tennent arrived in the colony, would be able to inform the Committee whether the civil servants of the colony obstructed Sir E. Tennent in the performance of his duty, *Wodehouse* 4845a, 4849a, p. 863—Refutation of the statement made by Mr. Ryder in answer to Questions 7883 *et seq.* that there was a want of confidence in witness's veracity entertained by the civil servants of the island, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9034-9036—Mr. Ryder comes before this Committee and states that there is a general want of confidence in witness's veracity in Ceylon, *ib.* 9044a, p. 870—But he is obliged to admit that there is not one single act of witness's which he can particularise which would justify the charge which he makes, *ib.*—Observations on the evidence of Mr. Ryder in answer to Question 7893, *ib.* 9366, 9367.—See also *Tennent*, *Sir J. E.*

S.

Sacking Houses. See *Plunder*.

Saffragam District. Statement of the European inhabitants of Saffragam as to the receipts for the proclamation of martial law during the time of the late insurrection, *App.* 323.

Salaries. Witness concurred generally in the recommendation of Sir C. Campbell for an increase in the salaries of the Government clerks, *Anstruther* 8752-8754.

See also *Assistant Colonial Secretary. Auditor-General. Fixed Establishments. Judges.*

Sales of Land. Under the increased price a greater sum of money was collected, but the number of acres sold was not so great, *Anstruther* 8819, 8820—The lands were all sold by public auction, but it was considered ungentlemanly to bid against a man who had had land surveyed, *ib.* 8850.

See also *Crown Lands. Price of Land. Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Revenue and Expenditure*, 1. *Sims*, Mr.

Salpitty Korle. Translation of a Cingalese petition, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, by certain inhabitants of the Salpitty Korle, relative to the manner their signatures were obtained to the petition to the House of Commons for the repeal of the road ordinance, *App.* 80.

Satyamme Madooma Odear. Affirmations in witness's possession, showing that in addition to the sentence against Satyamme Madooma Odear, registered in the lists of courts martial in the Kandyan province, Odear received corporal punishment; examination on this statement; the affirmations are in Dr. Elliott's handwriting, *J. Selby* 6674-6691.

Reports, 1850—continued.

Savings Bank Ordinance. The savings bank ordinance was introduced by Mr. Tuffnel, when he was in the colony; the depositors are chiefly European soldiers, *Anstruther* 8937-8942.

Schools. The Wesleyan missionaries have probably the greatest number of schools in Ceylon, *Anstruther* 8038-8040.—See also *Education*.

Sedition. See *High Treason*. *Insurrection*. *Matelle*. *Pretender*. *Treason*.

Seizures of Property. In every instance witness returned accurately a description of the articles that were seized to the commandant at Kandy, *Watson* 1243—In this list will be found whatsoever property was seized, and the money paid for any that was purchased at the public sales, *ib.* 1244—Witness held himself accountable for the money so received, *ib.* 1245—Witness believes the names of the parties were not proclaimed previously to their property being seized, *H. C. Selby* 2149, 2150, 2152—With respect to complaints made by innocent parties that had had their properties seized, in so far as such complaints came under witness's cognizance, the Government inquired into them, and the party was sure to obtain redress if he had been in any way aggrieved, *ib.* 2191-2218, 2221, 2222, 2229-2231, 2261-2268—Copy of the circular instructions issued by Lieutenant-colonel Drought for the seizure and attachment of the lands and property of every person absent from their homes and with the insurgents, *App.* 294, 295.

See also *Banda*, *Tickery*. *Confiscations*, 4. *Golahella*. *Indemnity Bill*. *Maha Nileme*, 1. *Sequestrations*.

Selby, Henry Collingwood. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has held the office of Queen's advocate of the Island of Ceylon since October 1847; previously to that period filled the office of deputy Queen's advocate for the same island for about three years and a half, 1279-1281—Has been in the colony altogether ten years and a half; is well acquainted with the general affairs of the colony, 1282, 1283, 1285, 1286—Is an official member of both the Executive and Legislative Council, 1284—Was in the island when the disturbances of 1848 broke out, 1287—Grounds for forming the opinion that, although the imposition of the several new taxes, such as the gun tax, the dog tax, the shop tax, &c. in 1847 and 1848, did not tend to produce the disaffection which prevailed, it having existed for a considerable period, still many more were induced to join in the disturbance than would have done so if they had not feared additional taxation, 1288-1303, 1308, 1309—Witness was in the Legislative Council when these taxes were discussed and passed, but was not present when they were proposed; witness gave his assent to them, 1304-1309.

How far the Government authorities had notice before 29 July 1848, that numbers of discontented people were assembling in the Matelle and Dambool districts, 1310-1314—Witness has no doubt that if there had been a small military force at Matelle and Kornegalle, the disturbances would have been put an end to an once, 1314—Witness believes that Maha Nileme, who was the native chief at Matelle, did, about 27 July, represent to the Government the disturbed state of the district, and request that a small body of military might be sent there, 1315—Copy of a document sent in by Maha Nileme on this subject at the time a charge of treason was preferred against him, with a view to his showing that he was not guilty of treason, but that, on the contrary, he had done all that was necessary as a loyal subject to apprise the Government of the intended insurrection, 1316-1321—This statement was made before a magistrate, and witness transmitted it to the government agent of the Central Province, and also to Mr. Waring, the police magistrate at Matelle, 1318—Witness requested them to inform him whether the statement of Maha Nileme was substantially correct, and witness has the answers of both these gentlemen to him, stating that it was correct, 1318—Copy of the letters from the Government agent, Mr. Buller, and also from Mr. Waring, 1318.

Reasons why witness did not liberate Maha Nileme immediately on the receipt of these letters confirming his statement, 1322, 1323—He however declined to prosecute him for high treason, on account of being satisfied that the witnesses against him were not worthy of credit, 1323-1325—Witness considered it his duty, before finally declining to prosecute, to submit the whole of the case to the Governor and Executive Council, 1324—Witness did so, together with a memorandum, drawn up by him, stating the grounds on which he disbelieved the evidence, 1324—The papers were taken into consideration by the Executive Council, and the result was, the Executive Council agreed with witness that he ought not to be prosecuted, 1324-1332—Maha Nileme was arrested a second time, this was by the military, 1326, 1328, 1329—He was eventually discharged, 1333—The Government agent, Mr. Buller, in several conversations that witness had with him, expressed his entire conviction that Maha Nileme was faithful to the Government, 1333—Witness does not know who preferred the charge against him; he believes he was sent in charge by Captain Watson, 1334, 1335.

Particulars relative to the case of Golahella, Ratanahatmeva, or native chief of the district of Matelle, charged with high treason, 1336 *et seq.*—Extract of a statement or deposition

Selby, Henry Collingwood. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

deposition of Golahella's, dated 22 July 1848, stating that he was acting under the orders of the Government agent, 1339-1347—Although both Mr. Buller and witness had great doubts as to Golahella's loyalty, still they did not think the evidence was sufficiently strong against him to prosecute him, 1339-1347—Golahella was never tried, there was no evidence to try him upon; there was merely a preliminary inquiry, 1348, 1349—It was before this preliminary inquiry that his property was seized, 1350—His property and that of Maha Nileme was seized as soon as they were made prisoners, early in August; this was not peculiar to them, 1350-1352—Witness does not think that any armed resistance took place to the military or other authorities after the people were dispersed in the first instance, on the 29th July at Matelle, and on the 29th and 30th July at Kornegalle, 1354-1357.

Evidence relative to the issue of the proclamation of martial law, 1358 *et seq.*—The Governor consulted witness as to his power of proclaiming martial law, and witness gave it as his opinion that the Governor, as head of the executive authority in the country, had the power to proclaim it, 1361-1366. 1381-1386. 1388-1390. 1395-1398—Witness fully concurred in the necessity for the measure, 1361-1366. 1369-1378—Witness drew up the proclamation, 1366-1380—An Executive Council was held, at which the proclamation witness had drawn up was read; the parties who attended this council were the Governor (as president), Major-general Smelt, and witness; no other member of the council was in Colombo at the time, 1367-1372. 1382-1387—The necessity for the proclamation of martial law was acquiesced in by Major-general Smelt as well as by witness, 1369. 1379—Subsequent events have shown that the disturbances were not of so serious a nature as was apprehended in the first instance, but still it is not fair to the Governor to judge of the necessity for the proclamation of martial law by subsequent events, 1391-1394. 1409.

Opinion that the proclamation of martial law was legally made, 1399-1402—The measures consequent upon the declaration of martial law tended to the suppression of the disturbances, and prevented the loss of life and property, 1403-1405—The proceedings which took place in some parts of the district where martial law was enforced may have created a feeling of irritation in the minds of the people; but witness cannot say that this continues, 1407, 1408—Witness's deputy, Mr. Charles Stewart, accompanied the troops to Matelle, but not as witness's deputy; capacity in which he went, 1410-1414. 1416-1418—Nature of the office of the deputy fiscal, 1415—It did not come within witness's knowledge that any persons were tried by court martial under martial law for offences committed previously to the proclamation of martial law, 1419—The military authorities at Kandy were very desirous of trying them, and the question was submitted to witness's deputy, who referred this point to witness, 1419. 1426—Witness's reply was, that in his opinion they had no such power; that they could not try by martial law any person for an offence committed prior to the proclamation of that law, 1419-1421—In consequence of this, and the crowded state of the gaol, there was a special sessions held, and those prisoners who were seized before the proclamation were sent to Kandy, and put upon their trial in the Supreme Court, 1422-1425—The anxiety of the military to try these prisoners was in order to set an example and dispose of the prisoners who had been taken as speedily as possible, 1426, 1427.

Grounds for forming the opinion that where the military made prisoners subsequently to the putting down of the insurrection, it would have been better to have handed them over to the civil power, to be dealt with according to civil law, rather than to have tried them by courts martial, 1428-1433. 1439-1441. 1509—Evidence as to witness's deputy at Kandy, Mr. Charles Stewart, acting as judge advocate upon four courts martial; as soon as witness heard of it he advised him not to act, 1434-1438. 1469-1471—Witness came to the opinion that martial law might be dispensed with within five or six days after its proclamation; measures which he took to obtain the repeal of martial law, and result of these measures; reference to the opinions of Colonel Drought and Sir T. Herbert Maddock in favour of its continuance, 1442-1467. 1475-1500.

Witness never attended any court martial; nor was he consulted as to the mode of proceeding at the courts, 1468. 1474—The principal reasons assigned by the Governor for the continuance of martial law were, the necessity of having an Indemnity Bill passed, and the necessity of securing the apprehension of the pretender, 1475. 1480-1487. 1491, 1492. 1497-1500. 1503-1505—Nothing short of a state of war, either domestic or foreign, justifies the proclamation of martial law, 1501, 1502—Grounds for forming the opinion that the declaration of martial law does not supersede the civil tribunals, 1506-1509—One of the great benefits derived by a State from the proclamation of martial law is, the power to apprehend dangerous persons against whom there are good grounds of suspicion, though there may be no evidence to bring them to trial and conviction, 1510-1512—Particulars in detail relative to the trial and conviction by court martial of Kaddahpolla Unanse, a priest; he was sentenced to be shot, 1513-1580.

Reports, 1850—continued.

Selby, Henry Collingwood. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

[Second Examination.]—Explanation of portions of former evidence, 1581 *et seq.*—Statement that with reference to question 1429, and other questions relating to the trial of prisoners by courts martial, for civil offences during the time of martial law, the question of the propriety or impropriety of that measure is entirely a question of policy, and not a question of law, 1581—It was one, therefore, respecting which the Governor and the military authorities, and not the Queen's advocate, were the best and most proper judges, 1581—Witness, in fact, had no decided opinion on the subject himself, 1581—With regard to advising the Governor, it is not the duty of the Queen's advocate to offer his advice to the Governor on any question that has not been submitted to him for his opinion; grounds for forming the opinion that it would be highly inexpedient that he should do so, 1581-1583.

How far any reports or returns of the proceedings of the courts martial were laid before the Executive and Legislative Councils; how far they were published in the "Gazette," 1587-1599—Further evidence with respect to the trial and execution of the priest; statement of a Mr. James Dunuville, among the papers laid before the Committee, read, giving Mr. Dunuville's reasons for doubting the man's guilt, 1600-1624—Reasons for forming the opinion that it is not fair to infer that every man who fled from his home at the time of the proclamation of martial law went with the view of joining the rebels, 1625-1629—Some of them may have fled from their homes through fear, and in this case would most probably take their ordinary guns with them, 1625-1629—Witness certainly never heard that the people, because they remained at home, were seized by the military, 1630.

How far any complaints of any of the natives of plunder by military parties under the command of Captain Watson, came under witness's notice, 1631 *et seq.*—The only instance at all in connexion with this subject, of which witness is aware, is the case of a sum of money (72*l.* in rupees) being seized by the police on the person of a man related in some way to the cook in Captain Watson's service; the only way in which witness connects this case with the military under Captain Watson's command is, the relationship between the two parties beforementioned, 1631-1643. 1645-1648.

Further evidence in detail with respect to the conversation between Lord Torrington and witness, on the subject of the execution of the priest Kaddahpōlla Unanse, 1649 *et seq.*—Period at which this conversation became notorious in the island; parties to whom, and circumstances under which, witness mentioned this conversation, 1649-1705—Witness never had any communication with England upon the subject, 1706, 1707—Nor had he ever any communication with Mr. Elliott, the editor of the "Colombo Observer," on the subject; witness is aware that communications had taken place between Mr. Elliott and Mr. M'Christy, on the subject, 1708-1725—Witness had a communication with reference to this conversation before he left Ceylon in December 1849; statement of what passed between witness and Lord Torrington on this subject; paper drawn up by his Lordship denying the use of the expression alleged by witness to have been used by him, 1726-1744.

[Third Examination.]—Further evidence on the subject of the execution of the priest, 1745-1792—Number of proctors in Ceylon, and whether Europeans or natives, 1780-1792—Evidence in detail as to witness's legal education; has never been called to the English bar; received his legal education at the Cape of Good Hope; how far witness was examined as to his legal qualification before he was admitted an advocate; power of the judges to appoint whom they please, whether they have been educated for the legal profession or not, 1793-1810—Witness does not think that the charter requires that the judges must have been either at the English, Scotch, or Irish bars; one of the judges at the present moment is a Scotch advocate, 1811, 1812—Until witness's appointment the Queen's advocate had always been appointed from the English bar, 1813-1819—Witness was appointed by the Secretary of State, Earl Grey; the deputy advocates are also appointed by the Home Government, 1820-1824.

The evidence given against Maha Nileme and Golahella was sufficient to establish the facts charged against them, provided the evidence had been worthy of credit, 1825 *et seq.*—Witness merely judges of this from reading the depositions; the parties who heard the evidence would perhaps be more likely to judge correctly of the credibility of the witnesses than one who may read the evidence, 1825-1836—The statements that were made by Maha Nileme were in direct opposition to the charges that were brought against him, but the natives of Ceylon, like all other easterns, are great adepts in fraud and deception, 1836-1844—It is very doubtful, if even the acts charged against him had been proved, they could have been correctly charged as overt acts of treason, 1845-1848—As to Golahella, witness placed very little reliance on his statement, 1849—Witness did not know either Maha Nileme or Golahella, nor any of the witnesses personally, 1850-1855.

Witness does not speak the Cingalese language, 1856—Witness considers that, from his practice of examining depositions, he can, without knowing the parties individually, from the depositions themselves, in many cases, form a good and trustworthy opinion as to

Selby, Henry Collingwood. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

to whether the parties should be believed or not, 1857-1860. 1868-1870—Witness never heard that property belonging to Maha Nileme was found in possession of a man who attended upon "the king," nor that the palanquin in which "the king" was carried was identified as property belonging to him, 1861-1865—Witness presumes that the whole of the effects belonging to Maha Nileme that were seized were subsequently handed over to him, with the exception of those that were sold, 1864. 1866-1868—Further evidence showing that the expressions which witness alleges to have been used by the Governor must have been primarily made public by witness, 1871-1873—Witness considers the conversation between himself and Lord Torrington was not in the nature of a confidential communication, 1874-1885—Statement as to what witness considers to be the distinction between a confidential communication and a communication that is not confidential, 1874-1885—How far witness had reason to believe that Lord Torrington did not treat it as a confidential communication, 1886-1888.

[Fourth Examination.]—Explanation of former evidence on the subject of a sum of money belonging to Maha Nileme being found on a man in some way related to a cook in Captain Watson's service, 1905-1918—Further evidence as to witness's meeting with Sir Anthony Oliphant, on witness's quitting the presence of the Governor after their conversation on the subject of the priest, 1919-1922—Difficulty, in witness's opinion, of deciding whether the charges laid against Maha Nileme amounted to overt acts of treason, 1923-1948—Witness concurred in the proclamation of martial law, both with reference to the district of Matelle and the district of Kornegalle; but witness did not consider it necessary that it should be continued in force so long as it was; difficulties in the way of determining the precise period at which it should have ceased, 1949-1994.

Witness has seen the letter written by Mr. Glenie relative to the trial of the priest Kadahpolla, 1995-1997—Mr. Glenie, Mr. Buller, Mr. Willmot, and Major Lushington, who were present at the trial, all concurred in their conviction as to the guilt of the prisoner, 1998-2014—How far witness made any communication either to Mr. James Stewart or Mr. Charles Stewart relative to the language alleged by witness to have been used by Lord Torrington on the occasion of witness's waiting upon him relative to the execution of the priest, 2015-2028—Witness does not consider the confession which has been sent home as the confession of the priest, to be a confession of the charges laid against him, 2029-2040—Courts martial, as far as practicable, are regulated by the Mutiny Act, 2041-2047.

[Fifth Examination.]—Correction of former evidence as regards witness's answers to questions 1845 and 1846, in which witness alleged that the charges against Maha Nileme did not amount to overt acts of treason, *p.* 123—Statement now made by witness, that the acts alleged, if true, were evidence to go to a jury that the prisoner was implicated in the rebellion, *ib.*—Evidence showing that the conviction on the mind of Mr. J. C. Staples was very strong as to the man's guilt, and that he firmly believed the witnesses, 2050-2060—When witness came to a different conclusion on perusing the depositions, he did not consult either Mr. Buller or Mr. Staples as to the credibility of the witnesses, 2061-2070—It is not usual for witness, as Queen's advocate, to send in a report to the Executive Council, as he did in the case of Maha Nileme, 2071, 2072—This is the only case in which he sent in such a report to the Executive Council, 2071.

Correction of former evidence in answer to question 1706, in which witness stated that he had not communicated with England on the subject of the words spoken by Lord Torrington on the subject of the execution of the priest, 2072—Statement now made by witness, that he had communicated them in a letter to a private friend in England in January 1849; 2072-2075—Further evidence as to the measures taken by witness in the early part of August, at which time he considered martial law was no longer necessary, 2080-2086—How far there was any difficulty in determining the exact period at which it should have been put an end to, 2080-2086.

Witness was not consulted at all on the subject of the proclamation of Colonel Drought of 18 August 1848, relative to the sequestration and confiscation of the property of the rebels, 2087-2091. 2096-2101—Witness has formed a very strong opinion that the executive authority, whether it was Colonel Drought or the Governor, had no power to confiscate the property even of rebels, 2092-2095. 2113-2123. 2151—Witness expressed this opinion repeatedly to the Governor, 2093—This proclamation was prepared by Sir Emerson Tennent; it was witness's duty to have prepared it, 2102, 2103—How far the suggestion of this proclamation rested with Sir Herbert Maddock, 2104-2112—At the time the country was in a state of rebellion, witness would not have considered it a violent act if it had been confined to sequestration, 2123.

If the property was of a perishable nature, it would be for the interests of the owners that it should be sold, and the proceeds held for their benefit, 2124-2126—Much of the property that was seized and confiscated, and afterwards sold, was not of a perishable nature; nature of the articles that were sold, 2127 *et seq.*—Reference to the statement made by Lord Torrington in one of his despatches, that cattle and implements were obliged

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to be sold, as there was not the means of keeping them in safety in the then state of the country, 2131. 2138. 2145-2147—How far witness concurs in the statement that there were no means of keeping these and other articles that were sold in safety, 2148. 2153-2180—Witness believes the names of the parties were not proclaimed previously to their property being seized, 2149, 2150. 2152—Witness imagines the goods were sold by public auction, 2184-2190.

With respect to complaints made by innocent parties that had had their property seized, in so far as such complaints came under witness's cognizance, the Government promptly inquired into them, and the party was sure to obtain redress if he had been in any way aggrieved, 2191-2218. 2221, 2222. 2229-2231. 2261-2268—Evidence relative to the seizure of lands belonging to the temples; witness has heard that the personal property of one priest was sequestered or confiscated, but has no official knowledge on the subject, 2223-2228—Particulars relative to a complaint made against witness by Don Gabriel, a native notary, 2232-2238—Grounds upon which witness approved of the Indemnity Bill, 2239-2251. 2254. 2261—Opinion that the Government is bound to make up to those persons not implicated in the rebellion the losses they suffered; witness has no particular reason for knowing that any great sacrifice of property took place in the sales that were made, 2252-2260.

Evidence relative to a proposition made to renew the proclamation of martial law in December 1848; 2269-2274. 2281-2300—Causes alleged for the necessity of this proclamation, 2270, 2271. 2290-2300—Particulars relative to the proceedings in the Executive Council on the subject of the proposed proclamation; evidence showing that witness opposed the proposition, 2272-2274. 2281-2300—Further evidence as to witness's concurrence in the proclamation of martial law in July 1848; 2275-2280—Evidence showing that the original proclamation of martial law was revoked previously to the passing of the Indemnity Bill, 2302-2306—Further grounds for the statement made by witness, in his former examination, that the palanquin found among the property of the pretender that was seized did not belong to Maha Nileme, 2307-2316—Just before the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the rebellion, witness did not think he had the full and entire confidence of the Governor, 2317-2321—Witness considered that consequently the Governor took it as an offence his going to him on the subject of the priest, 2319-2321.

[Sixth Examination.]—The representations which have been made to the Committee that some time early in August 1848 Colonel Drought feeling embarrassed as to the mode in which he should carry out martial law, wrote to witness to beg of him to define his duties in carrying it out, are in several material respects very incorrect, 4358—The correspondence which took place between the Colonial Secretary and witness on this subject, laid before the Committee and read, 4358-4361. 4430-4452—Witness has no recollection of having received any such letter from Colonel Drought, but believes from the statements contained in the correspondence, that Sir Emerson Tennent laid before witness that he must have received it, and returned it to Colonel Drought, with a note, requesting that it might be sent through the usual official channel of the Government, 4361-4378. 4430-4452—If witness had answered Colonel Drought's letter, he must, either directly or by implication, have declared the confiscation of property, or the attempted confiscation of property, by order of Colonel Drought, to be illegal, 4379—No property was confiscated; the confiscation was abandoned, 4380-4382.

Witness cannot say that any direct or specific orders for the confiscation of property were given either by Colonel Drought's proclamation of the 8th of August, or by the Governor's proclamation of the 18th of August, 4383-4385—Evidence on the subject of a meeting that was held at the Pavilion on the same day that Colonel Drought's letter is reported to have been sent to witness (24 August 1848), at which meeting the Deputy Queen's Advocate and Colonel Drought were present, 4386 *et seq.*—Object of this meeting; the meeting took place in consequence of a request from the Governor to witness, contained in a note, 4386—The contents of the note, which appears at page 543 of the Appendix to the Evidence, taken by the Committee last year, were to the purport that witness's letter to Mr. Bernard respecting the whole question of the policy with regard to the Kandyan rebellion, had caused the Governor much anxious consideration, 4386—And requesting a quiet consultation with witness, Mr. Stewart, and Sir Herbert Maddock, at any hour of the day on which the note was written, most convenient, 4386—How far witness at this meeting expressed his dissent from the proceedings which had taken place with regard to the confiscation of property by the military authorities, and pointed out their illegality, 4386, 4387.

In witness's letter to Mr. Bernard, he asserted that Lord Torrington had admitted that confiscations had taken place, and he still adheres to this assertion, 4388—After this meeting of the 24th of August the military desisted from confiscating property, and followed the advice which witness gave of sequestering the property of those persons who were absent from their homes, instead of confiscating it, 4389—Opinion that the proclamation drawn up by Sir Emerson Tennent, and published on the 18th August, if it had been carried into operation could not have had legal effect, 4390-4397—And that
any

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any attempt to confiscate property under it could not have been sustained in a court of law, 4390-4397—The proclamation was never submitted to witness as Queen's Advocate, and the policy and legality of the proclamation never came in any way before the Executive Council, 4398-4400.

The statement that has been made, that "Maha Nileme, on the evening before the intended attack on Matelle, and when the pretender's forces were in its immediate vicinity, wrote to the Government agent, to inform him that the people were coming, and to ask him for troops, that document met the Government agent when the troops were actually on their march," is not correct, 4401-4406—Witness merely makes this assertion from documents; he was not in Kandy at the time, and has no personal knowledge of the matter, 4402-4405—The statement that has been made, that the members of the Executive Council recorded their opinion to the effect that they entertained no moral doubt of the guilt of the Maha Nileme, is not correct, 4407-4420—On the contrary, Mr. Templer stated in the council that he concurred with Mr. Stewart and witness in thinking the evidence was not trustworthy, 4407-4420.

Statement in detail with respect to the liberation, on bail, of Golahella and the Maha Nileme by witness's order; witness's brother acted as their legal adviser, 4421-4429—Correction of witness's former evidence in answer to Question 1706, in which he stated that he had not communicated with any person in England on the subject of the language which he alleges Lord Torrington used towards him on the subject of the execution of the priest, 4453-4460—Reference to the statement made by witness in answer to Question 2072, that he found he was mistaken in his former answer, and that he had communicated with England on the subject, 4453-4460—Number of persons to whom witness believes he mentioned the conversation; witness mentioned it to them confidentially, 4461-4468. 4471-4480—Witness has no reason to believe that any of these persons made the conversation known, 4468-4470. 4477-4480—Further evidence, showing that eventually no confiscation of property took place, 4481-4513—The proclamation which witness contends had the effect of ordering confiscation was never acted upon, 4481-4513.

[Seventh Examination.]—Statement made by witness, that he has read the evidence given by him on 25 May, and that that evidence is correct, 4609, 4610.

Selby, Mr. H. C. No charge either of a personal or of a professional nature was ever made to the Governor against Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, in relation to the trials under martial law, or in relation to any other subject that witness is aware of, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3131—Nor did witness ever hear that such charges were the subject of popular conversation in any part of the island before he left Ceylon; in fact, the whole thing is new to him, *ib.*—Witness has known Mr. Henry Selby, the Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, for upwards of 20 years; opportunities he has had of acquiring the ordinary knowledge that individuals studying for the law would have, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6806-6835—He filled the office of Deputy Queen's Advocate, and afterwards the office of Queen's Advocate, with great attention and ability, *ib.* 6830, 6831—Witness met Mr. Selby and Tickery Banda together about the time Golahella was charged, *Hanna* 7517-7520.

Opinion of Mr. H. C. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, dated 7 July 1849, upon the subject of the proposed public meeting at Borella, *App.* 20—Minute by Mr. H. C. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, dated 7 May 1849, upon the question of Buddhism, *ib.* 265-267—Letter from Mr. H. C. Selby to Lord Torrington, dated 7 August 1849, reminding his lordship that the proclamation was never submitted to him as Queen's Advocate, nor did he ever advise the issue of that proclamation, *ib.* 292—Reply of Lord Torrington to Mr. Selby, dated 4 September 1849, stating that Mr. Selby did not advise the issue of the proclamation, *ib.* 293—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 10 December 1849, referring to the departure of Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, for the purpose of giving evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Ceylon affairs, *ib.* 321.

• Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, on the subject of selecting witnesses for this Committee, enclosing correspondence on procuring the attendance of Captain Watson and Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, *App.* 324—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 29 January 1850, approving of the arrangements made for the performance of Mr. Selby's duties during his absence, *ib.* 326—Copy of two despatches from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 and 9 May 1850, with enclosures, calling his lordship's attention to a copy of the "Colombo Observer," of 29 April 1850, containing long extracts from what purports to be the evidence of Mr. H. C. Selby before the Ceylon Committee of the House of Commons, *ib.* 547—Copies of letters addressed to Lord Torrington in contradiction of the above reported evidence, *ib.* 548, 549.

See also *Confiscations*, 3, 4. *Drought*, Colonel, 2. *Executions*, 3. *Executive Council*, 2. *Martial Law*, 5. *Sequestrations*, 1.

Selby, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been an advocate in the Supreme Court of Ceylon about two years; nature of the examination he underwent previous to his admission; had never studied for the law, except for about a twelvemonth in Ceylon, previously

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Selby, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

to his admission, 6273-6281—There are 21 advocates in the Supreme Court, only two of them are English barristers, 6282, 6283—Letter witness received from about half a dozen members of the bar previously to his leaving Ceylon for England to give evidence before this Committee, expressing their dissent from the proclamation of martial law, 6284-6289—Particulars relative to a petition which witness sent in September 1849 to Mr. Hume for presentation to the House of Commons; reasons which induced witness to prepare this petition; examination in detail upon this petition, taking paragraph by paragraph, 6290 *et seq.*

Evidence on the subject of the complaints against the working of the judicial system in Ceylon, as stated in the second and third paragraphs in the petition; these complaints particularized, 6298-6304—Evidence showing the extortion of the native headmen as regards the Cheney lands, as mentioned in paragraph 6 of the petition, 6305-6308—Observations on the defective state of education in the island of Ceylon, particularly in the Central Province, as referred to in paragraph 7 of witness's petition to the House of Commons, 6309-6311—Evidence in support of witness's assertion in paragraph 8, that he can prove that the recent imposition of new taxes was the cause of the dissatisfaction manifested in June and July 1848; 6312-6318—Nature of witness's complaint, in paragraph 10, that the system adopted of farming out the arrack rents is very oppressive, 6319-6325.

Evidence on paragraph 12 of witness's petition, in which he states that there are many and great complaints, both by the Buddhist clergy and laity, with regard to the manner in which the Government has acted as respects the temples, and as to the interference of the Government in religious matters generally; nature of these complaints, 6326-6329—Grounds upon which witness considers himself justified in calling the disturbances at Matelle and Kornegalle "riots," as he does in the paragraphs of his petition alluding to those disturbances, 6330-6342—The authority on which witness, in paragraphs 17, 18, and 19, complains of the continuation of martial law after all resistance was over, and of the confiscations of property, and the proceedings under courts martial, is merely from hearsay, 6343-6369. 6385-6387—Evidence on paragraph 20, in which witness speaks of the bill of indemnity, and of complaints against the military being referred to themselves; explanation on this subject, and example of the way in which it has worked in Ceylon, 6370-6381. 6390.

Explanation of the statement in paragraphs 22 and 23 of witness's petition, stating that houses were sacked and plundered before any steps were taken against the owners, 6382-6387—Witness was requested by Golahella and Maha Nileme, and others, to lay their complaints, with respect to their property being taken, before the Committee, 6388-6391. 6398-6402—Authority upon which witness asserts that these chiefs were arrested for high treason, although they had done all in their power to aid the Government, by giving notice previously to the disturbances to the Government agent in Kandy, 6392-6397—Advantages which witness considers would result from the appointment of a commission, either in England or Ceylon, to inquire into the alleged grievances and abuses, embracing the consideration of the whole judicial, civil, and military services, 6403-6412—The Indemnity Act should be repealed, in order that the ordinary courts of law might take cognizance of the complaints relative to the seizure of property during the existence of martial law, 6413-6417—Recommendation that the Legislative Council should be constituted upon an elective basis, 6418, 6419—The day before witness left Ceylon, he heard at Galle that the Governor had pardoned some of the people who had been sentenced to be transported, 6420.

[Second Examination.]—The bazaars at Matelle and Kornegalle were not burnt during the disturbances in July and August 1848; one house, an arrack store at Kornegalle, not in the bazaar, was burnt down, 6421, 6429—At Matelle there were some traces of violence on the part of the insurgents, some doors and windows injured, but no appearance whatever of fire, 6430-6435—Circumstances attending the trial of the priest by court martial at Kandy, 6436-6443—Evidence relative to a voluntary affidavit obtained by witness from Lieutenant Brook, stating that he had, in pursuance of orders from Captain Watson, burnt down a house in the village of Ambooka, 6444-6471. 6477—Loco Banda informed witness that he had burnt down the house of the father-in-law of the pretender, by order of Colonel Drought, 6472-6475—Witness also obtained information on the subject of burning houses from Lieutenant Henderson, 6459-6467. 6476.

The losses of property complained of were stated to have been caused principally by the military; examination on a statement made by the priests of Dambool temple, with regard to their losses, explained and translated by G. A. Perera, proctor, in the presence of witness and Mr. Elliott, 6478-6502—Evidence relative to an affirmation sworn before Mr. Templer by Goveralle as to the loss of paddy, catle, and clothing; this affidavit was prepared by Dr. Elliott, 6502-6519—Affirmation made by Harrisgame Aratchy, stating that his house was plundered by the soldiers and pioneers while he was absent at work for the Government; this was also prepared by Dr. Elliott, 6520-6532.

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Selby, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Statements made by Panagamme Codetuake Dooria and the son of the late Maha Nileme, with regard to losses of property, 6533-6538—Several persons arrested at Matelle were discharged upon payment of various sums of money, 6539 *et seq.*—Particulars relative to the case of Angunawelle Banda, 6540-6547—Particulars as to the mode in which witness, in conjunction with Dr. Elliott, collected information; Mr. Perera and Puncherale acted as interpreters, 6549-6559—Witness went down to Matelle the first time with Golahella, Ratiemahatmeya, Tickery Banda acting as interpreter, 6560, 6561—Those inquiries were made by witness, because he understood that the Government was collecting information to contradict the evidence given before this Committee, 6562-6572—Examination upon documents laid before the Committee charging Mr. Mackelwie, the agent of Captain Watson, with having received money from various prisoners for the purpose of obtaining their discharge from custody, and of suggesting that they should give certain evidence respecting a ring said to belong to Golahella, 6573 *et seq.* 6759, 6760.

Evidence as to the mode of taking the affidavits of natives, and opinion as to the value of such testimony, 6606-6611—Refusal of the magistrates to take any affirmations for the purpose of supplying the Committee with information, 6612-6621—Evidence as to applications for redress made by the parties complaining of losses to the Government, 6622-6633—Colonel Drought was applied to, by petition, in the case of Megapittya Koralle; result of this application, 6626-6633—Examination on papers purporting to be proclamations, signed by Captain Watson, threatening death and confiscation of property to any person who concealed the property of certain individuals, 6534-6673—These proclamations were stated to be published by beat of tom-tom; the commission at Colombo will have full opportunity of inquiring into the authenticity of these and similar proclamations, 6655-6662. 6673—Affirmations in witness's possession, showing that in addition to the sentence against Satyamne Madooma Odear, registered in the list of courts martial in the Kandyan province, Odear received corporal punishment; examination on this statement; the affirmations are in Dr. Elliott's handwriting, 6674-6691.

Examination on statements collected by witness, showing that in the case of Nickale Puncheralle, reported in the same list of courts martial to have been sentenced to be shot for high treason, another person was executed in his stead, 6692-6717—Evidence as to attempts made to procure evidence against persons concerned in the disturbances in 1848; 6718 *et seq.*—Statement by Tennegedera Appoohamy, complaining of the non-fulfilment of a promise made to him by Mr. Buller, the Government agent, that if he gave good evidence for the Crown, he should have a present; this statement was made in the presence of witness and Dr. Elliott; examination thereon, 6718 *et seq.* 6765-6773—Further evidence as to the proceedings of witness and Dr. Elliott in collecting information, 6752-6757.

Opinion that where the Government is concerned, and where authority is made use of, it would be exceedingly easy to get the natives to make any statement which they thought would satisfy the parties in power; it is very difficult to get the natives to speak against the Government, 6758 *et seq.* 6774-6778—Further evidence as to the information collected by witness affecting the private character of individuals, and as to the number of allegations impeaching the conduct of the authorities generally, 6779-6790—Witness thought himself, to a certain extent, committed to support the charges contained in the petition presented to The House 17 September 1849, signed by him, but the petition was prepared and the inquiries instituted by him partly as a private individual and partly in a professional capacity, 6791-6802.

[Third Examination.]—Reference to question (6533) relating to the affidavit of Panagamme Codetuake Dooria, headman of Dorea, at Matelle, complaining of the seizure of property in his village by the soldiers, and of Mr. Sims' memorandum on this case, 8078-8083—Examination on the case of Angunawelle Banda, who made affirmation of having been fined 8*l.* by Captain Watson, and imprisoned until the fine was paid; this case was not got up by Tickery Banda, 8084-8091—Examination with regard to the case of Maningummowe Rattamahatmeya, 8092-8102—Also with reference to affirmations made by Mr. Templer, remarks thereon by Mr. Sims, and Mr. Templer's subsequent application to Dr. Elliott for copies of the affirmations, 8103-8117.

Inquiry as to whether Golahella went to Dambool, as stated by him in his report to the Government, 8118-8123—Particulars as to witness's pursuits before being admitted to practise in Ceylon as an advocate, and as to his admission by Mr. Justice Stark, 8124-8131—Reference to former evidence as to an address presented by the bar of Kandy to witness, as their colleague, stating their concurrence in his opinion with regard to the proclamation and continuance of martial law, 8132-8137—Witness, with Dr. Elliott and others, attended as spectators a public meeting in Ceylon, in support of the general policy of Lord Torrington, 8138-8140—Mr. J. A. Dunuville, the chairman, in a letter written subsequently, regrets his concurrence in the resolutions of approval passed at the meeting, 8143.

In reference to the prisoners under the escort of Lieutenant Henderson, Mr. Waring told witness that Captain Watson gave orders they should be shot, if the party were
0.12. molested

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molested on the road; Lieutenant Henderson confirmed this statement to witness, 8144-8151. 8182-8198. 8202-8206—Examination with reference to an opinion expressed by witness that the parties executed under martial law were murdered, 8152-8164—Particulars as to witness's obtaining an affidavit from Lieutenant Brook, in relation to his having received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, 8165-8181—Description of Kandyan houses and furniture, 8199-8201.

Selby, Mr. J. Memorial of John Selby, an advocate of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon, to the House of Commons, detailing the grievances under which the inhabitants of the colony suffer, and praying for relief, *App.* 279-281—Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Lord Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. John Selby and Lieutenant Henderson were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook, of the Ceylon Rifles, to swear to a statement to the effect that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c., during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. William Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *ib.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson, at the time of the rebellion in 1848, to Lieutenant Brook, to burn houses; nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *ib.*

See also *Banda, Tickery.*

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Separation of Offices. Opinion that the revenue and judicial duties of certain offices should not be separated; evidence on this subject, *Anstruther* 8772-8780.

SEQUESTRATIONS:

1. *Evidence generally on the Subject of the Proclamations for sequestrating the Property of the Rebels.*
2. *Proceedings adopted by Captain Watson in sequestrating the Property of the Rebels, under Instructions from Colonel Drought.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Evidence generally on the Subject of the Proclamations for sequestrating the Property of the Rebels:*

Explanation with regard to the sequestration of property which took place under martial law, distinguishing sequestration from confiscation; the property which was confiscated, was confiscated under the operation of the ordinary civil power, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2943-2948—The proclamation of Colonel Drought had a very decided effect in preventing the extension of the insurrection into the adjoining district; nature of the proclamation, *ib.* 2949-2954—Witness has reason to believe that the proclamation was issued by Colonel Drought under what he conceived to be the authority vested in him by the proclamation of martial law; in issuing the proclamation, he was guided by the analogy of the civil law, *ib.* 2955-2959—Other parties holding judicial and official situations expressed opinions in favour of the utility and necessity of such a proclamation, *ib.* 2960-2967—The district judge of Kandy, prior to the issue of the proclamation, gave advice to the Governor that such a proclamation should be issued, *ib.* 2960-2962—The deputy Queen's advocate expressed the opinion that the sequestration of property, under the circumstances, was justified by the emergency of the time, *ib.* 2963-2966.

Evidence generally as to the mode in which the proclamation was carried out, with particulars as to the disposal of the sequestered property, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2968-2999—The only complaint that was made with respect to the carrying out of this proclamation was against Lieutenant Henderson; particulars relative to this complaint, *ib.* 3000-3006—Remarks on the opinion expressed by Mr. Selby as to the parties whose property might be sequestered, *ib.* 9150—Reiteration of former evidence, showing that the practice of the Government as to sequestrations, and the wording of the proclamations, were not altered upon the expression of Mr. Selby's opinion on 22 August, *ib.* 9161, 9162.

2. *Proceedings adopted by Captain Watson in sequestrating the Property of the Rebels, under Instructions from Colonel Drought:*

Witness took possession of Nogeppittia Korale's property by the desire of the Government of Kandy; took possession also of the property of Dulluwe Maha Nileme, and of Golahella, *Watson* 37, 38—Evidence, in detail, as to the proceedings adopted in taking possession of this property, showing that there was no difficulty in ascertaining the property and in taking possession of it, and consequently no necessity for issuing proclamations, *ib.* 39, 40. 44-71. 84-101—Witness's orders to seize the property were issued by Colonel Drought,

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2. *Proceedings adopted by Captain Watson, &c.*—continued.

Drought, *Watson* 44-54. 65—Colonel Drought's general order issued to witness for sequestering the property of the rebels delivered in, and read, *ib.* 202-206—Copies of some letters which witness also received on the subject delivered in, and read, *ib.* 207-213—Particulars, in detail, as to the mode in which witness executed these orders, *ib.* 214 *et seq.*—Evidence upon the subject of the instructions which witness received from Colonel Drought with respect to the sequestration of property, *ib.* 2369-2375—Explanation of the circumstances which probably led Colonel Drought into the error of supposing that property to the amount of 20,000 *l.* had been sequestered, *ib.* 2369. 2376-2381.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee :*

Proceedings of the Legislative Council, of 4 October 1848, on returns of property sequestered received from Colonel Drought, *App.* 22—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 13 August 1849, referring to the payment in full to the rightful claimants of the property sequestered and sold during the existence of martial law, *ib.* 48—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 10 October 1849, in reply, *ib.* 256—Letter from Mr. C. R. Buller to the colonial secretary, dated 14 June 1849, as to the complaints made of delay in the payment to the rightful claimants of the property sequestered and sold, *ib.* 48—Letter from Mr. W. C. Gibson to the Government agent at Kandy, dated 19 June 1848, directing him to refund the proceeds of the sale of property sequestered during the insurrection to the proper claimants, *ib.* 49—Applications from H. Jay Appo and O. Calnugarelle for the pardon of their sons, and for a refund of their property sequestered, and report thereon, *ib.* 50, 51. 81-84—Papers in reference to the case of the sequestration of the property of H. Jay Appoo, *ib.* 83, 84.

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 September 1849, forwarding the report of the Executive Council on Captain Watson's accounts relating to sequestered property, *App.* 57—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 18 December 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 258—Report of the Executive Council, dated 30 August 1849, on Captain Watson's accounts, *ib.* 58-61—Account of the sums received by the sale of the sequestered property, and the sums disbursed by Captain Watson, *ib.* 60-64—Copy of the examination of Captain Watson before the Executive Council of Ceylon, on 16 June 1849, relative to his accounts of the receipts and disbursements in connexion with the sequestered property, *ib.* 65-67—Letter from Captain Watson to the commandant of Kandy, dated 4 May 1849, in explanation of his accounts, *ib.* 68.

Circular issued by Colonel Drought, dated 8 August 1848, calling upon the civil authorities to aid the military in carrying out the orders for sequestration of lands, *App.* 118—Letter from Mr. Caulfield to the colonial secretary, dated 10 August 1848, showing that steps were taken to attach a civil officer in every instance to the military detachments employed in the sequestration of property, *ib.* 122—Letter from Mr. C. Buller, Government agent at Kandy, to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 12 December 1848, stating that he has got through a great number of claims to sequestered property, which are hitherto all correct; and reporting his intention of giving over their property to Golahella and the Dewa Nileme, *ib.* 155—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 3 December 1849, enclosing returns relating to property sequestered during the existence of martial law, and of property confiscated by operation of the law, *ib.* 293 *et seq.*

Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Major-general Smelt, dated 30 November 1849, expressing his Excellency the Governor's satisfaction on perusing the returns relative to the sequestration and disposal of property of the rebels and fugitives during the insurrection in the Kandyan province, *App.* 299—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, sold, showing the description of property, how disposed of, amount realized, names of purchasers, &c., *ib.* 330 *et seq.*—Return of property confiscated and sequestered, but not sold, in the districts of Matelle, Dambool, and Kornegalle, showing the names of persons whose property was sequestered, the description of property, probable value, &c., *ib.* 371-404.

Letter from Mr. H. C. Selby to Lord Torrington, dated 7 August 1849, reminding his lordship that the proclamation was never submitted to him as Queen's Advocate, nor did he ever advise the issue of that proclamation, *App.* 292—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 1 December 1849, enclosing correspondence with Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, upon the subject of the proclamation on sequestration of property, *ib.*—Reply of Lord Torrington to Mr. Selby, dated 4 September 1849 stating that Mr. Selby did not advise the issue of the proclamation, *ib.* 293.

See also *Confiscations.*

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Seven Korles. Report from Mr. Morris to Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 10 December 1848, stating that there were rumours in the Seven Korles of an intended rising, and that the French were expected to come to Ceylon, *App.* 148—Extract from proceedings before Mr. J. L. Gibson, district judge of Kornegalle, regarding the rebellion in Seven Korles, *ib.* 219—Return showing the number of headmen implicated in the rebellion in the Madara and Hevanise Korles, with remarks upon the state of these Korles, &c., when visited on 3 August 1848, *ib.* 438, 439.

Shop Tax. The Kandyans could not be at all affected by the shop tax, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2605, 2606—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the first reading of the Bill for repealing ordinance No. 5 of 1848, "Shop Tax," *App.* 35—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 13 December 1848, on the second reading of the Bill, and in committee thereon, *ib.* 43—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 18 December 1848, as to the legal opinion on the Bill, and on the third reading, *ib.* 44.

See also *New Taxes*, 1, 2, 6. *Repeal of Taxes.*

Sims, Mr. Extract from witness's letter of October 1847, laid before the Executive Council, in reply to the charges of Mr. Sims, of witness having urged on certain operations in the town of Kandy for the sale of Government property, for the sake of the fees payable upon such grants, in allusion to witness's unpopularity with the civil servants of the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9079a, pp. 881-883—Letter from Mr. W. Sims, police magistrate of Madawellette and Kornegalle, 6 October 1849, proving fully the necessity for the proclamation of martial law in August 1848, *App.* 194—Letter from Mr. W. Sims to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30 November 1849, with a view of disproving the assertion that "the chiefs or headmen were not implicated in the disturbances," *ib.* 437.—See also *Confiscations*, 1. *Elliott, Mr. Fees. Grants of Land.*

Slander. One of the most lamentable characteristics of society in Colombo and in Ceylon generally, is that disposition to slander which exists there almost universally, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9044a, p. 870—There is a recklessness of private defamation, to the destruction of individual reputation, which is unparalleled in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions, *ib.*—A new feature in this case, and in the attacks which have been made upon witness in this Committee, is this, that no grounds whatever seem to be necessary to be assigned for them, and this is no obstacle in Ceylon to defamation or slander, *ib.*

See also *Defamation of Character.*

Slavery. Evidence showing that the abolition of slavery has been objected to by the natives, and has been alleged by them to be a cause of rebellion, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3300-3305.

Smelt, General. Witness considers that Colonel Drought was acting under the command of General Smelt, and that the general is answerable for the whole of the military proceedings, *Galleway* 8272-8275—The Governor expressed a wish to keep General Smelt near him for the benefit of his opinion; but the Governor's interference at no time amounted to a prevention, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9261-9266—Letter from Viscount Torrington to Major-general Smelt, dated 4 October 1849, requesting the Major-general to call upon the commandant of Kandy to furnish copies of the proceedings of the courts martial held within his command under martial law, *App.* 225—Letters from Major-general Smelt, c.b. to Viscount Torrington, dated 5 and 8 October 1849, submitting copies of his confidential despatches to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, explanatory of the movements of the troops during the rebellion, and illustrative of the state of the country, *ib.* 226.

Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 October 1849, transmitting copies of the proceedings of the courts martial under martial law, *App.* 231—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 October 1849, containing a letter from Colonel Drought giving a sketch of the state of the country, and the movements of the troops, under martial law, *ib.*—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 12 December 1849, expressing his doubts as to the propriety of the notes of proceedings being left in any other hands than those of Lieutenant-colonel Drought, or indeed of their being preserved at all, *ib.*—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 15 October 1849, with reference to a statement made by Mr. Hume, that Lord Torrington had assumed the command of the troops without communicating with the major-general; and forwarding to Lord Torrington the copy of his letter to Mr. Hume denying the statement, *ib.* 234—Minute by Major-general Smelt, dated 8 May 1849, upon the subject of Buddhism, *ib.* 269.

See also *Commander of the Forces.* *Confiscations*, 4. *Martial Law*, 4. 7. *Torrington, Lord*, 3.

Smith, Mr. See *Executions*, 3.

Somerset,

Reports, 1850—continued.

Somerset, Lieutenant-general Lord Fitzroy, G.C.B. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, 8544—Officers in command of troops in the colonies usually make their reports to the Governor; if anything important occurs they report to the Commander-in-chief, 8545—Despatches received by the Commander-in-chief relating to the rebellion in Kandy, 8546-8551—Examination as to the mode in which martial law was proclaimed; how far instructions for administering the law were issued to Colonel Drought, and party to whom reports of the proceedings were made, 8552-8571—The returns of the trials by courts martial in the Kandyan provinces have been made to the Commander-in-chief, 8571-8573—The proceedings under martial law not being taken under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, are not sent to witness's office, but to the Judge Advocate-general, 8573*-8577.

In the case of courts martial upon officers, a summary of the proceedings, with the result, is given to the Commander-in-chief by the Advocate-general, 8577—The proceedings of the military courts in Ceylon have not been reported to witness by the Judge Advocate-general, 8578-8581—Opinion that during the existence of martial law, it would be more regular and convenient to try soldiers and officers under the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, than by any other law, 8582-8584—The proceedings of the courts martial held at Kandy were, as stated by Sir David Dundas, under the Mutiny Act, 8585—Purpose for which deputy judge-advocates are appointed to courts martial, 8586, 8587—Lord Grey sent to witness's office such proceedings as he had received from Ceylon; they have been referred to the Judge Advocate-general, 8588-8594.

Somerset, Mr. See *Verundah Tax*, 3.

Spies. Letter from Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 10 October 1849, stating that he had no reason to believe while sitting in the court martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of the Government, *App.* 236—Letter from Captain Grierson, 15th regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he was a member of the court martial that tried the priest; was aware that the witness had been among the rebels, but as they were not paid or bribed in any way, he did not regard them as spies, *ib.* 237.

Spirits. See *Arrack Rents*.

Stamp Ordinance. There was never any complaint made about the Stamp Ordinance or the tax on costs, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3397.—See also *New Taxes*, 1.

Standing Orders. Power by which the Governor can suspend the Standing Orders of the Council with reference to the passing of ordinances, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9146-9148.

Stanley, Lord. See *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants*.

Staples, Mr. Letter delivered in and read, written by Mr. Staples, the district judge of Kandy, to Mr. M'Christie, on the subject of the investigation before the Committee, entirely concurring in the proclamation and continuance of martial law, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2893-2920—Expression made use of by Mr. Staples in this letter, that it was his firm belief, that under the special goodness of God, nothing but martial law and its operation for the full period of its continuance, saved the island from a bloody rebellion, *ib.* 2893—Statement made to Mr. M'Christie in this letter in detail, as to the mode in which the materials for the investigation before this Committee have been got up, and expressing the writer's opinion that Mr. M'Christie has been made a catspaw of, and a dupe, *ib.* 2893-2920—Statement made in the letter that the slightest grievances have been taken up by Mr. Elliott, of the "Colombo Observer," and egregiously magnified to suit his own purpose; character of Mr. Elliott, *ib.* 2895.

Statement made by the writer, that he "has carefully read all the reports in the newspapers about what has been stated by the witnesses to the Committee of the House of Commons, and literally and truly such a mass of invention and falsehood of the veriest, the most imaginative description, he never read or heard of," *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2895— "And that he is in the habit of witnessing a good deal of perjury and hard swearing in his court, but he is bound in justice to the Kandyans to say that nothing was ventured on by them in the way of falsehood and boldness approaching by many degrees the statements made before this Committee," *ib.*—How far witness had any communication with Mr. Stewart on the subject of this letter, *ib.* 2897-2920—Witness was in communication not only with Mr. Staples, but with every other officer in the Kandyan country with the same view, viz., to obtain from them their opinions on the measures of the Government at the time the danger existed in 1848, *ib.* 2920-2932—Explanation relative to the letter of Mr. Staples, as to the character of the people who took part in the rebellion, *ib.* 3604-3613.

Letter from Mr. Staples, district judge of Kandy, dated 2 August, relative to the character of the Kandyans, and particularly of the superior headmen, *App.* 127—Statement of Mr. Staples, district judge of Kandy, dated 8 October 1848, establishing the fact that in 1848 there was a wide-spread rebellion, in which both chiefs and priests were implicated, and that martial law was indispensable for its early suppression, *ib.* 168,

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Staples, Mr.—continued.

169—Further statement on the same subject, *App.* 169, 170—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. J. J. Staples for the Right hon. the Governor, dated 1 August 1848, relative to the arrest of the Dewa Nileme, *ib.* 499—Memorandum drawn up by Mr. Staples on the subject of the misrepresentation made by the priests, chiefs, and headmen relative to the new taxes, with a view to inciting the people to insurrection, *ib.*

See also *Low-Country People.* *Maha Nileme.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Circumstances under which witness made a visit into the country districts, to inquire into the state of the country after the proclamation of martial law, *Hanna* 7265, 7266—Particulars as to the districts traversed, and the dates of his arrival at Matelle and Cabroosa Ella, *ib.* 7272, 7273—Mode in which the inquiry as to the state of the country was conducted, *ib.* 7311, 7312. 7396-7402—On leaving Matelle, witness could not obtain any specific information of the locality of the insurgents; it was supposed that an armed force of 1,000 men had passed through Rattolle, towards Hattgodde Patenu; witness and his party were several times disturbed by false alarms, *ib.* 7446-7448—Witness was informed by Captain Watson, and by other persons, of the assemblages of insurgents in the province, but during his visit in the district he never met with any large body of them, *ib.* 7456-7461—When witness went into the country districts to obtain information, he found the people in a state of alarm and apprehension, *ib.* 7478.

Explanation of former evidence, *Q.* 7647. 7651, with reference to the report made by Sir Emerson Tennent on the state of the colony, and of the information required from witness in relation to that report, *Cripps* 8217-8227—The general state of the colony has been better since the outbreak; as an instance of the greater contentment of the natives, they have applied for a schoolmaster to teach them English, an application which they would never make formerly, *Jolly* 8347-8349—The opinion that witness expressed with reference to the state of society in Ceylon is shared generally by the European residents in the country, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9240-9245—The people in the maritime provinces are better affected than the Kandyanans, *ib.* 9246, 9247.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Extract from a letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor, dated 10 July 1848, stating that Mr. Hanna, the police magistrate, was engaged in evidence against the rioters, particularly against the headmen; that quiet was restored and things looked peaceable, *App.* 101—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 August 1848, as to the misrepresentations and false statements made by Mr. Anstruther, before the Select Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting, as to the position of Ceylon, *ib.* 588—Memorandum by Mr. Wodehouse, containing remarks upon the evidence given by Mr. Anstruther, before the Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting, *ib.*—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 23 October 1848, acknowledging the receipt of despatch and enclosure, with a view to disprove certain statements contained in the evidence given by Mr. Anstruther, before the Sugar and Coffee Planting Committee, *ib.* 592.

See also *Chiefs.* *Coffee Planting.* *Insurrection.* *Kandy.* *Lagalle.*
Matelle. *Rebels.*

State Trials. With reference to the state trials during Sir R. Horton's administration in 1843, it is witness's belief that the evidence both for the prosecution and defence was entirely false, *Anstruther* 8993 *et seq.*—The prisoners were acquitted, and most of them reinstated in their offices, *ib.* 8996. 8999, 9000.

Statistics. See *Blue Books.*

Stewart, Mr. Charles. Witness's deputy, Mr. Charles Stewart, accompanied the troops to Matelle, but not as witness's deputy; capacity in which he went, *H. C. Selby* 1410-1414. 1416-1418—Evidence as to witness's deputy at Kandy, Mr. Charles Stewart, acting as judge-advocate upon four courts martial; as soon as witness heard of it he advised him not to act, *ib.* 1434-1438. 1469-1471—Evidence showing that the opinion of the deputy Queen's advocate, Mr. Charles Stewart, was distinct as to the propriety of the continuance of martial law, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2889, 2890—Information taken from Mr. Charles Stewart, the deputy Queen's advocate, as to the credibility of Palleme Coombere, Basnaik Nilleme, the principal witness against the witness who was shot, *App.* 142—Memorandum by Mr. Charles Stewart, deputy Queen's advocate, illustrative of the state of the Kandyan country, previous to and during the recent rebellion, *ib.* 307-313.—See also *Staples, Mr.*

Subdivision of Land. See *Land Tax.*

Supply

Supply Ordinances. Explanation with reference to the supply ordinances, *Wodehouse* 7570—Witness prepared the supply ordinance of 1846, in which year the great expenditure of the colony first took place, *ib.* 7571, 7572.—See also *Estimates.* *New Taxes.*

Supreme Court. Towards the end of August witness was requested by Lord Torrington and Sir Emerson Tennent to go to Kandy to hold a special sessions of the Supreme Court there, *Sir A. Oliphant* 6838-6845—It was Mr. Stark's business to go, as it was his turn, but in the exercise of his discretion, Lord Torrington thought that this was an occasion on which it was desirable the chief justice should preside, and therefore witness went, *ib.*—The part of the district for which witness held the court was cut out of martial law, *ib.* 6846-6848. 6856-6858—But if the Governor had ordered witness to have held the court at either Matelle or Kornegalle, he should have done so even though martial law was in existence, *ib.* 6846-6858—Persons were tried for high treason during this sitting of witness's court, *ib.* 6859. 6874. 6920—On 25 August the cases against the prisoners were not ready, and it was necessary at the instance of the Queen's Advocate to adjourn the court for ten days, *ib.* 6869-6871—Return of the number of persons tried for high treason by the Supreme Court, and result thereof, *App.* 297—Return of the number of persons tried at Kandy for high treason, by the Honourable the Supreme Court, *ib.* 418, 419.—See also *Trials.*

Surplus Revenue. See *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2.

Surveyor-General. See *Consolidation of Offices.*

Surveys. Observations on Sir Emerson Tennent's evidence as to the appointment of witness in connexion with the survey and settlement; witness was recommended to the appointment in June 1849; remarks upon the subject of the appointment, *Wodehouse* 9210a-9212a, pp. 901, 902.

See also *Grants of Land.* *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants.* *Verandah Tax.* *Wodehouse*, Mr., 1.

Swan, Mr. R. D. Letter from Mr. R. D. Swan to Lieut.-colonel Drought, dated 2 October 1849, expressing the opinion that the proclamation of martial law was necessary during the late rebellion, *App.* 91—Letters from Mr. R. D. Swan, dated 13 October and 30 September 1849, upon the subject of the rebellion and martial law, fully proving the necessity for the proclamation thereof in August 1848, *ib.* 237, 238.

Symond, Mr. See *Torrington*, Lord, 4.

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Talbot, Mr. See *Executive Council*, 2. *Wodehouse*, Mr., 1.

Taxation. Statement made by witness, that after his tour, in which he explained the nature of the new taxes to the people, they appeared perfectly satisfied with the explanation, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2665-2667. 3598-3603—Witness believes the taxes had no influence in raising the insurrection, but they had an influence in precipitating its outbreak, *ib.* 2595. 2599-2604. 2668-2673—Witness most distinctly and emphatically opposed the repeal of the taxes, proposed and carried out by Lord Torrington, *ib.* 3345-3353—Analysis of the taxation of Ceylon for 1848, showing the statement that has been made, that the aggregate amount of taxation in the island is 6 s. 3 d. per head, is erroneous, and that it does not amount to more than 2 s. 4 d. per head, *ib.* 4147. 4174-4177—And also showing that the taxation is light, as compared with that upon the natives of India, *ib.* 4147, 4148. 4174-4177.

See also *Blue Books.* *Cocoa Nut Tax.* *Export Duties.* *New Taxes.* *Repeal of Taxes.* *Revenue and Expenditure*, 2. *Rice Tax.* *Road Ordinance.* *Shop Tax.* *Stamp Ordinance.* *Verandah Tax.*

Temple Lands. Evidence as to the seizure of lands belonging to the temples; witness has heard that the personal property of one priest was sequestered or confiscated, but has no official knowledge on the subject, *H. C. Selby* 2223-2228.

Templer, Mr. Regret expressed by Mr. Templer for his opposition to witness, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4781a, p. 825—Letter from Mr. Templer, acting assistant agent at Kornegalle, dated 28 July 1848, reporting the dangerous state of Kornegalle, the difficulty of getting any information, and the want of all means to protect the public money and stamps in the Cutchery, *App.* 116—Letters from Mr. H. Templer, dated 1, 4, and 7 August 1848, giving a detailed account of the attack on Kornegalle, *ib.* 119, 120. 123—Letter from Mr. Templer to the Colonial Secretary, dated 6 August 1848, forwarding list of prisoners taken, prisoners let out of gaol, and names of persons whose property was destroyed by the rebels, *ib.* 124—Letters from Mr. H. Templer to the Colonial Secretary, dated 10, 12, and 17 December, respecting the prevailing rumours of a fresh outbreak at Matelle, *ib.* 149. 154—Letter from Mr. H. Templer, assistant agent and police magistrate of
0.12. 4 Y Matelle,

Templer, Mr.—continued.

Matelle, who was acting as assistant agent at Kornegalle during the outbreak in August 1848, dated 11 October 1849, fully proving the necessity for the proclamation and continuance of martial law, *App.* 184.

See also *Civil Service*, 3. *Confiscations*, 1. *Maha Nileme*, 2.

Temples. See Buddhism. Disaffection, 1.

Tennegedera Appoohamy. Statement by Tennegedera Appoohamy, complaining of the non-fulfilment of a promise made to him by Mr. Buller, the Government Agent, that if he gave good evidence for the Crown, he should have a present; this statement was made in the presence of witness and Dr. Elliott; examination thereon, *J. Selby* 6718 *et seq.* 6765-6773.

Tennent, Sir James Emerson. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, 1901—Delivers in a letter of Lord Torrington's, bearing upon the subject of the conversation which passed between the Governor and the Queen's Advocate, in connexion with an application to delay the execution of a priest, 1902, 1903—This letter, dated 27 October 1849, read, 1902-1904.

[Second Examination.]—Has held the office of Colonial Secretary in Ceylon since 1845; was formerly secretary to the Board of Control, 2525-2528—Description of the duties connected with the office of colonial secretary in Ceylon; how far these duties make him acquainted with the official business of the colony generally, 2529, 2530*—Witness was in Ceylon when the disturbances broke out in the Kandyan provinces, in the year 1848; 2531—Letter from Lord Torrington to witness, dated Colombo, 7 November 1849, authorizing and empowering witness to give full information of all transactions and proceedings of Lord Torrington's government, read, 2531—Witness's oath of secrecy, as a member of the Executive Council, as to what passes there, preventing him from divulging such communications, unless with the permission of the Governor first obtained and signified, 2531.

When the disturbances broke out, the alarm among all classes in Ceylon was very universal and very striking, 2532—No dissatisfaction whatever was expressed by any portion of the people at the measures taken by the Government to suppress the disturbances, 2533-2538—On the contrary, there were the strongest expressions of support and encouragement to the Governor for the vigour and promptness with which those measures were adopted, 2534-2538—Particulars relative to the former outbreaks which have taken place in Ceylon since we have held possession of the whole island, showing the erroneousness of the opinion that the recent insurrection was occasioned by recent causes, 2539-2544—Witness believes it to have been but a fresh manifestation of the habitual feeling existing in the minds of the Kandyans, and which has led to former outbreaks, 2540.

Regarding the policy generally of the British Government towards the Kandyan country, it may be taken as highly favourable, and as affording little ground for dissatisfaction, 2545—Still there are portions of their policy which are unsuitable to the country, and which have given just cause of complaint, 2545—Among these may be instanced our judicial and our revenue systems, 2546—Very little improvement has taken place in the moral or social condition of the Kandyan people during the past two centuries, 2547—Statement of the circumstances which led to the acquisition of Kandy on the part of the British Government, 2548—Evidence showing that our administration has not tended to attach the Kandyans to our Government, 2549-2556.

The error of our policy with regard to the Kandyans has been, that we have been forcing upon a purely oriental people European and British institutions, which they have neither appreciated nor enjoyed, 2549-2556—Strange identity which exists between the alleged grievances which have, on all occasions of insurrection in the island of Ceylon, been put forward as the causes of the revolt, the agencies by which they have been organized, the plans developed, and the means proposed of carrying them out, 2557—Statement of the leading features of the rebellion of 1818, the most important of the movements against the British Government, showing the analogy between this and the recent rebellion; evidence as to the measures adopted at that period to suppress the rebellion, 2558-2571—From time to time, extending over the last ten or twelve years, the Government had received accounts of the disaffection of the chiefs or headmen, and the people of Kandy, 2572, 2573—But the Government was disposed to rely on the mild and equitable character of its policy as a security against any outbreak, 2572-2574.

How the circumstance may be accounted for, that the various officers of the Government had not more accurate information of the intention of the parties who were about to take part in the insurrection, 2575—The insurrection was chiefly confined to those districts which on all former occasions had been more or less in a state of discontent and disloyalty, 2576—Too much importance has been, perhaps, attached to the direct influence of the press in Ceylon, but there is no doubt that it produced a mischievous and prejudicial effect at the time of the outbreak, 2577-2594.

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Tennent, Sir James Emerson. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

The press singled out the recent taxes as a means of inciting the people to resistance, 2577-2594—Witness believes the taxes had no influence in raising the insurrection, but they had an influence in precipitating its outbreak, 2595. 2599-2604—In the course of July 1848 witness went into the Kandyan provinces, and met large assemblages of people, and explained the nature of the new taxes to them, 2596—Result generally of witness's visit, 2597 *et seq.*—During witness's tour he had many opportunities of seeing the Kandyan people, and of ascertaining their feelings, 2598—Witness found that the taxes had been grossly misrepresented to the people; that those which had actually been imposed were made use of to lead the people to believe that they were a prelude to a great many more which were afterwards to be imposed, 2598—After correcting this error and explaining to the people the benefit which would be derived by them from the recent legislation, witness left them, in every instance, expressing entire satisfaction with the explanation he had given, 2598.

The Kandyans could not be at all affected by the shop tax, 2605, 2606—The dog tax was not objected to in witness's interviews with the Kandyans, 2607—Nature of the trivial objection which was taken by the Kandyans to the gun tax, 2608—Witness explained to the people the nature of the road ordinance, and has since heard that it is working satisfactorily, 2609-2611—Reference to the opinion expressed by the chief justice from the bench, that the new taxes were not the cause of the insurrection, 2612, 2613.

Extract from the speech of the chief justice, in which he alludes to the discontent and disaffection of the headmen as the chief cause of the insurrection; allusion made by him as to the causes of this discontent, 2614-2617—Statement of the causes which, in witness's opinion, have led to the discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the priests, headmen, and chiefs, as contradistinguished from the great body of the people, 2618-2625—Among the causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the priests and the native chiefs may be quoted the recent measures for separating the Government from connexion with their temples and religious ceremonies; the introduction of coffee planting, and the introduction of Europeans; the efforts of the Government to abolish compulsory labour; the abolition of caste, and the sale of their forests for the purpose of converting them into coffee estates, 2618-2620—Another cause of discontent is the system of arrack rents, 2621-2625.

The members of the Executive Council had full information laid before them of the state of the country at the time of the proclamation of martial law, both in Matelle and Kornegalle, 2626-2629—Every member of the Executive Council has free and unfettered access to all documents laid before the Council, 2630-2632—Martial law was proclaimed at Matelle on the 29th July, at Kornegalle on the 31st, 2632—At the Council held on the 6th August no doubt was expressed upon the propriety of the proclamation in either instance, 2632-2637—The vote of the Executive Council expressed a clear approval of all the measures that had been taken by the Government, and all the proceedings in furtherance of these measures, 2632-2637.

[Third Examination.]—How far the causes of the rebellion in 1848 were identical with the causes of the rebellion in 1834; 2639, 2640—Statement of the overt acts of treason in 1834, as set out in the indictments of the prisoners, 2640—In 1843 there was an apprehension of disturbances; the same causes, so far as they went, were in operation that were in operation in 1834; 2641—In 1843 the government officers generally discredited the reports of insurrectionary movements; particulars relative to these insurrectionary movements, 2642—Arrest of an influential priest, called Chandragotty, on charges of sedition, 2642, 2644, 2645—Two other ringleaders were apprehended in 1843, viz. Jawa or Dennis, and Dingarelle, who subsequently in 1848 became active agents in the insurrection of that year, 2642, 2643, 2646—There was also a plan for a revolt in 1846; statement generally of the circumstances connected with this attempt, 2647.

There is no doubt that, reviewing all the various insurrections or insurrectionary movements, from the great rebellion of 1818 down to 1848, there has been a continuity of causes and motives operating without intermission, and exhibiting themselves hostilely on all those several occasions at brief intervals, 2648—The apprehensions of the Government with respect to the disturbance of 1848 scarcely arose before July, but they were aware as early as May and June that a very uneasy feeling prevailed amongst the people in the Kandyan country, 2649-2654—There was great difficulty in getting information, as all the plans for creating discontent and raising disturbances were conducted with great secrecy, 2655.

The taxes which have been alleged to be one of the causes of the discontent applied universally to the people of Ceylon, while the insurrection was confined to the Kandyan provinces, 2659-2661—The district of Matelle especially has been the focus of sedition on all occasions of insurrection in Ceylon, 2662—There is not the slightest ground for doubting that the chiefs who were discontented misrepresented the new taxes to the people, with a view to excite them against the government, 2663—It was in consequence of the knowledge that government obtained of the misrepresentations made to the people with reference to those taxes that witness was sent by the Governor into the Kandyan provinces to meet and explain to the people the nature and operation of the

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taxes, 2664-2667—In stating the result of witness's explanations he can only say that he knows of no one instance in which, after he had explained the taxes, there was not an expression of satisfaction on the part of the people, and an assurance that their misapprehensions had been removed, 2665-2667—Extracts from the reports witness received from the government officers in different districts on the subject, in support of this assertion, 2668, 2669.

Further evidence in support of witness's opinion that the new taxes had nothing directly to do with the insurrection, 2668-2673—Reference to the inflammatory papers which were disseminated at the time of the collision of the mob and the police at Borella, 2669—Particulars relative to a deputation consisting of about 100 persons, not one of whom could either read or speak English, going to the office of the "Colombo Observer" newspaper on the subject of the gun tax, 2669—Admission of the editor of the "Observer" that he had given them advice, which they had promised to take, 2669—Influence Mr. Elliott possessed over the rioters, 2669—On witness's visit to the Kandyan provinces in the early part of July he found that the taxes had no doubt produced an excitement, and they showed the facilities with which large assemblies might be convened, 2670-2673—In addition to this, for the first time, the disaffected chiefs found that they had the countenance of Europeans in their expressions of discontent, and that they had the voice of the press, 2672.

Further evidence, showing that the outbreak was sudden and the plans were secret; statement generally of the plans and objects which were contemplated by the pretender and his followers, 2674-2685—The official information at present in the possession of the Government is such as to establish the fact, that the insurrection and the disposition to join the insurgents extended, without exception, to every province of the ancient Kandyan kingdom, 2686 *et seq.*—Evidence showing the classes of men that were actually known to be implicated in the rebellion, 2686-2697—The object of the insurrection in 1848 was not plunder and marauding, but a political object; this view is supported by all the best authorities in Ceylon, 2698—The assertion that has been made here, that it was not a rebellion but a mere riot, was received with unqualified astonishment throughout Ceylon, on the intelligence reaching the colony, 2698.

The statement, that the low-country men were the principal agents in getting up the insurrection is unfounded, 2699—Evidence showing that the statement which has been made, that in the outset the insurrection was permitted with a view to lead parties on more effectually to punish them, the foundation for this assertion being a letter from the chief officer of police, Loco Banda, is an incorrect statement of what took place, 2700-2711—Evidence in detail relative to the proclamation of martial law in Kornegalle on the 31st July, as had been previously done at Matelle, 2712-2725—At a full meeting of the Executive Council, it was unanimously resolved to proclaim martial law, 2712-2716—Principal and subordinate military officers Lord Torrington consulted on the occasion, independently of the members of the Executive Council, 2717—Among the subordinate officers was Colonel Fraser; no man has had more experience in Ceylon than Colonel Fraser; he has been upwards of 20 years in the island, 2718-2720.

Colonel Fraser authorizes witness to say, that he not only unhesitatingly concurred in all the measures which were then adopted, but that the majority of the most important of them were at his own suggestion, 2720—Witness produces a letter from Colonel Fraser on this subject, 2720-2722—This letter was written in consequence of intelligence having reached Lord Torrington, that a statement had been made here, that he had neglected to avail himself of the advice of the general superior officer, 2722-2725—And that the policy he adopted on the suppression of the rebellion was adopted from panic, proceeding from ignorance, in consequence of that neglect, 2722-2725—So far as this comes under witness's own observation, it is directly the reverse of the fact, 2722.

[Fourth Examination.]—Witness never heard of any dissenting opinion among the military authorities with reference to the measures adopted by Lord Torrington, including the proclamation of martial law, 2726-2742—Nor does he believe that any dissension existed among them, 2726—Evidence showing the military authorities who were consulted on the subject, and also their standing and character, 2727-2742—As regards the public, witness is not aware of any dissent, except by persons connected with one single newspaper, the "Colombo Observer," 2729—And even this, at the time those measures were adopted, gave them an unqualified approval, 2729—Till intelligence reached Ceylon, that an expression of opinion adverse to the proclamation of martial law had been made in this Committee, witness never heard such an idea expressed by any individual in the colony, 2740.

In the Executive Council there was a unanimous concurrence of opinion in favour of the proclamation of martial law, 2741, 2742—And, with the exception of Mr. Selby, there was a unanimous concurrence of opinion in favour of its continuance till the period at which it was removed, 2741, 2742—Evidence showing the extensive knowledge which the individuals composing the Executive Council of Lord Torrington had of the country and of the people, so as to enable them to form a sound opinion as to the policy to be pursued, in refutation of the statement made by Mr. Anstruther before the Committee of last year, that

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that "no person connected with the Government understands the language; very few of them have the remotest idea of the customs of the natives, and they are perfectly ignorant of the people," 2743-2748.

The proofs that the whole of the Kandyan kingdom was either actually in rebellion, or prepared to join in the movement, were abundant in the hands of the Government, 2749-2757—Evidence on the portion of these proofs at present on the table of this Committee, showing that in each province the people were prepared and were waiting to join in the insurrection, 2749-2757—Statement that these papers also show, that had a delay of forty-eight hours taken place in arresting the rebellion, it would have extended all over the Central Province, 2749-2757—Evidence in corroboration of the statement made by Sir T. Herbert Maddock, that 60,000 men, 24,000 of whom were supposed to be armed, were proceeding towards Kandy, although Mr. Anstruther has stated that this was a most ridiculous exaggeration, 2758-2763—Statement drawn up by Lieutenant-colonel Drought in corroboration of Sir Herbert Maddock's statement, 2758-2763.

Memorandum dated June 1849, drawn up by Lieutenant-colonel Drought, in defence of his conduct during the existence of martial law, which has been grossly misrepresented by the mischievous and designing, and also by a portion of the press both in Ceylon and in this country, 2763-2765—Evidence showing the great extent to which the priests were implicated in the late rebellion, and also showing that they have been greatly implicated in every rebellion that has taken place in the island, 2766-2775—Evidence showing that the chiefs also were equally implicated therein, 2768-2775—The chiefs generally withheld all information as to what was passing at the time; some of the chiefs in Matelle and Kornegalle formed a very remarkable exception to this, 2776.

The two principal chiefs at Matelle were the Maha Nileme and Golahella; the influential chief at Kornegalle was Kandepolle Basnaik Nileme, 2776—Statement made by witness, that there is abundant evidence to show that the Maha Nileme and Golahella were both cognizant of the proceedings of the pretender, 2776—They were in communication with him, and supplied him with money and with arms and ammunition, 2776—Both these men, on the very eve of the insurrection, sought to make themselves safe with the Government by giving information when it was too late to be acted upon, 2776—The other chief, Kandepolle Basnaik Nileme, made a communication to the Government agent of the intended insurrection the evening before it occurred, and the next morning he himself, sword in hand, led the rebels in the attack upon Kornegalle, 2776—The Maha Nileme was arrested on suspicion of treason, and was committed for trial; reasons why the trial was not proceeded with, 2777-2783.

The Kandyans generally have a kind of superstitious reverence for royalty, 2784—This superstitious feeling is taken advantage of with a view of obtaining influence over the ignorant population, 2785—Difficulty of conveying to a European an adequate idea of what the influence of a chief of Kandy is over his own dependents, 2786—Evidence showing that the chiefs have a direct political interest in upholding Buddhism, independently of the religious interest that they have; the connexion between the chiefs and the Buddhist priests is a very remarkable and curious one, 2787—There is a common interest and union existing between the chiefs and priests which is necessarily opposed to the progress alike of civilization, of Christianity, and of education, 2788—Through this union of interest of the chiefs and priests they have a great and overwhelming influence over the great mass of the people, 2789.

Both the chiefs and the priests are opposed to the policy of the British Government, 2790—The native population have a very strong opinion of the superiority of the British soldier; but they entertain a still stronger fear of the Malays than of the British soldiers, 2802-2804—There is no reason to apprehend that, supposing the Kandyans should obtain an accidental superiority, there would be a general confederacy among the whole population of the island, 2805-2807—The disaffection on the part of the people, and the disloyalty on the part of the chiefs, are confined to the Kandyan kingdom, 2805-2807—If the British were out of the question, the Kandyans would not entertain the least idea of interfering with the rest of the island; they consider themselves a distinct race and a distinct nation, 2808.

Grounds for forming the opinion that the state of the Kandyan kingdom and the Kandyan population altogether is unsatisfactory, 2809—Attempts made by Lord Torrington, during the whole time he has been in the island, to conciliate the chiefs, and unsuccessful results thereof, 2810—The Kandyan people generally are remarkably moral; how far the people are attached to their chiefs; the chiefs are, generally speaking, very poor, and a very inferior class, 2811-2821. 2830-2834—Difficulties in the way of any attempt of the Government to civilize the Kandyan kingdom, 2822-2827—General return of the troops under the command of Major-general Smelt in August 1848, at the time of the rebellion, 2835, 2836—Witness was not in Colombo when the first intelligence arrived of the outbreak at Matelle, 2837—But witness afterwards saw the communications which arrived from the Government agent, 2837—And also those received by the major-general in command of the forces, and which described the state of the country and the proceedings of the rebels, 2837—They were laid before the Executive Council, and were accessible to all the members of it, 2838, 2839.

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Witness was not present when martial law was proclaimed in the first instance; but in the second instance the resolution was come to without a moment's hesitation, 2840—The measures which Colonel Drought took were not only reported to the Government, but, generally speaking, they were taken at the suggestion of the Government, 2841—There is no doubt that Colonel Drought discharged his duty with promptitude, and with the utmost efficiency, 2842—Evidence showing that in the opinion of all classes of the population the proclamation of martial law was necessary, and that both the natives and Europeans concurred in this opinion, 2843-2853. 2856-2858. 2861.

During the period of the continuance of martial law, the natives themselves presented addresses to Lord Torrington expressive of their concurrence and satisfaction at the safety which they enjoyed under it, 2853—At the period of the proclamation of martial law the local press entirely concurred with the prevailing feeling of extreme danger and apprehension, and of extreme gratitude to Lord Torrington for the promptitude of his measures, and the success with which they were attended, 2854-2856—The proclamation of martial law was likely to have a very considerable and powerful effect upon the population at large, and especially upon the chiefs, 2858-2860.

Witness cannot regard it otherwise than as one of the great and prominent advantages that will be derived in Ceylon from the proclamation of martial law, that it has, almost for the first time, taught the Kandyans that treason is a dangerous offence, and one likely to be visited with punishment, 2858—Witness has never entertained any other opinion than that the continuance of martial law, from its first proclamation to 10 October, was as justifiable as its proclamation, and that there are reasons for believing that an earlier recall of it would have endangered the security of the country; evidence in support of this opinion, 2861*-2871—General inadequacy of the civil power to deal with such an emergency, 2872—Return showing the number of the police force stationed within the Central Province, 2872.

[Fifth Examination.]—Evidence showing that there was a universal concurrence of opinion among all the civil officers of the Government in the disturbed districts, that the civil power in Ceylon was inadequate to meet the insurrection, 2872-2884—The proclamation of martial law was founded on this general view, 2885-2887—The proclamation of martial law, and also the continuance of it, were justified by the opinion of the military authorities, 2888—This opinion was also concurred in by the civil authorities, looking to the inadequacy of the force, civil and military, in Ceylon, to cope with the emergency, 2888—Evidence showing that the opinion of the deputy Queen's advocate, Mr. Charles Stewart, was distinct as to the propriety of its continuance, 2889, 2890—The natives generally acquiesced in and approved of the continuance of martial law as being to them a source of protection, 2891—The only exception to this general concurrence was that of the lawyers of Kandy, who felt aggrieved that the courts were so long closed, and of course their business suspended, 2892.

Letter delivered in and read, written by Mr. Staples, the district judge of Kandy, to Mr. M'Christie, on the subject of the investigation before this Committee, entirely concurring in the proclamation and continuance of martial law, 2893-2920—Expression made use of by Mr. Staples in this letter, that "it was his firm belief that, under the special goodness of God, nothing but martial law, and its operation for the full period of its continuance, saved the island from a bloody rebellion," 2893—Statement made to Mr. M'Christie in this letter, in detail, as to the mode in which the materials for the investigation before this Committee have been got up, and expressing the writer's opinion that Mr. M'Christie has been made a cat's paw of, and a dupe, 2893-2920—Statement made in this letter, that the slightest grievances have been taken up by Mr. Elliott, of the "Colombo Observer," and egregiously magnified to suit his own purpose; character of this Mr. Elliott, 2895.

Statement made by the writer of the above-mentioned letter, that "he has carefully read all the reports in the newspapers about what has been stated by the witnesses to the Committee of the House of Commons, and literally and truly such a mass of invention and falsehood of the merest and most imaginative description, he never read or heard of," 2895—"And that he is in the habit of witnessing a good deal of perjury and hard swearing in his court; but he is bound in justice to the Kandyans to say, that nothing ever ventured on by them in the way of falsehood and boldness approached by many degrees the statements made before this Committee," 2895—How far witness had any communication with Mr. Stewart on the subject of this letter, 2897-2920.

Witness was in communication not only with Mr. Staples but with every other officer in the Kandyan country, with the same view, viz., to obtain from them their opinion on the measures of the Government at the time the danger existed in 1848; 2920-2932—Extent to which the civil courts were closed in Kandy at the time of the proclamation of martial law; nature of the business transacted at those courts whilst they were open, in the part of Kandy exempt from the operation of martial law, 2933-2938—Witness never heard in Ceylon any question raised as to the propriety of the courts martial, or a word in complaint, with the single exception of the case of the priest who was shot, 2939—The whole of the principal officers in Ceylon concurred in the opinion of the propriety of holding courts martial, 2940-2942.

Explanation

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Explanation with regard to the sequestration of property which took place under martial law, distinguishing sequestration from confiscation; the property which was confiscated was confiscated under the operation of the ordinary civil power, 2943-2948—The proclamation of Colonel Drought, relative to sequestration, had a very decided effect in preventing the extension of the insurrection into the adjoining district; nature of the proclamation, 2949-2954—Witness has reason to believe that the proclamation was issued by Colonel Drought, under what he conceived to be the authority vested in him by the proclamation of martial law; in issuing the proclamation he was guided by the analogy of the civil law, 2955-2959—Other parties holding judicial and official situations expressed opinions in favour of the utility and necessity of such a proclamation, 2960-2967.

The district judge of Kandy, prior to the issue of the proclamation, gave advice to the Governor that such a proclamation should be issued, 2960-2962—The deputy Queen's advocate expressed the opinion that the sequestration of property, under the circumstances, was justified by the emergency of the time, 2963-2966—Evidence generally as to the mode in which the proclamation was carried out, with particulars as to the disposal of the sequestered property, 2968-2999—The only complaint that was made with respect to the carrying out of this proclamation was against Lieutenant Henderson; particulars relative to this complaint, 3000-3006.

[Sixth Examination.]—Evidence showing the connexion of the colonial secretary with the official acts of the Governor; any act of the Governor must obtain publicity through the colonial secretary; the signature of the latter must be attached to any official document, 3007-3014—If the Governor differed in opinion from the colonial secretary, or did not feel competent to act upon his advice, he would not necessarily address himself immediately for instructions to the Secretary of State, 3018—The Governor is not only independent of the opinion of the colonial secretary, but he is likewise empowered by his commission and instructions to act independently of the opinion of his collective Executive Council upon his own discretion, 3018-3020—Particulars relative to the commutation of the fees received by witness, as colonial secretary; reference to the correspondence which took place on the subject; annual amount at which the compensation was fixed, 3021-3038. 3047-3062—The principal sources from which the fees arose were from the grants and sales of Crown lands, 3030-3038. 3052-3062—System of sale of Crown lands in Ceylon; general price of land in the colony, 3039-3046.

Evidence showing that the verandah question did not originate with witness, although an imputation has been cast upon his personal conduct in relation to this matter, in the evidence which has been given before this Committee, 3063-3066—It is not within witness's knowledge that Lord Torrington ever interfered with the conduct of courts martial, or with the military generally, 3067, 3068—Witness drew up a proclamation dated, "Pavilion, Kandy, 18 August 1848," ordering the property of those who did not return to their homes within twenty days to be confiscated, 3069—This proclamation was issued by the direct authority of Lord Torrington, 3070—Grounds for forming the opinion that this was no interference with the military in the administration of martial law, 3071-3078.

It may be usual for the Queen's advocate to draw up proclamations of the above description, but it is not necessarily a part of his duty, 3079—Evidence showing that, practically, the Queen's advocate was consulted on the occasion, 3080-3090—He was present when instructions were given to witness by Lord Torrington, and when witness prepared the proclamation, 3080-3090—He was present in his judicial capacity of law adviser of the Crown, and as a member of the Executive Council, when witness brought in the draft of the proclamation, and read it over to Lord Torrington, 3080-3090—Witness distinctly inferred from the absence of all exception on his part, that he approved of that proclamation; and witness was surprised at a subsequent period when he ascertained that the Queen's advocate entertained a different opinion, 3080-3090—Reference to the opinion of the Queen's advocate as to the legality of the confiscation of the property of the rebels, 3082-3093—How far witness proposed to the Governor to plant Malabars upon the lands which were confiscated, 3094—Witness believes he advised Lord Torrington to continue martial law up to the time it was continued; he certainly approved of its continuance, 3096, 3097—Further evidence as to the opinion of the military authorities being entirely concurrent with that of civilians, with regard to the continuance of martial law, 3098-3106.

Reference to a statement made to witness by Colonel Braybrooke, that he was in communication with Mr. M'Christie in reference to the inquiry before this Committee, 3107-3112—Also reference to a complaint made by Lord Torrington to the Major-general, that, at the mess-room table of the Ceylon Rifles, Colonel Braybrooke had openly spoken censoriously of the Governor, in the presence of junior officers, 3107-3112—Jealousy felt by Colonel Braybrooke that the operations under martial law had been confided to Colonel Drought, a junior officer, instead of to himself, 3112—Evidence as to some charges brought against Mr. Wodehouse in 1848, with regard to alleged irregularities

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larities which took place in Mr. Wodehouse's office, in the sale of arrack rents for the year; result of the inquiry, 3113-3130.

No charges either of a personal or of a professional nature were ever made to the Government against Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, in relation to the trials under martial law, or in relation to any other subject that witness is aware of, 3131—Nor did witness ever hear that such charges were the subject of popular conversation in any part of the island before he left Ceylon; in fact, the whole thing is new to him, 3131—Further evidence showing that after the tour witness made in order to explain the nature of the new taxes to the people, they expressed entire satisfaction at the explanations so given; the portion of the island witness visited after leaving Matelle is not in the Kandyan kingdom, 3134-3140.

The alterations which were made in the tax ordinances were not made at witness's suggestion, 3141—He was distinctly opposed to the repeal of the taxes and the material alterations which took place in the other ordinances, 3142—Evidence relative to the intentions of the Government with respect to the dog tax, 3143-3150—The object of the gun tax was the keeping of guns from the hands of improper persons, 3151-3163. 3177-3182—The ordinance was required as a police regulation, and as a matter of revenue, the licence was imposed in order to raise a tax, 3158—Witness has always considered the reduction of the garrison of the island of Ceylon an unwise proceeding, 3164-3172—The Kandyan province is one which strongly requires a military force in support of the civil power, 3167—Evidence on the subject of the letter which Lord Torrington sent to witness, in which he charges Mr. Selby with a breach of confidence in repeating the conversation which Mr. Selby alleges took place between him and the Governor, 3173-3176—Witness does not believe Lord Torrington used the objectionable expressions which are alleged, 3176.

[Seventh Examination.]—Number of military stations which have been reduced in the Kandyan province in the last twenty years; evidence generally relative to the military force in the colony, and its distribution, 3183—Evidence relative to the circulars which were addressed by witness to public officers, calling their attention to the evidence given before the Committee of last year, and requesting answers on the subject, with a view to obtaining from them information to lay before the Committee, 3190-3194. 3264-3273—Further evidence showing that proofs of the whole of the Kandyan kingdom being either actually in rebellion, or suspected of being ready to join in the rebellion, were abundant in the hands of the Government, 3195-3211.

Further evidence relative to the explanations which witness gave to the people respecting the new ordinances at the time they were misrepresented by the chiefs, 3212-3230—Further evidence as to witness having suspended five Ratamahatmeyas for misrepresenting the ordinances, 3222-3231—Witness was distinctly opposed to the repeal of the taxes, and the material alterations which took place in the ordinances, 3232. 3345-3353—Witness believes that Lord Torrington himself has stated at whose suggestion the alterations were made, if not, witness is prepared to state that they were made at the suggestion of Mr. Wodehouse, 3232-3234—Evidence in detail relative to the fees received by witness on grants and sales of land in Ceylon, 3235-3262—Evidence in detail showing that on the 12th August 1848 the Government was in possession of information, and of the names of the chiefs who were implicated in the rebellion; but witness is not aware that up to this period these names had been reduced to the shape of lists, 3274-3293.

Entire approval of the policy generally of the British Government towards the Kandyan country, 3294 *et seq.*—The policy which has been pursued ought to have produced satisfaction, but unfortunately has resulted in producing only impatience of our authority, 3294—There may be some exceptions perhaps to the satisfactory policy of the British Government towards Ceylon, for instance, the judicial system, and the mode of collecting the revenue, 3295-3298—Witness approves strongly of the introduction of trial by jury as a portion of our policy towards Ceylon, but believes it was prematurely introduced into the Kandyan kingdom, 3299—The discountenancing of caste has been most distinctly alleged as a cause of complaint; it was one of the moving causes of the rebellion of 1834; 3299, 3300.

Evidence showing that the abolition of slavery has been objected to by the natives, and has been alleged by them to be a cause of disaffection, 3300-3305—The introduction of Malabar Coolies has been a source of much offence to the Kandyans, 3306-3308—Evidence in detail showing that the disturbance in 1848 was not a rebellion of the people, but a disturbance got up by the chiefs, who were dissatisfied with the liberal policy of the Government towards the people, 3309-3329. 3338 *et seq.*—Witness most distinctly denies that the imposition of the new taxes was the cause of the general insurrection in the Kandyan provinces; the taxes precipitated the insurrection, but they by no means originated it, 3330-3381. 3392—There is abundant evidence that there was a general organization existing throughout the Kandyan provinces, 3339-3341.

Evidence

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Evidence relative to the suggestion of Lord Torrington for the imposition of a general land tax throughout the island, 3363-3376—Evidence showing that one ground which has been made use of by the chiefs and headmen to create alarm among the natives is, the collection of the recent returns for the Blue Books; nature of these returns, 3482-3391—These returns had for years back been a fiction; one set being a mere transcript from those of a previous year, without inquiry or alteration, 3383—In 1841, when Lord Torrington desired that these returns should be real instead of fictitious, coupled with the great care which he took for this purpose, it was represented to the people as being preparatory to extensive taxation, 3383-3391.

[Eighth Examination.]—Further evidence on the subject of the dismissal of the five Ratamahatmeyas for representing to the people that the five taxes which had been imposed were merely an instalment of thirty-seven which were intended to be enacted; their dismissal was productive of great good, 3393-3398—There was never any complaint made about the stamp ordinance or the tax on carts, 3397—Two of these five new taxes were afterwards repealed, viz. the dog tax and the shop tax, 3399—The gun tax was altered; there was one final registration instead of an annual registration, 3399—The road tax was altered merely in some of its details as regards the working of it, but it remained essentially the same, 3399, 3400—An alteration was made exempting the priests from the operation of the road ordinance; grounds on which this exemption took place, 3401-3409—The repeal and alteration of the various taxes took place after the riots, 3410.

Further evidence showing that in all the different rebellions in Ceylon causes identical with those on the late occasion have existed, 3411—There has never been any project under Lord Torrington's administration for taxing cocoa-nut trees; probable causes which gave rise to the rumour in the Kandyan province, that amongst numerous other articles cocoa-nut trees were to be taxed, 3463-3485—Evidence as to the reasons why the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Ceylon in the Session of 1849, was not shown to the official parties to whom witness addressed his circulars, 3486-3492.

Grounds upon which witness bases the assertion made by him in answer to Question 3383, that the Blue Books sent home from Ceylon to afford information to the Colonial Secretary, for years back has been a fiction, "one set being a mere transcript from those of previous years, without inquiry or alteration," 3493-3512—Endeavours made by witness to render these returns real instead of fictitious; in this he succeeded without much difficulty, 3493-3512—But it led to the inconvenience which has been the subject of discussion here; the effort made to obtain real statistics was misrepresented as being preliminary to future taxation, 3504—As regards the preparation of the Blue Books, witness had no reason to complain of the assistance he received from the public officers, as a direction was sent out to the officers in every district that every effort was to be made to obtain the required information, 3505-3512.

It was with respect to the report which witness made upon the revenue of the island, that he had to complain of the want of assistance from the public officers, 3506-3518—Witness generally thought the repeal of the shop and dog tax objectionable; they had been well considered when they were imposed; the time for repealing them was also ill-chosen, 3519-3522—Further evidence as to the public authorities never having communicated to witness that the taxes were the cause of the insurrection, 3523, 2524. 3535 *et seq.*—Further evidence as to the period at which the Government first had notice that a very uneasy feeling prevailed throughout the Kandyan country with reference to the new taxes, and that the people were disposed to resist them, 3525-3532—Further evidence showing that the dog tax ordinance was little cared for; still the people looked upon it as an insult, 3533, 3534.

Further grounds upon which witness forms the opinion that the new taxes were not the cause of the insurrection, although they may have created some dissatisfaction among the people, 3535-3552. 3554-3597—The first instance in which the Government agent at Matelle found it necessary to proceed to any part of his district for the purpose of removing misapprehension as to the taxation, was in the valley of Doombera, 3553—Lord Torrington had reason to believe that pains had not been taken to explain the taxes to the people, and when he discovered this he lost no time in remedying it, 3559-3577.

[Ninth Examination.]—Further evidence in support of the statement made by witness that after his tour, in which he explained the nature of the new taxes to the people, they appeared perfectly satisfied with the explanation, 3598-3603—Explanation relative to the letter of Mr. Staples as to the character of the people who took part in the rebellion, 3604-3613—In witness's opinion the disturbances which took place at Matelle were the commencement of a serious rebellion; grounds and documents upon which witness forms this opinion, 3614-3720—Witness apprehends that the proclamation of martial law would be sent immediately express to Kandy, but cannot say how it was done, as he was not at Kandy at the time; witness never heard a doubt cast upon the mode in which the proclamation was made known to the commandant at Kandy, 3721-3748.

Reference to the statement which has been made by Mr. Hume before the Committee of the House of Commons, sitting on Ceylon affairs, that General Smelt complained that

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during the rebellion Lord Torrington, the Governor, had usurped the functions of the commander of the forces, 3728-3734—Witness is quite aware, from a conversation that he had with General Smelt, that he felt hurt that such an imputation had been cast upon him, as that he had permitted his own functions to be usurped by the Governor, and he in the most emphatic terms, assured witness that it was directly the reverse, 3728-3734—Witness has every reason to believe that no instructions were sent to Colonel Drought along with the proclamation of martial law, 3749—Particulars as to the difficult circumstances under which Lord Torrington was placed at the time of the proclamation, and which rendered it impracticable for him to give any such instructions, 3749, 3750—Difficulties also under which Colonel Drought was placed in carrying out the proclamation, 3750, 3755, 3756—Evidence relative to a letter written by Colonel Drought to the Queen's advocate, stating his embarrassment, and wishing to know from Mr. Selby, as law officer of the Crown, whether under the proclamation of martial law his power was limited, 3750—And if so, he requested that the limits within which his power was bounded might be accurately defined, 3750—Mr. Selby, instead of conveying to Colonel Drought a distinct reply to that important question, put by him at so anxious a period, wrote a letter to Colonel Drought, evading a reply in terms which Colonel Drought considered offensive and objectionable, 3750—Reasons why the correspondence relating to this circumstance is not before the Committee, 3751-3754.

As to instructions upon particular points during the progress of martial law, Colonel Drought was in the habit of corresponding with the Major-general in cases of difficulty, and communicating with him and receiving his instructions on such points, 3756-3758—Witness presumes this correspondence exists among the records of that period in the military secretary's office, 3757, 3758—Lord Torrington being in great doubts as to how martial law should be carried out, called in the best information he could, 3759—He had all the members of his Executive Council, and in addition he surrounded himself with the most experienced military advisers within his reach; General Smelt and Colonel Fraser were not only daily, but frequently during the day in consultation with Lord Torrington on points connected with the carrying out of martial law, 3759-3766—Grounds upon which witness forms the opinion that martial law was carried out by Colonel Drought with much more deliberation and particularity than it was ever carried out on any former occasion, 3766-3776.

[Tenth Examination.]—Witness's attention has been called to the various statements that have been made by Mr. Anstruther, former colonial secretary of Ceylon, before this Committee last year, and before the Sugar and Coffee-planting Committee in 1848, with regard to the general state of the revenue and finances of the island, 3777—Statement generally of the nature of the various sources of revenue of Ceylon, distinguishing those which are incidental and those which are permanent, 3778 *et seq.*—The sources of revenue in Ceylon at the present period will scarcely any of them come under the designation of incidental or casual sources, 3778—At a former period a large proportion of the revenue of the island was derived from casual sources, viz. from the pearl fishery, the cinnamon monopoly, and sales of land; these sources now contribute very little to the revenue, 3778-3780. 3788-3790.

The revenue at the present moment arises chiefly from land, from taxes on produce, and from the customs; other branches from which considerable sums are received, 3778, 3779—The whole of these sources form an income equivalent to about 400,000*l.* a year, and likely to increase, 3778—Witness delivers in a return of the revenue and expenditure from the year 1823 to 1848 inclusive, showing the excess of revenue or expenditure in each year; occasion upon which and data upon which this document was drawn up by witness; examination upon this document, showing the fluctuations which have taken place in the revenue and expenditure during this period, and the causes of these fluctuations, 3781-3790.

Evidence in refutation of the statements made by Mr. Anstruther before the Sugar and Coffee-planting Committee in 1848, that the island of Ceylon was in a state of bankruptcy, 3791, 3792—Observations upon the evidence of Mr. Anstruther before the same Committee, that when he left the island in 1845 there was a surplus revenue of from 50,000 *l.* to 70,000 *l.* a year, 3793—The mode in which this statement was made to the Committee by Mr. Anstruther led to the conclusion that it was a steadily recurring surplus, 3793. 3808-3811—And that in consequence of mismanagement and gross extravagance on the part of Lord Torrington's government, and that of Sir Coliu Campbell, this annually recurring surplus had been converted into an annually recurring deficiency, 3793. 3808-3811—Witness is quite prepared to demonstrate to the Committee that this was not an annually recurring surplus, but that in the years that it arose it was attributable to accidental circumstances, 3793-3796. 3808-3811.

Reference to the statement of Mr. Anstruther that when he left the colony in 1845 he left cash in the chest amounting to a quarter of a million, 3797—Evidence in refutation of this statement, showing that it was utterly impossible that such could be the case, 3797-3807. 3813 *et seq.*—There had been an annual deficit for six years from 1837 to 1843,

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1843, and there was a surplus of revenue only in 1843 and 1844, amounting altogether to 127,405 l.; and this surplus Mr. Anstruther had already appropriated, 3797-3807-3813 *et seq.*—Evidence in detail accounting for the apparently increased expenditure of the colony in the years 1845, 1846 and 1847, as alleged by Mr. Anstruther in his evidence before the Committee of last Session, 3811 *et seq.*—Before Mr. Anstruther left the colony he himself had an annually recurring deficiency in six years out of nine, 3811.

The whole of the increased expenditure for 1845 is due to the arrangements made by Mr. Anstruther in 1844; it is the duty of the Colonial Secretary in the year previous to prepare and frame the ordinance for the following year, 3822-3832—There was again a very considerable increase of expenditure in 1846; the ordinance under which it was authorized was prepared by witness's predecessor before witness arrived in the colony; it was prepared by Mr. Wodehouse, Mr. Anstruther's *locum tenens* till witness's arrival; evidence in detail relative to the expenditure of the year 1846; 3833-3850—Evidence explaining the expenditure of 1847, and the causes by which the charge for that year was increased, 3851 *et seq.*

The arrangements of Mr. Anstruther led in the years after his departure to an increased expenditure of between 50,000 l. and 60,000 l. a year, 3854-3859—Evidence relative to the increased expenditure on roads and bridges in the island since 1842; 3860-3880—Great decrease in the expenditure of the year 1848 as compared with 1847; witness believes it to be altogether attributable to the extreme economy successfully practised by Lord Torrington, 3881-3896—Instead of the Government being chargeable with gross extravagance at the time Mr. Anstruther gave such evidence, the Government was in fact actively engaged making every possible reduction in its power, 3897-3899.

[Eleventh Examination.]—Delivers in returns showing the extent to which roads have been made in the island since the year 1833; 3900—Evidence generally on the subject of the documents which were laid before the Executive Council on which the proclamation of martial law was decided upon; nature of these documents and of the information the Government had on the subject of the insurrection, 3901-3916—Reference to the evidence given by Mr. Wodehouse before the Committee of last Session, in which he stated that the Executive Council were not consulted at all after the original proclamation of martial law, 3915—Evidence in refutation of this statement, showing that a meeting of the Executive Council was held on 5 August 1848, at which the whole of the documents relating to the insurrection were produced, 3915, 3916. 3924—Mr. Wodehouse was present at this meeting, 3916-3920.

There was never any discussion in council or at any meeting of members of the Executive Council, not in Council, which tended to imply a doubt as to the policy of the measures adopted by the Government, 3917-3920—There is no doubt, if any member of the Executive Council had differed in opinion as to the documents placed upon the table, or as to the course that should be pursued upon those documents, he would, as an individual, have felt it his duty to raise a question upon it, 3921-3924—There was no discussion raised upon the subject, 3922, 3923—Reference to the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that he knew nothing of the grounds upon which the proclamation was issued, and that he knew nothing of them but what was before the Committee, 3925—The documents upon which the first proclamation was issued were part of those that were laid before the Council on 5 August 1848, 3925.

Address of the Legislative Council to the Right honourable the Governor in reply to his Excellency's speech of 2 October 1848, expressing the satisfaction of the Council at the speedy and successful suppression of the insurrection, 3926, 3927—This address was signed, amongst others, by Mr. Wodehouse, 3927—The address was drawn up by Mr. Wodehouse, 3928—Witness never heard a dissentient voice from the measures of the Government till it came from this Committee, 3929—Evidence relative to the complaints which have been made from time to time of the former inferiority of the civil service of Ceylon; reference to the reports of Mr. Anstruther on this subject, 3930-3941—Improvements which have been made in this respect of late years, with evidence generally as to the appointment of the civil officers, 3930-3941—Statement made by Mr. Anstruther that the practice of promoting on the ground of seniority only was one cause of the inefficiency of the public service; concurrence of other parties in this statement, 3942—It has been a very habitual complaint that the public officers generally are not capable of speaking the Cingalese language; evils resulting from this, 3943-3946—Efforts have been made, under the instructions of the Secretary of State, to enforce greater attention to this important subject, 3943, 3951, 3952—Concurrence in the evidence of Major Skinner that the worst consequences have ensued from the neglect of the higher officers and Government agents in not visiting their districts, 3947, 3948.

Witness would make large exceptions to the general condemnation of the civil officers pronounced by Mr. Anstruther, 3949—Among the junior members of the civil service

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at this moment there are some as promising officers as any in the world, 3949—And among the seniors witness would name Mr. Dyke as a model of a public officer in almost any department, 3949—Nothing has given witness more discouragement in Ceylon than the reluctance of the civil servants to suggest or adopt measures of improvement, 3950—Great evils which resulted from a great number of the public officers in Ceylon becoming purchasers of large tracts of land in the island and cultivating coffee; course taken by Lord Stanley to put a stop to this practice, 3953-3964. 4033-4037—Evidence on the subject of the purchase of land by public officers for the purpose of selling it again; particulars relative to the formation of the Ambegammoa road, 3964-3978. 4033-4037.

At the period witness was appointed Colonial Secretary there were great complaints in the colony that the public business was in arrear, 3980-3982—Complaint which was made of the difficulty of having any general question that was referred to the Colonial Secretary's office settled, and of the delay in obtaining answers to correspondence addressed to the Colonial Office, 3983, 3984—Complaints of the Audit Office being in arrear were also made; evidence generally as to these arrears, 3985-3989—Witness found the records of the colony in a state of neglect almost amounting to decay; the records are most voluminous and most interesting, 3990, 3991.

Steps which witness took during the time that he was Lieutenant-governor, in the interval which elapsed between Sir Colin Campbell's leaving the colony and Lord Torrington's arrival, to reform the annual reports of the colony for the Blue Books, 3992—How far any despatches were addressed to the Governor of Ceylon upon the complaints which were made in Ceylon as to the neglect of public affairs, 3993—At the time witness was appointed Colonial Secretary it was at the representation made by Sir Colin Campbell and Mr. Anstruther to the effect that in Ceylon at that moment the service did not present one individual fit to be appointed to the office of Colonial Secretary, 3994-3997—This led to the appointment from home, 3995-3997.

Evidence relative to the appointment of the auditor-general, 3998-4003—Improvement consequent upon the appointment of the auditor-general; statement of his duties; amount of his salary, 4004-4011—The present auditor-general, since his arrival in the colony, has taken upon himself the duties of comptroller of the revenue, which were not performed by his predecessor, 4011-4023. 4028-4030—These duties are of great importance, not only in the collection of the revenue, but also in giving him a voice in the expenditure, under instructions prepared by the Governor, 4011-4023. 4028-4030—The various evils which have been made the subject of complaint have been to a great extent remedied, and are still in progress of further amendment and reform, 4024.

There is no doubt the appointment of civil officers from home created great jealousy and irritation amongst the civil servants in the colony who were themselves candidates for the offices, 4025—This irritation was necessarily shared by their families in the colony and their friends in the civil service, 4025—How far the public officers sent from home receive any examination as to their qualifications for the offices they are destined to fill, previously to their leaving England, 4026-4032—A newly appointed officer is under disadvantages to a certain extent, from want of local knowledge, till that knowledge is acquired, 4028-4032—Still witness considers it preferable that civil officers should be sent from England rather than be selected in the colony, particularly as regards the office of auditor-general, 4028-4032.

The proclamation of martial law was signed "W. Morris, Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary," by order of Viscount Torrington, 4038-4040—Evidence on the subject of a letter written by Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, which appears at page 340 of the evidence of last year, detailing a host of cruelties alleged to have been exercised by the troops and other parties at Matelle and Kornegalle, 4041-4062—Extracts of letters from various military and civil authorities exposing the utter falsehood of these statements, and showing Mr. Elliott's gullibility, 4041-4047—Statement made in one of these letters, from Mr. Sims, police magistrate, relative to the "eagerness with which Mr. Elliott swallows any story, if it be only favourable to his own views, and hostile to Lord Torrington and Sir Emerson Tennent," 4043.

[Twelfth Examination.]—Observations on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Layard before the Committee of last Session, in which they state that Lord Torrington does not sufficiently consult his Executive Council, 4063—The fact is, that Lord Torrington has more frequently consulted his Executive Council than any previous Governor with whose administration witness is acquainted, 4063, 4064—The Governor brings under the consideration of the Council such subjects as call for a decision; there is a free discussion and a free expression of opinion, and sometimes an adverse decision in the Council, and an acquiescence on the part of the Governor in that decision, even when adverse to his own views; a record of the division is always kept; these divisions are sent home every half year, together with the full minutes of the Executive Council, 4065-4077.

Explanation of the delay which occurred in the transmission to the Home Government of the Minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for the six months ending 31
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December 1848; 4078—Memorandum showing the dates at which the transcript of the minutes of the Executive and Legislative Councils for each of the six months from 30 June 1833 to 30 June 1849, were forwarded to the Secretary of State, p. 368—Constitution of the Executive Council, 4079, 4080—Constitution of the Legislative Council, 4081-4085—Particulars as to the habit of Lord Torrington in consulting privately his council previously to the council meeting, with the object of ascertaining their views, and preventing unnecessary divisions among the members of the council, 4086-4089—The intercourse of the Governor with the members of the Executive Council has been constant and most free, and witness would also say, most cordial, 4087—Process of legislation in the Legislative Council with regard to reading Bills, 4090, 4091—Witness does not remember one single instance, after the proclamation of martial law, of any member of either the Executive or Legislative Council condemning the policy of Lord Torrington in issuing the proclamation or condemning the subsequent proceedings under martial law as being unnecessarily harsh, 4094-4098—Witness approves strongly of the course pursued with respect to the trial and execution of the priest; the whole of the proceedings were unexceptionable, 4099-4101.

Evidence generally relative to the removal of the export duties, and the review of the commercial policy of the colony, 4102 *et seq.*—The mercantile body was not opposed to the ordinances repealing the export duties, 4105, 4106—The customary notices were given of the measures intended to be enacted, both with reference to the taxes and the repeal of the export duties, 4107, 4108—The unofficial members of the Legislative Council neither expressed any opinion nor took any part hostile to the proposed repeal of the export duties, 4109-4115—There was a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce containing an objection, not to the repeal of the export duties, but to the substitution of a land-tax, 4110-4115—Evidence showing that their apprehension with respect to the land-tax was not well founded, 4115, 4116—Great advantage resulting to the growers of native coffee from the repeal of the export duty, 4117-4120—Particulars relative to the reduction of the cinnamon duty, showing that the natives reaped a great benefit from this reduction, 4121-4130—Information with regard to the state of the cocoa-nut and cocoa-nut oil-trade, and the amount of export duty remitted upon it, 4131-4134—The members of the Executive Council were unanimous upon the question of the repeal of the export duties, 4135—The only difference of opinion was, whether the whole of them should not be given up at once, 4135.

In answer to Mr. Wodehouse's statement, that he did not think the repeal of the export duties was particularly called for, witness can only say, that Mr. Wodehouse's advice to the Governor in the Executive Council was the immediate repeal of the whole of those duties, without the reservation even of the remnant for the cinnamon trade, 4136-4138—The new taxes proposed were the annual tax in the shape of a gun licence, the tax upon carriages and boats, the tax upon hired carriages, the tax upon shops, the tax upon dogs, and the amendment of the Stamp Act, 4139, 4140, 4143—A land-tax was in contemplation, but it was never brought before the Legislative Council, 4141, 4142—Amount received in the year from those of the above-named taxes which were in operation, 4144-4146—Analysis of the taxation of Ceylon for 1848, showing that the statement that has been made that the aggregate amount of taxation in the island is 6s. 3d. per head, is erroneous, and that it does not amount to more than 2s. 4d. per head, 4147, 4174-4177—And also showing that the taxation is light as compared with that upon the natives of India, 4147, 4148, 4174-4177.

Beneficial effects of the alteration of taxation, including the road ordinance, upon the population of Ceylon generally, 4149—Evidence showing that the impression which has got abroad that these taxes were first suggested at a very recent period by witness and other members of the Government who had recently arrived in the island is not founded on fact, 4150-4167—Speaking generally of these taxes, witness, after all he has heard, sees no reason now to modify the opinion he has formed as to their expediency and propriety, 4168-4173.

[Thirteenth Examination.]—Witness produces the minutes of Mr. Wodehouse, when a member of the Executive Council, with respect to the repeal of the export duties; these minutes read, showing that Mr. Wodehouse was in favour of their repeal, and that he was also in favour of the road ordinance, 4178-4189—Also two supplemental minutes on the same subject, read, 4190-4193—These minutes were fully considered by the Executive Council, 4194—Witness is very much surprised at the assertion made by Mr. Anstruther, in his evidence before the Committee of last Session, that the taxes were the cause of the discontent and rebellion, inasmuch as the majority of those taxes were his own suggestion, 4195—Notwithstanding all that has been said in this Committee about the unpopularity of the gun tax, witness does not consider that the tax was unpopular; statement of witness's views with respect to the alleged hardships of the tax, 4196-4208.

The answer of Mr. Wodehouse to Question 4499, in the Evidence of last Session, with respect to the dog tax, coupled with other answers, would convey the impression that

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Mr. Wodehouse was opposed to the principle of the dog tax, 4209—Evidence showing that such was not the fact; Mr. Wodehouse's objection was merely to the shape in which that tax was originally proposed to be levied when brought forward in the first instance, 4209-4216—But in the Executive Council it was amended at Mr. Wodehouse's own suggestion, and in its amended shape he did not oppose it, 4209-4216—The ordinary routine business of the Government is conducted by the heads of the several departments at their own offices; such business does not come before the Executive Council, 4217-4219—It is on emergencies and on matters of difficulty, or of a complicated nature, that the Governor has recourse to his Executive Council, 4218-4220.

In the case of a member dissenting from the intended policy remaining silent, it argues that he is either ignorant of his proper duties as a member of the Executive Council, or that he is guilty of a culpable abandonment of them, 4220—If any member under such circumstances offered no objection to any proposal brought forward by the Governor, or remained silent, the Governor would have a right to infer that he acquiesced in such proposal, 4221—Evidence showing that Lord Torrington was in the habit of frequently consulting Mr. Wodehouse privately, as well as in his capacity as a member of the Executive Council, 4222-4223—Witness is not aware of any occasion whatsoever, during the whole period that the general policy of Lord Torrington was under discussion, in which Mr. Wodehouse, upon being consulted by Lord Torrington, expressed his dissent in any way from the policy which had been adopted, 4224-4226—Up to the period of Mr. Wodehouse taking leave of the island of Ceylon, Lord Torrington laboured under the full impression that Mr. Wodehouse approved of his policy, 4224—And that his opinions, if expressed in this Committee, would be in defence of that policy, and in support of Lord Torrington's government, 4224-4226.

Evidence on the subject of the interview which Lord Torrington had with the chiefs of Kandy shortly after his arrival in the colony, at which he invited them to state their grievances, 4227 *et seq.*—Their chief ground of complaint on this occasion was the pressure of the judicial system, which they felt to be utterly unsuited to their country, 4228, 4229—In addition to this they complained of the imperfect extension of education throughout the country, the abolition of the distinctions of caste, and the difficulty the natives had in establishing titles to their chena lands, 4229, 4230—Nature of the complaints made with reference to the judicial system; nature of the system of jurisprudence in Ceylon; law which is administered there, 4231-4247.

The subject generally of the judicature of Ceylon has come under the consideration of the Governor; remedies which witness has suggested to the Governor on the subject; steps which have been taken to improve the administration of justice, 4248-4269. 4290-4292—Amongst other matters, the chiefs complained of the inadequacy of the rural police, and also of the inadequacy of the police in the towns; with regard to the rural police, it is absurd to call it a force; the character also of the police in the towns is very inefficient, 4270-4273—This subject has occupied the attention of the Government, but the great difficulty in the way of an effectual remedy has been the increased expense, 4274, 4275—In the event of an improvement in the finances of the colony, there can be no doubt that the subject will be resumed, and a remedy applied, 4274, 4275.

Evidence, showing that the European inhabitants, as well as the natives, have felt themselves aggrieved by the present state of the law and its administration, 4276—One great grievance of a social character existing in Ceylon is the absence of intercourse on the part both of officers of the Government and the European residents generally with the natives, both of rank and intelligence, 4277. 4280—Opinion that the appointment of district judges and police magistrates from among the natives, would tend to amend this state of things; natives could be found sufficiently educated to fill these offices, 4277-4282—Evidence, showing that the admission of gentlemen to the bar of Ceylon is very imperfectly regulated; there exists little or no means of obtaining a judicial education in the island, 4283-4289—General rules and orders touching and concerning the admission of advocates and proctors, promulgated in open court, 13 December 1841; 4285.

Opinion that too general a censure has been cast upon the body of proctors in Ceylon, 4293. 4296—There is no doubt many complaints have been made, and justly made, of the costs of proceedings in Ceylon; this subject is under the consideration of the civil government, 4294, 4295. 4297-4302—Nature of the proceedings and steps that were adopted in 1846 and 1847, for removing encroachments in the streets of Colombo, by the sale of verandahs erected on Crown land, 4303-4310. 4318-4338—So far from there being any dissatisfaction expressed by the people, the first announcement of the measure led to the expression of a strong feeling of approbation, not only on the part of the public, but on the part of the press, which professes to represent the public, 4311, 4312—Extract from the "Colombo Observer," in support of this assertion, 4311—Subsequently this paper asserted that witness was entitled to very large fees from the sale of these verandahs, and that the measure was introduced by witness for the sake of these fees, 4313-4316. 4321-4338—Witness never received one shilling, 4315. 4326-4338—The
removal

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removal of these encroachments was beneficial to the public health and the public convenience, 4317—The statement which has been made that the people were compelled to purchase the land upon which the encroachments had been made, in cases where they offered to remove them, is not correct, 4318—Statement of the real nature of the measure that was adopted, 4319, 4320.

Further evidence on the subject of the letter addressed to Mr. Selby by Colonel Drought, with respect to the embarrassment which he felt in carrying out martial law, and asking advice of Mr. Selby on the subject, 4339-4348—Further confirmation of the evidence given by witness in answer to Questions 3075 and 3084, showing that the proclamation of the 18th of August 1848 was not intended as a declaration of the confiscation of the property of such persons as were found to have been absent from their homes for twenty days, without giving a satisfactory account of themselves, whether such persons were ultimately convicted of treason by the civil law or not, 4349-4357.

[Fourteenth Examination: Supplemental Evidence, pp. 807-828]—Evidence in reference to an extract from a letter from Lord Torrington to Mr. Wodehouse, dated 3 May 1849, complaining of lies, slander and treachery, from a certain gentleman, and stating that he could prove much of the scandalous reports respecting himself, had come from "Ely House," 4756a *et seq.*, p. 807—Witness entertains no doubt that he is the gentleman alluded to; evidence in refutation of the charges alleged against him, 4756a *et seq.* p. 807—Before witness left the island Lord Torrington gave him distinctly to understand that he had been betrayed into those expressions in consequence of communications to witness's prejudice from Mr. Wodehouse, and that, under the influence of incessant insinuations from the same party, he had given way; Lord Torrington deeply regretted that he had made use of such expressions, and was convinced of the deceit which had been practised upon him by Mr. Wodehouse; Lord Torrington gave witness a written document to this effect, 4756a, 4757a, p. 807.

During the whole period of witness's intercourse with Lord Torrington his letters demonstrate that, with the exception of one interval, witness had uninterruptedly shared his confidence, and received proofs and expressions of his unqualified good feeling, 4757a, 4758a, p. 809—Extracts from letters from Sir C. Campbell, showing the favourable impression he had of witness's services, and stating that he communicated that impression to Lord Torrington, whom he met at Cairo, on his way to the colony, 4758a, p. 809—Witness was in daily intercourse with Lord Torrington; on all occasions, when absent, witness had daily a letter from Lord Torrington, and he one from witness; extracts from various letters read, showing the good feeling that existed between them during 1847; 4758a, p. 810—In August 1847 Lord Torrington offered witness the presidency of the commission of education, *ib.*

In Lord Torrington's correspondence with witness in 1848, he mentions the efforts made by Mr. Wodehouse to undermine witness in his confidence and esteem, and the futility of those efforts, 4758a, p. 811—Remarks of Lord Torrington on forwarding witness's application for leave of absence to visit England for the restoration of his health, 4758a, p. 812—Witness had reason to suspect Mr. Wodehouse of an unfriendly feeling towards him during the administration of Lord Torrington's predecessor, 4759a, p. 812—Extracts from letters from Lord Torrington, written during the first months of 1849, when witness was at the hills for the benefit of his health, and upon his abandoning the idea of going to England, 4759a-4763a, p. 812, 813—About the time Lord Torrington's letter to Mr. Wodehouse was written, there was a temporary misunderstanding between the Governor and witness, witness having incidentally told some merchants that he did not write Lord Torrington's despatches; witness wrote to Lord Torrington, and received a satisfactory and conciliatory rejoinder; he then went to Kandy, and was the guest of the Governor for a part of two days, 4763a, 4764a, pp. 813, 814.

On the arrival of the mail in Ceylon bringing the intelligence of the debate which had taken place in the House of Commons in reference to Lord Torrington's policy, there was some floating idea that the persons who spoke in that debate had received private information from Ceylon; this may possibly explain Lord Torrington's expression of the "treachery" he had received at the hands of a certain gentleman; witness wrote a letter to Sir Robert Peel, for which he received thanks from Lord Torrington; he suggested also the propriety of sending some person, thoroughly acquainted with the Governor's policy, to England; but this was declined by letter, Lord Torrington preferring to rely on the evidence of Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Talbot, 4765a-4767a, pp. 814, 815.—At the time that letter was written (15 April 1849) Mr. Wodehouse was about to embark for England; and Lord Torrington assured witness, subsequently in December, that it was from that time he got relieved from Mr. Wodehouse's incessant attempts to prejudice his mind against witness, 4768a-4771a, p. 815—No part of the letter which witness received from Lord Torrington on 19 April 1849, inviting him to go to Kandy, referred to any communication with Mr. Wodehouse, 4771a-4773a, p. 815—Reference to letters of 3 and 4 May from Lord Torrington, alluding to a misrepresentation with regard to Mr. Symond, the colonial chaplain at Kandy, and which show that witness had no reason to suppose that such an impression dwelt upon the mind of

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the Governor as is indicated by his letter to Mr. Wodehouse, of 3 May, 4773a-4777a, pp. 815, 816.

In June, July, and August, witness and Lord Torrington being together at Colombo, no letters passed between them; in September Mr. Acland arrived in Ceylon, and told witness that he had heard in Colombo of frequent misunderstandings between Lord Torrington and witness; extract of a letter from the Governor, in which he states that two men had seldom gone on together with fewer disagreeables, 4777a, 4778a, p. 816—Letter from Lord Torrington, dated 22 September 1849, refuting the charge which Colonel Braybrooke brought against witness of intentionally misrepresenting to the Governor the colonel's complaint with regard to his not being appointed to the command in Kandy during the insurrection; Colonel Braybrooke's case was referred to General Smelt, and formed part of the correspondence which was transmitted to the Horse Guards, 4778a, 4779a, pp. 816, 817—Witness gives his most unhesitating, unqualified, and solemn denial to the charges of having in any way faltered or departed from his duty to Lord Torrington, 4779a, p. 817.

Statements in order to explain the inconsistency between Lord Torrington's personal conduct to witness, and his expressions to Mr. Wodehouse, 4780a, p. 818—Disorganization in the government of the colony previous to witness's appointment, 4780a, p. 818—Dissatisfaction of the civil servants at the appointment of witness by Lord Stanley, and of the auditor-general by Lord Grey, 4780a, p. 818—It was anticipated by the civil servants that Mr. Wodehouse would succeed Mr. Anstruther as Colonial Secretary, and in consequence of witness's appointment to that office he had to endure for nearly four years an almost uninterrupted series of attempts, on the part of Mr. Wodehouse and his friends in the civil service, to thwart and embarrass him in the execution of his public duties, 4780a, p. 818.

On the intelligence arriving in Ceylon of the efforts made by Mr. Wodehouse to show, that whatever was wrong in the government of Lord Torrington was attributable to witness's inexperience and incompetency, witness prepared a narrative of facts relating to the opposition to which he had been exposed in the execution of his official duties, for the attestation of the governor, so that if necessary for witness's protection he might produce that document to the Secretary of State; this document, dated 27 August 1849, put in and read, 4780a, p. 819 *et seq.*—Cabal formed by Mr. Wodehouse and his friends on witness's appointment to the colonial secretaryship, and the appointment of Mr. MacCarthy as auditor-general, on the recommendation of the Governor, Sir Colin Campbell, that those offices should be filled by persons from home, 4780a, p. 819 *et seq.*

Witness was informed of the reception prepared for him by Mr. Worms, who had it from Mr. Templer, the treasurer, father-in-law of Mr. Wodehouse; Sir C. Campbell also warned witness as to the disagreeable position in which he was placed, 4780a, p. 820—Circumstances connected with the preparation of a report which witness was instructed to make upon the revenue system of the colony, and the revision of taxation; failure of the applications made to the Government agents and officers for information; this was represented by Sir C. Campbell in a despatch to Earl Grey, and Mr. Wodehouse received an admonition from Earl Grey as to greater co-operation in future, 4780a, pp. 820, 821.

Mr. Wodehouse did not oppose the measures which were founded on witness's report; on the contrary, he recorded in the Executive Council his opinion in favour of them, 4780a, p. 821—Thenceforward the proceedings of the discontented party changed from the plan of openly withholding co-operation; a letter was received by Mr. Whiting, of Trincomalee, from Mr. Templer, acquainting him that the design of opposing the Colonial Secretary had come to the ears of Lord Torrington; Mr. Whiting communicated with witness, to whom, when applied to on the subject, Mr. Templer stated that his letter was merely intended as a caution, 4780a, pp. 821, 822—The cabal was confined to two discontented families at Colombo, to whom the recent appointments were distasteful, 4780a, p. 822.

Circumstances connected with a charge brought by witness in the Executive Council against Mr. Wodehouse, of stating a succession of untruths in an attempt to create dissension between Mr. Buller, the Government agent of the Central Province and witness, respecting the accounts of Mr. Buller; letter from Mr. Buller, dated 13 October 1849, put in and read, 4780a, pp. 822-824—Lord Torrington's letter, dated 8 December 1849, attesting witness's narrative and condemnatory of Mr. Wodehouse, put in and read, 4780a, p. 824—Remarks on witness's attested narrative, and on the Governor's reply, 4781a, p. 825—Regret expressed to witness by Mr. Templer for his opposition, 4781a, p. 825—Efforts made by witness through Dr. Templeton and Lord Torrington to conciliate Mr. Wodehouse, 4781a, p. 826—Letter written by Mr. Talbot to the Governor, dated May 1848, stating the intention of Mr. Wodehouse to review the question of fees due upon Kandy surveys, and bearing testimony to the conciliatory conduct of witness towards Mr. Wodehouse, 4781a, p. 826.

Reply to statements of Mr. Wodehouse in answer to questions 4223 *et seq.*, in which he appears to dispute the accuracy of witness's assertions that he was authorized by Lord Torrington

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Torrington to state the frequency of the occasions on which Mr. Wodehouse gave his opinions on public measures to Lord Torrington, both officially and confidentially; letter written by witness to the governor, dated 27 October, as to Mr. Wodehouse's general absence of opposition to Lord Torrington's policy while in the colony, read; extract of letter received from Lord Torrington in reply, stating the support which Mr. Wodehouse had given to the measures of the Government, and the influence which he had in the Executive Council with regard to the adoption of those measures; Lord Torrington supposes Mr. Wodehouse's opposition, before the Committee, to arise from his disappointment in not succeeding to the colonial secretaryship, 4781*a*, pp. 826-828.

[Fifteenth Examination: Supplemental Evidence, pp. 828-855.]—Explanations with reference to Mr. Wodehouse's evidence of the 1st of June, with respect to the verandah question, 4782*a et seq.*, pp. 828 *et seq.*—Witness collects, from reading the entire of that day's evidence, that the impression it is calculated to leave on the minds of the Committee is, that the measure for the removal of the verandahs originated in 1846; 4782*a*, p. 828—Mr. Wodehouse's evidence would also give the Committee to understand that witness had said or done something which implied that the measure originated or had been set on foot by Mr. Wodehouse, whereas in reality it originated with witness, 4782*a*, p. 828—Reference to the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse in answer to question 4563, in which he states that witness had written to him a letter describing the origin of it, as if the proceedings in 1846 were its origin; and that in reality it had been originated by witness as a measure likely to be "very profitable to him, and that probably it might become so to him" (Mr. Wodehouse), 4782*a*, p. 828.

In support of the above views, Mr. Wodehouse has made certain statements, and has produced a private and confidential letter of witness's to him, 4782*a*, p. 828—Witness wishes it to be understood that he does not in the least object to the production of this letter; witness has already produced this letter, and laid it before Sir Colin Campbell when governor, and also before Lord Torrington, 4782*a*, p. 828—With regard to the impression that the measure originated in 1846, witness was in hopes that what he had stated to the Committee before would distinctly have shown that such was not the case, but that in fact a similar measure had originated 16 years before witness went to Ceylon, 4782*a*, p. 828—The special measure in question, namely, a measure for the removal and the sale of encroachments on the streets, had been decided on in May 1844, 17 months before witness arrived in the colony, 4782*a*, pp. 828, 829—Certainly, on witness's arrival in the colony, it had his most hearty concurrence and most cordial approval, 4782*a*, p. 829—Till Mr. Wodehouse made the observation here on 1 June, that he thought it an inexpedient measure, witness never, during the whole of his residence in Ceylon, heard of a single officer of the Government that ever expressed such an opinion or entertained a doubt upon the propriety of the measure, 4782*a*, p. 829.

With respect to the allegation of Mr. Wodehouse, that something had been said by witness, either in the Legislative Council in Ceylon or before this Committee, which conveyed the impression that the measure originated with Mr. Wodehouse, witness can prove that nothing was ever stated by him in Ceylon that could ever convey such an impression; evidence in support of this assertion, 4782*a*-4784*a*, pp. 829-832—Reference to the mis-statements which appeared in the colonial press that witness had himself originated this measure for his own profit and advantage, and that the operations under it would be so extensive and so profitable, that witness's fees alone would amount to a sum of 24,000 *l.*; 4783*a*-4785*a*, p. 829—Lengthened evidence showing that, according to the estimate of Captain Pickering, the officer in charge of the survey, witness's whole personal interest in the matter would have been one-third of 280 *l.*; 4783*a*-4792*a*, p. 829-837.

Further documents and papers put in by witness, showing that nothing witness has said in Colombo could convey the impression supposed by Mr. Wodehouse, nor has witness before this Committee stated anything that could convey the impression that Mr. Wodehouse had originated the measure, 4785*a*, p. 833—On the contrary, in witness's evidence on a former occasion, in answer to Question 4305, he produced those very documents, which showed that the measure, so far from originating with Mr. Wodehouse or witness, had originated many months before, 4785*a*, p. 833—Observations on that portion of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence of 1 June, in which he infers that the measure, as carried out in 1846, was essentially different from the measure decided on in 1844, 4785*a*, p. 833.

The inference witness draws from Mr. Wodehouse's evidence is this, that although a measure for the removal of the verandahs had been decided on in 1844, witness deriving no profit as colonial secretary from removal of encroachments, the measure of 1846 was a measure for the sale of verandahs, a very different thing, and in which witness of course would have a direct advantage in the shape of fees, 4785*a*, p. 833—In reference to this statement, witness begs leave to state most distinctly that the measures are identical, 4785*a*, p. 833—Observations on and corrections of that portion of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence in which he finds fault with the share which witness had ministerially in carrying the measure into effect in 1846, and in which he complains of an irregularity

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on witness's part; evidence in detail as to the part witness took in carrying it out; part which Mr. Wodehouse took therein, 4785a-4805a, pp. 833-837.

Remarks on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse as to the amount of fees which would be received by witness, 4792a, p. 836—Observations on witness's letter to Mr. Wodehouse on the 17th February, and on the construction he has put upon it in his evidence before this Committee, 4805a, p. 837—Witness has reason to believe that the construction which was put upon it was that witness had suggested to Mr. Wodehouse that this measure would be very profitable to witness, and would be likely to be still more profitable to Mr. Wodehouse, 4805a, p. 838—And that witness had done this with a view to spur on Mr. Wodehouse's anxiety to obtain witness's office, aiding witness in his desire to have a higher one, by suggesting to him that career of profit which was before him, 4805a, p. 838—Evidence showing that if this be the impression, it is a perfectly gratuitous one, 4805a, p. 838.

Disagreeable circumstances in which witness found himself on his arrival in Ceylon; his appointment as colonial secretary having given keen offence to the civil servants, and especially to Mr. Wodehouse, who was the confident local candidate who had been superseded, 4805a, p. 838—Explanation in detail on the subject of this letter of 17th February, and the circumstances under which it was written; also, further evidence on the erroneous construction put upon it by Mr. Wodehouse; circumstances under which witness became possessed of the copy of it which he has placed before the Committee, 4805a, pp. 838, 839—Reference to an expression made use of by Mr. Wodehouse to Sir Colin Campbell that he held a private letter of witness's with which he could at any time "floor Sir Emerson Tennent," 4805a, p. 839.

At the end of 1846 the subject of the verandahs had become one of frequent complaint to the Secretary of State, 4805a, p. 839—Lord Torrington arrived in Ceylon with instructions to have a review of the whole of the proceedings, and to report to the Secretary of State his opinion upon them, 4805a, p. 839—Witness declined taking any part in the investigation, and referred Lord Torrington at once to the Government agent, Mr. Wodehouse, in whose department those operations were carried on, 4805a, p. 839—Lord Torrington consulted Mr. Wodehouse on the subject, and also Captain Pickering, the surveyor-general, 4805a, p. 839—The result of Lord Torrington's impressions has been conveyed to the Secretary of State in the most unequivocal terms, not merely as to the propriety of the measure on public grounds, but as to the integrity and purity of witness's conduct throughout the entire affair, 4805a, p. 839.

Evidence relative to the course witness took in reference to the fees; application made by him to Sir Colin Campbell to be relieved entirely from the reception of these fees; witness ceased to receive these fees on 1 April 1847; 4805a, p. 840—Even after this cessation witness's annoyance with regard to those fees did not cease, 4805a, p. 840—Reference to expressions made use of by Mr. Sims, the surveyor-general, in the presence of Lord Torrington, reflecting on witness's conduct in relation to the reception of fees on the issue of grants in Kandy, 4805a, p. 840—Refutation of these insinuations by witness, 4805a, p. 840—Witness believes in this instance Mr. Sims was urged to take this step against witness by Mr. Wodehouse; evidence in support of this opinion, 4805a-4805a*, p. 840—Part taken by witness with respect to the letter addressed to Lord Grey by Captain Watson on February 7, alluding to the attacks made on his character by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume, 4806a-4816a, p. 841—Resolution of the Executive Council with respect to the calculation of witness's fees, 4816a, pp. 842 et seq.

[Sixteenth Examination.]—Refutation of the statement made by Mr. Ryder, in answer to questions (7883 et seq.), that there was a want of confidence in witness's veracity entertained by the civil servants of the island, 9034-9036—The opposition press of Ceylon, than which a more rash and unscrupulous press does not exist in Her Majesty's dominions, cautiously abstained from reflections upon witness's private character, 9034—Instance of this in an article taken from the "Colombo Observer," noticing a report in circulation that witness had been offered the governorship of the Mauritius, 9034, 9035—And also in a charge brought against witness of receiving presents from the natives of articles for his collection of natural productions of the island; extract from the "Colombo Observer," in which these charges were withdrawn by the editor, 9036—The charge also, with reference to the expenditure of oil for the Queen's house when Sir Emerson acted as Lieutenant-governor, was withdrawn, 9036—Remarks upon the unfavourable evidence as to witness's character given by Colonel Braybrooke; the colonel is of somewhat infirm temper; on one occasion he spoke in such unwarrantable terms of Sir Colin Campbell, that the Governor was compelled to place him under arrest, 9036, 9037—Observations upon Captain Jolly's statements as to witness's unpopularity in Ceylon; reference to the charge of his having unjustly censured the whole body of planters for their treatment of the Malabar coolies, 9037.

In the petition praying for Lord Torrington's recal, many expressions condemnatory of witness's conduct had to be expunged before signatures to it could be obtained, 9037-9042—Further remarks upon the charge against witness of want of veracity; statements

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ments made to witness by Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Anstruther relative to each other's character, showing the universal spirit of defamation to which public men in the colony are exposed, 9042-9045.

[Seventeenth Examination : Supplemental Evidence, pp. 863-870.]—Desire expressed by witness to offer to the Committee an explanation of certain papers which have been laid before the Committee by Mr. Wodehouse, and also of the evidence given by Mr. Ryder and Captain Jolly, affecting witness's personal character, 9034*a*, p. 863—Observations and explanations on the subject of the letter of the Bishop of Colombo produced by Mr. Wodehouse, 9034*a et seq.*, p. 863—Witness has seen the letter of the Bishop of Colombo with equal astonishment and pain, 9034*a*, p. 863—Witness has been astonished at the production of this letter, as he is sure that the bishop could not have been any party to its publication, 9034*a*, p. 863—Witness can only ascribe its production by Mr. Wodehouse to a gratuitous desire to inflict annoyance and personal injury on witness, 9034*a*, p. 863.

Extracts of some of the passages in this letter which affect witness's character, 9034*a*, p. 863—Evidence with a view to assigning the public grounds on which the Bishop of Colombo felt, whether rightly or unjustly, that he had reason for expressing dissatisfaction with witness's public conduct, 9034*a*-9043*a*, pp. 863-870—Evidence showing that the Bishop of Colombo has, for a considerable time past, been at variance with the Government of Ceylon upon public matters in connexion with the ecclesiastical and educational department; but till witness saw this letter he had no idea that he had permitted these differences on public questions to degenerate into personalities towards witness, 9034*a*-9044*a*, pp. 864-870—Documents delivered in by witness, being various addresses he received on his leaving Ceylon, showing that, with one single exception, and that the Bishop of Colombo, the clergy of all denominations, and of all the churches in the island, entertained towards him feelings of respect and confidence, 9034*a*-9044*a*, pp. 864-870—The Bishop of Colombo stands alone in the dissatisfaction which he has recorded at witness's conduct either public or private, 9044*a*, p. 870.

Statement made by witness that he has now to deal with the purely personal portion of the letter of the bishop, and with the serious injury which his expressions are calculated to cast upon witness's private character, 9044*a*, p. 870—Witness has no doubt these injurious impressions of his personal character conceived by the bishop have been suggested to him by Mr. Wodehouse, 9044*a*, p. 870—One of the most lamentable characteristics of society in Colombo and in Ceylon generally is that disposition to slander which exists there almost universally, 9044*a*, p. 870—There is a recklessness of private defamation, to the destruction of individual reputation, which is unparalleled in any other portion of Her Majesty's dominions, 9044*a*, p. 870—A new feature in this case, and in the attacks which have been made upon witness in this Committee is this, that no grounds whatever seem to be necessary to be assigned for them, and this is no obstacle in Ceylon to defamation or slander, 9044*a*, p. 870.

Reference to a statement made in a letter from Lord Torrington, which witness has produced in his former evidence, that it was the practice of Mr. Wodehouse to make general suggestions in order to discredit witness with his lordship, but that Lord Torrington had failed in any instance to induce Mr. Wodehouse to produce a single instance which would justify his suggestions, 9044*a*, p. 870—Lord Torrington himself, in one of the letters which Mr. Wodehouse has more recently produced, dated the 7th July, expresses some suspicion that witness was playing some double part against him, but he frankly admits that he has "nothing sure to go upon" to justify such an expression, 9044*a*, p. 870—Mr. Ryder comes before this Committee and states, that there is a general want of confidence in witness's veracity in Ceylon, 9044*a*, p. 870—But he is obliged to admit that there is not one single act of witness's which he can particularize which would justify the charge which he makes, 9044*a*, p. 870.

[Eighteenth Examination.]—Witness has no doubt that the letter he addressed to General Smelt, and despatched to the military secretary's office, was delivered and acted upon by making Lieutenant Henderson pay for the houses which he burnt; evidence on this subject, and as to the investigation into the conduct of Lieutenant Henderson, which must have taken place, 9046-9070.

[Nineteenth Examination : Supplemental Evidence, pp. 874-895.]—Explanation relative to witness's letter of 27 August, containing charges against a certain member of the civil service of Ceylon; this letter was written previous to the arrival in the colony of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence given before this Committee, and not afterwards, as stated by Mr. Wodehouse, 9054*a*-9070*a*, pp. 874-876—Remarks on Mr. Wodehouse's evidence, Q. 4827, in which he says that no conspiracy to obstruct witness in the discharge of his public duties by certain members of the civil service did ever exist or was ever heard of; evidence showing that such a conspiracy did exist, 9070*a*, p. 876—Lengthened evidence, and extracts from correspondence in substantiation of witness's statement, that a conspiracy did exist among the civil servants, headed by Mr. Wodehouse, to obstruct witness in the performance of his public duties, 9070*a*-9079*a*, pp. 877-883.

Letter of witness to Sir Colin Campbell, dated 6 October 1846, on the occasion of witness placing in his hands his report upon the revenue system of the colony, complain-

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ing of the want of co-operation on the part of the civil service in assisting witness with any information upon the required subject, 9070a, pp. 877, 878—That letter formed the basis of Sir Colin Campbell's subsequent despatch of 4 November 1846, which has been already alluded to, 9070a, p. 878—Mr. Wodehouse states these complaints were never heard of before August 1849; this is incorrect, as, in August 1847, Mr. Wodehouse himself made them a subject of explanation and defence to Earl Grey, 9070a, p. 878—Copy of the letter of Mr. Wodehouse to Earl Grey, dated August 1847, 9070a-9072a, pp. 878, 879—This letter was referred by Lord Torrington to witness, as he considered it a contradiction of witness's statement; copy of witness's letter to Lord Torrington of 10 August 1847, in explanation of Mr. Wodehouse's letter, 9072a, p. 879—Both Mr. Wodehouse's and witness's letters of August 1847 were sent home by Lord Torrington; observations of Lord Torrington, in the despatch enclosing those two letters, 9072a, pp. 879, 880.

Remarks on Sir Colin Campbell's letter, in which he states he had called the attention of Lord Torrington to witness's position in Ceylon, and the opposition shown to him by the civil servants, 9072a, 2073a, p. 880—Letter from Mr. Whiting to witness, dated 31 August 1849, on the subject of a letter received by him from Mr. Templer, relating to the conspiracy among the civil servants to obstruct witness in the performance of his public duties, 9073a, 9074a, pp. 880, 881—Observations on the subject of Mr. Whiting's letter, which confirms witness's impression that Lord Torrington had received information from Sir Colin Campbell, to the effect that the civil service was indisposed to support him, 9075a-9079a, p. 881—Witness's impression is, that Lord Torrington became informed of the indisposition of the civil service towards witness in Egypt before his arrival in Ceylon, and that it was intimated to him by Sir Colin Campbell, 9078a, p. 881.

Extract from witness's letter of October 1847, laid before the Executive Council, in reply to the charges of Mr. Sims of witness having urged on certain operations in the town of Kandy for the sale of Government property, for the sake of the fees payable upon such grants, in allusion to witness's unpopularity with the civil servants of the colony, 9079a, pp. 881-883—Mr. Wodehouse considered that further evidence was required to substantiate witness's assertion that there was a conspiracy among the civil service to obstruct witness; opinion that he has produced conclusive evidence in support of his statement, 9079a, p. 883—Correspondence read, and evidence to show the course of conciliation, by which witness endeavoured to meet the opposition of Mr. Wodehouse, 9079a-9082a, pp. 883, 884—Explanation as to an exception which Mr. Wodehouse took as auditor-general in 1848, to a certain sum for fees, which had been carried to witness's credit in the colony in 1847, and which he said ought to be refunded; this subject is being investigated by the Commissioners of Audit at Somerset House, 9082a-9089a, p. 884.

Observations on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse, and the letters delivered in by him to the Committee, for the purpose of showing that he was not the author of the alleged hostility between Lord Torrington and witness; witness delivers in certain letters from Lord Torrington, proving that no hostility ever existed between Lord Torrington and witness, as alleged by Mr. Wodehouse, 9089a, p. 884, 885—Denial of the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that he had no opportunity of giving Lord Torrington his advice confidentially upon his policy between December 1847 and November 1848; evidence showing that Lord Torrington sought his advice upon every subject during that period, 9089a-9092a, pp. 885, 886; 9094a, 9095a, p. 888.

Evidence to prove that Mr. Wodehouse did recommend the immediate repeal of the export duties without any reserve of the cinnamon duties on the 4th September 1847; 9092a, p. 886—Extract from a letter from Lord Torrington as to the support given by Mr. Wodehouse to his policy, in which he enumerates the whole of the measures which Mr. Wodehouse supported, and complains of Mr. Wodehouse's denial of the fact before this Committee, 9092a, p. 886—Letter from Lord Torrington to witness, dated 1 November 1849, with reference to Mr. Wodehouse's strictures upon witness and other officers of the Government, who had been newly appointed from home, to the exclusion of the old civil servants in the colony, 9092a, 9093a, pp. 887, 888.

Explanation relative to the recommendation by Lord Torrington of Mr. Wodehouse's appointment in connexion with the survey and settlement preparatory to the land tax in 1848; 9095a-9098a, p. 888—Reference to the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that the charge brought against him for alleged pecuniary dealings with the natives, arose out of resentment in consequence of the evidence given by him before this Committee; positive denial of this statement, and explanation on the subject of the charge against Mr. Wodehouse, 9098a, pp. 888, 889; 9107a-9166a, pp. 890-895—Denial of the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that witness was instrumental in forcing his native cashier to a breach of confidence by compelling him to give up certain private documents; these documents were voluntarily given up to witness, 9098a, pp. 888, 889.

Charge made by Mr. Wodehouse against witness of his having ordered the notarial records to be brought to Colombo, in order that they might be investigated and Mr. Wodehouse's debts ascertained, 9098a, p. 889—Explanation upon this subject; the notarial

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notarial records were sent for, and used for the purpose of making a return to the Secretary of State, of the number of purchases of Crown lands made by the civil servants in the Ambegammooa district, and not for the purpose alleged by Mr. Wodehouse; there was no allusion to the private affairs of Mr. Wodehouse in those documents, 9098a-9107a, pp. 889, 890. 9118a, p. 891—There was a report of Mr. Wodehouse's pecuniary dealings with the natives immediately after he had left the island, and before the evidence he had given before this Committee could have reached it, 9107a-9109a, p. 890.

Circumstances under which Mr. Wodehouse's native cashier produced a promissory note to witness as proof of a debt due by Mr. Wodehouse to him; history of that promissory note as detailed by the sheriff, 9110a-9166a, pp. 890-895—Complaint made by Periera and other natives of Mr. Wodehouse having borrowed money of them; this complaint was sustained by affidavits; this complaint Lord Torrington had no alternative but to send home, 9142a-9144a, p. 893—Reason why the first charge against Mr. Wodehouse of pecuniary dealings with the natives was not investigated, 9144a-9154a, pp. 893, 894—Mr. M'Vicar is the colonial chaplain; connexion of Mr. M'Vicar with the first charge against Mr. Wodehouse of pecuniary transactions with the natives; witness never obtained any appointment for Mr. M'Vicar; he was in the island many years previous to witness's arrival, 9154a-9159a, p. 894.

[Twentieth Examination.]—Witness's object in writing to Dr. Kessen to be examined was, to obtain a confirmation of his own evidence with regard to the dissensions in the school commission, and upon the general question of education, 9143—Evidence as to the passing of the ordinance conferring the necessary powers upon the commissions of inquiry into the proclamations alleged to have been forged in Ceylon, 9144-9148—Power by which the Governor can suspend the standing orders of the council with reference to the passing of ordinances, 9146-9148—Particulars with reference to the interview which took place at the pavilion on the 7th April 1849, on the subject of the proclamations relating to the sequestration and the confiscation of property, 9149 *et seq.*

The Governor did not, as supposed by Mr. Selby (Question 4494), confound sequestration with confiscation; the proclamation by Colonel Drought of 8 August 1848, and his instructions to the military as to its execution, refute this supposition, 9150—As also the proclamation of 18 August, which has been traced to the suggestion of Sir Herbert Maddock, 9150—Remarks on the opinion expressed by Mr. Selby as to the parties whose property might be sequestered, 9150—Reference to a despatch from Lord Torrington, of 14 September 1848, in which he states that the proclamation of 18 August 1848 was meant not as a punishment, but as a *locus penitentia*, 9150.

Difference between the terms of the proclamations of 8 and 18 August 1848, and the proclamation confiscating the property of the rebels, by Sir R. Brownrigg, in 1818; 9151—The proclamations of August 1848, although having a retrospective effect, may still be said to hold out a *locus penitentia*, 9152-9154—Witness wrote to Lord Torrington, and suggested that on the confiscations taking place a favourable opportunity would be afforded of locating Malabars on the property, 9155-9160—Reiteration of former evidence showing that the practice of the Government, as to sequestrations and the wording of the proclamations, were not altered upon the expression of Mr. Selby's opinion on 22 August, 9161, 9162.

Observations on the statement in answer to Question 4401, that "if the Maha Nileme's report which arrived in Kandy on Thursday night had been acted upon on the Friday morning, the troops would have been at Matelle before the rebels got there," 9163 *et seq.*—Mr. Buller, in a note written subsequently to his letter which is quoted as the authority, corrected this statement, 9163—Remarks on the two letters sent by the Maha Nileme and the circumstances under which they were written; the inference is that Maha Nileme was unwilling to communicate with the Government, but finding it necessary in consequence of the presence of Loco Banda and Mr. Waring, he did so, but purposely delayed his messenger, 9164—Examination upon this subject, 9165-9175—Mr. Selby labours under a mistake in supposing that the opinions of the Council of the guilt of the Maha Nileme were not recorded (Question 4418); memorandum by Mr. Templer, a member of Council, read, 9176.

Explanation with reference to a passage in a letter from Mr. Mackelwie, stating that it was showing a bad example to the natives to sanction the burning of houses, 9177—Reference to a statement that Colonel Braybrooke had in the presence of Colonel Charlton recommended a cessation of martial law to General Smelt; evidence of the general's opinion on this subject, and as to a document in favour of the continuance of martial law, which he placed on the minutes of the Executive Council; the Council, with the exception of Mr. Selby, were unanimously in favour of continuing martial law, in consequence of this opinion, and of information which had been received as to the probability of further disturbances, 9178 *et seq.*—Statement of the pretended king, who was betrayed, that he was about to raise the standard of revolt at Doombera, 9181. 9202—Statement of the

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Tennent, Sir James Emerson. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

prisoners in the gaol of Kandy, that the insurrection was not over; witness is not aware of the fate of those prisoners, 9203-9208.

Witness never heard in the colony of any European resident in the Kandyan province, who was not strong in his opinion that it was necessary to continue martial law, 9208 *et seq.*—Specific denial of all knowledge, when in the colony, of the adverse opinions of Sir Anthony Oliphant, Colonel Braybrooke, Major Layard, Colonel Charlton, and Mr. Anstruther, 9209-9234—The opinion of those parties was founded upon what they had observed of the conduct of the people during the insurrection, 9235—The great body of the natives are loyal; the chiefs are disaffected; they object to the encroachments of the Europeans, and have in view the restoration of a native monarchy, 9235-9239—The opinion that witness expressed (Question 2791) with reference to the state of society in Ceylon is shared generally by the European residents in the country, 9240-9245—The people in the maritime provinces are better affected than the Kandyans, 9246, 9247.

Reference to Mr. Anstruther's evidence with respect to the diminished influence of the priesthood, 9248-9257—What is called the Buddhist question was not one of the motive causes of the rebellion; the priests were instrumental in the hands of the chiefs, 9257—The influence of the priests in the rebellion has been much exaggerated, 9258—Mr. Wodehouse has very sound information upon that question, but witness differs from him in his conclusions, 9259—Mr. Cripps is unlikely to be an authority upon the subject, 9260—The Governor expressed a wish to keep General Smelt near him for the benefit of his opinion; but the Governor's interference at no time amounted to a prevention, 9261-9266—Opinion that Colonel Drought was not, on 7 August 1848, in favour of the abrogation of martial law, as Colonel Braybrooke supposes in his answer to Question 6022; 9267—Explanation with reference to another answer from Colonel Braybrooke (Question 5740) as to Lord Torrington's being in communication with all the officers of distinction and experience in Ceylon, 9268.

Correction of former evidence as to Colonel Braybrooke's length of servitude, 9269—Witness did not insinuate that Lord Torrington had some doubts as to Colonel Braybrooke's professional capacity; he stated broadly that such was the fact, but made not the slightest reflection on the colonel's military character, 9269, 9270—Explanation of witness's statement (Question 5799), that Colonel Braybrooke concurred in the policy of the military operations of the Government, 9371—Evidence with regard to any application made by Colonel Braybrooke, on 3 August, to be appointed to the command of the Kandyan provinces, with a view to quelling the rebellion, 9272-9276.

The Government received no information that the court martials were not conducted with deliberation; on the contrary, the opinions of judicial officers as to their deliberation, and the justice of the sentences, have been recorded, 9277—Letters between Lord Torrington and General Smelt, and return of officers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, who hold staff or civil employments, put in, to refute the charge made against Lord Torrington of speaking openly in disparaging terms of officers of the Ceylon Rifles, 9278—Statement respecting the removal of Captain Watson from his command, 9279—Captain Watson has denied having stated that Colonel Braybrooke had charged witness three times in the Executive Council with untruth, 9279.

[Twenty-first Examination.]—Explanation of the duties witness conceived to be imposed upon him when he was colonial secretary, as regarded the supervision of the expenditure of the island generally; further evidence in explanation of the permanent increase of expenditure during the three years previously to witness entering upon his office, 9280-9292—Reduction in the expenditure of 1849 as compared with 1846; 9292—Imports and exports of Ceylon in the years 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; 9293-9298—Return of the state of trade in the first quarter of 1850 as compared with the first quarter of 1849, 9298—Further evidence relative to the sale of the verandahs in the Pettah of Colombo, 9299—Portion of the general expenditure of Ceylon applicable to ecclesiastical purposes; sects among which, and proportions in which this expenditure is divided, 9300-9313—The island was constituted into a bishopric in the early part of 1845; how far there is any necessity for the maintenance of a bishop with the present salary, 9314-9321—Cause of the jealousy which exists between the different sects in the island as regards the conduct of education, 9322-9331.

Witness is not prepared to admit that there has been a failure of good government in the colony, 9332—There has been a considerable obstruction to good government, but it has been carried on notwithstanding, 9332—Witness is not aware of any dissensions, except those that have arisen out of the dissatisfaction felt at the former monopoly of the civil servants being intruded on by the appointment of officers from home, 9332-9334—Evidence showing that this monopoly has practically been confined to a great extent to a family monopoly, and from this circumstance arose much of the personal

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personal annoyance to which witness was subjected, 9334-9345—Witness can ascribe it to no other cause than the fact of his having interfered with the prospects of promotion of these gentlemen, 9344—And with his having administered his own department in the colony on what he conscientiously believed to be proper principles, 9344—But these were more liberal and more generous than those which were entertained by many of those with whom witness was associated in the government, 9344.

As to the actual state of the civil service in the colony, witness does not hesitate a moment in saying that it is an entire failure as regards the government of the colony, 9346, 9347—Evidence on the subject of a letter from Lord Torrington to Major-general Smelt, expressing the opinion that Colonel Braybrooke was not qualified to assume the command in the Kandyan Provinces, 9348-9356—The arrangements with respect to the military force are all conducted under the sanction of the Governor, upon the recommendation of the major-general commanding the forces, 9358, 9359—Witness is not aware whether any orders were or were not sent to Colonel Drought as to the way in which martial law should be carried into effect, 9363-9365.

Observations on the evidence of Mr. Ryder in answer to Question 7893; 9366, 9367—Further evidence in reference to Question 9073 as to the mode the Governor took to express his determination to put a stop to the conspiracy there spoken of, 9368-9370—In speaking of the bill of Mr. Wodehouse coming into possession of the shroff, witness considers that the phrase "irregularity of Mr. Wodehouse becoming a public debtor to a public servant," was a correct expression under the circumstances, 9371.

Witness entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. Talbot in his evidence before the Committee of last year, that all business should not go before the Executive Council on account of the delay it would create, 9372—It would be very desirable that all the Government agents should be members of the Legislative Council, with the opportunity to attend if they found it necessary, 9373—Witness concurs in the evidence given by Mr. Talbot before the Committee of last year that a very considerable reduction of expense might be made in the island, 9374—If merchants and planters were made magistrates it would be attended with excellent consequences, 9375-9379—Opinion in favour of associating the headmen with the government of the colony, 9380-9383.

TENNENT, SIR J. E.:

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally:*

Examination with reference to the letter from Lord Torrington, handed in by witness, dated 3 May 1849, *Wodehouse* 4740a, 4748a, p. 805, 806—In passages of that letter, referring to "lies, slander, and treachery from a certain gentleman," and stating that the Governor could prove that the scandalous reports respecting him came from Ely House, witness considers that Sir E. Tennent is the person alluded to, *ib.* 4741a, 4748a, p. 805—From the time witness received the letter respecting the verandahs he never had any confidence in Sir E. Tennent as a public servant; Lord Torrington must have known of this opinion, *ib.* 4749a, 4750a, p. 806.

Evidence in reference to an extract from a letter from Lord Torrington to Mr. Wodehouse, dated 3 May 1849, complaining of lies, slander, and treachery from a certain gentleman, and stating that much of the scandalous reports respecting himself had come from "Ely House," *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4756a, *et seq.* p. 807—Witness entertains no doubt that he is the gentleman alluded to; evidence in refutation of the charges alleged against him, *ib.*—Before witness left the island Lord Torrington gave witness distinctly to understand that he had been betrayed into those expressions in consequence of communication, to witness's prejudice, from Mr. Wodehouse, and that under the influence of incessant insinuations he had given way; Lord Torrington deeply regretted that he had made use of such expressions, and was convinced of the deceit which had been practised upon him by Mr. Wodehouse; Lord Torrington gave witness a written document to this effect, 4756a, 4757a, p. 807.

Witness has received the evidence given by Sir Emerson Tennent on the 6th and 8th June, and is desirous of making a few remarks upon it, *Wodehouse* 4817a, 4818a, p. 855—Reference to Sir E. Tennent's letter of the 27th August, in which an attempt is made to show that witness obstructed and injured him in every possible way in the discharge of his duties as Colonial Secretary, to which statements witness gives his strong and unqualified denial, *ib.* 4822a, p. 856—Evidence with a view of showing that witness was not the author of the hostility between Lord Torrington and Sir Emerson Tennent, and that it took place after he left the colony, and when he could not have communicated with Lord Torrington, *ib.* 4826a-4838a, p. 858-860.

When witness appeared before the Executive Council he did tell Sir Emerson Tennent three times that what he had stated was untrue; what occurred between them was satisfactorily explained, *Watson* 7254-7259—By Sir Emerson Tennent's refusing to take upon himself the responsibility of sanctioning even the smallest item of expenditure, he threw upon the Governor a very great amount of the detail of business which it was his

Reports, 1850—continued.

TENNENT, SIR J. E.—continued.

1. Generally—continued.

duty to perform, *Wodehouse* 7707-7714—If Sir Emerson Tennent was defective in local knowledge, the auditor-general, an experienced officer, was capable of giving the Governor every information that he required, *ib.* 7719—Witness has not heard any tangible allegation against Sir Emerson Tennent in such a manner that he could bring it forward; there is a general impression in the colony that Lord Torrington is much better liked as Governor than Sir Emerson Tennent is as Colonial Secretary, *Jolly* 8386-8404—Desire expressed by witness to offer to the Committee an explanation of certain papers which have been laid before the Committee by Mr. Wodehouse, and also of the evidence given by Mr. Ryder and Captain Jolly, affecting witness's personal character, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9034a, p. 863—Observations on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse, and the letters delivered in by him to the Committee, for the purpose of showing that he was not the author of the alleged hostility between Lord Torrington and witness; delivers in certain letters from Lord Torrington, proving that no hostility ever existed between Lord Torrington and witness, as alleged by Mr. Wodehouse, *ib.* 9089a, pp. 884, 885.

2. Papers laid before the Committee :

Report of Sir J. E. Tennent on the causes of the disaffection among the priests and headmen, *App.* 95—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Lord Torrington, dated 10 July 1848, relative to his interview with the natives on the subject of the Road Ordinance; they were satisfied with the explanations given, *ib.* 100, 101—Extract from a letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor, dated 10 July 1848, stating that Mr. Hanna, the police magistrate, was engaged in evidence against the rioters, particularly against the headmen; that quiet was restored and things looked peaceable, *ib.* 101—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Governor, dated 8 July 1848, explaining the relative position of the disturbed districts, and pointing out the necessity for summarily dismissing nearly all the headmen, *ib.*—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Lord Torrington, dated 12 August 1848, reporting as to the state of the country, and remarking that it would not be prudent to recal martial law, *ib.* 122.

Minute by Sir J. E. Tennent, the Colonial Secretary, dated 8 May 1849, upon the Buddhist question, *App.* 267, 268—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 7 December 1849, with enclosures, relative to Sir J. Emerson Tennent's departure for England, with the view of affording information on Ceylon affairs, *ib.* 304—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 29 January 1850, approving of the temporary arrangements made, consequent on the absence of Sir Emerson Tennent, *ib.* 326.

Correspondence regarding Sir Emerson Tennent's assertion that Major Layard and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke had caused Captain Watson's removal from the command of Matelle, *App.* 532-535—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke, dated 15 July 1850, on the subject of Sir J. E. Tennent's evidence reflecting on his professional character, *ib.* 593—Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to the Chairman of the Committee, dated 20 July 1850, relative to the suppression of evidence containing reflections of a personal character, and desiring the restoration of the private letters produced by him, *ib.* 597.

See also *Civil Service*. Colombo, Bishop of. "Colombo Observer" Newspaper.
Confiscations, 3. Elliott, Mr. Encroachments. Export Duties, 3. Fees.
Government of the Colony, 2. Governor of the Colony. Martial Law, 5.
Planters. Public Meetings. Removals from Command. Revenue and
Expenditure, 2. 3. 4. Ryder, Mr. State of the Country. Surveys.
Torrington, Lord, 4. Verandah Tax, 3. Wodehouse, Mr., 1.

Tickery Banda. See *Banda, Tickery*.

Timber Ordinance. Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 4 June 1849, submitting the further information required by Earl Grey as to the Timber Ordinance, No. 24 of 1848, *App.* 8-10—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 24 September, in reply; stating that Her Majesty has been pleased to allow and confirm this ordinance, *ib.* 255—Letter from Mr. P. E. Wodehouse to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, dated 20 October 1848, forwarding for the consideration of the Governor certain observations upon the draft ordinance to regulate the felling and removal of timber grown on the Crown lands in Ceylon, *ib.* 11—Observations made by Mr. Caulfield on the draft of the timber ordinance on the 22d May 1848, *ib.*—Letter from Mr. W. H. Whiting to the Colonial Secretary, dated May 1848, containing observations on the proposed timber ordinance, *ib.* 12—Form of the proposed licence for felling timber, *ib.* 13.

Remarks by Mr. P. A. Dyke, dated 3 May 1848, on the proposed ordinance to regulate the felling and removal of timber grown on the Crown lands in the island of Ceylon, *App.* 13, 14—Additional remarks of Mr. P. A. Dyke on the draft timber ordinance, dated 28 October 1848, *ib.* 14, 15—Letter from Mr. G. H. Cripps, Government agent at Galle, dated:

Timber Ordinance—continued.

dated 23 November 1848, on the subject of the proposed timber ordinance, *App.* 15, 16
—Remarks by Mr. C. R. Buller, government agent of the central province, on the government timber ordinance, and proposing certain clauses, *ib.* 16, 17—Proceedings of the Legislative Council of 5 December 1848, on the Bill to regulate the felling and removal of timber on Crown lands, *ib.* 31, 46, 47.

TORRINGTON, LORD :

1. *Approval of Lord Torrington's Policy.*
2. *Refutation of the Evidence which has been given, that Lord Torrington does not sufficiently Consult the Executive Council.*
3. *Refutation of the Statements relative to Lord Torrington's interference with the Military Authorities.*
4. *Evidence showing that the most Friendly Feeling existed between Sir Emerson Tennent and Lord Torrington.*
5. *How far Mr. Wodehouse was on Confidential Terms with his Lordship.*
6. *Despatches and Papers on various Subjects laid before the Committee.*
 - i. On General Subjects.
 - ii. Approval of Lord Torrington's Policy.
 - iii. Papers in Contradiction of the Assertion relative to his Lordship's interference with the Military.
 - iv. Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony.

1. *Approval of Lord Torrington's Policy :*

Witness is not aware of any occasion whatsoever during the whole period that the general policy of Lord Torrington was under discussion, in which Mr. Wodehouse, upon being consulted by Lord Torrington, expressed his dissent in any way from the policy which had been adopted, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4224-4226—Up to the period of Mr. Wodehouse taking leave of the island, Lord Torrington laboured under the full impression that he approved of his Lordship's policy, *ib.*—And that his opinions, if expressed in this Committee, would be in defence of that policy, and in support of Lord Torrington's government, *ib.*—Approval of Lord Torrington's policy, *Fraser* 7919-7927-7977—Witness with Dr. Elliott and others attended as spectators at a public meeting in Ceylon, in support of the general policy of Lord Torrington, *J. Selby* 8138-8140—Mr. J. A. Dunville, the chairman, in a letter written subsequently, regrets his concurrence in the resolutions of approval passed at the meeting, *ib.* 8143—Mr. Wilmot has often objected to witness's being a juror in trials for high treason or sedition, in consequence, as witness thinks, of his voting at various meetings in favour of resolutions approving of Lord Torrington's policy, *Jolly* 8373-8385—Extract from a letter from Lord Torrington as to the support given by Mr. Wodehouse to his policy, in which he enumerates the whole of the measures which Mr. Wodehouse supported, and complains of Mr. Wodehouse's denial of the fact before this Committee, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9092a, p. 886.

2. *Refutation of the Evidence which has been given, that Lord Torrington does not sufficiently Consult the Executive Council :*

Observations on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse and Mr. Layard, before the Committee of last Session, in which they state that Lord Torrington does not sufficiently consult his executive council, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4063—The fact is that Lord Torrington has more frequently consulted his executive council than any previous Governor with whose administration witness is acquainted, *ib.* 4063, 4064—The intercourse of the Governor with the members of the executive council has been constant and most free, and witness would also say most cordial, *ib.* 4087.

3. *Refutation of the Statements relative to Lord Torrington's interference with the Military Authorities :*

It is not within witness's knowledge that Lord Torrington ever interfered with the conduct of courts martial, or with the military generally, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3067, 3068—Reference to the statement which has been made by Mr. Hume before the Committee of the House of Commons sitting on Ceylon affairs, that General Smelt complained, that during the rebellion Lord Torrington, the Governor, had usurped the functions of the commander of the forces, *ib.* 3728-3734—Witness is quite aware, from a conversation that he had with General Smelt, that he felt hurt that such an imputation had been cast upon him, as that he had permitted his own functions to be usurped by the Governor, and he in the most emphatic terms assured witness that the case was directly the reverse, *ib.*—Witness never heard till the question was raised here, of Lord Torrington's interfering in the slightest degree with the military authorities in the execution of their duties, with the exception of his countermanding witness's orders to proceed to Kandy, and preventing General Smelt from proceeding there, as Lord Torrington required his services in council at Colombo, *ib.* 5863-5878.

TORRINGTON, LORD—continued.

4. Evidence showing that the most Friendly Feeling existed between Sir Emerson Tennent and Lord Torrington :

During the whole period of witness's intercourse with Lord Torrington, his letters demonstrate, that with an exception of one interval, witness had uninterruptedly shared his confidence, and received proofs and expressions of his unqualified good feeling, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4757a, 4758a, p. 809*—About the time Lord Torrington's letter to Mr Wodehouse was written, there was a temporary misunderstanding between the Governor and witness, witness having incidentally told some merchants that he did not write Lord Torrington's despatches; witness wrote to Lord Torrington, and received a satisfactory and conciliatory rejoinder; he then went to Kandy, and was the guest of the Governor for a part of two days, *ib. 4763a, 4764a, pp. 813, 814*—Witness was in daily intercourse with Lord Torrington; on all occasions, when absent, witness had daily a letter from Lord Torrington, and he one from witness; extracts from various letters read, showing the good feeling that existed between them during 1847, *ib. 4758a, p. 810*—Remarks of Lord Torrington on forwarding witness's application for leave of absence to visit England for the restoration of his health, *ib. 4758a, p. 812*.

Extracts from letters from Lord Torrington, written during the first months of 1849, when witness was at the hills for the benefit of his health, and upon his abandoning the idea of going to England, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4759a-4763a, pp. 812, 813*—On the arrival of the mail in Ceylon, bringing the intelligence of the debate which had taken place in the House of Commons in reference to Lord Torrington's policy, there was some floating idea that the persons who spoke in that debate had received private information from Ceylon; this may possibly explain Lord Torrington's expression of the "treachery" he had received at the hands of a certain gentleman; witness wrote a letter to Sir R. Peel, for which he received thanks from Lord Torrington; he suggested also the propriety of sending some person thoroughly acquainted with Lord Torrington's policy to England; but this was declined by letter, Lord Torrington preferring to rely on the evidence of Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Wodehouse, and Mr. Talbot, *4765a-4767a, pp. 814, 815, 4780a, p. 819*.

Reference to letters of 3 and 4 May, from Lord Torrington, alluding to misrepresentation with regard to Mr. Symond, the colonial chaplain at Kandy, and which show that witness had no reason to suspect that such an impression dwelt upon the mind of the Governor as is indicated in his letter to Mr. Wodehouse of 3 May, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4773a-4777a, pp. 815, 816*—In June, July, and August, witness and Lord Torrington being together at Colombo, no letters passed between them; in September Mr. Ackland arrived in Ceylon, and told witness that he had heard in Colombo of frequent misunderstandings between witness and Lord Torrington; extract of a letter from Lord Torrington, in which he states that two men had seldom gone on together with fewer disagreements, *ib. 4777a, 4778a, p. 816*—Witness gives his most unhesitating, unqualified, and solemn denial to the charges of having in any way faltered or departed from his duty to Lord Torrington, *ib. 4779a, p. 817*—Statement in order to explain the inconsistency between Lord Torrington's personal conduct to witness and his expressions to Mr. Wodehouse, *ib. 4780a, p. 818*.

5. How far Mr. Wodehouse was on Confidential Terms with his Lordship :

Evidence showing that Lord Torrington was in the habit of frequently consulting Mr. Wodehouse privately as well as in his capacity of member of the executive council, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4222, 4223*—Up to the period of Mr. Wodehouse's taking leave of the island of Ceylon, Lord Torrington laboured under the full impression that Mr. Wodehouse approved of his policy, *ib. 4224*—Evidence as to how far witness was on confidential terms with Lord Torrington, and was consulted by him with respect to the road ordinance, and the other proposed ordinances; suggestions and recommendations which witness made to Lord Torrington on the subject, and result of these recommendations, *Wodehouse 4589-4596*—Witness is in possession of some letters from Lord Torrington, which show that the evidence given by Sir Emerson Tennent, Questions 4223-4226, that "Lord Torrington was in the habit of frequently consulting Mr. Wodehouse privately, and that up to the period of his leaving Ceylon he did not give Lord Torrington any reason to understand that he dissented from the general measures which had been adopted by Lord Torrington," is not correct, *ib. 4598-4608*.

Evidence generally showing that witness was not upon the most friendly or confidential terms with Lord Torrington, *Wodehouse 4599-4608*—Refusal of witness to produce the letters which he stated he had received from Lord Torrington, showing the relation in which he stood to his Lordship, *ib. 4611-4627*—Opinion that the private and confidential letter sent to Mr. Wodehouse by Lord Torrington having been placed before the Committee and read, it ought to be made evidence, *Hawes 4628*—Reply to statements of Mr. Wodehouse in answer to Questions 4223 *et seq.*, in which he appears to dispute the accuracy of witness's assertion, that he was authorised by Lord Torrington to state the frequency of the occasions on which Mr. Wodehouse gave his opinions on public measures, both

TORRINGTON, LORD—continued.

5. *How far Mr. Wodehouse was on Confidential Terms, &c.*—continued.

both officially and confidentially; letter written by witness to the Governor, dated 27 October, as to Mr. Wodehouse's absence of opposition to Lord Torrington's policy while in the colony, read; extract from letter received from Lord Torrington in reply, stating the support which Mr. Wodehouse had given to the measures of the Government, and the influence he had in the executive council with regard to the adoption of those measures; Lord Torrington supposes Mr. Wodehouse's opposition before the Committee to arise from his disappointment in not succeeding to the colonial secretaryship, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4781a, pp. 826-828.*

Denial of the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse, that he had no opportunity of giving Lord Torrington his advice confidentially upon his policy between December 1847 and November 1848; evidence showing that Lord Torrington sought his advice upon every subject during this period, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9089a-9092a, pp. 885, 886; 9094a, 9095a, p. 888*—Evidence showing that Lord Torrington could not have expected that witness had come home to justify his Lordship's acts; reference to an extract from Lord Torrington's letter to Sir Emerson Tennent, of the 14th April, which confirms witness's opinion on this subject, *Wodehouse 9167a, p. 896*—Opinion that before sending home the charges made against witness, it was the Governor's duty to make inquiry into the authenticity and correctness of them, and to accompany them with some opinion of his own upon the facts, *ib. 9252a, p. 906.*

6. *Despatches and Papers on various Subjects laid before the Committee:*

i. On General Subjects:

Letter from Loco Banda to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he has been informed, that Mr. Elliott held a meeting at the house of Mr. _____, at Kandy, the previous evening, at which he stated, that the judges and military officers were opposed to the Governor, &c., and relating other reports as to Mr. Elliott's proceedings at Kandy, *App. 237*—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, expressing a hope that he has adopted a wise and prudent course in abstaining as much as possible from any attempt to legislate for the future benefit of the colony, *ib. 240*—Address of his Excellency the Right honourable Viscount Torrington, on closing the session of the Legislative Council, 30 October 1849, *ib. 241*—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the executive council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, viz. from May 1847 to September 1849, and the number of subjects brought forward, *ib. 243*—Memorandum showing the number of meetings of the Legislative Council held during Viscount Torrington's administration, from August 1847 to November 1848, the number of ordinances passed, *ib. 244*—Letter from Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated 7 December 1849, transmitting for the consideration of his Grace the Commander-in-chief, copies of a correspondence which has arisen out of serious charges made against Colonel Braybrooke and Viscount Torrington in a letter to Major-general Smelt, dated 21 September 1849, *ib. 516.*

ii. Approval of Lord Torrington's Policy:

Letter from the inhabitants of Ceylon, dated 30 May 1849, contradicting assertions respecting the Governor's measures during the late disturbances, and highly approving of the Governor's promptitude in restoring peace and order in the Kandyan province, *App. 19*—Address presented by native chiefs and principal headmen, being Cingalese, Tamil, and Moorish subjects, to Lord Torrington, stating the confidence they had in his Lordship's policy, *ib. 301*—Address from the Cingalese chiefs and headman of the maritime provinces of Ceylon to the Governor, expressing perfect satisfaction with reference to his Excellency's government, *ib. 301, 302*—Address from the principal inhabitants of Ceylon to Lord Torrington, expressive of their confidence in his Excellency's government, *ib. 302.*

Reply of his Excellency Viscount Torrington to the deputation of Tamil and Moorish headmen, who handed an address for transmission to the Right honourable the Secretary of State, *App. 303*—Reply of his Excellency Viscount Torrington to the address presented by the Cingalese chiefs and headmen of the maritime province, *ib.*—Reply of his Excellency Viscount Torrington to the address of certain influential inhabitants of Ceylon, *ib.*—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 2 February 1850, acknowledging the receipt of the addresses from various Cingalese, Tamil, and Moorish inhabitants, expressive of their satisfaction and confidence in the local Government, *ib. 326.*

iii. Papers in Contradiction of the Assertion relative to his Lordship's interference with the Military:

Copy of despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 November 1849, enclosing papers establishing the fact that there was no interference with the military authorities on his lordship's part in any manner whatever, otherwise than with the con-

TORRINGTON, LORD—continued.

6. *Despatches and Papers on various Subjects laid before the Committee*—continued.iii. *Papers in Contradiction of the Assertion, &c.*—continued.

currence and support of the major-general commanding, *App.* 223 *et seq.*—Letter from Major-general Smelt to Viscount Torrington, dated 15 October 1849, with reference to a statement made by Mr. Hume, that Lord Torrington had assumed the command of the troops without communicating with the major-general; and forwarding to Lord Torrington the copy of his letter to Mr. Hume, denying the statement, *ib.* 234—Letter from Major Layard to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, declaring that he never, since Lord Torrington came to Ceylon, received any orders from his lordship, either verbally or in writing, *ib.* 235—Letter from Captain Watson to the assistant military secretary, dated 8 October 1849, stating that he never received any orders whatever, or letters connected with his public duties, direct from the Governor, nor from any one else, except the commandant of Kandy, *ib.*

iv. *Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony:*

Copy of a despatch from Lord Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 15 November 1849, on the subject generally of the policy pursued by him during his administration of the affairs at Ceylon, and more particularly on the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the colony, *App.* 244—Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 18 December 1849, in reply to the foregoing despatch, *ib.* 259.

See also *Arrack Rents.* *Blue Books.* *Braybrooke, Colonel.* *Chiefs.* *Civil Service, 3.* *Confiscations, 2. 3. 4.* *Drought, Colonel.* *Economy.* *Elliott, Mr. Executions, 3.* *Executive Council, 1.* *Grievances.* *Insurrection, V.* *Justice, Administration of, 1.* *Land Tax.* *Martial Law, 3. 4. 5.* *Matelle.* *New Taxes, 5. 6.* *Officers.* *Presents.* *Queen's Advocate, 2.* *Revenue and Expenditure, 2.* *Supreme Court.* *Tennent, Sir J. E.* *Verandah Tax.* *Wodehouse, Mr.*

Trade. Return of the state of trade in the first quarter of 1850, as compared with the first quarter of 1849, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9298.

See also *Cocoa Nut Trade.* *Export Duties.* *Imports and Exports.*

Tranchell, Mr. Letter from Mr. Tranchell, assistant agent at Anaradzapoora, dated 29 July 1848, relative to the appearance of the pretender in that district, *App.* 116.

Treason. Statement of the overt acts of treason in 1834, as set out in the indictments of the prisoners, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 2640—Witness cannot regard it otherwise than as one of the great and prominent advantages that will be derived in Ceylon from the proclamation of martial law, that it has almost for the first time taught the Kandians that treason is a dangerous offence, and one likely to be visited with punishment, *ib.* 2858—Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 September 1849, relative to the punishments inflicted on those convicted of treasonable practices during the late disturbances; precedents of 1818 and 1823 quoted, *App.* 68, 69.

See also *High Treason.* *Maha Nileme.*

Trial by Jury. Witness approves strongly of the introduction of trial by jury as a portion of our policy towards Ceylon, but believes it was prematurely introduced into the Kandyan kingdom, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3299.

Trials. Witness is not aware of any illegality or irregularity which took place on any of the trials at Matelle; no persons were tried at courts martial who were not identified as the parties in whose names they were tried, *Watson* 1142-1164—As regards the trial of some coolies by court martial for leaving the service of Mr. Forbes, witness considers he was quite justified in trying them by court martial, as there was no civil power existing in Matelle at that time, *ib.* 1177-1185—In consequence of the crowded state of the gaol, there was a special sessions held, and those prisoners who were seized before the proclamation were sent to Kandy, and put upon their trial in the supreme court, *H. C. Selby* 1422-1425—The anxiety of the military to try these prisoners was in order to set an example, and dispose of the prisoners who had been taken as speedily as possible, *ib.* 1426, 1427—Grounds for forming the opinion that when the military made prisoners subsequently to the putting down of the insurrection, it would have been better to have handed them over to the civil power, to be dealt with according to civil law, rather than to have tried them by courts martial, *ib.* 1428-1433. 1439-1441. 1509.—Witness was not present at any of the trials at Kandy, *Gallwey* 8287-8291.

See also *Executions, 2. 3. 4.* *Prisoners.* *Selby, Mr. H. C.* *State Trials.*

Troops. See *British Soldiers.* *Military Force.* *Torrington, Lord.*

Tuffnell, Mr. See *Savings Banks Ordinance.*

Turner, Mr. George. Mr. George Turner, a man of undoubted ability, acted in witness's place during his absence from the colony from 1841 to 1844, *Anstruther* 8012-8016.

U.

Ukuwelle Kaloo Banda. Fac-similes of translation and of original document, in Cingalese, of proclamation relative to Ukuwelle Kaloo Banda, *Rep. i. App. 25-27.*

See also *Forged Proclamations, 1.*

Upper Doombera District. Letter from certain planters in the district of Upper Doombera to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 11 August 1848, detailing the proceedings of the rebels, and the means taken by the planters for their defence, *App. 91.*

V.

VERANDAH TAX:

1. *Nature and Object of the Verandah Tax; Proceedings adopted in carrying it into effect.*
2. *General Approval of the Measure on its first introduction.*
3. *Evidence in detail, showing that the Measure did not originate with Sir Emerson Tennent.*

1. *Nature and Object of the Verandah Tax; Proceedings adopted in carrying it into effect:*

Nature of the steps and proceedings that were adopted in 1846 and 1847 for removing encroachments in the streets of Colombo by the sale of verandahs erected on Crown land, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4303-4310. 4318-4338*—Statement of the real nature of the measure that was adopted, *ib. 4319, 4320*—It was witness's duty, as government agent, to carry out the views of the government with respect to the verandah question, and to fix the value upon the land, *Wodehouse 4660, 4661*—Evidence as to witness's valuation, with reasons for his fixing the valuation so high, *ib. 4662-4666. 4684-4687. 4711-4713*—The rates have been twice reduced, *ib. 4667, 4668. 4706-4710.*—There were two objects the government had in view in this measure; to remove improper and inconvenient encroachments, and to sell those to which there was no great objection, *ib. 4677, 4678*—The subject of encroachments had been long under the notice of the government, *ib. 4697-4705*—Evidence detailing the difference of opinion which existed at the time this object was in contemplation as to the amount to be expected from the fees, *ib. 4714-4739.*

At the end of 1846 the subject of the verandahs had become one of frequent complaint to the Secretary of State, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4805a, p. 839*—Lord Torrington arrived in Ceylon with instructions to have a review of the whole of the proceedings, and to report to the Secretary of State his opinion upon them, *ib.*—Witness declined taking any part in the investigation, and referred Lord Torrington at once to the Government agent, Mr. Wodehouse, in whose department those operations were carried on, *ib.*—Lord Torrington consulted Mr. Wodehouse on the subject, and also Captain Pickering, the surveyor-general, *ib.*—The result of Lord Torrington's impressions has been conveyed to the Secretary of State in the most unequivocal terms, not merely as to the propriety of the measure on public grounds, but as to the integrity and purity of witness's conduct throughout the entire affair, *ib.*—Return showing the number of verandahs in each street in the Pettah of Colombo, the number of square feet in them, and the average amount for each verandah, at the several rates of 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. 6d., and 9d. per square foot, *Sir J. E. Tennent's Ev., p. 848*—Evidence relative to the sale of the verandahs in the Pettah of Colombo, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9299.*

2. *General Approval of the Measure on its first introduction:*

So far from there being any dissatisfaction expressed by the people, the first announcement of the measure led to the expression of a strong feeling of approbation, not only on the part of the public, but on the part of the press, which professes to represent the public, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4311, 4312*—Extract from the 'Colombo Observer' in support of this assertion, *ib. 4311*—Subsequently this paper asserted that witness was entitled to very large fees from the sale of these encroachments, and that the measure was introduced by witness for the sake of these fees, *ib. 4313-4316*—Witness never received one shilling, *ib. 4315. 4326-4338,*

The removal of these encroachments was beneficial to the public health and the public convenience, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4317*—The statement which has been made, that the people were compelled to purchase the land upon which the encroachments had been made, in cases where they offered to remove them, is not correct, *ib. 4318*—The amount of fees received up to the present day has been very trifling; the measure was greatly resisted by the people, and gradually fell into abeyance, *Wodehouse 4669-4676*—Till Mr. Wodehouse made the observation here, on 1 June, that he thought it an inexpedient measure, witness never, during the whole of his residence in Ceylon, heard of a single officer of the Government that ever expressed such an opinion, or entertained a doubt upon the propriety of the measure, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4782a, p. 829.*

VERANDAH TAX—continued.

3. Evidence in detail, showing that the Measure did not originate with Sir Emerson Tennent :

Evidence showing that the verandah question did not originate with witness, although an imputation has been cast upon his personal conduct in relation to this matter, in the evidence which has been given before this Committee, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 3063-3066—As regards the "verandah question," witness neither proposed the measure nor suggested the object; Mr. Somerset, witness's agent, who was acting in witness's absence, did so, *Wodehouse* 4631-4655—The first intimation that witness had that the verandah question was coming forward, was a letter from Sir E. Tennent, *ib.* 4656—Witness produces this letter; this letter read, *ib.* 4657. 4659—Extract from this letter directed to be inserted upon the minutes, *Wodehouse's Ev.* p. 452.

Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Mr. Wodehouse, dated Colombo, 17 July 1846, on the subject of the verandah encroachments, *Ev.* p. 458, 459—The first proposition on the subject was sent in from witness's office by his assistant, Mr. Somerset, *Wodehouse* 4679-4683. 4688-4696—Witness remonstrated with Mr. Somerset on his sending off the letter of 17 February, respecting the verandah question, *ib.* 4753a-4755a, p. 807—Explanation with reference to Mr. Wodehouse's evidence of 1 June, with respect to the verandah question, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4782a et seq., pp. 828 et seq.—Witness collects, from reading the entire of that day's evidence, that the impression it is calculated to leave on the minds of the Committee is, that the measure for the removal of the verandahs originated in 1846, *ib.* 4782a, p. 828.

Mr. Wodehouse's evidence would give the Committee to understand that witness had said or done something which implied that the measure originated, or had been set on foot by Mr. Wodehouse, whereas in reality it originated with witness, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4782a, p. 828—Reference to the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse in answer to Question 4563, in which he states that witness had written to him a letter describing the origin of it, as if the proceedings in 1846 were its origin, and that in reality it had been originated by witness as a measure likely to be "very profitable to him, and that probably it might become so to Mr. Wodehouse," *ib.*—In support of these views Mr. Wodehouse has made certain statements, and has produced a private and confidential letter of witness's to him, *ib.*—Witness wishes it to be understood that he does not in the least object to the production of this letter; he has already produced this letter, and laid it before Sir Colin Campbell, when governor, and also before Lord Torrington, *ib.*—With regard to the impression that the measure originated in 1846, witness was in hopes that what he had stated to the Committee before would distinctly have shown that such was not the case, but that in fact a similar measure had originated sixteen years before witness went to Ceylon, *ib.*

The special measure in question, namely, a measure for the removal and the sale of encroachments on the streets, had been decided on in May 1844, seventeen months before witness arrived in the colony, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4782a, pp. 828, 829—Certainly on witness's arrival in the colony it had his most hearty concurrence and most cordial approval, *ib.* 4782a, p. 829—With respect to the allegation of Mr. Wodehouse that something had been said by witness, either in the Legislative Council in Ceylon or before this Committee, which conveyed the impression that the measure originated with Mr. Wodehouse, witness can prove that nothing was ever stated by him in Ceylon that could ever convey such an impression; evidence in support of this assertion, *ib.* 4782a-4785a, pp. 829-832—Nor has witness before this Committee stated anything that could convey the impression that Mr. Wodehouse had originated the measure, *ib.* 4785a, p. 833—On the contrary, in witness's evidence on a former occasion, in answer to Q. 4305, he produced these very documents, which showed that the measure, so far from originating with Mr. Wodehouse or witness, had originated many months before, *ib.*

Reference to the mis-statements which appeared in the colonial press that witness had himself originated this measure for his own profit and advantage, and that the operations under it would be so extensive and so profitable that witness's fees alone would amount to a sum of 24,000 l., *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4783a-4785, p. 829—Lengthened evidence showing that, according to the estimate of Captain Pickering, the officer in charge of the survey, witness's whole personal interest in the matter would have been one-third of 280 l., *ib.* 4783a-4792a, pp. 829-837—Observations on that portion of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence of 1 June, in which he infers that the measure, as carried on in 1846, was essentially different from the measure decided on in 1844, *ib.* 4785a, p. 833—The inference witness draws from the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse is this, that although a measure for the removal of the verandahs had been decided on in 1844, witness deriving no profit as colonial secretary from removal of encroachments, the measure of 1846 was a measure for the sale of verandahs, a very different thing, and in which witness, of course, would have a direct advantage in the shape of fees, *ib.*—In reference to this statement witness begs leave to state most distinctly that the measures are identical, *ib.*

Observations on, and corrections of, that portion of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence, in which he finds fault with the share which witness had ministerially in carrying the measure

VERANDAH TAX—continued.

3. Evidence in detail, showing that the Measure did not originate with Sir Emerson Tennent—continued.

sure into effect in 1846, and in which he complains of an irregularity on witness's part; evidence in detail as to the part witness took in carrying it out; part which Mr. Wodehouse took therein, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4785a-4805a, pp. 833-877*—Remarks on the evidence of Mr. Wodehouse as to the amount of fees which would be received by witness, *ib. 4792a, p. 836.*

Observations on witness's letter to Mr. Wodehouse on 17 February, and on the construction he has put upon it in his evidence before this Committee, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4805a, p. 837*—Witness has reason to believe that the construction which was put upon it was, that witness had suggested to Mr. Wodehouse that this measure would be very profitable to witness, and would be likely to be still more profitable to Mr. Wodehouse, *ib. 4805a, p. 838*—And that witness had done this with a view to spur on Mr. Wodehouse's anxiety to obtain witness's office, aiding witness in his desire to have a higher one, and suggesting to him that career of profit which was before him, *ib.*—Evidence showing that if this be the impression, it is a perfectly gratuitous one, *ib.*—Explanation in detail on the subject of this letter of 17 February; also further evidence on the erroneous construction put upon it by Mr. Wodehouse; circumstances under which witness became possessed of the copy of it which he has placed before the Committee, *ib. 4805a, pp. 838, 839.*

See also *Tennent, Sir J. E., 1. Woodhouse, Mr., 1.*

W.

Wariapolla. Evidence in detail relative to the skirmish between the troops under Captain Lillie and the rebels at Wariapolla, on 29 July 1848; witness was second in command; orders witness received from Captain Lillie, and way in which he acted upon these orders; computed number killed in this skirmish; number of troops in the action; supposed number of rebels, *Watson 521-590*—Statement in detail as to what took place on the march from Kandy to Matelle, particularly on the approach to Wariapolla, in respect to the insurgents against whom the troops were proceeding; witness heard no orders given to the troops to fire on the rebels, nor did he hear Captain Watson order the men to desist from firing; estimated number of the rebels; five or six only of the rebels were killed; it could not be ascertained how many were wounded; detail of what took place at Matelle, *Henderson 4745-5029*—Further detail of particulars relative to the attack on the rebels at Wariapolla, on the march of the 15th and the Rifle Corps from Kandy to Matelle, *ib. 5110-5178. 5196-5212.*

At Wariapolla the rebellion was suppressed as soon as Captain Lillie attacked the assemblage, *Sir A. Oliphant 7066-7069*—Account of the attack on the natives at the Jack Trees, and at the bungalow of Wariapolla, *Watson 7141*—Description of the affair at the bungalow of Wariapolla, after witness had joined Captain Lillie, *7141-7142*—In the attack the Kandyans were the first to fire, *ib. 7164-7168*—Number of men shot at the Jack Tree, *ib. 7175.*

Witness fired only one shot; the statement that he fired four shots is untrue, *Watson 7176, 7177*—Witness was thirty or forty yards in advance of his men; this is perfectly a military proceeding, *ib. 7180-7182*—On the march shots were fired at the troops, and on coming up to the Jack Trees the advanced guard was stopped by an armed party; some of the party were disarmed and captured, and some escaped, *East 7528-7530*—Particulars as to a man of the 15th being wounded, *ib. 7531-7538*—There is no doubt of the fact that the troops were first fired on by the Kandyans, *ib. 7539-7542*—The statement of Captain Watson, in answer to Q. 7142, of his having fired only one shot during the affray, and that in self-defence, is incorrect; he fired three or four shots consecutively at a native who was retreating and endeavouring to conceal himself in the bush, *Henderson 8435-8437*—In marching from Wariapolla to Matelle there was only one shot fired, *ib. 8450.*

See also *Henderson, Lieutenant. Rutherford, Lieutenant. Watson, Captain.*

Waring, Mr. See *Escort of Prisoners. Maha Nileme.*

Watson, Captain Albert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Captain of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment; wrote a letter to Lord Grey after his return from Ceylon; the letter which was read by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons; delivers in a copy of this letter, 1-4—Had the command in Matelle in the months of August and September 1848; 5—During the time witness held the command in Matelle he never signed any document in the Cingalese language other than those temporarily appointing headmen in the districts, 6, 7, 16-18. 20. 41-43. 75-83—Witness does not read Cingalese, but these documents were read to him by a person of whose integrity he was convinced before he attached his signature to them, 6, 7, 16-18. 20. 41-43.

Document put into witness's hand, having a translation appended to it, and running as follows: "Golahella. Notice.—That unless all those who have held, concealed, or

Reports, 1850—continued.

Watson, Captain Albert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

knowing to have held the effects of Golahella, Rattamahatmaya, deliver over to me such property, or give information about the same without delay, such persons shall be killed, and their property confiscated. To this effect, Captain A. Watson, commanding the troops in the Matelle Fort. Signed, A. Watson, captain commanding, 9 August 1848;" this document being attested and sealed, 8—Statement made by witness that the signature to this document is not his writing, although it bears some resemblance to it, 8-10—Document of a similar purport put into witness's hands, headed, "Translation. "Nogepittia Korale. Notice, &c. &c.," and signed A. Watson, 11-13—Statement made by witness that this also is not his signature, and that he has no knowledge whatever of the document beyond now seeing it, 11-13.

A third document given into witness's hands, headed "Ukuwelle Kaloo Banda. Translation. Notice, &c. &c.," also signed A. Watson, captain commanding at Matelle," 14—Statement made by witness that this signature is also a forgery; it is the first time he ever heard of the document, or knew of its existence, 14—As regards the first of these three documents witness noticed it in the "Times" newspaper; with respect to the other two, he now sees them for the first time, 15—Witness never at any time authorized any person to sign any documents for him, 19—Nor did he ever sign any blank papers, 21—Similar document handed to witness, making the fourth document, headed, "Dulluwe Maha Nileme. Notice, &c. &c.;" witness denies the signature to this document; it is the first he has heard of it, 22.

The Cingalese documents which witness has signed, appointing headmen, were on slips of paper somewhat similar to these documents; it is not official paper, 23-25. 28-32—There is a stamp on the official paper in Ceylon which the paper on which the documents are written wants; witness generally uses the stamped paper, but may occasionally have used other paper, 23-25. 28-32—Observation that there is a difference in the style of the signatures of the third and fourth documents; the third resembles witness's signature more than the fourth, 26, 27—Witness knows the names only of the parties used in these documents; the names are not fictitious names; the parties were not charged with rebellious proceedings, 33, 34. 36—Nogepittia Korale was arrested, but not by witness, and Golahella was arrested, 35.

Witness took possession of Nogepittia Korale's property by the desire of the government of Kandy; took possession also of the property of Dulluwe Maha Nileme, and of Golahella, 37, 38—Evidence in detail as to the proceedings adopted in taking possession of this property, showing that there was no difficulty in ascertaining the property and taking possession of it, and consequently no necessity for issuing the foregoing proclamation, 39, 40. 44-71. 84-101—Particulars as to some of Golahella's property having been removed just previously to the outbreak; opinion that it was removed by his relations to another district, 56-64. 66-71—Witness's orders to seize the property were issued by Colonel Drought, 44-54. 65—Witness never heard of any official document being forged in Ceylon since he has been there, 73, 74—Further evidence relative to the documents signed by witness, on the appointment of headmen, 75-83.

The words in the heading of the proclamation (No. 4), written in an English hand, are not witness's writing, 102—The signature is in conformity with witness's usual form of signature, and is very much like it, 103-106—Opinion that the party who forged these documents must have had witness's signature before him; they are none of them on official paper, 107-113—Witness did not sign any proclamations; the only things in Cingalese which he signed were the notices appointing headmen, 114, 115—When they passed from witness's hand they were retained by the native headmen of the district, and were accessible to any one, 116-117.

Witness knows a person of the name of Tickery Banda, who was transported for forgery both in the Cingalese and in the English character, 118-128. 169-173—Witness has not the slightest doubt in his own mind that this man was the forger of these documents, 129-135, 181-190—Tickery Banda, during the prevalence of martial law in the Matelle district, came down with four or five armed persons, and was very anxious to proceed into the Lagole Korle to join the pretender, 136—He represented himself as sent under the authority of Colonel Drought, which was false; he seized people and property, 137-141. 177-180—Letter written by witness to Lord Grey, dated London, 7 February 1850, on the subject of the cruel and unjustifiable attacks made on witness's character by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume, 142-144—Evidence showing the connexion between Tickery Banda and Mr. Elliott, the editor of the "Colombo Observer," 145-167. 174-176.

[Second Examination.]—The appointments of headmen, which were made by witness, were temporary, and subject to the approval of the Governor-general of Ceylon, 191-199—They were written at the time, and were usually delivered with witness's own hand to the persons whom he appointed, 200, 201—Colonel Drought's general order, issued to witness, for sequestrating the property of the rebels, delivered in, and read, 202-206—Copies of some letters which witness also received on the subject, delivered in, and read, 207-213—Particulars in detail as to the mode in which witness executed these orders, 214 *et seq.*—Particulars relative to the seizure of Golahella's property, 241-247.

Watson, Captain Albert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

256 *et seq.* 458-463—Opinion of the Queen's advocate with respect to the charges against Golahella, 247-255.

Evidence relative to the sale of part of Golahella's property; witness bought some of the cattle; part of the property was restored to Golahella, 256-276—Complaints which were made against witness by Golahella, respecting the seizure and sale of his property; letter from Major-general Smelt, fully exculpating witness from the charges made against him; denial of Golahella that he got up the petition against witness, and statement made by him that it was got up by Mr. John Selby and others, 277-307—Particulars as to the seizure of Maha Nileme and his property by witness; statement made by witness that he is ready to produce proof that Maha Nileme is one of the greatest rebels in the country; evidence in detail in support of this assertion, 307-390. 393-409—Witness was struck with astonishment when he heard that this man was liberated upon the advice of the Queen's advocate, 391, 392. 410, 411—He was arrested a second time and discharged, witness imagines also by an order of the Queen's advocate, 412-419.

Letter witness received from Colonel Drought, desiring him to draw a distinction between confiscation and sequestration; distinction witness drew in consequence, 420-434—Witness has not kept copies of the letters which he wrote to Colonel Drought, he considered them private letters, 434-442. 452—Witness seized the property of Nogeptia Korale, under orders, 453-457. 464, 465—Further evidence as to the notorious character of Tickery Banda; and also as to the grounds for witness forming the suspicion that he was the forger of witness's name to the documents upon the subject of which witness was examined on his former examination, 466-506—Further evidence relative to the disposal of some of the property that was seized; case of some dirks or swords being given to different officers, 507-515—Further evidence as to the purchase made by witness of some cattle at the sale of some of the confiscated property, 516-520.

Evidence in detail relative to the skirmish between between the troops under Captain Lillie and the rebels at Wariapolla, on 29 July 1848; witness was second in command; orders witness received from Captain Lillie, and way in which he acted upon these orders; computed number killed in this skirmish; number of troops in the action; supposed number of rebels, 521-590—The number of officers witness had under his command during the time he was at Matelle varied from eight to eleven, 591—The only one he has had reason to complain of is Lieutenant Henderson of the Rifles, 591-593—Witness did not make any complaint of this officer to Colonel Drought at the time of his command, 594-596—Witness has had reason since to see very much of Lieutenant Henderson, and to speak of him to Colonel Drought, 595-597.

Witness took the means which were within his power to supersede Mr. Henderson in his duties, 597—The complaint witness had to make of Lieutenant Henderson was, his attempting to assert that he burned houses by witness's authority; assertion of witness that he never authorized any officer under him to burn houses, 598-609. 611-621. 633—Witness left charges against Lieutenant Henderson before he came away, upon which he will be tried by court-martial, 598-600. 610. 625—Evidence relative to the correspondence which took place on the subject of witness's complaint against Lieutenant Henderson, 600. 622-632—Witness called upon Lieutenant Henderson to produce the original letter which he stated he had received from witness, authorizing him to burn houses, but he has refused to do so, 628.

[Third Examination.]—In addition to witness's answer to Question 274, he begs to remark that he did not himself bid for any cattle, 634—Nor did the auctioneer or buyers know he was the purchaser of any of these cattle until it appeared in witness's own account of the sales, 634—Witness purchased these cattle, about 20 in number, to send to his coffee estate, 634—Evidence showing that witness paid more for his cattle than any other persons paid for what they purchased; statement that the record of the sales as reported in the return to Government will prove this, 634-642—In answer to Question 361, witness wishes to add, that he gave the dirks, or rather knives, to the different officers, upon the condition that they were to return them if called for; all have been returned but two, 643.

Further explanation in reference to the plan of the place of action between the forces and the rebels, referred to in former evidence, 644-656. 658—In reference to Question 614, witness does not mean distinctly to deny that the signature is Lieutenant Brook's own handwriting; he only states that it appears to him to be better written than his usual style, 657—Further evidence in answer to Question 625, on the subject of the letter which Lieutenant Henderson states he received from witness, authorizing him to burn houses, 659—When witness called on Lieutenant Henderson to show him the orders he had received from witness, he would not do so, 659 *et seq.*—He merely gave witness a small extract from what purported to be a letter authorizing him to burn houses, 659 *et seq.*—He gave witness what he wished witness to believe were certified copies of his orders, but would not show him the originals; all the copies witness received from him are with Colonel Drought, 659-687—Witness has not kept any copies of the letters he wrote to Lieutenant Henderson, 676. 681—Letter professing to be the letter written by witness to Lieutenant Henderson, dated Matelle 13 August 1848, and

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delivered in to the Committee as such, read; how far this letter authorizes Lieutenant Henderson to burn houses, 684-687.

Correspondence showing the reason why witness did not bring the charges against Lieutenant Henderson in time for the holding of the court-martial before witness came away, 688-699—Witness may have intimated to Lieutenant Henderson at the time his displeasure at his conduct; but it is not usual for one officer to intimate his displeasure to another; witness superseded him by sending a superior officer to take his place, 700-712—Witness did not report to Colonel Drought his displeasure with Lieutenant Henderson's conduct; witness thought it was a matter within his own command, and of which he had the sole control, 713—Colonel Drought was however aware of it before witness left the colony, 714—Further evidence as to the character of the interpreters who read the documents in Cingalese to witness, which he signed, 715-749.

Witness is perfectly well aware that Maha Nileme gave information to the Government that could be of no use; information calculated to mislead rather than benefit the Government, 750-759—Witness arrested Maha Nileme, but had nothing to do with Golahella's arrest at all, 760, 761—Further evidence relative to the seizure of the property of Maha Nileme, 762-778—General instruction under which witness confirmed the sentences of the courts-martial held at Matelle in August 1848; constitution of the court-martial, 779-858—The proceedings in the case of every court-martial were sent to Colonel Drought; witness's instructions were received from Colonel Drought and from no other party, 779-858. 882-886—Particulars relative to the complaints made by witness as to his having been removed from Matelle in an unmilitary way; and as to his begging during four months for a court-martial to inquire into the matter, 859-865. 886-890—Witness has read in the Blue Book, or some of the books published, a letter from Mr. Elliott addressed to Mr. M'Christie, and has seen the statements in that letter referring to himself, 866, 867—As regards witness these statements are totally incorrect, and have not the slightest foundation in truth, 868-881.

[Fourth Examination.]—Further evidence on the subject of the instructions received by witness with respect to holding courts-martial and the appointment of judge-advocates, 891-897—Order received by witness, dated 18 August 1848, from Colonel Drought to discontinue the practice of appointing judge-advocates, 891-897—Remarks on witness's answer to Question 786; the first person tried and sentenced to death was Maveyugallia, Aratchy; in witness's return he stands first on the list, 897, 898—Further evidence in explanation of witness's answer to Question 687, in which he is asked, "whether his letter to Lieutenant Henderson admits that he burnt houses in bad cases?" 898-909—Particulars relative to the case of the burning of Ratville's house, 898. 907. 909—Witness took this act upon himself as his own, although he neither fired the house himself, nor gave orders for its being fired, 898—During the continuance of martial law this is the only house which was burnt while witness was present, 899. 908.

Mode in which the houses generally of the Kandyans are constructed; they are commonly mud-houses, with paddy straw thatch; the value of these houses is about 2*l.*; 900-905—Copies of the correspondence witness has had on the subject of the complaints made by him as to the indignity with which he has been treated by Mr. Elliott, the editor of the "Colombo Observer," through the instrumentality of Tickery Banda and others; and of the false accusations which have been made against witness as to his having forced the natives to work for him on his coffee estate, and also as to his having removed under suspicious circumstances certain property of Gollahella's, 911 *et seq.*—Reference to a petition from Tickery Banda to the Secretary of State, complaining of witness in respect to the above matters, 911—Letter from Mr. Elliott to witness on the subject, dated Colombo, 27 October 1848; witness did not consider it necessary to notice this letter, or answer it, 911-914.

Letter from Captain Lillie, the staff officer of Kandy, to witness, dated Kandy, 8 November, expressing disbelief of the accusations against witness, and stating his opinion that it is a piece of spite, 914—Witness's answer to the petition of Tickery Banda totally refuting the accusations made against witness therein; this answer witness forwarded to Colonel Drought, and believes it was perfectly satisfactory, 914-925—Statement made by witness that in reading this correspondence he wishes to show, that these attacks were made against him for the purpose of weakening the evidence that he was to give against the two chiefs, Golahella and Maha Nileme, but who were not afterwards tried, 925-935—Opinion that their not being brought to trial has been a great injury to the colony; witness considers the evidence against them was quite sufficient to justify their being brought to trial, 925-935.

Nature of witness's complaint as to his having been removed from Matelle in an unmilitary way, 936, 937—Answer from the adjutant-general to this complaint, addressed to the commandant at Kandy, 937, 938—Witness complained of the manner in which he had been removed, particularly from his command; and of the indignities that he considered he had suffered from this petition having been received against him, 939-941—Witness made his complaint in December 1849; was removed a short time before he

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left Ceylon, 942, 943—The result of witness's complaint was, that the Governor, in the presence of the Executive Council, expressed himself satisfied with all that had been done, 944-947—And also, that he was much pleased with witness's explanation, and that he conceived witness had been ill-used, 944—Martial law was proclaimed in Matelle on 31 July 1848; manner in which it was proclaimed, 949-952. 1076, 1077—Particulars as to the disturbances which took place in Matelle after 29 July, requiring the interference of the military, 953-985.

Precautions which were taken to guard innocent persons against being unjustly punished, after the judge advocates were discontinued at the courts martial by order of Colonel Drought, 986-989—The whole of the prisoners tried by courts-martial in Matelle were captured after the proclamation of martial law, 990-1000. 1007-1009—Detail of the proceedings of the courts-martial at Matelle; particulars as to the passing of the sentences, and the confirmation and execution thereof, 1001-1035. 1063-1075. 1078-1084—Further evidence on the subject of witness's sending prisoners to be tried at Kandy, from time to time, by orders from Colonel Drought, 1043-1062—Witness was not called upon to assist Colonel Drought to make up the list of the courts-martial that had been held under witness, 1085-1090—But was desired to send the proceedings of his courts-martial to Colonel Drought, which he did from time to time, 1085, 1086.

To witness's knowledge none of the proceedings of the courts martial were altered in any respect after the sentences and after they had been transmitted to Colonel Drought, 1091, 1092—After the trials witness was called upon by Colonel Drought to assist in making up the report of the trials to be sent home, more particularly as to the character of the men tried; nature of the information which witness gave upon the subject, 1093-1138—Witness understood that the proceedings of all the courts martial remained in the possession of Colonel Drought till they were called for, in consequence of the proceedings before the Committee, for the purpose of transmission to the Colonial Office, 1112-1117. 1139-1141—Witness is not aware of any illegality or irregularity which took place in any of the trials at Matelle; no persons were tried at courts-martial who were not identified as the parties in whose names they were tried, 1142-1164—The statement that has been made, that the bazaar at Matelle was burnt down, is incorrect, 1165-1169—How far, before the trials were proceeded upon, any definition was made as to what should constitute high treason, 1172-1176.

As regards the trial of some coolies by court martial, for leaving the service of Mr. Forbes, witness considers he was quite justified in trying them by court-martial, as there was no civil power existing in Matelle at the time, 1177-1185—Witness never heard any complaints against the interpreters employed by him, 1186—Opportunities which were given to the prisoners tried by court-martial to produce witnesses for their defence, 1187-1195—Further evidence as to witness's sending Tickery Banda to Kandy for trial, 1196-1200—Colonel Drought's instructions to witness stated "your authority is unlimited," 1201-1205.

There is not the slightest foundation in truth in the statement contained in the letter put before this Committee by Mr. M'Christie, dated 11 April 1849, and purporting to be written by Mr. Elliott, that "you will see in the 'Observer' how Colonel Drought had a man arrested and brought up before him; one person boasts that he made 3,000 *l.* of plunder when acting under Captain Watson's orders at Matelle," 1206-1209. 1233-1235—Refutation of statements in another letter of Mr. Elliott's, reflecting on witness's conduct, 1210 *et seq.*—The whole statement relative to a misunderstanding between Lord Torrington and witness, and as to witness's threatening to make known some private letters of instruction from Lord Torrington, is totally unfounded in fact, 1210-1217—Witness never had any private communication from Lord Torrington, 1211-1216—Further evidence with regard to the arrest of Maha Nileme, and the sending of him for trial, with particulars as to the cause of his being arrested, 1218-1232. 1236-1242.

In every instance witness returned accurately a description of the articles that were seized to the commandant at Kandy, 1243—In this list will be found whatsoever property was seized, and the money paid for any that was purchased at the public sales, 1244—Witness held himself accountable for the sums so received, 1245—During the time witness was in command no house was burned under his orders, 1246, 1247—During the proclamation of martial law no complaints whatever were made to witness on the part of either Europeans or natives of undue severity; the complaints first reached his ear after the cessation of martial law, 1248-1250. 1256, 1257—The general opinion was decidedly in favour of the continuance of martial law, 1251-1255.

The conduct of the troops was that of troops under good discipline, 1256-1258—Witness was perfectly aware of the disaffected spirit of the natives throughout the country generally, and the Kandyan provinces in particular, and had been so for some three or four years previously, 1259-1262—Was not, therefore, the least surprised at the outbreak of the insurrection, 1262—The courts-martial were open courts; the public was freely admitted, 1263-1265—Witness did not consider it necessary to seek for any

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advice or assistance in the exercise of his power, 1266-1269—The courts-martial were held, and the proceedings were generally in conformity with the rules of the Articles of War, 1270-1278—Witness has generally received the full approbation of his superior officer for his conduct during the existence of martial law, 1277.

[Fifth Examination.]—Evidence as to the manner in which witness made his complaint as to his having been removed from Matelle in an unmilitary way, 2322-2327—Further evidence as to how far witness assisted Colonel Drought in drawing up the report with respect to the courts-martial held at Matelle, 2328-2351—Opinion that the document drawn up by Maha Nileme shows, from beginning to end, that he was one of the greatest rebels in the country, 2352—Further evidence on the subject of some coolies being tried by court-martial at Matelle, for leaving the service of Colonel Forbes, 2353-2364—Instances in which further time was granted to the prisoners who asked for it, in order to produce witnesses in their defence, 2367, 2368—Further evidence upon the subject of the instructions which witness received from Colonel Drought with respect to the sequestration of property, 2369-2375—Explanation of the circumstances which probably led Colonel Drought into the error of supposing that property to the amount of 20,000 *l.* had been sequestered, 2369. 2376-2381.

Further evidence in support of the assertion, made by witness in one of his former examinations, that during the period of the existence of martial law he made no communications to, nor received any instructions from, any other authority than the commandant of the interior, Lieutenant-colonel Drought, 2382-2391—Evidence showing that conflicts did occur between the troops and the people, between 3 August and 15 September 1848; 2392-2404. 2414-2419—Explanation of the circumstances relative to the statement made in a letter from Mr. Elliott, of the "Colombo Observer," that witness had been forced by Sir Emerson Tennent to retract a letter which he had written to the Governor of Ceylon, complaining of the treatment which he had received; exaggeration of the facts contained in this letter of Mr. Elliott, 2405-2413.

It is a general standing report when any disturbance arises in Ceylon, that a French invasion is expected, 2417-2419—The precautions that were used under the circumstances were most wise, 2420—Further evidence as to the instructions witness received from Colonel Drought as to the mode and manner in which the courts-martial ought to be conducted, 2424-2431—Evidence as to the fact of a palanquin belonging to the pretender having been seized among the property of Maha Nileme, 2432-2442—Particulars relative to Gohahella having sent a ring to the pretender, 2443-2451—Witness never signed or issued anything in the shape of a proclamation at all, 2452, 2453—The documents which witness issued, appointing headmen, contained on the other side a translation of the appointment in English, and both were signed by witness, 2454-2456—Witness's appointment as head of the district gave him the right to appoint headmen, subject to the approval of the Governor, 2457-2466—Witness's conduct during the existence of martial law has been approved of; document showing the approbation entertained of witness's conduct by the Europeans, 2467, 2468—Further strong circumstances connecting Maha Nileme with the rebellion, 2469, 2470.

[Sixth Examination.]—Further evidence as to the instructions witness received from Colonel Drought during the period of his holding the courts-martial, 2471-2475—Further corroboration of the statement made by witness in one of his former examinations, that during the existence of martial law he had no communication with any one but the commanding officer, 2476, 2477—Evidence showing that the correspondence witness had with Sir Emerson Tennent was after the cessation of martial law; with further evidence relative to the letter written by witness to Sir Emerson Tennent, on the subject of the grievances of which witness complained in the manner in which he was removed from Matelle, and which letter, it has been stated, witness was desired to retract, 2476-2516. 2521, 2522—The proceedings of the courts-martial were conducted in the same way after the two notes received from Colonel Drought, referred to by witness, in answer to Question 2427, as they were before the receipt of those notes, 2517-2520—Witness has none of the documents, authorizing him to appoint headmen, with him in England, 2523, 2524.

[Seventh Examination.]—Statement with regard to the evidence of Lieutenant Henderson and Colonel Braybrooke, relating to Lieutenant Henderson's account of witness's attack on the natives at the Jack trees and at the bungalow of Wariapolla; statement of witness's service in Ceylon, and of his predicting the outbreak of the rebellion in 1848, five years before it took place, and of his reporting the state of the feeling of the country to the Government; witness's account of the attack on 28 July 1848 and of the conduct of Lieutenant Henderson, his senior lieutenant, on that occasion; description of the affair at the bungalow of Wariapolla, after witness had joined Captain Lillie, of the march into Matelle, and of the conflict with the natives there; remarks on the character given to Lieutenant Henderson by Colonel Braybrooke, 7139-7142.

Witness appointed Lieutenant Henderson adjutant of the regiment, although he disapproved of his conduct during the day at Wariapolla, 7143-7154—Lieutenant Henderson was

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was rebuked for his conduct both by witness and Captain Lillie, the commanding officer, 7154-7162—In the attack, the Kandyan were the first to fire, 7164-7168—A Kandyman whom witness struggled with and took prisoner is probably the man whom Lieutenant Henderson says he captured, 7169-7174—Number of men shot at the Jack tree, 7175—Witness fired only one shot; the statement that he fired four shots is untrue, 7176. 7177—The Kandyans occasionally fire from the shoulder, and oftener from the hip, and if possible always take a rest, 7178.

Description of Lieutenant Rutherford's being wounded with a spear, 7179—Witness was thirty or forty yards in advance of his men; this is perfectly a military proceeding, 7180-7182—Lieutenant Henderson hesitated, and would not bring on his men, although ordered to do so, 7183-7186—Lieutenant Henderson was only appointed detachment adjutant; the duty does not require discretion or judgment, nor was it at that time an onerous duty, 7187-7193—There are no allowances attached to the appointment, 7194—Particulars as to a Kandyman who had hid himself in a palanquin being shot, 7194-7200.

Refutation of the charge brought against witness by Lieutenant Henderson of giving orders to him to kill prisoners which he was escorting to Kandy in the event of any attack being made on the road by the rebels, 7201 *et seq.*—In all probability Mr. Waring was present when the orders touching the escort were given, 7203, 7204—Lieutenant Henderson was adjutant for one day only; he acted till the appointment of Lieutenant Rutherford, 7205-7210—No particular orders were given to Lieutenant Henderson with regard to the escort, 7211-7213—Refutation of the charge that he was ordered to march with twenty native soldiers to disperse 300 Kandyans, and to defend a pass against the advance of 4,000 men; particulars with regard to the duty that was assigned to him; letter from Colonel Drought on this subject delivered in, 7213, 7214.

Explanation with regard to letters from witness to Lieutenant Henderson, dated 8 and 13 August 1848, which the latter used as an authority to burn houses; the danger of the course he was pursuing was distinctly pointed out to him, and his statement as to the burning of the houses had ultimately to be made to Colonel Drought, without reference to the letters as orders for burning, 7214—Affidavit sworn by Mr. Rudd, read, refuting the statement in a letter from Lieutenant Brook that he had received orders to burn houses from witness by Mr. Rudd and Mr. Hanna, 7214-7222—Remarks on correspondence which took place on the letters of witness between Lieutenant Henderson, Colonel Drought, Colonel Braybrooke, Captain Lillie, and witness, 7223—Colonel Drought appointed Mr. Mackelwie supervisor of sequestered property; witness positively asserts that he never promised place or salary under Government to Mr. Mackelwie, 7223.

Explanation of the charge brought against witness of misappropriating public money, the proceeds of the sale of confiscated property collected by Lieutenant Henderson, 7223-7235—Also of a charge that Lieutenant Henderson had sent on buffaloes from the outposts to witness which had not been accounted for, 7223—Examination on the subject of a deficiency in witness's regimental accounts, 7224-7235—Also as to witness's sending Lieutenant Durnford to supersede Lieutenant Henderson at Cabroosa Ella in the command of the passes of Pittewalla and Pookpittia, 7235-7253—Statement with regard to Colonel Braybrooke's accusation against witness of untruth with reference to correspondence on the subject of complaints against witness made to the colonel by Lieutenant Henderson, 7253—When witness appeared before the Executive Council he did tell Sir Emerson Tennent three times that what he had stated was untrue; what occurred between them was satisfactorily explained, 7254-7259.

WATSON, CAPTAIN :

1. *Generally.*
2. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Generally :*

Particulars relative to the complaints made by witness as to his having been removed from Matelle in an unmilitary way; and as to his begging during four months for a court-martial to inquire into the matter; manner in which witness made these complaints, *Watson* 859-865. 886-890. 2322-2327—Witness has read in the Blue Book, or some of the books published, a letter from Mr. Elliott, addressed to Mr. M'Christie, and has seen the statements in that letter referring to himself, *ib.* 866, 867—As regards witness these statements are totally incorrect, and have not the slightest foundation in truth, *ib.* 868-881—Witness has generally received the full approbation of his superior officer for his conduct during the existence of martial law, *ib.* 1277. 2467, 2468.

Part taken by witness with respect to the letter addressed to Lord Grey by Captain Watson on 7 February, alluding to the attacks made on his character by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Hume, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 4806a-4816a, p. 841—Evidence relative to the removal of Captain Watson from his command at Matelle; charges made against him in

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1. *Generally*—continued.

the "Colombo Observer" newspaper; statement made by witness that neither he nor Major Layard applied for Captain Watson's removal, as has been stated by Sir Emerson Tennent to have been the case; the correspondence on the subject delivered in, *Braybrooke* 6235-6248—Application made by Captain Watson for a court of inquiry to investigate the charges made against him, and result of this application, *ib.*—Examination with regard to the conduct of Captain Watson and Lieutenant Henderson at Matelle and Wariapolla; Colonel Drought expressed an opinion to witness that Captain Watson was mistaken in apprehending a second rebellion, but never spoke of Captain Watson's conduct during the first rebellion, *Jolly* 8351-8372—Examination with reference to an affidavit by Mr. Brook of a threat made by Captain Watson to damage witness's character before the Committee, *Henderson* 8505-8511—Statement respecting the removal of Captain Watson from his command, *Sir J. E. Tennent* 9279.

2. *Papers laid before the Committee* :

Copy of a despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 14 September 1849, forwarding the report of the Executive Council on Captain Watson's accounts relating to sequestered property, *App.* 57—Report of the Executive Council, dated 30 August 1849, on Captain Watson's accounts of sequestered property, *ib.* 58-61—Accounts of the sums received by the sale of the sequestered property, and the sums disbursed by Captain Watson, *ib.* 60, 61. 62-64—Copy of the examination of Captain Watson before the Executive Council of Ceylon, on 16 June 1849, relative to his accounts of the receipts and disbursements in connexion with the sequestered property, *ib.* 65-67—Letter from Captain Watson to the commandant of Kandy, dated 4 May 1849, in explanation of his accounts of the sums received from the sale of sequestered and confiscated property, and the disbursement thereof, *ib.* 68.

Letter from Captain Watson to Colonel Drought, dated 22 September 1848, begging him to request the Governor not to allow martial law to cease, *App.* 128—Correspondence regarding Sir Emerson Tennent's assertion, that Major Layard and Lieutenant-colonel Braybrooke had caused Captain Watson's removal from the command of Matelle, *ib.* 532-535—Copy of a letter from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 9 May 1850, stating that it appears that just before the departure of the April mail for England, Mr. J. Selby and Lieutenant Henderson, were overheard, in the hotel at Galle, persuading a Lieutenant Brook of the Ceylon Rifles to swear to a statement to the effect, that he had received orders from Captain Watson to burn houses, &c. during the rebellion in 1848, and that the order was conveyed to him by Mr. William Rudd; Lieutenant Brook acceded to their request, and the paper was taken to England by Lieutenant Henderson, *ib.* 546—Affidavit made by Mr. William Rudd, stating that he never conveyed any order or writing from Captain Watson at the time of the rebellion in 1848 to Lieutenant Brook to burn houses; nor did he ever convey any order to Lieutenant Brook upon any occasion whatever, *ib.*

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 4 October 1849, on the subject of selecting witnesses for the Committee, enclosing correspondence on procuring the attendance of Captain Watson, and Mr. Selby, the Queen's Advocate, *App.* 324—Copy of letter from Earl Grey to the Duke of Wellington, dated 12 October 1849, on the attendance of Captain Watson to give evidence before this Committee, *ib.* 325—Letter from his Grace the Duke of Wellington to Earl Grey, dated 23 October 1849, in reply, *ib.* 326—Copy of a letter from Mr. H. Merivale to Mr. J. Wilson, M. P., dated 22 February 1850, enclosing the resolution and order of the House of Commons for issuing a commission to inquire into the alleged framing of fictitious proclamations in the name of the Government of Ceylon during the troubles in that island in 1848, and the forgery of Captain Watson's signature, in order to give the fictitious proclamations the appearance of authenticity, *ib.* 514—Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, dated 24 February 1850, relative to the appointment of the commission, *ib.* 515.

See also *Banda, Tickery. Braybrooke, Colonel. Burning Houses, 2. 3. Commission of Inquiry. Confiscations, 1. 2. 4. Durnford, Lieutenant. Elliott, Mr. Escort of Prisoners. Forged Proclamations. Henderson, Lieutenant. Lillie, Captain. Mackelwie, Mr. Maha Nileme. Pittewulla Passes. Plunder. Removals from Command. Rutherford, Lieutenant. Sequestrations, 2. State of the Country. Wariapolla.*

Wesleyan Missionaries. See Schools.

Whiting, Mr. W. H. Letter from Mr. W. H. Whiting, Government agent at Trincomalie, to the Colonial Secretary, dated May 1848, containing observations on the proposed timber ordinance, *App.* 12.—See also *Civil Service, 3.*

Wilkinson, Mr. Johnson. Letter from Sir J. E. Tennent to Colonel Drought, dated 10 October 1849, in reference to a passage contained in a letter from Mr. Elliott to Mr. M'Christie, which contains a charge against Mr. Wilkinson in relation to his conduct

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on courts-martial, *App.* 479—Letter from Mr. Johnson Wilkinson to Lieutenant-colonel Drought, dated 12 October 1849, denying the charges contained in Mr. Elliott's letter to Mr. M'Christie, *ib.* 480—Letter from Mr. J. S. Waring to Mr. Wilkinson, dated 12 October 1849, containing the statement made by Mr. Wilkinson, *ib.*

Wilmot, Mr. E. P. Voluntary statement of Mr. E. P. Wilmot, proctor for prisoners, employed to defend the rebels in 1848, upon the subject of the Kandyan rebellion in 1848, fully approving the proclamation of martial law, *App.* 203.

See also *Executions*, 2. *Torrington*, Lord, 1.

Wingfield, Captain J. H. Letter from Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th regiment, to the commandant of Kandy, dated 10 October 1849, stating that he had no reason to believe, while sitting on the court-martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of Government, *App.* 236.

Witnesses. Opportunities which were given to the prisoners tried by court-martial to produce witnesses for their defence, *Watson* 1187-1195—Witness considers that from his practice of examining depositions, he can, without knowing the parties individually, from the depositions themselves, in many cases form a good and trustworthy opinion as to whether the parties should be believed or not, *H. C. Selby* 1857-1860. 1868-1870.

Letter from Captain J. H. Wingfield, 15th regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 10 October 1849, stating that he had no reason to believe, while sitting on the court-martial, that the witnesses against the priest were spies in the pay of the Government, *App.* 236—Letter from Captain Guerson, 15th regiment, to the commandant at Kandy, dated 11 October 1849, stating that he was a member of the court-martial that tried the priest; was aware that the witnesses had been among the rebels, but as they were not paid or bribed in any way, he did not regard them as spies, *ib.* 237.

Wiyespinghe, Don D. Report of Don D. Wiyespinghe, Mohanderam, the Cingalese interpreter to the police court at Kandy, dated 8 July 1848, relative to the grievances of the people, *App.* 107, 108.

Wodehouse, Philip Edmond. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Explanation of the inconsistency between the evidence given by witness in answer to questions 4678 to 4680, before the Committee of last year, in which he stated, that as a member of the Legislative Council he was not in favour of giving up the export duties, on the ground that nobody felt the pressure of those duties, 4514-4551—And the statement of Sir Emerson Tennent, in answer to Question 4136 of the evidence of this Session, that "Mr. Wodehouse's advice to the Governor in the Executive Council was, the immediate repeal of the whole of the export duties, without the reservation even of the remnant for the cinnamon trade," 4514-4551.

Evidence in detail relative to the discussions which took place on the subject of the export duties, and also on the subject of the proposed ordinances generally, 4514-4551—Many of witness's objections to the repeal of the export duties would have been removed if a substitute had been found for the amount of taxation which would be lost by such repeal, 4552—Witness proposed an estimated amount of taxation as a substitute, 4553, 4554—Explanation of the first item in witness's estimate, "Assessment, 38,000 *l.*;" 4555-4563—Witness's impression was, that by the time the road ordinance came into full operation it would relieve the expenditure of the Government on roads to the amount of 38,000 *l.* a year, 4555-4563. 4569-4575—Witness contemplated the application of this ordinance without any objection on the part of the people, and that its operation would be fully carried out in the course of 1849; 4564-4568.

Statement made by witness that he has just received a letter from Ceylon, stating that notwithstanding all that has occurred in the interval up to the present moment, the above ordinance has come into operation in all parts of the island without any difficulty and without any remonstrance, 4564-4568—There has been one principal modification of witness's original proposition, 4565-4567—So long as the dog tax ordinance was confined to the towns, witness supported it, and considered it a good measure; but when it was extended to the whole island, he objected to it, 4576-4585—Reasons why witness did not oppose the measure in the Legislative Council, 4581-4585—Evidence as to how far witness was on confidential terms with Lord Torrington, and was consulted by him with respect to the road ordinance and the other proposed ordinances; suggestions and recommendations which witness made to Lord Torrington on the subject, and result of these recommendations, 4589-4597.

Witness is in possession of some letters from Lord Torrington which show that the evidence given by Sir Emerson Tennent, Questions 4223-4226, that "Lord Torrington was in the habit of frequently consulting Mr. Wodehouse privately, and that up to the period of his leaving Ceylon he did not give Lord Torrington any reason to understand that he dissented from the general measures which had been adopted by Lord Torrington up to that period," is not correct, 4598-4608—Evidence generally showing, that witness was not upon the most friendly or confidential terms with Lord Torrington, 4599-4608.

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[Second Examination.]—Refusal of witness to produce the letters which he stated in his former evidence he had received from Lord Torrington, showing the relation in which he stood to Lord Torrington, 4611-4627.

[Third Examination.]—Request made to witness to read Question 4066, and Sir James E. Tennent's answer to it, 4629—Statement made by witness that the passage quoted in the question put to Sir E. Tennent is merely part of a series of answers given by witness last year, in which he pointed out various defects as to the manner in which the business was done before the Executive Council, 4630—As regards the "verandah question," witness neither proposed the measure nor suggested the object; Mr. Somerset, witness's agent, who was acting in witness's absence, did so, 4631-4655—The first intimation that witness had that the verandah question was coming forward, was a letter from Sir Emerson Tennent, 4656—Witness produces this letter; this letter read, 4657.

[Fourth Examination.]—Request made to witness to read again the letter of Sir Emerson Tennent on the verandah question, 4659—Extract from the letter directed to be inserted upon the minutes, p. 452—It was witness's duty, as Government agent, to carry out the views of the Government with respect to the verandah question, and to fix the value upon the land, 4660, 4661—Evidence as to witness's valuation, with reasons for his fixing the valuation so high, 4662-4666. 4684-4687. 4711-4713—The rates have been twice reduced, 4667-4668. 4706-4710.

The amount of fees received up to the present day has been very trifling; the measure was greatly resisted by the people, and gradually fell into abeyance, 4669-4676—There were two objects the Government had in view in this measure, to remove improper and inconvenient encroachments, and to sell those to which there was no great objection, 4677, 4678—The first proposition on the subject was sent in from witness's office by his assistant, 4679-4683. 4688-4696—The subject of encroachments had been long under the notice of the Government, 4697-4705—Evidence detailing the difference of opinion which existed at the time this object was in contemplation, as to the amount to be expected from the fees, 4714-4739.

[Fifth Examination: Supplemental Evidence, pp. 805-807.]—Witness certainly understood that when Sir Emerson Tennent wrote the letter to him dated 17 February 1846, he expected to succeed Sir Colin Campbell as Governor of Ceylon, and that he held out to witness the prospect of succeeding him as Colonial Secretary, 4739*a*, p. 805—Examination with reference to the letter from Lord Torrington handed in by witness, dated 3d May 1849, 4740*a*-4748*a*, pp. 805, 806—Sir Herbert Maddock was witness's fellow traveller alluded to in one passage of that letter, 4740*a*, p. 805—In other passages of that letter, referring to "lies, slander, and treachery from a certain gentleman," and stating that the Governor could prove that the scandalous reports respecting him came from Ely House, witness considers that Sir Emerson Tennent is the person alluded to, 4741*a*-4748*a*, p. 805—From the time witness received the letter respecting the verandahs, he never had any confidence in Sir E. Tennent as a public servant; Lord Torrington must have known of this opinion, 4749*a*, 4750*a*, p. 806—Opinion that the military staff maintained in the island is far larger than the colony requires; witness believed that Lord Torrington considered it too large and too expensive 4750*a*-4752*a*, p. 806—Witness remonstrated with Mr. Somerset on his sending off the letter of 17 February respecting the verandah question, 4753*a*-4755*a*, p. 807.

[Sixth Examination: Supplemental Evidence, pp. 855-863.]—Has received the evidence given by Sir E. Tennent on the 6th and 8th June, and is desirous of making a few remarks upon it, 4817*a*-4818*a*, p. 855—Evidence in detail as to the cause which led to the production of the letter from Lord Torrington to witness, and which has brought out all this correspondence; it was only upon the order of the Committee that witness produced the letter, 4819*a*-4822*a*, pp. 855, 856—Reference to Sir Emerson Tennent's letter of the 27th August, in which an attempt is made to show that witness obstructed and injured him in every possible way in the discharge of his duties as Colonial Secretary, to which statements witness gives his strong and unqualified denial, 4822*a*, p. 856—Observations on the letter of Mr. Charles Buller, dated 13 October 1849, relative to witness's investigation of his accounts as agent of the Central Province, 4822*a*, pp. 856, 857.

Explanation relative to witness, as auditor-general, having disallowed certain fees to Sir Emerson Tennent; it is witness's opinion that these fees were the property of the Crown, in consequence of orders that had been given that from a certain date all the fees, instead of going to the Colonial Secretary, should go to the Crown, 4822*a*-4826*a*, pp. 857, 858—Evidence with a view of showing that witness was not the author of the hostility between Lord Torrington and Sir Emerson Tennent, and that it took place after he left the colony, and when he could not have communicated with Lord Torrington, 4826*a*-4838*a*, pp. 858-860—Explanation as to how far witness was concerned in the repeal of the export duty and other measures; witness quite concurred in the policy of repealing the export duties, 4838*a*-4842*a*, pp. 860, 861.

Grounds

Wodehouse, Philip Edmond. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Grounds of witness supposing that he would be promoted to the office of colonial secretary at Ceylon, and of his disappointment on the appointment of Sir Emerson Tennent to the office, 4843a, pp. 861, 862—Offer made to witness by Lord Grey of the appointment as colonial secretary at the Mauritius 4843a, 4844a, pp. 861, 862—Opinion that Mr. William Ryder, who was assisting in the office of colonial secretary at the time Sir Emerson Tennent arrived in the colony, would be able to inform the Committee whether the civil servants of the colony obstructed Sir Emerson Tennent in the performance of his duty, 4845a-4849a, p. 863.

[Seventh Examination.]—Acting colonial secretary before Sir Emerson Tennent arrived in Ceylon, 7569—Explanation with regard to Questions 3797 and 3805, in which it is stated that there was a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure in Ceylon during 1842, 1843, and 1844, and that the surplus had been appropriated by special votes, and therefore could not be applied to the service of subsequent years, when the revenue was deficient, 7570—Explanation with reference to the supply ordinances, 7570—Witness prepared the supply ordinance of 1846, in which year the great expenditure first took place, 7571, 7572—Evidence as to the additions made to the fixed establishments, and to the permanent salaries, 7573-7577.

Examination as to the excess of expenditure over the estimates in 1846; 7578-7582—The estimates determined on in 1846, 1847, and 1848, were frequently suspended, in consequence of the want of money, 7583-7585. 7630-7632—Some works for which special votes were passed, were not executed, but a sum fully equal to the amount voted has been expended on public works, 7586-7597—Witness does not think that the expenditure upon roads and the additions to the permanent establishments will fully account for the increased expenditure of 1846; 7598-7605—It was quite impossible that Sir Emerson Tennent arriving in the colony at the close of 1845 could have been competent to keep down the expenditure during 1846 by any control that he could exercise; lengthened examination of this point, 7606-7629—Evidence as to the preparation of the estimates and the supply ordinances, 7627, 7628.

[Eighth Examination.]—Further examination as to the causes of the increased expenditure of 1845, 1846, and 1847; 7679 *et seq.*—And as to the impossibility of a stranger to the island, as Sir Emerson Tennent was, possessing the experience necessary to supervise and control the detailed expenditure of the colony, 7704 *et seq.*—Proposed expenditure is submitted to the colonial secretary, whose duty it is to determine whether it shall be incurred, and by him it is laid before the Governor for his authority, 7705. 7710. 7712—The auditor-general has very great powers with regard to expenditure conferred upon him, but they have never been exercised; they are inconsistent with his office, 7711-7713—By Sir Emerson Tennent's refusing to take upon himself the responsibility of sanctioning even the smallest item of expenditure, he threw upon the Governor a very great amount of the detail of business which it was not his duty to perform, 7707. 7714.

If Sir Emerson Tennent was defective in local knowledge, the auditor-general, an experienced officer, was capable of giving the Governor every information that he required, 7719—Sir Emerson Tennent and Mr. Macarthy were sent out because Sir Colin Campbell had stated that none of the officers in the colony were competent to do the duty; Sir Colin was sorry for having made this statement, 7720-7723—A great effort was made by Lord Torrington in 1847, to reduce the public expenditure by the suspension of public works, 7724-7727—Evidence relative to the Governor's suspending the works on the Ambegammooa road and on other roads, after having consulted and agreed with the Executive Council on the prosecution of those works, as the best mode of applying money which had been voted by the Legislative Council; in witness's opinion the more essential works were abandoned, whilst others of less importance were carried on, 7728-7768.

Complaints were made to the Executive Council of abuses in regard to the expenditure upon public roads; the Ambegammooa road was said to benefit particular estates; witness was the owner of one of those estates; there was a large expenditure upon that road, which was rendered totally useless in consequence of the change in the direction of the road, 7759-7767—A stranger going out to Ceylon as colonial secretary could not have control over the general expenditure, from want of local information; but, speaking generally, he would have the advice and assistance of those who had been there some time, 7768-7773—Evidence as to the length of servitude of various civil servants, 7774-7780—Witness thinks that, since 1846, there have been fewer complaints of lavish expenditure upon roads, and of partiality in the choice of the roads to be made, 7781-7784. 7787, 7788.

Of late years coffee operations have been restricted, and many plantations have been abandoned; consequently there has been less demand for roads, 7784—Although the demand for new roads since 1846 has decreased, the general expenditure upon roads has been much the same, 7785, 7786—There has been as great a wish for roads since

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1846 as there was previously; but the subject has not been pressed on the Government with as much energy as formerly, 7789-7792—The expenditure on roads in 1846, 1847, and 1848 has very greatly exceeded the expenditure of previous years, 7793—Examination in reference to the evidence of Sir Emerson Tennent respecting the notice for the removal of encroachments in the pettah of Colombo, 7794-7802.

The charges against witness, forwarded by the Governor of Ceylon, were made after the arrival of his evidence of last Session in Ceylon; he has no doubt that they were originated in consequence of that evidence, and that the Governor was a willing instrument in promoting them; witness would therefore object to those charges being investigated in Ceylon before any tribunal in which the Governor had influence, 7803-7813—Grounds for stating that the charges had been made in consequence of the evidence given by witness, 7813 *et seq.*—Evidence relating to a charge brought against witness of having borrowed money of his cashier, and of having taken bribes from a native, Johannes Perera; particulars with regard to correspondence between the Colonial Office and witness on the subject of these charges, and as to the production of documents relating to former charges against witness and Lewera Modliar, alluded to in a despatch from Lord Torrington, 7817 *et seq.*

Explanation with regard to a promissory note given by witness, out of which the charge of borrowing money from his cashier originates, 7826-7844—Further evidence as to the mode in which the inquiry was proposed to be conducted, and of instructions issued by Earl Grey in reference thereto, 7845-7857—Remarks on a letter from Lord Torrington to witness, in reference to his evidence, and as to the spirit in which the charges have been brought against him, 7858.

[Ninth Examination: Supplemental Evidence, pp. 896-906.]—Explanation of certain portions of former evidence, 9167*a*, p. 896—Letter received by witness from Sir Colin Campbell at the time of his leaving the colony, thanking witness for the manner in which he had acted under him up to the time of his quitting the island; reason why witness cannot produce this letter, 9167*a*, p. 896—Evidence to show that Lord Torrington could not have expected that witness had come home to justify his Lordship's acts; reference to an extract from Lord Torrington's letter to Sir Emerson Tennent, of 14 April, which confirms witness's opinion on this subject, 9167*a*, p. 896—Reference to the production of private letters by witness before this Committee, in confirmation of his evidence; these letters were only produced in obedience to the express orders of the Committee, 9167*a*-9206*a*, pp. 896-901.

Witness has endeavoured, as far as in him lay, to prevent the extreme personality which has unfortunately taken place in this Committee; evidence in support of this statement, 9167*a*-9206*a*, pp. 897-901—Particulars relative to the interview witness had with Lord Grey, with the view of making him acquainted with what witness had heard was going on in Ceylon, and the charges which were likely to be sent home against witness; refusal of Lord Grey to listen to charges contained in private letters in witness's possession, 9167*a*-9170*a*, pp. 897, 898. 9184*a*-9206*a*, pp. 899-901—How far any of the members of the Committee were made acquainted by witness with the private letters in his possession previous to their production before the Committee, 9171*a*-9183*a*, pp. 898, 899.

Reference to the report existing in Ceylon that witness was in pecuniary difficulties on leaving the colony, and that he had borrowed money of Lord Torrington; denial of witness having been in any way embarrassed, or having made use of Lord Torrington's purse, 9207*a*-9209*a*, p. 901—Observations on Sir Emerson Tennent's evidence as to the appointment of witness in connexion with the survey and settlement; witness was recommended to the appointment in June 1849; remarks upon the subject of that appointment, 9210*a*-9212*a*, p. 901—Evidence relative to the charges made against witness, arising out of the charges against the modliar in the early part of 1848 with regard to alleged irregularities which took place in witness's office in the sale of arrack rents for the year; denial of witness's having been in any way connected with the transaction, 9213*a*-9254*a*, pp. 902-906.

Conversation witness had with Lord Torrington upon the subject of a charge made against witness of receiving presents from the natives, 9213*a*, 9214*a*, p. 903—Witness was not acquainted with the investigation which took place into his conduct, and the charges made against him; but the fact of such an investigation having taken place was given by Lord Torrington as his justification for sending those charges to Lord Grey, 9231*a*, p. 904; 9253*a*, p. 906—Letter from Lord Torrington to Lord Grey, dated 11 December 1849, on the subject of the charges against witness, 9231*a*, p. 904—Opinion that before sending home the charges made against witness it was the Governor's duty to make inquiry into the authenticity and correctness of them, and to accompany them with some opinion of his own upon the facts, 9252*a*, p. 906—Reference to the letters of Mr. M'Carthy upon the subject of the charges made against witness, 9253*a*, 9254*a*, p. 906.

WODEHOUSE, MR.:

1. *Particulars as to the Ill-feeling existing between Mr. Wodehouse and Sir Emerson Tennent.*
2. *Evidence on the subject of the alleged Pecuniary Difficulties of Mr. Wodehouse.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

1. *Particulars as to the Ill-feeling existing between Mr. Wodehouse and Sir Emerson Tennent:*

In Lord Torrington's correspondence with witness in 1848, he mentions the efforts made by Mr. Wodehouse to undermine witness in his confidence and esteem, and the futility of those efforts, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4758a, p. 811; 9044a, p. 870*—Witness had reason to suspect Mr. Wodehouse of an unfriendly feeling towards him during the administration of Lord Torrington's predecessor, *ib. 4759a, p. 812*—On 15 April 1849 Mr. Wodehouse was about to embark for England, and Lord Torrington subsequently assured witness, that is from that time, he got relieved from Mr. Wodehouse's incessant attempts to prejudice his mind against witness, *ib. 4768a-4771a, p. 815*—No part of the letter witness received from Lord Torrington on 19 April 1849, inviting him to go to Kandy, referred to any communication with Mr. Wodehouse, *ib. 4771a-4773a, p. 815*—Efforts made by witness, through Dr. Templeton and Lord Torrington, to conciliate Mr. Wodehouse, *ib. 4781a, p. 826; 9079a-9082a, pp. 883, 884.*

Letter written by Mr. Talbot to the Governor, dated in May 1848, stating the intention of Mr. Wodehouse to revive the question of fees due upon Kandy surveys, and bearing testimony to the conciliatory conduct of witness towards Mr. Wodehouse, *Sir J. E. Tennent 4781a, p. 826*—Grounds for stating that the charges brought against witness have been made in consequence of the evidence given by him before this Committee, *Wodehouse 7813 et seq.*—Remarks on a letter from Lord Torrington to witness in reference to his evidence; and as to the spirit in which the charges have been brought against him, *ib. 7858*—Explanation relative to witness's letter of 27 August, containing charges against a certain member of the civil service of Ceylon; this letter was written previous to the arrival in the colony of Mr. Wodehouse's evidence given before this Committee, and not afterwards, as stated by Mr. Wodehouse, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9054a-9070a, pp. 874-876.*

2. *Evidence on the subject of the alleged Pecuniary Difficulties of Mr. Wodehouse:*

Evidence relating to a charge brought against witness of having borrowed money of his cashier, and of having taken bribes from a native, Johannes Perera, *Wodehouse 7817 et seq.*—Explanation with regard to a promissory note given by witness, out of which the charge of borrowing money from his cashier originates, *ib. 7826-7844*—Reference to the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse, that the charge brought against him for alleged pecuniary dealings with the natives arose out of resentment, in consequence of the evidence given by him before this Committee; positive denial of the statement, and explanation on the subject of the charge against Mr. Wodehouse, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9098a, pp. 888, 889; 9107a-9166a, pp. 890-895*—Denial of the statement made by Mr. Wodehouse that witness was instru mental in forcing his native cashier to a breach of confidence, in compelling him to give up certain private documents; those documents were voluntarily given up to witness, *ib.*—Charge made by Mr. Wodehouse against witness, of his having ordered the notarial records to be brought to Colombo in order that they might be investigated, and Mr. Wodehouse's debts ascertained, *ib. 9098a, p. 889*—Explanation on this subject, *ib. 9098a-9107a, pp. 889, 890; 9118a, p. 891*—There was a report of Mr. Wodehouse's pecuniary dealings with the natives immediately after he left the island, and before the evidence he had given before this Committee could have reached it, *ib. 9107a-9109a, p. 890.*

Circumstances under which Mr. Wodehouse's native cashier produced a promissory note to witness, as proof of debt due by Mr. Wodehouse to him; history of that promissory note as detailed by the shroff, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9110a-9166a, pp. 890-895*—Complaint made by Perera and other natives, of Mr. Wodehouse having borrowed money of them; this complaint was sustained by affidavit; this complaint Lord Torrington had no alternative but to send home, *ib. 9142a-9144a, p. 893*—Reasons why the first charge against Mr. Wodehouse of pecuniary dealings with the natives was not investigated, *ib. 9144a-9154a, pp. 893, 894*—Reference to the report existing in Ceylon that witness was in pecuniary difficulties on leaving the colony, and that he had borrowed money of Lord Torrington; denial of the truth of this report, *Wodehouse 9207a-9209a, p. 901*—In speaking of the bill of Mr. Wodehouse coming into the possession of the shroff, witness considers that the phrase, "irregularity of Mr. Wodehouse becoming a public debtor to a public servant," was a correct expression under the circumstances, *Sir J. E. Tennent 9371.*

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Correspondence relative to pecuniary transactions alleged to have taken place between civil officers of the Government of Ceylon and certain natives in the employ of that government,

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WODEHOUSE, MR.—continued.**3. Papers laid before the Committee—continued.**

government, *App.* 550 *et seq.*—Memorandum, by Mr. Wodehouse, containing remarks upon the evidence given by Mr. Anstruther before the Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting, *ib.* 588.

See also *Civil Service*, 2. 3. 4. *Colombo, Bishop of. Defamation of Character. Dog Tax*, 2. *Export Duties*, 3. *Family Influence. Fees. M'Vicar, Mr. New Taxes*, 6. *Priests*, 1. *Purchase of Lands by Public Servants. Revenue and Expenditure*, 2. 4. *Torrington, Lord*, 2. 5. *Verandah Tax*, 1. 3.

Works, Public. Great effort made by Lord Torrington in 1847 to reduce the public expenditure by the suspension of public works, *Wodehouse* 7724-7727—Evidence relative to the Governor's suspending the works on the Ambegammooa Road, and on other roads, after having consulted and agreed with the Executive Council on the prosecution of these works as the best mode of applying money which had been voted by the Legislative Council; in witness's opinion, the more essential works were abandoned, whilst others of less importance were carried on, *ib.* 7728-7758—Statement showing the amount expended annually on account of public works, from 1829 to 1847 inclusive, *App.* 592.—See also *Estimates. Revenue and Expenditure*, 2. *Roads*.

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