

to 1,50,000 Rupees. Elwar Ally Cawn was, in consequence, immediately released from Imprisonment, and the Begum permitted to continue in Possession of her own Apartments. It is remarkable, that even the obvious Precaution of introducing this strange Production, with some Circumstances which might mark it as the voluntary Act of the Begum, was totally disregarded, and the Begum, the Woman of the first Rank in the Province, made abruptly to present a formal Accusation against the first Member of the present, and the Two first Members of the last Administration, with the gloomy Silence of a common mercenary Informer.

The following Extracts will serve as a Specimen of the Oppression exercised on the Begum and her Officers, the Mode chosen by Mr. Goring for eluding the Appeals which she might be provoked to make to the Supreme Court of Justice, and the Derision with which this insolent young Man has dared to treat her Feelings, even in a Letter written by him to the Council.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 17th May 1775.

"On the Begum's hearing that Part of the Letter read, relating to her being removed to Meer Jaffer's House, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me, if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she would be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta, should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall, from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy And Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the Chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Station to the one he now holds. As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that, though aggrieved, could there get Redress; if you think proper all Orders for confining the Servants who may be, or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Board, dated the 5th June.

I have to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her (the Begum) with the Nabob, and Goordafs. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Goordafs, beat herself, and denied the Whole."

Extract of a Letter from Noonid Roy, addressed to the General, and the Gentlemen of the Council, and entered into Consultation of the 24th July.

"On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight this Morning, Rajah Goordafs went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Consultation with Chytan Durr the Behla Treasurer, concerning the Nezaratna given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which were sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Begum's being invested with the Administration. At last the Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentleman, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours. After which he agreed, that he would relate, in the Evening, whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from Examination into the Papers. On this he was released. Raja Goordafs, and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night. I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Circars, according to our established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Sherifsta of the Nizamut, Behla, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening."

Mr. Goring still continues at the City, notwithstanding the ostensible Purposes of his Commission are, or ought to have been, long ago concluded, retaining the Begum in the most absolute State of Dependence, and persisting in his Endeavours to extort from her further Accusations; sometimes practising on her Fears by Threats, at others tempting her by Promises of restoring her former Authority. This I learn from private Information; but I do not think it safe to divulge my Authority. You will judge of the Probability of it from the Facts avowed by Mr. Goring in his Letters, and from the general Tenor of his Commission. This Treatment of the Begum has hitherto produced no other Effect than to irritate her to short Gusts of Anger, and ineffectual Resolutions to come down to Calcutta for an Asylum against a Tyranny which she could no longer submit to. Such is the State of the Person whom your former Administration thought worthy of being placed in the first Office of Dignity in these Provinces, and whom your subsequent Commands have since confirmed in that Trust, with Expressions of your fullest Approbation, and even the most honourable Testimonies of your Applause bestowed on myself for the Part which I had in the Plan and Conduct of this Transaction. As your Curiosity may be excited to read at large the Proceedings on the Dismission and subsequent Treatment of Munny Begum, and the other Matters produced from both, I beg Leave to recommend to your Perusal the following Consultations of the Secret Department, in which they will be found, viz. 1st, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 25th of May; 8th and 12th

12th June, and 24th July. The Bounds which I have prescribed to myself in this Address will not admit of my entering on the wide Field which has been opened by the Trials of Messrs. Fowke, Maha Raja Nundomar, and Roy Radachurn. I shall content myself with saying, that they were acquitted on the First Trial, in which I was the Prosecutor; and that with the Aid of his Son's Evidence, which Mr. Fowke had complained of being denied him on that Trial, he and Maha Raja Nundomar were found guilty on the Second, in which Mr. Barwell was the Prosecutor. For the Rest I beg Leave to refer to the Consultations in the Revenue Department of the 14th, 16th, 20th, and 23d December, and in the Secret Department of the 20th and 24th of April, 20th, 21st, 22d, 26th, 27th, and 28th June, and 3d July, and to the printed Copies of these Trials, which will be made public.

Signed at the End of the Letter,

Warren Hastings.

The Secretary further begs the Orders of the Board for recording the Letters and Minutes of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, which have been likewise circulated to the remaining Members, and returned by them after have* being perused.

* Sic in Orig.

Fort William, 16th May 1775.

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

The laborious Duties in which we are constantly engaged, will not permit us to enter into a regular Detail of our Proceedings. The voluminous Records sent home by the present Ship will shew the Court of Directors, that every Moment of our Time has been dedicated, in one Shape or other, to the Prosecution of their Service. Whether consistently with our Duty to the India Company, we could have adopted and pursued a different System of Conduct, must be left to their Determination. Since the Dispatch of the Anson, some interesting Facts have been brought before us in the different Departments of the Board. That they may not be lost or overlooked in the Multitude of other Affairs, with which the Consultations are filled, we have thought proper to collect them briefly into one Point of View, and to lay them before the Court of Directors without any Observations upon them.

1st. The Begum is removed from her Office of Guardian to the Nabob. The Charge against her is for the Embezzlement of a Sum of Money, not less than Ten Lack, in the Adjustment of the Nabob's Accounts with his Household. The Discovery was unexpected. The original Accounts of the Nizamut are produced by a Person lately in the Begum's Service. Mr. James Grant, the Gentleman to whom they were communicated at Muxalavad, comes down to Calcutta on purpose to lay the Papers before the Board. The Steps taken by us in order to investigate the Truth

of this Discovery appear fully on the Records of the Revenue Department. Whether the Sums supposed to be embezzled belong to the Nabob, or to his Creditors, or to the Company, cannot be yet ascertained. They appear to have been received by the Begum, though not fairly accounted for by her. Her Removal from all Influence or Authority while the Enquiry was depending, appeared to us indispensably necessary. The Natives of this Country have neither Virtue nor Courage enough to stand forth as Evidences against Persons actually high in Power. This Lady is no way related to the Nabob; nor can we perceive any just Reason why she should ever have been appointed to be his Guardian. Such an Office, in our Opinion, should never have been intrusted to a Woman, particularly in this Country, where every Circumstance contributes to make a Woman incapable of executing it. The Nabob, we hear, is a young Man of a most promising Disposition and Character, though his Education has been shamefully neglected, and little Attention paid to the Care of his Morals. He is now of an Age not to require much longer the Superintendence of a Guardian, and the Expence of that Office may be saved to the Company.

Fort William, 3d August 1775.*

Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

We beg Leave by this separate Minute, to draw the Attention of the Honourable Court of Directors to some Facts, which we deem of particular Importance to their Service, referring them to the respective Consultations for more exact Information on each Article.

1st. By an Account Current between the Company and the Nabob Mobareck ull Dowla, made up by Mr. Croftes to the End of February last, it appeared that there was a Balance then due to him on Account of his Pension of Sicca Rupees 7,64,958. As his Affairs have been left in the utmost Confusion by the Begum, and very considerable Debts are due from him to the Servants of the Household, Sepoys, and others, we were in hopes, that by a just and careful Application of the above Balance, the most urgent of his Creditors, who are in great Distress, and of Course very clamorous, might have been paid, and the Nabob himself relieved from a Variety of pressing Difficulties, in which the Embezzlement or Mismanagement of his Stipend had involved him. On a more minute Enquiry however into the State of his Accounts with the Company, we discovered with equal Surprise and Concern, that a material Error had taken Place

[5 F]

in adjusting those Accounts, in consequence of which, instead of having a Balance due to him at the End of February last, he was actually overpaid. In Conformity to the express Orders of the Court of Directors, dated 10th April 1771, the Reduction of his Stipend from 31,81,860 Rupees to 16 Lacks, was to take Place on the 31st of January 1772, and the Remainder ordered to be appropriated to the Payment of Debts and other Services; yet it appears that the whole Stipend, according to the higher Establishment, was issued to him up to the End of the Year 1772. This Error, which the Governor General admits to be a very material one, and says must be rectified, in fact creates an Overpayment or Balance against the Nabob of 7,30,225 Sicca Rupees, and being long since squandered away or embezzled, can not in our Opinion ever be recovered. It will, as we presume, appear more remarkable to the Board of Directors, when they observe that although the Nabob is credited for his whole Stipend for the Year 1772, yet the Sinking Fund is credited in the First Article, with the Sum of 24,12,336 Sicca Rupees, which includes the Saving supposed to arise in that Year by the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend. In what Manner such large Sums have been applied, while the Debts of the Nabob have been suffered to accumulate, and he himself kept in a disgraceful State of Indigence, can only for the present be Matter of Conjecture. The Examination which we have ordered to be made into the Accounts of the Nizamut, will we hope throw some satisfactory Light upon the Subject; in the mean Time we can, on the Authority of some Accounts sent to Mr. Hastings by the Begum herself, inform the Court of Directors, that there has been an Exceeding in the Nabob's Expences of above Nine Lack and a Half beyond his Allowance.

29th May.

2d. The Begum, of her own Accord, has sent down a Declaration of her having given the Governor General a Lack and a Half of Rupees, which she adheres to and confirms, in her Answers to certain Questions put to her on this Subject, by the Governor's Desire. The above is the Sum mentioned in her Letter to Raja Nundcomar, which he laid before the Board, and probably is the same. The Court of Directors will judge how far the Establishment of this Part of his Charge confirms the Probability of the Remainder.

Signed, at the End of the Letter,

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

And, at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis."

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVII.

Book 194.

Extract of Duplicate Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable United East India Company, dated 1st September 1772.

Par. 10. The Appointment of Munny Begum, I believe, will require no Apology; it was unanimously approved, and, if I can be a Judge of the public Opinion, it is a Measure of general Satisfaction.

[Par. 11. The only Man who could pretend to such a Trust was the Nabob Yeteram o' Dowla, the Brother of Meer Jaffer; a Man indeed of no dangerous Abilities, nor apparent Ambition, but the Father of a numerous Family, who, by his being brought so nigh to the Musnud, would have acquired a Right of Inheritance to the Subahship; and if only One of his Sons, who are all in the Prime of Life, should have raised his Hopes to the Succession, it would have been in his Power at any Time to remove the single Obstacle which the Nabob's Life opposed to the Advancement of the Family; the Guardian at least would have been the Nazim while the Minority lasted, and all the Advantages which the Company may hope to derive from it, in the Confirmation of their Power, would have been lost, or could only have been maintained by a Contention hurtful to their Rights, or by a Violence yet more exceptionable. The Case would be much the same were any other Man placed in that Station. The Truth is, that the Affairs of the Company stand at present on a Footing which can neither last as it is, nor be maintained on the rigid Principles of private Justice. You must establish your own Power; or you must hold it dependant on a Superior, which I deem to be impossible.]

12. The Begum, as a Woman, is incapable of passing the Bounds assigned her. Her Ambition cannot aspire to higher Dignity. She has no Children to provide for, or mislead her Fidelity. Her actual Authority rests on the Nabob's Life, and therefore cannot endanger it; it must cease with

with his Minority, when she must depend absolutely on the Company for Support against her Ward and Pupil, who will then become her Master. Of Course her Interest must lead her to concur with all the Designs of the Company, and to solicit their Patronage. I have the Pleasure to add, that in the Exercise of her Office, she has already shewn herself amply qualified for it, by her Discernment, Economy, and a patient Attention to Affairs.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A P P E N D I X, N° XCVIII.

Book 11, Page 619.

Fort William, 24th July 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Gentlemen,

We have the Pleasure to acquaint you that Mr. Goring Yesterday delivered to us, through our President, the Accounts of the Dewanny Serishta of the Nizamut: We shall accordingly begin to investigate them with all Expedition.

Moorshedabad,
the 6th June 1775.

We have the Honour to subscribe ourselves,
with Respect, &c.
(Signed)

W^m. Maxwell,
D. Anderson,
James Grant.

Read, the Five following Letters from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I hope my Duty will plead my Excuse in communicating an Affair related to me by Rajah Gourdas, which appears to be of great Importance.

The Purport is, that at the Time the Governor General came to the City, to his Knowledge he received a Lack of Rupees in Specie from Munny Begum, exclusive of the Lack and Half I before wrote to you about; and that, by a Perwannah to Rajah Nundcomar, she ordered him to pay a further Sum of a Laack at Calcutta. To this Affair he informed * Cheyten Deer, her Treasurer, * sic in Origin was privy, whom I sent for at his Request.

After keeping me almost a Morning, and being very impertinent, he at last thought proper to give me the inclosed Paper. I at first imagined it would be necessary to detain him till I had heard what the Eunuch Erwar Ally Khan had to say on the Subject; but reflecting might require an Investigation of another Nature, I let him depart. For further Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the Six enclosed Persian Papers.

N° 1. A Conversation between me and the Parties, taken down by my Munshree.

N° 2. Cheyten Deer's Declaration, signed by himself.

N° 3. A Paper taken from the Bhela Books, of the Dates the 1,80,000 Rupees was paid the Governor.

N° 4. Rajah Gourdas's Declaration under his Seal.

N° 5. My Letter to the Begum, enclosing Copies of the above Papers.

N° 6. Her Answer.

I have only to add, that previous to sending the above Papers, I waited on her with the Nabob and Gourdas. On mentioning the Matter she flew into a violent Passion, abused Gourdas, beat herself, and denied the Whole.

Muxadabad,
the 5th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed I send you Twenty-one Letters delivered me by the Begum at Two different Times: There are Fourteen of the Governor's, Two of General Clavering's, and Five of Cantou Baboo's.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

June 13th 1775.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 * Sic in Orig. Enclosed I send you, in Persians *, the Enquiry the Nabob made into the Application of the 15,000 Rupees taken from Etwar Ally Khan by Etwar Ally Khan, attested by Mess. Maxwell, Anderlon, and myself.
 The several Inclosures, in your Letter of the 12th instant, I shall, as you direct, deliver to Mess. Maxwell, Anderlon, and Grant.

June 18th 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Twenty-nine Arzees of Complaint, which, together with Twelve I before dispatched you, makes Forty one. The Purport of them is Demands of a long standing on the Nizamut for Wages, &c. that has never yet been paid them; and for Want of which the Plaintiffs and their Families are starving. I must beg Leave to add, your redressing their Grievances will be doing a great Act of Charity, and calling down the Blessings of Thoulands on your Heads.

21 June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
 Enclosed I send you Five Statements of the Begum's Accounts, made up to the Time of her Dismission from the Charge of the Nabob's Household.

The Translations from the Persians are not exactly conformable to the Sheristadars Accounts, as their Method is almost unintelligible. The Subtance however is the same; and I hope they will meet your Approbation, as I can, with great Truth, assure you they have cost me infinite Trouble to procure.

N^o 1. Shows the whole Demand Account Stipends since the Begum's Appointment to this Time, what she has been paid, and the Balance due from the Company.

It is necessary to observe, there is an Article of Shumsay Cumray which the Nabob gives the Company Credit for, though I do not any where find it has been carried to their Account; I must therefore beg Leave to refer you to the then Resident at the Durbar for an Explanation of this Matter, and likewise to acquaint you how he came to debit the Begum for the Sum of R^l. 2,41,323 : 13 : 4, as it appears by her Account Current, that Sum still remains unpaid, and forms a Part of the Balance due to the Nabob.

N^o 2. Shows the Nabob's Debt due at this present Time to the Bhela.

N^o 3. Shows the Debt due to the Servants of the Nizamut, together with what should have been paid them, and what they have received.

N^o 4. Includes the whole Receipts and Disbursements to the Begum's Dismission; the Receipts in Two Parts; viz. what the Company have paid, amounting to 60,46,560 : 12 : 4; and what she took on herself to collect, together with what Advantages have been made during her Administration, which I have brought to the Company's Credit, and which forms, as far as I am able to judge, the greatest Part, if not the Whole of the Embezzlements of which Nunud Roy gave an Account to the Board, being

11,46,404 : 4 : 17 : 2

In all 71,72,965 : 1 : 1 : 2

The Disbursements I have particularized, that you may be able to judge of the Nabob's Expenses in the various Departments of his Household; they amount to 63,47,655 : 6 : 1 : 3, which leaves a Balance of 8,25,309 : 10 : 19 : 3; the Particulars of which are explained at the Foot of the Account.

N^o 5. is an Account of the Resources by which the Nabob may be enabled to pay the Debts due to the Servants of the Nizamut and Bhela, if the Money can be recovered.

29th June 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. Goring.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Read, the following Letter and Inclosure from Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderlon.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We were favoured with your Letter of the 8th instant this Morning, and, in Compliance with your Orders, waited upon Munny Begum at Six o'Clock this Evening, delivering her the Queries inclosed in your Letter; to which we received, at Twelve o'Clock this Night, the inclosed Answer, superscribed with our Initials, and have immediately dispatched to you.

We are, &c.

The Killahat, Moorshedabad,
 11th June 1775.

(Signed)

C. Goring,
 W^m Maxwell,
 W. B. Martin,
 D. Anderlon.

From Munny Begum.

Addressed to the Governor General and Council. Received the 14th of June 1775.

To-day, being Sunday, the 11th of Ribbee Affnee, or June, a little after Sun-set, Mr. Goring, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Maxwell, came to me, and presented me with a Paper, containing Questions from the Governor General and Council, without any Seal or Signature. In the said Paper is the following Question.

Whether any Application was made to me for the Account of the Three Lacks of Rupees which are laid to the Charge of the Governor and Mr. Middleton, or whether I delivered it voluntarily, and without Solicitation. The Case is this.—Mr. Goring, on his Arrival here, seized all the Papers, and secured them under his Seal; and all the Muftuddies attended him, and explained to him all the Particulars of them.

Mr. Goring enquired of me, concerning the Arrears due to the Sepoys and Bahla, observing that the Nizamut and Bahlap Money was received from the Company, from whence then could the Balance arise? I made Answer, that the Sum was not adequate to the Expences. Mr. Goring then asked, What are those Expences which exceed the Sum received from the Company? I replied, All the Particulars will be found in the Papers. The Affair of the Three Lacks of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor and Mr. Middleton, has been, I am told, related to you by Rajah Goordals; besides which there are many other Expences which will appear from the Papers, as the Custom of Entertainment is of long standing; and accordingly every Governor of Calcutta who came to Moorshedabad received a daily Sum of 2000 Rupees for Entertainment, which was in Fact instead of Provisions; and the Lack and a Half of Rupees laid to Mr. Middleton's Charge, was a Present on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Begum. I therefore fixed my Seal to the Account, and forwarded it to Mr. Goring by Means of the Nabob.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Translation of sundry Papers inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board, of the 5th of June 1775.

N^o 1. Signed C. G.

Representation made by Rajah Goordals on the 3d of Rubbee Affnee, or June, at Ferra Baug, in the Presence of Mr. Goring.

Besides the Lack and Half of Rupees on Account of Entertainment, the Governor Mr. Hastings received Two other Lacks in the following Manner; One Lack of Rupees at Calcutta through Maha Raja Nundcomar, and the other Lack here. The Lack of Rupees which the Governor received from the Maha Raja, was taken up by him on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers in Part Payment of this Debt. I received through Yate Bar Ally Cawn, Two Bills from the Hands of Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury, One for 25,000 Rupees, and the other for 15,000 Rupees. Yate Bar Ally Cawn also gave an Order to Chiton Durr, to pay me the remaining 50,000 Rupees, but on Account of a Dispute concerning the Interest, I did not receive it.—Finis.

On the same Day, about 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Yaterbar Ally Cawn and the Rajah coming to Mr. Goring, he desired the former to relate to him the Particulars concerning the Two Lacks of Rupees. Yaterbar Ally Cawn made answer, I know nothing of the Matter, nor does the Begum, nor did she cause it to be given through any other Person.

Question put by Rajah Goordals to Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Treasury.

Do you know any Thing relative to these Two Lacks of Rupees?

Chiton Durr's Answer.—I know nothing of the Matter.

Questions put by Mr. Goring to the Rajah.

In what Manner was the Lack of Rupees which the Governor received here, given?

Answer.—The Begum gave it out of her own Treasury, at the Time the Governor was at Collimbuzar; but I do not know who was the Person employed in this Transaction.

Question.—How came you acquainted with the Circumstance of the Begum's having given this Lack of Rupees to the Governor?

Answer.—The Begum wrote the Particulars of her having given this Lack of Rupees to the Mahah Rajah, at Calcutta, and from the Contents of that Letter I gained my Information.

Question.—Did you read the Letter which the Begum wrote concerning her having given this Lack of Rupees?

Answer.—I did not see the original Letter, it is at Calcutta; but I undoubtedly saw the Copy of it.

(Signed) C. G.

N^o. 2. Signed C. G.

In the Bengal Language, signed, Chiton Durr, Gomastah to the Bahlah Treasury.

Article 1st. Out of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Sicca Rupees, which has been laid to the Charge of Mr. Hastings, as received from the Sircar on account of Entertainment, I paid One Lack through Nurfing Baboo, the remaining 50,000 Rupees remained Three Months in my Charge. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to me, You are to pay this Sum to Rajah Gourdas. I procured Bills of Exchange in Favour of Sobaram Bylaack, and delivered them to the Rajah, who received them, and spoke concerning the Charges on the Bills. He also spoke to the Bhegum on the same Subject, who replied, Why should I pay the Charges of the Bills? This Sum was due from me to the Rajah, and I have discharged it: Why should I pay the Brokerage of the Bills?

Article 2d. One Day, when the Rajah and Yatebar Ally Cawn were consulting together, and I was present, the latter said to me, Do you make yourself answerable for the Payment of 50,000 Rupees to the Rajah. Yatebar Ally Cawn then said to the Rajah, This is a Shroff, and you need entertain no Apprehension of the Payment of the Money. This Conversation passed on that Day.—Another Day he said, Return me my Voucher, and I will pay you the 50,000 Rupees. The Rajah afterwards told me, at his own House, that he was to receive a great Sum on Account of Interest. I am well acquainted with these Particulars, but I do not know for what Amount the Voucher was given. The Rajah did not receive the Money.

Dated the 22d of Jyte, or 1st June.

(Signed) Charles Goring.

N^o. 3. Signed C. G.

Seal of the Munny Bhegum.
Signature of the Nabob.
Write it off as Expence.

The Sum of One Lack and a Half of Rupees, on Account of Entertainment for the Governor Amaudad Dowlah (Mr. Hastings) was, on the 11th of Ramzan, of the 14th Sun, delivered from the Treasury of Mahomad Hillaul, Treasurer of the Nizamut Bahlah, by Chiton Durr, into the Hands of Nurfing Baboo, Brother to Kilsheun Cunt, the Governor's Dewan. Your Highness's Orders to what Account the said Sum is to be carried, are requested. Sumboonaut, Mohercer of the Dewannee Accounts.

Signature of Rajah Goordas,
and Roy Jugget Chund.
Signature of Roy Boofis Roy.

On the 22d of Ramzaun, in the 14th Year of the Reign, a Copy was deposited in the Duffet of the Dewanny.

N^o. 4. (Signed) C. G.

I shall now commit to Writing the Particulars of the Conversation which passed between Mr. Goring, Yatebar Ally Cawn, and myself, on the 3d of Rubbee Aftanee, or June, relative to the Two Lacks of Rupees, given by Agreement to the Bhegum, and the Lack and a Half of Rupees for Entertainment, paid from his Highness's Circar, a Deposition of which Conversation is in Mr. Goring's Possession. The Particulars of the Lack and Half of Rupees for Entertainment for the Governor from his Highness, and also of the Two Lacks of Rupees which the Bhegum agreed to give to the Governor on her own Part, are as follows:

After the Appointment of Munney Bhegum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut Bahlah, &c. she wrote a Letter under her own Seal to Mahah Rajah Nundcomar, to pay the Sum of One Lack of Rupees in Part of her Agreements of Two Lacks to the Governor. Mahah Rajah, in Compliance with the Bhegum's Directions, took up a Lack of Rupees on a Loan, bearing Interest, from the Bankers, and delivered it to the Governor. In Consequence of an Order from the Bhegum, I received from Chiton Durr 50,000 Rupees in Two Bills, one for 35,000, and the other for 15,000 Rupees, in Part Payment of this Sum. Yatebar Ally Cawn gave Directions to Chiton Durr to pay me the Remainder of the Principal, amounting to 50,000 Rupees, and take back the Bhegum's Voucher, but on account of the Nonpayment of the Brokerage of the Bills and Interest of the Bankers, I did not take this Sum; the Balance is yet due. Chiton Durr, the Treasurer, who informed Mr. Goring, that the 50,000 Rupees which he paid to me was in Part of the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees, which was paid by his Highness for Entertainment for the Governor, has been guilty of an absolute Falshy, for the Application concerning the Lack and a Half of Rupees, signed by the Nabob, sealed with the Seal of the Bhegum, and also signed by the Head Serishtadar of the Papers, which has been discovered amongst the Bhalah Records, and of which Mr. Goring has a Copy, will clearly prove that the Sum of One and a Half Lack of Rupees for Entertainment of the Governor, was delivered at One Payment to Baboo Nur Sing, Brother to Kilsheun Kaunt, the Governor's Dewan, and the remaining Lack of Rupees, out of the

the Two Lacks agreed on, was paid here by the Bhegum. I became acquainted with these Circumstances from the Munny Bhegum's written Order upon the Mahah Rajah.

Gourdals.

N° 5. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to the Munny Bhegum.

After the usual Forms, I enclose you Four Papers, containing the Particulars of the Conversation and Depositions of several Persons. I request, that having considered them with the greatest Attention, you will favour me with an immediate Answer; as my Letter to Calcutta must be detained till I hear from you.

Dated the 5th of Rubbee Affance, or June.

N° 6. Letter from the Munny Bhegum to Mr. Goring.

I have received your Letter, accompanying Papers containing Depositions. The Sum of 1½ Lacks of Rupees to Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by the Baboo Bhegum, was paid at Three Payments; One Lack was delivered into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo by Chiton Durr, on the 5th of Shabaun of the 14th Sun; 25,000 Rupees on the 19th of Zehaida of the same Year; and 25,000 on the 11th of Zehidja of the 16th Sun. Out of One and a Half Lacks of Rupees, for Entertainment for the Governor, One Lack was delivered to Nurling Baboo on the 23d of Ramzaun of the 14th Sun; on the 21st of Mohurruum, the remaining 50,000 Rupees, in Bills drawn in favour of Sobaram Bylaak on the Houle of Ram Sohae and Mutore Sing, was delivered by Chiton Durr to Rajah Gourdals. An Account of both these Articles has accordingly been given you from the Records. Except these Sums, I have not given, or caused a single Cowry to be given, to the Governor General.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Goring to Rajah Gourdals, dated the 24th Rubbee ul Aunil, or May the 25th.

The Sheristaders and Mohorurs of the Nizamut have presented me with a Complaint, a Copy of which I inclose you. From the Perusal of it you will perceive the disgraceful Manner in which Noonda Roy treats the People at the Durbar, and the improper Expressions he makes use of towards them. I imagined that Noonda Roy would have assisted me with the Whole of his Experience in the Affairs of this Place; I now perceive, from the whole Tenor of his Conduct, that he invents Stories of his own. He also, of his own Authority, has placed Mohussela on a great Number of People, sends for them, and makes improper Demands of them. I have made Enquiries from Mr. Maxwell, and the other Three Gentlemen, concerning this Affair, and learn from their Answers, that they have given no Orders to Noonda Roy relative to this Business. It is therefore necessary that you prohibit him coming to the Cutcherry, and appoint a trusty Mutluddy to attend there, where there will be Mohorurs on my Part to adjust the Papers from the Sheristaders of the Nizamut, who may take Care, and see that none of the Papers are secreted or altered.

Arzee.

We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, are ancient Sheristaders under the Government, and no one has ever made use of harsh Expressions to us. Noonda Roy lately gave Orders for the Adjustment of the Papers. In Compliance with which we were employed from Morning till Night, on the 22d and 23d of Rubbee-ul-Awul, in taking an Account of them; and we afterwards delivered them into the Charge of Noonda Roy and the Mohorurs on the Part of Peerboram. To-day, being the 24th, Noonda Roy came to the Cutcherry, and falsely accused us of stealing the Papers, and secreting them. As we have never been guilty of any such Frauds, and Noonda Roy has maliciously accused us falsely, we cannot carry on the Business under such a Person. We hope that, having strictly examined into this Matter, you will bring this Defamer to Punishment. We beg Leave farther to represent, that where the Person, who has maliciously accused us to the Government, is intrusted with the Management of the Enquiry, there is no doubt but he will exert himself to the utmost, by any Means, to make good his Accusation; not will it be possible to obtain Justice from him. This is like setting a Wolf to guard the Sheep. We have the greatest Hopes from your Favour, that a Mutluddy may be appointed as Aamin on the Part of the Government, to make the strictest Examination into this Accusation which he has preferred against us.

(Signed)

Debeerperaud, Sheristadar,
Munnear Sing,
Bubram,
Doonda Ram,
Aggore Mull,
Khoshaul Chund,
Petrem Chung,
Jeo Narain,
and other Mohorurs of the Nizamut.

Letters to the Munny Bhegum, sent down by Mr. Goring the 13th June 1775.

N° 1. I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter through the Hands of Roy Jaggut Chund, and understand its Contents: Roy Jaggut Chund, after his Arrival, waited upon me. I hope that in this Manner you will transmit me Accounts of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From the Governor General where to be found.

N° 2.	—	In the Book of Letters, written	—	8 th July 1774.	
3.	—	—	D°	—	20 th February 1775.
4.	—	—	D°	—	12 th D°
5.	—	—	D°	—	24 th January
6.	—	—	D°	—	30 th D°
7.	—	—	D°	—	12 th February
8.	—	—	D°	—	25 th August 1774
9.	—	—	D°	—	9 th March 1775
10.	Duplicate of N° 13		D°	—	17 th Nov. 1774
11.	—	—	D°	—	2 ^d Nov. 1774
12.	—	—	D°	—	17 th D°
13.	—	In the Book of Letters	—	—	17 th Novem.
14.	—	To the Nabob, D°	—	—	8 th September
15.	—	—	D°	—	17 th November

From the General.

N° 17. I had the Pleasure to receive your friendly Favour. Praise be to God, I enjoy the Blessing of Health, and am always wishing to hear the same from you. I hope that you will continue to write me of your Welfare.

(Signed) J. C.

From Kishen Kaunt.

N° 18. After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded on my Journey; and on Sunday the 21 of Shabain I arrived at Calcutta in good Health, and paid my Respects to the Governor. For your Information I write this. I hope that you will now and then honour me with your Letters.

N° 19. After taking Leave of you, I proceeded to Calcutta; where, through the Favour of the Almighty, I arrived in good Health, and have had the Honour of paying my Respects to my Master. I write this for your Information.

N° 20. I have had the Honour to receive the Favour of your Letter, "setting forth that the Gomastahs of Singeah, &c. are guilty of the greatest Outrages, in the Collection of the Pykatt Revenues of the Rumna of Gorapore; and that having got together a large Body of People, they have cut and carried away the Produce of the Ground." Respectable Madam, how dare these Gomastahs in the Affairs of the Sircar commit such Acts of Misbehaviour and Insolence? they can because of no Obstructions, further than is consistent with the Bundbust, which they took in form, and for which Muchulkas were last Year given to the Gentlemen; designing People must have misrepresented this Matter to you in a false Light. If it please God, I shall have the Honour in a few Days of paying my Respects to you, when I shall explain every Thing particularly.

N° 21. I before addressed you respecting the Place you have in Calcutta, and you were pleased to issue your Commands to the Deroga to have it surveyed, and to take a List of the Things that were in it, which was accordingly done, and the List was transmitted you by the Deroga: Having since been upon a Journey, I have not troubled you further about it, but now request if it is your Pleasure to favour me with it, to send Orders to the Derogah to that Purport, that I may take Possession of it and put it in order; or if you have other Intentions, please to signify your Commands to me, that I may enquire for other Accommodations.

N° 22. After taking Leave of you I proceeded on my Journey, and on the 19th of Saffier, arrived at the Place of my Destination, and have had the Happiness of paying my Respects to my Master. I am hopeful that considering me as one of your sincerest Well-wishers, you will do me the Honour to write me concerning your Health and Welfare.—What more shall I write?

Questions put by the Nabob, and Yatebar Ally Cawn's Answers. Received the 21st June 1775.

Q. You acknowledge that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, out of which you charged the Sum of 3,000 Rupees in the Name of Mr. Martin; did you give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, or not?

A. I did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin.

Q. Since you did not give the Sum of 3,000 Rupees to Mr. Martin, why did you charge it in his Name?

A. On the Death of Nassir Ullah Cawn Meerfameen, the Mutfaddies of the Dewannee went to his House by Order of the Bhegum, and took an Inventory of all his Effects and Money, and the latter amounted to 20,000 Rupees, exclusive of the Effects. This Information being carried to the Bhegum, she sent the Inventory to the Nabob to receive his Signature for a Remission of the Amount; the Nabob accordingly signed the Remission. Rajah Gourda's observed, "it is not proper to remit the Specie." I went and reported this to the Bhegum, who said, When the Nabob has remitted the Specie, to take it afterwards in his Name would not be proper. I represented, that this Money must be taken under an official Pretence, and accordingly delivered a Message to Auriz Ally Cawn, that he must give a Nuzzerana of 10,000 Rupees for his Appointment, and 5,000 Rupees to me. Auriz Ally Cawn replied, I am not able to give 10,000 Rupees; take 7,000. He accordingly agreed to a Nuzzerana of 7,000 Rupees to the Sircar, and I took 5,000 Rupees in my own Name; and, giving an Example of my Zeal to the Sircar, took 3,000 Rupees in Mr. Martin's Name, and deposited the whole 15,000 Rupees in the Bhegum's Sircar.

Q. Formerly, on an Enquiry into this Affair, you declared in Writing, that you took the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Auriz Ally Cawn, on Account of his Appointment to the Office of Meer Samaun, and deposited it in the Bhala Sircar, through Chiton Durr; but upon Examination, it appears clearly, from the written Testimony of Collicherun, and Mahomed Kittal, Tavildars of the Bhala, that what you wrote was false; and that you deposited the said Sum in the Bhala, after being released from Confinement, and not before.

A. I told the Kuzzanchee to deduct the Sum of 15,000 Rupees out of the Fazel of the Bhegum's Sircar, on Account of Auriz Ally Cawn, and to carry it to your Account.

Q. The Sheristadar has the Charge of the Jumma Kurch, and not the Kuzzanchee, whose Business is to shroff the Money and exchange it?

A. The Sheristadar has undoubtedly the Charge of the Jumma Kurch.

Q. You caused the Sum of 15,000 Rupees to be debited in the Bhala Serishtah, on Account of the Fuzzel of the Bhegum—Afterwards how did you pay it in Specie?

A. The very Day on which I was released from Confinement, the Bhegum sent the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from her own Apartment to the Bhala, and said, When the Books and Accounts of the Fazel are adjusted, I will then clear it up.

On the Part of the Nabob.

The Sum of 15,000 Rupees I took from the Hands of Yatebar Ally Cawn, and not from the Bhegum.

Dated 18th Rubbee Assaner, in the 16th Sun, or 17th June 1775.

(Signed)

Chas Goring,
Wm Maxwell,
D. Anderson.

N^o 12. The Arzy of Seyd Jowed Ally, &c. of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer 9,623 : 4 Arcott Rupees, Account my Arrears at the End of the Year 13, have been withheld from me for these Three Years past, by the different Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, and that of my Brethren and Followers? Let me hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 13. The Arzee of Mahomed Hussein Morad Beg, &c. Chubdars.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Shagud Paiskah. The Mutafudies of the Household have, under frivolous Pretences, for Three Years, detained 300 Rupees, the Amount of my Arrears due at the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained; but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair, when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N^o 14. The Arzy of Mirzah Momin, &c. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. The Mutafudies of the Household have withheld from me for Three Years, my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, amounting to 472 Rupees.

I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth? Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N^o 15. The Arzee of Jumul Udeen. Sworn.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and belong to the Syer Serishtah. Alwar Ally Cawn has withheld from me for these Three Years, under frivolous Pretences, my Arrears for the Year 13, amounting

amounting to 242 Rupees. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Advancement.

N° 16. The Arzy of Mirzah Walefs Ally, belonging to the Shagud Paishah Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, at 30 Rupees per Month: Atwar Ally Cawn, under frivolous Pretences, has withheld my Arrears for Three Years, to the End of the Year 13. Of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long am I to represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? when I am levelled with the Earth. Let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty, that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

N° 17. The Arzy of Syed Mahomed, &c.

I served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed at the End of 13, there remains a Balance due to me unpaid. I am to hope therefore that you will render me Justice. The Total 4,484 : 4 Arcot Rupees.

N° 18. The Arzy of Shawoo Sing Sed Dewal.

I was a Servant of the Nizamut in the Top Khanah Serishtah. Rupees 495 are due to me, Arrears due to the End of 13; the Mutafudies, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from me. How long am I to represent my Grievance? Let me now hope Justice will be rendered me.

N° 19. The Arzy of Lahowry Beg, &c.

I have served the Nabob 30 Years, and on being dismissed my Arrears of 3,006 Rupees were not paid me. Let me now hope that I shall have Justice.

N° 20. Arzy of Mirzah Abdullah.

Account my Salary for 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,452 : 2 Arcot. In spite of my Applications to the Mutafudies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N° 21. The Arzy of Syed Abas Ally Cawn.

Account my Salary for the Year 13, there is a Balance due to me from the Nizamut of Rupees 1,094 Arcot. In spite of my Application to the Mutafudies it is withheld under frivolous Pretences. From your Uprightness let me hope for Justice.

N° 22. The Arzy of Khyroo, &c. Dog Keepers.

The Wages of your Servants, due from the Shagud Paishah, Sherishtah of the Nizamut, to the End of the Year 13, amounts to Arcot Rupees 1,494 : 4; the Mutafudies of the Nizamut, under frivolous Pretences, withhold it from us. How long are we to represent our Grievances and Distress? when levelled with the very Earth, and obliged to borrow Money for Subsistence? Let us hope for Justice and our Rights from your Uprightness and Liberality, and we will pray for your Welfare.

N° 23. The Arzy of Muttah Maydnut Dun, &c. Officers of the Shaged Paishah Serishtah.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,445 : 1 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Rights, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 24. The Arzy Cagy Mahomed Hussein, &c. Servants of the Syer, and Top Khannah, Serishtahs of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 3,202 of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us, under frivolous Pretences, by the different Mutafudies of the Nabob's Household. How long are we to represent our Grievance? Let us hope, by your Mercy and Goodness, that we shall obtain our Right, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c. &c.

N° 25. The Arzy of Syed Wadgut Dun Ally Kawn, &c. Servants of the Shaged Paishah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 2,380, of our Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld from us for Three Years; since when we have been dismissed. It appears due by the Accounts and Vouchers delivered; and we have lost our Honour and Credit with the Money Lenders. Let us hope for Enquiry, and that our Right will be restored us; on receiving which, we shall pray for the Confirmation of eternal Riches to you.

N° 26. The Arzy of Mirzah Golaum Hussein Mirfeah Cawn, at the Imambary.

I was long employed, and at length dismissed in the Year 13; my Salary was 150 R^s per Month, of which 10 Months Arrears are due to me, amounting to 1,500 Rupees; and for which Balance I have often attended on the different Mutafudies, and exerted myself with them, but in Vain, as I have never received any Thing* account of it, and therefore am obliged to represent my Grievance; as I am molested by the Money Lenders, and have no Relource but your Protection, from whole Justice I look for my Right, and receiving it, shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

* Sic in Orig.

N° 27. The Arzy of Myram of the Top Rhanah Serishtah, attached to the Kans Lands of the Nizamut.

My Arrears of Wages 3,703 : 10 Arcots, agreeably to undeniable Vouchers, prepared to the End of the Year 13, is due from the Household to me. I have been dismissed Three Years, and taken up Money at Interest from the Mahajins, in order to defray the Duffore Charges to the Mutafudies, of the Dewanny Officers of the Nizamut, (comprehending the Buckshy Gorry, &c.), and have prepared my Claim to the above Period, but in vain; and am myself molested and dishonoured by my Creditors the Mahajins; and those depending on me, offer me Indignities for what I owe them; wherefore I complained, and am hopeful that the Right of a distressed Bramin will be rendered him from your Bounty, &c.

N° 28. The Arzy of Mahomed Jaffier, &c. of the Shaged Paislah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of Arcot R' 1,549, Arrears of our Wages to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years has been withheld, under frivolous Pretences, by the Mutafudies of the Household. How long are we to represent our Grievances? Let us hope, from your Uprightness and Bounty, that we shall receive Justice, and our Right, and we shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 29. The Arzy of Munferam Sid Dewal (the Son of Myram, and of the Top Khannah, Serishtah of the Nizamut.

The Sum of 260 Rupees Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, is withheld from me by the Mutafudies of the Household, under frivolous Pretences. How long shall I represent my Distress and deplorable Situation, when levelled with the Earth? I am now hopeful, from your Justice and Bounty, of obtaining my Right, and shall ever pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 30. The Arzy of Jeshwan Sing, Rufsiedar of Horfe.

The Sum of 7,000 Arcot Rupees, Account the Arrears of Riziahdun Mahomed Cawn, &c. for the Year 13, agreeably to the Sunnuds and Vouchers, is due from the Nizamut. I have been distressed for Three Years, and am therefore hopeful that I shall obtain my Right, by Justice being done; that I may also be relieved from the Importunities of the Troopers who served under me for their Arrears.

N° 31. The Arzy Shewah Purfauad Vakeel.

The Sum of 400 and odd Rupees Arcot, for the Arrears of my Constituent Meer Mahomed Syed, to the End of Rabuffan 13, agreeably to the Abstract Accounts of the Household, are due to him from the Nizamut for Three Years. I have been distressed for my Due, and am therefore hopeful, from your Bounty, that Justice will be done me, that I may be enabled to free myself from my Creditors.

N° 32. Arzy Shewah Purfauad, Vakeel of Meer Camaul ul Dun Hussein.

The Sum of Arcot Rupees 1,100 and odd, Account the Arrears of my Constituent and his Mother, to the Time of their Dismission, at the End of the Year 13, is due to them from the Nizamut, agreeably to their Accounts and Vouchers. I have suffered Distress for Three Years for my Due and Right, and cannot obtain it; am therefore hopeful, through your Bounty and Goodness, that I shall obtain Justice, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 33. The Arzy of Mirzah Abou Tabil Mahomed Cossim, and Mirzah Mahomed Hussein.

The Sum of 6,766 Arcot Rupees, for the Arrears now due to us to the End of the Year 13, from the Nizamut, agreeably to our Account and Vouchers, is withheld; and we have suffered Distress for Three Years, and cannot obtain our Right. Let us hope, from your Bounty and Goodness, that we shall receive our Dues, by having Justice done us, and we shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N° 34. The Arzy of Zubtuneflah Bhegum.

I am an old Widow, who long received a Pension of 15 Rupees per Month from the Nizamut Treasury, till in the 13 Year of this Reign, I was unfortunately discarded; at which Period there was a Balance of Arrears of 200 and odd Arcots due to me from the Household; which, in Spite of my Complaints of Three Years, I have not received, or have my Representations been attended to: Let me now hope from your Uprightness that I shall meet with Justice and my Due, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N° 35. The Arzy of Mahomed Atibary, Vakeel of Rezy Koola Cawn.

The Sum of 875 Rupees from the 1st of Sheval 13, to the End of Rabeuffany of the same Year, is due from the Nizamut to my Constituent; Account Arrears of his Wages. He cannot obtain it from any Body, and it is therefore hopeful that the Mutafudies will be ordered to pay it.

N° 36. The Arzy Shewa Purfauad, Vakeel of Meer Abul Hussein.

The Sum of 500 Rupees, Account the Arrears of my Constituent's Wages to the End of Rabeuffany 13, agreeably to Account, is due to him from the Nizamut. I have been three Years distressed for it, and therefore am hopeful that my Due will be ordered me, * I may be freed from the Hands of my Creditors.

N^o 37. The Arzy of Mutalookan, or the Kinfwoman of Uluf Ally Cawn.

The Sum of 5,283 : 10 Arcot Rupees, Account Arrears from 12 to 13, are due to me, a helpless old Woman, and my Children, from the Household, agreeably to Account. I am to hope from your Justice and Bounty that I shall meet my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare, &c.

N^o 38. The Arzy of Govendram, Vackeel of Zenitunissah Bhégum.

The Sum of 1,460 Rupees, account Arrears at the Time of Dismission in the Year 13, agreeable to the Accounts of my Constituent, is due from the Nizamut. During Three Years I have complained every where, and to every Body, for the above Sum, and my own Right, but unheard, and until now not received; am therefore hopeful, from your Uprightness, that my Constituent's Due will now be paid, that we may be relieved and freed from the Importunities of our Creditors; and the Sun of your Years be enlightened.

N^o 39. The Arzy of Chaund Gardiner, &c.

We are Servants of the Nizamut, and of the Shagerd Paishah Serishtah. The Sum of Arcot Rupees 407 : 8 appears to the End of the Year 13, for Three Years, has been withheld by the Mutafudies under frivolous Pretences. How long are we to represent our Poverty when levelled with the Earth? Let us now hope from your Bounty that we shall receive our Rights, that we may pray for your Welfare.

N^o 40. The Arzy of Bryoo Kishwer of Top Canah Serishtah.

I belonged to the Nizamut and Shagerd Paishah; the Sum of 124 Rupees, Account of my Arrears for the Year 13, has been withheld by the Mutafudies, under different and frivolous Pretences, for Three Years. How long am I to represent my distressed Situation? Let me hope from your Bounty I shall receive my Right, and I shall pray for your Welfare.

N^o 41. The Arzy of Nazir Bakce Bheg.

In the Year 12 I sold Paishmena, or Hair Goods, through the Mutafudies of the Household, to the Amount of 11,915 : 9 Sicca Rupees, of which I received Rupees 915 : 9; there remains due to me the Sum of Rupees * 4,000; for which as a Proof the Confumany Accounts are at Hand and examined with my own. Though none of the Mutafudies will listen to me, I am hopeful that, from Justice, the above Sum will be caused to be paid to me, that in obtaining my Right I may pay for the Encrease of the Days of your Servants, the Company, and you.

* See in Orig.

STATEMENT,

STATEMENT, shewing the Balance due to the Nabob by the Company, Account his Stipend, from the 1st of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robulwalad, Sun 16, also the Deduction for the Lunar and Solar Year, from the Amount granted for Arrears due to the Servants, on the Begum's taking Charge; specifying likewise the Amount of Payments made to her on Account the Arrears due, and the Amount of Transfers in lieu of Payments on said Account for which such Vouchers were delivered to her, and also for which the received no Vouchers, the Disbursements being made by Mahomed Reza Cawn.

	Account Nizamut.	Account Bhilla.	Total.
Balance due	13,43,030 — 10 —	6,15,595 11 1	19,58,625 11 1
Deduct Sumray Comrdy, on the Difference of the Lunar and Solar Year	1,44,403 — 15 3	22,171 2 19	1,66,574 3 5
	12,48,627 8 19	5,93,424 8 2	18,42,051 16 1
Add the Amount of the Nabob's Allowance, from the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 14, to the End of Robuwali, Sun 16, being 2 Years 9 Months 3 Days, at 16 Lack per Annum, Remains	—	—	44,13,333 5 13
Deduct Disbursements made, viz. The Charge of Boat Buildings, &c. and fundry Provision of Goods on the Nabob's Account, by Mahomed Reza Cawn, for the Payment of which Vouchers do not appear,	57,785 5 5	1,33,537 7 7	1,91,322 12 12
Deduct ditto to the Sepoys, for which their Vouchers appear	2,69,563 15 —	—	2,69,563 15 —
Deduct Amount received, and Particulars of the Payment, viz. By Bahadree Sing Cazan Chey — — — By Shiworam Gola, the Cozanchey of Mr. Middleton — — — By Mr. Baber — — — By Mr. Martin — — —	— — — — — — — — — — — —	3,00,000 — — — 44,24,673 — — — 4,69,000 — — — 2,92,000 — — —	37,44,427 10 — 1
Balance remaining due to the Nabob, on Account of his Stipend, since the Begum took Charge, to the Period of her Dismission	—	—	55,35,673 — — 2
		Rupers	2,08,754 10 — 2

Nº 2.

BALANCE, due from the Nabob onundry Accounts, hereunder specified, conformable to the Bhella Accounts, to the 15th of Robewallawall, Sun 16, viz.

				Rupees.
To his Mother	—	—	—	49,333 5 6 3
To Cawn Samany Charges	—	—	—	2,46,148 9 13 2
To Emmarat Charges	—	—	—	38,787 10 6 —
To Immaun Bawdaw Charges	—	—	—	5,575 — — —
To Shawgurd Pethau	—	—	—	84,278 11 — —
To Tumboul Chawnah	—	—	—	2,965 7 10 —
To Haugufs Roshnay, &c.	—	—	—	4,906 9 — —
To Medicine Expences	—	—	—	97 10 10 —
To Mahmud Kuffein the Embroidr	—	—	—	682 8 — —
To Mauny Begum, being the Amount she has advanced	—	—	—	60,000 — — —
				<hr/>
				4,92,775 7 6 1
				<hr/>

BALANCE due from the Nabob to the Servants of the Nizamut, Sun 16, as hereunder particularized.

From the 1st Suffer Sun to the End of Jimmedelawall, Sun 14.		Rupces.	
Deduct an Overcharge in the Account of the Sepoys P. 7, found out on setting them	—	20,24,224 1 5 —	
From the 1st Ramjubb, Sun 14, to the End of Robelawall, Sun 16	—	53,012 15 5 —	
Deduct as per a written Order of Maimud Reza Cawn, being very old Balances	—	R. 14,60,654 6 17 —	
		5879 5 10 —	
		14,54,773 1 7 —	
		Rupces 34,25,986 3 7 —	
Payments made, viz.			
From the 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jemmedelawall, Sun 14, viz.			
To the End of Sun 13	—	14,04,534 8 — —	
One Month Jemmedelawall, Sun 14	—	1,37,048 5 15 —	
		15,41,582 13 15 —	
From 1st Rawjubb, Sun 14, to the End of Robelawall, Sun 16, viz.			
In Sun 14	—	4,74,720 8 5 —	
In Sun 15	—	5,14,387 15 5 —	
In Sun 16	—	1,44,486 11 5 —	
		11,32,995 2 15 —	
		26,74,578 — 10 —	
		Nett Balance, being Rupces 7,51,408 2 17 —	
Particulars of the above Balance, viz.			
From 1st Suffer, Sun 6, to the End of Jemmedelawall, Sun 14	—	Rup' 4,29,638 4 5 —	
From the 1st Rawjubb, Sun 14, to the End of Robelawall Sun 16, viz.			
Of Sun 14	—	43 12 10 —	
Of Sun 15	—	18,479 — 7 —	
Of Sun 16	—	3,03,257 1 15 —	
		3,21,779 14 12 —	
		Rupces 7,51,408 2 17 —	

D.

The Nabob in Account

To Treasury for the Amount paid; viz.				Rupees	
In Mr. Middleton's Time.					
The 8th Jumadeel Sawney, Sun 14	from Bahadoors Sing's Tobil	—	—	3,00,000	0 0
The 23d Rawjub	ditto from Suvooram Gols's ditto	—	—	5,00,000	0 0
The 7th Shawbun	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 11th Ramzun	ditto ditto	—	—	1,50,000	0 0
The 6th Shawall	ditto ditto	—	—	4,00,000	0 0
The 9th Zeekhaud	ditto ditto	—	—	40,000	0 0
The 21st ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	5,00,000	0 0
The 22d Suffa	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 24th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 12th Roberlawall	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 14th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 18th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 6th Robee Sawney	ditto ditto	—	—	2,50,000	0 0
The 26th Jumadeel Sawney, Sun 15	ditto ditto	—	—	2,00,000	0 0
The 11th Shawbun	ditto ditto	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 16th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 16th Ramzun	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 27th Shawall	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 29th ditto	ditto ditto	—	—	2,00,000	0 0
The 4th Zeekhaud	ditto ditto	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 7th Zeekledge	ditto ditto	—	—	2,00,000	0 0
The 7th Mahorum	ditto ditto	—	—	1,50,000	0 0
The 14th Rooburalawall	ditto ditto	—	—	1,50,000	0 0
The 3d Jumadeelawall Sun	ditto ditto	—	—	30,000	0 0
The 16th Jumadeel Sawney	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 20th Rawjub	ditto ditto	—	—	1,00,000	0 0
The 13th Shawbun 50,000 Rupees, and the 15th Rupees 24,000				74,000	0 0
					42,44,000 0 0
To Munny Begum; viz.				Rupees	
The 4th Shawbun, Sun 14	—	—	—	1,07,000	0 0
The 8th Ramzun ditto	—	—	—	36,000	0 0
The 5th Shawall ditto	—	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 6th Robee Sawney, Sun 15	—	—	—	46,000	0 0
The 5th September	—	—	—	43,200	0 0
					3,18,200 0 0
To Meer Sydoo; viz.					
The 5th Shawbun, Sun 14	—	—	—	40,000	0 0
The 10th Ramzun ditto	—	—	—	41,473	0 0
Shawall ditto	—	—	—	20,000	0 0
Zeekhaud ditto	—	—	—	40,000	0 0
Zulledge, Sun 15	—	—	—	16,000	0 0
Mohorum ditto	—	—	—	12,000	0 0
Robee Sawney ditto	—	—	—	17,000	0 0
July	—	—	3,000	6,000	0 0
September	—	—	3,000		
October	—	—	—	20,000	0 0
					2,12,473 0 0
					5,30,673 0 0
In Mr. Baber's Time; viz.					
The 18th Shawbun, Sun 16	—	—	—	10,000	0 0
The 16th ditto ditto	—	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 20th ditto ditto	—	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 13th Shawall ditto	—	—	—	50,000	0 0
The 18th ditto ditto	—	—	—	1,75,000	0 0
The 13th Zeekhaud ditto	—	—	—	25,000	0 0
					4,50,000 0 0
To Meer Sydoo.					
January. R' 8,000 and 2,000	—	—	—	10,000	0 0
more	—	—	—	9,000	0 0
					19,000 0 0
					4,69,000 0 0
In Mr. Martin's Time; viz.					
February	—	—	—	1,70,000	0 0
March	—	—	—	35,000	0 0
April	—	—	—	65,000	0 0
May	—	—	—	10,000	0 0
To Meer Sydoo in February	—	—	—	2,000	0 0
March	—	—	—	9,000	0 0
April	—	—	—	1,000	0 0
					12,000 0 0
					2,92,000 0 0
				Carry over	55,35,673 0 0

with the Honourable Company.

By sundry Disbursements and Payments by Munny Begum, as here-
under particularly specified, viz. To Rabewallawall, Sun 16,
Account Nizamut,

Paid to the Servants, viz.

Serv	6,43,096	14	10
Tope Cawnah	1,66,240	1	15
Shawgurd Felhaw, and Fleet of Boats	15,92,253	9	15
Sepoys	2,55,971	3	5
Stationary	17,016	3	5
		26,74,578	0 10
Repaid the Difference deducted out of the Balance of			52,000 0 0
R 20,24,224 1 5			27,26,578 0 10

Account Bhella,
By Cawn Caumuny Expenses, viz.

Bauberchey Cawnah, or Kitchen		92,245	5 10
Ditto Buzar Charges	1,70,912 12 0		
Ditto Spices, &c. Ingredients	41,047 8 15	2,11,960	4 15
Phill Cawnah, or Elephants,		82,673	1 5
Awflabecl, or Stables,		11,281	6 0
Gawby Cawnah, or Oxen for Hackreys, &c.		26,211	2 5
Tawmoofs Cawnah, or Buffalocs,		3,194	0 5
Gawey Cawnah, or Milch Cows,		1,207	3 5
Soutah Cawnah, or Camels,		1,219	3 15
Chitawh Cawnah, or Tygers,		1,466	9 5
Tawzey Cawnah, or hunting Dogs,		4,019	3 10
Kofh Kawnah, or Hawks,		1,216	6 5
Tawer Cawnah, or Aivery,		1,432	2 5
Doombah Cawnah, or Sheep,		944	11 0
Lungur Cawnah, or Charity given daily		39,132	4 0
Mulhall Cawnah, or Lights,		1,338	8 5
Shaumah Cawnah, or Wax Lights,		619	3 10
		4,80,160	11 0
Awaf Cawnah		9,474	2 5

Towflhaw Cawnah, viz.

White Cloths, &c.	3,30,544	7 10 5	
Shawls	1,79,716	12 0 0	
Jewelry	50,281	11 10 0	
Broad Cloths	11,742	2 10 0	
Lace, Gold and Silver, &c.	43,296	15 10 0	
Bedding, &c. for Pleasure Boats, and fun- dry Goods	2,08,891	11 12 0	
By Allowance to the Nabob's Mother, Account old Balance	27,833	5 6 3	8,24,473 12 12
Paid since	2,14,166	10 13 1	
		2,42,000 0 0	15,56,108 9 17
			Carry over — 42,82,686 10 7

The Nabob in Account

Rupees 55,35,073 0 0

Dr.

To Side brought over.—To Treasury paid in,					
To Advances made at Dacca on the Nabob's Account; viz.					
To the Sepoys, &c. for which Vouchers appeared				2,69,563	15 0
To sundry Accounts for which Vouchers do not appear; viz.					
Account Nizamut	57,786	5	5		
Account Bhella	1,83,537	7	19		
As per Particulars in Paper No 1.				2,41,323	13 4
					5,10,887 12 4
To sundry Accounts as hereunder specified; viz.					
Old Balances Account Nizamut to the 17th Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.					
In the Custody of Laul Sing Cazan Chey	68,752	10	0		
in Nabob Nizam ul Dowlah's Time					
In Mozaffer Jung's Time; viz.					
The Balance of his Account Current	3,154	9	3		
Amount for which Vouchers are not appeared	2,31,025	13	8		
Outstanding Debits at Ocrav, &c. Purgun-	37,111	7	15		
nahs					
Stoppages of Servants Wages	2,018	15	0		
				2,73,310	13 0
The Balances when Munny Begum took Charge				3,42,063	7 6
of the Nizamut, being the 18th of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14.					
Account Nizamut, the Balance of the Treasury was	16,343	9	10		
Received back from the Sepoys the Difference of Over-payment made them	52,000	0	0		
The Sepoys Off-reckonings	24,850	9	0		
Refund from Servants Wages	8,461	0	0		
Drawback on Tuncaws of 5 A' in the Rupee	892	9	0		
The Aumins Refund	913	14	0		
				93,361	9 10
					4,35,425 16 3
Bhella Account; viz.					
The Balance of Treasury Gold Mohurs 111 4, and				57,938	9 2
Exchanged ditto for				2,557	8 0
The Profit on the Exchange of Gold Mohurs				6,307	12 0
The Batta of Wazarey, &c. Rupees				92,232	1 12
Deductions made from the Artificers Accounts				9,866	9 18
Nazarani from Servants of the Month of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14				1,37,505	13 5
Ditto of the M ^o of Bobeeelawall, Sun 15				21,024	15 0
Received back from the Servants for Overpayment made				1,405	7 0
Received the Amount of Sale of Elephants				9,000	0 0
Nazarani from Durban Mahmud of Tope Cawnah				1,482	0 0
Salassy from Noamit Roy				250	0 0
Drawback from the Dundies				11,625	0 0
On account of Bills of Exchange				500	0 0
Received House Rent				40	9 0
Borrowed of Gajedar				66,026	6 0
The Amount of the Sale of Two of the Nabob's Houses to Mr. Barwell 80,000 Arcot Rupees, being Siccas				73,200	0 0
The Amount of the Sale of another House to Mr. Croftes				20,000	0 0
Debts collected; viz.					
From Mr. Middleton	57,676	9	0		
From Mr. Alderley	30,000	0	0		
From Mr. Du Casell	15,000	0	0		
				1,02,676	9 0
An Over Credit in the Account				23	15 0
The Sale of an Elephant to Bahadoor Yarracawn				600	0 0
Received from the Vakeel of Phill Cawnah				341	0 0
					6,13,603 4 17
To Meerfawmuneey in the Hands of Rogoonat Cazanahy.					
An old Balance	9	13	12		
The Rents of sundry Shops, &c.	2,109	10	5		
The Rent of Rumiah Durampore	200	0	0		
The Amount of the Sales of Elephants	7,911	4	0		
Carry over	10,230	11	17	6,13,603	4 17
				4,35,425	16 3
					60,46,560 12 4

with the Honourable Company.

Cr.

C^t Side brought over

Rupees 42,82,686 10 7 •

By sundry Accounts.

Shawgar Peshew, or Servants and Depen-	5,02,458	0	13	5
dents,				
Emmral, or Buildings,	1,78,310	2	18	3
Awflar Cawnah, or Imman Bowdaw	1,58,445	4	1	0
Tumbool Cawnah, or Beetle Leaf	29,497	2	0	0
Stationary Expence	7,805	6	0	0
Khevrut, or Charity given away,	53,610	12	5	0
Purchase of Elephants, Camels, Oxen, &c.	60,000	0	0	0
from Muzaffer Jung				
Expences of Sweetmeats, Fruits, &c.	5,002	10	0	0
Dawk Expences,	159	0	0	0
Loss of the Sepoys Sumlay Comray	755	13	0	0
Medicine Expence	1,117	13	0	0
Charity Donation sent to Delhy to a Faqueer	525	0	0	0
Loss of Batta on bad Rupees	9,297	2	5	0
Lent to the Ryotts of Mobareck Gunge	1,000	0	0	0
Cash paid the Nabob	50	0	0	0
Lent Mr. Lambert	20,000	0	0	0
Paid ditto for a House bought of him	20,000	0	0	0
Gave the Governor, Mr. Hastings, for	1,50,000	0	0	0
Entertainment				
A Present to Mr. Middleton, by the Desire	1,50,000	0	0	0
of Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother				
Pelkhulh to the King, for the Nabob's	1,00,000	0	0	0
Sunuds, by the Hands of Shitabroy				

Presents to Sundries, &c. viz.

To the Nabob's Servants	23,834	9
To Gentlemen, Banians and	31,425	10
Servants		

55,260 3 0 0

15,03,295 11 14 2

Carry over 57,85,982 6 1 3

Dr.

The Nabob in Account

	To Moorlamunny.	To Khella Ac't.	To fundry Ac't.	To Treasury, &c.
Dr Side brought over	10,230 11 17	6,13,603 4 17	4,354 25 16 3	60,46,560 12 4 0
The Rent of Shootah Cawnah	37 10 0			
The Sale of Milk at Burbund	181 0 0			
Custur, or Deduction from the Servants,	339 15 5			
The Sales of Sundries of the Artillery	8,219 4 10			
The Sale of Copper	921 0 0			
On Account of Boats	912 2 15			
On old Balance recovered from Bahadoor } Sing	9,371 9 15			
Received from the Bhagum	9,068 0 0			
Ditto from Jammumbux, 2 Gold Ingots	28 0 0			
		39,309 6 2		
To Bhella Cofs.				
The Balance to the } 17 Jummadudula- wall, Sun 14	1,393 10 5 0			
Since	7,117 0 0 0			
		8,510 10 5		
To Affoor Cawnah.				
Account Batta	8,183 14 9 0			
The Sale of fundry Goods	273 2 0 0			
On Account of Articles at } Dacca	493 2 0 0			
Rents of Affroor Cawnah	172 8 0 0			
Creflor, or Profit of Af- foor Cawnah	3,482 14 12 0			
Received from the Com- pany, on Account of } Oil	7,144 0 0 0			
		19,709 9 1		
Emmarat Rents from the Ryots	9,846 5 15			
		38,066 9 1		
			6,90,979 4 0	
				11,26,404 4 17 2
			Total, being Rupees	71,72,965 1 1 2

with the Honourable Company.

C ^t Side brought over				Rupees	57,85,982	6	1	3
By Allowance to Musny Begum.								
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14	30,400	0	0					
Since paid	2,78,800	0	0					
				3,18,200	0	0		
By Ditto to Meer Sydo.								
To the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14	71,433	5	7					
Since paid	1,72,039	10	13					
				2,43,473	0	0		
By Balance					5,61,673	0	0	0
					8,25,309	10	19	3
				Rupees	71,72,965	1	1	2

Particulars of the above Balance, viz.

In the Custody of Lual Sing Cazanchey,				Rupees	68,752	10	0	
in Nabob Najim al Dowlat's Time								
Account Nezamut to the End of Jumadeelawall, Sun 14, in the Hands of Bahadoor Sing, Cazanchey of Khalfa in Muzaffer Jung's Time				2,31,025	13	9		
Disbursements for which Vouchers have not appeared, viz.								
Account Nezamut	57,786	5	5					
Account Bhella	1,83,537	7	19					
				2,41,323	13	4		
Outstanding Debts at Cakrow, &c. Purgunahs				37,111	7	15		
					5,09,461	2	8	
Account Nizamut				3,04,676	4	8	3	
Account Bhella				1,83,537	7	19	0	
					5,78,213	12	7	3
In Mahomed Hillola Sobel, viz.								
Money advanced the Sepoys, for which Vouchers have not appeared				29,140	6	0		
A Balance from Bhaney Bowany				105	0	0		
Remained in his Custody				2,01,500	11	14		
					2,30,746	1	14	
In Ragoonat, Cazanchey of Nezamut Tobee					5,462	8	13	
Ditto Ditto of Meer Sawmuney's					8,981	13	15	
Tobee					1,905	6	10	
In Jummaboor's Tobee					2,47,095	14	12	0
				Rupees	8,25,309	10	19	3

Statement of the Munny Begum, in order to account for the several Deficiencies with which she is charged, and shewing the Resources there are for entirely defraying the Nabob's present Debt to his Servants, free of any further or extra Claim on the Company.

The outstanding Balances she took upon herself are, viz.

From Ranny Dewannee, Zemindar of Pergunah Radhy, &c.	Bengal Year 1173	R. 1,15,000	—
	D. 1173	R. 24,000	—
Huffaw Zummah Cawn, Zemindar of Bhirboom	D. 1174	7,500	—

The Factory of Allom Chund Acc. Bills of Exchange	—	—	—	1,46,000	—
The Zemindar of Kugmurey	—	—	—	30,995	—
Ditto of Luinkerpore	—	—	—	400	—
Davey Sing	Bengal Year 1177	—	—	500	—
Tobed of Bahader Sing	D. 1173	—	—	1,287	—
Ditto	D. 1174	—	—	28	7
	D. 1178	—	—	2,726	9
Ditto of Ragoonut Cazanchery	—	—	—	2,755	—
	—	—	—	7	8 0
	—	—	—	1,82,844	8

The Balance of Sundry Tobeks, as per Particulars of the

Foot of the Acc. Curr N. 4.

The Debts to be collected from the following Persons, viz.

From Mr. Floyer, which Mr. Middleton has promised to

get paid

From Mr. Alderley

From Mr. Lambert

From Dewan Collinaut

Sundry Expenses, viz.

Gave the Governor R. 1,50,000, and to Mr. Middleton, R. 1,50,000

Presents gave away to Sundrys, in Jewels, Shauls, &c. as per Particulars

Ditto in Money, &c.

D. 1173

D. 1174

D. 1178

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Translation of Papers transmitted to the General by Noonda Roy.

Occurrences from 7 o'Clock in the Evening till Half past Ten at Night, of the 26th of Rubbu-ul auril, or 27th of May.

Mr. Goring sent for Rajah Ram Sewuk, and questioned him: After which he said to Rajah Goordas Roy, What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, to induce you to draw up such a Kind of Sourrut hâl against me? The Rajah replied, What Occasion was there that I should prepare a Sourrut hâl? Mr. Goring immediately sent for Meerdoolah and Sider Muffaoud, the Witnesses, and said to them, Declare truly whether you did, or did not, affix your Seals to the Sourrut hâl. Meer Doola replied first; "On the Application of Kishwoor Cawn I put my Seal to it." Sedee Muffaoud said, "Being given to understand by Kishwoor Cawn, that it was the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, I also affixed my Seal as a Witness to it." Mr. Goring said, "If I prove Kishwoor Cawn a Servant of yours, will you then allow the Truth of what I have said, or not?" The Rajah replied, "My Servant will answer for himself; and if he had acted in Consequence of my Orders, I should undoubtedly have been acquainted with the Affair." Mr. Goring at last sent for Kishwoor Cawn, who was absent on some Business of his Master's, and therefore did not come immediately. The Rajah took his Leave between 10 and 11, and went to the Havelu of Horum Cooiy Cawn, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the House of Munny Bhegum. About Three in the Morning he arrived at the Kellah, and afterwards sent a Chubdar to call the Rajah, who said to the Chubdar, "Carry my Compliments to Mr. Goring, and say, that the Night is far spent, and that it is a very unreasonable Hour to go out, but that I will wait on him in the Morning." Mr. Goring then sent a Chubdar, in the Nabob's Name, to call the Rajah, who made the same Answer to him as the former. Afterwards a Chubdar from Mr. Goring came to the Rajah, with many Compliments, desiring he and Rajah Purbooram would go on the Morrow to the Chahil Suttoon (Apartment of Forty Pillars), and examine into the Circumstances relative to the Witnesses of the Sourrut hâl, and that on his Return from Hunting he would hear the Particulars. On the 27th of Rubbee-ul-awul (28th of May), Mr. Goring and the Nabob went to take the Diversion of Hunting in the Park near Kerut Kona. Between Seven and Eight in the Morning Rajah Goordas went to the Kellah, and remained there till Noon employed in the Cucherry Business; after which he went to the Havelu of Hufan Cooiy Cawn. Rajah Purbooram went to worship a Chunda Town, which Ceremony being over, he came about Noon to his own House. At 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Rea Ungnoo Sing Debee Perlaud and Sumboonauk went to Rajah Purbooram's House, and entered into a Consultation with the Rajah. Between Five and Six in the Evening the Nabob arrived at the Kellah, and Mr. Goring at Serrah Baug about Sun-set. Rajah Goordas Roy went to the Kella to pay his Compliments to the Nabob, and Rajah Purbooram, accompanied by the Three Persons above mentioned, went to Mr. Goring, in whose Presence Rajah Purbooram caused them to relate, that the Sourrut hâl was prepared through the Endeavours of Rajah Goordas, and sealed through those of Kishwoor Cawn, his Aruz Beg.—On hearing this, Mr. Goring said, "You will be called on to prove this To-morrow." They all Three replied, "It will be proved To-morrow from the Reports of the Witnesses to it: In truth, the Rajah caused the Sourrut hâl to be drawn up." From Nine in the Morning till after Eight at Night, the Papers of the Serishta Dewanny, of the Sepoy Bulkhy gurree, of the Shagurd Peisha, and Tope Knânâ, continued open before the Mohurers of Rajah Purbooram, who caused them to be indorsed and numbered. On the 28th of Rubbee ul awul (29th May) Rajah Goordas, sitting in the Audience Chamber with his Officers, was informed Mr. Goring was coming; on which he arose, and went to the Nabob, where Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Purbooram, coming, questioned him, in the Nabob's Presence, in the following Manner, "What Fault have I been guilty of towards you, that you should, through the Means of Kishwoor Cawn, procure the Signatures of the Officers and Dependants of the Household of his Highness's Sircar to the Sourrut hâl of Noonda Roy?" The Rajah made Answer, "It is proper that you should frown on my Associates, and make use of harsh and angry Expressions. One whole Words are true, is void of all Apprehensions, and will not admit Fear or Uneasiness to have a Place in his Breast. You are not invested with such Authority from the Council as to terrify me, or to lodge a false Accusation against me." Afterwards the Witnesses, who affixed their Seals to the Sourrut hâl, were called. Accordingly Merza Khoul Ulla Beg, Darogah of the Stables, and other Witnesses, came into the Presence; and Mr. Goring asked them, "What did you understand were the Contents of the Sourrut hâl to which you affixed your Seal?" One of them, named Ally Mahomed Cawn, a Sepoy, answered, "Being thoroughly acquainted with the Contents of the Sourrut hâl, which were, that Mr. Goring who was come, by Orders from the Council of Calcutta, in the Quality of Aumeen of the Nizamut, &c. to get a Knowledge of the Accounts, had invested the Nabob and Rajah with the sole Management of Affairs, and suspended the Munny Begum from the Administration of the Nizamut, &c. imprisoned Yatebar Ally Cawn, and caused his own and the Seal of the Nabob to be affixed to all the Papers of the Dewanny, Murlawnee, Bahlaha, &c. by Mootcalal and Meer Jewad Ally, under the Direction of Noonda Roy; that after Two or Three Days, Yatebar Ally Cawn was set at Liberty: That Rajah Purbooram, by Mr. Goring's Order, broke the Seals from all the Nizamut Papers, and gave them into the Charge of his own Mohorerris, and the Serishtadars of the Dulteer. I gave my Evidence to the Truth of them." Imaum Bulkhi, a Sepoy

Sepoy, was then asked, "On what Encouragement did you affix your Seal to it?" He replied, "Being convinced of the Truth of the Particulars related by Ally Mahomed Cawn, I gave Evidence thereto." Miza Khoul Ullah Beg, Daroga of the Stables, being questioned, made answer, "I am an illiterate Man, and placing Confidence in Kishwor Cawn I set my Seal as a Witness to it." Afterwards Rajah Purbooram said to Kishwor Cawn, "I will send you to Calcutta to prove this." Kishwor Cawn replied, "I am ready this Instant; there is no Fear of proving what is true." On this, Mr. Goring said to the Rajah, "Send for Noonda Roy." The Rajah answered, "I cannot send for him; you are the Master to order or forbid. Do you send for him, and question him on whatever Points you please." The Durbar then broke up about Three o'Clock; the Rajah went home, and Mr. Goring went to an Entertainment at the Havellee of Hadjee Mahomed Beg. At Six o'Clock the Rajah came to the Kellah, and went into the Prefence of the Nabob, and employed himself in the Affairs under his Charge. All the Papers of the Dewanny, Sepoy, Bukhuguerre, Shagurd Peitha, and Tope Khana remained open under the Charge of the Mohutcers of Rajah Purbooram from Nine in the Morning till Eight at Night, they were employed in indorsing and numbering them.

On Tuesday the 29th of Rubbee ul Awul, equal to the 30th of May, about Six o'Clock in the Morning, Mr. Goring went to visit the Seers, and about Nine Rajah Purbooram came to the Kellah, and had a Conference with Munny Bhegum; at Ten o'Clock Mr. Goring came to the Kellah and visited Munny Bhegum, with whom he had a private Conference till Half past Twelve; afterwards, in consequence of some Insinuation of Yatebar Ally Cawn Deby Perlaud, Sheristadar of the Nizamut, and Shin Naut, Sheristadar of the Bhela Department, being lent for with their Papers, they went to Jaggernaut Achare, Rajah Purbooram's Naib, who had been appointed to the Nizamut Cutcherry for the Examination of the Accounts, and reported to him their being lent for with their Papers by Munny Bhegum, and Rajah Purbooram Achare accordingly gave Orders to his People to deliver them the Papers wanted; but Rajah Goordafs, upon receiving a Message from these Sheristadars with the same Information, observed, that it was expressed in the Instructions from the Gentlemen of the Council, that until the Accounts had been examined, and an Abstract of them prepared, the Sheristadars should have no Intercourse with the Bhegum; and that consequently, if he was to give them Orders to wait upon her, he should be guilty of a Breach of Orders, which would do him no Good. Nevertheless, in defiance of those Orders, the Sheristadars took the Papers they wanted, and with the Permission of Achare carried them to the Bhegum and Rajah Purbooram. Upon this, Huzzaree Mull, a Mohruer, who at the Request of Mr. Goring had been appointed in Behalf of Rajah Goordafs to take a List of the Papers, left the Cutcherry, and going to the Rajah, said to him, "I will resign my Employ; I am a poor Mohruer, and wish to avoid a bad Name. When the Gentlemen of the Council shall be informed of a Breach of their Orders, I shall be made responsible." From that Day the Mohruer never attended the Cutcherry for fear of bringing Disgrace upon himself. Near One o'Clock in the Afternoon Mr. Goring, Rajah Purbooram, with the Two Sheristadars afore-mentioned, came out of the Bhegum's Apartments and went to the Nabob, before whom all the Officers of the Nizamut had been summoned. Mr. Goring was some Time taken up in talking to the Nabob; after which Kishwor Cawn, who was accused by that Gentleman of having through Noonda Roy sealed the Souruthal, to acquit himself of the Charge, and to defend his Character and Reputation, presented an Arzee of Complaint against Noonda Roy to the Nabob, whom he desired might be lent for into the Prefence, and interrogated on the Subject. Accordingly, when Noonda Roy made his Appearance, the Nabob and Mr. Goring put this Question to him: "What was your Reason for drawing up a Souruthal?" he replied, "A Regard to my own Reputation, and to acquit myself to the Gentlemen of the Council, to whom I have delivered an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees, translated by Mr. James Grant, in consequence of which Three Gentlemen have been appointed to examine these Accounts." The Nabob then asked, "Where is the Souruthal?" Noned Roy replied, "I have got a Copy of it, and the Original is with the Three Gentlemen at Mootyil." The Nabob, upon this, demanded the Copy; which being delivered to him and Mr. Goring by Noned Roy, the Nabob ordered Moonstee Bucht Mull to read it. The Moonstee then read and explained the Contents of it to the Nabob, Rajah Goordafs, all the Officers of the Nizamut, and all the Evidences which Mr. Goring had summoned; and carefully comparing, Word for Word, the Depositions of all the Evidences, with the Contents of the Souruthal, before Noned Roy, he answered with the greatest Precision every Question that was put to him, and in every Circumstance he acquitted himself with Honour, both before the Nabob and every Person then present. Noned Roy then declared, that, having given in an Account of Ten Lacks of Rupees to the Gentlemen of the Council, and having seized upon and affixed a Seal upon all the Accounts of the Nizamut, the Seal was afterwards broke off, the Accounts opened and delivered by Rajah Perbooram to the Officers of the Nizamut, who had to account for Sums of Money to the Company; that he laid hold of, and carried away whatever Papers he pleased from the Sheristadars; that he, Noned Roy, being therefore remediless, the proving or disproving all Misapplication of Monies rested with Rajah Perbooram, and calling upon the Name of the Company and the Gentlemen of the Council, declared, that Rajah Perbooram knowingly and intentionally put a Stop to the Business of the Company. Rajah Perbooram then said, "I am no Servant to Mr. Goring, nor to the Company, nor to the Nabob; I am my own Master, and shall go wherever

PARTICULARS of the Profit received by the Munny Bhegum, from the 1st of Rubbee Affiance of the 14th Sun, to the 15th Rubbee of ul Awul of the 16th Sun, taken from the Representations of the Sheristadars, and Persons acquainted with the Circumstances.

Two Months Wages from the Sepoys, Servants, and Bahlah, viz.

An Account of Jummadee Affiance of the 14th Sun	—	—	66,615	—	—
An Account of Rubbee Affiance of the 15th Sun	—	—	66,625	—	—
				1,33,250	—

On Account Difference in the Time of appointing, and Deductions in the Wages of the Servants, as settled by the Governor, viz.

From the 1st of Rujjub to the last of Rubbee Affiance of the 14th Sun, the Sum, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	5,50,000	—	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears on the Sheristah of the Nizamut	—	4,44,421	11	10	—
			1,05,578	4	10

From the 1st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 15th Sun, to the last of Rubbee Affiance of the same Year, agreeable to the Governor's Settlement, is	—	6,00,000	—	—	—
Wages paid to the Servants, as appears in the Sheristah of the Nizamut	—	5,19,324	—	—	—
			80,676	—	—

From the 1st of Jummadee ul Awul of the 16th Sun, to the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul of the same Year	—	5,25,000	—	—	—
Wages paid, as appears by the Sheristah of the Nizamut	—	4,51,500	—	—	—
			73,500	—	—
				2,59,754	4 10

Account of Nuzzeranas for Appointments of Officers of the Household and Sheristadars, together with Two Months Salary, from Munfaram Pame Sing, Hinchum Sing, Futtah Cawn, Achul Sing, and others	—	—	—	96,000	—
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Profit on Account of Batta on Sonaut, Patna, Dacca and Viziry Rupees, and on Benaris and Becherghahy Gold Mohurs, and on the Purchase of Jewels, &c. viz.

On Account of Batta on Sonaut Rupees, and the others specified above	—	—	75,000	—	—
On Account of the Purchase of Jewels, &c.	—	—	75,000	—	—
				1,50,000	—

On Account of the Discharge of Debts, which are entered in the Accounts of the Bahlah Disbursements, and the Loans not credited	—	—	—	20,000	—
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Presents entered in the Jumma Curch of the Bahlah, viz.

In the 14th Sun	—	—	18,000	—	—
In the 15th Sun	—	—	12,000	—	—
			30,000	—	—

Deduct from what may have been expended on that Account	—	—	5,000	—	—
				25,000	—

On Account of Nuzzer Salams, from the 17th of Jummadee ul Awul of the 14th Sun, to the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul of the 16th Sun	—	—	—	25,000	—
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Carry over = 7,13,004 4 10

	Brought over, Rup'	7,13,004 4 10
Receipts of Yatebar Ally Cawn, viz.		
On Account Mohurrana, agreeable to an Invoice signed by the Nabob, received from the Nizamut Sherifstah	10,000	
On Account of Collusion and repairing the Kellah, &c.	40,000	
On Account of Arrears to the 15th Sun, paid at Mootijil in a fraudulent Manner, in the 16th Sun, viz.		
Arrears due	1,36,605	
Deduct what was paid through San-tiram, &c.	80,605	
	Rupees	56,000
From this Sum he paid the Sepoys	42,000	
		14,000
		64,000
	Rupees	7,73,004 4 10

Intelligence enclosed in the above.

On the First of Rubbee Affnee, or June, between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, Rajah Gourda's went to visit Mr. Anderson, and about Ten came to the Kellah and applied himself diligently to the Business of the Cutchery. Rajah Purbooram coming to the Munny Bhegum's Door, entered into a private Consultation with Yatebar Ally Cawn, which lasted near Three Hours; after which he went to Ferrah Baug, where Mr. Goring continued till the Evening, and then went to Mr. Anderson, and remained with him, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. James Grant, till Nine at Night, and then returned to the Gardens. On the Second of the same Month, between Seven and Eight in the Morning, Rajah Gourda's went to Ferrabaug, and was received very graciously by Mr. Goring, who expressed his Pleasure at the Kindness of the Rajah in this Visit. After which they entered into Conversation with Chiron Durr the Bahlah Treasurer, concerning the Nizzurana given to the Governor, amounting to Two Lacks of Rupees, which was sent to Calcutta at the Time of the Bhegum's being invested with the Administration. At last the said Treasurer mentioned something contrary to the Orders of the said Gentlemen, and was therefore put under a Guard of Sepoys for near Two Hours, after which he agreed that he would relate in the Evening whatever he might be able to discover from Yatebar Ally Cawn, and from an Examination into Papers; on this he was released. Rajah Goordas and the said Treasurer went in the Evening to Ferrabaug, and remained there till near Eight at Night: I understand that nothing was settled. Victuals being sent to Mr. Goring from the Nabob's Sircar, according to an established Custom, he sent it back again. The Papers of the Serishtah of the Nizamut, Belah, &c. remained open from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Seven in the Evening.

From Noonda Roy, addressed to the General, and the other Gentlemen of the Council.

Received the 5th of June.

After taking my Leave of you, I proceeded with Mr. Goring and Mr. James Grant to Moorshedabad, and agreeable to my Instructions from the Prefence, on the 15th of Rubbee ul Awul, answering to the 16th of May 1775, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I attended Mr. Goring to the Kellah, seized upon all the Papers of the Nizamut, and affixed a Seal upon them; afterwards, on the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 20th of May, Rajah Burbooram arrived from Calcutta, and assembling together all the old and new Officers who were under Apprehensions on Account of the misapplied Money, carried them to Mr. Goring, and thus advised him, "Let your Enquiries be so managed as to create Confusion in the Company's Affairs, and prevent Noonda Roy from making any Examination into the Papers of the Nizamut; for he is a Person well acquainted with the Business, and in the Course of the Enquiry the Sum of Ten Lacks of Rupees, including Batta, of which the Gentlemen of the Council have received Information, will turn out twice as much. Should no Enquiry be made by Noonda Roy, it will be Matter of great Joy to Munny Bhegum and Mahomed Reza Cawn, as they will thereby preserve a good Name. The Gentlemen who have held the Administration at Moorshedabad have connived at these Matters; and it is necessary that you should connive at them also." Accordingly, on the 26th of Rubbee ul Awul, or the 27th of May, Purbooram went with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, who, in the Prefence of the Nabob and all the Officers of the Nizamut, gave Orders to Rajah Gourda's to forbid Noonda Roy from coming to the Kellah or near the Cutcherry: In this Case, I shall appear to you deficient in respect of the Papers which I delivered to you; moreover to this Time not a single Nizamut Account, owing to the Obstructions of Rajah Purbooram, has been presented to the

Inspection of the Three Gentlemen who were appointed to examine them, which therefore obliges me to explain these Circumstances particularly unto you.

On the 22d of Ribbee ul Awul, equal to the 23d of May English Stile, Rajah Peerbooram went to the Nizamut Cutcherry, and broke the Seals from off the Accounts which I had before seized upon, and delivered them to the Serishtadars, who are rendering in their Accounts. Being therefore remediless, I addressed myself to you, that positive Order may be transmitted to Mr. Goring to deliver the Papers to me, that I may daily approve myself worthy of your Favour by serving the Company. There are several Serishtadars of the Nizamut who are well acquainted with the Business, and are Enemies to Yatebar Ally Cawn, whom I have made my Friends, and learn from them that the Account which I delivered to you will turn out much more; but if such Obstructions as these are flung in my Way I am remediless, and hope for Redress from you.

[(a) Every Day's News is transmitted you, from which you will be acquainted with all Particulars. I enclose you a Paper containing an Account of the Bhegums of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and I hope you will send me a speedy Answer.

Paper inclosed in the foregoing.

Shah Chanim deceased was Sister to the Nabob Mahabut Jung by the same Father, but different Mothers; she married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, by whom she had a Son and a Daughter, the Name of the former was Meer Mahomed Sadduc Ally Cawn, and the latter was married to Meer Mahomed Cossim Cawn. Sadduc Ally Cawn had Two Sons and Two Daughters; the Sons Names are Meer Sydoo and Meer Sobeen, who are now living; the Daughters were married to Sultan Merza Daood.

Buboo Bhegum, the Mother of the Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, was the Daughter of Summin Ally Cawn, and married Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn. The History of Munny Bhegum is this: At a Village called Balcunda, near Sekindra, there lived a Widow who, from her great Poverty, not being able to bring up her Daughter Munny, gave her to a Slave Girl belonging to Summin Ally Cawn, whose Name was Billoo. During the Space of Five Years she lived at Shahjehanabad, and was educated by Billoo after the Manner of a dancing Girl. Afterwards the Nabob Shamut Jung, upon the Marriage of Ikram ul Dowlah, Brother to the Nabob Surage ul Dowlah, sent for Billoo Beg's Set of dancing Girls from Shahjehanabad, of which Munny Bhegum was one, and allowed them 10,000 Rupees for their Expences, to dance at the Wedding. While this Ceremony was celebrating they were kept by the Nabob; but some Months afterwards he dismissed them, and they took up their Residency in this City. Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn then took them into keeping, and allowed Munny and her Set 500 Rupees per Month, till at length finding that Munny was pregnant, he took her into her own House. She gave Birth to the Nabob Nijum ul Dowlah, and in this Manner has she remained in the Nabob's Family ever since.]

A P P E N D I X, N° XCIX.

Book 190, Page 503.

Cossimbazar, the 7th Sept. 1772.

At a Committee, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell, and
John Graham,

Esquires.

Resumed the Consideration of the Begum's Letter laid before the Committee on the 31st ultimo.

From Minny Begum.

Received 24th August 1772.

You are probably acquainted, Sir, that the deceased Nabob Nejum ul Dowlah settled upon me in his Life-time the Sum of Six thousand Rupees per Month, to defray my extra Expences, and it with great Difficulty answered the Purpose. After that, the Sum of Seven thousand Rupees for the Expences of the Women of the Mahul, Five thousand Rupees the Salary of Myr Sider, amounting to Seven thousand Rupees, exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees, came under my Direction. With this 23 thousand Rupees, the Expences of the Mahul, the Servants of the Doory, Relations, Connections, the Two Fasts, the Nine Days rejoicing, Charities and Festivals for the Deceased, were

(a) Vide supra, Page 976.

in a Manner provided for. Since that, by the Intrigues of my Enemies, these Three last Articles were put a Stop to, and it was reduced to the said Six thousand Rupees. I have with the greatest Difficulty supported my Head. Now that you, Sir, and the Gentlemen of the Committee, have put the Management of all Affairs under my Charge, an Increase in my Expences will be unavoidably necessary, agreeably to the Increase of my Dignity: For instance, an additional Number of Servants will be required for the Credit of the Doory, and Presents must be made to Visitors agreeably to their respective Distinctions; and without your Favour, Sir, and that of the Gentlemen of the Committee, these cannot be effected. I therefore write you that you are wise, and a proper Judge of Rank and Distinction, it is requisite that having understood all these Circumstances, you consider of something proper (exclusive of the Six thousand Rupees my former Allowance, which was settled for the necessary Expences of myself and the Women of the Mahul) for the honourable Management of the Business which you have now conferred upon me; that the necessary Expences of Business being provided for, it may prove an Encrease of Credit to Affairs, and my Advantage.

A true Translation. Signed,

A. B. Goodlad,
Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

[(a) The Committee deliberating at the same Time on the Appointments necessary for the other Officers of the Nabob's Household, lately established by them, and paying proper Attention to the Orders of the Company, with regard to the Allowances to be granted to the ostensible Minister, who was to act in the Place of the Naib Subah, have agreed that the Sum of Three Lacks, limited for the above Purposes by these Orders, be divided in due Proportion among these Officers, who are now substituted instead of the said Naib Subah and Naib Dewan.

Resolved therefore that this Sum be distributed as follows:

	Rupees.
To the Begum, per Annum	1,40,000
To Rajah Goordais, Dewan, and his Officers	1,00,000
To Rajah Rajebullub, Royroyan of the Khalsa, as per Proceedings of,	60,000
	<hr/> Rupees 3,00,000

The Committee further propose, after settling the Expences of the Nabob's Household, and the Appointment of his Officers, to consider whether any Allowance suitable to her Rank and Office can be afforded to the Begum out of his Revenue.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.]

A P P E N D I X, N° C.

Book 190, Page 531.

Cossimbuzar, the 14th September 1772.

At a Committee; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
Philip Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell, and
John Graham,

} Esquires.

The President acquaints the Committee, That he has superintended an Inspection which has been made into the Accounts of the different Departments of the Nabob's Household, his Troops, &c. and proposes a Retrenchment therein, which shall bring the Whole within the Bounds of the Stipend the Company have directed to be allowed for the Support of the Nabob's Expence, and Dignity. The Plan of this Reduction, and the Allowances in future to take place, the President now submits to the Approbation of the Committee, acquainting them, that it has been formed with the Concurrence of Munnee Begum.

This Plan of Reduction, and new Establishment of the Nabob's Household and other Expences, receiving the entire Approbation of the Committee;

(a) Vide supra, Page 979.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the President do recommend to the Begum to carry the Establishment into Execution, and that a Copy thereof be entered in the Appendix.

The President lays before the Committee the following Papers of Requisitions which he has received from the Begum.

Requisitions made by Munnee Begum.

A Paper of Requests, to which the Gentlemen of the Committee are to affix their Signature after Perusal, that no Body hereafter may be able to obstruct and oppose them.

1st. There are several Officers who have Accounts with the Sircar, who make a Stand at the Settlement of them, which is the Occasion of a great Loss to the Sircar: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one be permitted to make Recommendations in their Favour.

2d. There are a few Servants of whose Situations I have no Knowledge, and of whom I have no Acquaintance, who receive their Salaries by the Channel and Support of each other, which is the Cause of a Loss: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee sign, that no one makes Recommendations for their Establishment.

3d. That the Dismissal and displacing of the Officers and other Servants of the Sherifsta Nizamut and Bhaleer may be under my Direction; whoever I shall know as a Well-wisher and capable, I shall continue, and keep established; and those who are Ill-wishers and incapable, those I will dismiss, and turn from the Dependencies of Office: Let the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures, that no one supports and makes Recommendations in their Favour.

4th. The Kaus Talucs and the Fouzedarry of the City was of old annexed to the Nizamut. It is now separated, which is a Reflection and Loss of Credit to the Nizamut. That they may as formerly be put under the Officers of the Nizamut, and that the Malguzary may be made through me, agreeably to the Bundebust, which has ever been settled, and that I may be employed in the Transaction of the Business thereof. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signatures to this.

5th. That in case of any Person complaining to the Council Adalut, or any where else, against the Dependents and Servants of the Sherifsta Nizamut and Bhaleer, or any other of the Offices of the Household, that no Persons be sent for apprehending them, but the settling and adjudging their Affairs may depend upon me, and the Complainant and Defendant be sent to me, that no Reflexion may attend the Affairs of the Nizamut. That the Gentlemen of the Committee affix their Signature to this.

A true Translation.

A. B. Goodlad,
Persian Translator to the Committee of Circuit.

[(a) Agreed that the President be desired to write her an Answer; he prepares it accordingly; it is approved of, and is as follows:]

To Munnee Begum.

Some Time ago I received, by the Hands of Raja Goordafs, a Paper containing the following Requisitions.

1st. That several Officers make a Stand at the Settlement of their Accounts to the Loss of the Sircar.

2d. That a few Servants whom you know nothing of receive their Salaries through each other, which is the Cause of a Loss.

3d. That the Dismissal of the Officers of the Sherifsta Nizamut be under your Direction.

4th. That as formerly the Khafs Talucks, and the Fouzedarry of the City, be attached to the Nizamut, and the Mullguzary made through you.

5th. That Complaints against the Dependents of the Sherifsta Nizamut and Bhaleer be not heard by the Council Adalut, but that the settling of the Affairs of Plaintiff and Defendant may rest with you.

And to these Requisitions you desire that the Gentlemen of the Committee may affix their Signatures.

I have consulted with the Committee upon these Articles, and I request that you will receive this Reply to them, in their Names and my own.

[(b) You are undoubtedly the Mistress to confirm, dismiss, and appoint whomever you shall think fit in the Service and Offices of the Nizamut; they are accountable to you alone for their Conduct, and no one shall interfere between you and them. Although I know that you in this Point have no View or Desire but what is entirely consistent with the Regard which you bear the Company, and the Continuance of that cordial Union and Connection of Interests which prevail between the House of the Nabob and the Company, which, by the Blessing of God, have taken stronger Root than ever since the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut hath been happily placed in your Hands; yet, in a Writing of this Kind, it is necessary that every Thing

(a) Vide supra, Page 979.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

be clearly expressed, and therefore I beg leave to remark, that as the Dewan and Pashker have received their Offices at the immediate Instance and Recommendation of the Company, it will be a Diminution of their Credit, and bear the Appearance of a Difference of Interest between us, if these Officers are removed but by the Concurrence of this Government.]

With respect to the Khals Talucks and the Foujdarry, the Emoluments of the Mahals have hitherto principally arisen from Fines and other Articles of the Bazy Jumma, which have been always complained of as a Source of great Oppression to the People; for their Ease the Company have thought proper to abolish these Collections. In Conformity to their Sentiments, therefore, what remains of the Khals Talucks was let out to farm a considerable Time before your Desire in that Particular was known; and the judicial Office of the Foujdaree, has been annexed by a new Bundabust to the Court of Adaulut, so that nothing now remains of it but the Name, which according to your Intimation will continue to Meer Easif Allah Cawn, and in lieu of the Profits annexed to the Office, I have proposed the Addition of 600 Rupees per Month, to 400 which he already receives from the Nizamut, in the List of the Shigherdipecha which has been prepared and submitted to you for Confirmation.

As Two Courts of Adaulut have been formed at the City of Moorshedabad, for the Decision of all Disputes of Property, and for the Punishment of all Offenders; and as the Welfare and Dignity of every Governor depend on a due and equal Administration of Justice, without Distinction of Rank or Patronage; I hope you will consent that the Servants of the Sircar shall be so far amenable to these Courts, that they shall, when summoned, be made to appear before them, and to submit to a legal Examination, that if they shall be found innocent of the Charge alledged against them, they may be forthwith discharged, but if guilty, they may be sent to you, with a Copy of the Sentence and Judgement of the Court, and the Execution thereof referred to your Orders.

By this Accommodation the Authority of the Courts will be maintained, and the Dignity of the Nizamut suffer no Diminution.

I shall be happy if the Determination of the Company upon the above Matters, shall meet with your Approbation; I have been guided in them entirely by the Desire to support the Dignity and Interests of both the Sircar of the Nabob, and of the Company, which are so mutually blended, that they cannot be separated. I beg to be favoured with your further Sentiments upon them.

A true Copy.

A. B. Goodlad,
Persian Translator.

Page 537. Agreed, we address the following Letter to the Council of Calcutta.

To William Aldersey Esquire, &c. Gentlemen of Council at Fort William
Gentlemen,

It is with great Satisfaction we can now acquaint you, that we have finished the Business assigned to us at this Place. You have been duly advised from Time to Time of the general Line of our Proceedings, and the various Minutes transmitted to your Approbation upon the occasional Business of the Committee, leave no further Intelligence immediately wanting on these Heads. What is chiefly left for your Information at this Day is the Settlement of the Revenues, for which we beg leave to refer you to our Proceedings at large, which our Secretary will lay before you in a few Days. In the mean Time it may suffice to inform you, that we have concluded the Settlement of the Western Division of Rajshahce and the other Huzzoor Zelas, and also of the Eastern Division of Rajshahce, upon the best Footing that Times and Circumstances would admit of, and as such they will be submitted to your Approval.

We have also to advise you, that for rendering more complete the Establishment of the new Collectorships, and for affording Mr. Middleton the proper Assistance in the Departments committed to his Charge, we have thought fit, under your Confirmation, to make the following Appointments.

List of Assistants in Proceedings of the 5th instant.

List of Dewans in Ditto of the 7th Ditto.

It is further, with no small Satisfaction, that we can inform you of our having completed the arduous and disagreeable Task of a Reduction of the Nabob's Expences, and new Arrangement of his Household. In this we have endeavoured to proceed on a Plan of Equity and Economy, which we flatter ourselves will have the most happy Effect. The Particulars of the Establishments will be found in our Proceedings; we will only for the present say, that List of Servants, Officers, and Dependants of each Office of the Nizamut have been fixed, and the Number and Charge reduced considerably within the Bounds of the Nabob's present Annual Stipend. A monthly Sum has also been settled for the Expences of each Department, which is on no Account to be exceeded.

With respect to the Allowance of the Begum and the Dewan, we thought we could not be guided by a better Rule than that which our Honourable Masters have been pleased to prescribe on the Subject of the oftensible Minister, which they mention for the Nabob's Affairs. As in fact the Begum, the Dewan, and the Roy Royan of the Khalliah, stand in the Room of this Minister, we thought the Sum of Three Lacks allowed for him would be properly divided among the Three, and we have settled it in the following Proportions.

To the Munny Begum	—	—	—	R ¹ 1,40,000
To Rajah Goordafs Dewan, for himself and Officers	—	—	—	1,00,000
To Rajah Rajbullub, Roy Royan of the Khalliah	—	—	—	60,000
			Rupees	3,00,000

As to the last, we have to remark that in his Share we had an Eye to his own Pretensions from the Company, independent of the Office. We should have esteemed a smaller Salary a competent Allowance for the Office of Roy Royan; but when we considered the great Claims he has in his Father's Services to the Company, the high Rank he has to support, and the numerous Family that depend for Subsistence upon him, and the prodigious Reduction his Income sustained in the falling in of his Father's Pension, we judged this a fit Occasion to shew the Generosity of the Company in the Division of the Three Lacks, without drawing it into Precedent, or loading them with additional Expence.

(Signed at the End of this Letter, being the End of the Proceedings of the Committee)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CI.

Book 189, Page 491.

[(a) Fort William, 29th August 1772.

Secret Dept.

At a Consultation, Present,
William Alderley Esquire, President,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris, } Esquires.
Henry Goodwin, }
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read, the following Letters and Inclosure from the Committee of Circuit.

To William Alderley Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

We formerly advised you of our having, in Consequence of your Approbation, recommended to the Nabob the Appointment of Munnee Begum and Rajah Goordafs to the Offices assigned them in our Resolutions. The Answer from his Excellency was not so direct as we could have wished. He declared nothing positively as to his Intentions, but expressed his Wish to settle these Matters in personal Interview with us. We therefore determined to wait on him, and, as we knew his Indecision proceeded solely from the undue Influence of some People about him, we made no Doubt of bringing Matters to the Point we proposed by an amicable Conference; accordingly we proceeded Yesterday to the Kella, and had an Interview with the Nabob. After having opened the Conference, we desired him to summon the Attendance of such of the Officers of his Household as we knew to be the Persons who directed his Councils; we expostulated with them on the Impropriety of their Opposition, explained the Motives which influenced the Board in their Recommendation of these Appointments, and had the Satisfaction to obtain from the Nabob his entire Assent to them. We afterwards accompanied his Excellency to the Apartments of Munnee Begum, to whom he formally declared his Acceptance of her as his Guardian and Superintendent of his Family. We returned with him to the Darbar, where Raja Goordafs was formally invested with the Office of Dewan, and Baboo Jaggut Chund with that of Peshkar, and both received the usual Khellaura upon that Occasion.

This Day we assembled here in Committee, and taking into Consideration the Directions of the Company, which bear, that the Person who shall be entrusted with the Management of the Nabob's

(a) Vide supra, Page 980.

[5 0]

Salary

Salary shall account with the Governor and Council for the Application of it; and as Rajah Goordals has received his Appointment through their Recommendation, we were of Opinion that to give greater Weight and Authority to the Dewan, as well as to confirm him in his Dependence on our Government, and shew to the World that he holds his Trust by the Influence of the Company, it would be proper to invest him and his Peshkar in their new Offices in Behalf of the Council, and in the Name of the Company, with the same Forms and the same Honours as were bestowed by the Nabob.

They were accordingly called in before us, their Appointment to the respective Offices declared, and they received the Khelauts in the usual Form.

We are with Esteem, &c.

(Signed)

Coffimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Samuel Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

[(a) To William Aldersey Esquire, and the rest of the Gentlemen of Council, at Fort William.
Gentlemen,

This accompanies an Extract of our Proceedings of this Date, containing a Plan which is submitted to your Approbation, for the Distribution of the Huzzoor Zelahs, and the general Superintendence of the Collections.

The Reasons for the Separation which we have proposed for the Huzzoor Zelahs will best appear in these Minutes; but it may not be unnecessary to obviate the Objections which may possibly occur to the apparent heavy and disproportionate Charge which we have assigned to Mr. Middleton.—The Propriety of his Appointment to the Residency at the Durbar, and Chiefship of Coffimbuzar, we will not suppose to admit of any Doubt. The Divisions which prevail in the Family of the Nabob, and the Reluctance with which the late Arrangements have been submitted to by a Part of it, require the Presence and constant Attention of a Person of Authority, to conciliate the former, and to support the latter. This appears to be a Point of such essential Consequence, and more particularly in the Commencement of the new Establishment, that we think Mr. Middleton cannot accompany the Committee in its Circuit, without manifest Hazard of leaving the Nabob's Affairs to fall into more Disorder than that from which we have endeavoured to relieve them; and for this Reason we recommend that he be permitted to remain at the City, and that his Appointment to the Committee be revoked.

We are, With Esteem, &c.

Signed at the End of the Letter,

Coffimbuzar,
20th August 1772.

Warren Hastings,
Saml Middleton,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham;]

and at the End of the Consultation,

Rich^d. Barwell,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
James Harris.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CII.

Book 194-

Extract of a General Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 10th November 1772. Secret Department.

Par. 8. The Enquiry into the Conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of Raja Shitabroy, have necessarily been suspended during the Absence of the President, on the more important and interesting Business of the Settlements, and other Objects with which the Committee of Circuit were charged. In the mean Time no preparatory Steps have been neglected for bringing Matters to the Issue you expect. We have sought for Information by every justifiable Method, wherever there was a Probability of obtaining it, and have prosecuted our Researches where the Lights we received served to shew the Way. We entertain no Doubts of

fixing on the former sufficient Facts to justify your Dismission and Censure of him; but our Duty obliges us to intimate our Doubts of being able to ascertain some of the Charges against him; in particular that of his Dealings in the Time of the Famine, and of his Peculation in the Management of the Nabob's Revenues. The First must by the Nature of it be vague and unprecise, and even the Transactions themselves, if proved, are susceptible of a specious Colouring which it may be difficult to remove; and the last is so involved in the Intricacies of voluminous Household Accounts obscured by the Bengal Character and Language, that they promise very little Success in the unravelling them. All we can say is, that as soon as Leisure and Convenience will permit us to assume these Enquiries, (which we flatter ourselves will be immediately after the Dispatch of these Ships), we will prosecute them with unremitting Diligence and Zeal, and we hope to some Effect.

9. It was in the latter End of September, that the President returned from the Committee of Circuit, every Thing was finished at Moorshedabad, and the Committee proceeded to Dacca in Prosecution of the general Business of the Settlements.

10. Our Letter from the Department of Revenue, and the actual Proceedings of the Committee transmitted by this Packet, will furnish you with ample and we trust satisfactory Details on this Subject. It remains for us here to take Notice of the less direct Objects of their Commission, though not less consequential or difficult in the Arrangement.

11. The Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, and the new Arrangement of his Household in consequence, was a Measure equally difficult and invidious in Execution; but besides being indispensable from your Orders, our Sense of it's Wisdom and Propriety made it be undertaken without Delay or Regret. To bring the Whole of the Expences of the Nizamut within the Pale of the 16 Lacks, it was necessary to begin with reforming the useless Servants of the Court, and retrenching the idle Parade of Elephants, Menageries, &c. which loaded the Civil List. This cost little Regret in performing; but the President, who took upon him the chief Share in this Business, acknowledges he suffered considerably in his Feelings, when he came to touch on the Pension List; some Hundreds of Persons of the ancient Nobility of the Country excluded, under our Government, from almost all Employments, Civil or Military, had, ever since the Revolution, depended on the Bounty of the Nabob, and near 10 Lacks were bestowed that Way. It is not that the Distribution was always made with Judgement or impartial, and much Room was left for a Reform; but when the Question was to cut off entirely the greatest Part, it could not fail to be accompanied with Circumstances of real Distress. The President declares, that even with some of the highest Rank, he could not avoid discovering, under all the Pride of Eastern Manners, the manifest Marks of Penury and Want. There was, however, no Room left for Hesitation; to confine the Nabob's Expences within the limited Sum, it was necessary that Pensions should be set aside: It was done; and every possible Regard was had to Equity, and the Pretensions of Individuals, in settling those which were allowed to remain.

12. The Dependants of the late Naib Soubah were, without Exception, cut off the List; and the Remainder of the Reduction chiefly confined to those who were either of less Pretensions or more Independance of Fortune than the old Pensioners. In short, the whole Establishment was adjusted to the Nabob's new Income, beyond which the Begum was given to understand she must not go. The general State of it was intended to be sent; but, as it may be well imagined, the minute Household Accounts of 32 Lacks could not be examined by the proper Officers in a few Days; the President's Departure pressed; they promised to send it after him; it is not yet come; but we hope to transmit it by one of the latter Ships.]

13. We have been so full on the Subject of Rajah Goordals in the Consultations, and in what has been already written, that we beg Leave to refer you to them, and only add here, that we have hitherto every Reason to applaud our Choice. He conducts himself in his new Ministry, both to our Satisfaction and that of the Begum, who is at the Head of the Nabob's House.

14. We also acquainted you with our entire Approval of the Committee of Circuit's Appointment of Munnee Begum. We have every Thing to expect from her Management in confirming the Plans of your Administration, and forwarding the Company's Views. She displays great Prudence in her Conduct, and carries herself with a Dignity becoming the Post she holds. We can say little of the Nabob himself; he seems to betray a Mind more neglected than really deficient at the Bottom. How far the Care of Munny Begum may be able to bring him back to himself must be seen in future. In the mean Time the President, with her Approbation, has driven from his Presence some of the Chief Minions of his Favour, and Instruments of his irregular Pleasures.

15. We are happy in having adopted beforehand your Sentiments in respect to Raja Rajebullub, communicated to us per the Grafton. The Committee, when at Cossimbuzar, had made Enquiry into his Circumstances, and found his Income inadequate to his Expences and the Rank he had to maintain. The Removal of the Khalsa would have brought a fresh Distress upon him. In this Situation, and finding him a young Man of honourable Sentiments, with a very competent Share of Parts, they determined to employ him in the Office of Roy Royan, then to be newly estab-

lished. We approved and appointed him. He is now here with the Khalsa, and, by his Application to Business, promises to be a useful Servant to the Company. We have no Doubt of your approving of this Appointment, which so well reconciles your ancient Regard to the Family with the Interest of your Government here.

16. We think it necessary to say something on another Appointment of the Committee of Circuit, we mean that of Mr. Middleton. As it was necessary to have a Resident still at the Durbar, we could not, without lessening the Dignity of the Country Government in the Eyes of the World, appoint any junior Servant to that Post, nor would it have been consistent with the Privacy and intimate Communication of the Political Measures of Administration which such a Station requires. Mr. Middleton was therefore naturally continued there, and being by this necessarily fixed to the City with little Occupation, it became a Matter of Convenience for ourselves, as well as of Propriety to him, to give him the Collection of the District (which is included under the Name of Rajesthry) and the Chiefship of Colimbar, the Business of which is so interwoven with that of the Revenue, and with the Police and Justice of the City, that no Separation could be made without apprehending much Confusion. These were the Grounds on which we approved of the Appointments in Question.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings,
R. Barker,
W. Aldersey,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d. Barwell,
James Harris,
H. Goodwin.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CIII.

Book 3, Page 17.

Fort William, the 25th of January 1773.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker,
William Aldersey,
John Reed,
Henry Goodwin,
William Lambert,
Esquires.
Messrs. Lane and Barwell indisposed.

[(a) The President lays before the Board the reduced Establishment of the Nabob's Expences, with the following Minute.

I have now the Satisfaction to lay before the Board the Account completed of the Establishment fixed for the various Expences of the Nabob's Household. For the readier Comprehension of the Reduction which has been made in those Charges, the old and the new or reduced Establishment, are drawn out in separate Columns, with the Sums appertaining to each Head or Article of the Accounts, in opposite Columns. The annual Amount of the Nabob's Expences, as they have hitherto stood, was Rupees 26,84,559 : 10. The Amount on the present Reduction is,

* sic in Orig. 15,45,689 : 8; which comes within the present allotted Stipend, and leaves a Saving of 54,310 : 8.* The Difficulty of adjusting an Account of such Magnitude, consisting of so many various Articles, and which furnished a Livelihood to near Ten thousand Persons, obliged the Committee when they parted at Colimbar to leave it unfinished: I have since completed it with the Peshkur of the Nizamut, whom I called down from the City for that Purpose.] I am pleased with this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Merit of Mr. Bogle, from whom I received great Assistance in this Business. The Accounts were all translated and prepared by him, and it was principally owing to his great Diligence, that I have been at length able to complete them. As a Reformation of this Nature is liable to much Imposition from Influence and Misrepresentation, I think it necessary to mention that I was at the Pains to examine every Article of the Accounts myself, and took every Precaution to inform myself of the Pretensions of every Person whose Name is inserted among the Pensioners; of them, none are retained, except such as I am assured are justly entitled to the Salaries which they enjoy from their Birth, old or actual Service, long Prescription,

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

or some accidental Circumstances of Right, such as the Confiscation of the Estates of deceased Persons in the Service of Government, whose Children thereby acquired a Claim to its Support, &c. Among the many Dependants of the Nabob whose Names are struck out of the present List, I cannot omit to take Notice of a vast Multitude introduced by Mahomed Reza Cawn, and his Dewan Rajah Amirt Sing; in this Retrenchment I felt little Reluctance, as the Loss could not be very afflicting to those on whom it fell, since they had not been long in Possession of their Stipends, nor of Course reduced by Habit to a total Reliance upon them for their Livelihood. It will doubtless appear extraordinary to our Honourable Masters, that such Allowances to the Dependants of Mahomed Reza Cawn should have existed in the Nabob's Accounts, when so liberal a Stipend had been granted to that Minister for his State and Expences. In other Instances, I confess I proceeded with great Pain, in the Reflection that I was an Instrument in depriving whole Families, all at once, of their Bread, and reducing them at once to a State of Penury. Convinced however of the Necessity of the Measure, I endeavoured to execute it with Impartiality, and with a due Attention to the Orders of the Company, as well as to the different Circumstances of the Persons who had hitherto lived on the Nabob's Allowances; I believe I may, at the same Time, venture to add, that the other Members of the Committee were actuated by the same Sentiments.

I have strongly recommended to the Begum, and have given it in strict Command to the Dewan, to adhere closely to this Establishment, nor to suffer the least Deviation from it, without first advising me of it, and receiving my Concurrence to it. I have no Fear of their exceeding it.

The following is an Explanation of the different General Heads or Offices for the Accounts.

Shapher Peshna, or List of Pensioners.

Behila—List of Officers of the Household. In this also are comprehended many Persons who may be considered only as Pensioners.

Tope Codna—Officers and Charges of the Artillery, and Burchundasses, or Gun Men; these latter are chiefly employed as Guards at different Stations.

Sair—Horsemen.

Guardee—Sepoys, disciplined after the European Manner; used only for the Guard of the Palace.

Tosha Khana—Wardrobe, &c. &c. &c.

Ordered, The Abstract to be entered after this Proceeding, and a Copy of the General Account to be sent a Number in the Packet.

The President lays before the Board the Proceedings of the Select Committee of the 7th January.

The Minute of the General relating to Captain Harper to lie for Consideration, as Two of the Members, who do not belong to the Select Committee, desire to inform themselves on the Subject.

Signed, at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
W^m Aldersey,
H. Goodwin.

[5 P]

Abstract

Abstract of the Nizamut Accounts.

PENSIONERS.		Late	Reduced	Late		Reduced
Shagherd Peha Account.		Establishment.		Establishment.		
Pensioners	46,570	2	0	42,144	13	0
Akul Culumb Officers	4,767	8	0	2,931	13	0
Armenians, &c. Artificers, &c.	45,313	0	0	20,312	15	0
Behila Account.				96,650	10	0
Pensioners	4,746	0	0	1,621	4	0
Begums	3,960	12	0	3,960	12	0
Akul Kalumb Officers	1,195	8	0	838	2	0
Eunuchs	1,217	0	0	978	12	0
Slaves	312	0	0	272	0	0
Hajee Almas, Charity Pensioners	278	8	0	181	13	0
Arbah Neitrat, Mulicians	1,393	0	0	16	8	0
Persons under different Heads	3,957	10	0	2,419	7	0
Sayr Account.				17,016	0	0
Pensioners	34,061	8	0	7,946	1	0
Turk Sawar, or Turkish Troop,	2,455	0	0			
Indollan Sawar, Hindollan Troop,	2,710	0	0	1,000	9	0
Tape Khana, Artillery,	10,063	8	0	1,410	14	0
Guardee Account.				49,290	0	0
Infantry	8,734	0	0	5,654	8	0
				8,734	0	0
				5,654	8	0
				92,590	3	0
				1,71,735	10	0
Meer Sammanee Account.						
Table, Animals, &c.	3,20,540	13	5	2,46,965	0	5
Jolha Khana Account.						
War Drake, &c.	3,03,191	4	15	1,87,642	3	15
Total per Annum				6,23,732	2	0
				4,34,607	4	0
Total				6,23,732	2	0
Amount brought down, per Month		1,71,735	10	0	92,590	3
Amount brought down, per Annum					20,60,827	8
					11,11,082	4
					6,23,732	2
					4,34,607	4
					26,84,559	10
					15,45,689	8

A P P E N D I X, N° CIV.

Book 191, Page 442.

Fort William, the 21st February 1774.

At a Consultation; Present,
 (a) The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
 William Aldersey,
 James Lawrell,
 Henry Goodwin,
 John Graham, and
 George Vanfittart, } Esquires.

Separate Pro-
 ceedings rela-
 tive to Maho-
 med Reza
 Cawn.
 Monday.

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th instant.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from the President at the Durbar, accompanied by the Accounts of the Receipts and Disbursements in the Nizamut and Bhalla Departments, during the Period of Mahmud Reza Cawn's Administration, which he received in Course, according to its Date.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esq.

I have at length obtained from the Begum, and have now the Pleasure to forward to you, all the Nizamut Accounts, from the Beginning to the End of M. R. Cawn's Administration. Accompanying these, I also send English Translations of them; and for your further Satisfaction, I beg Leave here to make such Remarks on the Nature of each particular Charge, beginning with the Disbursements in the Bhalla Department, as occur to me from my own Knowledge, grounded on common Report, the Enquiries I have purposely made, or from the special Information of such Persons as were privy to these Disbursements.

The first Five Articles are all acknowledged.

Mahmud Elloll, an old Servant or Slave of Meer Jaffer's, and Tavildar of the Bhella Department, acknowledges Receipt of the Sum passed under his Name; and Vouchers for his Disbursement of it are deposited in the different Duffahs.

Sevooram Pundit held the same Appointment with Mahmud Elloll for some Months, and gives the same satisfactory Account of the Money with which he is charged.

Charges Consummation and Tulhaw Connah, were detracted by Oudwanfing the Peshcar, as set forth in the Accounts.

Charges Emmarut, at Calcutta and Moorshedabad, as well as those of Ennaum Barry, are all in like Manner accounted for, and acknowledged as just.

Charges Extraordinary; viz.

Jewels were purchased to the Amount specified, Part of which were given to Baboo Begum, as per her Receipt; the Remainder are now in the Possession of the Nabob Mabarruk ut Dowlah, Peshcush to the King, and Purchase of Books appear to be just Charges. Way-charges of Mahbur Junga Begum from Dacca, incurred at the Desire of Munny Begum, Money lent to sundry Persons; Part of this Sum has been accounted for with the Nabob, and for the Remainder there are Bonds in his Possession. Purchase of Shawls: This Money was paid to Cojah Huffat, immediately from the Khalla; Particulars of which appear in the Consummation Duffah. Batta R. 44,621 rs. This Transaction happened in the Time of Nizam-ut-Dowlah: The Money was disbursed from the Nabob's Treasury in Calcutta, in different Species of Coin; and the Loss arising on the Whole was made good here, to the above Amount. Clocks, &c. curious Pieces of Mechanism and other Jewelry, wrought in England, purchased soon after Mabarruk ut Dowlah's Accession: Charges for Saltpetre, Seerpooftes, and Houles, appear all to be just.

Elephant Charges are acknowledged by the Derogha, with this Difference, that the Charge of maintaining them for Two Years at Dacca, is included in the Sum of R. 75,000, and that the Charge of R. 9,115 9 was incurred on former Occasions, but not before brought to Account. Subscription to the Town Hall in Calcutta, a just Charge. Mahomed Nahamut disbursed so much in Charity, as appears by his Account Subscription of 2,500 R. for the Relief of an unfortunate Englishman.

Charity in the Time of the Famine.—The Nabob distributed Rice to the Poor in several Places; the Amount of which is supposed to be equal to the Sum charged. Lottery Tickets. In Mr. Becher's Time a Lottery was set on foot for various Articles of Jewelry, in which the Nabob took a Number of Tickets to distribute among his Dependants. Present made to Major Graham, on a Representation made by Mr. Carver, and that to the King's Servant, are just Charges. Charges Nowarrab, accounted for by Jettaraut Cawn, as stated. Payments made out of the Allowance to the Nabob Nuzam-ut-Dowlah, for One Month before the Allowances to the Persons to whom these Payments were made, were settled. Charges Bullocks and Oxen, were incurred in former

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

Times, but not before brought to Account: Vouchers are existing. The next Charge is the Expence of an Entertainment given to Setab Ray: The Expence of the Hodgje Devotion at Mecca, incurred by the Desire of Munny Begum: Presents sent to the King; Nazers paid in Gold Mohurs on various Occasions; Durbar Charges at the King's Court, disbursed by Setab Roy: Jugget Seat's Debt and Payment, are stated right.

Of the Deficiency between the Receipts and Disbursements, Account the Bhela Department, R^r. 78,862 3 10, are said to have been paid to Jessaurut Cawn, in Part of Newwarrah Charges; Vouchers for which are forth-coming.

The Sum of Rupees 36,444 8 6 3 is said to be the Amount of Assignments from the Khalifa on Gain Chund and others, which were never paid. For Rupees 9,802 1 5, Charges Emarut, Vouchers are forth-coming; so that the whole Sum of Rupees 30,41,335 9 2, allotted for the Bhela Department, seems to be fully accounted for. In the like Manner, all the Disbursements entered in the Accounts particularly distinguished by the Name of Nizamut, are acknowledged, and Vouchers appear for them in the different Offices. Rajah Goordals has however remarked to me, that a Number of M. R. Cawn's Friends and Dependants have by his own Appointment received their Maintenance from the Allotment made from the Nizamut Department, and on this Head has delivered to me a Paper N^o 1, which particularizes these Appointments, and will shew the Amount of them to be about 27 Lacks. The Paper N^o 2, delivered also by Rajah Goordals, relates to the same Subject, as it contains a List of such of M. R. Cawn's Relations, &c. as held Offices under the Government in different Places, and received at the same Time an Allowance from the Sircar, together with an Account of Servants and Prisoners received from the Begum, and taken from authentic Vouchers. I likewise send you Two Persian Accounts of these which were given to me by Rajah Goordals; that marked with the Letter A corresponds exactly with the Begum's; that marked B, and which was delivered subsequently to the Account A, was found erroneous, as many Persons are therein said to be introduced by M. R. Cawn, who it evidently appears had their Appointments from Jaffier Alli Cawn, or who had their Appointments only confirmed by the former, or their Salaries increased. It being further observed to me by Rajah Goordals that a Number of Horsemen and Sepoys had been retained in the Service of M. R. Cawn, and paid from the Sircar without any Kind of Authority, I was led to make an Enquiry into the Matter, and it appeared that when Lord Clive was at Moorshedabad he formed an Establishment for M. R. Cawn, as follows: 100 Horsemen, 350 Cofs Burdars or Mulquiteers. These Men were paid from the Tope Cannah Department; but M. R. Cawn dismissed them, and substituted the like Number of Sepoys at the same Rate of Pay in their Room. These received their Allowance from the Gardet or Sepoy Department, and in subsequent Years the Number of them was altered as follows:

Original Appointment	—	Men	350
Decreased in Sun 9	—		18
			332
Increased in Sun 10	—		42
Ditto 11	—		48
Ditto 12	—		108
		Men	530

So that, at the Time of M. R. Cawn's Dismission, the public Servants stationed with him were 100 Horsemen and 530 Sepoys.

The Article of Batta is brought as another Charge against M. R. Cawn by Rajah Goordals, but nothing appears in the Nizamut Records. The Account N^o 3, is what was delivered to me by Roy Sunder Sing, the Person the Person* who managed this Business. Goordals says that it amounts to a much larger Sum, but he has not as yet furnished me with any Proofs.

On these Accounts, therefore, I have only further to remark to you, that the Sum of 2,31,044 Rupees, which is stated against Mahmud Rizza Cawn as a Balance is, in fact, the Amount of sundry Assignments, as represented in my Letter to the Board under Date the 18th November 1772, accompanying the Nabob's Accounts; for although the Sums do not exactly agree, yet on a Reference to the Accounts now sent, it will be seen that the Amount for which Vouchers have been since delivered (Rupees 2,69,563 15), and the Sum in Question, make the exact Difference of (Rupees 5,00,608 2 8 3), specified in the Accounts transmitted with my above mentioned Letter.

I am, with much Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient and
faithful Servant,

(Signed)

Samuel Middleton.

P. S. Since writing the above, Rajah Goordals has been with me, and tells me he will have his Accounts of Batta ready in Three or Four Days, when they shall be forwarded to you. The Articles marked in Paper N^o 1, delivered by Rajah Goordals, are what he objects to.

Signed S. M.

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS of Monthly Pay of the Servants of Nizamut Sircar, and by whose Dufakeft or Written Order they were admitted in the Service, &c.; as likewise the Subfiftance allowed to the Begums, &c. Dependants, to the End of Jumad ul Awall, Sun 14; videlicet:

Under the Denomination of Horfemen.			
The Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn.			
Syed Mahmud Hufain Cawn, by the Dufakeft of Nabob Meer Jafier, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4			R ¹¹ 500
Agah Ifmael, by Ditto of Ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4			100
Increased by Nabob Naujemut Dowla, 1st Suffor, Sun 6			100
by Muzaffer Jung, 1st Zeelceage, Sun 7th			400
			500
			600
Mirza Ahmud, by the Dufakeft of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6			200
Meer Mahmud Ally Cawn by Ditto of Ditto, the 9 Robuwall Awall, Sun 6			400
Meer Mahmud Zuckey, by Ditto of Ditto, 1st Suffor, Sun 6			200
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Rowbufawney, Sun 12			100
			300
			2000
Mirza Immaum Bux, &c. the Party of Mahmud Tuckey Cawn, by the Regulation of Nabob Naujemut Dowla and the Dufakeft of Muzaffer Jung, viz.			
Mirza Immaum Bux, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6			200
Increased the 8th Zuleage, Sun 7			25
the 22 Zeekhaud, Sun 11			25
			50
			250
Ally Nookey Beg, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 7			60
Mahmud Aumey Beg, the 16th Zeelceage, Sun 8			40
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10			20
			60
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Suddullah, the 16th Zeelceage, Sun 8			60
Gullam Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto			50
Mahmud Syed, the Son of Nuradin, the 16th Ditto Ditto			40
Mahmud Cummer Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto			40
Mahmud Nazar Ally — the 16th Ditto Ditto			37
Increased the 1st Zeekhana, Sun 9			13
the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 11			15
the 1st Zeelceage, Sun 12			50
			88
			125
Meer Bahadur Ally, the 1st Jumadel Sawney, Sun 7			100
Mahmud Hufain Beg, the 2d Shawall, Sun 7			32
Increased the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10			13
			45
Mahmud Roffee Beg, the 3d Shawall, Sun 7			32
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 8			20
			52
Zorowar Sing, — the 8th Shawbun, Sun 7			32
Mahmud Bellah, — the 7th Zuleage, Sun 8			32
Mahmud Bahadur, the 26th Moharum, Sun 7			32
Mahmud Zuman, the 30th Shawall, Sun 13			32
			1010
Mahmud Ally, &c.			
Mahmud Ally, — the 1st Shawbun, Sun 11			75
Shaik Julull Oddin the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7			32
Mahmud Ruftum the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12			32
Gozuffer Ally, — the 9th Robee Sawney, Sun 10			32
Soiff Ally, — the 21st Moharum, Sun 12			32
Mahmud Coddadut the 9th Shawall, Sun 13			32
			235
			1245
Carry over			3245

				Brought over, R ¹ . 3,245 --
Fazoolah Beg, &c.				
Fazoolah Beg,	the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	75	
Increased the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	—	—	25	
				100
Mahmud Gofs,	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Mahmud Cahin,	the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	—	32	
Gullam Hufflein,	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Mahmud Innahet,	the 30th Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Peer Mahmud,	the 23d Shawbun, Sun 12	—	32	
				260
Bahadur, &c.				
Bahadur Sing,	the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	—	75	
Ramkiftum Sing,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
				37
Hunundey Sing,	the 17th Zuledge, Sun 8	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
				37
Shurick Sing,	the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	32	
Increased the same Day,	—	—	5	
				37
Gopaul Sing,	the 21st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	32	
				218
Mirza Hufflein Bux, &c.				
Mirza Hufflein Bux,	the 5th Moharum, Sun 11	—	100	
Mirza Cotobe Beg,	the 30th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7	—	32	
Shaik Bauzid,	the 6th Suffar, Sun 12	—	32	
Shaik Bandoolah,	the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	32	
Bogwan Sing,	the 4th Ditto, Sun 8	—	32	
				228
Mirza Mogul, &c.				
Mirza Mogul,	the 1st Zuledge, Sun 13	—	50	
Syed Abdulla,	the 17th Moharum, Sun 8	—	32	
Syed Turrob Ally,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Offmail,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Gullam Mahmud,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Jahan,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Syed Hasim Ally,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Syed Aumanoolah,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Gauzey,	the 17th Ditto	—	32	
Shaik Merrub,	the 19th Ditto	—	32	
Mahmud Zievan,	the 6th Shawbun, Sun 9	—	32	
Nichall Sing,	the 21st Ramzun, Sun 10	—	32	
				402
				1,108 --
Razihodin Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Regulation of Nabob Meer Jaffier, viz.				
Razihodin Mahmud Cawn,	the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	500	
Suffey Beg Cawn, by the Duffakut of Naujumut Dowla, the 15th Tukkaud, Sun 6	—	—	90	
Meer Mahmud Hufflein, by Ditto, the 15th Ditto	—	—	110	
Increased by Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 8	—	—	40	
				150
Mahmud Ally Beg, by the Duffakut of Muzaffer Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 8	—	—	55	
Awkah Mahmud Beg, the 1st Moharum, Sun 13, by Ditto	—	—	125	
Mahmud Beg, &c. Ditto the Increase by Muzaffer Jung, viz.	—	—		
Mahmud Beg,	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	100	
Increased	the 20th Ramzun, Sun 10	—	90	
				190
Hoffein Beg,	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50	
Increased	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5	
				55
Collim Beg,	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50	
Increased	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5	
				55
				1,150 --
Carry over				5,503 --

				Brought over, R' 5,503 --
Gullum Ally Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Meer Ahmud	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Bandull Beg,	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Mahmud Saulay Beg	—	the 2d Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 8th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Badullah Beg	—	the 28th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Commer Ally Beg	—	the 11th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Mahmud Beg	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Abdoo Zumah Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Affaud Beg	—	the 24th Suffor, Sun 5	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
Juffwant Sing	—	the 4th Moharum, Sun 5	—	50
Mahumed Hussein	—	the 2d Zeeledge, Sun 6	—	32
Zulull Lodin	—	the 6th Ditto Ditto	—	50
Sawley Beg	—	the 19th Rawjub, Sun 9	—	50
Abdull Carim Beg	—	the 19th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	—	50
Baubah Beg	—	the 19th Ditto — Ditto	—	50
Commall Beg	—	the 19th Ditto — Ditto	—	50
Increased	—	the same Day	—	5
				55
Curim Beg	—	the 12th Robewall Awall, Sun 10	—	50
Mahmud Beg	—	the 12th Ditto — Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Hussein Beg	—	the 12th Ditto — Ditto	—	50
Callender Beg	—	the 12th Zuleedge, Sun 11	—	50
Abboo Coffim Beg	—	the 21st Ditto Ditto	—	50
Abdulla Beg	—	the 16th Suffor, Sun Ditto	—	50
Rahim Beg	—	the 4th Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	50
Kheroola Beg	—	the 16th Zeeledge, Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Ally Beg	—	the 16th Ditto — Ditto	—	50
Increased	—	the same Day	—	5
				55
Mirza Andey Beg	—	the 27th Robee Sawney, Sun 12	—	50
Mustapha Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50
Increased the same Day	—	—	—	5
				55
Ally Huckbur Beg	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	50
Increased the same Day	—	—	—	5
				55
Mahmud Beg	—	the 18th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	50
Increased	—	the 1st Moharum, Sun 8	—	5
				55
				1,557 --
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud				
Ertch Cawn, the Naib of Nabob Meer Jaffier.				
Seyd Juvud Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor, Sun 4	—	150
Increased by Muzuffer Jung	—	the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10	—	50
				200
Carry over				7,060 --

				Brought over	R ^s	R ^a	7,060
Syed Juvud Ally Cawn, &c. brought over				—	—	100	
Yar Ally Beg	—	the 19th Spawall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Chund	—	the 19th Suffor, Sun 4	—	—	—	32	
Shaik Chund, the Son of Shaik Ramun, the 8th Robewall Awall, Sun 4	—	—	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Mungull	—	the 4th Zuledge, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Roffin	—	the 15th Jumad ul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Meer Ally Beg	—	the 20th Shawbun — Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Munwar	—	the 23d Moharun — Ditto	—	—	—	50	
Auzey Abraham	—	the 15th Jumadall Awall, Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Iduff	—	the 29th Shawall — Ditto	—	—	—	50	
Shahoo Narran	—	the 19th Ditto — Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Suntoke Sing	—	the 27th Suffor — Sun 8	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Paunah	—	the 27th Ditto — Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Fyzoolah	—	the 26th Moharun — Sun 9	—	—	—	32	
Shirr Ally Beg	—	the 26th Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	—	32	
Shaik Mahmud Roffin	—	the 15th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	32	
Mahmud Raza Beg	—	the 14th Robeeval Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—	32	
Syed Nynudeen Huffein	—	the 26th Ditto — Ditto	—	—	—	50	
Shaik Abdull Curim	—	the 26th Ditto — Ditto	—	—	—	32	
Shaik Gullam Murtooza	—	the 10th Ditto — Sun 12	—	—	—	32	
						862	
Syed Nujabaut Ally, &c. by the Dufstakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by Meer Zuvahed Ally, the 4th Shawbun, Sun 13.						100	
Syed Nujabaut Ally	—	—	—	—	—	576	
Shaik Rehimhoolah, &c. Sawvurum	—	—	—	—	—	676	
Mahumed Zyed Cawn, &c. the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Mirza Mahmud Erch Cawn, viz.							
Mahmud Zyed Cawn, &c. the 2d Jumudal Awul	—	Sun 5	—	—	—	192	
Meer Ahmud, the Son of Meer Codaw Bux, Ditto	—	Ditto	—	—	—	50	
Mirza Ollyhoolah, the Son of Abdally Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffer Jung, not knowing who introduced him, the 27th Suffor, Sun 8	—	—	—	—	—	50	
						292	
Lawhurry Beg, &c. by the Dufstakuts of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Nabob Naujemut Dowla, and Mirza Mahmud Erch Cawn, dismissed by Muzaffer Jung, and taken again by his Order, viz.							
Lawhurry Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub, — Sun 9	—	—	—	100	
Increased the 1st Robe Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	40	
						140	
Alloos Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub — Sun 9	—	—	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						70	
Waffil Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub — Sun 9	—	—	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						50	
Munam Beg	—	the 14th Zeckhaud — Sun 11	—	—	—	40	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
Increased the 1st Rawjub	—	Sun 12	—	—	—	20	
						80	
Ramzun Ally Beg	—	the 1st Zeckhaud — Sun 10	—	—	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						70	
Goffoor Beg	—	the 1st Zeckhaud — Sun 10	—	—	—	50	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						70	
Gullam Ally Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub — Sun 9	—	—	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						50	
Furty Ally Beg	—	the 1st Rawjub — Sun 9	—	—	—	30	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney	—	Sun 11	—	—	—	20	
						50	
Aumunnut Ally Beg	—	the 5th Jumadull Awall — Sun 12	—	—	—	50	
						630	
Meer Wahgie Oddin Cawn, by the Dufstakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear who introduced him,							
the 1st Zeckhaud	—	Sun 8	—	—	—	300	
						2,760	
Carry forward				R ^s		9,820	

				Brought over —	R' 9,820 —
Nilkaunt, &c. introduced by Hungnoo Sing, in the Room of Shevenaut Sing, that was in the Service, by the Order of Nabob Meer Jaffier : These Nilkaunt, &c. were taken by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.					
Nilkaunt —	the 1st Moharum —	Sun 9 —	—	70	
7 Shevenaut Sing, &c. —	the 28th Zeeledge —	Ditto —	—	224	
Hurry Kishna Sing —	the 28th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	32	
Mahmud Affaud —	the 5th Suffor —	Ditto —	—	32	
Mahmud Bullund —	the 28th Zeeledge —	Ditto —	—	32	
Mahmud Uffmut —	the 11th Suffor —	Ditto —	—	32	
Mahmud Yarr —	the 1st Robeevall —	Ditto —	—	32	
Sahauje Sing —	the 24th Ditto —	Sun 10 —	—	32	
Buddall Sing —	the 13th Shawall —	Sun 12 —	—	32	
Kuheen Sing —	the 16th Zeeledge —	Ditto —	—	32	
Jectoo Roy —	the 10th Shawbun —	Sun 10 —	—	32	
Syehab Sing —	the 5th Suffor —	Sun 9 —	—	32	
Ram Sing —	the 4th Robee Sawney —	Sun 10 —	—	32	
				646 —	
Nabob Meer Jaffier had by his Regulation appointed Houfflein Ally Cawn, &c. the Party of Muzaffur Jung; whereby Mahmud Rahum Ally, the Subaltern of the said Houfflein Ally Cawn, became the Head, viz.					
1 Mahmud Rahum Ally —	the 1st Rawjub —	Sun 5 —	—	40	
1 Mahmud Cahin —	the 2d Robeevall Awall —	Sun 4 —	—	40	
10 Meer Guzuffur Ally, &c. —	the 12th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	320	
2 Bahadur Sing, &c. —	the 20th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	64	
2 Syed Houfflein, &c. —	the 11th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	64	
1 Mahmud Rahamut —	the 26th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	32	
1 Shaik Nazar Mahmud —	the 2d Jumadull Awall —	Sun 5 —	—	32	
1 Mahmud Rothun —	the 16th Robeevall Awall —	Sun 4 —	—	32	
1 Shaik Mahmud Vilahet, —	the 5th Shawbun —	Sun 5 —	—	32	
1 Shokoroolah Beg —	the 5th Ditto —	Ditto —	—	32	
1 Syed Surff Oddin, —	the 27th Shawall —	Sun 7 —	—		
1 Meer Fyaz Mahmud, —	the 27th D° —	ditto —	—		
2 Per Mamood, &c. —	the 10th Zeeledge —	ditto —	—		
1 Meer Heyduthoolah, —	the 14th Ramzun —	Sun 8 —	—		
1 Goculnutt, —	the 17th D° —	ditto —	—		
1 Chait Sing, —	the 17th D° —	ditto —	—		
1 Mahmud Ibrahim, —	the 9th Rawjub —	Sun 9 —	—		
1 Mahmud Sunun —	the 19th Ramzun —	ditto —	—	32	
				976 —	
Employed at Houghly, viz.					
Mirza Sultan Ally, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 4 —				500	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 1st Ramzun, Sun 11 —				100	
				600	
Mirza Abdull Rahuir Beg, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4 —				100	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawall, Sun 11 —				40	
				140	
				740 —	
Employed at Hockbur Nagore, viz.					
Meer Jognah, the Son of Keytramat Dowla, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 4 —				100	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadull Awall, Sun 11 —				40	
				140	
Employed at Culpee, viz.					
Mirza Rabey, alias Raza Cooley Cawn, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4 —				100	
Increased, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 4 —				25	
				125	
				165 —	
Employed at Purneah, viz.					
Bucker Ally Cawn, &c.					
Bucker Ally Cawn by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4 —				100	
Increased by Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6 —				100	
				200	
Carry over — R'				200	12,447 —

		Brought over	R ^r 12,447	—
Employed at Purneah, brought over			R ^r 200	—
Aukim Meer Hufkarey, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom he was introduced, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10			250	—
			450	—
The Command of Ally Beg Cawn amount in all, Men 201, and Horses 152, and Pay per Month			Rupces 12,897	—

		The Command of Mirza Abdull Huffia, viz.			
Mirza, Abbo, Tullep, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them; these men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn				R ^r	
Mirza, Abbo, Tullep	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	—	140	
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawnee, Sun 12	—	—	25	
John Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	—	165	
Maha Zady Beg	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Humzah Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Nuffir Beg	the 7th Ramzun	Ditto	—	50	
Murtuzah Cooley Beg	the 7th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Mirza Cauzem	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
	Increased the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 11	—	5	
Cullub Ally Beg	the 21 Ramzun	Sun 10	—	55	
Ally Raza Beg	the 21st Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Mahmud Tuckey Beg	the 26th Zeekhaud	Ditto	—	50	
Meer Hufsun	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 13	—	5	
Ally Mahmud Beg	the 26th Zeekhaud	Sun 10	—	55	
Abdulla Beg	the 26th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Zuledge	Sun 11	—	50	
Moraud Ally Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Mahmud Beg	the 20th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Meer Ibrahim	the 12th Shawbun	Sun 12	—	50	
Ibrahim Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Heydut hoolah Beg	the 12th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
Mirza Ally Uckbar	the 22d Robee Sawney	Ditto	—	50	
Jrmahet hoolah Beg	the 2d Jumadul Sawney	Sun 13	—	50	
Meer Abdullah	the 19th Sawbun	Ditto	—	50	
				1,225	
Dismissed, viz.					
Hodge Guy came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 14				50	
Cullub Ally Beg came in the 7th Ramzun, Sun 10, and dismissed the 30th Robee Sawney, Sun 13				50	
				100	
				1,325	
Mahmud Razah Beg, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced; these Men were formerly in the Command of Ahmud Ally Beg Cawn, viz.					
Mahmud Razah Beg	the 1st Rawjub	Sun 10	—	R ^r 75	
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12	—	—	25	
Meer Ibrahim	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	—	50	
	Increased the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 11	—	5	
	the 1st Shawbun	Sun 13	—	5	
				10	
Nawhooraze Ally Beg	the 17th Shawbun	Sun 10	—	60	
Meer Moonfoo	the 17th Ditto	Ditto	—	50	
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	Sun 11	—	10	
				40	
Carry forward				R ^r 250	1,325

		Brought forward	—	—	R ^s 1,325
	Mahmud Razah Beg, &c. brought forward	—	—	—	250
Meer Suduck Beg	— the 17th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Sun 11	—	10
					40
Fackeer hoolah	— the 7th Ramzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
	Curtailed the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Sun 11	—	10
					40
Meer Aurey	— the 7th Rawzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
Mahumed Ally Beg	— the 26th Zeekhaud	—	Ditto	—	50
Auk Ally	— the 28th Zeedge	—	Ditto	—	50
Fuzuli Ally Beg	— the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Raza Beg	— the 28th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Futty Ally Beg	— the 26th Robee Sawney	—	Ditto	—	50
Auzey Beg	— the 11th Rawjub	—	Sun 11	—	50
Ibrahim Beg	— the 8th Shawbun	—	Ditto 12	—	50
Bauker Beg	— the 19th Zeedge	—	Sun 11	—	50
Hufhruff Ally Beg	— the 20th Suffor	—	Sun 12	—	50
Wyad Shaw	— the 20th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Mahmud Beg	— the 24th Shawbun	—	Sun 13	—	50
Mahmud Sudduck	— the 24th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
	Dismissed, viz.				
Mahmud Ally Beg	— the 17th Shawbun	—	Sun 10	—	50
Coffur Beg	— the 23d Ditto	—	Sun 12	—	50
Awkhally	— the 7th Ramzun	—	Sun 10	—	50
					150
					1,130
Meer Budradin Ally, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung; but does not appear who introduced them, viz.					
Meer Budradin Ally	— the 1st Jumadul Sawney	—	Sun 12	—	150
Meer Mustapha	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	65
Mirza Mahabut Ally	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	60
Meer Comradin	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	60
Meer Mustapha	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Shaik Curum Ally	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Nujuff Ally	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	55
Meer Affuzul	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	50
Meer Catobee Ally	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Immaum Ally	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	65
Mahmud Anshuck	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Awdull	— the 1st Ditto	—	Ditto	—	45
Meer Abdull Lutiff	— the 12th Zeekhaud	—	Sun 13	—	40
Meer Curim hoolah	— the 14th Ditto	—	Ditto	—	40
					810
Meer Bahador Ally, &c. viz.					
Meer Bahador Ally, by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, but does not appear who introduced him, from the 22d Jumadul Awall, Sun 5, to the 14th Robee wall, Sun 6					
				R ^s 100	
From the 15th Robee wall Awall, Sun 6, to the 14th of Jumadul Sawney, Sun 12, curtailed					
				25	
				75	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung the 15th Jumadul Sawney, 12 Sun					
				25	
				100	
Syed Ahmud, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffer, the 22d Shawbun, Sun 5					
				50	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10					
				20	
				70	
				170	
Mirza Mindy Cawn, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Robee wall Awall, Sun 10					
				100	
Meer Oynuddin, by Ditto of Ditto					
				R ^s 140	
Increased the 1st Suffur, Sun 11					
				60	
the 1st Robee wall, Sun 12					
				100	
				160	
				300	
Carry over — R ^s					
				570	3,265

			Brought over	—	—	R' 3,265
		Meer Bahadur Ally, &c. brought over	—	—	—	570
The following Men are by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced.						
Cauzay Jumalladin	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 11	—	—	40
Yarr Ally Beg	—	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	25
Mahmud Abdulla	—	the 1st Rawjub	Ditto	—	—	70
Meer Joinull Abdin	—	the 1st Shawall	Ditto	—	—	60
Shaw Kiffruhoolah	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	Ditto	—	—	200
Bahadur Sing	—	the 1st Ditto	Ditto	—	—	75
Haffien Zumah Cawn	—	the 1st Suffor	Ditto	—	—	150
Meer Mubureck Ally	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	Ditto	—	—	100
Newafs Beg	—	the 1st Jumadul Awall	Sun 12	—	—	40
Mindey Ally Cawn	—	the 1st Shawbun	Ditto	—	—	40
Meer Mahmud Hyat	—	the 1st Ramzun	Ditto	—	—	50
Meer Gullam Ally	—	the 2d Moharum	Ditto	—	—	150
Mahmud Affem	—	the 9th Jumadul Awall	Sun 13	—	—	150
Mirza Mahmud Husein	—	the 1st Rawjub	Ditto	—	—	75
Cummall Sing	—	the 1st Zeekhaud	Ditto	—	—	15
Mahmud Roftum	—	the 1st Robee Sawney	Sun 10	—	—	50
Meer Mahmud Tuckey	—	the 1st Robee wall Awall	Sun 11	—	—	40
						1,900
The above Command amount in all, Men 81, and Horses 58 ;						R' 5,165
Pay per Month						

Under the Denomination of Musquitiars, or Tope Cannah, viz.

Gullam Shaw, &c. they were the Comrades of Yarr Mahmud, the Party of Hossien Ally Cawn, who was joined with Aujut Sing, &c. and taken in the Service by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, in Sun 4, but Muzaffur Jung dismissed them in Sun 6, and kept said Yarr Mahmud, &c. viz.

50 Men, Gullam Shaw, &c. the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, and the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11, of Muzaffur Jung — — — — — 250

Yarr Mahmud, &c.					
244 Men, and 10 Horses	the 1st Zeekhaud	—	Sun 6	R'	1,313 8
3 Ditto, and 3 Ditto	the 9th Jumadul Sawney	—	Sun 10	—	72 —
1 Ditto	the 15th Rawjub	—	Ditto	—	4 8
2 Ditto and 2 Ditto	the 12th Shawbun	—	Ditto	—	48 —
					1,438
300 Men, and 15 Horses.					1,688

Keerparam, &c. employed in the Fowzedary ; they were ancient Servants in Cossim Ally's Time, Sun 4, and by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, joined with Chentamun Sing at the Request of Asfuruff Ally Cawn (the Son of said Nabob) Muzaffur Jung confirmed them in the Service by his Duffakut, viz.

Men. Horses.					
1	1	Keerparam, the 15th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 7	
1	1	Boolah Sing, the 30th ditto	—	ditto	
7	—	Bahoo Sing, &c. the 20th Robuwall Awall,	—	ditto	
5	—	Merbun Sing, &c. the 23d ditto	—	ditto	
1	—	Ramkifan Roy, the 26th ditto	—	ditto	
1	—	Chumroo, the 18th Robee Sawney,	—	ditto	
5	—	Tyezullah, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall,	—	Sun 8	
1	—	Jahoo Roy, the 27th Robee Sawney,	—	ditto	
2	—	Mongney Roy, &c. the 28th ditto	—	ditto	
1	—	Bechno Laul, the 29th ditto	—	Sun 9	
1	—	Comwar Sing, the 21st Robuwall Awall	—	Sun 8	
1	—	Tickaw Roy, the 27th Shawall,	—	Sun 10	
1	—	Hirrah Roy, the 29th Moharum,	—	ditto	

28 2

Carry forward — R' 1,688

Brought forward R^s 1,688 -

Men.	Horses.				
28	2	Brought forward.			
1	-	Narrain Sing, the 18th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 10	
1	-	Dunah Roy Rajje, the 24th Rawjub,	—	Sun 12	
1	-	Sookay Roy, the 2d Robuwall Awall	—	Sun 11	
1	-	Choorawmun Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
2	-	Ram Sing, &c. the 24th Rawjub	—	Sun 12	
1	-	Raum Roy, the 25th Shawbun,	—	ditto	
1	-	Govind Roy, the 29th Zuledge	—	ditto	
1	-	Mohadebb, the 29th Robee Sawney	—	ditto	
1	-	Davey Sing, the 18th Ramzun	—	Sun 13	
					210 8

38 Men and 2 Horses.

Zuffer Beg, &c. formerly by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erch Cawn, in Sun 4, and the 27th Zechaud, Sun 7, dismissed, but at the Request of Afluruff Ally Cawn, the Son of Nabob Meer Jaffier, Muzaffur Jung took them by his Duffakut the 1st Moharum, Sun 7, viz.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Zuffer Beg, the 24th Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	24
1	-	Mahmud Naufib, the 28th Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	4 8
					28 8

2 Men and 1 Horse.

Durbels Mahmud, &c. formerly by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erch Cawn, which Muzaffur Jung confirmed.

Durbels Mahmud, the 10th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	R ^s	18
Increase by M. M. Erch Cawn, ditto	—	—	6
by ditto, 25th Ramzun, Sun 5	—	—	10
by Muzaffur Jung, 2d Moharum, Sun 7	—	—	10
			26

Men.	Horses.				
7	-	Meghoo Roy, &c. the 9th Jumadul Awall, Sun 5 a 4	—	—	44
6	-	Shaik Merbun, &c. the 1st Rawjub,	—	—	31 8
9	-	Carrug Roy, &c. the 21st Robuwall Awall, Sun 8	—	—	27
1	-	Shaik Sobaney, the 23d Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	—	—	40 8
1	-	Davey Sing, the 17th Suffor,	—	—	4 8
1	-	Mahmud Hingah, the 27th Zeekhaud,	—	—	4 8
2	2	Mahmud Ramzun, &c. the 23d Suffor, Sun 11	—	—	48
2	-	Hollafey Roy, &c. 27th Robee Sawney	—	—	9
2	-	Hummerut Roy, &c. the 29th ditto,	—	—	9
1	-	Boorun Sing, the 3d Shawbun,	—	Sun 12	4 8
2	-	Ramperaut, &c. the 4th ditto,	—	—	9
1	-	Hommed Sing, the 13th ditto,	—	—	4 8
4	-	Bolday Roy, the 25th ditto,	—	—	18
1	-	Chudawan Roy, the 2d Ramzun	—	—	4 8
1	-	Shaik Peer Mahmud, the 28th ditto	—	—	4 8
1	-	Mungoo Roy, the 17th Shewall	—	—	4 8
1	-	Monohur Roy, the 28th ditto	—	—	4 8
1	-	Saywack Roy, the 8th Moharum	—	—	4 8
3	-	Hungnoo Roy, &c. the 14th Shawbun	—	Sun 13	13 8
2	-	Shaik Durbarey, &c. the 1st Ramzun	—	—	9
					303 -

50 Men and 2 Horses.

Tooloozum, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erch Cawn.

Men.	Horses.				
1	1	Tooloozum, the 24th Robee Sawney,	—	Sun 4	10
4	-	Narran Sing, &c. the 21st ditto	—	—	18
1	-	Bandoo Sing, the 27th Moharum,	—	Sun 11	4 8
1	-	Gopaul Sing, the 25th Robuwall Awall,	—	Sun 12	4 8
					37 -

7 Men and 1 Horse.

Carry over R^s 2,267 -

A P P E N D I X.

ARTICLE VI.

Brought over R. 2,267 -

Men. Horses.

Jeet Sing, &c. by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erteh Cawn.

1	1	Jeet Sing, the 4th Robee wall Awall, Sun 4, dismissed, and the 23d Robee Sawney, Sun 12, taken again	—	24	8
1	—	Sawdulah, the 9th Ramzun, —	Sun 5	—	4 8
3	—	Tichaw Roy, &c. the 4th Suffar, —	Sun 4	—	1 8
2	—	Mauney Roy, &c. the 8th ditto —	Sun 5	—	9
7	—	Shaum Laul, &c. the 9th ditto —	ditto	—	31 8
1	—	Sudanund Roy, the 19th Shawbun, —	Sun 9	—	4 8
3	—	Bovan Laul, &c. the 12th Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	—	13	8
1	1	Bovaney Singh, the 22d Rawjub, —	Sun 10	—	24
1	—	Juggun Roy, the 27th Zeekhaud, —	ditto	—	4 8
1	—	Davey Roy, the 29th Suffor, —	Sun 11	—	4 8
1	—	Raumju Roy, the 28th Robee Sawney, —	Sun 11	—	4 8
2	—	Mahmud Mittah, &c. the 29th ditto —	ditto	—	9
1	1	Nundo Laul, the 29th ditto —	ditto	—	18
5	—	Mahmud Hawhakur, &c. the 16th Ramzun Sun 12	—	22	8
5	—	Hultiroy, &c. the 27th ditto —	ditto	—	22 8
5	—	Hollafey Roy, &c. the 29th Robee Sawney ditto	—	22	8
					232 8

40 Men, 3 Horses.

Beer Sing, &c. formerly by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erteh Cawn in Sun 4, of which Narran Sing, &c. Soduwall were sent to Houghly in Sun 6, and dismissed afterwards on the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7, and in their Room admitted Syed Miran, &c. the same Sun 7, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, and dismissed them in Sun 8, and in their Room took Bolah Sing, &c. who were also dismissed in Sun 12, and the 3d of Moharum, Sun 12, admitted Bee Sing, &c. again by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, being 150 Men and 7 Horses.

R. 811 8

The Musquiteers amount in all 587 Men and 32 Horses, and Pay per Month

R. 3,311 -

Shawgur Peshaw or the Public Servants, Meer Mofittah Siritah, viz. Syed Tynul Abdin Cawn, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 10th Robee Sawney, Sun 12

700

Affanadu Cawn, by Ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12

400

Ally Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 7

700

Mirza Abdull Hussein Buxey of Turk Sawvur, by the Duffakut of Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7

R. 200

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.

the 1st Shawall, Sun 10 — R. 50

the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12 — — 50

the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8 — — 50

150

Keyrutley Ram, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10

350

Roop Chund, by Ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 12

100

Bote Bodin Moonfey, by Ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 8

20

Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12 — R. 10

the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13 — — 20

30

50

Raboo Radakishna, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Shawall, Sun 5

R. 30

Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12

60

90

Durgaperlaud Peshker introduced by Shevook Ram, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 12

— — 50

	Brought over —	R' 1,625	3,705
Men.			
Schadut Nussub Cawn, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawzun, the former Phoulder of Houghly, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—	100	1,715
Mirza Dawler Beg, &c.			
1 Mirza Dawler Beg, by the Duftakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	R'. 80	
Increased by Muzaffer Jung the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 13	—	15	
			95
3 Ally Nawkey, the Son of Mirza Dawler, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12, viz.			
Ally Nawkey	—	R'. 40	
Mahmoodey Beg	—	30	
Mirza Fazool Ally Beg	—	40	
			110
4 Men.			205
Huball Huffien Cawn, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffer Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
1 Huball Huffien Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	50	
Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 9	—	20	
			70
3 Hubdoo Refsid, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8, viz.			
Hubdoo Refsid	—	R'. 25	
Mahmud Huffiar	—	50	
Joinull Abdin Cawn	—	100	
			175
4 Men.			245
By the Duftakut of Muzaffer Jung, viz.			
Huball Mohossef Cawn, does not appear by whom introduced, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—		40
Mirza Mahmud Huffien, introduced by Ibrahim Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7	—		75
Meer Syed Ally, introduced by Merza Awall Huffien, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 10	—	R'. 30	
Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	R'. 10	
the 1st Ditto, Sun 11	—	20	
			30
			80
Mirza Mahmud Ally, not appearing by whom he was introduced, the 1st Jummadul Awall, Sun 8	—		40
Abdulla Beg, does not appear who introduced him, 20th Zeeledge, Sun 12	—		30
Meer Mahmud Ally, introduced by Mahmud Imel Cawn, the 1st Jummadul Awall, Sun 12	—	40	
Mahmud Ally Beg, the 1st Jummadul Awall, Sun 12	—	40	
			80
Gullam Huffien, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9	—	R'. 35	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 10	—	10	
the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13	—	10	
			20
			55
Syed Fufull Ally, the 15th Suffor, Sun 12	—		15
Moholbey Codrut Toolah, does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 11	—		50
Yarr Mahmud, his Father, was in the Service in Nabob Meer Jaffier's Time, on whose Death took the Son, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7	—	R'. 50	
Increased, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	—	20	
the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	10	
			30
			80
			545
Carry forward	—		6,425

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward		—	R' 6425
Men.	Raum Ally, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.	—	
	Raum Ally, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	15
	Mahmud Hufien, the 1st Ramzun, Ditto	—	25
	Roffun Tamah, the 1st Robuwall Sawney, Ditto	—	50
	Mohobey Huzahur, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 11	—	75
	Meer Syed Ally Ostad, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13	S' R' 300	
	Syed Baboo Mahmud, the 1st Rawjub, Ditto	—	30
	Heyder Beg, the 15th Ditto, Ditto	—	30
	Meer Mahmud Syed, the 1st Shawbun, Ditto	—	50
	Mirza Abdull Ruffaut, the 20th Rawjub, Ditto	—	80
	Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Ditto	—	40
	Nuzar Mahmud Ammah Cawn, the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 13	100	
	Shaik Hedut Tuzzul, Ditto Ditto	—	30
	Shaik Immaum Bix, Ditto Ditto	—	40
	Shaik Mahmud Huckbar, Ditto Ditto	—	30
	Abdull Momulleck, Ditto Ditto	—	30
	Mirzah Mahmud Mindey, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	230
	Bubber Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	100
	Fuzzur Ally, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	30
	Abdullah, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12	—	25
	Cullichum, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	80
	Ram Mohon, the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	35
	Syed Fuza Eli Ally Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	R' 125	
	Ally Auzim Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75
	Ally Zumah Cawn the 1st Ditto Ditto	—	75
	Hufdoolah Cawn, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13th	—	75
	Syed Zeahoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50
	Syed Suddeck Ally, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40
	Syed Ruffeyhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50
	Meer Lotefullah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50
	Miruck Hufsein, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40
	Meer Mindey, the 1st ditto ditto	—	40
	Syed Moradhoolah, the 1st ditto ditto	—	50
	Meer Mahmud Nizam, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9	R' 40	670
	Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	20	
		—	60
	Rajah Kishun Chund, &c. by ditto — ditto, viz.	—	1,960
	1 Rajah Kishun Chund, the 1st Shawal, Sun 12	R' 150	
	Increased the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	50	
		—	200
	1 Sauj Ram, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	250
	1 Joy Gopaul, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	R' 60	
	Increased the 1st Zeckhaud, Sun 12	20	
		—	80
		—	530
	4 Caulkah Persaud, &c. the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	250
	2 Ramsut Sing, &c. the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	50
	1 Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11	—	80
	1 Aukim Syed Peer Mahmud, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10	R' 175	
	Increased the 1st Zuledge, Sun 11	125	
		—	300
	Curtailed the 1st Rawjub, Sun 13	—	100
		—	200
	1 Mahmud Seckunder, the 2d Rawjub, Sun 13	—	14
	1 Sheer Gullam Zuffar, the 2d ditto ditto	—	13
	1 Shaik Hufsein Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	20
	1 Mirza Zuffar Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	20
	1 Mahmud Kingah, the 2d ditto ditto	—	7
	1 Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d ditto ditto	—	30
17 Men carried over.		Carry over R' 1,214	8,385

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought over				R ^r 8,385	
17 Men brought over.	Raja Kishun Chund, &c.	brought over		R ^r 1,214	
1 Mahmud Nuzzer, the 2d	Rawjub, Sun 13	ditto	—	13	
1 Cauzay Naujunuddin, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
1 Shaik Muzahur Ally, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
1 Shaik Immamuddin Ally, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	17	
1 Mahmud Islooff Ally, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	10	
1 Shaik Furratolah, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	25	
1 Mirza Mahmud Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	10	
1 Shaik Nuzzar Ally, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	17	
1 Syed Hufsan, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	22	
1 Syed Mahmud Tuckey, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	45	
1 Dyarum, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	45	
1 Cauzay Abdull Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Sam Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Goor Dyall Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	10	
Shaik Mahmud Hewels, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	17	
Mirza Mahmud Mindey, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	50	
Mahmud Cortimoolah, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	20	
Laulmun Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	11	
Gopaul Sing, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	20	
Mohon Sing, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	14	
Mahmud Juffer, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	60	
Commul Sing, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Meer Codurut Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	22	
Meer Moorad Bux, the 1st	ditto	ditto	—	30	
Meer Ahmud, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Mahmud Noohoor, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	10	
Mirza Mindey, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	30	
Meer Gullam Hufsein, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Meer Huzum, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Zulf Kaur Ally, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	20	
Meer Lotefullah, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Meer Sadoolah, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Syed Rahamatoolah, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	15	
Mahmud Tauje, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	23	
Lauldofs, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Hurjumaui, the 3d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Meer Mahmud Humah, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	33	
Shaw Mahmud, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Meer Mindey, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Aujee Hufsein, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	12	
Gungarum, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	11	
Meer Heydar Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	74	
Gullum Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	
Hurook Roy, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Aukim Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Mahatah Nundarum the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Hozzirimaui, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Milllock Roy, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Hurfahay, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	43	
Sookah Nund, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	20	
Chawbin Roy, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	64	
Gocell Chund, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	54	
Moonoo Millur, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	23	
Roshun Ally, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	13	
Bohoje Rauje, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	18	
Bahoola Moonfhey, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	79	
Shevoo Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	74	
Hyllop Beg, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	
Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	
Naydhur Sing, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	54	
Hurjeis Roy, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	29	
Bahigennit Ponder, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	
Kishun Chund, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	
Waffall Beg, the 2d	ditto	ditto	—	28	

81 Men carried forward.

Carry forward R^r 2,988 8,385

Shawgurd Peshaw, brought forward									
81 Men brought over.	Raja Kiffan Chund, &c. brought forward	R'	8,988	R'	8,385				
Shaik Buttaun, the 2d	Rawjib, Sun 13								
Cauzay Cofhall, the 2d	ditto								
Gullam Sufdar, the 2d	ditto								
Mirza Nefur Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Gungarum, the 2d	ditto								
Gaufley Sing, the 2d	ditto								
Hayhoor Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Bahadur Sing, the 2d	ditto								
Ramdut Sing, the 2d	ditto								
Torrub Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Cummuladin Hussein, the 2d	ditto								
Gullum Mustapha, the 2d	ditto								
Durgadofa, the 2d	ditto								
Aukim Musleah Zumah the 2d	ditto								
Joy Gopaul, the 2d	ditto								
Meer Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d	ditto								
Hussein Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Syed Cauzay Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Fyar Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Bulteram, the 2d	ditto								
Nagurmaul, the 2d	ditto								
Berkwan, the 2d	ditto								
Hurban, the 2d	Jumadul Awall, Sun 13								
Kerparum, the 1st	ditto								
Davey Sing, the 1st	Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13								
Mohan Laul, the 1st	Rawjib, Sun 13								
Mirza Mahmud, the 1st	Shawall, Sun 12								
Mirza Sufdar Ally, the 1st	ditto								
Cofhall Chund, the 1st	Rawjib, Sun 13								
Curnig Bawn, the 1st	Jumadul Awall, Sun 13								
Holley Hoolah, the 3d	Rawjib, Sun 13								
Mirza Juffer Ally, the 2d	ditto								
Shaik Mahmud Tuckey, the 2d	Rawjib, Sun 13								
Mahmud Hussein, the 3d	ditto								
115 Men.									
Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, &c.									
Hoffeyhodin Ally Cawn, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11, was				125					
Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 14				25					
Wyed Ally Cawn by ditto, introduced by Mirza Mahmud Cawzam Cawn					100				
Bahadur, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7					150				
Cauzay Julull Abdin by ditto, introduced by ditto, 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7					50				
3 Men.									
Meer Suffdar Ally, &c. by the Duffakut of ditto.									
Meer Suffdar Ally, from the 1st Shawall, Sun 10, to the End of Shawbun, Sun 12					100				
Curtailed the 1st Ramzun, Sun 12					50				
Mirza Huffer Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12					40				
Muzaffer Ally, the 1st ditto ditto					40				
Mirza Heyder Ally Cawn, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 7					160				
Increased the 1st Shawall, Sun 12					40				
4 Men.									
Cauzay Mahmud, he was in the Sirifay Saher, by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Kitch Cawn, from the 10th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5, to the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10; from which Time to Jumadul Awall 14, was brought here, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung									
					35				
6	Carry over	R'	13,395						

				Brought over	—	R' 13,395
Mahmud Nuffar Cawn, by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced him, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13				—	—	160
Mahmud Molloo, by the Duftakut of ditto, viz.						
Mahmud Molloo, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 9				—	R' 75	
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11				—	25	
					—	100
Attar Ally Cawn, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13				—	—	200
Roy Currag Roy, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10				—	—	150
						450
3 Men.						
Roy Jewan Mull, &c. by the Duftakut of ditto.						
Roy Jewan Mull, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11				—	—	60
Hutchall Sing, the 1st ditto				—	ditto	50
Gullob Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall,				—	ditto	40
Sadoo Ram, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12				—	—	40
Ram Sing, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 11				—	—	35
Dunawnut, the 1st ditto				—	ditto	20
						245
6 Men.						
Rajah Sookpaut, &c. by the Duftakut of ditto, viz.						
Rajah Sookpaut, the 1st Moharum, Sun 7				—	—	150
Soy Gopaul, the 1st ditto ditto				—	—	100
Meer Ahmud, the 1st ditto ditto				—	—	40
Muzaffur Hussein, the 1st ditto ditto				—	—	75
Ally Nukee, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto				—	—	150
						515
5 Men.						
Aukim Nuffooroolah, &c. by ditto of ditto, viz.						
Aukim Nuffooroolah, the 1st Moharum, Sun 8				—	—	100
Increased the 1st Moharum, Sun 12				—	—	100
						200
Huzey Lotefullally, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6				—	—	100
Syed Ally, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6				—	—	100
Mirza Auzim Beg, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12				—	—	75
Mahmud Samir, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 9				—	—	25
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 10				—	—	10
						35
Roy Motu Laul, the 1st Zeedge, Sun 12				—	—	400
Mirza Huckarr Ally, the 1st Moharum, Sun 6				—	—	150
Shaik Surtadin Hussein, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12				—	—	125
						1185
8 Men.						
Mutee Ram, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 10						60
Gun Daw Maul, by ditto ditto, the 10th Rawjub, Sun 12						50
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, &c. viz.						
Meer Zunull Abdin Cawn, by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, and introduced by himself, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6				—	—	150
Increased the 1st Suffor, Sun 10				—	—	50
						200
Mahmud Audey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6				—	—	100
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 10				—	—	50
						150
Mirza Joenull Abdin, by ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6				—	—	100
Syed Mirza, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6				—	—	200
Mirza Bauker, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto				—	—	50
Mahmud Hefiz, by ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto				—	—	45
						745
6 Men.						
Moonfhey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.						
Moonfhey Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6				—	—	60
Increased the 1st Zeedge, Sun 10				—	—	40
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12				—	—	25
						65
Carry forward				R' 125		16,805

Shawgurd Peshaw brought forward	—	R'	15,805	—
Moonshay Shurafut Mahmud Cawn, &c. brought forward	—	125	—	—
Mahmud Gullam Ruffool, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	20	—	—
Increased the 1st Zeedge, Sun 7	—	R' 10	—	—
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	—	—
the 1st Zeedge, Sun 13	—	20	—	—
	—	50	—	—
Mahmud Meer Hynudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12, } in the Room of Mahmud Huffer	—	R' 30	—	80
Increased the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	R' 10	—	—
the 1st Zeedge, Sun 13	—	20	—	—
	—	30	—	—
Mahmud Aumey, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R' 20	—	60
Increased the 1st Zeedge, Sun 10	—	R' 10	—	—
the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	20	—	—
the 1st Zeedge, Sun 13	—	20	—	—
	—	50	—	—
Fahazudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 6	—	R' 25	—	70
Increased the 1st Zeedge, Sun 10	—	R' 10	—	—
the 1st ditto, Sun 12	—	20	—	—
the 1st ditto, Sun 13	—	20	—	—
	—	50	—	—
6 Men. Mahmud Pannah, the 1st Zeedge, Sun 13	—	75	—	—
	—	40	—	—
	—	—	—	450
Mahmud Taherr, &c. by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, introduced by himself, viz.	—	—	—	—
Mahmud Taherr, the 2d Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	60	—
Shawgherd, the 2d ditto ditto	—	—	5	—
	—	—	—	65
Mahmud Laskarry, &c. Chobdars, viz.	—	—	—	—
Mahmud Laskarry, by the Duftakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	R' 24	—
Increased the same Day	—	—	7	—
	—	—	—	31
Meer Gullam Hussein, by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, not appearing by whom introduced, the 5th Robewall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	3	8
Cawhun Chund and Rahim Beg, the 1st Suffor, Sun 12, a 3	—	—	8	—
Moley Raum, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	3	8
Furassut, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	—	3	8
Boolah, by the Duftakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 20th of Moharum, Sun 4, dismissed, and taken again the 20th of Moharum, Sun 8, by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung	—	—	3	8
Mahmud Hussein, ditto Manner	—	—	3	8
Mahmud Bellah, by the Duftakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 5th Shawall, Sun 12	—	—	3	8
Mahmud Soopan, alias Sallabut, by Ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 8	—	—	3	8
Immamudin, by Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 10	—	—	3	8
Mahmud Keyzer, by M. M. Ertch Cawn, the 1st Suffor, Sun 6	—	—	3	8
	—	—	—	69
12 Men.	—	—	—	—
Wyed Hoolah, &c. employed in Co's Taaluc, viz.	—	—	—	—
Men 300. Wyed Hoolah, &c. Pafabund, by the Duftakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear by whom they were introduced, the 5th Robewall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	R' 1,045	8
	—	—	—	—
Carry over	—	R' 1,045	8	17,389

300 Men. Wyed Hoolah, &c.		Shawgurd Peshaw brought over	R'	17,389	8
100, and 6 Horses.		Mahmud Chund, &c. May Watrey, dismissed before, and taken afterwards by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 15th Robcewall Awall, Sun 12	R. 1,045	8	
1		Rogonaut Sing Wakeel, by the Duffakut of ditto, but does not appear by whom introduced, the 20th of Robcewall Awall, Sun 12	R' 612	—	
			10	—	1,667 8
401 Men, and 6 Horses.					
20	Chumroo, &c. Beldars, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, the 5th Ramzun Sun 12			75	
	Mahmud Hussein, &c. Hircaras, by ditto, ditto, viz.		R' 5	—	
	1 Mahmud Hussein, the 1st Suffor, Sun 11		50	—	
	10 Cullun, &c. the 27th Moharum, Sun 8				55 —
11	Moholbey Mahmud Rabec, by ditto ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8			250	—
26	Onnoof, &c. Hircaras employed at Khalfa Sheriffah, by ditto and ditto, and get their Pay through the Hands of Hungnoo Sing, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12		145	—	
	Manah Roy, &c. Hircaras, the Dependants of Hungnoo Sing, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, viz.				
	1 Manah Roy, the 1st Zeekledge, Sun 10		R' 5		
15	14 Braudery Manah Roy, the 1st ditto ditto		70		
			75	—	
5	Neemoo Sing, &c. the 1st Robewall Awall, Sun 10		25	—	245 —
Amounting in all, 736 Men and 6 Horses.					
Pay per Month				Rupees	19,682 —

The Begums, &c. Zananies.

The Family of Nabob Huftahoolah Cawn, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4		R' 1,000	
Mauguley Begum, by the Duffakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 7		500	
The Daughter of Nabob Hutahoolah Cawn, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffair, the 1st Suffor, Sun 4		400	
The Daughter of Mirza Mahmud Erteh Cawn, by his own Duffakut, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4		400	
Koodery Begum, who used to get her Subsistence from Duvaney, the 1st of Zeekhaud, Sun 7, afterwards brought here by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung		R' 200	
Increased by ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 9		300	
Kherool Niffan, by the Duffakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 7		100	
Yawcootey Begum, by the Duffakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6		R' 50	
Increased by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11		50	
Salleah Cawnun, by the Duffakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla, the 1st Shawall, Sun 6		100	
Jahan Begum, by the Duffakut of ditto, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 6		60	
Laban Niffan, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 22d Moharum, Sun 8		50	
Cawn Cawnun, by ditto ditto the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 8		35	
Harrum Cawnun, by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Erteh Cawn, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 5		50	
Salleah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5		10	
Fyzool Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto		9	
		25	
Carry forward			3,239

The Begums, &c. Zaganies brought forward				R ¹ 3,250
Hozeah Niffan, by the Duffakut of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 5	—	—	—	7
Suddut Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 5	—	—	—	R ¹ 40
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	—	—	10
Ackrum Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	50
Hodgie Baboo, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 4	—	—	—	20
The Widow of Mordun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Moharum, Sun 4	—	—	—	60
Aumidaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 20th ditto, ditto	—	—	—	10
Kulsum Begum, &c. 6 Women, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 5	—	—	—	40
The Family of Abdull Huzim, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	—	—	17
Kayrool Niffan Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 8	—	—	—	20
Nuziball Niffan, the Daughter of Meer Mortovah, by ditto's Duffakut, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 9	—	—	—	25
Zynul Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zechaud, Sun 9	—	—	—	200
Zebun Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, Sun 10	—	—	—	50
The Widow of Huchkah Amzeh, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	—	40
The Widow of Mirza Hufkarey, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Moharum, ditto	—	—	—	25
Bubey Hoorool Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	—	—	30
Moffumah Zebun Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	—	15
Moffumah Hoffoney Begum, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 10	—	—	—	15
The Family of Seyd Aumey Nuddin Tirandofs, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	250
Moffumah Bubeg Zebun, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	30
Moffumah Fyzool Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Zeeledge, Sun 11	—	—	—	30
Mehtey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Suffor, ditto	—	—	—	100
Zuweel Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	—	100
Bubey Zumut, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	30
Muzitey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	50
Yadgur Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	30
Hofchan Niffan, formerly under the Bhella, and afterwards brought here, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	150
Murdamaun Cawnah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	20
Furzunah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	15
Syed Niffan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	14
Nunney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeeledge, ditto	—	—	—	100
Muffrey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100
Syed Rohun Jaun Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—	15
Sharr Banoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	250
Viloretty Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100
Maugiley Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100
Furmah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	40
Bechoo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	100
The Daughter of Syed Naujeb Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8 - R ¹ 75	—	—	—	60
Increased the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	135
The Daughter of Cauzim Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	50
The Wife of Meer Moorloozah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	50
Mootey Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	25
Luttifaw Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	25
Mumizaw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	75
Sallabatun Niffan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	30
Ditto's Daughter, Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	30
Jewney Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	R ¹ 20
Increased the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	—	—	10
the 1st Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	30
	—	—	—	40
	—	—	—	60
Nudgieball Niffan Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	—	20
Munwar Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	20
Carry over	—	—	—	6,052

The Begums, &c. Zananics brought over			R ^r 6,052	—
Aumurall Niffan Begum, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	ditto, ditto	20	—
Allimah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	—	ditto, ditto	20	—
Rauzeah Begum, by the Duffakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 8	—	ditto	150	—
Kayroon Niffan, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, —	—	ditto	20	—
Moharun Niffan, by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	20	—
The Family of Iffoof Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 12	—	—	170	—
The Daughter of ditto, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	60	—
The Family of Jaffier Cooley Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 7	—	—	261	—
Shurbanoo, &c. 2 Women brought here from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st	—	—	—	—
Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	50	—
The Daughter of Nuffar Ally Cawn, brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	15	—
Curimah Niffan Begum brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	15	—
Murdamaun Cawnah, the Wife of Cauzay Bahahoodin, brought from the Bhella, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	—	—
Cuttarah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Zeedge, Sun 11	—	—	S ^r R ^r 100	—
Mifferry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100	—
Joyharry Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100	—
Doolhen Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	300	—
Syed Zebun Niffan, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robee Sawney, Sun 11	—	—	15	—
Syed Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Robuwall Awall, ditto	—	—	40	—
The Family of Aukim Meer Mutaub, by ditto's ditto, the 20th Robuwall Awall, Sun 12	—	—	200	—
The Widow of Syed Muffun Ally Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	40	—
Hooroo Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	25	—
Cumaroon Niffan, the Daughter of Emittuels, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Sawney Sun 12	—	—	10	—
Nadraw Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	100	—
Pawnah Begum, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	100	—
Rubch Fuffiah Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	R ^r 100	—	—
Increased the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	100	—
Moffumah Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	200	—
Bauboo Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Ramzun, ditto	—	—	30	—
Suffiah Chawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	50	—
Aumilley Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	60	—
Rubey Naugie Bun, — by ditto's ditto, the 3d ditto, ditto	—	—	15	—
Auzey Cawnun, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	25	—
Aumurall Niffan, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	—	30	—
Hydurey Begum, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	20	—
The Family of Mirza Syed Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	30	—
The Family of Auther Ally Beg, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	10	—
Rehimah Muffac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	25	—
Bubey Nudrah Muffac, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	10	—
Bubey Furlaw, — by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	15	—
Moffumah Ramzaney Cawnun, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Shawbun, ditto	—	—	25	—
The Widow of Mirza Mahomed Hufflein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	15	—
The Family of Mahmud Autahoolah Cawn, by ditto's ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 9	—	—	20	—
The Family of Karamatoolah, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, Sun 9	—	—	13	4
The Family of Mahmud Hufflein, by ditto's ditto, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	7	10
Coteboo Bauhey, by Nabob Meer Jaffier, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 6	—	—	20	9
Jumney ditto, by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	200	—
Dealurun, by Nabob Meer Jaffier Duffakut, receive from Tope Cannah, Jincey 4,	—	—	300	—
being in all 115 Women, — amounting to —	—	—	R ^r 9,124	7



[(a) The Dependants, &c. Servants.]

		Mahmud Bahadur, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung,			
		but does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.			
Men.	Horses.	Mahmud Bahadur, &c. Chobdars used to be employed at			
389	12	Said Muzaffur Jung's Service, the 1st Suffer, Sun 6	R'	1,870	8
50	1	Hawtoo, &c. Beldars, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	16	—
10	—	Kirpah Saddoo Dugrah, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 9	—	16	14
21	—	Nundoo, &c. Hircaras, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	99	—
470	13				2,201 6

Servants that receive their Pay from Seristah Bhella, viz.

Naujamut hoolah, by the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffer, the					
1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6	—	—	R'	25	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, viz.					
the 1st Zeekledge, Sun 7	—	—	—	15	
the 1st Raujub, Sun 12	—	—	—	100	
the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 11	—	—	—	60	
the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	—	200	
				375	

Futtay Ally, the Son of Ditto, by the Duffakut of Nabob Soiffat					400
Dowla, the 12th Shawbun, Sun 8	—	—	R'	55	
Increased by Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	—	45	
					100

3 Gullam Hussein, by the Duffakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the					
1st Raujub, Sun 8	—	—	—	—	20
Mahmud Syed hoolah, by the Duffakut of Nabob Naujemut Dowla,					
the 1st Zeekledge, Sun 6	—	—	R'	25	
Increased, viz.					
By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 25th Jumadul Sawney, Sun 8	—	—	R'	10	
By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st ditto, Sun 12	—	—	—	30	
				40	

Neahmut hoolah, Burburdar of Cullamdun Canna, by the Duffakut of					65
Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Robcewall Awall, Sun 7	—	—	—	—	25
3 Mahmud Wauker, by ditto, the 1st Shawall, Sun 9	—	—	R'	10	
Increased, the 1st Robcewall Awall, ditto	—	—	—	5	

6 Men. 15 625 —

Roy Ramnut, the Son of Rajah Coffinaud, by the Duffakut of Nabob					
Mohbarrack Dowla, the 1st Zeekledge, Sun 11	—	—	—	—	500 —
Syed Hossein Ally Moonshy, introduced by Moonshy Ally Juvaheb, by					
the Duffakut of Nabob Mohbarruk Dowla, the 1st of Moharum,					
Sun 13	—	—	—	—	100 —
Juggall Audley Carrey, by the Duffakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla,					
the 16th Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	—	—	R'	60	
Curtailed by Muzaffur Jung, the 12th Zeekhaud, Sun 11	—	—	—	30	

Chendeydofs, by the Duffakut of Nabob Mohbarruk Dowla, 100 —

the 1st Robcewall Awall, Sun 13 — — — — —

Megghos, &c. by the Duffakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear

by whom they were introduced, viz. — — — — — R' 30

Megghoo, the 14th Zeekhaud, Sun 10 — — — — — 25

Gullam Mindey, the 1st Shawall, Sun 12 — — — — — 12

Mahmud Cowbun, the 1st Rawjub, ditto — — — — — 30

Huzzim Beg, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — — 30

Khan Mahmud, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — — 12

Abdull Ally, the 1st ditto ditto — — — — —

6 Men carried over. Carry over — Rupees 139 3,557 6

(a) Vide supra, Page 982.

[5 Y]

The Dependants and Servants brought over		—	R	R	3,557	6
Naujamut hoolab, &c. brought over		—	R	139		
Men.						
Meer Auzim Ally, the 1st Rawjub, Sun 12	—	—	—	45		
Meer Immamudin, the 1st ditto	—	—	—	35		
Mahmud Husein Ally, the 1st ditto, ditto	—	—	—	15		
Mahmud Muffinud, the 1st Zeekledge, ditto	—	—	—	25		
Mahmud Allum, the 1st ditto	—	—	—	20		
Mahmud Zechun, the 23d Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—	15		
Mahmud Mutwah, the 12th Jumadul Awall, Sun 13	—	—	—	40		
Mirza Warrifally, the 2d ditto	—	—	—	30		
Moholbey Mahmud Aubed Ally, the 1st Shawbun, Sun 13	—	—	—	15		
Auzey Ibrahim, the 15th Ramzun, Sun 12	—	—	—	30		
Meer Mahmoodcy, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—	40		
Juggernaut Moonfhy, introduced by Neamutoolah Cawn, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	25		
					494	—
18 Men.						
Meer Zynull Abdin, &c. by the Dufakut of Muzaffur Jung, but does not appear who introduced them, viz.						
Meer Zynull Abdin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	200		
Gullam Zuffar, the 1st Robee Sawney, ditto	—	—	—	30		
Fackcradin Engraver, the 12th ditto, Sun 10	—	—	—	25		
					255	—
3 Men.						
The Clerks or Assistants of Moonfhy Suruffut Mahmud Cawn, by the Dufakut of Muzaffur Jung, but it does not appear by whom they were introduced, viz.						
Moonfhy Hufmatoolah, the 1st Shawall, Sun 13	—	—	—	40		
Ditto, Mahmud Bahadur, the 1st Rawjub, ditto	—	—	—	40		
Ditto, Mahmud Muffiazudin, the 1st Jumadul Awall, ditto	—	—	—	25		
Ditto, Immamudin, the 1st Zeekhaud, ditto	—	—	—	50		
					155	—
4 Men.						
Mohon Laul, by the Dufakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Jumadul Sawney, Sun 13						
					20	—
Orbub Niffaut, or the Women of Diverfion, viz.						
Nunny Bauhey, by the Dufakut of Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Robee wall Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—	300		
Buffunt Comaur, by ditto, the 20th Jumadul Awall, Sun 12	—	—	—	200		
					500	—
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. Buffoons, by the Dufakut of Nabob Soiffat Dowla, viz.						
Mahmud Sheriff, &c. 2 Men, the 1st Suffor, Sun 9	—	—	—	100		
Haffem, the 7th Rawjub, Sun 11	—	—	—	30		
					130	—
Mahmud Ramatoolah, &c. by the Dufakut of Muzaffur Jung,						
1 Mahmud Ramatoolah, the 1st Zeekhaud, Sun 12	—	—	—	200		
4 Meer Woohaujehudin, &c. the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	—	—	250		
					450	—
Moonfhy Immam Bux, by the Dufakut of Nabob Meer Jaffeir, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 6						
				R	15	
Increased, viz.						
By Nabob Soiffat Dowla, the 1st Suffor, Sun 10	—	—	—	R	10	
By ditto, the 1st Jumadul Awall, Sun 11	—	—	—		10	
By Muzaffur Jung, the 1st Ramzun, Sun 13	—	—	—		25	
					45	
					60	—
Being in all, 2 Women, 515 Men, and 14 Horses.				Amount of Rupees	5,621	6

[(a) Abstract of the foregoing Account.

	Men.	Women.	Horses.	Ruppes.	Number of Dallack.
By the Duffakut of Nabob Meer Jaffier	386	11	46	7,602 8	424
Ditto of Mirza Mahmud Ertch Cawn	276	10	33	3,287 8	323
Ditto of Nabob Naujemut Dowlah	8	6		7,338 8	19
Ditto of Nabob Soiffat Dowlah	10		1	358 8	10
Ditto of Nabob Mohbarrick Dowlah	3			725 0	4
Ditto of Muzaffur Jung	1,437	90	181	41,488 13	686
Being in all	2,120	117	261	55,800 13	1,472

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
W. Aldersey,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,

H. Goodwin,
J. Graham,
George Vanstrat.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CV.

Book 203.

Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Nabob, dated 18th July 1772.

[(b) To the Nabob Mubareck ut Dowlah.

18th July 1772.

In compliance with the Desire of the Council, I take the Liberty of writing to your Excellency on a Subject which immediately concerns your own Welfare and the Order and Economy of your domestic Affairs. They observe with great Concern, that notwithstanding the Notification from the Board to your Excellency by the Letter of Mr. Cartier so long ago as the Month of January last, of the Reduction of your Revenue to 16 Lacks, your Establishment and current Expences still continue on the Footing of your former Allowance. They think it therefore their Duty to remind your Excellency of this Reduction which at it proceeds from the positive Orders of the Company, it admits neither of Recall or Mitigation. The Receipt of Mr. Cartier's Letter, which your Excellency regularly acknowledged, fixes the Date of its Commencement; it takes place from that Time.] Your Excellency will therefore see the Propriety and even Necessity of regulating your Expences according to your present Income, to prevent Confusion in your Affairs: In this so necessary a Work, myself and the Gentlemen of the Committee will, with the greatest Cheerfulness, lend our Assistance; and I hereby offer it to your Excellency, conscious that with proper Attention to Order and Economy, your Expences may with great Ease be settled on a Plan calculated to free you from all Embarrassments on that Account in future, and to maintain you in the Dignity and Honor which your Station requires.

(a) Vide supra, Page 983.

(b) Vide supra, Page 984.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVI.

Book 177.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Hastings to the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, the 25th March 1775.

↪ [(a) Honourable Sirs,

I have the Honour to send you a Triplicate of my Address of the 10th of January, a Duplicate of my last, and Observations on the Minutes sent by the Gentlemen of the Majority to your Honourable Court with the last Dispatches.

The various and accumulated Attacks which have been made upon me by my Adversaries exceed my Abilities, and the narrow Compass of my Time, to repel them by that circumstantial Mode of Defence which I have made use of in my former Addresses.

I beg Leave to recall to your Attention the original Points of Controversy which formed the Subjects of our First Appeals. These were, on their Part, a Condemnation of the Rohilla War, a Justification of their Resolutions for the Recall of the Brigade, and the Dismissal of my publick Agent from his Appointment at the Court of the Vizier Sujah Dowla; and on mine, a Vindication of that War, and a Protestation against their Resolutions.

Not trusting to their Strength on this Ground, they shifted the Scene to the Treaty of Benaris, which they endeavoured to decry, and I have defended.

Their next Attack was on the Management of your Collections and Finances. Those were represented as in a State of irretrievable Ruin, and these exhausted; with what Truth you will judge from Facts, which supersede all Argument.

On all these Points I have fully replied; and it rests with you to determine on the Justice of their Accusations and my Defence. Neither my Judgement nor my Conscience will allow me for a Moment to fear for the Issue of your Decision.

To this Period the Contests between the Majority and me were confined to Subjects of a public Nature, although my Conduct and Character, my Credit at home, and my Influence here, were the ultimate Objects of them. Perhaps even these Retrospections were foreign from the Design of the Legislature in the Constitution of this new Government, invested with such extended Powers, and a Charge of such vast Importance to the British State. I have long ago, in my Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 11th November 1773, offered to you my Opinion of their Effects, at a Time when it was impossible for me to foresee the present Occasion for the Application of it.

The first Acts of the Majority manifestly shew, that their Aim was either by continual Provocations to induce me to throw up my Seat, and leave them the sole uncontrolled Masters of this valuable State, or by annihilating my present Influence, to render me a Cypher in it; and, by misrepresenting the Measures of my former Administration as universally tending, and even systematically calculated for the Ruin of your Interests, and the national Honour, in this Country, to effect my Removal by a superior and legal Authority.

* Sic in Orig. The ruling Principle and Spring of all their Actions is fairly but rather unguardedly explained in their first Letter of Appeal, in the Declaration, "That the Justification of their Conduct must of Necessity carry with it, and could only be supported by a strong and deliberate Censure of the preceding Administration." I have admitted the Truth of this Proposition, in the Application of it, to such of their Measures as are directly contradictory of * those of the preceding Administration, but I will not allow it to be either just or fair, applied to Measures with which these have no Relation; but it is a powerful, though trite, Policy, to which the unthinking Part of the World have too often been the Dupes; to such let them address themselves; I trust that my Cause will be decided by other Judges.

The subsequent Transactions have not even the Pretext of a publick Object, but are directly and openly levelled at myself. The Ground is popular, and calculated to the Temper of the Times; and whatever be the Issue of them, there are Thousands on whom the bare Allegations will fix an indelible Impression.

On the 10th instant an English Letter, containing English Accounts, was brought to the Board, in the Name of the Ranny of Burdwan, by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, charging me personally with having received the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as a Present from Dewan Bridjoo Kishore Roy.

On the next Day a weightier Charge was delivered to the Board, in the Public Department, through the Hands of Mr. Francis, from Maha Raja Nundcomar, of various Presents having been received by me, which, on the most probable Estimation of the indefinite Sums added to those which are particularly specified, must have amounted to many Millions of Rupees.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1020.

The Proceedings of the Board, and of the Majority continued by their own Authority, on those Accusations, will be found at large in the Consultations of the 10th, 11th, 14th, and 17th instant, in the Revenue Department, and of the 11th, 13th, and 20th, in the Public Department. I beg Leave to refer to these Records, as I think it necessary that you should have the most complete as well as the most authentic Information of the Subject.

Those relating to the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of the Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum in the Year 1772. I reserve my Defence for the same Channel, not chusing to give my Adversaries an Advantage by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgement on a Cause thus depending. I do not mean to restrict myself solely to this Mode of Defence; let the Law have it's Effect, and I am willing, and I shall be proud to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to your Justice, in any Way or Form which you shall prescribe. In the mean Time, I beg that you will suspend your Opinion upon my Conduct, except in those Parts of it, on which you have complete Materials to decide, and on which your earliest Decision is required; in this Decision the Conduct of my Opponents must necessarily be involved.

A combined and declared Majority of the Council have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct since their Arrival in this Country, and to the undoubted Evidences which appear on the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals, as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them, and the Ranny of Burdwan and Rajah Nundcomar little more than Instruments and ostensible Agents in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

Whether considered as my Accusers, or as joint Members of the Administration, I disclaim their Right to erect themselves into a Tribunal to try my Conduct, nor should any Consideration prevail upon me to subject myself to such a State of Humiliation.

As little do I judge it consistent with my own Honour, or your Interest, to suffer the first Member of this State to be personally arraigned at the Council Board, and exposed to the Insolence and Calumnies of a Miscreant like Nundcomar. Had the Majority been disposed to accept of my Proposition, of appointing a Committee for prosecuting their Enquiries either into these or the Ranny's Allegations, they might have obtained the same Knowledge and all the Satisfaction in this Way that they could have expected from an Inquisition taken by the Board at large; their Proceedings would have had the Appearance at least of Regularity, and my Credit would have been less affected by them. The only Point which they could possibly gain by persisting in bringing such a Subject before the Board, was to gain a public Triumph over me, and to expose my Place and Person to Insult.

Reduced to this Extremity, and supported only by a single Member of the Board, whose Behaviour and Reasonings on this Occasion will, I trust, do him Honour in your Eyes, although they availed but little against a pre-combined Resolution, I had no Alternative left, but to yield to the Indignities offered me, or to make Use of the Authority which the ancient and unrepealed Constitution of your Service has vested in the President of your Council, to declare the Meeting dissolved. My Declaration had no Effect with them, nor did I expect it would. It rests with you to determine, whether, in this Instance, I usurped (or, to speak more properly, asserted) a Privilege to which I had no lawful Claim; or whether I am justified by the ancient and invariable Practice of the Service, and by the Necessity of the Case, in that Resolution. This Point was debated and fully discussed in the next Day's Consultation at the Revenue Board, and of course determined by the Majority in Favour of the Practice which they had already begun. I cannot add any Argument to those which appear in my Minutes upon this Question, to prove the Legality of my Claim; I trust they will be found conclusive in point of Fact; and am confident that the Reasonableness of this Power, and its Necessity in various Cases, will not escape your Penetration. Without it, a prevailing Faction in the Council might have it in their Power, at any Time, to steal in and obtrude Builness on the Board, for which the other Members were unprepared; and they would have Opportunities of imposing such Indignities upon their President, as he could only avert by a Resignation of his Office, and of the Service. In such Cases, the only Remedy seems to be, that the Power which summoned the Meeting should dissolve it; and this surely could not be more properly exercised than in the present Instance, when not only new Matter was attempted to be introduced, foreign from the declared Purpose of calling the Meeting, but even a Personal indignity and wanton Triumph over my Weakness in the Administration were prepared for me.

My Adversaries will doubtless alledge, that whatever was the Constitution formerly in this respect, such a Privilege does not now exist. I have carefully examined this Point. I find no Alteration expressed in the Act of Parliament, in respect to the Powers of the internal Constitution of the Council, except One single Point, namely, that in the old Council the First Member was stiled President, a Title specifically including him in the Number of the Council, and assigning him only the First Seat in it; and in the new Establishment he is dignified by a higher and exclusive Title, and in a Manner separated from the other Members. How far the Wisdom of the Legislature meant by this Distinction to extend the Privileges of the Chief of this Government, is not for me at present to enquire; but surely it is conclusive as to their Intention of

neither diminishing nor abrogating the inherent Rights of the former Chiefs, unless specially taken away by other Clauses of the Act. Besides, I even find in the Act itself a positive Declaration, that the Rights of the Governor General and Council shall remain to them, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as they were at any Time before exercised by the President and Councils. I may err in this Construction, and suffer a Subject too nearly allied to my Feelings, to impose on my Judgement; but I am confident, whatever may be the Opinion as to the Right, that with you, Gentlemen, and with all wise and moderate Men, nothing will justify the Intemperance of my Opponents, who compelled me, by every Circumstance of useless and indecent Provocation, to fly to such an Expedient, as the only Means of saving me from personal Insult.

You will observe the Attempts that have been repeatedly made by the Majority to compel the Attendance of my Two principal Servants before them: In this Instance also I presume to affirm, that they acted without a Precedent, and without any legal Authority. To those who know the Custom and Manners of the Country, this will be considered as an Outrage offered directly to myself, and, whatever Colour may be given to it, I believe there is not a Man in this Place that looks upon it as intended for any other Purpose: If it were possible to ascribe it to any other, the Behaviour of General Clavering at the public Council Board on the 20th would have put it beyond the Possibility of a Doubt.

Again I beg Leave to refer you to the Perusal of the Consultations upon these Subjects, of which I wish that not a single Word should escape your Observation.

Although I have declined entering at this Time and Place into a Refutation of the Accusations, which have been preferred against me in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years. The Means which he himself took to acquire it were peculiar to himself: He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowla, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn, filled with bitter Invectives against Mahomed Reza Cawn, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed by the Begum, that the Letter which bore her Seal was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name 'till informed of it by Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-law, who was sent to her expressly to intreat her not to divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yeteram o'Dowla whether his Letter was of the same Stamp; but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise, which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen, that is, Inspector General over the whole Country, and that I would delegate to him my whole Power and Influence, is something more than a negative Falshood. He did Once or Twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind, but with so little Success, that for a While he wholly dropt it. On Mr. Reed's return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment, hoping through his Influence to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth; but it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter was then introduced, contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man, and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected.

For the Enquiries which were made into the Conduct of Mahomed Reza Cawn and Raja Shitabrôy, I beg Leave to refer to the Proceedings themselves, in which every Voucher and every Evidence that I could obtain from Nundcomar are recorded at length, and you will yourselves be the best Judges of the Diligence which was exerted by me in the Prosecution of them. Mahomed Reza Cawn, who was brought to Trial by your express Commands on formal Charges exhibited against him, was confined under a Guard of Sepoys, from April 1772 to June 1773. Shitabrôy, although there had not been any express Commands received from you concerning him, was in like Manner confined from May 1772 to June 1773; and the most public Notice was given with respect to both, that every Complaint against them would be heard and strictly tried.

The Reasons for appointing a native Officer at the Head of the Khalsa, and the particular Reasons which induced the Committee to make Choice of the Son of Raja Duolubram for that Office, appear on the Records of that Time.

I recollect an Information given me by Nundcomar, concerning the pretended Usurpations made by the Rajah of Benares of the Purgunnahs of Kerra, Mungrora, and Bedjygar, on the Province of Bahar, but at a much more distant Period of Time than Nundcomar has asserted; I do not recollect his mentioning it again when I set out for Benares, neither did I ever intimate the Subject either to Cheyt Sing or his Ministers, because I knew I could not support the Claim, and to have made it and dropped it would have been in every Sense dishonourable. Not that I passed by it with Indifference or Inattention; I took Pains to investigate the Foundation of this Title, and recommended it to the particular Enquiry of Mr. Vansittart, who was the Chief of

Patna.

Vide Consultation 13th Feb. 1773.

Patna at the Time in which I received the First Intimation of it. The following Letter and Voucher, which I received from him, contain a complete State of this pretended Usurpation.

Extract of a Letter from George Vanstuart Esquire, Chief at Patna, to the Governor, dated the 25th September 1772.

When I was at Moorshedabad you mentioned a Report of a Pergunnah's having been alienated from this Province, and given by Shitabroy to Raja Bulwant Sing. I asked you, If you meant Bejagur or Choufa. You said, No. Neither of these was the Name. That the Place you meant was somewhere in the Neighbourhood of Rotas. Since my Return hither I have been making particular Enquiry, and I imagine Mungrore must be the Pergunnah you spoke of, but it is not in the Neighbourhood of Rotas: It belongs properly to Shawbad, and is situated not far from Banaris. It paid its Revenue to this Province till 1085, or 1677. In 1086 it was all given away to Jagheedars, and the Bahar Government has never since received a Rupee from it. About Eight Years ago Meer Jaffier made a Present of it to Bulwant Sing, to whom it was confirmed by Lord Clive and * Carnac; and he afterwards procured Sunnuds, as an Altungau, from the King and the Vizier. Inclosed are Copies of these several Papers. * See in Orig.

Memorandum of a Sunnud and Firman, from the beginning of the Month Shabaan, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of the King Shaw Allum.

The Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore in the Sircar of Shāhabād in the Subah of Bahar, the Revenues of which amount to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, is granted, agreeably to the Zimmum, from the latter End of Rubby ul Owel, as a free and unconditional Gift to Rajah Bulwant Sing, and to his Heirs, without the Association of any other Person, and with an Exemption from the Payment of all Customs.

The Contents of the Zimmum.

The Whole of the Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shāhabād, in the Subah of Bahar, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing and his Heirs; Tanca 16,80,083 Daums, Jumma of the Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees and upwards.

Copy of a Pergunnah under the Seal of the Vizier ul Mulk Sujah ul Dowlah Bahadre Suffur Jung, from the 20th of Shābaan in the 8th Year of the Reign of his Majesty Sha Allum, agreeably to the above illustrious Firman of the 15th of Shābaan, in the 8th Year of the Reign, the Sum of 16,80,083 Daums on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, the Revenue of which amounts to 50,000 Rupees and upwards, with an Exemption from the Payment of all Duties from the Middle of Rubby ul Owel, agreeably to Zimman, is granted as a free and unconditional Gift to Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, and to his Heirs.

Contents of the Zimmum.

The Tanca, as a free Gift and Donation to Rajah Bulwant Sing, on the whole Pergunnah of Mungrore, in the Sircar of Shāhabād, in the Subah of Bahar, 16,83,083 Daums; the Revenue of the said Pergunnah 50,000 Rupees.

Copy of a Sunnud from Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadre, written the 20th of Rujjub, in the 5th Year of the Reign of His Majesty Shah Allum.

In Consideration of the Attachment and Services of the High and Mighty Raja Bulwant Sing Bahadre, the Revenue of 16,80,083 Daums in the Pergunnah of Mungrore, with the Phousflarry and other Duties usually paid to Government, are remitted to him, and given for his own Emolument, that he may be always ready to protect that Quarter. Dated as above.

Copy of the Treaty under the Seals of the Nabob Sabot Jung (Lord Clive) and General Carnac Bahadre.

In the Fifth Article of the Treaty between the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah and the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah Bahadre, Nizam of the Soubah of Bengal and Bahar, and the English Company, which was acceded to by His Sacred Majesty, and signed and sealed by the respective Parties, the Affair of Rajah Bulwant Sing is mentioned as follows:

Article the 5th. Rajah Bulwant Sing shall be established and continued in the Zemindarries of Benaris, Gauzipore, and also the other Districts which he possessed at the Time he entered into Alliance with the Nabob Meer Jaffier Khan Bahadre and the English, upon Condition of his paying the same Revenues as heretofore.

Memorandum of Particulars relating to the Pergunnah of Mungrore, extracted from the Records.

From the Records of the Year 1085, it was annexed to the Khulfa Shereefa. In the Year 1086 till the Year 1136 fully, the Whole of the Pergunnah was relinquished to Jagheedars. In

In the Year 1140 Three Lacks and 5,000 Daums reverted in Charge to the Nizamut, and remained as a Deposit till the Year 1142, and were annexed to the Caboleat of Shāhabad; the remaining Sums continued under the Jāghedars.

* Sic in Orig. From the Year 1143 Fulselly to the Year 1170, the Records* of the Whole of this Purgunnah were re-annexed to the Nizamut.

From the Year 1171 Fulselly, in the Records of the Nizamut, it was considered as separated from the Authority of the Nizamut. It appeared that Rajah Bulwant Sing had obtained a Sunnud for the whole Purgunnah as an unconditional Gift, and was in Possession of it. The Sunnud is not in the Records.

A true Translation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
A. P. T.

The Reasons which prevailed on the late Board to grant the Purgunnah of Bahbund to Cantoo Baboo my Servant, will appear in the Consultations of the 12th and 19th of July 1774, in the Revenue Department; to those I refer. You will find that this is not a Part of the Zemindary of Ranny Bowanny, nor ever in her Possession, but a Mahl or District depending immediately on Government, and lying on the Frontier of the Province; that no Kind of Indulgence was shewn to my Servant in this Grant, but an Advantage provided for Government by the Peshkush, or Fine to be paid, and by the Security which the Collections of it would naturally derive from being in the Charge of a Man of Business and Property.

The Sunnud was never granted, though ready drawn up, and in my Possession, from the Time of the Order of Councils, nor of Course the Peshkush paid, because I chose to defer the Confirmation of it till the Assembly of the new Council.

The Majority, in their separate Meeting of the 17th instant, have thought proper to deprive Cantoo Baboo of this Grant, for Reasons which they are yet to seek. One, indeed, they have assigned; namely, that the Person in whose Name it was granted was described as a Man of Credit and Property, but proved, on Enquiry, to be a Boy of Ten Years of Age. You, Gentlemen, need not be told, that it is the constant Practice of the Gentoos to register all Deeds and Contracts, and apply for all Grants in the Names of their Sons: Locknaut Nundee, the nominal Zemindar, is the Son of Cantoo Baboo, whom the Board intended by the above Description.

As to the Charge of withholding from Nundcomar a Palakeen which he lays Claim to, I am ashamed to reply to so futile an Accusation. The Enclosure, N^o 2, delivered to me by Mudgelis Roy, the Vakrel of Rajah Shitabrôy, contains all that I know of this Affair; except that the Palakeen is in my Possession, as I am told, for I have never seen it.

The Appointment of Munny Begum to the Management of the Nabob's Household, and of Rajah Goordals, and the other Relations and Dependants of Nundcomar to the Dewanny and subsidiary Offices of the Nizamut and Behla, took Place in the Month of August 1772. My Motives in these Arrangements have been already fully explained to you in the Minutes of the Committee of Circuit, and the General Letters of that Year, and in my Address to your Secret Committee, dated the 1st September.

I believe there is scarce a Man in Bengal who does not now commend my Choice of Munny Begum for the Trust assigned her. I believe there were few to whom the Distinction which was shewn by me on that Occasion to the Family of Nundcomar did not afford Matter of much Astonishment, as his Character was known to all, and my Opinion of it to all who knew me.

You have been pleased to honour me with your Approbation of every Part of this Transaction. Foiled in all their repeated Attacks upon me, my Adversaries have Recourse to the Charge of Rapacity, a Charge of all others the most foreign from my Nature. I do not assert this on the empty Credit of Self-presumption. Neither my general Character, Circumstances, nor Conduct in Life, before my Appointment to this Government, are unknown to many of your Honourable Court; and a slight Review of my Measures since that Period, will manifest how little they have been guided by an Attention to my private Interest.]

[(a) Your Order for the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend was communicated to him in the Month of December 1771. He remonstrated against it, and desired it might again be referred to the Company. The Board tacitly acquiesced in his Remonstrance, and the subsequent Payments of his Stipend were made as before. I might easily have availed myself of this Plea: I might have treated it as an Act of the past Government, with which I had no Cause to interfere, and joined in asserting the Impossibility of his defraying the vast Expence of his Court and Household without it, which I could have proved by plausible Arguments, drawn from the actual Amount of the Nizamut and Behla Establishments; and both the Nabob and the Begum would have liberally purchased my Forbearance. Instead of pursuing this Plan, I carried your Orders rigidly and literally into Execution. I reduced the Nabob's Stipend from the Date on which the First Notification of it was made to him: I undertook myself the laborious and reproachful Task of limiting

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 984.

his Charges from an Excess of his former Stipend to the Sum of his reduced Allowance; and I had the Satisfaction of viewing the Nabob in a State of Magnificence, suitable to his Dignity, within a Twelve-month after, at Plassey, where he had met me the Year before with every Appearance of Indigence and Misfortune. For this too I can appeal to many Gentlemen of your Service who were Witnesses of the Nabob's Condition in both the Periods which I have related.]

Leave in this Place to make one short Observation upon the Right claimed and exercised by the Gentlemen of the Majority to examine Persons before them on Oath, even in Accusations against the Parties themselves. Thus you will find to have been practised with Bridjo Kishore, in their Proceedings held after my Departure, on the 14th instant, in the Revenue Council Chamber; and on the 17th instant, Sentence was formally passed against him by the same Gentlemen, expressly grounded on his Answers to the Questions which had been proposed to him. Thus to extort from a Man Evidence against himself, is so directly contradictory of the fundamental Principles of Justice, that it requires no Comment. Several other Persons also were examined by them on the 14th, and put to their Oaths; a Measure which has an immediate Tendency to the Subversion of Justice. The Inhabitants of this Country, from the Nature of their Education, from the Form of their own Government, and from the Timidity of their Dispositions, are equally incapable of bearing up against the Frowns of Power, and of resisting the Allurements attendant upon it. Thus called before a settled Majority, the Violence of whose Measures has filled the Country with Alarm, they will naturally give Evidence as Nundcomar may have told them is expected; and having once done so, they are tied down to support it, whether true or false, when legally summoned before the Supreme Court of Judicature.

(Signed at the End of the Letter,)

Fort William,
the 25th March 1775.

I have the Honour to be,
with the greatest Respect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful
and obedient humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CVII.

Book 7, Page 2275.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th May 1775.

[(b) Fort William, the 25th May 1775.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received and read the following Letters from Mr. Goring, and Inclosures.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed you a Letter * from Plassey, which I hope you have received, and have only further to add on the Subject of it, that I met with no Attendance whatever from thence to this Place, where I arrived Yesterday Morning at Four o'Clock, very much fatigued.

At Twelve o'Clock To-day I waited on the Nabob, and opened my Commission to him and the Begum, and delivered your Two Letters to them, which were read in the Durbar, as well as that to Rajah Gourdaia, who I invested with the Authority the Begum had over the Nabob and his Household, after having divested her of it, and fully explained both to her and the Nabob the Extent of the Commission you have honoured me with. The Nabob expressed himself highly delighted at being delivered out of her Hands. He complained to me that he had been treated with great Severity by her, was denied the most trifling Requests, even to the necessary Linen, &c. for the Use of his Zenana, and Beetle for his own *, which Allowance, he says, has been shortened; and though the Begum allowed him openly 1000 Rupees a Month for his Expences, yet he did not receive above 400 of it till the News of my coming, when it was encreased to 3000 Rupees a Month. He complains too, that most of the ancient Servants of his Household have been divested of their Employments, and that those who remain were about to undergo the same Fate, to make Room for a Set of People that he knew nothing of, the Creatures of the Begum's Eunuch (Etwar Ally Khan); and, in short, that he is kept a State Prisoner, and is not suffered to go

* This Letter
is in the Re-
venue Dept.

* sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1024.

(b) Vide supra, P. 985, and 1031.

out to take any Recreation whatever; he says too, the Eunuch had instructed the Servants not to suffer him to learn any Thing by which he might make himself acquainted with Business; and indeed I believe there is great Truth in it, as his Excellency seems to be ignorant of almost every Thing a Man of his Rank ought to know, not from a Want of Understanding, but of being properly educated.

* Officer. There is a Seristah * kept by one Coofal Chund on the Part of Etwar Ally Khan, called Eik Jey, or an abstract Account of all Disbursements or Receipts of the several Duiters; both the Nabob and Rajah Goordals think it will be necessary to seize it. I have sent for the Sheriflaah, and if I can get it by fair Means it is well; if not, I must take such as I find necessary, as it undoubtedly belongs to the Nizamut.

At the Nabob's Desire I paid my Respects to the Begum his Mother; I could not help being a little surprized at the desolate State of her Apartments, and was informed by one of the Eunuchs in waiting, that though there were 300 Bricklayers belonging to the Kella, the Begum could not get Five to put them in Repair.

Rajah Goordals has just informed me, one Mool Chund, a Jeweller, has lodged a Complaint of Debt against the Nabob in the Supreme Court, and wants to take out a Writ for the seizing his Person; I beg you will be pleased to acquaint me what is to be done in case it should arrive here, as it will be a very extraordinary Circumstance if he should be carried a Prisoner to Calcutta.

On the Begum's hearing this Part of the Letter read relative to her being removed to Meer Jaffer's Houle, she exclaimed against it, and said, that if she was to quit the Kella, she would go to Calcutta. I told her this was a discretionary Order, and left to me if I thought it necessary, explaining to her that Part of my Instructions, and assuring her she should be used with the utmost Respect, according to your Orders. I beg to know, however, if you will admit of her going to Calcutta should I find it necessary to remove her from the Kella, which I fear I shall from the Character of the People about her, particularly Etwar Ally Cawn, and Roy Anoo Sing the Head of the Hircarrahs, who have been the chief Managers since the Begum has had Charge of the Nabob, and who have accumulated great Wealth, particularly the former, by his Excellency's Account, who was raised from a menial Situation to the one he now holds.

As the Begum hinted that there were Courts of Justice at Calcutta, and that the aggrieved could there get Redress, if you think proper, all Orders for confining the Servants who may be or are faulty, shall be issued in the Nabob's Name, who, I apprehend, has an undoubted Right over them.

The Accounts of the Nizamut Bhela and Consumana I sealed up under the Nabob's Seal and my own, and have deposited them in an Apartment of the Kella, till I can pitch on Three Sherifladars who I can confide in to receive them from those now in Office, and explain to me whether they are true or false. I mean to be very particular in the Receipt of them, to have an exact Account taken of each Book, and seal them in such a Manner that no Papers may be made away with. As they are got ready I will deliver them for Investigation to the Gentlemen you have appointed.

Moorshedabad,
17th May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

P. S. Enclosed is a Letter the Nabob has this Instant desired me to forward you.

From the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah.

Received the 21st May.

Your Excellency's Letter, informing me that the Gentlemen of the Council, having conceived an Opinion that some Irregularities have been committed in the making up of the Accounts of my Household, and in the Management of my Affairs, and having judged it advisable for the Interest and Credit of my Houle, to remove the Begum from the Charge of Affairs during the Enquiry into the said Accounts, they have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring, a Gentleman of high Rank and Character in the Service, to carry their Intentions into Execution; and placing an entire Confidence on the Fidelity and Attachment of my Dewan, Raja Goordals, they have reposed the Trust and Care of my Person and Household to him during this Enquiry; that you therefore advise me to pay Attention to his Counsel, and that you doubt not but he will conduct himself in a Manner which will be very agreeable to me, as it is your earnest Wish to shew me at all Times the great Regard you entertain for me, was delivered to me by Mr. Goring, on the 16th instant, (17th May), and I received the greatest Pleasure from the Perusal of it.

The Gentlemen of the Council have acted very properly in this Affair, and I cannot express the Greatness of my Obligations to them for their Kindness to me. May the Almighty reward them for it, by long preserving to them the Blessings of Prosperity!—Mr. Goring's Visit to me gave me the greatest Pleasure. Immediately on his Arrival I assembled all the Officers of Coniunantee, Nizamut and Bahla, in his Presence; all the Papers and Accounts are now under Seal, and the greatest Care is taken to secure them. The Begum is removed from the Management of Affairs. God willing, this Enquiry will be conducted in the best and most eligible Manner for the Advantage and Re-establishment of the Affairs of the Nizamut, and whatever is carried into Execution by the Advice of Raja Goordals, will be for the best. As the said Raja is ever anxious that the Affairs of the Company and of my Government should be conducted in the most advantageous Manner, there is no Doubt but his Advice will be perfectly agreeable to me.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

A Complaint was this Day preferred to the Nabob by Ewaz Ally Khan, Nephew to his late Confummah Mutaroola Khan, who died some Time ago. As it was a Matter belonging to the Confumamah I was present at it; and by the Decree given on the Report of the Dewan, which I now enclose, together with the Copies of the several Depositions of the Party concerned, the Nabob thought proper to confine the Defendant Etwar Ally Khan, Chief Manager of the depoted Begum, till Orders arrive from you what was to be done with him: For the Particulars I beg Leave to refer you to the enclosed Papers, N^o 1, and to 11.

It appears from the Face of the Complaint, that 15,000 Rupees have been * legally taken from * sic in Orig. the above Ewaz, and divided between Etwar Ally, the Begum, &c.

Etwar Ally Cawn, on being dismissed from the Nabob's Presence, made use of these remarkable Words, "I am the first Person begun with; but all the Servants of the Nabob are concerned, and will be hereafter called to an Account." On going away, he requested I would allow one of my People to remain with him, which I have done with the Nabob's Leave, and wait your further Orders.

To-morrow I shall begin to arrange the Accounts for the Inspection of the Gentleman you appointed to receive them; there is a prodigious Heap, and I fear will take up a considerable Time before I shall be able to get through with them. The Begum defers giving an Answer to the 9,69,693 15 6½ till they have been inspected.

Moorshedabad,
21st May 1775.

I have the Honor, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

N^o 1.

Index of Testimonies, &c. relative to the Money of Awaz Ally Khan.

The Relation of Awaz Ally, Nephew to Nuffur ulla Cawn, Confumma to the Sircar.
The Relation of Collicheren, Recorder of the Bhela.
The Relation of Tillookchund, Recorder of the Zofh Khanna.
The Relation of Awuz Ally Cawn.
The Relation of Mahomed Hellah, Tawidar (Cash Keeper).
The Relation of Meer Jau Ullah Meer Samaun, Deputy.
The Relation of Heer Sohoy, Peishcar of the Meer samannee.
The Relation of Yatebar Ally Cawn.
The Relation of Bang Put Gomaista, of Choiton Deer, in the Bengal Language.
Particulars under the Seal of Raja Goordals.

N^o 2.

Under the Seal of Ewaz Ally Khan.—Three Days after Mahomed Nuffur Ulla Cawn, my Uncle, departed this Life, Meer Jaun Ulla came to my House to condole with me, and repeatedly told me, that if I desired to obtain the Office of Meer Samanee, and to preserve the Havela, the Goods, and Furniture, I must give 15,000 Rupees to Yatebar Ally Cawn, otherwise I should lose them all. For the Sake of my Character and Reputation, and to preserve the Name of my Family, I paid, at Three stated Payments, into the Hands of Meer Jaun Ulla, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, which was the whole Amount of the Money left by the said Cawn, my Uncle, 5,000 Rupees at each Payment.

N^o 3.

Under the Seal of Awaz Ally Khan.—An Account of the Sales, &c. belonging to Mahomed Nuzur Ally Khan, Meer Samaan, which, after his Death, Ally Newaz Cawn, during the Time of my Affliction, took from me, by the Direction of Yatebar Ally Khan, an Emerald Seal Ring set in Gold, Two Seals for Letters set in Silver, and Two large Seals.

N^o 4.

Relations under the Seal of Meer Jaun Ullah, the Meerfamaun's Deputy.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meer Samanee for Awuz Ally Khan was, through me, procured and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awuz Ally Khan, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the House of Awuz Ally Khan agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Begum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000

Dated 20th May.

Rupees — 15,000

N^o 5.

N^o. 5.

I Yatebar Ally Cawn took from Awaz Ally Cawn the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, on Account of the Office of Meer Samanee, agreeable to the annexed Account, and delivered it into the Bala through Choiton Durr.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In my own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000

Under the Seal of Yatebar Ally Cawn.
Dated 9th Rubbee ul Awul.

No. 6.

Relation under the Seal of Hur Sohey, Peishcar of the Meerfamanee.

A Promissory Note for the Sum of 15,000 Rupees as Bribes for procuring the Office of Meerfamanee for Awaz Ally Khan was, through me, procured, and received by Yatebar Ally Khan: After the Investiture of Awaz Ally Cawn, Yatebar Ally Cawn took the said Sum from the Houle of Awaz Ally Cawn agreeable to the annexed Account, together with the Seal of Nuzur Ulla Cawn deceased, which he kept in his own Hands. I am well acquainted with these Circumstances.

Account of the Sums taken by Yatebar Ally Cawn.

In the Bhegum's Name	—	—	—	—	7,000
In Mr. Martin's Name	—	—	—	—	3,000
In his own Name	—	—	—	—	5,000

Rupees 15,000

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 7.

I Tillook Chund, Keeper of the Records of the Sircar Tosh Khanna, give this Testimony to be made use of if necessary, that the Value of the Shauls and Shaul Clotis for Jammias, deposited in the Tosh Khanna of the Sircar, amounted to 24,000 Rupees and upwards, which were mostly distributed for the cold Season, a small Part remained. The Jumma Khurch of the Specie is not under the Tosh Khana, but belongs to the Office of Meerfamanee.

Dated the 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 8.

I Roy Collicheren, Keeper of the Records of the Bala of the Sircar, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that the Sum of 15,000 Rupees, as a Gratuity for the Post of Meerfamanee from Awaz Ally Cawn the Meer Saman, is not entered on the Records of the Bala, and that I know nothing concerning this Sum.

Signature of Collicheren.

Dated 19th of Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 9.

On the 29th Mohurrum of the 16th Sun, the Sum of 15,000 Rupees from Awaz Ally Cawn was brought into the Confumannee, and entered in the Jumma Curch by the Order of Yatebar Ally Cawn. (Signed) Bany Puut, Gomafta of Chiton Durr, the Bala Tavildar.

N^o. 10.

Relation under the Seal of Hillae, Tavildar.

I, Mahomed Hillae, Tavildar of the Government Bala, give Testimony, to be made use of if necessary, that I formerly had the Receipts and Disbursements of all Sums received from whatever Quarter: At present, and from the Beginning of the 14th Sun, the Sums received have not come into my Charge, but have been otherwise disposed of. I know nothing of them.

Dated 19th Rubbee ul Awul.

N^o. 11.

If any one of the Officers of Government is appointed to an important Charge, and Confidence is placed in him, and he commits a Fault; as for Example, the taking any Thing from any Place which has been exempted by the Government, and from which he ought not to take any Thing, and upon an Enquiry being made into the Affair, if he represents Things in a False Light, and contrary to the Customs of the Sircar, that Person is punishable according to his respective Quality: It is at the Option of his Principal.

To

[(a) To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Council, &c.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
Enclosed I send you an Account of several Sums given by the Bhegum; it is under her Seal,
and was delivered me by the Nabob in her Apartments.
May 22d 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. Goring.

P. S. The Bhegum has made herself answerable to the Nabob for any Sums that may be due to
him by Etwar Ally Khan; and the Nabob has thought proper to release him from Confinement.
(Signed) C. Goring.

Memorandum of Disbursements to English Gentlemen from the Nabob Sircar, in the Bengal
Year 1179.

Seal of Munny Bhegum,
Mother of the Nabob
Nudgeen Dowla
deceased.

To the Governor Mr. Hastings for an Entertainment	—	—	1,50,000
To Mr. Middleton, on Account of an Agreement entered into by Baboo Begum	—	—	1,50,000
			Rupees 3,00,000

Dated 21st of Rubbee ul Awul, or 22d of May.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I am desired by the Nabob and Rajah Goordafs to acquaint you, that there is not a Rupee in
his Treasury, though he has Demands on him to a very considerable Amount.
May 22d. (Signed) C. Goring.]

Before the Board proceed to take the above Letters into Consideration,
Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 27th ultimo: Your Commands, regarding the Court of
the Nabob, shall be duly attended to; and I shall take Care to give you the earliest Information
of all such Occurrences as are in any Manner interesting, and where your Interposition and Autho-
rity may be more immediately necessary.

I have herewith the Pleasure of transmitting you an Account of the Balances due to the Nabob,
the Begum, &c. from the Time of my taking Charge of the Durbar, up to the 5th of this Month.
The several Stipends and Pensions have usually been supplied by Monthly Payments, in Proportion
to their whole Amount, whenever there was sufficient Cash in the Treasury at Moorshedabad to
admit of it; otherwise by Drafts from the Resident on the Danagepore Council; or the Nabob
and his Family were obliged to receive such Parts only of these Monthly Proportions as could then
be paid to them, and wait for such farther Advances from the Treasury as could occasionally be
made from the Amount of the Collections. This will explain to you the Nature of the Balances,
and account for their Irregularity; in future the particular Days on which any Payments are made,
shall be specified, together with the Sums to each Person, in the Monthly Durbar Treasury
Accounts.

His Excellency the Nabob Mobarek Ul Dowla, is not quite Seventeen Years of Age. With
respect to his Character and Disposition, I have as yet had but few Opportunities of making any
Remarks on his Conduct, or of collecting sufficiently from my own Observation, to form an ade-
quate Judgment of either; but if the general Satisfaction expressed by his People, and the concur-
rent Approbation of those more immediately about his Person, can be received as Arguments in his
Favor, his Character stands fair and unblemished, and the Mildness of his Temper will always
secure it from Censure. Those great Disadvantages, however, which the Nabob may be supposed
to have laboured under, from the little Attention that was given to his Education before his Ac-
cession to the Mulinud, are not entirely removed, nor can it be conceived that they should in so
short a Time, even by the most indefatigable Pains and Application to Study. His Understanding,
though naturally good, requires yet much Improvement and to be more enlarged, I should appre-
hend, before he can be thought capable of taking upon himself the Management of his Revenue,
and the Direction of his Affairs. His Studies hitherto have been confined to the Knowledge of
the Persian Language, and such Accomplishments as are usually sought after by Persons of his
Rank; the first Rudiments only, without ever extending them to Matters of greater Moment.
Having never been instructed in any of the Duties peculiar to his Station in Life, or even expressed
an Inclination to be made acquainted with the Direction of his own Affairs, both his Youth and

(a) Vide supra, Page 1031.
[6 B]

Inexperience seem to urge the Necessity of continuing them some Time longer under the Inspection and Management of some able and judicious Person. The Bhegum, to whom this Charge was originally given, has conducted herself with such Propriety, and so much to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, that he has frequently expressed his Approbation in Terms of Affection, and acknowledged the Obligations he owes to her Care and Attention to his Interest; adding, that it relieved him from a great deal of Trouble and Anxiety, and that he did not at present wish to remove the Authority from her, and take it upon himself, while he knew he was incapable of transacting the Business so well, and had no intelligent Person at his Court on whose Advice he could depend, or who could afford him any Assistance at a Time when he should stand in so much Need of it. These Sentiments of the Nabob, delivered at a Time when he might reasonably suppose it would soon be put in his Power to shake off the Yoke if he found it disagreeable, plead strongly in Favor of the Bhegum; and I have taken the Liberty of mentioning them, as well to clear up any Doubts that may have arisen to her Prejudice respecting her Behaviour towards the Nabob, as to evince the Rectitude of her Conduct in general. I have no Reason to believe her Views are otherwise than honourable, or that she is actuated by any other Motives than such as equally tend to the Safety of his Person, and the Advancement of his Happiness.

As no Complaints have ever been made to me against any of the principal Officers or Servants of the Nizamut, I cannot accuse them of Neglect of Duty or Impropriety in their Behaviour: I shall pay a particular Attention to your Orders respecting their Conduct, and give you the earliest Intimation of every Transaction that shall appear to be culpable.

From all the Enquiries that I have been able to make, I cannot find out that any Person has had Access to the Bhegum on any real Business, and she has herself assured me that no Visits have been lately paid to her, except those of Ceremony only, and which she has been accustomed to receive from those Gentlemen who before had paid the same Compliment to the Nabob: If it is your Pleasure to have a List of these, I shall take care to transmit one regularly; at the same Time, I shall pay the strictest Attention to the Instructions contained in the latter Paragraph of your Letter, relative to any secret Negotiations which may be carrying on at the Nabob's Court, and shall use my Endeavours to make myself acquainted with all Matters of Business transacted there, and acquaint you accordingly.

I have communicated both to the Nabob and the Begum your Instructions regarding the Mode of Application to the present Government, and the Manner of transmitting their Address, which will be punctually complied with.

Moorshedabad,
the 25th May, 1775.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Abstract Account, inclosed in this Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Minutes on
Mr. Goring's
Letters.

[(a) The Governor General.—As the Commission given to Mr. Goring was to receive from the Begum all the Accounts of the Nizamut for Eight Years past, and to deliver them into the Hands of Gentlemen appointed to examine and report their Contents to the Board, I desire that Mr. Goring may be asked, how he came by the Account he has now sent in his first Letter of the 22d instant, in which Two Sums only are mentioned, and said to be paid to myself and Mr. Middleton, and on what Account this partial Selection was made by him, and to desire an Explanation from the Begum of the Sum laid to my Charge, and that he will ask the Nabob or the Begum their Reasons for delivering this separate Account.

Mr. Francis.—I think that Mr. Goring should be directed to inform the Board, whether the Delivery of this Paper was accompanied by any Explanation from the Nabob or the Begum; and if it was, that he would state every Circumstance to us.

Mr. Barwell has no Objection to the Governor's Motion.

Colonel Monson.—I think Mr. Goring should acquaint the Board, if the Begum gave any Explanation of the Accounts, and what passed between her and him, when the Nabob gave it him. As for the Intention of the Nabob or Begum in delivering the Account, I think it impossible Mr. Goring can be acquainted with it, unless they have communicated their Sentiments to him on this Subject. Mr. Goring has already acquainted the Board how he came by the Paper: I therefore think it unnecessary to apply to him further on that Head; and it appears to me that the Account is already explained; but if the Governor General desires it, the Begum may be asked for a more minute Explanation.

General Clavering.—I think that Mr. Goring should be applied to, to inform the Board whether the Nabob or Munny Begum accompanied the Account delivered to him by any Circumstance. As the Persian Word *Ziafar* is said to signify Entertainment, and as from the Declaration of Munny Begum it appears that this Money was given to the Governor when he was at the City settling the Affairs of the Nizamut, I think it is most probable that it must be the same Sum of One Lack and an Half, of which Mha Raja Nundcomar speaks in his Letter to this Board, on the 8th of March last, in the following Words:

"The Governor, Mr. Hastings, on the Month Asfar 1179, went from Calcutta to Moorshedabad. He remained about Three Months at Cossimbuzar, and sometimes went into the Nabob's

(a) Vide supra, Page 1032.

Palace. After Mr. Hastings returned from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, Munny Begum said to Rajah Gourdas, Write Word to Maha Rajah Nundcomar, that it is proper and requisite to give One Lakh and fifty thousand Rupees to the Governor, and beg of the Maha Raja to ask the Governor, whether it shall be sent in ready Money, or by a Bill of Exchange. I accordingly asked Mr. Hastings, who answered, "I have Connections of Trade in that Part of the Country, let this Money be paid to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother, who is at Colimbar." In consequence of which I wrote to Rajah Gourdas and Munny Begum, that they should deliver the Money to Nurr Sing, Cantoo's Brother. Munny Begum, with Rajah Gourdas's Knowledge, in the Month of Aughun 1779, paid this Money to the Governor, Mr. Hastings, by means of Nurr Sing aforeaid, from under the Care of Chyten Ahur, Cash-keeper to the Behala, Sonat Rupees 1,50,000." And therefore I am of Opinion, that Mr. Goring's Instructions on this Subject should be confined to every Circumstance that passed on that Occasion.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be directed to inform the Board of every Circumstance which attended the Delivery of the Paper; and if any Explanation was given * to the Nabob or the Begum, of these Papers, to report the whole Relation, and to require of the Begum a particular Explanation of the Payment said to be made to the Governor General. * Sic in Orig.

The Governor General desires, that Mr. Goring may be directed to request, that the Begum will deliver her Explanation in Writing.

Agreed, to direct Mr. Goring to act accordingly.]

Resolved, That the Salary lately allowed to Munny Begum, as Guardian to the Nabob, do cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employment; and that this Salary be in future a Saving to the Company; and that these Resolutions be communicated to the Resident at the Durbar. And as a Charge of having received Rupees 3,000 appears against him in one of the Enclosures sent down by Mr. Goring, that he be called upon to justify himself of that Charge.

The Secretary lays before the Board the following Letter from the Accountant General to the Revenue Department.

To John Stewart Esquire.

Sir,

In Obedience to the Commands of the Honourable the Governor General and Council, I have prepared an Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, to the 16th of August 1772, and the same Account brought down to the End of February 1775, which is the latest Period to which I have received the Accounts. I request you will please to lay the above Account before the Honourable Board.

12th May 1775.

(Signed)

Charles Croftes,
Acc^t General Rev. Dep.

Ordered, That the Account received, with the Letter, be entered after the Consultation.

Ordered, That a Copy of the Letter from Mr. Middleton, with the Accounts of the Nabob, and the Proceedings of the Board upon them, inserted in Consultation 14th December 1772, and a Copy of the Abstract of the reduced State of the Nabob's Expences, recorded in Consultation 25th January 1773, be sent to Mr. Goring.

The following Letters to Mr. Goring and to the Resident at the Durbar, being written conformable to the above Resolutions, † and approved and dispatched to them.

† Sic in Orig.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 20th, 21st, and Two of the 22d instant, and shall now reply to such Parts of their Contents as seem to require it.

Orders to Mr. Goring.

The Papers enclosed in One of the Letters containing an Account of Two separate Sums of Money, said to be paid to the late President and Mr. Middleton, not being accompanied with any particular Information respecting it, you are directed to inform us of every Circumstance which attended its Delivery to you; and if any Explanation of these Papers was given by the Nabob or the Begum, to report the Whole to us, and further to require of the Begum a particular Explanation in Writing of the Payment said to be made to the late President, and to transmit the same to us.

If you find it necessary to remove the Begum from the Kella she is at Liberty to go wherever she pleases within the Provinces.

Inclosed, we transmit for your Information a Copy of a Letter from Mr. Middleton, late Resident at the Durbar, and of the Nabob's Accounts which accompanied it, of Date 18th November 1772, and also Abstract of the Nizamut Account, taken 25th January 1773. These Accounts are transmitted for your Information, and for that of the Gentlemen who are to make Enquiry into the Nizamut Accounts.

The Governor General informs us, that the Particulars of the Abstract are in the Hands of Subens Roy the Peishcar.

To

To Mr. W. B. Martia, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

To Resident at
the Durbar.

We have received your Letter, enclosing the Account of Balances of Stipend, &c. due from the Durbar; but we find the Information incomplete till we be furnished with the Account of the Treasury, which we desire you may transmit as speedily as possible. We are the more anxious to obtain this, that we learn there is not at present a single Rupee there.

We are to inform you, that we have resolved that the Salary lately enjoyed by the Begum as Guardian to the Nabob, shall cease on the Day on which she was divested of her Employments, and that the said Salary shall in future be a Saving to the Company; you will acquaint the Begum of this Resolution as far as it relates to her.

We are also to acquaint you, that there is an Information delivered in to our Board of your having received 3,000 Rupees from Etwar Ally Cawn, being your Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consumanah, the Begum having received 7,000, and Etwar Ally Cawn 5,000 Rupees. As we could not receive such an Information, which appears to derogatory to the Opinion we have hitherto entertained of your Character, without giving you, as soon as possible, an Opportunity of justifying yourself, we think it necessary to impart it to you, hoping we may obtain a full Refutation of it in your Answer to this.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 25th May 1775.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Balances

<p>[(a) D'. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, from the Time of his Accession to the Mufnud to the 16th August 1772. C.]</p>		
<p>To Treasury.</p>		
For the Amount advanced him from 1st April 1770 to 16th August 1772	68,12,509	8 17 8
To Balance due to him	17,81,952	3 1 3
<p>By Balance due to the late Nabob Syef ul Dowlah, transferred to the Credit of Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah</p>		12,93,860 11 19 —
<p>By Stipend.</p>		
<p>[(a) For annual Stipend due to him from 1st May 1770, to 16th August 1772, at 31,81,860 per Annum, for Twenty-seven Months Sixteen Days, is</p>		73,00,601 — — —
<p>Sicca Rupees</p>		85,94,461 11 9 —
<p>Fort William, 11th May 1775.</p>		
<p>[(a) Errors excepted. (Signed) Charles Croftes, Accountant Genl. to Rev. Dep.]</p>		

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 985.

[(a) Dr. Account Current of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah from 17th August 1772, to the End of February 1775. C.]

By Balance due to him to the 16th of August 1772 17,81,952 3 1 8

By Stipend. [(a) For Amount of annual Stipend due to him at the Rate of 31,81,860 per Annum, agreeable to the Old Establishment, from 17th August to 31st December 1772, is Four Months. D: For Stipend due to him from 1st January 1773, to the End of February 1775, is Twenty-six Months, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, agreeable to the New Establishment formed for his Household, in Consequence of the Order received from the Honourable the Court of Directors

To Treasury.
For the Amount advanced him from 17th August 1772, to the End of February 1775 } 56,68,019 3 5 2
Balance due to him — — — 7,64,958 10 9 3

11,84,359 — — —

34,66,666 10 2 2

Sicca Rupees 64,32,977 13 15 1

Sicca Rupees 64,32,977 13 15 1

[(a) Error excepted. (Signed) Charles Croftes, Acco^r. Gen^l. to the Rev^d. Dep^y.]

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

A P P E N D I X, N° CVIII.

Book 11, Page 111.

Extract of a Consultation of the 12th of June 1775.

Fort William, 12th June, 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d. Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Resident at the
Durbar.

Read the following Letter from the Resident at the Durbar.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 25th instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you the Durbar General Treasury Account for the Month of May 1775, Balance in ready Cash Sicca Rup^{ts} 951 5 5. At the same Time I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the Nabob has made repeated Applications to me for Money for the Use of his Household, which it has not been in my Power to comply with, being informed by the Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, that they have not at present any Cash in their Treasury to answer the Demands; and you will observe, that I have not been able to obtain more than 10,000 Rupees from them in the Course of this Month.

* See in Orig.

Denies the
Receipt of
1,000 R^{ts}.

I shall acquaint the Begum with your Resolution relative * her Salary as Guardian to the Nabob, and shall take care to discontinue the Payment of it in future.

With respect to the Information against me "of having received 3,000 Rupees from Ewaz Ally Cawn as my Proportion of 15,000 Rupees given for his Appointment to the Consulate," I feel a particular Happiness in a conscious Superiority over the Malice of those who have insinuated such a Charge against me, in declaring thus publicly, that there is not a Word of Truth in it; on the contrary, I assure you that I never have, directly or indirectly, received any Part of the said Sum from Ewaz Ally Cawn, or any other Consideration from him at any Time, either before or since, nor has any Consideration been received from him by any of my Servants with my Privity or Consent. The Unwillingness you have shewn to credit a Report so prejudicial to my Character, by the Favour you have conferred upon me in giving me the earliest Intimation, so as to afford me an Opportunity of clearing up my Conduct, claims a grateful Acknowledgement, and has drawn from me this open Declaration, even without the Knowledge of my Accuser; and I flatter myself it will be considered as a full Refutation of the unjust Charge exhibited against me; but as the bare Contradiction of one Man may not be thought sufficient to invalidate the Assertion of another, or be deemed an ample Justification of his Innocence, I wish not to screen myself by this Disavowal from the strictest Enquiry you may think proper to direct into the Grounds of such an Accusation, satisfied within myself of the Improbability to prove an absolute Falsity, even though any Person should be daring enough to attempt it.

I am truly sensible, Gentlemen, of the Obligation you have conferred upon me in giving me this Appointment, the Remembrance of which, and a Regard to my own Reputation, will always exact a steady Adherence to the Duties of my Office, and Fidelity in the Execution of the Trust, preferably to every other Consideration. It will ever be my Ambition to merit your Approbation; and I hope the good Opinion you have hitherto done me the Honour to entertain of my Character, will not be lessened by this or any other malevolent Aspersions thrown upon it, where I can with the same Degree of Truth aver the Whole to be a Fiction, and set at Defiance those who may endeavour to prove the contrary.

Moorshedabad,
the 30th May 1775.

Signed,

W. B. Martin, Resident.

Ordered, That the Enclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed, That Mr. Goring be informed of this positive Denial of Mr. Martin, and directed to request the Nabob to examine Etwaz Ally Cawn on the Subject, in Presence of himself and Mess. Maxwell and Anderson, also of Mr. Martin, if he chuses to attend; as the Board will not give any Credit to such a Charge, unless supported and fully proved by the Evidence he may produce to the Nabob.

Resolved, That the Seven Lacks of Rupees, now on the Way down from Panna, be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad; and that Orders be sent from the Revenue Department to the Person who has Charge of it for that Purpose. Resolved further, That Two

Lacks

Lacks of Rupees be advanced to the Resident at the Durbar, on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and that Orders be also issued to the Revenue Department to this Effect. Advance to the Nabob.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written, in Reply to the above from the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. William B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 30th ult. Having ordered a Supply of Treasure, which is on the Way down from Patna, to be delivered over to the Provincial Council at Moorshedabad, you will be able to obtain from them an Advance of Money on Account of the Nabob's Stipend; and we have accordingly directed them to advance you at present Two Lacks of Rupees. Reply to the Resident at the Durbar.

We are pleased to remark, that by the Declaration contained in your Letter, that you had not received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Etwar Ally Cawn; but as Etwar Ally Cawn had confessed the obtaining a Sum of 15,000 Rupees from him for his Appointment to the Company, of which 3000 Rupees were in your Name, we have directed Mr. Goring to recommend to the Nabob, to endeavour to ascertain the real Application of this Sum, by examining Etwar Ally Cawn upon the Subject, in Presence of himself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderson, and of you, if you should think proper to attend.

12 June 1775.

We are, &c.

Referred and read a Letter from the Begum to the President of the Council, received and entered in the Persian Correspondence the — September last. Account of the Nabob.

The Governor General lays before the Board, the Accounts which are mentioned in this Letter.

Ordered, That they be recorded after the Consultation.

[(a) The Board also recur to the Nabob's Account, delivered in by the Accountant General to the Revenue Department, in Consultation 25th ult.]

Ordered, That Copies of all the abovementioned Accounts of the Nizamut, and of the Begum's Letter, be sent to Mr. Goring, to be delivered over to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

[(b) The Governor General informs the Board, that there appears to him a very material Error in the Account Current with the Nabob, signed by Mr. Croftes, and now before the Board; Credit being therein given to the Nabob for his Stipend, according to the old Establishment, to the 31st of December 1772; whereas it was expressly settled by the Committee of Circuit in July or August 1772, at the Time that the Governor was with the Committee at Moorshedabad, that the reduced Stipend should take place from the Day on which the Nabob received the formal Notification of the Company's Orders on that Subject from Mr. Cartier, which was in December 1771 or January 1772; that he thinks this Mistake ought to be rectified before the Accounts are finally adjusted with the Nabob.]

Mr. Francis.—I agree with the Governor General, that the Mistake ought to be rectified, for the Information of the Court of Directors; but I very much doubt whether it will be possible for the Company to recover any Balance that may appear to be due from him according to the rectified Account; it will probably amount to about Seven Lacs, supposing the Balance now stated by Mr. Croftes as due to the Nabob, and amounting to 7,64,958 Rupees, to be deducted from the Overpayment. This Balance, I presume, must now be due to his Family and Servants; and we are informed, both by Mr. Martin and Mr. Goring, that there is no Money in his Treasury. So far from this Board being able to exact from the Nabob a Restitution of an old Overpayment, I imagine that we must make him the Advance we have this Day ordered for his immediate Support. Being a Minor, and under the Guardianship of the Company, he ought not in Justice, I think, to be made answerable for Overpayments made on Account of his Pension, and which it will be impossible for him to recover or to make good any Way, but by the Reduction of his present Establishment.

[(c) Agreed, that the Mistake be notified to Mr. Goring, and that he be informed of the Day on which the reduced Stipend of the Nabob took place.]

[(d) The following Letter is written to Mr. Goring in Conformity to the foregoing Resolutions.]

To Mr. Cha^s. Goring.

Sir,

On Receipt of the Ten Depositions enclosed in your Letter of the 21st ult. we thought it proper to make Mr. Martin acquainted with the Charge exhibited against him, for 3,000 R^s taken in his Name from Etwar Ally Cawn, in the Sum of 15,000 R^s which it seems he had paid for the Office in the Confinement. Orders and Accounts sent to Mr. Goring.

(a) Vide supra, Page 985.

(b) Vide supra, P. 986.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

(d) Vide supra, ibid.

As Mr. Martin has written to us, solemnly and peremptorily denying that either he, or any of his Servants with his Privity or Consent, ever received any Sum of Money or Gratuity from Ewar Ally Cawn, we cannot give Credit to the Charge, unless it be fully proved that the Money was paid to Mr. Martin; we therefore desire you will recommend it to the Nabob to examine Ewar Ally Cawn in presence of yourself, Messrs. Maxwell and Anderlon, and of Mr. Martin also if he desires it, with respect to the Application of the above 15,000 Rupees which Ewar Ally Cawn, by his own Confession, appears to have actually received, in order to ascertain what really became of it; and if he should declare that a Part has been given to Mr. Martin, you will advise the Nabob to call upon him for the Proofs of his Assertion.

We enclose a Copy of Letter from Munny Begum, and of fundry Accounts, Three of which were received with her Letter. As we judge that these Papers may be of Service to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderlon, and Grant in their Investigation, you will deliver them over to these Gentlemen.

[(a) But for the further Illustration of the Nabob's Accounts, we think it necessary to acquaint you of an Error in the Account signed by Mr. Croftes, wherein Credit has been given to the Nabob for his Stipend, agreeable to the Old Establishment, up to December 1772, whereas the Reduction to Sixteen Lacks should have taken Place from the 21st January 1772, the Day on which the Orders of the Company for that Reduction were notified to the Nabob.]

We have ordered 2 Lacks of Rupees to be advanced on Account of the Nabob's Stipend from a Supply which will shortly be thrown into the Moorhedabad Treasury, being now on the Way down from Patna.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 986.

D ^r		General Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.		C ^t	
To Balance of last Month		—	—	40,323	13 11
To Council of Revenue, at Moorshedabad.					
23. Received from Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c.		—	—	10,000	—
Provincial Council of Revenue		—	—	10,000	—
				22,000	—
By Nabob Mauburuck ul Dowlah.					
7. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipt		—	—	10,000	—
23d. D ^r		—	—	10,000	—
24. Advanced to Meer Sadoo		—	—	2,000	—
By Rajah Goroodoff.					
11. Paid him, in Part of his Allowance, as per Receipts		—	—	3,500	—
By Rajah Dridgenarain.					
8. Paid him his Allowance for this Month		—	—	600	—
Advanced him in Part for June		—	—	150	—
By Account Charity.					
27. Paid Molavey Onry, for Lungah Connah		—	—	150	—
Paid Fackera, Brahmins, &c.		—	—	515	6 17 1
By Account Feol Connah.					
9. Advanced Nyamatulah Darogah		—	—	600	—
By Account Nizamut.					
20. Paid Servants Wages, at Dowdpoore Garden		—	—	47	—
D ^r		—	—	25	8 —
26. Paid Mohon Sing, as per Receipt		—	—	72	8 —
By Account Foudarree.					
27. Paid, as per Establishment		—	—	500	—
By Charges General.					
28. Paid Hire on Treasure		—	—	2,697	8 —
ment		—	—	—	10 —
Paid Servants Wages, &c. as per Establishment		—	—	2,692	11 15
Carry over		—	—	2,691	5 15
Sicca Rupees		50,323	13 11	33,378	12 12 1
Carry over		—	—	—	—
Sicca Rupees		—	—	—	—

General Treasury Account of the Durbar, for the Month of May 1775.

Brought over	Sicca Rupees	50,323 13 11
By Balance, viz.		
Outstanding, as per last October's Account, in the Hands of Latchimenarain Canagoo, Acco ^t Unneep Dammadar, to be received from him, by Orders of the Superior Council of Revenue, in their Letter of the 18th October last		
Account Tuncar of the Moradbang Sepoys	7,576 1 9	
The Amount of 5 Bills sent to Colonel Fortingham for Expenses Acc ^t Cooloys, Bungabardars, Bearers, Bullock Hire, &c. on his going with a Detachment up to Dinapore	949 8 10	
Advanced for the Bullocks provided for a Detachment going to Rungpoore, a Bill of which has been sent to Mr. George Graham the Contractor	4,987 13 5	
In the Hand of Mr. William Cowper	1,480 2 —	
Ready Cash	1,000 — —	
	951 5 5	
	16,945 — 9	
	Sicca Rupees	50,323 13 11

Mooreheadabad, the 28th May 1775-

Errors expected.

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

ACCOUNT Particulars of the Balance due from his Excellency the Nabob, on Account of the Bhalá Department, from the End of Jummadiculawál, Sun 14th, viz.

To Cawnfumaung Fordhaw Connah Wearing Appa- rel, &c.		2,94,496	6	8	-
Boat-building, and Reparation, with Cost of Bedding and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, for the Year 1179,	63,107	14	4	1	
Deduct the Produce of the old Iron, and other Materials of the old Boats	1,126	5	6	-	
		61,801	8	18	1
Allowance to the Nabob's Mother		27,833	5	6	3
Charges of Boat Reparation, and getting them ready for Service, in the Year 1778: Charges feeding Elephants, and the Amount of Provision of fine white P ^o Goods, by his Excellency's Order, at Dacca	2,44,321	13	4	-	
Deduct the Amount carried to the Nizamut's Accounts	57,786	5	5	-	
		1,83,537	7	14	-
The King's Nezarancee for Soubahdarree Sunnud		1,00,000	-	-	-
Purchase of several Jewellies, &c.		1,50,000	-	-	-
D ^y of a Baffee Staves		6,380	-	-	-
Charges Emmaurut, viz.					
In Moorshedabad, Kholla, &c.	R.	29,044	6	17	2
At Rammah, Gad Saumah, &c.		8,900	-	-	-
At Calcutta		1,534	-	-	-
		39,478	6	17	2
Charges Itwifoor Connahor Jemaun Bekadaw		39,724	13	3	1
Tumboat Cawnah		8,786	11	-	-
Paper, Ink, &c.		3,741	3	10	-
Shawgm ^e Pethaw, confisting of fundry Servants and De- pendants on Pay		55,410	9	-	-
	Rupees	9,62,371	2	2	3

STATEMENT of the Nabob's Debts, and Assets for the Liquidation thereof, to the End of Jumaudul Awul Year 14th.

D				C			
To remaining due, as formerly stated, being Account Nizamut only	20,24,224	1	5 -	By Balance due to the Nabob from the Company, as per their Account accompanying	13,31,094	4	7 1
To Balance Account Bhalla, omitted in the former Statement —	9,62,371	2	2 3	By Receipts and Vouchers produced from the Khala for Disbursements Account Boat-building, Reparations, &c. at Dacca, viz.			
				Account ?			
				Nizamut {3,27,350	4	5	
				Bhalla — 1,83,537	7	19	
					5,10,887	12	4 -
				Balance —	18,41,982	0	11 1
					11,44,613	2	16 2
	29,86,595	3	7 3		29,86,595	3	7 3
To Balance of foregoing Account —	11,44,613	2	16 2				
To Money lent the late Nabob Syfut Dowlah, when he went to Calcutta, by Munny Begum — —	3,00,000	—	—				
	14,44,613	2	16 2				

A P P E N D I X, N° CIX.

Book 12, Page 137.

Fort William, the 4th September 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Claverings,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell,
 Philip Francis, } Esquires.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

In Conformity to the Orders of the Board of the 22d June, requiring the Acc^{ts}. of the Nabob's Stipend from the different Residents at the Durbar, the following Letters from Messrs. Baber and Martin have been received.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to your Commands of the 22d instant, I have the Honour to send you the Account you were pleased to direct, specifying the State of the Balance received from Mr. Middleton, and that delivered to Mr. Martin.

Moidepore,

27th June 1775.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Edw^d Baber.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I am favoured with your Letter of the 22d instant, and have now the Pleasure of transmitting you a Copy of my Account with his Excellency the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowla, commencing the 11th February 1775, the Time of my Appointment, to this Day, including the Balance received with my Office, from Mr. Edw^d Baber, upon his delivering over the Charge of the Department to me.

Moorshedabad,
26th June 1775.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

W. B. Martin,
Resident.

Ordered, That the Inclosures in the foregoing Letters be entered after the Consultation.

The Accountant General in the Revenue Department finds in the following Letter.

[(a) Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Indisposition preventing the Attendance of Mr. Croftes at the Office, I take the Liberty to acknowledge the Honour of your Commands transmitted the 16th instant, by your Assistant Secretary, under Date 15th. In compliance with the Spirit of which, (Want of Materials preventing Compliance with the Letter) I have drawn out the two accompanying Accounts, N° 1 and 2; the First, stating the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah's Account with the Honourable Company, from the Period expressed in your Commands to the latest Period possible, the 30th April 1775; the Second, an Annual Account of the Payments made to the Nabob, during the Period that Mr. Middleton acted as Resident at the Durbar, drawn up from his own Accounts as transmitted to the Presidency.] I also proposed myself the Honour of enclosing a complete Statement of the Sinking Fund, but a Delay of making it as extensive as possible by bringing it up to the 30th April last, has occasioned a Delay which would have prevented the Two first mentioned Accounts being laid before you To-day. I have therefore ventured to enclose them unaccompanied with that Statement.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Rich^d Johnson,Accomp^t Office, R. D.

19th June 1775.

D^r. A. R. D.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Received the following Letter from the Deputy Accompt. Gen^l. Rev^d. Department.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your Orders of the 15th instant, I have the Honour to lay before you a complete Statement of the Sinking Fund, drawn up to the 30th April last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Rich^d Johnson,

22d June 1775.

D^r. A. R. D.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Warren Hastings,
 J. Claverings,
 Geo. Monson,
 Rich^d. Barwell,
 P. Francis.

Balance in the Treasury.

20th Jan. 1772.	In Lot Sing's Custody	—	68,752	10	—	
Ditto ditto.	In the Treasury of Nizamut	—	17,445	12	10	
Ditto ditto.	ditto Bela		2,16,310	1	9	2
						3,02,518 7 19 2

Receipts.

Receipts.			
From 21st Jan.	1772 to 20th Jan. 1773	—	38,67,234 5 4 —
Ditto ditto	1773 to ditto 1774	—	32,16,000 — — —
Ditto ditto	1774 to ditto 1775	—	14,23,200 — — —
Ditto ditto	1775 to 16 May ditto	—	3,02,000 — — —
			<hr/>
			78,08,434 5 4 —
			<hr/>
			81,10,952 13 3 2

D^r His Excellency the Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah.

To Balance due to the Company the 31 st October 1774, when Mr. Middleton delivered over the Charge of the Durbar to me. — —	52,467	9	14
To Cash advanced to him on the following Months: —	2,00,000		
November 1774 —	59,000		
December —	2,10,000		
January 1775 —	4,69,000	—	—
	5,21,467	9	14
To Balance due to the Nabob on my delivering the Charge of the Durbar to Mr. Martin —	11,865	11	101
Sicca Rupees	5,33,333	5	7

By Allowance.			
For his Allowance for the Month of Corrick, Augun, Pofh, and Mang, is Four Months, at 1,33,333 5 61	5,33,333	5	7
per Month, is			
Sicca Rupees	5,33,333	5	7

Moorshedabad,
E. E.
Signed Edw^d. Baber,

Dr.	His Excellency the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, in Account with the Honourable Company.	Cr.
1181.	To Cash paid him from the Durbar Treasury, under the following Dates, viz. 1775: Feb. 25 — — — 1,60,000 28 — — — 72,000 March 31 — — — 1,72,000 Balance to 30 Choit 1821, or 11th April 1775 — — — 44,000 Sicca Rupes — 62,532 6 3 1	1181. By Balance due to the 30th Maung 1181, or the 11th Feb. 1775, as per Account received from Mr. Edward Baber — — — 11,865 11 9 3 By Allowance, From the 1st Faugur to 30 Choit is 2 Months, a 1,33,333 5 64 per M ^e — — — 2,66,666 10 13 2 Sicca Rupes — 2,78,532 6 3 1
1182.	To Cash paid him from the Durbar Treasury, under the following Dates, viz. 1775: April 27 — — — 66,000 May 7 — — — 10,000 23 — — — 10,000 24 — — — 2,000 June 1 — — — 22,000 Balance to 15 Affair 1182, or 26 June 1775 — — — 2,82,865 11 104 Sicca Rupes — 3,95,865 11 104	1182. By Balance of last Year — — — 62,532 6 3 1 By Allowance, From 1st Bylaack to 15 Affair, is 21 M ^e , a 1,33,333 5 64 — — — 3,33,333 5 64 Sicca Rupes — 3,95,865 11 104

[6 F]

Moortheelabad, the 26th June 1775.

E. E. Signed W. B. Martin, Refluent.

[(a) Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah

D.		C.	
1772.	Jan. 21st. To Amount paid him by the Compt. Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad from this Date to the 8 September 1773	25,16,007	4 17 —
	Balance due to the Nabob	4,17,817	5 16 —
		S. Rupees	29,33,824 10 13 —
1772.	Sep. 9th. To Amount paid by Samuel Middleton Esquire, Resident at the Darbar, from this Date to 31st October 1774	44,74,673	— — —
1774.	Nov. 1st. To Balance brought forward	6,25,744	8 8 1
	To Amount paid him by Mr. Baber, acting Resident at the Darbar, from this Date to 30th December 1774	3,59,000	— — —
		S. Rupees	8,84,744 8 8 1
1775.	Jan. 1st. To Balance brought forward	6,18,077	33 45 1
	To Amount paid him by Mr. Martin, Resident at the Darbar, from this Date to 30th April 1775	4,92,000	— — —
		S. Rupees	11,10,077 13 15 1
N. B. In this Account is not included the Sums transferred to the Debit of the Nabob, being Payments made in the Mofull upon his Account, the Books of which are not being hitherto finally adjusted.			
1772.	Jan. 21st. By Arrears due to him upon the old Establishment to this Date	19,24,935	12 8 1
	Sep. 8. By Suspend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from January 22d to this Date, making 7 M ^{os} 17 Days	10,08,888	14 4 3
		S. Rupees	29,33,824 10 13 —
1772.	Sep. 9th. By Balance brought forward	4,17,817	5 16 —
	By Suspend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 31st October 1774, making Two Y ^{rs} , One M ^o 22 Days	34,31,111	1 15 3
		By Balance overpaid	38,48,928 7 11 3
		S. Rupees	6,25,744 8 8 1
1774.	Nov. 1. By Suspend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to 30 December, 1774, making 2 M ^{os}	2,66,666	10 13 —
		By Balance overpaid	6,18,077 13 15 1
		S. Rupees	8,84,744 8 8 1
1775.	Jan. 1. By Suspend, agreeable to the new Establishment, from this Date to the 30 April 1775, making 4 M ^{os}	5,31,333	5 8 3
		By Balance overpaid	5,76,744 8 8 2
		S. Rupees	11,10,077 13 15 1
Fort William, 30th April, 1775.			
		E. E. Johnston,	Rich ^d . Dr. A. R. Dr.
		(Signed)	

Dr. Sinking Fund arising from the Reduction of the Nabob's

To the Honourable Company, for Sums disbursed by them on the following Accounts, to replace from the Aggregate of this Fund.

Army Donation.			
1776, 12 March	-	-	1,50,000
8 April	-	-	24,000
1769, 12 September	-	-	1,45,632 12 6
			3,19,632 12 6
Navy Donation.			
1770, January, 1st Payment	-	-	7,25,000
1771, September, 2d ditto	-	-	7,25,000
1773, July 1, Interest 2 ditto	-	-	1,37,730
1774, August, Orders per General Letter, 7th January 1774	-	-	95,156
1776.			16,82,906 --
May 12. To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to Claimants of the Refutation Fund			3,48,000 --
1769. Debt paid to Balockydofs			3,67,632 --
Dec. 18.			27,18,170 12 6
Sum agreed for with Juggut Seat, for Ten Years, at the Rate of 1,05,000 Sicca Rupees per Ann.			
			10,50,000 --
Batta 16 per Cent.			
			1,68,000 --
			12,18,000 --
N. B. Of this Amount, the Sum of Sicca Rupees 8,91,375 12 has only been paid, the Balance is a Deposit in the Treasury for the annual Payment of the remaining Debt.			
1774.			
May 19. To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund			3,48,000 --
July 11. To Treasury, for the Amount of two Dividends of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies			2,16,000 --
21. For the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund			3,48,000 --
			4,64,000 --
Oct. 31. To Treasury, for the Amount of a Dividend of One Anna paid to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund			3,48,000 --
Dec. 14. For the Amount of a proportionable Dividend of the Compensation allowed for Colonel Munro's Jaghire, paid to his Attornies			58,000 --
			4,06,000 --
1775.			
Feb. 16. To Treasury, for the Amount of the Sixteenth and last Dividends to the Claimants of the Refutation Fund			3,48,000 --
			55,02,170 12 6
To Balance			20,26,915 5 8
Current Rupees			75,29,086 2 2

and Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipends.

Cr.

1779. July 31.	By Amount Saving accumulated into this Fund in Consequence of the Company's Orders per the Lord Holland, viz. Saving of the Nabob's Stipend, in Consequence of the Company's Orders, from 21 st Jan. 1772, to this Date, making Eighteen Months and Nine Days, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Annum, amounting to Sicca Rupees Batta 16 per Cent.	24,12,336 8 — 3,85,973 13 6	27,98,310 5 6
	Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Stipend, from 21 st Jan. to the 30 th April 1772, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 400,000 per Ann. is Three Months and Nine Days Batta 16 per Cent.	1,10,000 — — 17,600 — —	1,27,600 — —
1774. March 1.	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 31 st July 1773 to the End of Feb. 1774, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. amounting to Sicca Rupees Batta 16 per Cent.	9,22,751 10 8 1,47,640 4 2	10,70,391 14 10
June 27.	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 1 st March to this Date, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. Three Months and Twenty-seven Days, amounting to Sicca Rupees Batta 16 per Cent.	5,14,104 8 — 82,256 11 7	5,96,361 3 7
Sept. 30.	Ditto of the Nabob's Allowance, from 27 th June to this Date, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. Three Months and Three Days, amounting to Sicca Rupees Batta 16 per Cent.	4,08,647 2 8 65,383 8 9	4,74,030 11 5
1775. April 30.	By Amount Saving of the Nabob's Stipend, from 1 st October 1774 to this Day, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 15,81,860 per Ann. making Seven Months Batta 16 per Cent.	9,22,751 10 8 1,47,640 4 2	10,70,391 14 10
	Ditto of Mahomed Reza Cawn's, from 1 st May 1772, to this Date, making Three Years, at the Rate of 4,00,000 per Annum Batta 16 per Cent.	12,00,000 — — 1,92,000 — —	13,92,000 — —
Current Rupees			75,29,608 2 2

Fort William, 30th April 1775.

E. E.

(Signed)

Richard Johnson,

D^r. A^s. R^t. D.

A P P E N D I X, N° CX.

Book 189, Page 65a.

Fort William, the 14th December 1772.

Secret Dept.
Monday.At a Consultation; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Brigadier General Sir Robert Barker,John Reed,
Thomas Lane,
Rich^d Barwell,
James Harris, } Esquires.

Mr. Reed, being returned from Madras, takes his Seat at the Board.

Messrs. Aldersey and Goodwin indisposed.

Mr. Lambert, being arrived at the Presidency, having taken the usual Oaths, is admitted to his Seat at the Board.

Read and approved the Consultation of the 10th Instant.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Middleton, Resident at the Durbar.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President and Governor, &c. Council of
Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have been honoured with your Commands of the 1st ultimo, and in consequence I have now the Pleasure of transmitting to you an Estimate of the standing Monthly Payments which are to be issued from my Department, as also of the contingent Disbursements, in which I have included the Stipend allowed to Juggut Seat from the Nizamut, as I believe no Provision was made for it when the Nabob's Monthly Disbursements were regulated by the Committee of this Place; and I am to request your Orders from what Fund the Arrears of this Account are to be paid, as also the Monthly Payments in future.

I have likewise the Pleasure of enclosing to your Honour, &c. the following Accounts; viz.

- N° 1. Statement of Debts due from the Nabob until the 15th of Showal, or 21st of January 1772.
2. Statement of Debts incurred by the Nabob from the 16th of Showal, until the End of Jammadiel Awal, or 11th of August 1772.
3. Statement of the Nabob's Account with the Honourable Company, until the End of Jammadiel Awal, or the 11th of August 1772.

(a) By the last Account you will please to observe, that there is a Balance due to his Excellency of Sicca Rupees 19,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1, in Part of which an Advance was made by Order of the Committee, of Rupees 3,00,000, which reduces the Balance to Sicca Rupees 16,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1; and I have since made another Payment of 5 Lacks; and I hope to receive your Orders to pay off the Whole when the State of your Treasury here will admit of it, as the Pensioners, Sepoys, and others, to whom the Nabob is indebted, are reduced to the utmost Distress, and, as their Allowances have now ceased, are clamorous in their Demands for Payment, that they may be enabled to go to seek elsewhere for a Livelihood.

I beg Leave to remark to you, that the Sum due to the Nabob will not be sufficient to pay the Whole of these Debts; and, on this Head, I have frequent Solicitations from the Begum, desiring I would represent to your Board the Hardships and Difficulties which these People must labour under, unless the Whole of their Arrears is paid; for there are few or none of them who have not been under the Necessity of borrowing Money on the Faith of their Allowances, the Payment of which only can now enable them to satisfy their Creditors.

It is proper to remark further to you, that by the Khalfah Accounts there appears to have been paid on Account of the several Nabobs Supends 5,00,608 2 8 3 more than the Company are credited for by the Nabob: Of this Amount, Rupees 2,57,254 8 19 2 will be accounted for by the Nabob's Treasurers, who have Vouchers to produce that so much has actually been disbursed in the Service of his Excellency or that of his Predecessors, but the remaining Sum of 2,43,353 9 9 1, said to be paid from the Khalfah, appears to be merely nominal, it being only the Amount of Tuncams or Transfers made at different Times on various Districts which were in Arrears to

(a) Vide supra, Page 987.

the Company, but which have never been realized. I have therefore, in the Estimate of contingent Disbursements to be made by me, deducted the former of these Two Sums from the Balance to be paid by the Nabob; but it rests with you to determine whether the other is to be deducted, or rather, whether you will enforce the Payment of the several Tuncams granted to the Nabob or receive these back, and at once make good the Amount of them to him.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

Moidepore,
Nov. 18, 1772.

Sam. Middleton.

Ordered, That the Inclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Read, the following Extracts from the Company's General Letter, dated the 10th April 1772.

Par. * Convinced as we are, that an Allowance of Sixteen Lacks per Annum will be sufficient for the Support of the Nabob's State and Rank while a Minor, we must consider every Addition thereto as so much to be wasted on a Herd of Parasites and Sycophants, who will continually surround him, or at least to be hoarded up, a Consequence still more pernicious to the Company; you are therefore, during the Nonage of the Nabob, to reduce his annual Stipends to Sixteen Lacks of Rupees, and this we have the greater Reason to require, as we find ourselves subjected to the Payment of large Sums due from the Revenues of the Duanny before the Company became possessed thereof, on Account of the Navy Donation, and the Arrears of that to the Army, the Balance due for Restitution to Europeans, Colonel Munro's Demand of Two Lacks, the Debt due to Bolaktydofs, and the annual Sum of One Lack for Ten Years which we have agreed to pay to Juggutfeat; all which press on us with such united Force, that our Treasury will be unable to satisfy these several Demands without wounding our commercial Interests, and endangering our Possessions in Bengal.

Par. 43. Having already apprized you of the Purposes to which we meant to appropriate the Savings above mentioned, we have only to direct, that when the Navy and Army Donations, the Debt due to Bolahidals †, and the stipulated Payment to Juggutfeat, shall have been wholly satisfied and reimbursed to us out of the Aggregate Reduction before mentioned, such further Sums as shall arise therefrom are to be applied from Time to Time to clear the Balance unpaid to the Claimants of the Restitution Fund, and the Donation of Two Lacks to Colonel Munro, in such Proportions as the respective Claims may bear to each other, until the Whole shall be discharged; but you are to take Notice, that the Principal only of the Sums due from the Circar are to be considered the Payments here ordered.

The Board observe, that by the above Orders the Company determine the Application of the Savings from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, to the Payment of the Navy Donation, the Arrears to the Army, the Balance for Restitution to Europeans, Colonel Munro's Demand, the Debt due to Bolaktydofs, and the annual Sum of One Lack five thousand Rupees to Juggutfeat; but they do not find, by the Letter of these Orders, any Provision made for the Payment of the annual Sum of One Lack Five thousand Rupees to Juggutfeat from the Nizamut, and hitherto paid out of the Nabob's Treasury; yet it is the declared Intention of the Honourable Company to have the reduced Stipend of Sixteen Lacks entire and unincumbered, for the Purpose of maintaining the Nabob's State and Rank: To charge him therefore with this Payment would be counteracting the Spirit of their Orders, as well as throwing a Load on the Nabob, which, in the present reduced State of his Revenue, he would hardly be able to bear. It becomes therefore a Subject of Deliberation for the Board which Measure to determine upon, whether to charge it to the Fund of Sixteen Lacks, which will accrue to the Company's Treasury from the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend, although not expressly included in the Company's Orders, or to leave it still chargeable on the Nabob, and the Payment to be deferred till the Pleasure of the Company be known.

Resolved, That the Determination be postponed till another Meeting.

With respect to the Five Lacks 608 Rupees, the Difference between the Nabob's Account of Money received, and that of Payments made him from the Khalfā *.

The Board are clearly of Opinion, that the Sum of R^{2,57,254 8 19 2}, mentioned to be paid in the Nabob's Account as Money paid to him, whether disbursed in his Service or not †; and Mr. Middleton is desired to get up the proper Receipts from the Officers, and to inquire into the Application of this Money for the Nabob's Satisfaction.

The remaining Sum of R^{2,43,353 9 9 1}, being the Amount of the Assignments which have never been discharged, are in no wise chargeable to the Nabob.

Resolved, That this Sum be therefore transferred to the Credit of the Nabob, and that the Resident at the Durbar be directed to transmit an Account of the Particulars of these Assignments, that proper Measures may be taken for recovering them. The Account with the Nabob will then stand as follows:

[The

[(a) The Nabob's Debt, as per his Account — — —	20,24,224 : — : 5 : —
Deduct what was paid by his Treasurers, but what was omitted in his Account — — —	2,57,254 : 8 : 19 : 2
Total Amount of the Nabob's Debts —	17,66,969 : 7 : 5 : 2
Total Amount of the Nabob's Debts brought forward —	17,66,969 : 7 : 5 : 2
Balance due to the Nabob from the Co. as per his Account — — —	19,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1
Deduct paid to his Treasurers, but omitted in his Account — — —	2,57,254 : 8 : 19 : 2
Due to the Nabob — — —	17,21,301 : 13 : 1 : 3
Deficient — — —	45,667 : 10 : 3 : 3
Nabob's Debts — — —	10,13,071 : 14 : 3 : —
	10,11,152 : 2 : 2 : —
	20,24,224 : — : 5 : —
Due from the Company — — —	19,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1
Deficient — — —	9,45,667 : 10 : 3 : 3
Add Assignment on the Zemindars — — —	2,43,353 : 9 : 9 : 1
Overplus which the Nabob will have after discharging his Debts	1,97,685 : 15 : 5 : 2
Apparent Balance — — —	19,78,556 : 6 : 1 : 1
Assignment unpaid — — —	2,43,353 : 9 : 9 : 1
Actually due to the Nabob — — —	22,21,909 : 15 : 10 : 2

Agreed, that Mr. Middleton be directed to discharge the Arrears of the Nabob's Account, as well as of the others mentioned in his Letter, as soon as the State of his Cash will permit; and Ordered, That a Copy of these Resolutions, with a Copy of the Nabob's Account, be transmitted by our Secretary to Mr. Middleton for his Guidance.

Warren Hastings,
Rt. Barker,
John Reed.]

A P P E N D I X, N° CXI.

Book 78, Page 448.

Extract of a Consultation of the 27th December 1775.

Fort William, the 27th December 1775.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

Read the following Letter from the Sub-accountant.

[(b) Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Agreeable to your Orders, I was furnished with the Account Current with the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowlah, and his Predecessors, Syeful Dowlah and Nudjim ul Dowlah; and have now the Honour to enclose for your Information the following.]

N°. 1. Copy of an Account Current between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Nudjim Dowlah, as it now stands upon the Honourable Company's General Books, the Balance in Favour of them Current Rupees 30,87,159 14.

N°. 2. A General Account Current between the Honourable Company and Nabob Nudjim ul Dowlah, in which he has Credit for the Balance at the Day of his Death, due from them to him on account of his Stipend, the Balance in Favour of the Honourable Company Current Rupees 20,93,224 2 6.

N°. 3. Account current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Syeful Dowlah, the Balance in his Favour Sicca Rupees 2,56,916 4 17 3, or Current Rupees 2,98,022 14 9.

(a) Vide supra, Page 987.

(b) Vide supra, Page 988.

N° 4.

N^o. 4. Account Current with the Honourable Company and the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, in which the latter has Credit for the Balance of the former, it no where appearing that Syeful Dowlah entered into any other Engagements than the Agreement for his annual Stipend.

N^o. 5. Statement, shewing the Sums which the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his annual Stipend.

I humbly beg Leave to acquaint the Honourable Board, that the Agreement entered into by the Nabob Nudjim Dowlah, dated 30th September 1765, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 53,86,131 9, or Current Rupees 62,47,912 9 9, to be his annual Stipend: The Accountant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 11th July 1765, at the Rate of St. R. 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997 9 6 per Annum. The Treaty dated 19th May 1776, with the Nabob Syeful Dowlah and the Honourable Company, expresses the Sum of Sicca Rupees 41,86,131 1 9, or Current Rupees 48,55,912 9 9, to be his annual Stipend; but the Accountant General of the Revenue Department gives him Credit from the 10th May 1766 to the 10th July 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 41,25,860, or Current Rupees 47,85,997 9 6 per Annum, and from the 11th July 1766 to the 10th December 1766, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 34,77,860, or Current Rupees 40,34,317 9 6 per Annum, and from 11th December 1766 to 20th March 1770, at the Rate of Sicca Rupees 32,41,860, or Current Rupees 37,60,557 9 6 per Annum.

As I could not obtain any Information from your Secretary relative to these Differences, or procure Copies of such Orders as passed relative to the Reduction of the Nabob Syeful Dowlah's Stipend, I have been obliged to make the Accounts I have now the Honour to lay before the Honourable Board conformable to those of the Accountant General of the Revenue Department.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c.

Accountant's Office,

(Signed)

Willm. Larkins, Sub-accountant.

27th Dec. 1775.

Ordered, That the Accounts enclosed in the foregoing Letter be entered after the Consultation.
Ordered, That the Accountant be directed to furnish Mess^{rs} Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with their Accounts, to enable them to finish their Investigation,

4

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monion,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

✠ [(a) Dr

Nabob Nudjum Ul Dowlah Account Monthly

1765. Folio

April. 343.

To Campaign Operations,
For the Amount which he agreed to pay Monthly, from the
Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffier, as in Treaty, dated March
1765, from the 1st February to the 30th April 1765,
a 5,00,000 per Month — — — — 15,00,000 — —

1766. Folio

April. 406.

To Nabob Jaffier Ally Cawn,
Account Monthly Payments for the Amount of Balance of
that Head transferred — — — — 16,69,758 7 9

To Campaign Operations,
For the Amount due upon his Treaty of 5 Lacks of Rupees
per Month, for defraying the Expences of the Army, from
the 1st May to the 30th September 1765, is 5 Months — 25,00,000 — —

Current Rupees 56,69,758 7 9] ✠

Payments, in Account with the Honourable Company.

C^r

1765. Folio									
April. 317.	By Coffimbuzar Factory,								
	For the Amount received of him from February								
	to April 1765	—	—	D. M ^{rs} .	9,21,092	2	6		
				Batta 8 per C ^t .	73,687	6	—		
								9,94,779	8 6
321.	By Dacca Factory,								
	For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange transmitted								
	to that Factory on the Seats Houle			D. M ^{rs} .	50,000	—	—		
				Batta 10 per C ^t .	50,000	—	—		
								55,000	— —
327.	By Commissary General,								
	For the Amount received by him in February 1765				1,51,192	9	—		
				April	—	1,34,906	2 3		
								2,50,097	11 3
1776.									
April. 386.	By Coffimbuzar Factory,								
	For the following Sums received of him, viz.								
	In May 1765	—	—		1,51,011	12	9		
	June	—	—	{	1,57,100	9	6		
					23,211	8	—		
					1,80,312	1	6		
	July	—	—		47,963	7	—		
	August	—	—		1,95,029	3	3		
	September	—	—		1,03,153	9	3		
	October	—	—		2,57,642	4	3		
				D. M ^{rs} .	9,35,112	6	—		
				Batta 8 per C ^t .	74,809	—	—		
								10,09,921	6 —
	By Dacca Factory,								
	For the Amount received of him there			D. M ^{rs} .	2,48,000	—	—		
				Batta 10 per C ^t .	24,800	—	—		
								2,72,800	— —
	By Balance,								
	For the Amount remaining due from him							30,87,159	14 —

Fort William, 27th Decem^r 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Sub Account^t.

Current Rupees 56,69,758 7 9

Dr.

Nabob Nudjcm ul Dowlah his General

1765. Folio To Campaign Operations.

April. 340. For the Amount which he agreed to pay Monthly
from the Death of the Nabob Meer Jaffer, as in
Treaty dated March 1765, from the 1st Feb. to
the 30th April 1765, at 5,00,000 per Month, is

15,00,000 — —

1766.

April. 406. To Nabob Jaffer Ally Cawn's Account.

Monthly Payments for the Amount of
Balance of that Head transferred

16,69,758 7 9

To Campaign Operations.

For the Amount due upon his Treaty of Five Lacks
of Rupees per Month, for defraying the Expences of
the Army, from the 1st May to the 30th Sept. 1765,
is Five Months

25,00,000 — —

Current Rupees — — 56,69,758 7 9

Account Current with the Honourable Company.

Cr.

1765. Folio	By Colimbar Factory.					
April. 317.	For the Amount received of him a February to April 1765	D. M ^{rs}	9,21,092	2	6	
	Batta 8 per Cent.		73,687	6	—	
						9,94,779 8 6
321.	By Dacca Factory.					
	For the Amount of a Bill of Exchange transmitted to that Factory on the Scots House	D. M ^{rs}	50,000	—	—	
	Batta 10 per Cent.		5,000	—	—	
						55,000 — —
327.	By Commissary General.					
	For the Amount received by him in February 1765		1,15,191	9	—	
	in April		1,34,906	2	3	
1766.						2,50,097 11 3
April. 386.	By Colimbar Factory.					
	For the following Sums received of him, viz.					
	In May 1765		1,51,011	11	0	
	June		1,80,312	1	6	
	July		47,963	7	—	
	Aug.		1,95,023	3	3	
	Sept.		1,03,153	9	3	
	Oct.		2,57,042	4	3	
		D. M ^{rs}	9,35,112	6	—	
	Batta 8 per Cent.		74,809	—	—	
						10,09,921 6 —
	By Dacca Factory.					
	For the Amount received of him there	D. M ^{rs}	2,48,000	—	—	
	Batta 10 per Cent.		24,800	—	—	
						2,72,800 — —
	By Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah his Stipend Account.—					
	For the Balance of that Account, arising as follows.					
	The Amount of his Allowances from the 11th July 1765, to 9th May 1766, — Nine Months Twenty Days, at Sixty Rupees 41,25,800 per Annum, as per Mr. Croftes's Account		34,26,755	15	2 3	
	Deduct the Amount paid him on that Account, as per ditto		25,69,914	12	18 2	
			8,56,841	2	3	
	Batta 16 per Cent.		1,37,94	9	3	
	By Balance					9,93,935 11 6
						20,93,224 2 6
	Current Rupees					56,69,758 7 9

Fort William, 27th December 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed)

William Larkins,

Sub Secy.

Nabob Syedul Dowlah in Account Current with the Honourable Company.

C

	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
1766. May. To Treasury. Paid him, from 10th May 1766, to 10th April 1767, is Months 11 and 1 Day, Bengal Year 1173 — Ditto, a 11th April 1767, to 10th April 1768, Bengal Year 1174 — 1768-9. Ditto, a 11th April 1768, to 10th April 1769, Bengal Year 1175 — 1769-70. Ditto, a 11th April 1769, to 20th March 1770, is Months 11, and 10 Days, Bengal Year 1176 —	45,85,672 8 15 2 25,49,236 1 5 — 31,67,889 9 15 3 24,15,193 9 — — 1,25,17,391 12 16 1 2,36,916 4 17 3 1,27,74,308 1 14 —	47,39,380 2 6 33,05,113 13 6 36,74,055 15 — 38,01,624 8 6 1,45,20,174 7 6 2,98,022 14 9 1,48,18,197 6 3	By Siquid. For his Confinance, from 10th May 1766, to 10th July 1766, is 2 Months and one Day, at Sicca R' 4,125,860 per An- num, is — Ditto, from 11th July 1766, to 10th Decem- ber 1766, is 5 Months, at S' R' 34,77,860 per Annum, is — Ditto, from 11th Decem- ber 1766, to 20th March 1770, is 3 Yrs. 3 Ms. 10 D, a S' R' 32,41,860 per Annum, is —	6,99,104 1 17 8,10,960 11 3 14,49,108 5 6 16,80,965 10 6 1,06,26,095 11 11 1,23,26,271 — 6 1,27,74,308 1 14 1,48,18,197 6 3
To Balance —				

Foot William, 27th Dec' 1775.

Errors excepted.

(Signed) W^m Larkins,
Sub-Account.

(a) Vide supra, P. 989.

To Khalfi Tredury.		Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah in Account with the Honourable Company.		Cr.	
For the Amount advanced him from the 21st March 1775, to the 13th May 1775		Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
		1,26,64,306 6 12 3	1,46,90,595 7 —	2,56,916 4 17 3	2,98,022 14 9
By Nabob Syful Dowlah.					
For the Balance of his Stipend due at his Death					
By Stipend and Allowances.					
For the Amount of his Stipend, as fixed agreeably to the Treaty he entered into with the Honourable Company, in which he is allowed Sicca Rupees 3,18,491 9 per Annum from the 21st March, 1775, to the Date of Treaty, which is the 21st January 1773 (the Day previous to the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, his Stipend was reduced to Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, being One Year Ten Months)				58,33,651 3 3 1 1/2	67,67,035 6 3
By ditto.					
For the Amount of his Stipend from the 21st January 1773, to the 10th May 1775, agreeable to the Orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, at Sicca Rupees 16,00,000 per Annum, Three Years, Three Months, and Twenty Days				52,88,888 14 4 2	61,35,111 1 6
By Dacca Supervisorship.					
For an Error in a Transfer to his Debt in 1778, rectified at closing the Books for that Year				2,402 10 10 —	2,555 1 3
By Balance				1,13,81,659 0 15 2 1/2	1,32,02,724 7 9
				1,28,2,627 5 17 0 1/2	14,87,870 15 3
				1,26,64,306 6 12 3	1,46,90,595 7 —

Fort William, 27 Dec. 1775.
Errors corrected.

(Signed)
W^m Larkins,
Sub Accountant.

STATEMENT, shewing the Sum which the Nabob Mobarack ul Dowlah has received from the Honourable Company, over and above the Amount of his Stipend, from his Accession to the Nufnud to the 10th May 1775, the Period of the Begum's Dismission.

	Sicca Rupees.	Current Rupees.
Balance due to the Nabob Nudjum ul Dowlah, on Account of his Stipend, which has been ultimately carried to his Credit on the Books kept by the Accountant General of the Revenue Department —	8,56,841 2 4 1	9,93,935 11 6
Balance due to the Nabob Syeful Dowlah on Account of his Stipend, carried to his Credit —	2,56,916 4 17 3	2,98,022 14 9
Overpaid him, on Account of his Stipend, exclusive of the beforementioned Balance due to the Nabob Syeful Dowlah, as follows:		
Paid him	1,15,48,346 5 - 3	
Deduct Amount of his Stipend	1,11,22,540 1 7 3 1/4	
	4,25,806 3 12 3 1/4	
Total —	15,39,563 10 14 3 1/4	17,85,933 13 9

Fort William,
27th Decem^r 1775.

Errors excepted.

N. B. The Nabob having objected to sundry Payments, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,43,353 9 9 1/4, Current Rupees 2,82,290 2 9, being for sundry Tuncaws on the Revenues, which he could never realize, when he delivers them up, he will have Credit accordingly, and which will reduce the above Sums to Sicca Rupees 12,96,210 1 5 2 1/4, or Current Rupees 15,03,603 11.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXII.

Book 187, Page 203.

Fort William, the 6th December 1776.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell Esquire.

Lieutenant General Clavering indisposed.

Mr. Francis indisposed.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

Mr. Barwell.
Minute on
proposing Mr.
Croftes.

[(a) Reconsidered Mr. Charles Croftes's Letter of the 23d December 1774, and entered on the Proceedings of the 15th August 1775.]

Mr. Barwell.—Mr. Croftes having been appointed by the Court of Directors Assistant to the Controuling Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, and recommended by them as a proper Person to have Charge of the Accounts, he was appointed to that Council, and remained there till it was dissolved in 1772, when he received the following Recommendation from them to the Governor and Council in Calcutta.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad, to the Honourable the President and Council of Fort William, dated the 8th September 1772.

“ The Regularity and unwearied Attention which has constantly been displayed by Mr. Croftes in his Office of Accountant to the Dewannee, as well in modelling the General Books, which have been established in that Department, upon an uniform, clear, and comprehensive Plan, as

in expediting the Business of Accounts appertaining to the Revenue Branch in all its subordinate Articles, have ever yielded us the utmost Satisfaction. In Justice therefore to his Abilities, and a Conduct so truly deserving of Commendation and Applause, we cannot omit this publick Testimony of our Approbation; not doubting but the same Motives which influenced us thus particularly to point him out to your Notice, will operate equally forcibly in his Favour with you, and induce you to bestow upon him that Countenance and Protection, which we have ever considered due to his distinguished Merit."

Having fulfilled the Duties of his former Station to the Satisfaction of his Superiors, it was thought proper, when the Revenue Department was removed to Calcutta, to appoint him Accountant General to this Department, as appears from the following

Extract from the General Plan for establishing the Khalsa in Calcutta.

That it be recommended to the Board to confer this Office on Mr. Charles Croftes, the present Accountant of the Board of Revenue, whose Diligence and Practice in that Business, and the particular Instructions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, justly entitles him to that important Charge.

After he had remained in this Employment for some Time, the Governor and Council were pleased to honour him with the following Recommendation to the Court of Directors.

Extract of the General Letter from the Honourable the President and Council of Revenue at Fort William, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th January 1773.

In this Place we beg Leave to refer you to the particular Recommendation made by the late Council of Revenue, at Moorshedabad, in their Proceedings of the 8th September last, in Favour of Mr. Charles Croftes the Accountant to that Department, who is now employed as our Accountant General to the Dewannee, and from whose Services and diligent Attention to his Business, we hope to have the Accounts of your Revenues perfectly balanced in an uniform and regular Manner at the Expiration of every Season.

He continued in this Station till his Health was so much impaired that he was no longer able to attend the Duties of so laborious an Office, and a Change of Air became absolutely necessary. There was at that Time no other Appointment at the Subordinate vacant, except that of Accountant to the Burdwan Council, to which he was in Expectation of succeeding to a Seat in that Council on the first Vacancy. But his Health amending, he was induced to solicit the Permission of the Board to remain in his Station at the Presidency.—He received this Permission, as appears from the following Minute.

The President begs Leave to acquaint the Board, that Mr. Charles Croftes, at the Time he solicited and obtained the Appointment of Accountant to the Burdwan Provincial Division, laboured under a very severe Fit of an Indisposition, of which he had before had repeated Attacks; that this Circumstance, in a Manner incapacitating him for Business, rendered him anxious to procure a Change of Air and Situation; but that having since perfectly recovered his Health, he is now desirous, with the Board's Approbation, of continuing to execute those Offices at the Presidency, which they did him so much Honour in appointing him to, at so early a Period of his Service. From the great Regularity and * Assiduity which Mr. Croftes has hitherto testified in the Discharge of his Duty, the President doubts not the Board will readily consent to indulge him (Mr. Croftes) in the Request which he makes. * See in Orig.

Agreed that Mr. Croftes be permitted to continue in his present Offices, and that Mr. Fleetwood be appointed Accountant at Burdwan.

In 1774, Mr. Croftes had the Satisfaction to see his Labours noticed in a very distinguished Manner with the Approbation of the Court of Directors, in their General Letter of the 30th March 1774.

Extract from General Letter from the Court of Directors, dated 30th March 1774.

The great Importance of our Revenue Accounts, and the Expediency of the most accurate Information that can be transmitted to us relative thereto, are Matters that we have so frequently dwelt upon, that it is with singular Pleasure we find the last Advices from your Presidency have furnished us with a clearer State of the Revenues of the Bengal Province than had been hitherto sent us; and we are glad to give this Testimony to the Ability and Assiduity of Mr. Charles Croftes, who has so well exerted himself in this Department.

On inspecting the several Books that contain the Transactions of that Part of our Revenues, the several Accounts seem to be arranged with great Propriety and Perpicuity in the general State thereof, set forth in the Muzadavad Journal and Ledger, ending April 1772, received per Prince of Wales, and which are accompanied by the separate Accounts received from the Supervisors, which state, with great Precision, the several Charges. We therefore, with Pleasure, express our Approbation of the Punctuality of Mr. Croftes in forwarding these last to us, as we are sensible

the Adjustments of these must have been attended with considerable Trouble, and as they are the first Accounts of the Kind that we have received from any of the Districts.

The Abstract of the Settlement of the Revenues of the Bengal Province for the Year 1773, and the Statement of Demands, Receipts and Balances of the same, received per Hector, exhibit, in a clear and concise Manner, the State of these Revenues, and appear to be drawn up with that Perpicuity and Accuracy, that merit the Commendation we have already given Mr. Croftes, as a careful and able Accountant; we therefore in a particular Manner recommend him to your favourable Attention.

These honourable Marks of the Approbation of the Court of Directors, and the strong Terms in which they have been pleased to recommend him to the Notice of the Governor General and Council, gave him every Reason to hope, that they would be attended with some Advantages to him. He wished not to ask for any Thing but what he conceived he had Pretensions to. His Salary was in no Shape adequate either to the Importance, Responsibility, or Labour of his Offices: He conceived that a Request to grant him an Increase thereto, would not be deemed unreasonable; and with the Consent of the Members of the Administration, he addressed the Board in December

1774. [(a) Upon these Grounds I move, that the Office of Accountant General be put on the same Footing as the Superintendent of the Khalfah Records, and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the same Salary and House Rent, as is drawn by the Superintendent of the Khalfah.

Governor General.—I agree.

Resolved, That the Office of Accountant General be put on the same Footing as the Superintendent of the Khalfah Records; and that Mr. Croftes be allowed to draw henceforward the same Salary and House Rent as is drawn by the Superintendent.]

[(b) Governor General.—Among the different Materials which will come before the Board for their Guidance in forming the ensuing Settlement, the accurate and distinct Accounts which are kept in the Office of the Accountant General to the Revenue will form a considerable Part. These will require to be compared and elucidated with the Accounts which may be procured from the Districts. In this Branch of the Business I am desirous of obviating the Inconveniences of frequent and formal Applications for Papers to the Accountant's Office. I wish also to benefit by the Abilities and Knowledge of Mr. Croftes, which have been honoured with repeated Testimonies of the Company's Approbation, and from which, since the Removal of the Khalfah, I have derived essential Assistance; and I therefore propose that the Accountant General to the Revenue Department be joined to the Gentlemen already appointed to prepare and arrange the Materials for a new Settlement, for the special Purpose of assisting in forming such Accounts as have a Reference to the Offices now under his Charge, and for the general Conduct of the Detail of the new Office, so far as his other Duties will permit.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

Agreed, That the Accountant General be accordingly joined to Messrs. Anderson and Bogle, for the Purposes mentioned in the Governor General's Minute.]

Signed (at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXIII.

Book 190, Page 259.

Cossimbazar, the 26th July 1772.

At a Committee; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President;
Samuel Middleton,
P. Milner Dacres,
James Lawrell,
John Graham, } Esquires.

[Messrs. Dacres, Lawrell, and Graham, lay before the Committee the following Minute, in Support of their Dissent from the President's Proposition for appointing Rajah Goordahs Dewan to the Nabob.

The Basis on which we object to the Appointment of Rajah Goordahs to the Office of "Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Nabob's Finances," is, because we esteem it in Effect the Appointment of Nundcomar, who, with respect to the various Accusations against his political

Minute of
Messrs. Dacres,
Lawrell, and
Graham,
against the
Appointment
of Rajah
Goordahs.

(a) Vide supra, Page 991.

(b) Vide supra, Page 992.

Conduct,

Conduct, and the Orders which have been in Consequence received from the Honourable the Court of Directors, stands in such a Predicament, as to preclude, in our Opinion, an Acquiescence in the President's Proposition. ¶ ("a) We crave the Patience of the Committee to peruse those Testimonies, faithfully collected from the public Records of our Government, on which we ground this Opinion.

Extract from the Company's General Letter to their President and Council, dated 22d February 1764.

"Par. 37. From the Whole of your Proceedings with respect to Nundcomar, there seems to be no Doubt of his endeavouring by Forgery, and false Acculations, to ruin Ram Churn; that he has been guilty of carrying on Correspondence with the Country Powers, hurtful to the Company's Interests, and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shazada and the French Governor General of Pondicherry; in short, it appears he is of that wicked and turbulent Disposition, that no Harmony can subsist in Society where he has the Opportunity of interfering. We therefore most readily concur with you, that Nundcomar is a Person improper to be trussed with his Liberty in our Settlements, and capable of doing Mischief, if he is permitted to go out of the Province, either to the Northward or to the Deccan. We shall therefore depend upon your keeping such a Watch over all his Actions as may be * Means of preventing his disturbing the Quiet of the Public, or injuring Individuals for the future."

Extract related to Nundcomar.

* See in Orig. §

Extracts from September Consultations 1762.

31st July.—The President having had Information that Nundcomar was assisting in carrying on a Correspondence between the Shazada and the Government of Pondicherry, desires that Monick Chowdry may be called before the Board, and interrogated thereon.

30th September.—The Board being now met to consider and determine on the Subject and Proof of this Accusation against Nundcomar, read the several Proceedings thereon since the Commencement of the Enquiry, whereby it appears to be clearly proved by the Testimony of several Witnesses, corroborating the Declaration of Garicunt Battegee, that he, the said Garicunt, was not in Calcutta at the Time that Nundcomar alleges in his Defence to have given him the Letters from Mr. Law.

Nundcomar being therefore called in, and acquainted therewith, was asked, if he had any Thing else to plead in his Defence, but is found to be able to urge nothing material.

The Question being put—Whether, from the Facts stated, and the Evidence and Depositions taken before this Board, Nundcomar is guilty of the Charge laid against him or not?

The Board are unanimously of Opinion that he is guilty; but

Agreed to defer passing a Sentence upon him, until they are able to form a Judgement on the Subject of the other Enquiry relative to the intercepted Letters.

4th October.—The Board having taken into Consideration the Whole of the Proceedings in the Enquiry regarding the intercepted Letters, are of Opinion, as there are no direct Proofs of the Charge appear in the Course of the Evidence, that they had better defer coming to any final Decision upon the Matter; but as it fully appears, from the Subject and Substance of this Enquiry, that Nundcomar is a Man every Way capable, and inclined to create Disturbances in the Country, prejudicial to the Company's Interest, the Board are of Opinion, that he ought not to be trusted with his Liberty.

Agreed therefore, that he be kept in his own House under so strict a Guard as to prevent his writing or receiving Letters.

N. B. These Proceedings, commencing 27th April 1761, and ending 11th April 1762, and continued from the 31st July 1762, to the Date of the last Extract, contain Charges against Nundcomar of forging the intercepted Letters, with an Intent to ruin Ramchurn, and of being instrumental in conveying Letters from the Shazada to the French Governor General at Pondicherry. He (Nundcomar) was also convicted, in the Course of those Proceedings, of carrying on a treacherous Correspondence with the Burdwan Raja, and other rebellious Zemindars, who were in Arms against Meer Cossim, as appears by the Words of Mr. Vansittart's Minute, recorded the 31st of July 1762: "For the Enmity which Nundcomar had long born against Ramchurn was well known, and had been aggravated just before by Ramchurn's intercepting, by my Order, that treacherous Letter which Nundcomar had written to the Burdwan Raja, and of * which he was fully convicted before the Board the 13th January 1761."

But as those Consultations are voluminous, and as they are at the same Time open for further Reference and Inspection, if necessary, we have contented ourselves with extracting the foregoing Opinions of Nundcomar's General Character; and indeed, seek for Proofs of it where we will for a Succession of Years, we find him uniformly delineated to be a Man intriguing and untruthworthy.

Extract from Meer Ashruff's Narrative, recorded on Consultation the 11th October 1764.

As the Major (Major Carnac) continued pressing me very earnestly, I acquainted him with every Thing that had come to my Knowledge, to the following Purport.

One Day Hajee Abdulla, who fought for Meer Cossim in Patna Fort, and is now with the Army in Rajah Nundcomar's Service, informed me that Rajah Nundcomar had been speaking to him about making an Agreement with Meer Cossim, whereby he (Nundcomar) would engage constantly to send him faithful Accounts of all the Transactions of the English Army, on condition that he would appoint him to the Dewany of the Province of Bengal, &c. Moreover he had set his Seal to a blank Paper, and given it to a Person to carry it to Meer Cossim, and write thereon whatever Engagements might be necessary for his Satisfaction, and deliver it to him. I told Hajee Abdulla I was not a Hircarrah, that I should represent this Matter to the Nabob; that Moorly Aurr had the Office of Hircarrah, and that he should inform him of these Particulars, that he might represent them to his Excellency. Accordingly Hajee Abdulla acquainted Moorly Aurr with the Affair, whereupon he sent some of his Hircarrahs to apprehend the People who were carrying the Paper under Nundcomar's Seal; but as Nundcomar's People went away the Day before, the Hircarrahs could not catch them. Moreover, when Dundyal Misfar received the Agreement from you and the Nabob, and was dismissed to Rajah Bulwand Sing, Rajah Nundcomar spoke to him by Night in his Tent in the following Terms: "It is out of Friendship that I give this Admonition; tell the Raja it is unjustifiable and dishonourable for him to revolt from his Master; these Gentlemen here are wavering in their Councils; be sure you fail not to mention this."

Copy of a Letter from Raja Nundcomar to Raja Bulwand Sing, recorded on Consultation the 11th October 1764.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Letter by the Hands of Dundyal Misfar. A Treaty is now sent you from hence under the Care of the said Misfar. I who am sincerely your Well-wisher, and look upon your Prosperity as my own, write you out of Friendship, that your revolting from your Master and Duty, is contrary to the Rules of Honour and Justice. Here, that these Gentlemen are every Minute changing their Councils, and pursue nothing with Steadiness, you should not place any Confidence in their Writings or Agreements. Dundyal Misfar acquainted me fully with the Message you sent by him, and I have sent you by his Mouth the Particulars of my Answer and Advice, agreeably to my Friendship for you; moreover he has seen with his own Eyes; he will inform you of every Thing. You should ~~not~~ conformable thereto, and believe me to be your Well-wisher.

Copy of a Letter to the Honourable President, from Mr. Vansittart, recorded on Consultation, 16th March 1765.

Agreeably to your Orders, I now lay before you what Information I have received relative to Nundcomar's treasonable Correspondence with the Enemy. On my Arrival at Patna, in my Way to Camp, Meer Ashruff, being introduced to me by Mr. Billers, complained much of the Hardships he had suffered on Account of his Accusation against Nundcomar, and begged that I would use my Endeavours to discover the Truth, * the he might be freed from the Imputation of Falshood, and his Business freed from the Obstructions by which it had been long totally put a Stop to. I immediately asked him by what Means he had got Nundcomar's Letter into his Hands; he said, that on the News of Bulwand Sing's having paid a Visit to Suja ul Dowla, and offered his Service to him, he wrote to Ramchurn Pundit, his Gomastah at Benares, expressing his Surprise at this his Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it; his Gomastah, in Answer sent him Nundcomar's Letter, which was given him by a Munshy of Bulwand Sing, and wrote him that was the Reason. In Proof of his Assertion, I made him give me a Copy of his Letter to Ramchund Pundit, and Ramchund's original Answer, which, together with their Translations, I have here enclosed (N^o 1 and 2.) I then enquired what could be his Reason for never having shewn Nundcomar's Letter to General Carnac; he intimated, that looking upon him to be prejudiced in Nundcomar's Favour, he did not chuse to shew it him alone, but said he told him he had further Proofs against Nundcomar, which he would produce in Presence of Messrs. Batson and Billers; but the General would not consent to any Examination in concert with those Gentlemen: Indeed it is difficult to conceive any other Reason for Meer Ashruff's not having produced the Letter, than that which he assigns, as I am well assured it was in his Hands, Doctor Fullerton having told me that he had himself seen it, and actually had it in his Possession at the Time when Meer Ashruff was strongly pressed to sign the Paper testifying Nundcomar's Innocence. When I set out for Benaris, I carried Nundcomar's original Letter with me, and the first Opportunity I had of seeing Bulwand Sing, I produced it to him, and made Enquiry of him concerning the Authority of it: His Evidence on that Subject you will see fully from the enclosed Paper (N^o 3.) From the Manner Meer Ashruff has expressed himself in his Narrative, one would imagine Bulwand Sing had only told him, that there was a Person who betrayed our Secrets, without mentioning his Name; but upon my making Enquiry of Meer Ashruff concerning this Matter, he said, that, after much Solicitation

* See in Orig.

Solicitation from Shawbazbeg and himself, Bulwand Sing plainly informed them that Nundcomar was the Man. This Account is confirmed by Doctor Fullerton in the enclosed Letter (N^o 4.) The Letter of Bulwand Sing, which Dr. Fullerton speaks of, I have not at present by me; but I remember it contains no more than what Dr. Fullerton mentions, referring him for Particulars to Meer Ashruff and Shawbazbeg. N^o 5, is a Translation of Part of a Paper, which, I am informed, was in the Hands of Mr. Batson's Moonshy at Patna before the Nabob Meer Jaffier set out from thence for Calcutta; it was copied by Cummer-ul-deen, Sir Robert Fletcher's Moonshy, who says, that he before saw a Copy of the same Paper in the Hands of Byaram Chowdry: Some further Account of this Paper may perhaps be obtained from Mr. Batson's Moonshy and Byaram Chowdry. Anonymous as it now appears, I should not think it worthy of the least Notice, but that it is in some Measure confirmed by the following Information, which I received from Mahomed Gous Hafiz Ifar Cawn, (Meer Coffin's head Moonshy), who came down with me from Allahabad, viz. in the Month of Sawun, (from the 24th of January to the 24th of February) Mahomed Wais Sootaberdar, with Two Hircarrahs, came from Lucknow to Allahabad in their Way to Bengal; they had with them a Letter for Nundcomar given them by Cullun, a favourite Servant of Suja ul Dowla's, and Naib of Hufsum Ally Cawn, with whom (Hussaim Aly Cawn) a Vakeel of Nundcomar's has always resided, from the Beginning of the War between Suja ul Dowla and the English, to this present Time. N^o 6 is Nundcomar's original Letter to Bulwand Sing. Doctor Fullerton has told me, that he believes he would bring Twenty People who would swear to its being the Hand-writing of a Munthee of Nundcomar's.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

G. Vanittart.

N. B. The Translation of the original Letter, N^o 6, is entered under N^o 3.

From Meer Ashruff to Ramchund Pundit, his Gomastah at Benaris, dated 15th April 1764.

You are well acquainted with the Treaty made by Rajah Bulwand Sing; that he promised to act entirely in Conjunction with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn to the English Gentlemen, and continue in a strict Alliance with them: Accordingly a Copy of an Agreement was made out and sent to him. Now that the Rajah, in Contradiction to the Agreement, has joined with Sujah Dowlah, and is ready for War, what is the Reason of it? What is become of the Agreement he made with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen? It is requisite you make full Enquiry into these Matters from the Rajah or his People, and inform me thereof, for this Affair surprises me greatly; acquaint me without Delay.

From Rawchund Pundit to Meer Ashruff.

I have had the Honour to receive your Letter, wherein you write, that Raja Bulwand Sing entered into an Agreement with the Nabob Meer Mahmud Jaffier Cawn and the English Gentlemen to act entirely in Conjunction with them; what can be the Reason that in Contradiction thereto he is now coming with Sujah Dowlah, and is ready for War; that I should make enquiry into this Matter, and inform you thereof.—Sir, Rajah Nundcomar has written to Rajah Bulwand Sing, that these Gentlemen are not firm to their Agreements, and this is the Reason of his having joined with Suja ul Dowla. This Letter the Raja has delivered to me; enclosed I send it to you; thereby you will be acquainted with the Particulars: this is the Cause of Bulwand Sing's Departure from his Agreement. Indeed when a Dewan, who has the Management of Affairs, writes in this Manner, how can any one have Confidence in his Master's Agreements?

The 24th of February 1765, Raja Bulwand Sing being on a Visit to Mr. Marriott at Benares, I took out of my Pocket, in the Presence of Messrs. Marriott, Taylor, and Pullier, and several of the Rajah's own People, the original Letter, which Meer Ashruff accused Nundcomar of having written to the Raja, and presented to the Raja, and at the Time said to him, "Mr. Marriott and I are desirous of knowing whether, when Suja-ul-Dowlah was preparing to invade the Bengal Dominions, you received this Letter from Nundcomar or not?" After reading the Letter, he replied, "It would be a Dishonour to me to speak a Falshood, and speaking the Truth may be attended with ill Consequences to me; but, (says he, addressing himself to Mr. Marriott) I will inform you by and by:" Accordingly, about Half an Hour afterwards, he told Mr. Marriott secretly he had received it: Mr. Marriott asked him if he had written any Answer to it; he said that he had, that he would look for it among his Papers, and if he could find it would send it to him. Immediately after I seated myself close to the Raja, and asked him again secretly whether he had received the Letter or not; he told me that he had: I asked him how Meer Ashruff had got it into his Hands; he told me that he sent it to him: I then said, You must remember, that at that Time there was a Negotiation on Foot between you and the English; Meer Ashruff informed me, that on the News of your having paid a Visit to Suja ul Dowla, and offered him your Service, he wrote to his Gomastah, expressing his Surprise at your Conduct, and desiring to know the Reason of it; and that his Gomastah in answer enclosed him Nundcomar's Letter, and told him that Letter was the Reason: pray is this Matter of Fact or not? He answered, You are acquainted with all Particulars already, what Occasion is there for me to mention them to you? I repeated my Question, But is what Meer Ashruff told me Matter of Fact or not? He said, It is

so entirely: I then asked him, if he had received any more of such Sort of Letters from Nundcomar: He told me, that he had received Two or Three, but that Suja Dowla had received Fifty. I asked him, if he had seen any of those Letters which were written to Suja ul Dowla? He said, that he had not, but that being with Suja ul Dowla, he very well knew that he did receive them. I desired that he would let me have those Two or Three Letters that were written to himself; he told me that he would look for them among his Papers, and deliver them to Mr. Marriott.

Banaris,
the 26th February 1765.

(Signed)

George Vanfittart.

What is mentioned in this Narrative regarding Bulwand Sing and myself I assert to be Fact.

Banaris,
26th February 1765.

Rand^s. Marriott.

Copy of Dr. Fullarton's Letter to Mr. Vanfittart.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed, I send you a Letter received from Bulwand Sing about the End of April 1764, in which he plainly shews a kind of Diffidence of our Sincerity in the Manner of our Treating, and that every Thing that passed among us was known to the Enemy; and in this Letter he gives this for Reason, that there was so many People employed in the Management of the Treaty with him, that he was at a Loss to know what to think of it.

About the same Time, at our Camp at Buxar, Meer Ashruff informed me to the same Purpose, with respect to Nundcomar and his Letter to Bulwand Sing, as he hath set forth in his Letter to your Brother.

I am, dear Sir,
with the utmost respect,
your most obedient Servant,
(Signed)

W. Fullarton.

Patna, the 20th February 1765.

N. B. Both Shawbazbeg and Ashruff agreed in their Account that Bulwand Sing had openly impeached Nundcomar of Treachery.

W. Fullarton.

Nundcomar wrote by his Vakeel to Sujah ul Dowla, * That if he would drive the English out of the Country, he would make him a Nuzarana of a Carore of Rupees, and give up the Patna Province to his Possession; but Sujah ul Dowla did not consent to his Desire; he therefore sent Vakeel Syed Roo Olla to Hofun Ally Cawn (Suja ul Dowla's Aruzbeggy), with a Note for several Lacks of Rupees, requesting that he would use his Endeavours to persuade Suja ul Dowla to his Scheme. Hofun Ally Cawn, with a View to enrich himself, made the strongest Representations on the Subject to Suja ul Dowla, and at Length prevailed upon him; accordingly Syed Roo Olla is still at Suja ul Dowla's Court on this Business.

Extract from Consultations, Secret Department, 16th March 1765.

Letter from the Deputation at Moorshedabad.

Dated 10th March

In a Day or Two we are in hopes of completing such a State of the present Collections and Divisions of the Revenues as may enable us to propose to you the Distribution you direct; but as it has been proposed to place One Branch in the Hands of Nundcomar, we think it necessary before this be fixed to acquaint you, that Mr. George Vanfittart, just arrived from the Army, has communicated to us some very corroborative Proofs of the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in April 1764, which may perhaps induce you to alter the intended Partition of Business. The Facts, as attested, must, for the present, destroy all Confidence between us and Nundcomar, and, if fully proved, must expose him to the severest Reprimand of our Government.

The President informs the Board, Mr. George Vanfittart arrived Yesterday in Town, and that he had desired him to produce the Proofs which the Gentlemen of the Deputation mention him to be possessed of in their last Letter, concerning the treacherous Correspondence imputed to Nundcomar in last April; and he accordingly now lays before them the following Letter from, and Papers therein referred to.

(Here is inserted Mr. Vanfittart's Letter and Papers already given.)

Read, the Consultation of the 11th October last.

Read, also, the following Letters from Messrs. Carnac, Batson, Billers, and Swinton, containing the Information they were then called upon to give on this Subject.

The Board taking this Affair again into Consideration, from the Circumstances before them it appears, supposing the Charge to be fully proved against Nundcomar, that it is absolutely unsafe, either

either for us or the Nabob, that he should have any the smallest Share in the Business of the Government; and therefore, as there now appears such corroborative Circumstances against him, it is resolved, that he be immediately called to Calcutta, and the Enquiry into it here resumed. Agreed, therefore, that the Deputies do make a proper Representation on the Subject to the Nabob, and desire, as the Enquiry can only properly be made here, that he will send him down accordingly; that he shall have a fair and candid Examination, and when the same is completed, his Excellency be fully advised and consulted on the Measures still further necessary.—That the President do also address the Nabob on the Occasion, referring him to the Gentlemen for Particulars, and urging his Compliance with the Application to be made to him by them. That Doctor Fullarton as before mentioned, Meer Ashruff, Ramchurn Pundit his Gomastah, be called from Patna, and Hajee Abdulla (mentioned in Meer Ashruff's Narrative to have been acquainted with this and other Circumstances of Nundcomar's Treachery) from Moorshedabad, where we find he now is, to give their personal Evidences on the Charge. A Letter is accordingly wrote to the Deputies, with a Copy of the Proceedings for their Guidance, and a Letter to Patna for the Three Evidences. As the Branch of the Revenue intended to be allotted to Nundcomar may suffer greatly by his Absence, it appearing not safe to trust so great a Charge solely to the Management of his Servants or Creatures, while his Character lays under so dishonourable an Imputation, with such particular Proofs of his Delinquency; agreed, the Deputies be desired to urge to the Nabob the Disposal of such Allotment to other trusty Servants, until we have come to a Determination concerning Nundcomar.

N B. The Nabob for some Time declined complying with the Council's Desire; and upon the Deputies applying for fresh Orders, the Council directed them, (Conf. 25th March) should the Nabob persevere in his Refusal, to seize Nundcomar and send him a Prisoner to Calcutta.

Extract of the First Letter from the Deputies at Moorshedabad, dated 25th February 1765.

We found the Nabob's Mind greatly prepossessed with the Suspicion of our aiming to raise Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Subahship; we soon convinced him how idle were his Fears on this Head, and how needless and absurd the Steps we were now taking to secure him, in the most effectual Manner, in the full and quiet Enjoyment of the Subadarry by the Faith of the most solemn Treaty, if we actually had any such Design. This naturally led us to enquire of the Nabob concerning the Perwana he had wrote to Mahomed Reza Cawn forwarded in his Letter to the President, under Date the 29th instant, expressly forbidding him to stir from Dacca, notwithstanding he knew the Purport of the Letter wrote by the President, with the Approbation of the Board, desiring him to set out immediately and meet the Deputies here, and after that he had assured Mr. Middleton, that this Perwana, which was sent sealed up in that addressed for the Governor, should be expressed in the same Terms; this was fully proved to have been dictated by Nundcomar in examining the Munthee in Presence of the Nabob.

Extracts from further Letters of the Deputies at Moorshedabad. One of the 3d of March.

We before mentioned that we thought it not advisable to seat the Nabob on the Musnud till Mahomed Reza Cawn's Arrival. The Nabob himself by no Means expressed his Desire to have it done till he arrived, and has ever since seemed willing to defer it; and it was done this Day at our particular Desire. We could by no Ways account for the Nabob's Backwardness to be seated on the Musnud till this Morning, when Nundcomar came to us with a Perwana to the Nabob, obtained from the King through Shitab Roy, under the private Seal, in consequence of the Application that the Nabob had made on the Death of his Father, promising his Confirmation in the Subahship, and desiring to know whether a Tent should, as usual on such Occasions, be erected without the City, where the Nabob might publicly, and with due Reverence, receive this Perwana of the King.

We went soon after to the Kella, and explained the Impropriety of such a Measure to the Nabob, who was so easily convinced, and so readily acquiesced in receiving the Government only from the Company, that we suppose it a Measure put into his Head by some ill Advisers. If Sunnuds from the King should ever appear necessary, we explained to the Nabob that they were to be obtained through the Board's Application alone. He seemed perfectly happy with what had been done for him, and fully content to rest himself upon the Board's Advice and Protection.

One of the 7th March.

That you may not be surprised that we have not yet addressed you on the other Points of your Instruction, it is necessary you should be acquainted, that we find it a much more difficult and more laborious Work than we expected, to acquire such a Knowledge of the Revenues, and their present Arrangements, as is needful, before we can prepare for your ultimate Decision such an Allotment of the Collections as may answer the Intentions of the 4th Article of the Treaty; we are daily busied in this Matter, and have to struggle against every Impediment which Nundcomar and the Mutrefuddies under him in his Office can throw in our Way, as few Accounts seem to have been settled since the War with Meer Cossim. It is unnecessary you should be acquainted, that neither Nundcomar, the Zemindars, nor the Officers of the Cutcherry under him, made the usual Acknowledgements

knowledge to the Naib Soobah, though confirmed in that Employment by the publick Interchange of Treaties, till he was absolutely ordered by the Nabob Four Days afterwards on our Representation. Such a publick Opposition to the Board's Measures appears extremely insolent, and has greatly obstructed our Proceedings; and as, in Contradiction to the Article of the Treaty in favour of Mahomed Reza Cawn, he appeared still a principal Adviser of the Nabob, and to be transacting Business, and carrying on Correspondence, which only belonged to the Naib Soobah, we thought it necessary, in Presence of the Nabob, he and the Moonihy should be given to understand the Limits of Nundcomar's Authority, and that that was to be confined solely to the Collections. Such an Intimation was the more expedient, from the Correspondence which had been commenced with the King, and the other Officers of his Court, for procuring the Sunnuds. The Nabob has now acquainted the King with Mahomed Reza Cawn's Appointment, and we have fully made known to both, your Sentiments as to the procuring Sunnuds from the King. Nundcomar has made a very unbecoming Struggle, in Opposition to your Orders, to retain the absolute Power he had assumed; and if a watchful Eye be not kept on his Intrigues, he will certainly embroil the Nabob's Affairs, and resume the Power you have meant to place in the Hands of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as all the People about the Nabob's Person are absolutely devoted to Nundcomar, and Enemies to this Change; and though Men of very low Condition, we have Reason to fear they have a very improper Influence over the Mind of the young Nabob, though he always expresses himself to us perfectly happy in what has been done for him. Of the Affairs of Behar we have as yet no Information, and have been told by Nundcomar that there is no Account hitherto come of those Collections, by which we might obtain a general Idea of the Whole. A Muttisuddy, who was of the Patna Kalfa in Cossim's Time, states the Revenue at above a Crore of Rupees.

Extract from the Letter of the Deputies at Moorshedabad, in Answer to the Board's Orders for persuading the Nabob to remove Nundcomar, and send him to Calcutta.

If the Nabob had the Dependence he ought to have upon the English, he would not, in so warm a Manner, be protecting a Man we must esteem an Enemy to us, nor put his own Honor and the Honor of at least a suspected Traitor to us on a Footing. How shameful must it appear that he shall hesitate to part with such a Man, or propose himself to accompany him to Calcutta. Such a Step on his Part would be placing Nundcomar in the highest Point of View; it is putting his Attachment to Nundcomar and us too much on the Level; and his Presence in Calcutta, on such an Occasion, would so overawe the Witnesses, that the Truth could scarcely be got from them; nor could such a Proceeding but give a very low Impression of him through the Kingdom, and throw the Affairs every where into Confusion; and we doubt not will in every Respect seem as improper to you as it now does to us to admit of it.

After all, supposing that Nundcomar should ever be cleared of that, the Influence, it is manifest, he has over the Nabob, the constant Endeavours he has used to secure his own Power, and thwart the Plan the Board would have pursued, the Resentment he entertains himself, and instills into the Nabob, against Mahomed Reza Cawn, not to mention the very great Abuses there appears, to be in the Management of the Collections, serve only to confirm our Opinion, and that of the Board, how extremely dangerous and improper it is, that such a Person should continue longer to be the chief Adviser and Director of this young and inexperienced Prince.

All these Extracts serve to place in the strongest Point of View the dangerous Character and intriguing Disposition of Nundcomar, as well as his uniform Disaffection to the Company; they exhibit him accused of Practices tending materially to prejudice the Company's Affairs; and these committed not only when he was out of Place and Employ, but also when a Concurrence of fortuitous Circumstances had elevated him to the highest Pinnacle of Greatness that could be enjoyed by a Subject in these Provinces. In the former Situation, we find him endeavouring, by Forgery and false Accusations to ruin Individuals, guilty of carrying on Correspondence hurtful to the Company's Interests, and instrumental in conveying Letters between the Shazadeh and the Governor General of Pondicherry; for all these Misdemeanors, our then Administration unanimously adjudged Nundcomar deserving of perpetual Restraint, and the Honourable the Court of Directors confirmed the Sentence. In the latter Situation, at a Time when Mutiny and Desertion had spread their Infection throughout our Army, and when a most formidable Invasion impended Bengal, and threatened the very Existence of the Company, we again observe Nundcomar, not only counteracting the Views of the Company's Government, to draw off Rajah Bulwant Sing, which must have greatly weakened the Strength of Shuja Dowlah, by advising the Raja against the Measure, and declaring the English an unsteady People, not to be trusted; but also labouring under a strong Suspicion of being engaged in inviting and exciting Shuja Dowlah to commence the War, and in carrying on a Correspondence with the fugitive Meer Cossim. The Board, in consequence of the criminal Light in which they viewed these Transactions, directed Nundcomar to be sent a Prisoner from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, in March 1765, and actually summoned Evidences from that Place, and Patna, in order to his being brought to a Trial. This Trial not having taken Place, we consider as an additional and corroborative Presumption of his Guilt; for notwithstanding

*sic in Orig.

*which succeeded the one which removed Nundcomar, was composed of Members who were well

well inclined to him, and disposed to controvert every Act and Measure of their Predecessors, yet even under this Prejudice they did not presume to acquit Nundcomar: But they thought proper to confine him to his House, and entirely exclude him from any Share in the Administration; a Decision which could only arise from an impressed Conviction of Nundcomar's Guilt, had they brought him to Trial. Besides these Circumstances of the highest criminal Nature against a State, it is well known that in the Negotiations the President and Council had to transact with the Nabob Meer Jaffer in 1764, every Artifice was employed, and every Difficulty started by Nundcomar that could tend to retard the Progress of those Negotiations, and to obstruct their being terminated for the Company's Advantage. A similar Conduct is again adopted by him at the Time of the Accession of Nijum ul Dowlah, where we find he strives to thwart the Views and oppose the Influence of the Company in the Nabob's Councils; Circumstances strongly complained of by the Deputation at the City, in their many Letters to the Board above quoted. It may be argued that in these Instances he manifested his Zeal for the Interest of his immediate Masters, but surely it was no Proof of his Regard or Attachment to the Company; and the latter Qualities are directed to be considered as essential Requisites in our present Choice. A Man thus possessed of Talents for Intrigue, and Proneness to exercise them on all Occasions, even to the Prejudice of the Company's Affairs, we can never esteem a proper Person to be chosen Dewan of the Household, and Manager of the Finances of a minor Nabob, especially at a Time when the Situation of our Territories, both with respect to the Designs of the French, and those of the Morattas, render the investing such a Man with the faintest Power, or the most distant Opportunity of doing Mischief, equally dangerous and impolitic. It can never be a Maxim either in Prudence or in Policy, to repeat a Trial of the Services of a Man whose bad Principles are so very notorious, and who has been already proved to have repeatedly exerted them to the Injury of our State; and is * it is not refused that the Son of Nundcomar is to act under the Instruction and Influence of the Father, we hope that we shall be justified in withholding from him our Suffrages, knowing that he has neither the Abilities nor the Resolution to dare to contradict his Father's Will.

* Sic in Orig.

Mahomed Reza Cawn's Power and Influence in the Country have been on the Decline ever since the Establishment of our Council of Revenue, and Supervisors in the Districts, and with his Dismission from all his Offices we apprehend they have totally expired: But admitting that any Relicts of them do still remain, and that the present Appointment would be attended with the desirable Purpose of effectually eradicating them, we think it would be purchasing this Object at too great an Expence, were we thereby to expose the Affairs of our Employers to the Risk of being involved in fresh Troubles by the Machinations of Nundcomar; more especially as we can fix that Choice upon some other Person who is equally from every Motive and Consideration the Enemy of Mahomed Reza Cawn; whose Character is fair and unblemished, and who † Loyalty and Attachment to the Company have been repeatedly proved, and never suspected.

† Sic in Orig.

We beg Leave to conclude this Minute with declaring, that we differ from the Sentiments of the President on this Point with Pain and Reluctance, sensible of the good Effects which must ever result from Unanimity in the Conduct of the Company's Affairs; but when our Sense of the Duty and Fidelity we owe our Employers, of the express Letter of their past Orders which we have quoted, and our Ideas of those now before us, which direct that we be guided in our Choice by a Regard to the publick Good, and the Safety and Interest of the Company; when Considerations, we say, of this Nature influence us to that contrary Way of thinking, we flatter ourselves we shall be justified in dissenting.

Cosimbazar,
26th July 1772.

P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

(Signed at the End of the Proceedings of the Committee)

Warren Hastings,
P. M. Dacres,
James Lawrell,
J. Graham.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXIV.

Book 7, Page 1656.

Fort William, the 3d April 1775.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
 Monday.

The Governor
 General's Mi-
 nute on his
 Power to dis-
 solve the
 Council.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute, and requests that one Copy may be sent in Cypher with the Letter written on the Subject, to go over-land to the Court of Directors, and that another Copy may be sent with a Duplicate of that Letter, by the Anson.

The Gentlemen of the Majority having set forth in a Minute, dated the 20th instant, that "I have repeatedly claimed and endeavoured to exercise a Power of dissolving this Council in its several Departments, and that I have repeatedly and publicly declared my Opinion, that any Acts done by the Majority of the Council in my Absence, (when I had quitted the Chair in Opposition to the Sense of the Majority) were not the Acts of the Board, nor legal; and having requested that I will communicate to them the Arguments, which induce me to think such Opinions and such Conduct are conformable to the Act of Parliament, which constitutes the present Government;"

I think it proper in the first Place to inform them, that my Opinions and Conduct, and the Arguments on which I ground my Support of both, stand already recorded and fully stated in the Minutes of Consultation of the Public Department, dated the 13th instant, and in those of the Revenue Department, dated the 14th instant.

For the further Information of my Superiors, I shall next relate the Grounds on which this Question arose, and proceed to assign my Reasons at large in support of my Part of it.

On the 10th instant, a Packet containing an English Address to the Board, from the Ranny of Burdwan, with sundry Accounts in the same Language, and a Copy of the former in the Persian Tongue, was brought to the Council of Revenue by a Servant of Mr. Joseph Fowke, the Agent of General Clavering. In these Papers a formal Charge was produced against me, of having received, in the Month of May or June 1773, a Present from Bridjoo Kishore Roy, the Dewan of the Rajah of Burdwan, amounting to 15,000 Rupees.

On the 11th instant, Mr. Francis delivered to the Board a sealed Letter from Rajah Nundcomar, containing a specific Charge against me of having, in September 1772, received a Present from Munny Begum of 3,54,105 Rupees, and other Charges of indefinite Sums received by me, as Presents from sundry other Persons, to the apparent Amount of many Millions of Rupees.

On the 13th instant, a Motion was made by Colonel Monson, and supported by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, that Rajah Nundcomar should be called before the Board, and required to produce the Proofs of his Allegations. To this I strongly objected, declaring that I looked upon the Members of the Majority themselves as my Accusers, that they were therefore unfit to sit in Judgment upon me; that I would not suffer the Dignity of the first Magistrate of this Government to be debased, by sitting to be arraigned as a Criminal at the Council Board, of which he was the President, by a Man of a Character so notoriously infamous as that of Rajah Nundcomar; and that I disclaimed their Right, in any Respect, to erect themselves into a Tribunal to judge my Conduct, that I had no Objection, and would consent to their forming themselves into a Committee for the Purpose of obtaining such Information as they required, but would not suffer them to bring such a Business before the Board. They persisted in their Purpose, and I declared the Meeting dissolved: I accordingly departed, Mr. Barwell did the same; the other Members paid no Regard to my Declaration, but continued to sit.

[(a) The next Day, being the 14th, the Council being assembled in the Revenue Department, a like Motion with that of the preceding Day was made by General Clavering, that Bridjoo Kishore Roy, and Roopnarain Chowdry, who was the principal Agent in the Accusation preferred by the Ranny of Burdwan, should be called before the Board for the like Purpose of enquiring into those Accusations. I objected in like Manner, and repeated my Proposition, that a Committee should be formed for these Enquiries, but without Effect; I again declared the Meeting dissolved, and left them; Mr. Barwell did the same.

On the 17th, a Council was summoned, at their Request, for special Purposes expressed in their Requisition; I met them; Mr. Barwell did not attend. Instead of proceeding to the Business for

(a) Vide supra, Page 1026.

which

which they had been expressly assembled, a Motion was immediately made by General Clavering, and supported by the other Members, that Cantoo Baboo and Kishen Chattiye, my principal Servants, should be called before them, for the Purposes of questioning them concerning a supposed Contempt shewn to the Authority of the Board, in having refused to obey the like Summons sent to them by the Majority in their preceding Meetings held after my Declaration of their Dissolution, and of supporting the Authority of the Board. As I had Cause, from the Terms of the Motion, from the Violence of their former Proceedings, and from their Refusal to give me the Assurance, which I demanded of them, of the personal Safety of my Servants, if they appeared before them, to apprehend some disgraceful Treatment of these Men, which in the Eyes of the People of this Country would have been equal to the greatest Personal Indignity offered to myself, I, after repeated Remonstrances, again proceeded to the last, but ineffectual Resource which was left me, and a Third Time declared them dissolved.

How far I was justified in my Suspicion of the Violence which might be intended to be offered to the Persons of my Servants, will best appear from a Motion which was actually made by General Clavering at the Public Council Board, on the 20th instant, to inflict a Punishment on my Servant Cantoo Baboo, to which none but the meanest of the People are ever sentenced; that he should be put into the common Stocks.]

I have been thus particular in the Detail of the Transactions which gave Rise to the Question now before the Board, because, in whatever Way it may hereafter be determined, by those who are to be the Judges of it, nothing can so effectually justify my Conduct, in proceeding to such apparent Extremities, (for, in effect, they are rather Declarations of a Right than the Exercise of a Power) as the Violence of those who compelled me to it.

I shall now proceed to the Question itself, which I shall take the Liberty to repeat in Words more applicable to the Subject in Debate.

I am called upon to communicate to the Board the Arguments by which I support my Claim to dissolve the Meetings of the Council, and my Opinion that the Acts done by the Majority of the Board, after such a Dissolution, are illegal; and why I think such a Claim, and such an Opinion, conformable to the Act of Parliament which constitutes the present Government.

I answer that my Claim and Opinion are grounded on Reason, and the immemorial Usage of the late Presidency, approved by the Court of Directors, and passed into a positive Law by the Act of Parliament.

The Power of summoning and dissolving the Council must exist somewhere; it is reasonable that it should exist in the First and executive Member of it. The Members of the Council do not possess any Authority, as such, but when they are assembled, they cannot therefore assemble themselves, because that would be to exercise an Act of Authority. The Governor only therefore has the Power of assembling them; it is equally reasonable that the same Power should dissolve them. If this Privilege rested only with the collective Body of the Council, and the President had no Authority to dissolve them, a prevailing Faction in the Council would always have it in their Power to steal in or obtrude Business on the Board, for which the other Members were unprepared, and to impose such Insult and Indignities upon their President, as he could not otherwise avert than by an instant Resignation of his Office, and of the Service; a Case necessary to be strongly guarded against, as the Temptation to force him to such a Resignation * are powerful in a Body whose Number is small, and whose Succession to the first Post in the Government is immutably fixed. * Sic in Orig.

Our Honourable Employers have an undoubted Right to the Assistance and Advice of every Member of the Board; this they cannot have, unless each Member has an Opportunity of considering and deliberating on each Question before it passes into an Act of the Board. Such an Opportunity cannot be ascertained to them without the Existence of this Power.

The Business to be discussed at each Meeting of the Board, (except the current Business, which is always supposed to be the First in course of Dispatch), ought to be specified in the Summons by which the Council is convened, and, without the Consent of each individual Member, Business, not specified in the Summons, cannot legally be entered upon; but if a Majority, notwithstanding the Reasonableness of the Objection, will persist to go through with such Business, the only Means of preventing illegal Acts from assuming the Sanction of the Board is, that the Governor General, as President of the Assembly, shall dissolve the Meeting. This Power, as he apprehends, is no more than what is incidental to, and universally exercised by the Mayor, or other President, of every Corporation in England.

That this Right, founded in Reason, has been supported by the immemorial Usage of the former Presidency, and of all the Presidencies established by the Honourable Company to this Day, I appeal to the Consultations of this and the other Presidencies; I appeal to the Court of Directors, whether they have not ever understood this to be the Rule. That the Presidents have universally the Right of summoning the Councils is not disputed: That they alone have that Power, and that they have a Power of dissolving the Councils, is equally certain, if there never yet was an Instance of any Council's being either assembled, or of their Meeting continued, in Opposition to the Authority of the President. I firmly believe, that no such Instance did ever occur; if such ever did in this Government since the Time in which I have been acquainted with

the Service, that is since the Year 1749, it may be easily traced in the Records which are in the Possession of the Honourable Court of Directors, and I am willing to trust to the Issue of such a Search as decisive of the Question.

That the Power which I have described has been confirmed by the Court of Directors, I appeal to the General Instructions of the Honourable Company, written with the Knowledge of the Exercise of such a Power, and not forbidding it.

The Right being reasonable, and having existed in and been exercised by the President of this Settlement, has it been abrogated by the Act of Parliament? No, it has in express Words been confirmed; the First Clause of the Act produced by the Gentlemen of the Majority, though with an Attempt to explain it away, is direct in point to prove it, viz.

"The whole Civil and Military Government of the said Presidency, &c. shall, during such Time as the territorial Acquisitions and Revenues shall remain in the Possession of the said United Company, be, and are hereby vested in the said Governor General and Council of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as the same now are, or at any Time heretofore might have been exercised by the President and Council, or Secret Committee, in the said Kingdoms."

The Powers are given in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as the same now are, or at any Time heretofore might have been exercised by the President and Council or Select Committee. Such a Power was heretofore exercised by the President; it follows, *reddendo singula singulis*, that it may be exercised by the Governor General, who is substituted in his Place. I am at a Loss to find out why this Clause seems to the Gentlemen of the Majority only to fix and ascertain the Extent of the Powers, when the Words plainly and expressly apply both to the Extent and the Mode of exercising them. Their Construction is forced and unnatural. Had the Legislature meant to confine it to the Extent only, they would have used fewer Words, and by that Means have conveyed their Meaning more clearly; instead of, "In like Manner as the same now are, or heretofore might have been exercised," they would have left out "In like Manner," which plainly refer to the Mode of exercising, and have simply vested such Powers in the Governor General and Council as were vested in the President and Council. They have not been contented with vesting the Governor General and Council with the Powers, but have vested them in like Manner as they were heretofore exercised.

I understand it to be a Rule of Construction amongst Lawyers, that in all Acts of Parliament, or Grants, every Word, if it can, consistently with the general Tenor of the Act or Grant, should have an Effect given to it; and if possible, that no Words should be rejected. By my Construction, the clear and obvious Effect of all the Words is given to them consistently with the Act; by the other, the Words "In like Manner," which are operative, are totally rejected.

It is by no Means true, as is asserted, that "Our Constitution in India hath been wholly new-modelled." The substantial Operation of the Act on the Constitution, has only been to annihilate the President and Council appointed by the Authority of the Honourable Company; and to erect, by its own Authority, a new One limited to a less Number of Members in its Stead, to give that Number a greater Permanency in their Offices, and to fix a certain Succession to the chief Office of the Government. The very same Powers, and no others, as far as they relate to the Government of the Settlement, are vested in them, as were vested in the President and Council and Select Committee, and the Mode of exercising them is enacted to be the same. They still remain Servants of the Honourable Company, and are required "to pay due Obedience to all such Orders as they shall receive from the Court of Directors."

The Honourable Company have considered the Constitution no further altered, as is evident from the 39th Article of the Instructions, in which they treat the new as a Continuation of the old, and clearly intend that the Government should be administered as formerly. They expressly direct, that the Governor General and Council shall strictly attend, not only to the standing Orders of the Company, communicated to their Presidency of Fort William, but to all such Orders and Instructions as the Court of Directors have transmitted to the Governor and Council, or the Select Committee. Had they simply not altered their former Orders and Instructions, I apprehend those Orders and Instructions would have been the proper Rules of Action for the Governor General and Council.

The other Clause in the Act, cited by the same Gentlemen, does not, in my Opinion, apply to the Question; "That in all Cases whatsoever, wherein any Difference of Opinion shall arise upon any Question proposed in any Consultation, the said Governor General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the Opinion and Decision of the major Part of those present." This is no more than would have been implied had it not been expressed; it is the Law of all Assemblies, except there is an express Provision to the contrary, and no Argument can be drawn from the Legislature simply expressing that which would have been implied. The Reason for introducing it seems to be to give the casting Voice. "All Cases," must mean all Cases properly before the Board, and which they have a Right of deciding upon. It cannot apply to a Question concerning the Manner of exercising the Powers, the Act having before determined that Point, that it shall be, "In like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as the same, at the Time of passing the Act, were, or might have been exercised by the President and Council, or the Select Committee." It can give them no Right to change the Constitution of the Council, of which the Power of dissolv-

ing

ing is, by the Act, made Part. The Words construed in the Sense of the Gentlemen of the Majority, would give a Power to the Majority of excluding the Governor General, or any Member of the Council, from their Debates, and even from the Service.

If I have proved my Right to dissolve the Assembly, it follows of Course, that after a Dissolution of it by me the remaining Members are no Board; and consequently, such Acts done by them, as require the Authority of the Board, are illegal.

The Case put, of the Governor General alone, or with one Member, continuing to sit after the Majority shall be of Opinion that the Council should be dissolved, does not stand on the same Reasons as my Claim of dissolving it.

I am not apprized of any Usage concerning it, and therefore do not know that it has been confirmed by the Act. Such a Claim might possibly be considered as an Attempt to vest in myself those Powers, which I think illegally claimed and injuriously exercised by the Majority, of compelling the Members to hasty Decisions on Matters they have not been permitted to consider; but the Inconvenience would not be dangerous, for it would be in the Power of the Majority who voted for the Dissolution, by continuing to • over-rule the Minority. My Claim is to prevent illegal Acts, not to enforce them. • sic in Orig.

What the Gentlemen of the Majority have been pleased to advance, concerning the Governor General dissolving the Council, when any Business may come before it which he shall not approve, and by that Means stopping all publick Business, is an Argument drawn from the possible Abuse of the Power, not the legal Exercise of it. There are no Powers which may not be abused, but that is no Argument against the Existence or Propriety of the Power; the Abuse of the Power is illegal. I had not in Contemplation the Powers of the Governors of the American Colonies when I asserted this Claim; I agree there is no Analogy between those Constitutions and this; the Gentlemen might therefore have spared themselves the Trouble of supposing Arguments for the Purpose of confuting them, as they were never insisted on or thought of by me.

I am not apprized of any Instructions sent out by the Court of Directors tending directly or indirectly to counteract the late Statute, and think it as unbecoming as unnecessary to enter into a Discussion, before the Cases happen, in what Instances Obedience is, and in what not, to be paid to my Honourable Masters. I have the same Guide for my Conduct since the Act of Parliament as I had before, implicitly to obey all their lawful Commands. I have not received, nor will presume I shall receive Orders which it may be necessary for me to dispute. I do not see why the Gentlemen have introduced this into their Minute, except their Diligence has found out, that the Right of dissolving the Council by the former Presidents, has its Foundation in positive Instructions from the Honourable Court of Directors, which I think highly probable, though I have not Time to investigate it; or because they expect from the Justice or Necessity of the Claim, to receive Instructions positively confirming it, and mean, by imposing such Construction as they think fit upon the Act, to give Notice of their Intention to disobey them.

That I have been placed at the Head of the new Administration, I shall ever esteem the highest Honor, as it implies a national Approbation of my Conduct. I am told, that the Name of Governor-General is a mere empty Sound; yet I esteem it a Title intended by the Legislature to give additional Dignity to my Station; and cannot be persuaded that the Parliament, at the Instant in which they approved my Conduct, and dignified my Station, if they did not mean to enlarge, intended to abridge those Powers which my Predecessors had enjoyed, which I was then actually in Possession of, and which at this Day are exercised by all the Presidents in the Settlements belonging to the Honourable Company.

I have never asserted that my Presence is on all Occasions necessary to constitute a Council. If by Absence from the Presidency by Sickness, or any other unavoidable Cause, I shall be unable myself to attend, I will, as has heretofore been the Practice, either give Notice of it to the Council assembled by my Orders, and the eldest Member present will of Course take my Place; and in the Case of my leaving the Presidency, it has been the Rule to delegate my Office in Form to the next in Succession, on whom all the Rights of the President devolve of course.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That a Copy be prepared in Cypher, to go over Land, and that another Copy be transmitted by the Anson, conformably to the Governor's Desire.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXV.

Book 2 ro. Page 1034.

Fort William, the 14th March 1775.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General Clavering,
The Honourable Geo. Monson,
Richard Barwell, Esquires,
Philip Francis,

Superintend-
ent's Report of
his having de-
livered back
the Ranny's
Papers.

The Superintendent of the Khalsa Records reports to the Board that, in Obedience to their Orders of the 11th instant, he returned the Papers of Birge Kishore Roy to the Ranny of Burdwan, and took her Receipt for them, which he has delivered to Mr. Sumner, their Secretary.

Read, the following Letter from the Ranny of Burdwan.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, President, &c. Council of Revenue, at Fort William.

Letter from
the Ranny of
Burdwan.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I cannot sufficiently express my Thanks for the Favour you have done me in returning Bridgee Kishore's Papers of Accounts into my Hands. My Pailhkar assures me, there are yet many which have been never put into his Hands at all. It will be the Study of my Life to behave so as to merit the Countenance and Protection of the upright Government under which I live.

I humbly intreat that a Day may be fixed for conferring the Kellowat on me, and my Son, and my Servants, as has always been customary, and which will be received with the utmost Gratitude.

As my Honour is deeply at stake in proving what I have advanced, I must further request, that Roop Narain Chowdry, and Bridgee Kishore, may be brought Face to Face before Council: It will then be seen whether Bridgee Kishore will deny his own Hand-writing and the Countenance of the Innocent will be distinguished from the Countenance of the Guilty. The Innocent, our wise Men say, will look up, and the Guilty will look down: The guilty Man will not stand in the Presence of his Accuser; he will be ashamed.

Calcutta,
the 13th March 1775.

I am, &c.
The Signature of }
the Ranny. }



Motion for
her Request
for a Khelaut
being granted
with.
Governor Ge-
neral's Infor-
mation rela-
tive to the
granting Khe-
lauts.

Mr. Francis.—I move, that the Request of the Ranny, to have a Day fixed for conferring the Khelaut on her, her Son, and Servants, as I understand has been customary, may be complied with.

Governor General.—I beg Leave to inform the Board, that, as far as I understand the Custom, the Khelaut is not usually granted when a Zeminder attends at the Sudder, or Capital, on a Requisition of his own, and not for the Service or at the Summons of Government. The Reason assigned for the Ranny's Appearance in Calcutta was, that she was in Fear of her Life, and desired to come down to Calcutta as to an Asylum; and I think therefore that neither she or her Son are entitled to a Khelaut at their Return.

Mr. Francis's
Remark.

Mr. Francis.—I do not pretend to affirm, that the Ranny or her Son are strictly entitled to this Mark of our Regard. I understand the conferring the Khelaut to be a Compliment. A Compliment implies voluntary Grace and Favor. The Ranny, as a Woman of the First Rank, and as a Widow, and her Son the Rajah as an Infant, seem to me to deserve not only a real and effectual Protection from this Government, but Marks of Grace and Favor; particularly those Marks, the Refusal of which, in the Eyes of the Natives, amounts to a positive Disgrace. Of this Nature I understand conferring the Khelaut to be.

Mr. Barwell's
Opinion of
Mr. Francis's
Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—I do not recollect in any of the Proceedings of the Government, since the Company's Accession to the Dewanny, a Motion such as the present. I have always understood that the Head of the Government was to be held up in that superior Light to the Natives, that a voluntary Compliment to a Person who had no express Right to it, was left solely in his Gift. In Matters that concern the Government itself, it has been the Custom for the President always to propose such honorary Distinctions as were proper to the Occasion; but where the Government is not concerned, it appears to me somewhat strange that a Matter of this Nature should be introduced. It would indeed allow of some Excuse, had it been affirmed, that the Khelaut required, on behalf of the Ranny, was such as she was intitled to, and had been refused by the President.

In

In this Case the Matter would properly have come before the Board; but that the Ranny herself did not think, in the Intimation she gave to the Board of her Intention to leave Calcutta, that she was intitled to this Mark of particular Favor, appears upon the Face of that Letter of Intimation. She appears now to have altered her Opinion, and being taught to shew that Respect to Government which she had formerly neglected to do, concludes her Request of Permission to return with desiring a Kelaut. She condescends to make the Requisition for her Return merely in respect to the Authority of the Board; but she adds to the slighting Insult she has already shewn to the Governor, by deviating in the usual Course of Application in these Cases, and desiring, in Fact, that the President may be ordered by the Board to give her a Khelaut, which she has no Right to claim, but as mere Indulgence and Favor. I cannot therefore give my Voice for granting the Prayer of her Petition in this Particular, as I conceive it would be declaring to the World that it is a Mortification we inflict on the President, for the Gratification of the Ranny of Burdwan, who will more than ever, from the Success and Management of her Applications, be encouraged to look down upon the first Officer in the State, and to hold him merely in the Light of a Pageant. I am therefore, as I said before, against the Board's insulting on the Governor's presenting the Ranny with a Kelaut, and for leaving it intirely with the President.

The Honourable Mr. Monson.—I understand that the conferring the Kelaut is an Act of Compliment. As the Ranny and her Son are People of the first Rank in this Country, I think that Mark of Distinction is due to them from this Government; I therefore am of Opinion that the usual Kelaut should be given to them.

General Clavering.—I am of Opinion, that a Kelaut could not be refused her without fixing a Stigma of Dishonour upon her and her Son which never could be effaced; I am therefore for the Motion.

Governor General.—I consider this as a fresh Instance added to the List of Indignities offered to me personally, and therefore I will not consent to it.

The Majority of the Board are of Opinion, that a Khelaut should be granted to the Ranny of Burdwan and her Son.

Mr. Francis.—I move that the Khelaut may be conferred on the young Rajah in Council on Friday next, and that the President be requested to confer it; but that, if it be disagreeable to him, that then the Ceremony may be performed by the eldest Member of the Council, who may happen to be present.

Mr. Barwell.—I am against the Motion for Reasons already assigned in the former Question, that it will render the Governor a Pageant.

The Honourable Mr. Monson, } are for the Motion.

General Clavering, }
Governor General.—I object to the Motion for the Reasons which I have already assigned, and because it proposes a Change in the Constitution of the Government, against which I solemnly protest. The Resolutions of the Board can be carried into Execution only by their President or by their Secretary; and they have no Right to substitute any other Member of the Board to perform that Office: It is to raise that Member above the President, which I believe to be the Intent of the Board; all their Measures have an evident Tendency to that End. I will not be present at it, nor will I summon a Council for that Purpose; I will meet the Board daily, and Twice a Day, if they will enter upon the Discussion of such Affairs as regard the Interest of the Company, but I will not assist them in a Triumph over myself.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to ask the Governor General a Question for Information. Whether it is his Opinion that, if he, or any future Governor General, as this Government is now constituted, should resolve not to send out Summons for the Meeting of the Council, there could for that Reason be no Council assembled?

Governor General.—Cases may possibly occur, and have occurred in the Course of human Affairs, which have rendered it necessary to break through the most positive Institutions, and the Necessity has been commonly deemed a Justification for the Breach of them. It is the Rule of this Service, that the President only can summon the Meetings of the Board and dissolve the Meetings. I believe I may venture to affirm, that there is not an Instance in the Company's Annals of the Council having either been summoned by any other Authority, or adjourned by any other, and I conceive it to be a Point indisputable, that all the former Rules and Usages of the Service, which have not been abrogated or changed by the late Act of Parliament and the Instructions of the Court of Directors subsequent to it, still remain in full Force. If a Case shall ever occur in which the President shall refuse or neglect to summon the Members of the Council to meet for the Dispatch of real Business, and an evident Loss and Injury is likely to be sustained by the Company during such Suspension, in such Case, the other Members of the Board might be justified in breaking through the prescribed Forms, and in assuming an unauthorized Power for the Interest of the Company. In any other Instance, these Proceedings would in my Judgement be unjustifiable, and even in this illegal, since the Members of the Board do not exist as a Council but when they are legally assembled, and no Individual but the President has a Right to assemble them.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion.

Mr. Monson's Opinion.

General's Opinion.

Governor General's Opinion.

Board's Resolution.

Mr. Francis's Motion for a Day being fixed to confer the Khelaut.

Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

Governor General's Opinion.

Mr. Francis's Question to the Governor General.

Orders in
consequence.

Ordered, in consequence, that the Rajah be desired to attend by the Secretary on Friday next, to receive the Kelaut for himself and the Ranny, and that the Secretary be ordered to provide Khelauts and the usual Compliments for the Ranny, the Rajah, and such of her chief Servants as usually receive those Marks of Favour; unless the Governor General should think proper to take any other Part in this Ceremony.

General Clavering's Motion.

Governor General's Observation on the Question being put.

“(a) General Clavering.—I move that Roopnarain Chowdry may be called in; and that Bridjoo Kiffore, if he is not here, may be sent for; and that they may be brought Face to Face in Council to produce the Account mentioned in the Ranny's Letter of the 10th instant, in order to have the Account N^o. 3, authenticated.

“Governor General.—I beg Leave to remark before the Question is put, that the Ranny has declared that she had the Paper now called for ready to be sent to the Board, whenever it should be required; the Selection of the Paper N^o. 3, from the rest of the Papers transmitted by the Ranny, appears to me in the same Light with the other Motions lately made of imposing a personal Indignity on me: This being the Paper which is directly levelled at myself, I have already proposed to the Board to conduct Enquiries of this Kind in Committee: It will answer the same Effect; and to insist on my being present, can only serve the Purpose of insulting me, and of rendering my Authority still weaker and more contemptible in the Eyes of the People than they have already done it. I have already declared that I will not submit my Conduct to your Judgement; I have already declared that I regard you as Parties in my Accusation, and therefore unfit to be my Judges; and I now declare that on every Occasion in which you shall think proper to reduce me to such a Necessity, I will break up the Council. If you shall think proper to carry on any joint Proceedings by an Authority of your own, I cannot prevent it, but I protest against it.” § 67 I must further beg Leave to remark a great Irregularity in the Question. The Ranny has desired that Roopnarain Chowdry and Bridjoo Kiffore may be brought Face to Face before Council, and she says it will then be seen if Bridjoo Kiffore will deny his own Hand-writing. By this I should understand it to be her Intention that all the Accounts should be shewn to Bridjoo Kiffore for his Acknowledgement; but the General has added to a Request of the Ranny a Proposition of his own as the Proposition of the Ranny, but which is neither expressed or implied in her Request.

General's Remark.

General Clavering.—The Account containing the several Sums alledged in it to have been given by Bridjoo Kiffore to the Governor Mr. Hastings, and to the other Gentlemen in Council, is, as I understand, that original Account which the Governor General demanded the other Day, and from which the English Account is a Translation. It appears to me absolutely necessary for the Governor General's Honour, that this Account may be authenticated in the most exact and authentic Manner; and if it shall appear, as I hope it will, that the Account is a supposititious one, framed purposely to calumniate the Governor and the late Administration, I shall be the first to propose that all the Persons who may be proved to have been the Authors of such a Forgery, may receive every Punishment the Law can inflict upon them.

Governor General's Remark.

Governor General.—I am sorry to repeat again, that the General does not understand the Question I repeatedly put in so many Forms on Saturday. This cannot be the Account I demanded; the Papers I demanded were many: If this is amongst them, let it be produced, I have no Objection to it; but this is not the Question before the Board. The Question is, Whether Bridjoo Kiffore and Roopnarain Chowdry shall be brought Face to Face to authenticate the Accounts of the former.

Mr. Francis's Question regarding the Authority of the President in dissolving the Council.
Mr. Francis's Opinion.
Mr. Barwell's Opinion.

Mr. Francis begs Leave to put a Question to the Board before General Clavering's Question is resolved on.—My Question is, Whether this Board can legally be dissolved or adjourned by the sole Authority of the President, against the Consent of a Majority of the Members present?

Mr. Francis.—I think it cannot.

Mr. Barwell.—It has ever been customary and usual; and I find no express Interdiction of the Usages that have prevailed, either in the Company's Instructions, or the Letter or Spirit of the Act of Parliament. The Power of assembling the Council, I conceive, exists in the Chair: The Power of breaking it up of course, I understand, rests in the same Station. I cannot possibly suppose that any Cause, but such a personal one as may compel the Governor, through Necessity, will induce him to adjourn the Board; and, I think, when any such Cause does prevail, the Business and Interest to which our Attention should be directed, is departed from. The End proposed from our assembling not being likely to be answered, the Governor General will stand fully acquitted for adjourning the Board. I do not speak at all to the Powers under which the Members of this Board act, nor will I be led to pass any Opinion upon them. Whenever the Interests of the Public require my particular Attention, I shall communicate those Points to the Knowledge of the Governor General, who will take such Measures, with the Concurrence of his Council, as he may think the Object merits. Without the Governor General's Authority in a public Call for my

(a) Vide supra, Page 1027.

Attendance at the Board, it will be in my Option to partake or not in the Councils of the Three other Members. It is my Duty to communicate with them; but I shall deem all such Communications as irregular and unwarranted, and shall therefore look upon them in a private Light, to be subsequently introduced in a more regular Form.

The Honorable Mr. Monson.—I think the Governor General may assemble the Council as often as he shall think proper, but that he must do it twice a Week, or at the Requisition of a Majority of the Members. I do not apprehend the Dissolution of the Board to be in the Governor General solely; the Question of Adjournment should be first put, and if carried, that Meeting is dissolved; for if the Authority of summoning and dissolving the Council was with the Governor General only, his Power would be absolute and despotick, and the Means of conveying Information to our Employers totally precluded.

General Clavering.—I agree with Colonel Monson, for the Reasons he has so properly urged.]

§ (“ Governor-General.—I have already given my Opinion upon this Subject in my Answer to the Question proposed by Mr. Francis, and in the Minutes of the Board in the other Department of Yesterday, and repeat it now, that the Board have no Authority unless summoned by myself, or when the Meetings of the Board are formally dissolved by me. Arguments drawn from the Practice of other Assemblies cannot apply to this. In Instances in which other Assemblies are summoned for Business by any of their own Body, it is in consequence of some positive Law or established Usage. No such Law or Usage has ever prevailed in this Government. A Majority of the Members of the Board have asserted a contrary Opinion; but I conceive it to be useless to collect Opinions on a Subject of this Kind. The Majority may continue to sit by their own Authority, as they did before the Opinions were collected; I will not sit with them, nor acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal. Once more, however, let me repeat the Proposition which I have already made, that any Examinations which have my Conduct for their Object, may be taken by a Committee of the Board. You may certainly obtain by this Means all the Satisfaction which you can receive in a Meeting which I cannot acknowledge to be lawful, and at which I cannot be present. If you have the Honor of your President at Heart, which you have repeatedly, and too repeatedly declared, at a Time in which you are wounding it in the most essential Manner, you will acquiesce in this Proposition; if you reject it, the Court of Directors, and those to whom these Transactions will be made known, may judge of your Motives.”) §

[Mr. Francis.—I think it very necessary that the Court of Directors should be informed, that no Member of this Board, to my Knowledge, has ever expressed a Wish, that the Governor-General should be required to give his personal Attendance at the Board, in any Case in which it would be personally disagreeable to himself to do so.]

The General's Question being read again, Mr. Francis agrees to it.

Mr. Barwell.—As the Governor has Objections to Bridjo Kiffore and Roopnarain Chowdry being called before the Board, I think they ought not to be called; I see no particular Purpose that it will answer, as any Charges exhibited are in Writing, and the Party can reply to it in Writing. If it is merely for the Purpose of certifying a Paper, I think that Bridjo Kiffore may be called for to the Council House, and the Secretary go to him in the adjoining Room, to ask him the simple Question, Whether the Paper is authentic?

The Honorable Mr. Monson. } are for the Question.

General Clavering.

Governor-General.—I am against it. I think it my Duty to declare, that I dissolve the Meeting of this Board. If the Members continue to sit, I shall not acknowledge their Proceedings to be legal.]

Governor General and Mr. Barwell withdraw.

Warren Hastings,
Rich^d Barwell.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

Mr. Monson's
Opinion.

General Clavering's
Opinion.

Governor
General's
Opinion.

Mr. Francis's
Remark.

General's
Question re-
peated.
Mr. Barwell's
Opinion.

Governor Ge-
neral dissolves
the Council.

Governor Ge-
neral and Mr.
Barwell with-
draw.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXVI.

Book 7, Page 2165.

Fort William, 9th May 1775.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.
Mr. Barwell indisposed.

Read, the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Grant.

To Mr. Richard Sumner, Secretary to the Governor General and Council in their Revenue Department.

Sir,

I am to request, you will lay before the Board the accompanying Accounts, which are Translations of the Goshwara of the Persian Accounts transmitted to Mr. R. Johnson and myself, with the Board's Directions, which we have minutely attended to.

I am further to request, you will be pleased to represent the Necessity for my receiving Orders to return to my Station, as the Business of my Office, where I have no Assistant, is fallen much behind Hand.

Calcutta,
9th May 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

James Grant.

Ordered, That Messrs. Grant and Johnson be desired to attend the Board immediately, and that the Accounts sent in with the above Letter be entered after the Consultation.

The Governor General.—As the Object of these Informations does not clearly appear, and as I was doubtful myself when they were first delivered to the Board, whether it was a Charge against the late Administration for having paid more to the Begum on Account of Arrears due to the Nabob than was due, by the Difference of Nine Lacks of Rupees, or whether the Charge respected the Adjustment of the Accounts between the Bhegum and the Servants of the Nabob's Household: I desire that the Accountant General of the Khalsa may be ordered to lay before the Board an Abstract Account of the Sums due to the Nabob, and of the Payments made by him to the 16th of August 1772, and also a Continuation of the same Account brought on to this Time.

Mr. Francis.—I do not understand that these Papers lead to prove that there has been any over Payment on Account of the Nabob's Stipend from this Government. The Question, as I understand it, is, whether the Begum having received the whole Balance due to the Servants at her Appointment to her present Office, has or has not withheld the Sum of Nine Lacks and odd Rupees for her own Use, or whether that Sum is fairly accounted for in the Accounts of the Nizamut? From the Evidence laid before the Board by Mr. Grant and Nuned Roy, it appears to me to be ascertained, that the Accounts now before us are authentic, at least that there is Ground for thinking them so, sufficient to authorize this Board to make a strict Enquiry into the State of the Bhegum's Accounts with the young Nabob, in order that if it shall appear, that the above Sum supposed to be withheld by her has been really so, she may be obliged to refund or account for it. I make no Objection to the Motion made by the Governor General, except that I conceive that the Accounts to be called for can only prove what is not in Dispute.

General Clavering.—I agree with the Governor General's Motion, without having the smallest Suspicion that any Sums have been overpaid by this Government to the Nabob; but as I think they may tend to elucidate the Account between the Bhegum and the Nabob, in which Account, as delivered in by Mr. Grant, there appears to be due a Balance of Nine Lack by the Bhegum; whether it be to the Nabob or to his Servants, I do not yet know; but I think it is proper that this Government should interpose to have the Account examined.

Ordered, That the Account as specified by the Governor General be prepared.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Johnson being arrived and called in; Mr. Grant is desired by Mr. Francis to state to the Board the Observation which he has verbally made relative to the Authenticity of the Accounts.

A. The Mohorers now employed in taking Copies of them for Mr. Barwell, have observed that they are after a true Form, and seem indisputable.

Question by the Governor General to Mr. Grant.—By what Criterion could Mr. Barwell's Mohorers know whether the Accounts were just or not?

A. I should presume from having copied the Accounts from which the Abstract laid before the Board has been drawn.

Q. By what Criterion could they judge whether those Accounts were just?

A. A Question which can be answered alone, by the Mohorers of the Country; I have observed before that a Mohrir at the City told me, they were after a true Serishta or Form.

Q. You were desired to inform the Board what Time it will take to complete the Translation of the Account Particulars, and you promised to reply to it.

A. With proper Assistance, and no intervening Business, in Five and twenty or Thirty Days.

Question by General Clavering to Mr. Grant.—According to this Account, how much do you conceive to be due from the Bhegum, either to the Nabob or to the Servants of the Nizamut?

A. If the Account be a true one, and she is entitled to no Profits or Perquisites, but merely her Stipend for making the Disbursements of the Household, it would appear from the Abstract Account, that R^y 9,67,693 15 6½ are due from her, and 2,69,563 15, besides, dubious.

Messrs. Grant and Johnson are now desired to withdraw.

✶ (a) General Clavering.—I move, that a Gentleman of proper Rank in the Service be appointed to go to the City, to acquaint the Nabob and the Bhegum with this Information that has been given to the Board, and to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to him the Nizamut, the Bhela, and the Consummanee Accounts, from the Middle of April, in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772; and that the Intentions of Government, of investigating these Accounts, may be effectually carried into Execution, that the Bhegum be divested of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts; and that he do also demand of her the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or the latest Period to which they can be closed.

Mr. Francis.—The Charge against the Bhegum, in my Opinion, comes before the Board with a Degree of Authenticity sufficient to warrant my agreeing to the Motion. The supposed Embezzlement is for a very considerable Sum; and with respect to the dispossessing her of her Employment, I apprehend that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the necessary Lights from the Nabob's Officers to verify this or any other Charge against the Bhegum, while she herself continued in full Power and Authority over the Household.

Colonel Monson.—The Account now before the Board, bears those Marks of Authenticity which I think justifies me in requiring an Investigation to be made into them. The supposed Embezzlement is for a considerable Sum; and I think there is a Possibility, by a minute Inspection into these Accounts, to shew that the late Administration may have been imposed upon in the Balances claimed by the Bhegum, at settling the Account in August 1772; I think it necessary that the Bhegum should be displaced from her present Station, as the Influence she would have by continuing in it, might prevent the Gentleman employed upon this Service from obtaining that Information which is necessary to ascertain the Account.

The Governor General.—I see no Cause to enter into an Examination of the Bhegum's Accounts, and must disagree with the Gentlemen of the Majority in their Opinion of the Authenticity of the Accounts produced by Mr. Grant and Nuned Roy; I see not the least Marks of any Authenticity in them, but regard them as simple unsupported Assertions; and even granting that the Accounts were true, I do not see that they can prove any Mismanagement in the Bhegum, unless further Proofs could also be obtained, that the Savings made in the Payments in the Household were secreted for her own separate Use, and not for that of the Nabob, her Ward. I am well informed, that in all Payments made to the Servants and Dependants, not only of the Nabob, but of all other Persons of his Rank and Station, considerable Deductions are always made from the Sums nominally due. It does not appear of what Nature the Arrears are, with which the Bhegum is charged, nor whether they arise from the customary Deductions to which I have alluded; nor can I conceive the Bhegum, who has neither Children or Connections without the Walls of the Nabob's Palace, should secret and embezzle so great a Proportion of the Money entrusted to her Charge, for the Benefit of the Nabob; nevertheless, I should not object to the Requisition of her Accounts, if it went no farther, believing that the Issue of an Investigation into them, if fairly made, will do her Credit: But I object, and solemnly protest, against the Removal of a Person of her Rank, Character, and Authority, from the Office which she now holds, and her Appointment to which was confirmed by the most complete Approbation of the Court of Directors, without having committed any Crime, or done any Thing which could possibly be imputed to her as a Disqualification.

General Clavering.—If the Accounts which have been produced to this Board are authentic, of which there can be very little Doubt, seeing the Acknowledgment that was made of them by

Akbar Ally Cawn, the Eunuch of the Household, who has, I understand, the chief Management of her Affairs, and the Solicitude that both he and the Bhegum shewed to get the Accounts into her Hands, I think it is a sufficient Ground for this Board to proceed on; for every Step that is proposed to be taken, either for the Discovery of the fraudulent Statement that must have been made of the Nabob's Debts when his Accounts were settled, or of the Use which she has since made of the Balances which she must have received: In either Case it is necessary to divest her of her Authority; and if upon Examination of the Account it shall appear, as the Governor General supposes, that she administered to the Nabob's Affairs with Integrity, I shall be as ready to restore her to her Office again, provided that it shall appear requisite to do so hereafter; the Age and Circumstances of the Nabob being considered.

Mr. Francis.—I beg Leave to observe, that Mr. Grant was desirous of confirming upon Oath the Assertion he made to this Board concerning the Application made to him by the Bhegum's chief Eunuch, for the Recovery of the Papers. After what I have heard and seen of these Papers, I can form no Supposition of a Possibility of their being forged.

Resolved, That the Board agree to the Motion of General Clavering, for an Examination of the Accounts therein specified, and for divesting Munny Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that this Examination may be made with the greater Certainty, by the Officers of the Nabob's Household being unbiassed by the Influence she must otherwise have.

Mr. Francis.—I move that Mr. Goring be appointed to repair to the City, to execute the preceding Resolution of the Board, and to deliver over the Accounts to Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Grant; that these Gentlemen be appointed to examine them, and to report to the Board what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Bhegum, with such other Observations as they may think material for the Information of the Board: That they be allowed such a Number of Mohriis as they may deem necessary to assist them in the Examination of the Accounts, and that Nuned Roy be appointed Chief of the Mohoriis.

Governor General.—I object to the Deputation of Mr. Goring, not understanding what Purpose it can possibly answer.

The Majority of the Board agree to the Motion of Mr. Francis.

Colonel Monlon.—I move, that the Nabob's Person and Household be delivered to the Care of the present Duan Rajah Goordals until further Orders.

Mr. Francis.—I agree.

General Clavering.—I agree.

Governor General.—I both object, and protest against it.

Resolved, That Rajah Goordals be accordingly appointed Guardian to the Nabob's Person and Household until further Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Goring be directed to proceed immediately to Moorshedabad, to execute the Commission above allotted to him; he is therefore instructed as follows.

To Mr. Charles Goring.

Sir,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor General and Council to acquaint you that they have thought proper to depute you to the City of Moorshedabad, to inform the Nabob and the Begum, that it has been represented to them, that the Sum of R^y 9,67,693 : 15 : 6½ appears to be now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob, or to the Servants of the Nizamut; and that the Honourable Board have therefore directed you to demand of her an Order to the proper Officers to deliver over to you the Accounts of the Nizamut, Bhela, and Consummance, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed.

In order that the Intentions of Government of investigating these Accounts may be effectually carried into Execution, the Board have been pleased to divest the Begum of the Office of Guardian to the Nabob, that her Influence over the Officers of the Household may not prevent them from giving true Evidence, when called upon for any Explanation of the above Accounts.

Of this Resolution of the Honourable Board you are to give Information to the Nabob, as well as the Begum, and acquaint the former, that the Care of his Person and Household is to be delivered to the present Duan, Rajah Goordals, until further Orders; and you will accordingly see these Directions of the Board put into Execution.

The Accounts you are to deliver over to Mess^{rs}. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, whom the Board have been pleased to appoint to investigate them.

I have further to enjoin you to proceed to the Execution of this Duty with all convenient Expedition.]

Resolved, That the following Advice of Mr. Goring's Appointment be sent to the Chief and Council at Moorshedabad, and to the Resident at the Durbar.

To Mr. Edward Baber, Chief, &c. Provincial Council of Revenue at Moorshedabad.

Gentlemen,

Having thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to Muxadabad to require some Accounts from the Begum, to divest her of the Charge of the Nabob's Affairs, and to put the Duan Rajah Gourdas in Possession of the Nabob's Person and Houthold, we direct you to give him all the Assistance in your Power in the Execution of this Trust; and in case that Gentleman should apply to you for any military Aid or Escorts, you must desire the Commanding Officer to furnish them; for which Purpose we have requested the General to issue the necessary Orders.

The same to Mr. W. B. Martin, Resident at the Durbar.

We are, &c.

Agreed, That the following Instructions be given to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,

Having received Information that the Sum of R^l 9,67,693 15 61 is now due from the Begum, either to the Nabob or to the Servants of the Nizamut, and that there is a further Sum of R^l 2,69,563, 15, of which she has not yet rendered a satisfactory Account we have thought proper to depute Mr. Goring to receive the Accounts of the Nizamut Bhela, and Confulmanee, from the Middle of April in the Year 1764, to the Middle of August 1772, as well as the Accounts from that Time to the last Day of the Year 1181, or to the latest Period to which they can be closed; and on his delivering them over to you, we direct, that you immediately investigate them, and report to us what Balance appears by those Accounts to be due to the Nabob, or remains unaccounted for by the Begum, with such other Observations as you may think material for our Information. We authorize you to employ such a Number of Mohrirs as you may deem necessary, to assist you in the Examination of the Accounts, and direct that Nuned Roy be appointed Chief of the Mohrirs.

Fort William,

the 9th May 1775.

We are, &c.

Ordered, That proper Letters be prepared from the above Minutes to the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowla, Muny Begum, * Raja Goordals, to be laid before the Board To-morrow Morning.

Signed at the End.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

* Sic in Orig.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXVII.

Book 11, Page 33.

Fort William, 8th June 1775.

At a Council, Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President,
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monlon,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dep^t.
Thursday.

Read the following Four Letters and Inclosures received from Mr. Goring.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I was in hopes, on my Arrival here, to have found Nonit Roy ready to have given me every Assistance in his Power, to enable me to expedite the Businels on which you have been pleased to send me. The inclosed Copy of a Letter to Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant, with their Answer, will inform you of the Cause of my Complaint against him, and the Authority by which he acts. The accompanying Arzee of the Mohurirs, &c. of the Cutchery, gives me great Reason to think, unless I prevent his making his Appearance there, I shall entirely loose * the Authority with which you have been pleased to invest me; for this Reason, therefore, I have addressed a Letter to Raja Gourdas (Copy inclosed * requesting he will no more admit him to the Cutchery; but on his own Part, appointed a Person of Trust to see no Papers are made away

Mr. Goring,
Four Letters.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

away with. I hope you will approve this Step, as have in vain made use of Intreaties to prevent Nonit Roy taking the Steps he has done.

To Messrs. Maxwell, Anderson, and Grant.

Gentlemen,
Nuned Roy, making use of your Name, has thought proper to send Peons, and seize People whom I neither ever sent for or heard of.

He likewise prevents such People from coming to me who I find necessary to consult with, and will not suffer those I have appointed to conduct the affording the Papers to proceed in their Business according to my Directions.

I have till now put up with his Behaviour, that he may have no Reason to say I have not seized every Paper he thought necessary to prove the Allegation he has made before the Governor General and Supreme Council; and as I flatter myself they put that Confidence in me as not to think me capable of suffering any of them to be destroyed, I must request you will be pleased to order him to the Cutcherry, and interrupt* the Business I am preparing for you, as there is a great deal to go through with, and I wish it to be done with Dispatch.

I am, &c.

26th May 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

To Mr. Goring.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of this Day's Date.

We have not authorized Nonet Roy to interfere in any Shape in your Business. The Honourable Governor General and Council have entrusted you with the Charge of procuring the Accounts which are to be investigated by us, and of course we imagine it rests with you to employ such Persons as you may think proper.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

Wm. Maxwell.

D. Anderson.

James Grant.

(25th May 1775.)

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you Copies of Eleven Petitions presented me by Tuncaw Holders, whose Pay has for these Three Years past been withheld from them.

These, I understand, are but a small Part of the many who have Claims of a similar Nature on the Nabob.

I before wrote you, his Excellency had not a Rupee in his Treasury. I beg therefore you will be pleased to inform me how these People are to have their just Demands satisfied, as I understand they are in the greatest Distress.

I am, &c.

May 27th 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Inclosed I send you several Persian Papers, numbered from 1 to 7, containing an Examination, at my Request, before the Nabob, into a most* iniquitous Transaction, in which it appears the following People have been directly or indirectly concerned, viz. Raja Gourdals, Kishow Khan, Raja Gourdals's Aurretzbegey, Sheek Dun Ally, and Nonit Roy. These People had prepared an Accusation against me and Raja Perboeram, by the Confession of many Witnesses.

1st. Fatty Jehan Khan, who directly accuses Raja Gourdals as per No. 1. On Rajah Gourdals's hearing this, he, in the Durbar, got up and insisted on the Matter's being inquired into.

No. 2. Is a further Confirmation of Fatty Jehan's Assertion, as he heard it from Kishow Khan, the Rajah's Auruzbegey.

No. 3. The Deposition of Eleven Witnesses, declaring they signed a long secret Note, which they were not allowed to read.

No. 4. Sheek Dun Ally's Attempt to exculpate himself.

No. 5. Kishow Khan's Declaration, that he got the secret Note signed at the Desire of Nonit Roy, who he desires may be summoned. The Nabob accordingly sends for him.

No. 6. The secret Note which he produced, signed by Twenty-six Witnesses.

No. 7. Mheer Jusad Ally's Answer to the secret Note.

These several Papers, I apprehend, will explain themselves; but I must beg leave to observe, that I apprehend that the Surat Hale is not the original one, for the Two following Reasons:

First, The great Care that was is* by the Deposition of the Witnesses to prevent their seeing it. And, secondly, That it does not agree with their Depositions. On the first Intimation I received of

of this Business, I immediately went to the Nabob, and complained to him of it; and that I heard there was a Paper of Accusation against me *singing by his Servants. At the same Time, asking both him and Raja Gourda's, if they *know any Thing of it, they both desired *it.— I then desired the Nabob would be pleased to inquire into it. The Evidence is inclosed, and there is every Reason to suppose it must have been done with the Rajah's Connivance, the whole Transaction passing in the Dewan Connah in the Face of the World; yet he who has the supreme Command is the only Stranger to it. That this is very imprudent, both from the Numbers concerned, and the Station he holds, will, I believe, not be denied; but that I have this further Reason to ground my Suspicion on, my requesting One of the Witnesses to explain his Evidence, he attacked me in a very rude Manner; told me the Nabob was Master there, was my Master, the Council's, and the Company's. I told him, I took notice of what he said, and remained silent.

In the Course of the Inquiry, Nonis Roy treated me with the utmost Insolence; told me, before the Durbar, that he was vested with the Authority of Council, and was my Equal, and threatened Raja Perbooram, that he would make him answer for the Balance in question. I told him, he had better make me, as I was Perbooram's Master, and he acted by my Authority. He answered, it was equal to him. This being the Case, Gentlemen, I must beg you will be pleased either to remove him or me, it being impossible for us ever to agree. What Sort of a Man he is, his Works declare. He has procured Twenty-six Witnesses to a Surat Hal, which none of them know any Thing of: This Surat Hal is a Transaction of Four Days, Day by Day. Setting aside therefore the Evidence of these very Witnesses, is it reasonable to suppose, that such a Number of People should intrude on my Privacy, without my knowing it? Besides, they are to a Man Servants of the Nuzmut.

As I make no Doubt, Gentlemen, you supposed Nonis Roy to be a Man incapable of doing a villainous Action, when you appointed him to investigate the Papers of the Nizamut, his proving himself otherwise, will induce you to appoint in his Room some Man of Honour and Integrity, who will do justice to all Parties. This, I dare say, is what you wish, and what indeed is but due to all. For my own Part, I beg leave to assure you, the united Malice of the whole Durbar shall not turn me from the Line I have laid down to myself, of doing my Duty by the Company.

As to Raja Gourda's, I leave to you to determine how far he has, and does do his Duty. That there is an immense Balance due from the Nabob to his Servants, is undoubted; I do not know the exact Sum, but this I am clear in, that those who have occasioned it, ought to be made answerable for it.

I am, &c.

The 1st June 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

(a) [Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 25th May, inclosing Extracts and Accounts relative to the Establishment of the Nizamut; but observe you do not acknowledge the Receipt of mine of the 19th. In compliance with your Orders, to explain the Delivery of the Paper containing an Account of Three Lacks of Rupees, I am to inform you, it took its rise from a Message sent me by the Begum, requesting I would interest myself with the Nabob to have Etwar Ally Khan released to her for a few Hours, having something of Importance to communicate to me, on which she wished to consult him, thinking the Service might be benefited by it. I accordingly desired the Nabob would be pleased to deliver him to my Charge, engaging to return him the same Night; which I did. I heard no more till the next Day, when the Begum requested to see his Excellency and myself, desiring Etwar Ally might attend.

On our first Meeting, she entered into a long Detail of her Administration, endeavouring to represent it in the fairest Light; at last she came to the Point, and told me, my urgent and repeated Remonstrances to her to be informed how the Balance arose, of which I was to enquire, induced her, from Memory, to say what she had herself given, then mentioning the Sum of a Lack and a Half to the Governor, to feast him whilst he staid here; and a Lack and a Half to Mr. Middleton, by the Hands of Bubbou Begum. As I looked on this no more than a Matter of Conversation, I rose to depart, but was detained by the Begum's requesting the Nabob to come to her. A Scene of Weeping and Complaint then began, which made me still more impatient to be gone, and I repeatedly sent to his Excellency for that Purpose; he at last came out, and delivered me the Paper I sent you, declaring it was given him by the Begum to be delivered *me. If in this Affair I have exceeded my Duty, I humbly beg pardon; but the extraordinary Confidence you were pleased to repose in me, and the unlimited Power attending it, moved me to exert myself to the utmost, that the Intent of my Appointment might not be entirely fruitless.

I am sorry to acquaint you, from what I have already heard, that the Nabob's Affairs are in a very desperate State; the Sheristadars have delivered me an Account from Memory (the Papers being sorting and under Seal), by which it appears the Nabob is in Debt Ten Lacks of Rupees; the Particulars I hope to transmit you in a few Days.

Inclosed I send you the Begum's Letter, and Account particular of the Three Lacks, under its Cover.

I am, &c.

3d June 1775.

(Signed) C. Goring.

From Munny Bhegum to General Clavering; inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board of 3d June.

After the usual Forms, Mr. Goring has pressed me on the Subject of the Balances; in answer to which I informed him, that all the Particulars being on Record, would, in the Course of the Enquiry, appear from the Papers; he accordingly received from the Nabob Mobarek ul Doulah a List of Three Lacks of Rupees given to the Governor and Mr. Middleton; I now send you inclosed a List of the Dates when it was presented, and through whole Means, which you will receive.

* Sic in Orig.

Memorandum.

For Entertainment for the Governor Amand ud Dowlah, Mr. Hastings, in consequence of a Request signed by his Highness Rajah Goordafs, and other Serishtadars, dated the 11th of Ramzan, in the 14th Sun, One Lack and Half of Rupees was delivered, through the Means of Chiton Durr, a Shroff of the Bahla Treasury, in the following Manner, viz.

On the 23d of Ramzan, to Nurling Baboo, Cantoo Baboo's Brother,	—	1,00,000
On the 21st of Mohorrum, deposited by Rajah Goordafs, through Chiton Durr, for Bills drawn in favour of Sobaram Bylack, on the following Houses; viz.		
On the House of Ram Sohæ	—	35,000
On the House of Muttoree Seine	—	15,000
	Rupees	1,50,000

Dated the 2d Rubbee Affiance, or 2d of June.

Memorandum of Sums given to Mr. Middleton, through Chiton Durr, Shroff of the Bahla Treasury, for which Baboo Bhegum gave a Receipt under her own Seal, dated the 5th of Shaban, of the 14th Sun, in the following Manner; viz.

On the 5th of Shaban, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo, Son-in-law to Santiram Sing	—	1,00,000
On the 19th of Zeikaida, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo	—	25,000
On the 21st of Zehedja, in the 16th Sun, into the Hands of Sumboo Baboo	—	25,000
	Rupees	1,50,000

Dated the 2d Rubbee Affiance, or 2d June.

Ordered, That the Inclosures in the Letters of the 27th May and 1st of June be entered after Consultation.

The Governor General begs Leave to make the following Remark to the Board.

As neither Mr. Goring's Letter of the 3d of June, nor the Begum's Letter addressed to the General, which was inclosed in it, contain the full Confirmation required in the Letter written by the Board to Mr. Goring on the 25th May, I desire that the following Questions may be proposed to the Begum.

1st. Was any Application made to you for the Account which you have delivered of Three Lacks of Rupees, said to have been paid to the Governor and Mr. Middleton; or did you deliver the Account of your own free Will and unsolicited?

2d. In what Manner was the Application made to you, and by whom?

3d. On what Account was the Sum, One and Half Lacks, given to the Governor General, which you have laid to his Account? Was it in consequence of any Requisition from him, or of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage? I must further request, that these Questions be transmitted to the Resident at the Durbar, and that he be directed to put them, in Person, to the Begum, and to take down her Answers in her Presence.

Mr. Francis.—I agree, provided Mr. Goring be present while the Questions are put; but to be silent, and not to interfere in them.

The Governor General.—I am sorry I am under the Necessity of objecting to Mr. Goring's being present; it was to * pervert the Effect of any Influence which might be exercised by Mr. Goring over the Begum, who is at present under absolute Subjection to his Authority, that I desired the Board to invest the Resident at the Durbar, the only regular official Channel for such a Communication, with this Commission; I must therefore beg leave to obviate any further Proposal for his being present, and hope that Mr. Francis himself, and the Board, will think this a sufficient Reason for my objecting.

Mr. Barwell.—I acquiesce in the Governor General's Request; and as the Reasons which possibly have influenced Mr. Francis, might have Weight with me to embrace his Proposal, that Mr. Goring should accompany Mr. Martin to the Begum, and be present while the Questions were put, I beg the Favour of Mr. Francis to acquaint me with his Sentiments why he has judged it necessary.

Colonel Monson.—I have no Objection, for the Governor General's Satisfaction, that the Questions should be put to the Begum; but I think Mr. Martin an improper Person to do it, as he

now stands accused, and is said to have received a Sum of Money from Ewaz Ally Cawn for his Consent in the Appointment of a Servant to the Nabob's Household; therefore I deem him a Person who may be influenced in this Enquiry. I would therefore recommend that these Questions be put to the Begum in the Presence of Mr. Goring, Mr. Martin, and any third Person the Board shall think proper to appoint, viz. Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Anderlon, or Mr. Grant. The First Question, in my Opinion, has already been answered by Mr. Goring in his Letter of the 1st of June; the Second Question I think unnecessary; for if the Money was given, it is of little Consequence to the Public in what Manner this Transaction has been made known; with respect to the Third Question, we already know on what Account the Lack and Half of Rupees was given; whether it was in consequence of a Requisition from the Governor, or any other Person, or by previous Agreement, is not material, as the Directors will judge how far the Governor's having accepted of such Presents is agreeable to their Sentiments. I have heard that it has been an established Usage for Persons of distinguished Rank, when resident at the Court of Eastern Princes, to have large Sums of Money given them for their Table Expences. The Governor General can himself satisfy the Court of Directors whether he received such an Allowance from the Begum or the Nabob's Household, or whether he has charged any Sum on Account of his Expences to the Company while at Muxadavad.

General Clavering.—I am very willing to agree that Mr. Martin should be present when the Questions are put, together with Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Anderlon, the Two Gentlemen of the Council at Muxadavad who are appointed to examine the Accounts; and I think that the Questions should be proposed by Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Goring being present. It would be very improper that Mr. Martin should alone propose the Questions, because he has been accused of taking Money for an Appointment in the Nabob's Household, and the Accusation has been transmitted to us by Mr. Goring; he therefore must be considered as Mr. Goring's Enemy. In regard to the Manner in which the Appointment was made to the Begum, or by whom, seems to be very immaterial: What appears to be most essential to the Governor is, to find out from the Begum's Answers whether the Sum of 1,50,000 Rupees, which the Begum declares she gave to the Governor, was a Part of the Money alledged by Mah Rajah Nundcomar, or whether it was a separate Sum. It appears to me to be equally illegal, whether the Money was given to the Governor in consequence of a Requisition from him, or in consequence of any previous Agreement, or of any established Usage, without he had the Authority of the Court of Directors for receiving the Money; and therefore I conceive that it can be of no Manner of Use to him whether that Part of the Third Question be answered in the Affirmative or the Negative.

Governor General.—I do not mean to make the Board the Judges of my Conduct, but have disclaimed their Right of judging me: But even if I had not done it, I have certainly a Right to determine for myself what Points are necessary for my own Justification. I have objected to Mr. Goring, and to him only. I have no particular Desire that Mr. Martin should put the Questions to the Begum; let the Board nominate Mr. Anderlon to this Commission, or Mr. Maxwell, if he understands the Language, or join Mr. Martin to both these Gentlemen; I have no Objection to either; but I must object to Mr. Goring, because I believe that if he is present the Begum will answer the Questions under the Dread of his Authority. I once more refer it to the Board to determine whether Mr. Goring shall or shall not be present on the Occasion.

Mr. Francis begs leave to give the following Explanation, agreeable to the Request of Mr. Barwell.

I am at all Times ready to give an Explanation of the Motives of my Opinion to any Member of the Board who may desire it, though strictly I am at Liberty to decline it. The Begum, I observe, is suspected to be under the Influence of Mr. Goring. If, after the Declarations she has made to him, and which, from the above Suspicion, he may be supposed to have extorted from her, she should afterwards be examined by another Person in Mr. Goring's Absence, and vary from her first Declaration, we may expect that Mr. Goring will then complain that opposite Influence has prevailed over her to do so. Let the Questions be put into Writing and read, or delivered to her publicly, and then I think there can be no Ground for a Suspicion of undue Influence of either Side.

Mr. Barwell.—I admit the Justness of the Argument on which Mr. Francis founds his Opinion for joining Mr. Goring with Mr. Martin; but as the Governor's Objections to that Gentlemen * * Sic in Orig. are thought by him to be very material, and I coincide with him in that Opinion, I am against Mr. Goring's being present when the Questions the Governor has desired are put to the Begum. As there are Objections likewise started to Mr. Martin, I am against that Gentleman being present, particularly as there are Two others to whom no Objection has been made.

Agreed, That the Questions proposed by the Governor General be translated into Persian, to be delivered to the Begum in the Presence of Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderlon, and that the Paper be transmitted to these Gentlemen for that Purpose, with the following Directions.

To Messrs. Goring, Maxwell, Martin, and Anderson.

Gentlemen,

We transmit you enclosed a Paper addressed to Munny Begum, containing sundry Questions to which we are desirous of obtaining her Replies. We therefore direct that you cause the said Paper to be delivered to her in your Presence; and, in the Name of this Board, you will at the same Time request to be furnished with her Answers to each Article in Writing, which, when delivered, are to be forwarded immediately to us; but we positively direct that you enter into no Conversation with the Begum, either jointly or separately, upon the Subject, or the Contents of the Paper.]

Fort William, June the 8th, 1775.

We are, &c.

Nund Roy to General Clavering. General Clavering lays before the Board some Persian Letters which he has received from Nund Roy at Moorhedabad; also a Translation of Two Papers contained in one of the said Letters, which is as follows.

* Sic in Orig. Translation of Two Papers enclosed in the Letter from Nund Roy to General Clavering, received 6th June 1775, Particulars of which was * received by the Governor and his Servants from the Information of intelligent Servants of the Nizammut, &c. 7,33,876 3 3, exclusive of what was received by Mr. Middleton, which will appear from Mr. Goring's Letters, (viz.)

On the Governor's Arrival at Cossimbuzar, and appointing the Begum and Rajah Goordas to their Offices, from the 17th of Jenmaud ul Owil, the 14th Year, viz.	5,52,000	—	—
At Cossimbuzar, by Purfing, Brother to Cantoo Baboo, by way of Entertainment to the Governor on his Arrival there, fixed at 2000 R' per Day	1,50,000	—	—
For the appointing of the Begum, given in Calcutta as a Present, viz. One Lack to Cantoo Baboo from the Begum's Private Treasury, and One Lack by Nundcomar, conformably to the Begum's Order of the 12th of Aflum 1179	2,00,000	—	—
For the Present of Jewels and Cloths, without the Papers it can't be exactly ascertained, about	25,000	—	—
For Winter Cloths, viz.			
On the 14th Year,	R' 18,000	—	—
In the 15th Year,	12,000	—	—
	30,000	—	—
The Entertainment from Yetteramo Dowlah, Meer Sidoo, Primce David, the Seais Mahumud Erye Chan, is Mahumud Yaz Chan, &c.	1,00,000	—	—
To Cantoo Baboo on the Begum's Appointment to the Management of Affairs	47,000	—	—
On the Appointment	40,000	—	—
By a Kellaut, Pearls, Elephant, &c.	7,000	—	—
	5,52,000	—	—
Received by Santee Ram,	1,52,876	3	3
Viz. On the Begum's Appointment,	40,000	—	—
The Fourth Part of the Advance to Mootugheel, at different Times, and in different Sums	92,876	3	3
For Winter Garments,	20,000	—	—
For a Present to Behevannee Meter and Nien Sook (Ameens to the Governor and Mr. Middleton), on their Departure, (viz.)			
The Present from the Nauab,	17,000	—	—
Ditto, from the Servants of the Government,	12,000	—	—
	29,000	—	—
Total,	R' 7,33,876	3	3

Translation of the Second Paper.

Particulars of the Profits of Munnee Begum, from the 1st of Jemmaud ul Sanee of the 14th Year, to the 15th of Ribbi ul Aweel of the 16th Year, from the Information of intelligent Persons and Accountants, viz.

Two Months Wages, as Present from all the Sepoys and Domestic Servants,	1,33,250	—	—
Viz. For Jemmaud ul Sanee of the 14th Year,	66,625	—	—
For Ribbi ul Sanee of the 15th D°	66,625	—	—
By Reduction of Servants Wages, conformably to the Advice of the Governor at different Times	2,59,754	4	2
By Presents received for continuing the Superintendants and Accountants in their Offices, and Two Months Wages received from others	96,000	—	—
By Profit on the Batta of Gold Mohurs and Rupees, and by the Purchase of Jewels, &c.	1,50,000	—	—
Viz. By Batta or Rupees, &c.	75,000	—	—
By Purchase of Jewels, &c.	75,000	—	—
By a false Charge in the Account of Private Expences of Money laid out	20,000	—	—
By D° for Presents made in the Years 14 and 15, N. B. 30,000 R° are charged, Five of which are expended.	25,000	—	—
By Salams received during her Administration, Received by Yitbar Ali Chan, viz.	25,000	—	—
By affixing his Seal to Papers,	10,000	—	—
By Knavery in the preparing Buildings,	40,000	—	—
By Cash converted to his own Use in the daily Pay to the People at Mootiegeil	14,000	—	—
	64,000	—	—
Total,	7,73,004	4	2

Ordered, That the Letters from Nuned Roy to General Clavering be sent to the Persian Office to be translated.

The Governor General.—The General will excuse my taking notice of an Irregularity which I think it the Duty of the Board to put a stop to, in the Letter addressed to him by the Begum, on a Subject on which she was desired to give her Answer in Writing to Mr. Goring; and therefore, as an official Paper, it ought either to have been addressed to Mr. Goring, in consequence of the Letter sent to him, or to myself, as the only Person authorized to correspond with the Powers and Princes of Indostan, among which the Begum has always been ranked. I therefore move, That the Begum be acquainted, that, in all her future Communications with the Board, on public Business, she is to address herself to the Governor.

General Clavering.—The Letter I received from the Begum came inclosed in a Letter addressed to the Governor General and Council, from Mr. Goring. It was sent to me by the Secretary of the Board; I brought it with me to the Council the next Morning, pursuing in this Step the same Rule which I have followed when I have received Letters from the King Shaw Alum and the Nabob of Arcot. I have never answered any of these Letters, excepting that of the Nabob of Arcot, by Permission of the Governor General, returning to him the Present which he sent me. As I think that the Governor General stands now in a different Predicament with regard to the Begum, that * he would have done had he not been accused by her of taking Presents, I am of opinion that no such Application should be made to the Begum at present. It appears by a Letter entered in the Persian Correspondence from the Begum to the Governor General, that she expressly applied to him for his Leave to write to the Members of the Board, desiring that he would send her our Names, and acquaint her to whom it would be proper to write, saying, that she should forward her Letters inclosed to the Governor, who, she said, was dearer to her than Life, for his Perusal; after which she desired they might be delivered to the said Gentleman in whatever Manner he might think proper.

The Governor General.—The Proposition made to me by the Begum was, that Letters of Compliment should be written from her to the Gentlemen of Council on their Arrival; and it is certain that I desired her instantly to write such Letters, conceiving them to be necessary Forms of Civility; but I do not conceive that my Acquiescence in this Instance can in any Construction be applied to authorize an official Correspondence contrary to the express Orders of the Company in their original Instructions. The General has quoted an Expression of the Begum's Letter to me, which may throw a Ridicule on the Character of the Writer in the Judgment of those who are not acquainted with the Style of * Oriental Writer. Whatever Sense these Words were meant to convey, I am certain that they were not written from any Motives of particular Kindness; if they

Irregularity in the Begum's Address.

* See in Orig.

* Deal in Orig.

they were, it appears that I have lost my Title to them, since I find precisely the same Words made use of in the Letter now before the Board to the General.

General Clavering.—I refer to the Begum's Letter, entered upon this Day's Consultation, and cannot find any Expression which conveys the Sense of that Kind of Relation which is mentioned in the Letter to the Governor General.

The Governor General.—I am sorry to bear a Share in swelling the Consultation with a Subject which appears to me to be so very unimportant; but as the General has thought it of Consequence, I desire the Translation of the introductory Paragraph of the Begum's Letter to the General may be inserted in this Place.

To the General, high in Dignity, eminent in Rank, dearer than Life, whom God preserve, after presenting you with my Prayers, which are innumerable for your long Life and Prosperity, be it revealed to your enlightened Mind.

Mr. Francis.—I do not think the Begum, who is a Subject of this State, can properly be considered as one of the Princes or Country Powers of India; but setting that Question aside, I am of opinion that the barely receiving a Letter from any of the Indian Princes does not amount to the carrying on a Correspondence with them, which we are restrained from by our Instructions: Such Letters should be immediately laid before the Board, and if they appear to require an Answer, it should be made in the Name of the Governor General. It is not probable that any Indian Prince will continue to write Letters to Gentlemen who decline returning Answers to them.

Mr. Barwell is for the Motion of the Governor General.

Colonel Monlon.—I do not look upon the Begum, in her present Situation, or at the Time she wrote the Letter to General Clavering, to come within the Description of those Powers with whom we are restrained by the Court of Directors to correspond. The General having received a Letter, cannot be deemed holding a Correspondence with any Person; for it is impossible for him to prevent being addressed by Letter. The General presented the Begum's Letter to the Board on the first Consultation which was held after his receiving it; and the Board have not authorized the Governor General to give any Answer to it. The Governor General, I apprehend, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, is under the same Restrictions as any Member of the Board with regard to his Correspondence with them, for he is only to write such Letters as may be approved of by the Board, and to lay before them such Answers as he may receive. I think it unnecessary to acquaint the Begum, that in her future Communications she is to address the Governor General only.

Resolved, That it is not necessary to acquaint Muny Begum, that in all her future Communications with the Board she is to address the Governor General.

General Clavering.—I move that a Request be made to the Governor General, to declare whether, conformably to the second Article of the Company's Instructions, he has laid before this Board all the Letters which he has written to the Begum since our Arrival.

The Governor General.—This is a new Mode of producing Accusations, to which I shall not give my Assistance. If the General knows of any Letters which I have written to the Begum, let him produce them. I have many Reasons for not answering this Call at the Board; but there is one particular one which I will mention, that I cannot point out with Certainty all the Letters I have written; some containing mere Matters of Compliment, or Subjects of no Importance, may have been dictated to any Moonshy who was present, and perhaps no Translations of them made; but I will endeavour to collect the whole of my Correspondence with the Begum, if there is any Part of it not entered in the official Copy; and will certainly at a proper Time transmit it to the Court of Directors.

General Clavering.—As the Governor General acknowledges he has written Letters, or may have written Letters, which he has not communicated to the Board conformably to the precise Instructions of the Court of Directors, I move that a Letter be written to Mr. Goring, to acquaint the Begum that she do deliver up to him all the Letters which have been written to her from the Governor General since the Commencement of this Government, or by his Banyan; because I have seen in one of the Begum's Letters to the Governor, that she refers him for further Particulars to Cantoo Baboo.

The Governor General.—I have no Objection to the Motion, provided the Demand is made by some other Person than Mr. Goring. But I desire that it may be added in the Instructions, that she be requested to communicate all the Letters received from General Clavering.

Mr. Francis agrees to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell had retired before this Motion was made.

Colonel Monlon has no Objection to it.

Agreed that the following Letter be now written to Mr. Goring.

To Mr. Charles Goring,

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 26th and 27th Ulist, and 1st and 3d Instant, with the several Inclosures to which they refer.

We

Mr. Goring
to demand
the Letters
received by

We direct, that on Receipt of this you apply to the Begum, to deliver up to you, for the Information of the Board, all the Letters which she may have received from the Governor General, from General Clavering, or from Canoo Baboo, the Governor General's Banyan, since the Date of the Commencement of the present Administration; and that you transmit the same to us without Delay.

We are to observe, in Reply to your Letters of the 26th Uli^a and 1st Instant, that Nuneed Roy being only appointed Head of the Mohrirs, to assist Messrs. Maxwell, Anderlon, and Grant, in their Investigation of the Accounts of the Nizamut, his Duty has no Connection with the Business for which we have deputed you to the Nabob's Court, nor yours with that of his Appointment; you will therefore receive the several Accounts, agreeable to our former Instructions, and after having fulfilled the Objects of those Instructions, and delivered them over to the above Gentlemen, you will return to the Presidency.

Fort William,
8th June 1775.

We are, &c.

The following Letter from Mr. Justice Le Maistre, and Mr. Justice Hyde, having been received, is now read.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

We have received your Answer to our Letter of the 10th Instant, refusing to comply with our Requisition to be furnished with Copies of any Minutes entered on your Proceedings, in which our Names may have been mentioned, and which may relate to the Exercise of the Authority vested in us by his Majesty's Charter; and which Minutes, we have Reason to imagine, have been sent home to England, without our having had any Opportunity of controverting the Facts which may be there contained.

Messrs Le
Maistre and
Hyde, Judges
of the Su-
preme Court.

You will please to observe, that we did not give you any Reason why we required to be furnished with those Minutes, and desire to be understood, that it was not with any View of condescending to controvert those Facts before your Board, but the Meaning we intended to convey was, that we considered your not having offered us Copies of those Papers (the Facts contained in which we might controvert, if we thought proper, at Home) as an uncandid Proceeding, and a considerable Aggravation of the secret Injury which we conceive to be intended to us by those Minutes.

We apprehend, that in a Matter which concerns our own Honour, we are the properest Persons to determine what are and what are not such Facts as we deem necessary for the Purpose for which we require them. It seems sufficient for our Requisition, that we are concerned in the Contents, and upon that Ground we must beg leave to renew that Requisition, as a Matter of Decency due to our Stations, and which was not denied to the Under Sheriff on his Examination, against whom we do not find there either was or could be a direct Charge properly cognizable by your Board. With regard to that Examination we say nothing more, because he was prudent enough previously to ask, and had our express Permission to attend on your Board, without which we should have deemed it great Misconduct in our Officer to have given to you any Account of our Warrant, or of any Orders we thought proper to give in the Execution of it; and his Attendance on your Summons is to be considered as his voluntary Act, as he was by no means compellable to obey your Orders. The Copy of this Examination of the Under Sheriff, which we have seen, and the Admission in your Letter of the 22d Instant, which we have before us, leaves us no Room to doubt that you have thought proper to assume to yourselves a Right of enquiring into our Conduct, and a Liberty of corresponding thereupon with your Superiors, the Court of Directors, both of which we deem highly improper, as it tends to weaken that Independence without which it is impossible to administer impartial Justice.

See to Orig.

The Characters of superior Magistrates are much too sacred to be a Subject of your Correspondence, and more particularly for so public a Correspondence as yours is for the Court of Directors, which immediately after its Arrival necessarily becomes of public Notoriety; and should any Insinuation or Reflection on the Characters of such Magistrates appear upon the Face of that Correspondence, we conceive it to be an Offence of a very high Nature, much more illegal and unwarrantable than a direct Charge, and a much more serious Injury to the Individual, not any wise justifiable, as we apprehend, by the general Powers invested in you by the Act of Parliament, and much less so by the Instructions of your honourable Employers, who seem carefully to have avoided any Interference with our Authority. In support therefore of the Dignity of the Stations in which we are placed by his Majesty's Authority, we think it incumbent upon us to protest in the strongest Manner against any Right you may usurp to make our Conduct either individually or collectively the Object of your Enquiry or Animadversion, either by formal Proceedings at your Board, or by Words or Writings to any Person or Persons whatsoever, declaring that we hold ourselves totally independent of any Control, Check, or Superintendence, of your Board, at all Times, and in all Cases and Circumstances whatsoever; and should there appear upon your Minutes, when they come to be made public, any Insinuation or Reflection which may throw an Imputation upon our, or either of our Characters, and which tends to weaken that

[6 R]

Respect

Respect which we ought to have in the Eyes of the Public, we shall hold every Individual at your Board, who joins in such Defamation, as personally responsible to us to the utmost Extent of the Law of England.

It would have been in vain that the Legislature had abolished the Mayor's Court, as having been too liable to the Influence of the late President and Council, if the Members of the new Administration should at any Time presume, upon their Weight of Interest at home, to intimidate the Judges from daring to act contrary to the Wishes and Inclinations of the Council, under the Terror of secret and partial Representations of their Conduct, sent home under colour of Information to the Court of Directors, but in fact intended to prejudice them in the Opinion of his Majesty's Ministers, before whom those Proceedings must necessarily be produced.

Just and tenacious of the great Purpose for which it was his Majesty's Pleasure to send us to this Country, neither the tumultuous Clamour of the Multitude, nor the angry Frown of Authority, shall ever move us; and whatever Party-Warmth may at any Time disturb this Settlement, it is our Inclination as well as our Duty to preserve the most dispassionate Neutrality, strictly confining ourselves to the Exercise of our own Powers, and directly pursuing the straight Path of our Duty without swerving to the right Hand or to the left.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
25th May, 1775.

(Signed) S. C. Le Maitre.
John Hyde.

Proposed Answer. General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, propose, That the following Answer be written to Mr. Justice Le Maitre, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

To Mr. Justice Le Maitre, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

Gentlemen,

We have received your Letter of the 25th Instant. In our Answer to it we shall not imitate the Style in which you have thought proper to address this Board, but shall adhere strictly to that Moderation which becomes our own Dignity, and which ought to be observed in all the Proceedings of public Bodies, and of Individuals in high and public Stations.

We beg leave however to inform you, that our Reply to your last Letter is not so much intended for your Satisfaction, as for the Clearance of our Conduct and the Information of our Superiors.

1. We did not express or intimate an Expectation that you would condescend to controvert any Facts contained in our Minutes before this Board.

2. The Paper granted to the Under Sheriff was only a Copy of his own Examination. The Minutes entered on our Proceedings contain the several Opinions of the Members of the Council on the immediate Subject of Debate. They are taken for the Information of the Honourable Court of Directors, in consequence of a particular Instruction which we apprehend the Law obliges us to obey. We do not think ourselves at liberty to grant Copies of such Minutes to any Persons who, from loose and uncertain Reports, may conceive themselves to be interested therein, and demand a Communication of them.

3. We now understand for the first Time that the Under Sheriff is your Officer; we had before apprehended that he was appointed by the Sheriff, from whom he receives his Salary; that he was removable at the Sheriff's Discretion; and that he was not a sworn Officer of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

4. Whether or no "the Characters of superior Magistrates are much too sacred to be a Subject of our Correspondence," is a Question we need not enter into with you, as we have not made your Characters the Subject of our Correspondence, neither will we suppose a Case of such violent and illegal Proceedings in the Judges, collectively or individually, as might make it the indispensable Duty of the executive Power to endeavour to check them. At all Times, however, you may assure yourselves that we shall observe your Conduct as Magistrates with an attentive Eye, and that we shall not be deterred, by the Menace which you are pleased to hold out to us, from making a due Representation to our Superiors of every Occurrence which may appear to us to affect the Welfare and good Government of these Provinces.—If we should neglect this Duty, we know not by what Means his Majesty's Ministers can be informed of any Irregularities which may hereafter be committed in the Exercise of the Powers vested in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and which, according to the Doctrine laid down in your Letter, might be carried to the most dangerous Excess, without the Possibility of any immediate Restraint or future Remedy.

We have only to add, that we wish to decline any farther Correspondence with you on the present Subject.

We are, &c.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute.

The Governor's Minute. Whatever may be the Resolution of the Board concerning the Requisition repeated in the Letter from Mr. Justice Le Maitre, and Mr. Justice Hyde, dated the 25th ultimo, I think it incumbent upon me to offer my particular Sentiments upon it.

I have already given my Opinion, that the Requisition ought to have been complied with when it was first made and proposed: That such Parts of the Consultation of the 8th ultimo, to which it necessarily alluded, as contained the Names of these Gentlemen, or related to the Exercise of the Authority vested in them by his Majesty's Charter, should be copied and transmitted to them, with an Omission of the Names of the particular Members by whom the several Minutes stood recorded. This would at once have afforded *to the* * to the Judges all the Satisfaction which they had a Right to require, and removed the only Objection which could have been properly made to such a Communication; namely, that it would involve the individual Members of the Board in personal Diffusions, and affect the Freedom of Sentiment which is necessary for the Discussion of Points intended for the Information of our Superiors. * See in Orig.

The Examination of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff, relative to the Commitment of Raja Nundcomar, unavoidably implied a Doubt entertained of the Legality of the Conduct of the Judges who committed him; and as these Doubts must have been expressed in the Resolution for calling on those Officers, or in the Minutes on which the Resolution was formed, I conceive, that the Judges have an undoubted Right to know what those Doubts were, since they had all the Effect of criminal Charges until they were removed, and the Judges could not know that they were removed; nor if they did, was it to be expected that they could be contented with their Acquittal, in Terms which were not communicated to them, of Charges with which they were all acquainted.

It is certain, that the Cause for which the Sheriff and Under Sheriff were sent for before the Board, and examined by them, was to enquire whether the Commitment of Raja Nundcomar was legal. The Minutes of Colonel Monson and Mr. Francis strongly imply a Doubt of its Legality, and their Belief that it was the sole Act of Mr. Justice Le Maître exceeding the Terms of the Warrant of Commitment. The Words of these Minutes to which I allude are as follows:

Extract from Colonel Monson's Minute.

"I do not understand that he was committed to Prison by the Authority of the Judges, but by Two of the Judges acting in their Capacity as Justices of the Peace: That the Warrant of the Justices of the Peace to the Sheriff was for him to take custody of Nundcomar's Person: That these Justices, after having signed the Warrant, went to the House of the Chief Justice, from whence a Note was wrote by Mr. Justice Le Maître to Mr. Tolfree, Under Sheriff, acquainting him, that it was their Opinion, meaning the Opinion of the Chief Justice, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Le Maître, that Nundcomar should be sent to the common Jail, to which Mr. Tolfree immediately committed him without waiting for the Orders of the Sheriff, to whom he had sent a Messenger, and who arrived a few Minutes after he was committed."

Extract of Mr. Francis's Minute.

"I beg leave to inform the Board, that I understand the Raja Nundcomar, since his Commitment to the common Jail, in consequence of the Opinion of Mr. Justice Le Maître exceeding the Terms of the Warrant of Commitment, has taken no Sustenance, &c." We cannot take the Prayer of the Raja's Petition into consideration, until we are regularly informed by what Authority he is committed to the common Jail. If it should appear, that the Warrant does not express a Commitment to the common Jail, but that such Commitment has arisen solely from the extrajudicial Opinion of Mr. Justice Le Maître, I then think it may legally be within the Power of this Board to prevent the Death of the Raja, by relieving him from the vile Confinement under which he has been placed in the same Prison with all the Felons of Calcutta, and securing him in some other Manner under the safe Custody of the Sheriff; this, I conceive, may be done without any Infringement of the Authority of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

It does not appear to me that more would be necessary for the Satisfaction of the Judges, than to inform them, that the Commitment of Maha Raja Nundcomar did appear to some of the Members of the Board, from Circumstances communicated to them, to have been not according to the strict Form of Law, and that it was for this Purpose the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff were summoned to attend the Board, and to report the Particulars of Nundcomar's Commitment in those Points, which had been represented irregular. I cannot myself see any Impropriety or Objection to the Information which the Judges require being given to them in these Terms. For the sake of Peace, and the Maintenance of the good Understanding so essentially necessary between the Council and the Supreme Court of Judicature, I wish the Board to make some satisfactory Reply to the Letter from Messrs. Le Maître and Hyde. For the sake of common Justice, I wish this Opportunity given them to acquit themselves of the Imputation standing against them.

Mr. Barwell agrees to the Opinion of the Governor General.

Resolved, That the foregoing Draft be copied fair, and dispatched to Mr. Justice Le Maître, and Mr. Justice Hyde.

No. 1.

The humble Petition of Siliyah Khanim, setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months to the End of Rabeusfany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Bhegum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice. Her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the *of the* * Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Bhegum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth alone represented.

26th May 1775.

No. 2.

The humble Petition of the Wife of Ally Murdan Cawn, Widow, setting forth, That her Allowance for Seventeen Months to the End of Rabeusfany 13, was altogether paid up by the Company to Munny Bhegum, who has forcibly retained it from her till now, and never given her a Pice; her Hope, therefore, from the Uprightness and Liberality of the Gentlemen, is, that Justice will be ordered her, or the Right of a poor and friendless Widow caused to be restored by the Bhegum, that she may be grateful to God, and cherish the Needy. The Truth is alone represented.

26th May 1775.

No. 3.

The humble Petition of Wagdy Heenissal Khanim, Widow, &c. &c. The following Words the same as the two foregoing Petitions.

No. 4.

The humble Petition of Khyrunissal Khanim, Widow, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 5.

The humble Petition of Acramonissal Bhegum, setting forth, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 6.

The humble Petition of Tyzunissal Khanim, Widow, setting forth, &c. &c. Ditto.

No. 7.

Arzy of Fakeer Mahomed, Sid Dewal of the Top Khanah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut, and Officer of the Top Khanah. Atwar Ally Cawn, under Promises, frivolous Pretences, has, for Three Years, withheld from me 1310 4 Rupees, the Arrears of my Allowance at the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to. How long shall I represent the Circumstances of my Distress and Despair? When I am levelled with the Earth, let me hope from your Uprightness and Bounty that I shall receive my Right, and I will pray for your Welfare.

26th May 1775.

No. 8.

Arzy of Loll Sing, Jamadar of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and 637 1 Rupees of my Arrears, to the End of the Year 13, has * been withheld by the different Mutafuddees under frivolous Pretences; of this I formerly complained, but my Situation was not attended to, &c. &c. &c.

No. 9.

Arzy of Merzah Aboo, Talib of the Syer Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut. Atwar Ally Cawn, for Three Years, under Promises, and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me R' 6866 : 1, the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

No. 10.

Arzy of Mahomed Mackoo, Archer Shaggeed Pailshah Serishtah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut; and the different Mutafuddees, under different and frivolous Pretences, have withheld R' 366 : 12 of my Arrears to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

No. 11.

Arzy of Wajid Oolah, Jamadar Guard Shagud Pailshah.

I am a Servant of the Nizamut. Atwar Ally Cawn, for Three Years, under Promises and frivolous Pretences, has withheld from me R' 1816 : 6, the Arrears of my Allowance to the End of the Year 13; of this I formerly complained, &c. &c. &c.

Translation of sundry Papers inclosed in Mr. Goring's Letter to the Board of the 1st June 1775.

No. 1. (Signed) C. G.

An Extract of a few Particulars contained in the Saurut-hal, drawn up by Rajah Goordals, which was given into my Hand Yesterday, being Saturday the 26th of Rubber-ul-Awrel (27th of May), between the Hours of Eight and Nine in the Morning, by Kithwar Cawn, Rajah Goordals, Azurbeg, that I might witness it. It is therein written, that the Contents are literally

literally true, that the English Council having come to a Resolution to divest the Bhegum of her Authority, and to give the Administration of all Affairs to the Nabob; and Rajah Goordas had sent Instructions for that Purpose by Mr. Goring, who arrived at the City on such a Day, and waited on the Nabob on such a Day, with whom he remained some Time in private, and afterwards the Hukumnama was read before all the Officers of the Government, and the Directions contained therein were put in execution: That Mr. Goring then went into both the Mahals (or Apartments of the Women), and came forth some Time afterwards into the Presence Chamber, and sat down, and caused Meer Javad Ally to place his Seal on all the Papers and Records: That Noonda Roy was also present: That the Third Day after his Arrival, Mr. Goring, of his own Accord, put Yatebar Ally Cawn under Confinement, and Two Days afterwards released him of himself: That the Muttuddies of Debee Perfaud, and others, stole a Number of Papers: That Mr. Goring also would not suffer Noonda Roy to interfere in the Examination of the Papers, but sent him away. As the Contents of this Paper were very long, what I remember of them I have committed to Writing.

(Signed) Futta Jung Cawn.

The last of these Papers was not concluded or dated, that if any Thing else occurred it might be added, dated the 27 Rubbee-ul-Awul (28 of May).

No. 2. (Signed) C. G.

Copy of a Memorandum under Signature of Mahomed Futta Jung Cawn.

I Futta Jung Cawn declare, and give this written Testimony, That the Account which I delivered to Mr. Goring is agreeable to the Contents of the Sourat hâul, except the Expression "that it was drawn up by Rajah Goordas," which I heard from Kishwor Cawn, Auruz Beg to the said Rajah. I did not receive it from the said Rajah; I did not hear from him that he drew it up, nor did I see it in his Hand; God is witness to the Truth of this; but when Kishwor Cawn pressed me to affix my Seal to it, I inquired of him, Whole Paper is this? Who drew it up? He then made use of the Rajah's Name, and told me to seal it without any Apprehension. It was in consequence of what he told me, that I asserted in my former Relation, that Rajah Goordas was the Author of this Paper; the Remainder of my Relation was agreeable to the Sourat-hâl. This may be depended on; I have written and given this as my Deposition, to be made use of, if it is necessary, to prove the Truth of this Affair, dated 27th of Rubbee-ul-Awul (28th May).

Mark of the Signature of Futta Jung Cawn.

Seal.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Meer Doolah declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him, and obliged him to set his Seal to a Paper; the Contents of which he is entirely ignorant of, and to which the Seals of Kouh Ullah, Beg-Sedee Mussoud, Merza Abdullah, Beg Sheik Mahomed, Ashuk Smaum, Bukh Cawn, and Ally Mahomed Cawn were affixed.

Meer
Doolah.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mahomed Ashuk declares, That Kishwor Cawn brought him a Paper containing some Writing, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he asked Kishwor Cawn the Contents of it, who replied, The Nabob and the Rajah have directed, that you should set your Seal to this Paper. They know nothing of this Matter*.

Mahomed
Ashuk.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Sedee Mossaoud declares, That Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper (producing a long Paper in which something was written): That Deen Ally then took his Seal from him, and affixed it to the said Paper: That when he asked Kishwor Cawn and Deen Ally the Contents of the Paper, they replied, You shall be informed of them, or a Copy shall be given to you. Are you faithful or disaffected?

Sedey
Mossaoud.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Miaram Commandant declares, That he was sitting in his own House when Kishwor Cawn sent one of his People to him, who said to him, The Maha Rajah has sent for you, come to him:

* It does not appear from the Original, whether this Sentence is Part of Kishwor Cawn's Reply, or an Assertion of Mahomed Ashuk's. J. H. D.

That when he arrived in the Audience Chamber, Kishwor Cawn said to him, the Maha Rajah did not send for you; come with me, and set your Seal to this Paper; there are other Seals to it; Jaffier Beg has affixed his Seal to it: That he enquired the Contents of the Paper, and was answered, that Mr. Goring was arrived, and that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, and the Begum deprived of Authority: That that Paper being sealed was to be sent to Mr. Goring: That he then set his Seal to it.

Mearani.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Imaum Bukh and Ally Mahomed declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to them and said, Set your Seals to this Paper (producing one in which something was written); the Seals of others are already to it: That when they enquired the Contents, Kishwor Cawn said to them, It contains the following Particulars: That the Nabob is invested with the Administration of Affairs; Rajah Goordals is Dewan; the Begum suspended from her Employment; and Yateban Ally Cawn had been imprisoned and released at the End of three Days: That Nooda Roy, who lately arrived, set his Seal on all the Papers; and that Rajah Purbooram had opened them all: That they then gave their Seals to Deen Ally, who affixed them to the said Paper.

Imaum
Bukh
Mahomed.

Ally
Mahomed.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Khoub Ullah Beg declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, when Kishwor Cawn came to him, and asked for his Seal, and that Deen Ally took a Paper in his Hand, and set down by him, and said, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied he had not his Seal with him at that Time: That Deen Ally told him to lend for it: That he did so, and gave it into his Hands; and that Deen Ally affixed it to the Paper: That when he enquired of Deen Ally the Contents of this Paper, he answered, Others have set their Seals to it, do you do likewise.

Khoub
Ullah
Beg.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Jaffier Beg declares, That he was sitting in a private Part of the Audience Chamber, and Kishwor Cawn, who was in the public Part, sent for him, and said to him, Set your Seal to this Paper: That he replied, Give me the Paper, that having examined it in conjunction with others, I may set my Seal to it: That Kishwor Cawn answered, What Business have you with this Paper, affix your Seal to it: That he did not at that Time comply; but going in the Evening to the Rajah's House to pay his Compliments, Kishwor Cawn again told him to set his Seal to the Paper, which was to be sent to the Gentlemen, not mentioning to him the Name of any particular Gentleman: That he told him the Paper contained, that Mr. Goring had * bought Instructions from the Council, and had invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, and had released those Persons whom he at first put under confinement, and had opened the Papers which had been sealed up: That he heard these Particulars from Kishwor Cawn, but the Paper was not read to him: That he gave his Seal into the Hands of Kishwor Cawn, who affixed it to the Paper: That Mr. Goring enquired of him, if he had voluntarily affixed his Seal to it, and that he replied to him, in the Presence of the Nabob, that it was not a voluntary Act.

Sic in Orig.

Jaffier,
Defender of the
Mahommedan Faith.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mr. Goring asked the Nabob the following Question: I learn from Jaffier Beg, that Kishwor Cawn says that I released the Persons whom I myself had put under confinement; did I do so or not? The Nabob replied, I imprisoned; and I also released them.

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Mahomed Jewren and Mahomed Villat declare, That they were sitting in the Audience Chamber when Kishwor Cawn brought a Paper containing some Writing, and told them to set their Seal to it: That they replied, We have not read it, and are not acquainted with the Contents; inform us of them: That they told their Vackeel to read it, but that Kishwor Cawn would not give it to him; and expressed great Anger against him: That he gave them this Account of the Paper: That it contained the following Particulars: That Mr. Goring had brought a Letter from the Council; that the Nabob was invested with the Administration of Affairs, the Begum displaced, and the Rajah was Dewan; that Yatebar Ally Cawn, having been put under confinement, recovered his Liberty at the End of Three Days; and that Rajah Purbooram had broken the Seal

Seal of Rajah Noonda Roy, which had been affixed to the Papers, and opened them: That having heard this, they set their Seals to the said Paper.

[Mahomed Jewren.]

[Bunda Durga,
Villiet Cawn.]

No. 3. (Signed) C. G.

Kouda Bukih Dufteerbund declares, That Kishwor Cawn sent for him into the Audience Chamber, and said to him, Have you your Seal about you? That he replied, his Seal was at the Office: That he afterwards brought his Seal to Kishwor Cawn, and gave it into the Hands of Deen Ally: That he enquired what were the Contents of the Paper, and was answered by Deen Ally, that it was a Mahuzzar Namma to which the Shiristaders had set their Seals; and that he must also set his to it: That he accordingly set his Seal to it.

[Bunda Durga,
Khoda Bukih.]

No. 4. (Signed) C. G.

Sheik Deen Ally declares, That he was sitting in the Audience Chamber, in Company with several Gentlemen, when Kishwor Cawn, taking a Paper in his Hand, went to Jewan Cawn and other Jemautdars, who were sitting there, and caused them to put their Seals to it, and that he enquired of him where Bahadre Ally was, and desired that he would procure his Seal to the said Paper: That he answered, that Mahomed Ally, having paid his Compliments, was returned to his House: That Kishwor Cawn replied, Set your Seal to it: That, as he had Occasion for his Spectacles to enable him to read, he sent for them: That Kishwor Cawn said to him, the Substance of the Paper is, that Mr. Goring is come here by Order of the Governor and Council, and has invested the Nabob with the Administration of Affairs, made Rajah Goordafs his Dewan, and displaced the Begum: That Yatebar Ally Cawn, who was put under confinement, recovered his Liberty, at the End of Three Days; and that Noonda Roy, who sealed up all the Papers, had been displaced by the Preference; and that a Mohurreer, on the Part of Rajah Peerbooram, and another on the Part of the Rajah, have been and opened the Papers. These are the Contents of the Paper; put your Seal to it: That, as he had no Seal, he set his Hand to it. Dated 28th Rubbee-ul-awul (29th May).

(Signed) Sheik Deen Ally.

No. 5. (Signed) C. G.

Arzee from Kishwor Cawn.

As Noonda Roy has long entertained Friendship for me, in Consideration thereof he sent me, by one of his own People, a Rukka, under his Seal, accompanied by a Souruthal, under the Seal of Ten or Twelve Persons. The Chit was as follows: I am at present forbid to enter the Killah; I therefore send you a Souruthal, under the Seals of Ten or Twelve People. You must procure the Seals of Five or Ten of the Nizamut Officers to it, and return it to me; by which you will do an Act of Friendship, and confer the greatest Obligation on me. Out of Friendship for Noonda Roy I shewed this Souruthal to the Officers of the Nizamut, and desired them, that if they thought proper, and had no Objection, they would affix their Seals to it: Accordingly, having seen the Souruthal, and the Seals of the Witnesses, they all voluntarily set their Seals to it. Having conformably to Noonda Roy's Desire procured Seals to the Souruthal, I sent it back to him by his Servant. You are the Ruler of the Country: I am therefore hopeful that you will lend for Noonda Roy, with the Souruthal, to your Preference; and do Justice.

B. Signature, which I imagine to be the Nabob's, in token of his having perused and agreed to it.

J. H. D.

No. 6.

A true Account of what happened on the Arrival of Mr. Goring at Moorhedabad of the investing the Nabob and Rajah Goordafs with the Administration of Affairs, and of the displacing the Begum, and Yatebar Ally Cawn, in consequence of Orders from the Governor and Council for the Regulation of the Company's Affairs, from the 13th Rubbee-ul-Awul or 14th May of the present Year. All such as are acquainted with these Circumstances are requested to give Evidence to the Truth of the following Particulars:

On the 13th of Rubbee-ul-Awl, or 14 May, Mr. Goring arrived at the House of Mirza Zineul Abdeen, in the City of Moorhedabad; on the 14th, Mr. James Grant carried Noonda Roy, and introduced him to Mr. Goring, who received him in the most gracious Manner, and told him to remain near him, and conduct the Company's Business. Mr. Goring informed Mr. Grant, that on account of the Fatigue which he had suffered from his Journey, he could not go to the Killah that Day, but that he would go and visit the Nabob on the Morrow, and act agreeable to his Instructions from the Board. On the 16th, Mr. Goring accordingly went with his

his Instructions to the Kellah, and waited on the Nabob, and opening his Instructions in the Presence of all the Officers of the Nizamut, he made every one acquainted with their Purport. About Three Quarters of an Hour after his Arrival in the Kellah, he went with the Nabob and the Rajah to the Munny Bhegum, and informing her of the Purport of his Instructions, divested her of the Administration of Affairs. Mr. Goring then came singly into the Audience Chamber; after a few Minutes, the Nabob and Rajah joined him, when he sent for Noonda Roy, and giving his own Seal into the Hands of Meer Jowad Ally, the Nabob also giving his to Salla Mooteelal, they directed him to take possession of all the Papers and Records, and to affix the Seals to them; afterwards, taking Ten Hircarrahs from Ungnoo Sing, they appointed them to attend on Noonda Roy, and gave him the strictest Directions to place Mohuffils on all the Officers and Records, and to take from every one of them a regular Machulka to this Purport, that all the Papers from the Beginning of Suffeer of the 6 Sun, to the 16th of Rubbee ul Awul of the 16th Sun, are under the Seals; and that if other Papers shall come to light they are liable to Punishment for it. In consequence of this Order, Mohuffils were placed upon, and a Machulka to the above Effect was taken from every one of the Keepers of the Records. Mr. Goring remained in the Kella all that Night, and in the Evening of the same Day, he sent a Chubdar to bring Khoshaul Chund, Yatebar Ally Cawn's Peishwar, who formerly, and till the 13th Sun, held the Office of Serishtadar to the Sirah under the Nizamut: In about an Hour and a Quarter the Chubdar returned, and informed his Master that he had brought Khoshaul Chund; on this Mr. Goring charged Noonda Roy, in the strongest Terms, not to permit Khoshaul to depart out of his Custody till he had given up all the Papers of his former and present Offices, that they might be put under Seal, and also a Machulka in the customary Forms. Noonda Roy accordingly sent him to Yatebar Ally Cawn. The Peishwar and Chubdar soon after returned with Eight large Parcels of Papers loaded on a Dooly, and deposited them under the Seals in the Cutcherry, and also gave a Machulka in the usual Forms; afterwards Rogoonaut Pundit, Treasurer; Munfuram, his Gomastah; and Ramnarain, his Peishwar, took all the daily Accounts of the Treasury from thence, and carried them to the House of the former at Punditpore. This being reported to Mr. Goring, he immediately dispatched Four Sepoys under the Conduct of one of Meer Juwad Ally's People, to Noonda Roy, directing him immediately to place the Sepoys as Mohuffils on the Treasurer; to get possession of the Papers, and put them under the Seals, and not to withdraw the Sepoys till he had received the Papers. In little more than an Hour afterwards, the Treasurer delivered up the Papers, which were deposited under Security of the Seals, and gave a Muchulka in the Form above specified. On the 17th of May, Mr. Goring employed himself from Morning till Evening with the greatest Assiduity in the Prosecution of the Company's Business, and then went to Terrabaug and remained there all Night. On the 18th, in the Morning, Noonda Roy went there to pay his Compliments; immediately on his Arrival, Mr. Goring directed him to place Mohuffils wherever they were necessary, and to procure, without Delay, such Papers as still remained, and to take Machulkas; and told him, that he expected Rajah Perbooram in Two Days, when they must conjointly exert themselves in the Prosecution of the Company's Business; Noonda Roy replied, That they would conduct themselves in the Manner most advantageous to the Affairs of the Company and the Nabob. On the 19th, in the Evening, Rajah Perbooram arrived, and immediately waited on Mr. Goring. On the 20th, in the Morning, Mr. Goring came to the Kellah, accompanied by the said Rajah, and introduced him to the Nabob, desiring of him, that no Step might be taken in the Business of the Cutcherry without the Knowledge of the said Rajah; afterwards the Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Goordais, being assembled in the Europe Chamber, sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn, and the Officers of the Meerlumee and Bahlah; all those Officers proved on Yatebar Ally Cawn the Receipt of 15,000 Rupees collusively from Ally Cawn, for his Appointment to the Office of Meelamán, in the Room of Nussur Ullah Cawn. Mr. Goring immediately placed a Guard of Sepoys over Yatebar Ally Cawn, and Collicherrun, the Keeper of the Bahlan Records, and Baugwot Durr, the Treasurer's Gomastah. The 21st was employed in the same Business, and Mr. Goring continued at Ferrah Baug. On the 22d, from about Five in the Evening till Nine at Night, Rajah Perbooram, accompanied by Ungnoo Sing, were with the Munny Bhegum employed in accommodating Matters, and afterwards went to Mr. Goring at Ferrabaug. On the 23d, about Ten in the Morning, Mr. Goring, accompanied by Rajah Perbooram, coming to the Kellah, ^{* Rajah Goordais spoke to the Nabob for the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn, a few Minutes after which he was set at Liberty.} The Nabob, Mr. Goring, and Rajah Perbooram, taking with them Yatebar Ally Cawn, then went to the Munny Bhegum. On the same Day, Ten Mohoocers came into the Cutcherry from Rajah Perbooram, and published Mr. Goring's Orders: That the Papers which had been taken into Charge should be opened,

* I think it necessary to remark, that this Sentence is by no means clear in the Original; I have translated it literally; but what precedes and follows it, leads me to think that it was meant to be expressed, that Mr. Goring and R. Perbooram spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Goordais for the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn; but the Omission of the Conjunction *and* makes the Sense as I have translated it.

J. H. Doyly,

endorfed,

endorfed, numbered, and regularly placed. On this, Noonda Roy represented to Mr. Goring, that it would be proper to give notice of the Opening of the Papers to Mr. Maxwell, and the other Three Gentlemen appointed by the Council to examine into them. Rajah Perbooram enquired of Mr. Goring his Resolution in consequence of Noonda Roy's Representation. Mr. Goring, on hearing this, flew into a Passion, and said, I shall act agreeable to my Instructions; if Noonda Roy does not come in to the Cutcherry, you are nevertheless to prosecute the Business. Noonda Roy, apprehending the Displeasure of the said Gentleman, went immediately, accompanied by Five Mohorers, to the Cutcherry, where all the Officers of the Nezamat were assembled, and began to indorse, number, and to place the Papers in Order. In the Course of the whole Day, and till Nine at Night, 4,737 single Papers were finished. On the 24th, Rajah Perbooram and Ungnoo Sing brought about an Accommodation between the Munny and Baboo Bhegums, under the Sanction of Oaths, on the following Terms: That they should both agree in their Relation respecting any Matter that should be brought to light by the Researches of Noonda Roy. On the same Day, 14 Mohorers on the Part of Rajah Perbooram, and 10 on the Part of Noonda Roy, went to the Cutcherry, and applied to the taking an Account of the Papers. In the Afternoon, Debeerperaud, a Serishtadar, took a Bundle of Papers from a Heap, and examined them separately, and took from amongst them Two Papers relative to false Entries in the Account Collections, and laid them near his left Thigh. Bulram a Mohurer, who was sitting behind Debeerperaud, with great Art bent himself forward, and slyly took away these Papers. This being seen by Noonda Roy's Mohurrs, they opposed his Design, asking him where he was going to carry those Papers. On this Munnear Sing, a Mohurrer of the Dewanny, with the greatest Expedition took the Papers out of Bulram's Hand, and replaced them in the Bundle from which they had been purloined. Jaggernaut Auharje, one of the Perbooram's Mohorers, took Three Papers relative to the Receipts of the Khalfah out of the Hand of Debee Peraud, and set himself secretly to make Copies of them, but being discovered and prevented by Noonda Roy's Mohurrs, immediately tore what he had copied, and put it in his Cumberbund. Debee Peraud instantly replaced them amongst the others. The Business of indorsing, &c. was stopped that Day. As these are the Records of a noble House, there are probably Two or Three Crores of distinct Papers which would take at least Two Years to indorse, &c. in the Plan now commenced. How are they then to be examined into? On the 25th Noonda Roy, apprehensive of incurring the Displeasure of the Council, went to Rajah Goordafs and Rajah Perbooram, and gave them an Account of the Indorsement, &c. of the Papers, and represented that the Mohorers would be employed from Morning till Night for the Space of Two Years before they could finish them, and that the Company undoubtedly would not pay them their Allowances during all that Length of Time; that he never saw or heard of such an Undertaking; that after Two Years Delay, when the Account of the Papers should be transmitted to the Council, they would gain no Credit by it, besides that if all the Papers of the Nabob's Sircar should remain under Charge for Two Years, the Business could not possibly be conducted. In consequence of this Representation Rajah Goordafs sent for Three or Four Serishtadars, and asked them in what Manner it had been customary to indorse the Papers; they replied that it had been usual to put a Seal on every large Parcel and to write on it to what Department it belonged, but they never saw or heard of an Instance of indorsing and numbering the Papers separately; Rajah Goordafs accordingly directed them to proceed in the indorsing of Papers in the usual Way, that the Business of the Company might not be stopped. Rajah Perbooram, being greatly disheartened, took leave of the Nabob and went to the Apartments of the Munny Bhegum, and remained Two Hours in private Consultation with her: During this Period he sent a Chubdar to call Sumboonaut Keeper of the Bahlah Records, Noonda Roy made an Excuse for his Non-compliance, saying that the Instructions from the Council forbade any Serishtadar or Mohorer to have Admission to the Bhegum till the Examination was brought to a Conclusion, and that it would be improper to act in opposition to them; that when Rajah Perbooram came to the Cutcherry he would send Sumboonaut there, that he might make what Enquiries of him he thought proper. On this Rajah Perbooram went from the Kellah to Mr. Goring, and made use of a great deal of abusive Language against Noonda Roy. At Seven in the Evening of the same Day he sent for Yatebar Ally Cawn to Ferrabaug, and when he arrived they consulted together and presented an Arzee from Debee Peraud and other Serishtadars and Mohorers against Noonda Roy to Mr. Goring, with a View to hurt the Affairs of the Company, and to prevent an Examination into the Papers. They also sent a Copy of the Arzee to Rajah Goordafs for his Information. On the 26th, Rajah Perbooram accompanied Mr. Goring into the Kellah, and caused the said Gentleman to give an Order to Rajah Goordafs to prohibit Noonda Roy from entering into the Kellah. The Rajah made answer, Noonda Roy gave in a List to the Council of Ten Lacs of Rupees more or less, and was sent here, how can I forbid him to come into the Kellah? it is at your Option. Afterwards Mr. Goring changed the Subject, saying that he would appoint Moharreer on his Part, and that the Rajah should likewise appoint one who should carry on the Business. The Rajah replied, Without Noonda Roy, I will never on any Account go near the Papers. Rajah Perbooram afterwards caused Baugweat Durr, Gomastah to Chiton Durr, the Bahlah Gomastah, who was put in Confinement with Yatebar Ally Cawn, to be released, and then went home. Mr. Goring continued in the Kellah, and Rajah

Gourdais went to the Havellee of Hussen Couly Cawn; Noonda Roy continually cried out on the Council and Company for Justice, and said, all the former and present Officers, against whom the Embezzlements are to be proved, are protected by the Influence of Rajah Perbooram, which is the Cause of great Disadvantage to the Company's Affairs; I am therefore no longer answerable for the Sums embezzled, the Charge devolves on Rajah Perbooram. On the 27th at Noon Rajah Gourdais received a Note from Mr. Goring, desiring him to appoint some confidential Mohoreer to attend at the Cutcherry on his Part, that the Papers might be adjusted in his Presence. The Rajah wrote an Answer to this Purport; You are the Master, whether I appoint a Mutfuddy or not, is of no moment. Afterwards Rajah Perbooram, attended by his own Mohoreers, coming into the Cutcherry, gave Orders to each of the Scribes to open the Parcels of Papers which had been taken charge of. The Parcels containing the Records of the Dewanny, the Papers of the Serah Bukfhy, and of the Servants of the Nizamut, were accordingly opened. The former and present Scribes and Managers of Affairs of the Nizamut, &c. who have fraudulently embezzled large Sums and made false Entries in the Accounts to enable them to hurt the Affairs of the Government, by secreting the Papers, procured an Order from Rajah Perbooram that no Person should be present at the Cutcherry whilst the Examination was carrying on, except his own Mohoreers and the former and present Scribes. About Seven in the Evening Mr. Goring came into the Kellah, and sent for Rajah Perbooram and Rajah Ram Sewick, and the Papers remained open from Noon till Eight at Night. Whoever is acquainted with these Circumstances, let them witness to the Truth of them by signing this Paper, or giving Permission to others to sign for them, and they will be praised by Men and rewarded by God.

Kishwor Cawn presented an Arzee in his own Name to the Nabob. In consequence of a Request contained therein, the Nabob sent for Noonda Roy, who presented him with a Paper. The Nabob said "I knew nothing of this Paper." The Rajah also said, "I know nothing of it, I saw that it was presented to the Presence."

(30th May.)

Dated the 29th Rubbee-ul-Awul.

Names of the Witnesses.

Villaet Khaun, Meer Khorum Ally, Gunga Durr, Kullunder Khaun, Davy Dofs, Hur Pershaud, Pungaul Roy, Natial Chund, Mahomed Jummal, Mahomed Hiat, Mahomed Jewun, Koub Ullah Beg, Ally Mahomed, Imaun Bukh, Mahomed Meer Doola, Sheik Voolter, Ullah Jemautdar, Bhola Naut, Sheik Deer Ally, Mier Khire-Ulla, Khada Bukh, Dufurbund, Momin Beg, Miaram, Mohomud Alshuka, Mahomed Jaffer Beg, Steady Mussaoud Gungaraw.

No. 7.

I Meer Jawred Ally, an Associate of Mr. Goring, and a sincere Well-wisher to the Company's Government, depose as follows.—Mr. Goring, in pursuance of the Council's Instructions, arrived at Moorshedabad on the 15th of Rubbee-ul-Awul (16th May), and read his Instructions in the Presence of the Nabob in the Durbar; after which Mr. Goring, the Nabob, and Rajah Gourdais, went to the Munny Bhegum, and read the Instructions to her, and then returned to the Audience Chamber. Mr. Goring proposed to the Nabob, that he should intrust his Seal to some of his Officers, and that he himself would give his Seal into the Hands of one of his Associates. The Nabob accordingly delivered his Seal to Rajah Gourdais, and Mr. Goring delivered his to me. Rajah Gourdais afterwards gave the Nabob's Seal to Moteram, his own Scribe. Moteram and I then took charge of the Papers, and affixed the Seals to them, for the greater Security. Mr. Goring then directed Noonda Roy to go to the Cutcherry, and take Muchuleas from the Scribes to the following Purport, that if any Frauds or Embezzlements should appear against them, they were guilty both to the Company and Nabob, and liable to Punishment. Noonda Roy, myself, and Moteram, were employed till Midnight of the 15th, and Two Days afterwards, in this Business. Three or Four Days afterwards, Rajah Perbooram arrived at the City, and Mr. Goring desired him to appoint a Mohoreer to attend the Cutcherry on his Part, who might jointly with Noonda Roy be employed in the Adjustment of the Papers. This was by no means agreeable to Noonda Roy; nor could he bear to submit to the Association of the Rajah's Mutfuddy with him, but began to act with great Perverseness and Malignity, and entered into continual unreasonable Disputes with the Mutfuddies of the Nizamut, and accused them falsely of purloining the Papers: He also, by his own Authority, placed Hircarrahs, Peons, and Sepoys, as Mohuffils, on whomsoever of the Scribes he pleased. The Mutfuddies went and complained of this to Mr. Goring, telling him that they were respectable Characters, and that no one of the former Mutfuddies had ever spoken harshly to them, or brought such false Accusations against them: That it was contrary to Custom to leave the Papers under the Direction of the Person who had given the Information, but that it was usual to appoint an Aumeen between the Accuser and the Accused, to hear both Sides, and to determine agreeable to the established Customs of the Country: That Noonda Roy was evidently their Enemy, and that their Characters would be ruined if they were left at his Mercy. Mr. Goring, hearing these Complaints, explained to Noonda Roy that this Severity, without having proved the Crimes on the Mutfuddies, was highly improper, and that he must desist; and that he had no Orders from the Council to authorize such Severity: Noonda Roy, from the Shallowness of his Understanding,

standing, gave a very improper Answer to Mr. Goring, who did not, at that Time, make any Reply, but wrote to Mr. Maxwell, desiring to know the Reason that Noonda Roy took on himself so much Authority, and acted so perversely, in the Names of the Gentlemen. Mr. Maxwell wrote in Answer, that he and the other Gentlemen had not said any Thing to Noonda Roy on the Subject; and that Mr. Goring was at full Liberty to enquire into the Papers, how and in what Manner he pleased, and thought most advisable. On this Mr. Goring wrote a Letter to Rajah Goordafs concerning the Perverfeness of Noonda Roy, and of the Authority which he had taken on himself; and also sent him Mr. Maxwell's Answer, and desiring that, in consequence of such Conduct, Rajah Goordafs would suspend him, and appoint an intelligent Mutluddy on his own Part. Rajah Goordafs accordingly appointed a Mutluddy, who, jointly with the Mutluddies of Rajah Perbooram, set about adjusting the Accounts with the Mutluddies of the Nazamut. Further, on the 25th of Rubbee-ul-awrel (26th of May), a Person came to Mr. Goring, and informed him, that Kishwor Cawn, Aruz Beg to Rajah Goordafs, had procured the Seals of the Nabob's Officers to Two or Three long Papers, containing many false Accusations, and mentioned the Names of several Persons whose Seals were to these Papers. On hearing this, Mr. Goring went immediately to the Nabob, and made Inquiries of him concerning this Affair. The Nabob replied, That he was not acquainted with these Circumstances. Mr. Goring then said to Rajah Goordafs, I have been informed that Kishwor Cawn, your Aruz Beg, is the Person who has done this; do you know any Thing of it? The Rajah answered, I know nothing of it. Mr. Goring replied, It is very surprizing that a confidential Servant of yours could sit in your own House, and cause Seals to be affixed to Papers without your Knowledge. Mr. Goring then sent for Two of those whose Seals were to the Paper, the one named Mohomed Afhuk, Darogah of the Nabob's Stables, and the other named Meer Doolah, the Daroga of the Kitchen, and made Inquiries of them. They replied, Kishwor came to us, and brought a long Paper in his Hand, and said, It is the Order of the Nabob and Rajah, that you affix your Seals to this Paper. Hearing the Names of the Nabob and Rajah, we put our Seals to it, but knew nothing of the Contents. Hearing this, Mr. Goring immediately had their Depositions written down, and their Seals affixed thereto. Every one of those whose Seals were to the Paper gave different Accounts. Mr. Goring caused all their Depositions to be written, and their Seals set to them, and sends them down, by which you will clearly comprehend the Circumstances.

A Paper delivered in to this Office, on the 15th, for Translation, entitled, "A Paper transmitted to General Clavering by Nonindoroy, from the City, containing a particular Detail of his Trans- actions there," is exactly the same as No. 6. beginning at the 12th Page of this Book, except in the following Particulars:

The Paragraph on which I have remarked, in Page the 18th, is, in this latter Paper, cleared up, and runs thus: "Rajah Perbooram came with Mr. Goring to the Kellah, and spoke to the Nabob and Rajah Goordafs, concerning the Release of Yatebar Ally Cawn, a few Minutes after which he was set at liberty."

In Page the 20th, towards the Bottom, in the First Paper, it is said, "That the Mohurrers would be employed from Morning till 6, for the Space of Two Years, before they could finish them." In the latter Paper, it runs thus: "Forty Mohurrers would be employed, &c."

In the latter Paper Mohomed Kere Ullah, one of the Witnesses to the former Paper, is omitted, and Two others, Md. Ismael, and Bechin Sein, are added.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly, Assit. Secy.

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monson.
R^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

* See in Orig.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXVIII.

Book XI. Page 716.

Extract of Secret Consultation, 31st July 1775.Fort William, the 31st July 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honourable George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dep.
Monday.

(a) "Mr. Francis proposes, that the following Paragraph may be inserted in the General Letter after the Subject of the French Claims.

"The Mention of these Differences with the French, leads us to request your serious Attention to that Part of the Opinions of the Judges delivered upon another Occasion from the Bench, in which the Sovereignty of the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla, as Soubah of these Provinces, is denied. These Opinions, so publicly delivered, and of such Authority, will, we conceive, preclude your Governor and Council from any Use of the Soubah's Name, or of the Authority of this Country Government, in any future Differences with the French and other Foreign Factories. We do not take upon us to assent to or condemn the Doctrine avowed by the Judges, in respect to the Rights which may belong to the Soubah, but we hope that the Difficulty in which the Declaration of it may involve this Presidency, and which may ultimately affect the Peace of Europe, will be duly considered by you; and if it should be determined by you, that the Soubah's Government is annihilated, that you will instruct us in what Form the Government of the Provinces is to be administered for the future."

The Governor General.—"I object to the Motion, because I do not apprehend that the Declaration of the Judges, respecting the Nabob's Sovereignty, will involve this Government in any Difficulties with the French or other Foreign Nations.

"How little the Screen of the Nabob's Name has hitherto availed, will appear in the frequent and inconclusive Correspondence which has been maintained with the Foreign Settlements, the French especially, since the Company have thought proper to stand forth in their real Character in the Exercise of the Dewanny. From that Period the Government of these Provinces has been wholly theirs, nor can all the Subtleties and Distinctions of political Sophistry conceal the Possession of Power where the Exercise of it is openly practiced, and universally felt in its Operation.

"In Deference to the Commands of the Company, we have generally endeavoured, in all our Correspondence with Foreigners, to evade the direct Avowal of our possessing the actual Rule of the Country, employing the unapplied Term Government for the Power to which we exacted their Submission; but I do not remember any Instance, and I hope none will be found, of our having been so dissingenuous as to disclaim our own Power, or to affirm that the Nabob was the real Sovereign of these Provinces.

"In effect, I do not hesitate to say, that I look upon this State of Indecision to have been productive of all the Embarrassments which we have experienced with the Foreign Settlements. None of them have ever owned any Dominion but that of the British Government in these Provinces. Mr. Chevalier has repeatedly declared that he will not acknowledge any other, but will look to that only for the Support of the Privileges possessed by his Nation, and shall protest against that alone, as alone responsible for any Act of Power by which their Privileges may be violated, or their Property disturbed. The Dutch & the Danes have severally applied to this Government as to the ruling Power for the Grant of Indulgencies, and the Redress of their Grievances. In our Replies to all we have constantly assumed the Prerogatives of that Character, but eluded the direct Avowal of it. Under the Name of Influence we have offered them Protection, and we have granted them the Indulgencies of Government. Under elusive Expressions, sometimes applied to our Treaties with the Nabobs, sometimes to our own Rights as the Dewan, sometimes openly

DeclarinOrig.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1072.

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declaring

declaring the virtual Rule which we held of these Provinces, we have contended with them for the Rights of Government, and threatened to repel, with Force, their Encroachments on it. We, in One or Two Instances, have actually put these Threats in Execution, by Orders directly issued to the Officers of Government, and enforced by Detachments from our own Military Forces. The Nabob was never consulted, nor was the Pretence ever made that his Orders or Concurrence were necessary. In a word, we have always allowed ourselves to be treated as Principals; but we have contented ourselves with letting our Actions insinuate the Character which we effectively possessed without asserting it.

"For my own Part, I have ever considered the Reserve which has been enjoined us in this respect as a Consequence of the Doubts which have long prevailed, and which are still suffered to subsist, concerning the Rights of the British Government and the Company to the Property and Dominion of these Provinces, not as inferring a Doubt with respect to any Foreign Power. It has, however, been productive of great Inconveniences: It has prevented our acting with Vigour in our Disputes with the Dutch and French. The former refuse, to this Day, the Payment of the Bahar Peishcush, although the Right is incontestably against them, and we have threatened to enforce it. Both Nations refuse to be bound by our Decrees, or to submit to our Regulations. They refuse to submit to the Payment of the Duties on the Foreign Commerce but in their own Way, which amounts almost to a total Exemption. They refuse to submit to the Duty of 10 per Cent. which is levied on Foreign Salt, by which (unless a Stop can be put to it by a more decisive Rule) they will draw the whole of that important Trade into their own Colonies; and even in the single Instance in which they have allowed us to prescribe to them, namely, the Embargo on Grain on the Apprehension of a Dearth, I am myself persuaded that they acquiesced from the secret Design of taking the Advantage of the general Suspension, by exporting Grain clandestinely, under Cover of their Colours, which they knew would screen them from the rigorous Examination of our Officers.

"We are precluded from forming many Arrangements of general Utility, because of their Want of Control over the European Settlements; and a great Part of the Defects which subsist in the Government and commercial State of the Country are ultimately derived from this Source.

"I have not the slightest Suspicion, that a more open and decided Conduct would expose us to worse Consequences from the European Nations. On the contrary, we have the worst of the Argument while we contend with them under false Colours; while they declare they know us under the Disguise, and we have not the Confidence to disown it. What we have done and may do under an assumed Character, is full as likely to involve us in a War with France, a Nation not much influenced by logical Weapons, if such can be supposed to be the likely Consequence of our trifling Disagreement with them, as if we stood forth their avowed Opponents.

"To conclude: Instead of regretting, with Mr. Francis, the Occasion which deprives us of so useless and hurtful a Disguise, I should rather rejoice (were it really the Case) and consider it as a Crisis which freed the Constitution of our Government from one of its greatest Defects: And if the Commands of our Honourable Employers, which are expected by the Ships of the Season, shall leave us uninstructed on this Subject, which has been so pointedly referred to them in the Letters of the late Administration, I now declare that I shall construe the Omission as a tacit and discretionary Reference of the Subject to the Judgment and Determination of this Board, and will propose that we do stand forth, in the Name of the Company, as the actual Government of these Provinces, and assume the Exercise of it in every Instance, without any Concealment or Participation.

"Though I have thus fully declared my Opinion with respect to the Effects of the Decision of the Judges, upon the Plea of the Nabob's Sovereignty, I think it incumbent upon me to remark, that even on the Supposition that their Decision was replete with the most dangerous Consequences, it would be uncandid to reproach them with it. They were bound by their Duty and by their Oaths to give Judgment on the Plea which was brought before them according to Law and Truth, regardless of any Consequences which might attend it. The Gentlemen of the Majority, who were under no Obligation to bring a Plea before the Court, which they must at least have known to be liable to such a Decision, are alone accountable for the Effects of it; and it is not easy to see how they could have expected any other Decision, while they declare that they consider the Nabob's Name as a political Screen to cover the Acts of our Government.

(Signed)

"Warren Hastings."

"Mr. Barwell.—I entirely agree with the Governor General, that the Nabob Mobarez ul Dowla is dependant on the English Government in all respects, and wholly independant of the French, Dutch, and other Foreign Nations. That he acts by a Commission from the Court of Delhi in the Administration of the Provinces; and that the Moorish Polity being judged necessary to the Welfare of the People, the Company's Government have allowed it to prevail, and support the Exercise of it in the Nabob's Person, and the Officers of the Nizamet Phouzdaries, with Checks and Modifications to regulate any Abuse of Power. The Company's Government certainly

certainly have a Power to annihilate the whole Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction established in the Country; but it does not follow that they ought to exercise that Power because they possess it, and introduce Anarchy and Confusion in the Place of Order and Justice; or because they decline to exercise it, that they tacitly or avowedly declare an independent Sovereignty in a mere Officer of the State. While the Jurisprudence of the Mogul Government is allowed of, the Person who holds the Mogul's *Sunnuds* will of course be permitted to exercise the Functions of his Office; and the Company have ordered him a Stipend equal to the Support of the Rank and Character he is honoured with. Lastly, I cannot conceive that the English Government, allowing a coercive Power to the Mogul Jurisprudence, does, in any respect, authorise Foreign Nations to dispute it, or to oppose the Mogul's Officer acting with its Concurrence and Support. In short, I do not comprehend what Difficulties are apprehended by Mr. Francis to our Intercourse with Foreign Factories; by the Judges Opinions delivered from the Bench, that Duty will not allow any Individual to screen himself from the English Law by assuming a fictitious Character, under a Plea of the Soubah's Rights to vest him with one (a).

(Signed)

" Rich^d Barwell."

" Agreed, that the Paragraph proposed by Mr. Francis be accordingly inserted."]

General Clavering delivers in the following Reply to the above of the Governor General.

The Minutes of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell having been inserted on the Consultation of the 31st July, without being communicated to me; and the whole Consultation being afterwards signed by those two Gentlemen to be sent to England, with an apparent Intention to preclude my answering the Objections made by them to the Paragraph proposed by Mr. Francis in the general Letter, I think it proper to dissent to so unfair a Proceeding, desiring, that the following Arguments may be entered at the End of that Consultation. That the Treaty made between the Governor and Council of Fort William, and the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla, on the 21st March 1770, engaging to secure to him the Soubahdarry of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, did confirm the former Treaties made with his Father, and his Brothers, the Nabobs Nudjum and Syef ul Dowla. That by those Treaties, not only the Rights of Sovereignty are reserved by those Nabobs, but the actual Exercise of them was preserved, by their granting special Plenipotentiary Powers to Lord Clive and Mr. Cartier to treat for them. That the Reduction of the Nabob's Stipend without his Consent, is no Proof that the Company meant to take from him the Rights which they had acknowledged to be in him. They considered themselves as his Guardian, and in that Capacity did appropriate a Part of his Stipend, during his Non-age, towards the Payment of Debts which had been made chargeable to the Nabob's Account, expressly declaring, that the Overplus should be applied to the Defence of the Country.

That the Claim of Privilege urged by the Governor General and Council, in favour of Roy Radachurn might have been dismissed by the Judges, without discussing the Question upon the Nabob's Sovereignty, which, as well as I remember, was prudently avoided by Mr. Justice Chambers.

That the concealing from the Honourable Court of Directors, and the King's Ministers, through them, our actual Situation, and the Consequences we apprehend from it by this Declaration of the Judges, would be highly criminal in the Governor General and Council, seeing that neither the Treaty of Paris, nor the different Acts of Parliament which have passed since that Treaty, have either directly or indirectly taken the Sovereignty from the Nabob, or vested it in the Crown of Great Britain.

That it appears from what the Governor General himself says, that it was by the Command of the Honourable the Court of Directors, that the Correspondence with the Foreign Companies should be transacted through the Medium of the Country Government, evidently to avoid, with great Prudence and Policy, treating the Differences between them and the Company as national Quarrels.

That so far from joining the Governor General in seizing this Crisis (by which I suppose he means the Judges Declaration) to free the Constitution of this Government from the Defect he supposes it had by the double Government, I declare I will, as far as my Voice will operate in the Council, support it and the Treaty with Mobarick ul Dowla, till I receive the Orders of my Superiors to break it.

(Signed)

J. Clavering.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1072.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXIX.

Book XI. Page 509.

Extract of Secret Consultations, Fort William, 10th July 1775.

Fort William, 10th July 1775.

Secret Dep^t.
Monday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honourable George Monson,
Rich^d Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

(a) [The Assistant Secretary begs leave to acquaint the Board, that whilst he was attending the Supreme Court on Friday Evening, in obedience to a Subpoena which he had received for that Purpose, he was called by the Chief Justice, who delivered him the following Papers, and desired that they might be laid before the Board at their first Meeting, in the Name of the Court, as the Resolutions of the Court, in respect to the Claim made for Roy Rada Churn, on account of his being Vakeel of the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowla.

Opinions of
the Chief
Justice and
Judges on the
Claim for
Rada Churn.
Chief Justice.
• Sicin Orig.

Chief Justice to Roy Rada Churn.

You are hard pressed to make use of that Argument; the Company will not thank you for stating the Right to be in Mobarek, for if it is, the Exercise of the Power must be a * Usurpation in the India Company; but I do not take it to be so, for the Treaty which you have produced is a Surrender by him of all Power into the Hands of the Company.]

In the Decision of this Question, it will not be necessary to enter into the Common-place Learning concerning the Rights of Ambassadors, nor in what Manner they have been sanctified, not only by the most polished, but even by the most barbarous Nations: All Nations who have had Intercourse with others have held their Characters sacred. The Rights of Ambassadors, as far as they relate to the Question before us, the *Jus revocandi Domum*, are clearly established by all the Writers on the Subject. Nor will it be necessary to decide whether the East India Company have or have not a Right to receive public Ministers, upon whom all the Rights of Ambassadors will attach. They are authorized to make Treaties, War and Peace, with the Country Powers in India; it is most certainly necessary that they should receive Agents from those Powers for the Transaction of their public Business; I do not absolutely say that it is a Consequence, that those Agents should be put in the Situation of Foreign Ministers at European Courts, nor would I by any means be understood to put a Negative upon it; it is not necessary in this Case, and perhaps no Case may ever arise wherein it may be necessary to determine it: I give no Opinion about it, and I desire that may be clearly understood. Therefore, however this Case may be determined, the Dignity, Honour, and Powers of the Government of this Settlement are safe, they are not affected by it; the Court will always support them when they are fairly, openly, and legally exercised: There is enough and enough to determine this Claim without entering into that Question.

But though the Rights themselves are clearly established, it will be proper to consider the true and substantial Reason that has induced that common Consent of Nations, which is called the *Jus Gentium*, and gives Sanction to them. One Reason, and a common one assigned is, that they represent the Person of their Prince, and carry his Majesty about them, and therefore their Persons must be sacred: This is rather a captivating and dazzling than a substantial Reason; it is a Fiction. No Nation was more civilized than the Romans, no Nation (with very few Exceptions) were more attentive to the Privileges of Ambassadors; yet mere Sacredness of Person did not among them protect from Justice; the Vestal Virgins, the Tribunes of the People, the high Priests, the *Pontifex maximus* (unless actually officiating), and all others who had nothing to protect them but the Sanctity of their Persons, were subject to the Courts of Justice. I do not recollect any Claim made simply on that Ground, but the Exemption claimed by the Popes for the Romish Clergy, *Persona enim quantumvis sancta, sola in Jus Vocatione non violatur*. There is another Fiction, that Ambassadors are not considered as within the Territory of the Prince to which they are sent: This, and what I before mentioned, are not properly Reasons, but Fictions formed to satisfy the Reasonings on the municipal Laws of the Countries to which the Ambassadors are sent; the true and substantial Reason is derived from the Necessity of protecting Persons sent on material Business in which the Public is concerned; it is *ne ab Officio suscepto Legationis avocentur, ne impediatur Legatio, ne prohibeantur Publico Munere fungi*: The main great Business which chiefly operates to give this Right is, that of making Treaties, more especially such as concern War and Peace, *quia Pacis et Foederum sunt Nuntii et Proxenetæ, et sine his Gentium Societas et amica Quies salva esse nequit*. Among Powers capable of making real Treaties, and of making War and Peace, it is absolutely necessary there should be intermediate Agents, whose Persons should be protected even from the Laws, lest the Laws should be made the Instrument of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1075.

defeating

defeating Negotiations, which might be of the utmost Consequence to the State; otherwise Nations must live in eternal War or in insidious Peace; for if there were not Persons, Harbingers of Peace, who could with Safety come to the opposite Party to propose Peace, and the Terms on which it should be held inviolable, though the contending Powers were each peaceably inclined, the Horrors of War must continue, and when they were tired out, an insecure Armistice would take place, to last no longer than till one of the Parties had recovered Strength and Spirits sufficient to renew Hostilities. [(a) It is from the real Business to be transacted between Nation and Nation, not from any Representation of supposed Majesty, that their Rights are substantially founded. Is Mobarek ul Dowla, or was he ever, a Prince, in a Situation of transacting any public Business of Consequence with this Settlement? Is he, from the Evidence before us, capable of making War and Peace with this Settlement? If not, though there may remain in him a Shadow of Majesty, I think no Sanctity of Person can be derived to his Vakeel, which will be sufficient to give him the Rights of an Ambassador. For this Reason, I threw out, when this was before mentioned, what I thought would be necessary for the Governor General and Council to make out before they could support this Claim; I did it, that if they could not make it out, they might have an Opportunity of relinquishing a Claim, which I was fully aware must embarrass them; they have chosen to persist in it, and to force the Court to a Determination on a Question which their Counsel states to be political, and that to protect a Man charged (whether properly or no will appear when the Indictment is tried) with a Conspiracy against the first Man in this Settlement—the Governor General. Whatever my Opinion may be, the Gentlemen of the Council must have been clearly convinced of the Justness and Indispensability of the Claim, or in such a Case I am sure they would not have made it.

We had said it would be necessary that the Governor General and Council should verify by Affidavit that Mobarek-ul-Dowla was a sovereign Prince, in a Situation to make War and Peace with this Settlement; that he was *sui juris*, that he appointed his own Ministers, that he performs all Acts of Sovereignty independently and without the Control of this Government, that he is in all Negotiations treated as a Prince *sui juris*: that a Vakeel is a public Minister, having the *ius revocandi domum*, that the Governor General and Council have always treated Roy Rada Churn as invested with the Rights which they claim for him, and that they do not consider him subject to the Order and Control of this Government. No such Affidavit has been made, I should have been much surprized if there had; but the Reason given for the Want of the Affidavit is not the true one, namely, that the Facts would not bear them out; the Reason given by their Counsel is, that the Governor General and Council could not make the Affidavits required, *because they are a Corporation*. I cannot imagine from what Confusion of Ideas this Notion has sprung: In fact they are no Corporation; if they were, could it enter into the Mind of any Man, that it was sufficient for a Corporation merely to make a Claim without supporting it by Proof? to sling a Claim or Paper into Court, and leave it to establish itself without Evidence? Though a Body Corporate *quia Corporate* cannot make an Affidavit, yet each Individual that composes it can; in fact, the Governor General has —The Individuals, if the Facts would have bore them out, might, and I have no Doubt would have made the Affidavits, especially as the Court had informed them, if they did not, the Negative of the Questions put would be taken for granted.

They have not even sworn or given any Evidence, that they themselves do now, or ever have, treated Roy Rada Churn as a Person invested with the Rights they claim for him from us; nor that they do not consider him subject to the Order and Control of this Government.

Is he then to be treated as a public Minister merely to elude Justice, and in no other respect to be so treated? I have little Doubt but that this Man was originally appointed by the Influence of the late Administration, and am not surprized that those who form the Government of this Presidency, which undoubtedly exercises Authority over the Master, cannot swear that they do not think the Servant liable to the Control of the Government of this Presidency.

What has been produced in Support of this Claim? A Paper which has been called a Treaty with Mobarek, a Sunnud of Meer Jaffier Ally Kawn, the Affidavit of Roy Rada Churn, and two Letters to the Governor General, which are called the Credentials.

The Treaty, indeed, by its first Article nominally guarantees to him the Possession of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; but by the other Articles, all Power whatsoever is taken from him, nothing is left him but an empty Title and 31,31,991 Rupees annually; even that Sum is appropriated, all but 16 Lack, to his Household; and it is expressly stipulated, that the remaining 16 Lack should be expended by the Officer named in the Treaty, in maintaining the Peons, &c. of his Swamy: He is therefore obliged to keep up the Ensigns of Power, and maintain the outside Pomp of a Prince, by the very Instrument which is an actual Surrender of his Sovereignty, if he was, which is not in Proof, ever possessed of it.

It was stated by the Counsel at the Bar, to induce the Court to believe that the military Power, that substantial Evidence of Royalty, was in his Hands, that he kept an Army on Foot. What does it turn out to be? a mere Swamy, to keep up ostensible Pomp, and make him appear what he is not. It is a miserable Attempt to impose on the Court.

As to the Sunnud of Meer Jaffier, that is produced to shew that Mobarek has a Right to a Mint, another Mark of Sovereignty; does it prove it?

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1075.
[6 X]

It proves that the East India Company had exercised the Right of coining Money, and what they possessed before is confirmed to them by this Grant of Jaffier; by what Authority the East India Company claimed it before this Grant does not appear; it does appear they exercised it. But though Meer Jaffier might be a Sovereign, how is Mobarek connected with him? No Title has been attempted to be derived, nor any Succession proved, from Jaffier to Mobarek. Is there any Proof that Mobarek ever coined Money *in his own Name*? All this is mere Colour, and so faint, that I can hardly induce myself to think, that the Gentlemen who made the Application do themselves believe what they are desirous the Court should believe.] (a) The Credentials, as they are called, instead of supporting the Claim, prove expressly that Roy Rada Churn was not Vackeel to Mobarek, either at the Time the Offence charged in the Indictment was committed, nor at the Time the Matter was enquired into, and Roy Rada Churn bound over by the Judges to appear at the present Sessions. He was appointed two Years ago; on the 22d of May 1775 the last Letter was received by the Governor from Mobarek ul-Dowla, informing him, that as Roy Rada Churn had been a very idle Person, and that he considered his having a Vackeel as an useless Expence, he had therefore dismissed him from the first of Saffier, which corresponds with the second of April: The Fact complained of, and the binding over, was all in April; he is reinstated on the 30th of May. The Grounds on which he was discharged are worthy of Observation. I cannot help feeling for Mobarek, who by that Letter seems to feel his own Situation; he thinks the having a Vackeel, or, as he is affected to be called, a public Minister, was needless, and the Expence unprofitable. So it was: Had he any Affairs of Consequence to negotiate here? Could he make War or Peace? Why was Rada Churn dismissed? Because he was an idle Person, and because he was chargeable to the Nabob; he is discharged for good Cause. Is any Reason given why he was restored? Had he become less idle? Had Mobarek more Business to transact? The saving his Salary could not be great during his short Dismission: Was the Nabob grown richer? Why then was he restored? The true Reason is too obvious; Roy Rada Churn had got into a very disagreeable Scrape, Mobarek was desirous of protecting him from it; though the Idea of protecting in this Manner was by no means Asiatic. I will not suppose that any Influence, other than the personal Interest of Roy Rada Churn, was exerted over the Nabob on this Occasion.

We next come to Roy Rada Churn's Affidavit. I think the Person who drew that Affidavit, and suffered him to swear to it, is most highly to be censured. What is he made to swear? that he now is, and for two Years last past has been, resident in Calcutta, as the *public Minister* or Vackeel of Mobarek, except for about the Space of ten Days in May last, and in no other Character; and that he has been charged with conducting and transacting his Affairs with the East India Company and others at this Presidency; and that there is not any other public Minister or Vackeel of the Nabob Mobarek resident in Calcutta, as he verily believes. This last is, I have no Doubt, perfectly true, and he might, I dare to say, have safely added, nor at any other Place whatsoever. The Letters to the Governor General are not Credentials for transacting Business *with the East India Company and others*. But what I chiefly blame is, the suffering him to swear what is not true; that he resided as a public Minister or Vackeel, when he was not a Vackeel. It is said that he did not know, till these Letters were shewn him, that he had been dismissed; why then did he make an Exception to ten Days in May? He must have known it when he swore the Affidavit; if he did not, the Affidavit might have been amended; if it was not amended, at least it should have been explained to the Court when the Affidavit was read. I called upon the Counsel, when the Letters were read, to acquaint the Court whether the Facts charged on Roy Rada Churn, and the Enquiry into them, was during the Time of his Dismission, but could receive no Answer. He that drew the Affidavit must have known it. He swears he was in the Character of Vackeel for two Years last past, except ten Days in May; if that had been true, he would have continued Vackeel till after the Time he was bound over. He thought, or rather those that drew the Affidavit thought, the Time material. It is plain this could not be Accident. He is either made to swear what is not true, or to prevaricate most abominably.

But there is another Circumstance in which the Drawer of the Affidavit is most highly culpable. He is made to swear to what he could not understand; the Term *public Minister*: It conveys Ideas that are hardly to be explained to the Natives of this Country: And for what Purpose? Could it be expected that the Court would only attend to the Sound of Words? Could it be thought he was nearer proving himself a public Minister, on whom the Rights of Ambassadors could attach, by using those Words, than if he had simply sworn himself Vackeel? There is no Affidavit of the Place of Residence of Roy Rada Churn before his first Appointment; but it turns out from the Affidavit, that he was resident here before his last Appointment, and therefore subject to the English Laws; if so, he is answerable here; for an Ambassador, any more than another Person, is not to commit Crimes with Impunity; he will be subject to that Tribunal, to which he was subject before he was invested with his public Character. If he was a Subject of the Prince who sent him, he will be subject to his Courts of Law; if he was amenable to the Courts of Law of another Prince, he must be called upon in that Prince's Courts; if he was

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1077.

before subject to the State in which he was employed, which is the present Case, he will still be amenable to the Courts. For if before the Embassy he was not subject to the Prince in whose Employ he is, the sole Act of making him Ambassador will not make him liable to his Courts, except perhaps in Matters which relate to his Embassy. There are Differences of Opinions on this Subject, as I stated the other Day; but I take the Reason and Weight of Authorities to be on this Side. I then stated why Wicquefort was a strenuous Opposer of this Doctrine. Bynherstuck is firm in this Opinion.

(a) [Thus it stands on the Evidence in support of the Claim, it is mere colourable Evidence; but when the Affidavits on the other Side are read, that Colour immediately vanishes.

The Governor General swears, that the late Administration, by their own Authority, appointed Munny Begum to be Guardian to the Nabob, and Raja Goordas Dewan of his Household, allowing each of them large Salaries: That the same Administration planned and constituted Criminal and Civil Courts by their own Authority, without consulting the Nabob or requiring his Concurrence: The Civil were made dependent on the Presidency solely, and the Criminal, though held in the Name of * Nabob, are in fact under the Control and Inspection of the Servants of the East India Company: That the Management of the Revenues (the Sinews of War) are entirely in the Hands of the East India Company and their Representatives, without the smallest Participation of the Nabob: That in consequence of Orders from the Court of Directors, the annual Stipend which was allowed him was reduced from 31,31,991 Rupees to 16,00,000.

By what Authority did they appoint a Guardian? The Company had no natural Connection by Blood with Mobarek: By what Authority did they appoint the Dewan of his Household, and allow them large Salaries? It could only be done in their political Capacity, by that Authority which they exercise over him. If the Treaty given in Evidence was in the Nature of a real Treaty with a Sovereign Prince, when there were mutual Agreements and Considerations, how came this Stipend, for so it is called (a Word hardly applicable to an independent Sovereign Prince), to be reduced to 16,00,000 Rupees? By what Authority did they erect the Courts of Law, and superintend the Administration of Justice, without any Communication with him?

Had he himself an Idea he was a Sovereign? Does he complain of the Reduction of his Stipend, or the Infringement of Treaties? No; he considered himself what he really is, a wholly dependent on the Company, and was willing to accept any Pittance they would allow him for his Maintenance: He claims no Right. Does he complain that the Administration of Justice is taken into the Hands of the Company? No; by the Treaty the Protection of his Subjects is delivered up to the Company; and he well knew, whoever is held up as the ostensible Prince, the Administration of Justice must be in the Hands of those who have Power to enforce it.

The Governor General, who, I suppose, had a Delicacy to state more than what has before been made public, closes his Affidavit with saying, That all he has deposed to he believes to be publicly known, as it is particularly set forth in the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons. I knew it was there, and was therefore surprised at this Application: It is so notorious that every body in the Settlement must have known; when I say every Body, I mean with an Exception to the Gentlemen who apply to the Court: The only Reason I can give for their applying, is the little Time they have been in the Country, and the Want of Knowledge of former Transactions of Government, and the Customs and Manners of the People. I wish the Governor General had pointed out this Passage to them, for if he had, it ought, and I have therefore no Doubt would have prevented this Application.

The Governor General's Affidavit proves the Revenues, their Collection, the whole Administration of Justice, both Civil and Criminal, and even the appointing of the Officers of his Household, to be in the Company; Mr. Lane, Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Vanstuart, all Members of the late Council, depose, that the Military is so likewise: They swear that the whole military Power of the Province is, and has been for several Years, entirely under the Control of the Company, and of their Representatives; they swear that he performs no Acts of Sovereignty independent of, and without the Consent of the Representatives of the East India Company: Nothing, therefore, is left to Mobarek but an empty Title. This has been said to have been a political Question, and that the Determination of it against the Right of the Vakeel might be productive of Quarrels with foreign Nations, especially the French. I think it can have no such Effect; for whether the territorial Acquisitions belong to the Crown or the Company, if either of them have a Right to execute Sovereignty here, and chuse so far to postpone their own Dignity as to set up another Person, through whom, and in whose Name, they will exercise the Power, I don't know that any foreign State has any Right to complain. Nor do I think this Determination can effect the Legality of the Courts established in this Province: All that is determined in this Case is, that Mobarek ul Dowla, who surrendered his Power entirely into the Hands of the English Company, cannot himself, nor can the East India Company in his Name, protect Delinquents, subject to the Jurisdiction of this Court, from being punished by the Laws of Great Britain: That the Agents of the East India Company cannot, by making him the Instrument, do indirectly what they would not assume to do directly. It cannot be a political Question of a

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1077.

serious Nature, in the Opinion of the Gentlemen making the Claim; had it been so, they would not have pressed a Decision on it in this very unfavourable Case: It is no Right claimed by the Nabob; both he and his Vakeel, as the Vakeel as to himself candidly confesses in his Memorial, were wholly ignorant of the Rights and Privileges to which he was entitled by the Laws of Great Britain, as an Ambassador or public Minister: If any material Consequences follow from it, the Gentlemen should have been backward in forcing us to a Decision; for we must give such an Opinion, whatever may be the Consequences, as we think founded in Law.

They were to judge of the Politics; they have thought it Right to have it determined; the Evidence is before us, we cannot determine contrary to it: We must judge by Law, not by Politics. Perhaps this Question might have been determined merely on the Dates of the Letters to the Governor General; but as the Council have made the other a serious Question, I should not have thought that I had done my Duty, if I had not given a full and determinate Opinion upon it; I should have been sorry if I had left it doubtful, whether the empty Name of a Nabob could be thrust between a Delinquent and the Laws, so as effectually to protect him from the Hands of Justice (a).] Had this been allowed, I don't know how far it might have been carried. The Rights claimed extend not only to the Ambassador, but his Family and Servants. It is proper that the Public should be relieved from the Anxiety they must necessarily be under from such a Doubt; it is proper that Mobareck should be informed of our Opinion, that he may not make the same Attempt in future.

The Rights of Ambassadors, as we have been treating of them, are founded on Reasonings upon the *jus gentium* in Europe: It is by no means clear, that precisely the same Ideas rule in this great Peninsula of Hindostan, where the Laws, Customs, and Manners of the Natives that inhabit it, are as dissimilar from those of the Nations in Europe, as the Country is far removed from it. We know by History, that the Character of an Ambassador of a certain Rank is held as sacred here, or perhaps more so than in any Part of Europe: But does it follow, though in Europe the Rights of Ambassadors are given to all public Ministers of whatever Denomination, that it is so in this Country? Has there been any Proof of it? There is to the contrary. Mr. Hurst, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Vanlittart, who have resided long in this Country, swear they never understood that a Person residing under the Denomination of a Vakeel, was a public Minister entitled to the Rights of an Ambassador; but that they conceive such a Person is liable to the local Jurisdiction of the Courts Civil and Criminal where he resides: What is there to oppose this? In Europe there was a Time that these Rights were at some Courts denied to Agents and Residents. As I have been informed that one of the Gentlemen of the Council has served in the Character of a Public Minister, I will not suppose him not acquainted with the Laws of Nations on this Subject.

I do not go so far as to say that Mobareck-ul-Dowla might not have a public Minister here, but I think the Minister, in the highest Character in which he could send him, cannot have any Pretensions to the full Rights of an Ambassador sent from a sovereign independent Prince. The highest Light such a Minister could be received in, would be (which is carrying it a great Way) that of the provincial or municipal Ambassadors sent to Rome in the Time of the Roman Empire; they were considered rather as *Mandata Viri*, or *Procuratores*, and were amenable to the Courts at Rome for Offences committed during their Embassy. This Country does appear to me in some Measure in the Nature of a Province. I would observe, what has been before observed by several Authors, that the Distinction of Ambassadors from foreign Princes, and those Ministers who were sent from the Provinces and Towns subject to the Empire, clears up that which otherwise in the Roman Law seems contrary to the *jus gentium*, as now understood concerning the Rights of Ambassadors. Whatever is said derogatory to those Rights, is where they are treating of provincial and municipal Ministers; of the Rights of those of foreign Powers no Nation entertained in general an higher Reverence, or acted with greater Delicacy. In the Infancy of Rome, when the Ambassadors of Tarquin conspired with some of the Roman Citizens to restore him, Livy says, L. 2. C. 24. "*Proditoribus extemplo in vincula conjectis, de legatis paululum addubitatum est, et quamquam visi sunt commississe ut hostium loco essent, jus tamen gentium valuit.*" They acted exactly conformably to the present Idea of the Law of Nations.

I am glad I am reminded of the Application for Punishment; it would not have escaped me, I was on the Point of coming to it. It was demanded in the Memorial, in the Letter from the Council, and it is again repeated from the Counsel at the Bar: That is indeed treating this Affair with a very high Hand. In my Opinion the Application is indecent and unjust. Who are the Persons to be punished? the Prosecutor, and those who served the Process. Who is the Prosecutor? the Governor General, the first Magistrate in the Settlement. The very Persons who apply to have him punished, very well know no Punishment can be inflicted on him by the Court; the calling for it is indecent to the greatest Degree. A Punishment can only be inflicted for a Crime; it must be known both to the Counsel and his Clients, that, except in Cases of Treason and Felony, the Governor General and Council are exempt from the criminal Justice of this Court. Those who served the Process did it by express Command of all the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1078.

Judges: Is it decent to apply to have them punished? It is not like taking out a Process in a civil Suit, which is the voluntary Act of the Party, under no Coercion of any Order from a Magistrate. Is it just that any one should be punished on this Account? The Vackeel says, he was ignorant of the Rights now claimed for him when he was bound over; he had no Apprehensions he had such Rights: Could it be supposed that those who served the Summons, and acted under the Order of the Judges, could be apprized of those Rights that Roy Rada Churn himself was ignorant of? On what Idea of Justice then can a Demand be made to punish innocent Men, acting expressly under the Order of all the Judges, for violating Rights which they never heard of, and which in fact do not exist? But was it a Case for Punishment, I should be of opinion that a Punishment should be devised similar to the one inflicted at Naples on one of the principal Officers of an Ambassador from an Italian Prince; it was the Pope's Nuncio. His Reverence had been found by the Officers of the Police in a public Brothel; they hurried him away to the Magistrates, who declared that the Sanctity of his Character exempted him from their Jurisdiction. The Reverend Father complained to his Reverend Excellence, who complained to the Viceroy. The Viceroy was incensed at the Indignity which had been put on so high an Officer of the Nuncio, and resolved to punish it with all the Severity due to so gross an Outrage on the Law of Nations. He condemned the Officers of the Police to this infamous Punishment; that they should be carried through all the Market-streets and public Places in the City, with this scandalous Label on their Backs: "These Men are exposed to Shame, because they would not suffer the reverend Father, first Minister and Confidant of his reverend Excellency, the Nuncio of our Holy Father the Pope, to indulge himself in the innocent Recreations of the Stews."

The more I consider it, the more I am scandalized at the Affidavit made by Roy Rada Churn. I do not so much blame him as I do the Drawer of the Affidavit. It is scandalous, it is flagitious, to let him swear to his being a public Minister; an Idea which is almost impossible to be explained to him; to make him swear to what is not true, as it turns out, that he was a public Minister or Vackeel for upwards of two Years, with the Exception only of ten Days: Those who made that Exception for him must have known he was without that Character for a longer Time. If I again see an Affidavit of this Nature sworn to by a Native, I will enquire who drew the Affidavit, and the Court will animadvert most severely upon him. It is not to be endured, that the Consciences of the Natives, swearing in a foreign Language, should be thus ensnared.

I consider this to be an Attempt of Mobareck (for I desire it to be understood clearly, that I do not suppose any Influence exerted over him in this Case) to see how far the Court would suffer him to interpose himself between Criminals and Justice; an Attempt the more bold, as the Party intended to be sentenced was actually under Prosecution before the writing of the pretended Letters of Credence.

Mr. Justice Chambers.—I agree with my Lord Chief Justice in Opinion, that Roy Rada Churn is not entitled to Exemption from this Prosecution, and that the Indictment ought not to be quashed; though, in delivering the Reasons of my Opinion, I may not perhaps expressly and entirely assent to all the Positions from which his Lordship has deduced that Conclusion.

In considering this Subject, I shall nearly follow the Method observed by the Advocate who made this Motion on the Part of the India Company, and shall shortly examine,

1. The Right of the India Company to receive Ambassadors.
2. The Privileges of Ambassadors to received. And,
3. Whether in fact Roy Rada Churn is now, and was at the Time when the Offence was committed, actually invested with the Character of an Ambassador, by having been duly appointed and duly received.

1. That the East India Company has, in India, a Right to make War and Peace, will not, I believe, be denied: And I agree with my Lord Chief Justice, that the Right of making War and Peace is the chief Ground of sending and receiving Ambassadors. That Law, by which the Person of an Ambassador is secured from Violation, is universally observed, because universal Reason has demonstrated, that of War there could be no End, unless some Man might safely propound Terms of Peace; and that a Cessation of Hostilities, produced by mere Lassitude, could not long continue, unless an Ambassador might safely offer Conditions for its Continuance. The Power, therefore, of receiving Ambassadors, does not appear to me to be such an Incident to the Right of making War and Peace, as may or may not accompany its Subject; it seems rather to be an essential Property, without which the Subject cannot exist: Without such Power it could not be a Right of making War and Peace, but a Right of making War without Possibility of End; a Right, which every sound Moralist will allow that Man can neither possess nor confer.

Many Instances might be given of Viceroys and Generals, who, by virtue of a delegated Power to make War, have sent and received Ambassadors. In the present Case, as the Power of making War, delegated by the Crown to the India Company, is confined to the East Indies,

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Mr. Justice
Chambers.

their Reception of Ambassadors must, I conceive, have the same Limits, and an Ambassador to the India Company may be received in this Settlement by the Company's Representatives the Governor and Council.

2. The Privileges and Exemptions of Ambassadors so received must, I conceive, be the same which they might lawfully claim if they had been received in England by the King himself. The East India Company can neither wage War, nor receive an Ambassador, by any intrinsic Authority of its own; it does both by the Authority of the King of Great Britain, and under Sanction of his Sovereignty. The Minister, whose public Character is acknowledged by virtue of this delegated Power, may be considered as acknowledged by the King himself, and may therefore expect from the King's Court the Immunities due to that Character. I have already said, that the first great Immunity of an Ambassador, The Security of his Life, depends on natural Law universally observed; and it may not be improper to add, that it is observed by Mahometan Princes, even towards Christian Enemies, not merely by Imitation, but as a religious and moral Duty. *Quæ sine peccato committi nequeunt.* I lay this on the Credit of Relandus, in his Treatise *De jure militari Mohammedanorum contra Christianos bellum gerentium*: But I mention it rather as a Matter of Curiosity than of Importance to the Question before us, because he says nothing of other Privileges that pass beyond personal Security; and also because I take it to be clear, that in England the Ambassador of the most inconsiderable Mahometan State is entitled to the same Exemption from civil and criminal Jurisdiction, which is allowed to the Minister of the most powerful Prince in Christendom.

3. It is of more Importance, in the present Case, to inquire what the Facts are on which Roy Rada Churn founds his Claim to be exempt from Prosecution: He states himself to have been for above two Years "*Vackeel* or public Minister of Mobareck ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, &c. and charged with the conducting and transacting his Affairs and Concerns with the Honourable East India Company, and others, at the Presidency of Fort William." This is by no means a clear and sufficient Description of an Ambassador; and it is certain that our Ideas of an Ambassador are not necessarily comprized in the Term *Vackeel*, which generally means no more than *Agent*, and is frequently applied to very low People employed by private Men in the Management of their Affairs. It is true, that if he be really a public Messenger, sent by a Sovereign with Authority to represent his Person to a Foreign Power, he must be entitled to the legal Privileges and Exemptions of an Ambassador, by whatsoever Title or Denomination he is distinguished; but we know that the Term *Elchey* is as much appropriated to the Office among Mahometans, as *Ambassador* is in Europe; and it has not been proved, that a public Minister either of the first or second Order, is ever called a *Vackeel*; neither, if proved, would it in any Degree avail Roy Rada Churn, who appears on Examination not to have been in fact employed by Mobareck ul Dowla, either at the Time when the Offence with which he is charged is sworn to have been committed, or at the Time when the Enquiry into it was set on foot. The Nabob says, in one of the Letters now given in Evidence, that he had dismissed Roy Rada Churn from the 1st of Suffer, that is, from the 1st of April last, and the subsequent Letter, replacing him, was not received by the Governor General and Council, till the 30th of May, during which Interval both these Events happened. This, in my Opinion, entirely puts an end to his Claim of Exemption; for surely no one will say, that his second Appointment as *Vackeel* ought to put a stop to a Prosecution already commenced for an Offence committed while he resided here as a private Man. In the last Century, Wicquefort, a Native of Amsterdam, who had an Employment, with a Salary, under the States General, was appointed by the Duke of Lunenburg to be his Resident at the Hague; while he remained there in that Capacity, he was tried by the Court of Holland for revealing by Letters some Secrets of the Republic, which it was his Duty to have concealed, and was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment and Forfeiture of Goods. Of this Treatment, as of a Violation of the Law of Nations, he complained in a Work which he published soon after, intitled, "*Memoires touchant les Ambassadeurs*." While those who defended the Decision of the Dutch Court of Justice insisted, that if a Native, or settled Inhabitant of any Country, is appointed by a Foreign Prince to be his Ambassador in that Country, he continues subject to the same Jurisdiction as before. This has been among the Writers of natural Law a disputed Question ever since; and to avoid the Necessity of determining it, for the future both the States of Holland and the French Court have resolved, that they will not hereafter receive a Subject of their own as an Ambassador. But had Wicquefort's Offence been committed and the Prosecution against him been commenced before the Duke of Lunenburg made him his Minister, I believe no one would have dreamed that his new Character could stop the Course of Justice, and exempt him from Punishment.

Being for this Reason clearly of opinion, that the Indictment against Roy Rada Churn ought not to be quashed, I think it unnecessary to determine whether the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla is a sovereign independent Prince, who can give to his Messenger the Privileges and Immunities of an Ambassador. Were there no Objection to his Sovereignty and Independence but his nominal Subordination to the Mogul, I should not perhaps hesitate to say, that if he and his Ancestors, Subahdars of Bengal, have exercised the Power of making Peace and War, they have as good a Right to receive and send Ambassadors as the Princes and free Towns in Germany, which

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owe a nominal Obedience to the Emperor and to the Laws of the Empire. But the Difficulty which I feel is greater in itself, and more perplexing on account of its Consequences: On the one Hand it appears, that by a solemn Treaty very lately executed, the English East India Company have guaranteed to the Nabob the Possession of the three Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with the Title of Subahdar; on the other Hand it is manifest, partly from the same Treaty, and partly from the Depositions of the Governor General and other Gentlemen, that he has no military Force, no Revenue, except a Pension from the Company; and no Share in the Distribution of Justice throughout the Country, except a nominal Superintendence over the criminal Courts.

In this State of Things (the Cause before me not calling for such Determination) I should not think myself obliged, whatever might be my private Opinion, unnecessarily to decide that the King my Master is not Sovereign of these Provinces; and to decide that he is, I would chuse likewise to avoid, because the Parliament seems cautiously to have avoided it, by founding the Jurisdiction of this Court over those who do not reside in Calcutta or the inferior Factories, on personal and not on local Subjection; and because such a Decision might engage us in Quarrels with the French and other European Nations who have Possessions in Bengal.

Mr. Justice Le Maître.—I desire to testify my Acquiescence to every Part of my Lord Chief Justice's learned and ingenious Argument, and desire to be understood as giving no precise Opinion as to the Question, whether or no the East India Company can or cannot send and receive Ambassadors or public Ministers, upon whom the Rights of Ambassadors, or public Ministers (as acknowledged in Europe) will attach; at the same Time I cannot help declaring, that I am very far from acceding to my Brother Chambers's Opinion, that such Right actually does exist in the East India Company, as a necessary Incident to that limited Right of making War and Peace, which they have from his Majesty's Charter for the Protection of their Settlements. I think it a Question of great Consequence, and which will admit of a considerable Degree of Doubt, and that which ought not to be determined rashly without solemn Argument, and upon mature Deliberation. Every Definition I have met with in the Books of Ambassador, or public Minister, is a Person sent from one Sovereign to another, with Authority, by Letters of Credence, to treat upon Affairs of State. I cannot admit any Sovereignty in the East India Company; in every Charter granted to them by the Crown, there is an express Reservation of Sovereignty to the King of Great Britain, his Heirs and Successors; and I am inclined to think, by some of the late Charters granted to the East India Company, that their Rights under former Charters have been very strictly confined, and that no more Jura regalia have been ever allowed them, as incidental to any Power they derive from their Charter, beyond what expressly appears upon the Face of such Grants or Charters.

When the East India Company had taken Plunder, it was doubted if that Plunder could be vested in them without the King's Grant; a Charter was therefore applied for and granted for that Purpose.

When they were inclinable to conclude a Treaty of Peace, they had considerable Doubts how far they could give up any Forts or Places, the Sovereignty of which was vested in the Crown; Application was made for a Charter to this Purpose, which they likewise obtained.

Surely the having the Property in Plunder, and the Right of surrendering Forts and Places taken by their Forces, are as necessary Incidents to a Right of making Peace and War, as the receiving Ambassadors; and if the King's Law Officers doubted as to these Points, and did not consider them as incidental to the Powers granted by former Charters, I think the present Matter full as doubtful, and deserving of Consideration.

[(a) With regard to this Phantom, this Man of Straw, Mobareck ul Dowla, it is an Insult on the Understanding of the Court to have made the Question of his Sovereignty.

But it came from the Governor General and Council; I have too much Respect for that Body to treat it ludicrously, and I confess I cannot consider it seriously.]

28th June 1775.

This is what I said in Court; but as my Brother Chambers's Opinion varies materially from what he there said, and is less decisive upon the principal Point in which I differed from him, and more enlarged upon others; and as there are many Things in the Opinion which he has now sent us in which I have the Misfortune to differ from him; what I then said cannot, and I desire may not, be considered as an Attempt to give an Answer to those Positions; and some Things which were adapted to meet his former Opinion, are now without the Application intended.

7th July 1775.

Mr. Justice Hyde.—I am happy to find I agree in Opinion with my three Brethren, that Roy Rada Churn is not entitled to the Privilege claimed for him by the Governor General and Council, not claimed by him.

My Brother Chambers seems to differ, but does not really differ from my Lord Chief Justice; for no Opinion was declared by his Lordship on the Right of the Company to receive Ambassadors.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1078.

My Brother Chambers has declared his Opinion that the Company have such a Right. I desire to be understood to give no Opinion on the Subject, whether they can or cannot receive Ambassadors, who will be entitled to all the Privileges annexed to that Character. It is unnecessary to decide the Question in this Case, because the Situation of the Person sending is sufficient for the Decision; but whenever it does arise, it will be a Question of great Consequence, and will deserve much Consideration; the Safety of this Town may depend on it. If it shall be understood that public Ministers, with the vast Retinue which the Custom of this Country requires to attend them, are exempt from any legal Restraint, it may be attended with great Inconvenience; even the Possession of the Town may be hazarded.

The substantial Reason for the Privileges of Ambassadors is, that Persons may with Safety come to treat of Peace or War; but it does not appear to me necessary for that Purpose that they should be exempt from all legal Restraint. When the Question comes before us, it may be necessary to be informed, and to consider, what Rights are understood in this Country, in Indostan, to be conferred on Ambassadors, and whether the Customs of this Country do not make a Distinction in the Degree of the Person sent, giving to one styled Elchey, Privileges which are not given to a Vackeel.

(a) [By the Treaty which has been read, it appears, Mobareck ul Dowla deprives himself of the great Ensign of Sovereignty, the Right to protect his own Subjects; he declares that shall be done by the Company.]

The Act of Parliament does not consider him as a Sovereign Prince. The Jurisdiction of this Court extends over all his Dominions, to such Persons as are Servants of the Company, or of any British Subject, and to every one of his Subjects who chuses to submit himself to our Jurisdiction, and exempt himself from that of his Courts, by making a Contract above 500 Rupees in Value; and declaring any Dispute on it shall be determined in this Court only; so that, if we allowed this Claim, his Vackeel would be the only Person in his Dominions to whom he could extend the Arm of Protection.]

Roy Rada Churn has not produced his Instructions, which ought to have been done to shew he came on public Business, such as is the proper Subject of Treaty between Sovereign Powers; for what appears, if this were a proper Place for it, his Business as a Vackeel might be to buy Horses.

On the whole therefore, I am of opinion, the Defendant is not entitled to the Privileges claimed for him, because I think the Situation of the Person sending him is not such as will enable him to confer the Character of Ambassador.

(b) [The unanimous Opinion of the Court delivered by the Chief Justice in consequence of a Letter signed J. Clavering, Geo. Monson, and P. Francis.]

The Opinion
of the Court.

It is with the deepest Concern we find the Council still persist to address the Court by Letter on Subjects pending in Court, or on which the Court have given their Opinion; and that notwithstanding the frequent Declarations and unanimous Opinion of the Court upon the Impropriety of that Mode of Address; for it is a gross Mistake, if it is thought that Mr. Justice Chambers was of a different Opinion; he has declared the contrary publicly in Court.

We expressed our Apprehensions, that if the Court and Council did not exactly agree in Opinion, it would lead to Alienation, the least ill Consequences of which would be lowering both the Council and Court in the Eyes of the Public: Affailed as we have been on all Sides both in and out of Court, nothing shall provoke us to depart from that Equality of Temper and Sobriety of Sentiment which is peculiarly necessary to our Stations in these Times.

We have asserted the Impropriety of this Mode of Application. No Attention is paid to our Representations or Respect to our Opinions; they still persist, there is no Power here to decide between us: Nothing but absolute Outrage, which we are sure will never happen, and therefore we may say nothing will provoke us to appeal to his Majesty, or make any Representations to the East India Company, on the Conduct of their Servants. We will not increase the Embarrassment which his Majesty's Ministers must be under on account of Indian Affairs, nor will we add to the Distress of the East India Company.

All the Proceedings must be sent to England; our Conduct shall speak for itself without a Comment.

In the mean time we must steer between creating Confusion and departing from our Dignity.

We shall ever be for furnishing the East India Company with every Light and every Assistance judicially or extrajudicially, which we think we legally may, be the Application ever so improper, or the Conduct of their Servants ever so exceptionable.

(c) [The Letter from the Council incloses one of a most extraordinary Nature from the Nabob Mobarek. His Age, his Situation is such, that there is no Man either in England or India will believe he would be induced to write such a Letter, was it not dictated to him by the Agents of

(a) Vide supra, Page 1078.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1078.

(c) Vide supra, Page 1079.

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those who rule this Settlement, or unless he was perfectly convinced it would be agreeable to and coincide with their Sentiments. We always have and always shall consider a Letter of Business from that Nabob the same as a Letter from the Governor General and Council. He says in that Letter, that if Complaints against his Vakeel are to be admitted in the Court, it will reflect the greatest Dilgrace and Indignity on him.

Such an Idea never entered into the Head of an Indian Nabob with respect to his Vakeel. What does the Vakeel think of it? He has no such Ideas. By his Memorial he claims it only as a new Right given to him by the Laws of England, of which Right he was wholly ignorant. That is not all: I have an Affidavit in my Hand made before me by Roy Radachund for a different Purpose; he says, "I never heard of the Word Public Minister, I understand the meaning of Vakeel; but what the meaning of Public Minister is I know not. Vakeel is one thing, Fluhee is another. I never before imagined I should have been exempted from Punishment because I was a Vakeel. People every where respect the Vakeel of the Nabob. I never before heard that if the Vakeel of the Nabob, or even of the King himself, should commit a Crime, he would be exempted from the Punishment established for such a Crime; perhaps if the Nabob or King was to write a Letter, the Vakeel might be forgiven."

We will order a Copy of this Affidavit to be delivered with the Minutes of the Opinion of the Court, as it will give great Lights into this Matter.

Can any one after this believe that the Nabob really entertained the Sentiments which he adopts in the Letter? The Counsel or Attorney for the Company should have enquired into the Vakeel's own Opinion of the Rights belonging to a Vakeel, and it would have been but candid to have laid it before the Court.

But the Close of the Letter is really alarming; it is addressed to the Governor General and Council; and speaking of Complaints being received in Court against his Vakeel, he says, "You, Gentlemen, I hope, will not approve of such a Proceeding, but *speaking in such Terms to the Gentlemen of the Court*, as will prevent my Affairs from being impeded or disgraced." These are the very Words made use of in the Translation transmitted to us. Did the Nabob ever before write in this Style to the Governor General and Council? This Letter is transmitted to us after our Opinions have been given, if it is the real Opinion of the Nabob that we can be spoke to *in such Terms* as to influence our Judgments, and that it is necessary our *Proceedings should be approved* by the Council; from whence did he collect it?

We have a Right to demand and do demand from the Governor General and Council, that in answer to that Letter they do acquaint him that our Judgments do not require *their Approbation*, and that it is highly derogatory both to the Honour of the Council and the Court to entertain any Idea that the Council would attempt to speak to us *in the Terms* he desired, and if they did, that the Opinions of this Court could be in the least influenced thereby.

As there is a Possibility that a contrary Idea may prevail, we think it necessary on this Occasion to assert that there doth not reside in the Governor General and Council any Authority whatsoever to correct or control any Acts of the Judges either in or out of Court, be those Acts ever so erroneous, and that no supposed Necessity whatsoever can authorize any Check or Control over their Acts.

If the Governor General and Council should assert such a Right, they make themselves Judges of the Necessity, and they and not the King's Justices would administer the Law in this Country.

We could have hoped that the Governor General and Council, instead of transmitting this insulting Letter to the Court, desiring an Interposition so illegal, would have acquainted the Nabob how highly criminal it would be in them to comply with his Solicitations.

I cannot help observing a small Circumstance. I have since the Claim made by the Counsel for Roy Radachurn, received two Letters from the Nabob directed to myself, and an original Letter from him directed to the Governor General and Council to the Court. Though improper, we took no Notice of that Letter. I had before received Letters from him; they had the usual Alcob, the same that is given to the first in Council. The Letters to me since the Disputes, to give him a higher Air of Consequence, make the Alcob much inferior. The same Artifice is made use of in that sent to the Governor General and Council. The Alcob sent to the Governor General and Council is infinitely inferior to that formerly sent to the first in Council and myself; they best know whether at any other Period they would have admitted a Letter from him with that Alcob; they best know whether the Company in future is to be treated with the same Inferiority. This Observation will not be so striking to those who are not conversant with the Customs and Ideas of the Natives, and do not know how tenacious they are of that Address.

With respect to the Letter from the Council, if our Opinions are carefully examined, we think no Doubt can arise as to the Question of signing Warrants for the Execution of Criminals; but lest they may have taken their Idea of our Judgment from loose Notes and partial Representations; the Judges have written their Opinions, which were delivered on the late Question, and will transmit them to the Governor General and Council with the present Opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Chambers having taken no Notes of what he said, has delivered his Opinion from his Recollection and such Notes as the Chief Justice was able to furnish him with; this I mention at Mr. Justice Chambers's Desire. The Opinion of the rest of the Court was as near

as may be in the very Words they were delivered; but lest any Doubt should after that remain, and to prevent any possible Occasion of impeding or obstructing the Justice of the Country, we explicitly declare, that there is nothing in the Opinion of the Judges which ought to prevent the Warrants being signed as usual by the Naib Nazem, who is paid out of the Khalifa Treasury; nothing is decided by that Judgment, but that neither the East India Company nor their Servants, both being subject to the Laws of the King of Great Britain, can, by interpoling the Name of the Nabob, screen any Criminal from the Justice of this Court.

We have expressly said, that our Opinions did not affect the Country Courts established in this Province.

How far Mobarek is a Sovereign with respect to the Company in the Opinion of these Gentlemen, is apparent by putting the Question how *they* are to act with respect to the signing of Warrants for the Execution of Criminals; it is plain we do not differ in Opinion upon that Question. Nobody either in India or in England will impute to the Chief Justice the making use of Arguments because they have been used by the French; nor can it be thought that Arguments are weaker because they have occurred to others. What the Chief Justice said, was not simply his Opinion; if it was not in every Circumstance the Opinion of the whole Court, it was that of the Majority of the Bench, had he not been there; but in fact neither the Chief Justice nor any of the Justices made use of the Arguments attributed to them. They never asserted there was no double Government in this Country. All that a Negative is put upon is, the illegal Exertion of the Powers of a double Government to defeat the King's Laws; they were far, very far, from drawing the Consequence imputed to them, namely, that the Proceedings of the Courts of Dewanny against the French who reside without those Places that are assigned to them by the Treaty of Paris, are direct Attacks of the English Nation upon that of France; we never thought of the Treaty of Paris; we think the Position itself, as stated by the French, not true, and are astonished to see it asserted as our Opinion; we have affirmed the very contrary, I have *frequently* desired, to prevent partial and malicious Representations, that the Company would employ a Person able to take down the Opinions of the Court correctly.

• Sicin Orig.

I can foresee no political Consequences from our Decision; but be it remembered with what Reluctance we entered into the Question; we flung out what it was necessary for the Council to maintain, and told them the Consequences of not maintaining it. We did it to save the Honour of Government. We did it that they might not persist in a Claim which I feared it would be impossible for them to support. They were Judges of their own Politics. They urged us to a Decision we wished to avoid; we were obliged to judge from the Evidence before us of the Legality of the Claim *not* political Consequences. If (which I do not believe) any ill Consequences follow to the State, they who unnecessarily urged us to the Decision, not we who are bound to decide according to Law, are answerable for them. Did they expect that we who must administer Justice according to our Oaths should, contrary to Evidence, determine that which, though within their own Knowledge, they would not take upon themselves to swear to? I do not know a worse Character than a political Judge; I do not know a more dangerous one. Can any one believe this strong Struggle with the Court is simply to protect Roy Radachund. Is it dignus vindice? It is clearly to serve other Purposes, which, for fear of prejudicing the ensuing Trial, I will not mention; but the Attempt is a mistaken Principle.

• Sicin Orig.

The Rulers of a State should be very reserved in bringing on political Questions of real Importance, except they are sure the Law on the Subject is with them. They must not expect Compliance from Judges. We must execute stern Justice. Were Judges to look to political Consequences, they must be dictated to by those who hold the Power of the State.

It was necessary to determine that Question in this Case. Mr. Justice Chambers indeed avoided it, and hinted something like what is advanced by the Council; but the other Judges could not rest their Opinion simply on the Dates of the Credentials. As Mr. Justice Chambers was of opinion that an Ambassador, a Subject of the Estate in which he is employed, is not amenable to the Courts of Justice where he resides, Radachund, now being a Vackeel, so accepted by the East India Company, if that should give him the Rights of an Ambassador, on those Principles ought not to be amenable to this Court, though the Offence was committed when he was not an Ambassador. The Chief Justice, though of a different Opinion, advanced what he said on that Head with a Degree of Diffidence, and only gave his Opinion on which Side the Weight of Authorities lay. The other Justices likewise thought the same. As to the Question put concerning the Right of the Sovereignty of this Country, it seems to us as if it was meant to draw us into a Dilemma; but we were never less embarrassed.

• Sicin Orig.

As to the State of Mobarek, we have before declared it is not altered by this Decision. As to the Question between the Crown and the Company, it is of a very delicate Nature; both the Crown and the Company have been anxious to avoid bringing it to a Decision.

We therefore are much surprised that the Servants of the Company should press an extrajudicial Opinion upon it: Nor, if given, do we believe it would operate upon their Conduct. We should be much concerned if they brought a Case before us which would make it necessary for us to determine it. We would avoid it if we could; if it became absolutely necessary, we would not retract from giving our Opinion, but we would not give it till we had heard every Thing that could be said on either Side, nor until we had obtained all the Lights and Informa-

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tion that could be obtained on the Subject: But we must decline precipitately and wantonly giving an extrajudicial Opinion of so much Consequence, especially as such high Offence was taken, that the Court had tried an Indictment, in which a Robbery which was committed here was charged to be committed on the King's Highway; it being erroneously understood, that the Court thereby had taken upon itself to determine the very Question now proposed to the Court, though it had been, and must have been, the Form of the Indictments when the President and Council were Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery. We will not enter into any Argument on a Matter of Law with the Gentlemen, much less break in upon their Province to decide upon a Matter of Politics.

We should have declined taking any Notice of this Letter, had we not feared that Occasion might have been taken, from our Silence, to put a Stop to the criminal Justice in the Provinces. I take this Opportunity to declare, that the Establishment of this Court hath made no Alteration in respect to the Administration of criminal Justice, except only in this Town, and the Factories subordinate to this Settlement. We declare it, that if there is a Stoppage of Justice, it is not occasioned by this Court. My Brother Chambers has pointed out to me a Passage in Roy Radachurn's Affidavit, which I had neglected to make any Observation upon. He says, "He thinks he is obliged to obey the Orders of the Council; and that they may summon him; and that in fact he was called to appear before the Council when these Gentlemen who make the Claim for him were present. He said, in his Instructions for the Affidavit, it was not left to my Pleasure whether I would come or not; it was said, Come. What then was the Sense of these Gentlemen as to his having the Rights of an Ambassador? Is he not to be considered merely to elude the Justice of this Court?"

Translation of the Affidavit made by Roy Radachurn, before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, on the 4th July 1775.

I knew nothing with respect to the Rights of a Vakeel, or Elchee, till Mr. Farrer asked me, What was my Employment? to which I answered, that I was a Vakeel of the Nabob. When Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret were together, I mentioned to them, that I had been the Nabob's Vakeel for near three Years; and they caused an Arzee to be written, which I signed. I imagine that it was necessary for me to obey every Order issued to me by the Council, and that I must attend upon them in conformity to any Summons they may send to me. I was one Day called to appear before the Council, or Committee, and attended accordingly. The Governor General, the General, Colonel Monlon, and Mr. Francis, were present. Cummauldun Cawn had before that presented some Papers to Mr. Fowke. The Gentlemen of the Council asked me if he had given the Papers to Mr. Fowke to keep, or with the Intention that they might be presented to the Council. Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret caused a Paper to be written out in the English Language, to the Truth of the Contents of which I swore before Mr. Hyde, but they never explained the Words, Public Minister, to me; they only mentioned the Word Vakeel; I knew nothing with respect to my having been dismissed from the Service of the Nabob for ten Days. The Nabob never wrote any Thing of it to me. Perhaps Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jarret may have heard it from Report. Mr. Farrer said to me, "You was not in the Nabob's Service for ten Days;" and said nothing more. He probably heard this from others; I never heard any Thing of it from any one. Mr. Farrer never told me that I had been dismissed from the Beginning of the Month of Suffer.—One Day I went to the House of Colonel Monlon, who said, Perhaps you was dismissed for some Days from the Service of the Nabob: Do you know any thing of it? I answered, I knew nothing of it. This Conversation passed after I had made the Affidavit before Mr. Hyde.—I never heard the Words, Public Minister; I understand Vakeel, but what is the Meaning of Public Minister, I do not know. Vakeel is one Thing, and Elchee is another. I never before imagined that I should have been exempted from Punishment because I was a Vakeel. People every where respect the Vakeel of the Nabob. I never before heard that if the Vakeel of the Nabob, or even of the King, should commit a Crime, he would be exempted from the Punishment established for such a Crime.

Perhaps if the Nabob or King was to write a Letter, the Vakeel might be forgiven.

Mr. Farrer said to me, I heard that you was dismissed from the Nabob's Service for ten Days. This was after I had made the Affidavit. I never before had heard a Word of it.

(Signed) Radachurn.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings.
J. Clavering.
Geo. Monlon.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXX.

Book LXXVI. Page 567.

Secret Dep't.
Alouday.

Extract of a Consultation of the 23d February 1778.

Fort William, the 23d February 1778.

" At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell, }
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheeler, }

(a) [" The Governor General desires that the following Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah may be read :

Letter from
the Nabob
Mobareck ul
Dowlah.

" From the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah. Received 12th February.

" I have already addressed repeated Letters to your Excellency, stating very fully the Trouble and Uneasiness I suffered from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan's being invested with the Office of the Naibship of the Nizamut, with the Management of the Affairs of the Country, and of the several Offices of my Household, the Administration of the Business of the Adawlut and Phouldarry within the Soubahs, and of all the Affairs of the Nizamut, as well as of my domestic Concerns, and the Superintendence of myself and Family; because the said Nabob, regarding only his own Benefit, and the Increase of his Greatness in future, pays no Regard or Attention to my Interest or Advantage.

" The Nabob Mahomed Reza Khan is neither connected with me by the Ties of near Relationship, nor of sincere Attachment; that he should therefore be invested with such a Degree of Power is highly oppressive and dishonourable to my Family. I am now, by the Favour of God, come to the Years of Maturity, and to that Age when, by the Precepts of our Holy Law, and the Usage of Mahomedanism, I ought to take Charge and Management of my own Affairs; and by the Blessing of the Almighty, I am not so devoid of Understanding as to be incapable of conducting them. I am therefore hopeful, from your Favour and Regard to Justice, that you will deliver me from the Authority of the aforesaid Nabob, and give your Permission that I take on myself the Management of the Adawlut and Phouldarry of the Soubahs, as well as of my own Household, and the Business of the Nizamut, which is my Right.

" The Company, who have acquired so great Authority in this Country, and reaped themselves to their present Degree of Greatness and Dominion, are indebted for the Advantages solely to the warm Support of my Ancestors; and you well know what Degree of Authority I am at present possessed of. I therefore ask nothing more than my Right; and should the Company, disregarding the Situation and Rights of this Family, refuse their Approbation to my Request, which is perfectly just and right, it will be highly inequitable.

" I am hopeful, that maturely weighing this Matter, your Excellency will give me the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, of my own Household, and the Offices attached thereto, together with the Administration of the Adawlut and Phouldarry within the Soubahs, which are my Right. This will be an Act of the highest Justice in the Gentlemen, and will engage my Gratitude, and that of all the helpless Dependants of this Family."

" Governor General.—I move that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the above Letter shall be complied with or denied? It is late, nor would I wish the Board to form any decided Resolution upon a Subject of this Nature, without the fullest Deliberation. I desire therefore, that the Secretary may send the Letter and Question round to the different Members of the Board; their Opinions may be taken at the next Meeting of Council.

" Ordered, That the Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah be accordingly circulated with the above Question to the Members of the Board, for their Opinions thereon.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheeler."

(c) Vide supra, Page 1081.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXI.

Book LXXVI. Page 595.

Extract of Fort William Secret Consultations, 5th March 1778.

Fort William, 5th March 1778.

Sec^r. Dep^t
Thursday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheler, }

(a) [Governor General.—I move that the Resolution passed in the last Consultation, to wit, That the Nabob's Letter be referred to the Decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that no Resolution be taken here on the Subject of the Requisitions contained therein, without their Special Orders and Instructions," be repealed; and that the Question propounded by me in Consultation 23d ultimo, namely, that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter recorded in that Day's Proceedings shall be complied with or denied, may be reconsidered.]

I must here observe, that the preceding Question was in a special Manner referred to the Consideration of every Member of the Board, and that Mr. Barwell's Opinion upon it had not been received at the last Consultation, in which the preceding Resolution was passed. I desire my Minute in which the Original Question was proposed may be entered in this Place.

Governor General.—"I move that the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the above Letter shall be complied with or denied? It is late, nor would I wish the Board to form any decided Resolution upon a Subject of this Nature, without the fullest Deliberation; I desire therefore, that the Secretary may lend the Letter and Question round to the different Members of the Board. Their Opinions may be taken at the next Meeting of the Council."

Governor
General's
original
Question.

Mr. Wheler.—As the Governor General has assigned no other Reason for bringing this Question again before the Board, except the Absence of one of the Members, which might have been urged and accepted as a Motive for deferring the Question to the Time proposed by Mr. Francis; I am against rescinding the former Resolution and reconsidering the Question now.

Mr. Francis.—It is not affirmed or suggested, that the Resolution taken at the last Consultation was not regular in point of Form, or valid in point of Law; neither has it been affirmed, that sufficient Time was not given to the Members of the Board to form their Opinions upon the original Question, or that the Consideration of it was brought forward by either of those Gentlemen whose Votes constituted the Resolution. We had a Week to consider it; the Day was fixed by the Governor's own Motion, and the Debate was introduced by the Secretary's reading the Nabob's Letter with the Governor's Consent and Approbation; and without any Motion from Mr. Wheler or me. After Mr. Wheler's Opinion and mine were read, we proceeded to other Business, and waited above two Hours in Expectation of Mr. Barwell's Arrival. From these Facts I presume it follows, that the Objection now made to the Resolution on the Score of Mr. Barwell's Absence is not in any Sense valid, and the Governor General suggests no other for repealing that Resolution. I am left therefore without any Arguments proposed to counterbalance those on which my Opinion was founded. But if Arguments are even now offered against the Propriety of the Resolution itself, I shall be ready to enter into the Consideration of them. When no Arguments whatsoever are offered to justify the rescinding of a solemn Act of Government, I should think myself not only highly criminal, but as a Man acting blindly, and without Reason, if I consented to repeal it.

Mr. Barwell.—Could I regard the Resolution of the 2d Instant as a solemn regular Act of Government, I should decline including my Opinion at this late Period; but when a Question has been proposed to be decided upon the Sentiments that may be delivered by every Member of the Council (and the Right of every Member to deliver his Opinion is not only acknowledged by the unanimous Admission of the Mode in which the Question was proposed, but by such Admission each Member is bound to deliver his Opinion, and each to allow the Weight carried by a Majority of such Opinions); I have no Option, nor can I submit to be excluded from a Right which the unanimous Reception of the Question in the Form it appears the 23d February gives me. No subsequent Resolution could deprive me of the Privilege of a Vote on the present Subject, nor no Resolution independent of that Vote, I apprehend, can be an Act of Government,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1083.

while two Members only, without the Concurrence of one or both of the other Members under such Circumstances, are pleased to call their Votes an Act of Government. The Manner in which the Question was proposed and left for Decision, I must again observe in this Place, precluded a Decision, if any Difference of Opinion prevailed among the other Members without mine being also delivered. For these Reasons, I approve the Governor General's present Motion, as regular and proper to restore to me those Rights on the present Subject which were given me on the First Admission of the Question by the Board, and cancelled by the Resolution of the 2d Instant.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave to call upon Mr. Barwell for an Explanation of those Words in which, as I understand, he affirms or intimates that a Resolution taken by the major Part of the Members present in Council on Monday last, is not an Act of Government. The Meeting of that Day was summoned by the Governor General, and the Law declares, "That in all Cases whatsoever, the Governor General and Council shall be bound and concluded by the Opinion and Decision of the major Part of those present."

Mr. Barwell.—I really am at a loss to express my Meaning in Terms clearer than those in which it already appears; I pretend not to deny that a Majority of the Council General constitutes an Act of Government; I simply point out that the Admission of a Question for my Opinion allows not the Council an Option to cancel the Privilege such Admission conferred, nor leaves it in my Power to decline a Vote on the present Subject. If any further Explanation is necessary, I must refer to the Company what I have already said, and flatter myself they will judge it both clear and explicit.

Mr. Francis.—I submit it to the Judgment of our Superiors, whether the Words used by Mr. Barwell do or do not amount to a Denial of the Legality of the Resolution passed last Monday, from the Principles on which he now votes for repealing it. I apprehend it would follow, that any Member of this Board might, by absenting himself from Council in parallel Circumstances, prevent the Decision of any Question whatsoever.

Mr. Barwell.—I apprehend Mr. Francis is wrong in construing my Denial of any Vote precluding my Opinion under Circumstances such as I have already described, to amount to an Affirmation that the Votes of a Majority do not constitute an Act of Government; so far from it, that if it affirms any Thing, it is the contrary, that a Minority of any Question may not assume the Appearance of a Majority.

(a) [Resolved, That the Resolution passed in the last Council, viz. "That the Nabob's Letter, recorded 23d ultimo, be referred to the Decision of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and that no Resolution be taken here on the Subject of the Requisitions contained therein, without their special Orders and Instructions,"] be repealed.

Mr. Francis.—I beg leave in this Place to enter my Dissent and Protest against this Resolution, for the following Reasons:

1st, Because it reverses a regular and formal Resolution of a former Board without any one Argument being urged against the Propriety of that Resolution.

2d, Because it deprives the Court of Directors of their Jurisdiction over a Question of the utmost Importance to their Affairs, and to the good Order of this Government, without any one Reason why the Decision of that Question should be pressed at this Time, and not referred to their Judgment.

Mr. Wheeler.—I likewise beg leave to enter my Dissent for the Reasons already assigned by Mr. Francis.

(b) [The Second Question contained in the Governor General's Motion being put;

Agreed, That the Question proposed by the Governor General, 23d ultimo, viz. That the Opinions of the Members of the Board may be taken, whether the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter recorded on that Day shall be complied with or denied? may be reconsidered.

Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Francis having given their Opinions on the original Question in the last Consultation,

Mr. Barwell proceeds to deliver his Sentiments as follow:

Mr. Barwell.—I am of opinion, that as the Nabob is pleased to demand and assert the positive Rights of his Office as Nazim of the Provinces, and as he has been invariably acknowledged such by the Company and this Government; I do not see upon what Ground we can deny his Request. A Reference at this Time for the Orders of the Company would be an Evasion reflecting on their Honour, and unbecoming the Justice of the Government.

Governor General.—The Nabob's Demands are grounded on positive Rights, which will not admit of a Discussion.

He has an incontestable Right to the Management of his own Household.

He has an incontestable Right to the Nizamut. It is his by Inheritance; the Dependants of the Nizamut, Adawlut, and of the Fowdarry, have been repeatedly declared by the Company and by this Government to appertain to the Nizamut.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1083.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1083.

For these Reasons I am of opinion that the Requisitions contained in the Nabob's Letter, entered in Consultation 23d ultimo, ought to be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—Since it has been resolved, that the Consideration of the original Question should be resumed, I desire that the Secretary will read to the Board the repeated Letters already addressed to the Governor General by the Nabob on this Subject, previous to the last, as they will probably throw Light upon it, which are not before us at present.

Governor General.—I must beg Mr. Francis's Pardon for objecting to the present Motion, as it does not arise out of any new Matter produced at this Meeting, and as these Letters, if they are supposed to contain any additional Lights, ought to have been considered by him before he gave his Opinion. I have no Objection to their being produced; the Letter Book containing the Persian Correspondence ought always to be before the Board, and this is the only Day in which I recollect that they were not lying upon the Table. My Objection goes only to the Loss of Time, which will be consumed in tracing the Nabob's Letters which may have been written on this Subject, and in reading them to the Board. The Letter Books are now produced; I desire that the Assistant Secretary will examine them, and shew Mr. Francis such Letters as he finds contained in them from the Nabob. This I apprehend will answer all the Purposes for which he can require them, and the Time of the Board will be spared.

Mr. Francis.—I understood the original Question was resumed *de novo*. In delivering my former Opinion, I reserved to myself a Right to alter it according to the Arguments which might be stated in the Course of the Debate. The Letters in question, if they are entered on the Persian Correspondence, might have been read while we have been talking upon the Subject. I generally have examined the Persian Correspondence, but do not recollect to have seen any Letter from the Nabob, stating, as he says, very fully the Trouble and Uneasiness he suffers, from the Nabob Mahomed Reza Cawn's being invested with the Offices he now holds. From what I have heard of his Conduct, and of those Persons who are most in his Confidence, and have greatest Influence with him, I can easily believe that Mahomed Reza Cawn's Authority is a Restraint over him. When that Restraint is removed, I do not doubt that he will immediately become what he was before,—“an easy Prey to his menial Servants, whose utter Want of Ability, Integrity, and Attention to render him in any Degree respectable even in the Eyes of the Natives,” are well known to the Court of Directors. When the Rights of the Nabob to the Management of his Household, and to the Exercise of the great Offices dependent on the Nizamut, are so peremptorily declared, I should have conceived that his Ability to judge and act for himself, and his Capacity to execute Offices of such essential Importance to the Welfare of the Country, would also have been considered by a prudent Government. I know with Certainty that he is in his own Person utterly incapable of executing any of these Offices; nor does it follow, from any Acknowledgment of his Rights, that it should not be the Duty of this Government to recommend to him wise and able Men, and such as the Company themselves are known to confide in, to support and carry on that Part of the public Business which is still left, or supposed to be left, with the Nazim. The Company will judge of the real Motives and Object of the Requisitions brought before us in his Name, and how far such an Address from him will justify the Removal of a Minister, whose Appointment has been expressly, and in the highest Terms, approved by them on the 24th December 1776. The Secretary has yet pointed out to me but one Letter from the Nabob, which appears to have been received on the 17th November. In that Letter he says, “I am hopeful you will not keep me longer in this painful Suspense, but will be kindly pleased to write immediately to the Munny Begum, that she take on herself the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, which is in fact her own Family, without the Interference of any other Person whatsoever. By this you will give me complete Satisfaction.” The Way then to give this young Prince complete Satisfaction, if we can suppose such Letters are really dictated by him, is to restore Munny Begum to the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person whatsoever. By this Request it appears how little he thought himself qualified three Months ago to take upon himself the Offices which he now desires to be invested with. I do not doubt that the Object of the present Measure is to restore Munny Begum in Fact, if not in Form, to the Power of which she was divested by a former Act of this Government. The Merits of this Lady are well known to the Company; but it may be proper to repeat in this Place what the Court of Directors have, with great Reason, thought fit to say of her: “Notwithstanding such vast Sums have been carried to the Nabob's Account, over and above his Stipend, in so short a Space of Time, we observe, that in May 1775 there was not a Rupee in his Treasury, though there were Demands upon him to a large Amount. This Circumstance alone, were there no other Improprieties in the Conduct of Munny Begum, would justify her Removal from the Office of Guardian to the Nabob; because it is evident that, under her immediate Superintendance, great Part of his Allowance must have been embezzled, or very grossly misapplied.”

Resolved, That the Requisitions contained in the Letter from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, entered in Consultation 23d February, be complied with.

Mr. Francis.—I dissent from, and protest against this Resolution: Because, in addition to all the other Reasons expressed by me, it is a direct and positive Disobedience of the Orders of the Court of Directors, expressed in their high Approbation of the Appointment of Mahomed Reza Cawn

General Letter, 14th Dec. 1776. Page 33.

General Letter, 24th Dec. 1776. Page 33.

Cawn to his present Employment; and because this important Resolution is taken without any one Reason being assigned in support of the Necessity or Expediency of it.

Mr. Wheler.—I accede to every Objection pointed out by Mr. Francis; and likewise join with him in his Dissent and Protest. Further, as the Nabob has thought proper at this Period to demand his positive Rights, and as those Rights may probably prove much more extensive than appears from the Question now before the Board, I am confirmed in my former Opinion, that his Highness's Request ought to be referred to the deliberate Decision of the Court of Directors, and not at present receive the Sanction and hasty Determination of this Board.]

Governor General.—I now move, That a Letter be addressed to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, informing him that the Board have agreed to comply with the Requisitions contained in his Letter; but that he be requested to permit the present Judges and Officers of the Nizamut, Adawlut, and of the Foudarry, to continue in Office until he shall have formed a new Arrangement of those Offices, and shall have advised the Board of the same through the regular Channel of the Governor General. I move also, That the Substance of the preceding Resolution be communicated to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

Mr. Wheler.—I object to the Letter, for the same Reasons that I have objected to the general Question.

Mr. Francis.—I agree with Mr. Wheler.

Mr. Barwell.—I agree to both the above Motions.

Resolved, That a Letter be addressed to the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah, informing him, that the Board have complied with the Requisitions contained in his Letter; and that he be requested to permit the present Judges and Officers of the Nizamut Adawlut, and of the Phoudarry, to continue in their present Appointments, until he shall have formed a new Arrangement of those Officers, and shall have advised the Board of the same, through the regular Channel of the Governor General.

Resolved also, That the Substance of the preceding Resolution be communicated to Mahomed Reza Cawn.

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXII.

Book LVI. Page 413.

Fort William, 15th December 1779.

At a Council; Present,

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;

Richard Barwell,
Philip Francis,
Edward Wheler, } Esquires.

Sir Eyre Coote absent on a Visit to the different Stations of the Army.

Read the following Letters from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla, and from Mahomed Reza Cawn.

From the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah, enclosed in a Letter from the Resident at the Durbar, dated the 10th, and received the 12th of December.

Mobaruck ul Dowla. I have been favoured with your friendly Letter, under Date the 21st Zehaida.

You write, that a Letter has been lately received from the Court of Directors, expressing their Pleasure that the Nabob Mahomed Rezah Khan be restored to the Office of Naib Soubah. My Patron, when the aforesaid Nabob was first appointed to the Naib Soubahship, it was entirely on this Account, that by reason of my tender Age, I could not transact my own Affairs in Person, but required the Assistance of a Naib. When I became of Age, there was no further Occasion for a Naib; and I accordingly wrote to you on the Subject, and informed you that I would take on myself the Management of my own Affairs, and had no further Use for a Naib: And as this was perfectly reasonable, you in Council gave your Sanction thereto, and favoured me with a Letter, authorising me to take the Administration on myself, and to dismiss the said Nabob; which was accordingly done; and from that Time to the present, the Affairs of the Nizamut, Foujedarey, and Adawlut, depending on the Nizamut, have been conducted on that Place by my Authority. The Letter received from the Court of Directors, signifying their Pleasure that the said Nabob be restored to the Naib Soubahship, fills me with the greatest Astonishment; nor can I penetrate the Motive of it. Perhaps the Circumstance of my being arrived at Years of Maturity has not yet reached the Ears of the Court of Directors in Europe; and notwithstanding the Number of Children and Dependents which I have, they still

still reckon me an Infant. Otherwise, would they have determined to place my Family under the Authority of another, and written you for that Purpose? In a Word, it was necessary that I should inform you of my Situation, which I formerly did, and it depend^e on you to trans-^emit such Information to the Court of Directors.

It is notorious that the meanest of the People will not admit of the Authority of a Stranger in their Families; how can it then be expected of me? In a Word, I administer the Affairs of the Nizamut, which are in fact the Affairs of my own Family, by my own Authority, and shall do so, and I can never on any account agree to the Appointment of the said Nabob to the Naib Soubahship, which would be^e the greatest Dishonour, Disgrace, and Contempt on me. I will never of my own Consent admit the said Nabob to any Authority in the Affairs of the Nizamut, Foujedarey, and Adawlut, dependant on the Nezamut; and from Motives of Justice I expect, that regarding the Rights which my late Father is allowed to have had on the Company, you will never consent that any Compulsion be put in practice against me on account of this Business, and that you will use every Means for the Preservation of my Credit, Honour, and Dignity.

From Mahomed Reza Khan, addressed to the Governor General, 14th December.

Your gracious Letter, informing me that you had received a Letter from the Court of Directors signifying their Pleasure that I be restored to the Office of Naib Soubah, and be assured that as long as I shall merit their Favour by my Attachment to the Company, and a faithful Discharge of the Duties of that Office, their Protection will be continued to me, honoured me by its Arrival on the 24th of Zekaida (3d December). My Tongue has been ever since employed in expressing my Thankfulness to the Company for their great Kindness to me, and my Heart is deeply impressed with Gratitude for your Favours; and from the Abundance of your Bounty and Regard to me, I am hopeful that, taking Compassion on my unfortunate Situation, you will restore me to the Station I held before, and make me ever grateful to you for such mighty Obligations.

I was always from the Bottom of my Heart attached to the Company, and kept their Interest in View, and shall now continue to shew my Attachment to them, and to execute the Business belonging to that Station with all my Abilities. Meer Seid Ally is at your Presence: I hope he will meet with your Favour; whatever you are pleased at any Time to direct him to do shall be performed.

From the same to the Council.

Your gracious Letter, &c. &c. honoured me by its Arrival on the 24th of Zekaida (3d December). I have been ever since employed in returning Thanks for the Kindness of the Company, and the Protection of the Governor General and the Gentlemen of the Council. From the Greatness of your Bounty I am hopeful that, being favourably inclined to me, you will restore me to my former Station. I have always been faithfully attached to the Interest of the Company, and shall now continue to shew my Attachment to them, and to perform the Duties of that Station.

[(a) Mr. Francis delivers in the following Minute :

Mr. Francis.—I must request the Attention of the Board to a short Recapitulation of the principal Steps taken, and Declarations made by the Nabob, and by this Government, in relation to the Removal of Mahomed Reza Cawn, and to the succeeding Distribution of the several Offices held by him.

In a Letter received from the Nabob on the 17th of November 1777, he desires that Munny Begum may be allowed to take on herself the Administration of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person whatever; and adds, that by this the Governor will give him complete Satisfaction.

In his next Letter he desires that Mahomed Reza Cawn may be removed, and expresses his Hopes, that, "as he himself is now come to Years of Maturity, and, by the Blessing of God, is not so devoid of Understanding as to be incapable of conducting his own Affairs," the Governor will give him the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, and of his own Household, together with the Administration of the Adawlut and Phouzdarey.

As the Court of Directors themselves have fully discussed the Claims and Pretensions stated in this Letter, I shall not attempt to add any thing to their Observations thereupon.

On the 7th of March 1778, a Letter from the Governor informs the Nabob, that it had been agreed, that "his Excellency being now arrived at Years of Maturity, the Control of his own Household, and of the Courts dependent on the Nizamut, and ^eand Phouzdarey should be placed in his Hands." And Mahomed Reza Cawn was directed at the same Time to resign his Authority to the Nabob.

Nabob Mo-
haruck ul
Dowla, Ma-
homed Reza
Cawn.

Received the
12th Feb.
1778.

^e Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1085.

In a Letter received from the Nabob on the 4th of May 1778, he says, "He as made choice of Sudder ul Hoe Khan to fill the Station of Naib of his Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and of Rajah Gourdais for the Office of the Nizamut; and desires that Mahomed Reza Cawn's Salary may be divided between those Two Persons and the Two Begums." On the Requests contained in * Letter, and immediately complied with, I have nothing to add to the Remarks stated in my Minutes of the 7th of May 1778, except that there could not be a grosser Contradiction than first to remove Mahomed Reza Cawn on Pretence of the Nabob's executing the several Offices himself, and immediately afterwards to appoint other Persons to execute those Offices; and at the same Time to give a considerable Portion of the Salary annexed to them to the Two Begums.

* Sic in Orig.

Sudder ul Hoe Khan, in a Letter received 1st September 1778, says, "His Highness himself is not deficient in Regard for me; but certain bad Men have gained an Ascendancy over his Temper, by whose Illigation he acts." After complaining of the Slights he receives from the Nabob, he adds, "Thus they cause the Nabob to treat me sometimes with Indignity, at others with Kindness, just as they think proper to advise him. Their Views is *, that by compelling me to Displeasure at such unworthy Treatment, they may force me either to relinquish my Station, or to join with them and act by their Advice, and appoint Creatures of their Recommendation to the different Offices, from which they might draw Profit to themselves."

* Sic in Orig.

In a subsequent Letter to the Governor, Sudder ul Hoe Khan says, "The Begum's Ministers, before my Arrival, with the Advice of their Counsellors, caused the Nabob to sign a Receipt, in consequence of which they received at two different Times near 50,000 Rupees in the Name of the Officers of the Adawlut: Fouzdarry, &c. from the Company's Sircar; and having drawn up an Account Current in the Manner they wished, they got the Nabob to sign it, and then sent it to me." In the same Letter he asserts that these People have the Nabob entirely in their Power.

On the 1st of September 1778, the Governor informs the Nabob, that "It is highly expedient that Sudder ul Hoe Khan should have full Control in all Matters relative to his Office, and the sole Appointment and Dismission of the Sudder and Mofusil Officers; and that his Seal and Signature should be authentic to all Papers having relation to the Business entrusted to him; I therefore intimate to you, that he should appoint and dismiss all the Officers under him, and that your Excellency should not interfere in any one."

The Nabob, in a Letter to the Governor, received 3d September 1778, says, "Agreeably to your Pleasure, I have relinquished all Concern with the Affairs of the Fouzdarry and Audawlet, leaving the entire Management of them in Sudder ul Hoe Khan's Hands."

Sudder ul Hoe Khan, in a Letter received 30th September, says, "Yatibar Ally Cawn (Munny Begum's Chief Eunuch) from the Amount * Salaries of the Officers of the Adawlet and Phouzdarry, which before my Arrival he had received for two Months from the Sirkar, made Disbursements according to his own Pleasure. He had before caused the Sum of 7,400 Rupees, on Account of the Price of mine and my Paichars Kellauts, to be carried to Account; and now continually sends a Man to demand from me Four thousand Three hundred and odd Rupees, as the Balance of the Price of Kellauts; and constantly presses me to take it from the Amount of the Salaries of the Officers of the Adawlet and Fouzdarry, and send it to him; and I shall be under the Necessity of complying. I mention this for your Information."

* Sic in Orig.

The Governor General's Letter to the Nabob, dated the 10th of October 1778, contains a Representation so pointed and so very just, of the fatal Effects which had attended the Nabob's interfering in the Administration of Justice, that I shall insert it entire; but without any Comment. In fact, it speaks too plainly to require one.

"At your Excellency's Request, I sent Sudder ul Hoe Khan to take on him the Administration of the Affairs of the Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and hoped by that Means not only to have given Satisfaction to your Excellency, but that, through his Abilities and Experience, these Affairs would have been conducted in such Manner as to have secured the Peace of the Country and the Happiness of the People: And it is with the greatest Concern I learn, that this Measure is so far from being attended with the expected Advantages, that the Affairs both of the Fouzdary and Adawlut are in the greatest Confusion imaginable; and daily Robberies and Murders are perpetrated throughout the Country.

"This is evidently owing to the Want of a proper Authority in the Person appointed to superintend them: I therefore addressed your Excellency on the Importance and Delicacy of the Affairs in question, and of the Necessity of lodging full Power in the Hands of the Person chosen to administer them. In reply to which, your Excellency expressed Sentiments coincident with mine. Notwithstanding which, your Dependants and People, actuated by selfish and avaricious Views, have by their Interference so impeded the Business as to throw the whole Country into a State of Confusion, from which nothing can retrieve it but an unlimited Power lodged in the Hands of the Superintendent. I therefore request that your Excellency will give the strictest Injunctions to all your Dependants, not to interfere in any Manner with any Matter relative to the Affairs of the Adawlut and Phouzdarry, and that you will yourself relinquish all Interference therein, and leave them entirely to the Management of Sudder ul Hoe Khan. This is absolutely necessary to restore the Country to a State of Tranquillity; and if your Excellency has any

Plan

Plan to propose for the Management of Affairs in future, be pleased to communicate it to me, and every Attention shall be paid to give your Excellency Satisfaction. In the mean time, I have given Directions to Sudder ul Hoe Khan to take the sole Management of them into his own Hands, and to apply assiduously to the Restoration of Tranquillity and good Order in the Country; and I must request that your Excellency will confirm them by similar Orders to him; otherwise a Measure which I adopted at your Excellency's Request, and with a View to your Satisfaction and the Benefit of the Country, will be attended with quite contrary Effects, and bring Discredit on me."

From the preceding Correspondence, I think it appears beyond Dispute, that the Nabob himself has hitherto been a mere Cypher through the whole Transaction, or rather an Instrument in the Hands of Munny Begum and others employed by them, and for their Purposes only, to accomplish the Removal of Mahommud Reza Cawn. That these People have made a most dangerous and iniquitous Use of the Nabob's Name and Authority while they had both at their Disposal, and that the Governor General himself was convinced that the Interference of the Nabob, or of those who acted for him, in the Affairs of the Nizamut, had been attended with the most ruinous Consequences, which he accordingly endeavoured to obviate by directing him not to concern himself in any Shape in the Conduct of the Business entrusted to the Naib Subadar.

With respect to the Nabob, I shall only observe, that his Letters involve him in a very disagreeable Dilemma. If * could believe it possible that, freely, and of his own mere Motion, he could recommend "*That Munny Begum should take on herself the Management of the Affairs of the Nizamut, without the Interference of any other Person*;" that he should in one Letter desire to conduct the Affairs of the Nizamut himself, and in the next, that a Naib should be appointed to conduct them for him; I should give little Credit to the Assertion with which these Requests are accompanied, viz. *that he is not devoid of Understanding*. He may arrive at Years of Maturity; but if at the Age of Twenty-one, he does not perceive the Folly and Absurdity of such Propositions and such Contradictions, I should despair of his ever arriving at Years of Discretion. On the other Hand, if these Letters are written for him, which I am thoroughly satisfied is the Case; if he has no Will of his own, and if the Rights and Authorities demanded in his Name are in reality to devolve to Munny Begum, to her Chief Eunuch, and to the other Persons of whose Misconduct the late Naib Subadar made so many Complaints to the Governor; what Opinion are we to entertain of his Excellency's Understanding and Veracity, or on what Ground can we commit the Management of such important Affairs to a young Man so dependant on Munny Begum, and evidently so incapable of judging or acting for himself?

I now proceed to the last Orders from the Court of Directors. They consider the whole Subject in the same Light that I do; they acknowledge no Right of Inheritance in the Nabob; they understand every ostensible Accession to his Power as a real one to that of Munny Begum; they deem it for the Welfare of the Country that the Office of Naib Subadar should be continued; and they positively direct us forthwith to signify to the Nabob their Pleasure, that Mahommud Reza Cawn be immediately restored to it.

But notwithstanding they had a thorough Knowledge of the Facts, and were perfectly acquainted with all the Characters, they certainly were not aware of the Possibility of such a Case as now exists, or they would have provided against it. They did not foresee that their positive Orders would not be enforced by this Government, or that such Orders would be disobeyed, when they read the Nabob's late Letters; the false and frivolous Pretences on which he ventures to counteract and defeat an Arrangement which the Company have deemed necessary for the Welfare of the Country, will astonish them no less than our Acquiescence in such Pretences.

First he says, "That he had formerly written to the Governor, that he had no farther Occasion for a Naib, and would himself conduct his own Affairs." And he asserts, "That since the Dismission of Mahommud Reza Cawn, to the present Time, the Business had been conducted under his own immediate Direction." Is it possible he should forget, that in consequence of Sudder Ulhoe Cawn's Appointment the Governor had expressly required him not to interfere; and that the Nabob had thereupon relinquished all Concern with the Affairs of the Phouddarry and Adawler, and left the entire Management of them in the Hands of the Naib. In his next Letter he talks of the Rights of his deceased's * Father, as well as his own, as if the Office of Nazim were hereditary. He talks of his Claims on the Company, as if he held by some other Title than their Friendship and Protection, or as if either he or his Father had any Right in the Subadary beyond what they derived from the voluntary Aids of the Company, or of their Representatives. He says, he never will admit Mahommud Reza Cawn to possess * any Degree of Authority in his Family; and that as Sudder Ulhoe Cawn is dead, he shall take on himself the Management of the Business. In his last Letter he observes, that Mahommud Reza Cawn was at first appointed on account of his the Nabob's tender Age, which required the Assistance of a Naib; forgetting not only that a Naib Subadar was appointed, and the Office executed, without Objections, during the Government of his Predecessors, but that he himself had submitted about a Year ago, to the Appointment of Sudder Ulhoe Khan, and that the latter continued to execute his several Offices till his Death, with Powers totally and unavowedly independent of the Nabob. He forgets, or perhaps he does not know, that the Treaty of March 1770, by which

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

which alone his Rights, whatever they may be, were created, provides for the Appointment of a Naib of the Provinces, to be invested with the Management of Affairs; and that this Naib was appointed at the Instance of the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council. In the same Letter the Nabob declares, that he administers the Affairs of the Nizamut *by his own Authority, and shall do so*; and that he never can, on any account, agree to the Appointment of Mahomed Reza Cawn to the Naib Subaship.

The Governor General's Letter of the 10th of October 1778 will shew the Company, not only in what Manner this important Business is likely to be conducted, and what Opinion the Governor General himself entertains of the Nabob's Capacity, but that neither were his supposed Rights, and the Maturity of his Age, attended to at that Time, nor his personal Inclinations consulted. Notwithstanding all his Claims to the Phouddarry and Adawlur, the Governor's Pleasure divested him of both, and left him without an Option. These, however, are not the first and immediate Objects of Consideration; a new and unexpected Question is now before us: The Company's Orders are disobeyed on pretended Principles, which suppose the Existence of an Authority in these Provinces independent of the Authority of Great Britain over them. That of the Court of Directors is the only Medium by which the Subjection of Bengal to Great Britain is held and secured. In opposition to it the Nabob declares, that *he acts by his own Authority, and shall continue to do so*. I do not know what Name the Law will give to Disobedience of the Company's Orders by this Board, or whether such Disobedience directly avowed by ourselves would not be less criminal, and in its Consequences less dangerous, than under the Form which it now assumes; but every Man must see which Way the present Example leads, and what Use may be made of it. If some vigorous Measure be not immediately taken by the Company to disarm the Nabob of all Means of Resistance, or at least to deter him from attempting it again, their Dominion over Bengal is not secure. I am sorry this inexperienced young Man should have been so unhappily advised. He does not know on what dangerous Ground he treads. He forgets himself too grossly, when he disobeys the Company's positive Orders, and

* Sic in Orig. in the same Breadth * tells the Governor General, "You are the Master, and my Patron, and I can take no Measure without first communicating it to you."

* Sic in Orig. The Company will consider, whether this avowed Distinction between them and their local Representative be not something more than disrespectful *, or whether their Injunctions would have been slighted if they had been accompanied by the usual and proper Requisition on the Part of the Governor General and Council, which I repeatedly recommended without Success. Other and more alarming Reflections will naturally succeed. The offensive Shadow of the Nabob's Authority may in Time find a Substance to support it. If the Spirit of Party and Faction, which prevails through every Department of Government, and through every other Rank of Life, should reach to the Sepoys, it would be a painful, but not a difficult Task, to count the few remaining Steps which lead inevitably from that State of Things to final Dissolution. At whatever Distance that Danger may appear to be, yet if the Course we are in points directly to it, I trust that the Wisdom of the Company will not deem it unworthy of their instant Consideration. The same Measures, by which a great and imminent Mischief might have been prevented, will not be sufficient to correct or retrieve it.

Mr. Francis on D^s. Mr. Francis.—I now move, That it may be resolved, that the preceding Letter from the Nabob is highly dissatisfactory to the Board; and that the Governor General be requested to signify the same to him, and to demand, in our Name, his immediate Compliance with the Orders of the Company.

Mr. Wheeler.—I agree to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—If any Advantage was stated to derive to the Company by controlling the Will of the Nabob, it might be a Question with me how far the Occasion would vindicate the Compulsion proposed; but when no national Benefit can accrue, nor is stated, I cannot give my Assent to a very * acceptionable Measure.

* Sic in Orig. Governor General.—I shall take another Occasion to deliver my Sentiments at large on the Subjects of this Motion: For the present I shall content myself with declaring, that I have gone to the utmost Lengths prescribed to me by the Company's Orders, and by my Sense of my Duty; and that I will not go beyond them.

Mr. Francis's Motion resolved in the Negative.]

Mr. Francis.—Since it is resolved, that the Board will not insist on the Nabob's Compliance with the Company's Orders, nothing is left for me, but to move, as I now do, That the Salary allotted by the Company out of their Revenues, for the Support of the Office of Naib Suba, amounting to three Lacks of Sicca Rupees per Annum, or so much of it as was divided between Munny Begum, Baboo Begum, Rajah Gourdals, and Sudder ul Hoe Khan, may cease, and be made a Saving in the Company's Treasury, from the Day when Sudder ul Hoe Khan died.

It is the Company's Property, and if it be not employed in the Manner they direct, it should not at least be applied to any other Purpose.

Mr. Wheeler.—I agree to the Motion.

Mr. Barwell.—I must desire that the Fund from which this Payment is made to the Ministers of the Nabob, be stated by the Accountant General, before I give my Opinion upon the Motion.

Governor

Governor General.—I object to the Question in the Terms of it; but I consent to wait for the Information required by Mr. Barwell.

Ordered, That the Accountant General to the Revenue Department be directed to furnish the Account desired by Mr. Barwell.

Agreed, That the further Consideration of this Subject be deferred till the Receipt of the above-mentioned Account.

Warren Hastings.
Rich^d Barwell.
P. Francis.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXIII.

Book XXXVI. Page 63.

Fort William, 6th July 1781.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
and Edward Wheler Esquire.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Command at Fort Saint George.

Secret Dep^t
Friday.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations 6th July 1781.

(a) [“ The Governor General reports to the Board, that a Person of the Name of Meerza Mufeta is lately arrived at the Presidency, charged with a confidential Commission from the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla, which is contained in the accompanying Papers; and he requests that they may be taken into immediate Consideration, and a Decision passed upon them before his Departure. Governor General's Mission and Accompaniment.

“ The Requisition made by the Nabob, as the Inference from his Papers, is, that he may be permitted to dispose of his own Stipend, without being made to depend upon the Will of another. We have been so much in the Habit of calling him a Minor, that the Denomination seems to have grown into a confirmed Opinion with the Length of Time which has advanced him to the Years of Maturity. He is now arrived at that Time of Life when a Man may be supposed capable, if ever, of managing his own Concerns. He is near Twenty-six Years of Age, and is the Father of Eight Children; and, as I am informed, his Understanding is much improved of late by an Attention to his Education; these are Circumstances which give him a Claim to the uncontrolled Exercise of domestic Authority, unless it is intended to keep him in a State of perpetual Pupilage. It may reasonably be supposed that he will pay greater Regard to a just Oeconomy in his own Family than has been observed by Muzaffer Jung, who is an Alien to it, or by his Sons, to whom he has committed the principal Management of the Nabob's Household, and who, in Years and Experience, are inferior to him, and in Capacity not his Superiors.

“ The Governor General, for these Reasons, recommends it to the Board, that the Nabob Mobareck ul Dowla be entrusted with the exclusive and entire Receipts and Disbursements of his Stipend, and the uncontrolled Management and Regulation of his Household:

“ That Muzaffer Jung be immediately divested of the Office of Comptroller, or Superintendent of the Nabob's Household, and of all Authority and Interference therein, and that he be required to deliver over to the Resident of this Government at the Durbar the Accounts of that Office, who is to be instructed to demand them, and to see them clearly and finally adjusted with the Nabob.

“ Although the Governor General has proposed this Alteration in favour of the Nabob generally, he is aware that so sudden and unlimited a Disposal of a large Revenue may at first encourage a Spirit of Dissipation in the Nabob, which it may be necessary to guard against, and which will be best effected by a mild but firm Interposition from our Government. For this Purpose, if the Board should approve of it, the Governor General will, on his Arrival at the City, endeavour to obtain the Nabob's Consent for establishing such a Plan for the Regulation and equal Distribution of his Expences as shall be adapted to the dissimilar Appearances of preserving his Interests and his Independence at the same Time.

W. H.”

(a) Vide supra, Page 1091.

[7 C]

Rehman

From the
Nabob Mo-
barck ul
Dowla.

Reheman Cooly is arrived full of the highest Obligations and Gratitude to you for friendly and favourable Reception of him, in return for which may the Almighty shower his Blessings on you; there is no Doubt of your Favour to me; and my Honour, Reputation, and Well-being, depend on you at this Time. I have dispatched to your Presence Mirza Musfetta, who is in my Confidence and Esteem, and whose good and faithful Services, during the Time of the late Nabob Sief ul Dowlah, will never be forgotten, and who has no Connection with any Person but myself; he will at a proper Opportunity explain my Wishes and Request to you. My Hopes from your Favour are, that you will attend to what he shall represent on my Part, and that you will approve of what he shall request.

Arzie from
Mirza Mus-
fetta.

Having prepared a List of such of Mozuffer Jung's Dependants as are of Distinction, and personally known to me, many of whom are appointed in the room of old established Servants of the Nizamut, and the rest by way of Provision, and whose Names I at present recollect, I beg leave to enclose to your Highness for Perusal. After I shall have received the Account of the Servants of the Sirkar, I will do myself the Honour of sending it to your Presence.

List of all the most distinguished Officers who are Dependants of Mozuffer Jung, and of the Alterations in the Appointments of the Presence which have taken place since the Beginning of Mozuffer Jung's Administration.

Administration as Naib.

Bheram Jung, appointed Dewan	—	—	—	1500
The Sebandy Establishment under Bheram Jung	—	—	—	700
The Troopers stationed with Bheram Jung	—	—	—	250
Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan, the Naib of Bheram Jung	—	—	—	700
The Son of Sudder ud Dien Mah ^d Khan	—	—	—	150
Meer Aboo ul Hossien, the Brother of Sudder ud Dien	—	—	—	200
Meer Koorban Ally, the Friend of Sudder ud Dien	—	—	—	60
Meer Zien ul ab Dien, a Dependant of Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan,	—	—	—	
appointed Daroga of the Coash Khana in the room of Khaja Bodhe dismissed	—	—	—	35
Afsarain appointed Ameen	—	—	—	500
Ahmed Ally Khan, the Brother of Mozuffer Jung, appointed Daroga of the	—	—	—	
Khezana, in the room of Mohammed, dismissed	—	—	—	400
Seropchund appointed to the Charge of all the Cash and Articles of the Meersa-	—	—	—	
many, on the Dismission of Chiton Dhur the Treasurer	—	—	—	30
Reza Cooly Khan, appointed Daroga of the Dewan Rhanna, on the Dismission of	—	—	—	
Afsud Ally Khan, the Brother of Mahomed Erich Khan	—	—	—	400
Reza Beg, the Naib of Reza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	100
The Son of Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	50
Mizzoz Rehun, recommended by Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	100
Aka, recommended by Riza Cooly Khan	—	—	—	70
Niamat Ulla Khan to the Khanaman of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	200
Futtah Ally Khan, the Son of Heamut Alla Khan, appointed Daroga of the	—	—	—	
Fulkhana	—	—	—	100
Mahomed Ismael Khan, a Fellow-student of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	250
Hickmutyab Khan, Physician to Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	150
Meerza Sengy Beg, the Mossayeb of Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	100
Golaum Hossien, the Mossayeb of Bheram Jung	—	—	—	50
Hossien Bukth, a Dependant of Mozuffer Jung, appointed Daroga of the	—	—	—	
Emaurut, on the Dismission of Meer Hyder Ally, the Son of Noor Ally Khan,	—	—	—	
deceased, who held that Office for many Years	—	—	—	100
Total Amount				6195

Representa-
tion of Mirza
Musfetta.

The Nabob Mobareck ul Dowlah has sent Mirza Musfetta with a Letter to the Governor General, and the Gentlemen of the Council.

In obedience to the Governor's Directions, the following Articles have been written from his Representations.

From the Day that Mozuffer Jung was appointed to the Neabut of the Nizamut, which is nearly Sixteen Months, he has regularly received the Stipend of the Nizamut from the Sirkar of the Company.

* See in Orig.

Mozuffer Jung, after displacing and dismissing, at his own Pleasure, and without any Fault alleged, the old Servants and Ministers of the Nizamut, has appointed, with large Salaries, Bheram Jung, his Son, and a great Number of his own Dependants, to Offices of Consequence, such as the Dewanny, the Derogany of the Dewan Khanna, the * Derogagny of the Khezana, and the Charge of the Cash and Effects of the Meerfaman; and takes monthly a Sum for the Payment of their Salaries.

In the managing the Affairs of the Nizamut and Meerfaman, &c. and in the Expences of them, the Nawaub's Orders are of no Effect without Mozuffer Jung's Orders and Leave.

The Nawaub's Distress and Want of Authority is so great, that whenever he goes into the Mahal Serts, the Begums and the female Servants of the Mahal press him for Money for their

their Allowances and other necessary Expences, which they receive from the Nizamut, and importune him with their Distresses, so that he can neither hear nor sit down, and is obliged from Shame to come out again.

When his Highness goes out to hunt or ride, the Sepoys, and all others having Salaries from the Nizamut, make such violent and constant Complaints and Demands, that he finds it impossible to ride.

If his Highness comes out of Mahal Serah into the Dewan Khanna, his Mohsabebs and Attendants, who are ^a *most* distressed than all the rest from their Pay being withheld, importune him by demanding their Salaries and relating their Distresses, so that he cannot remain seated there. ^b *Sic in Orig.*

If his Highness sends for his Dinner from the Kitchen, the Cooks reply that there is none. Accordingly, one Day lately, the Victuals ^a was not dressed in the Kitchen till Nine o'Clock at Night. His Highness sent an Account of this Distress to Sudder ud Dien Mahomed Khan, the Naib of Bheram Jung, who returned for Answer, that he could do nothing. Then the Begum, his Highness's Mother, gave him 500 Rupees from her own Cash, and the Victuals was dressed. ^b *Sic in Orig.*

Mozuffer Jung, out of the Sixteen Months Stipend for the Nizamut, which he has received from the Company's Sirkar since the Beginning of his Neabut, has not paid the Servants of the Nizamut for more than Seven and Nine Months.

The Truth of this appears ^a fully the Papers of the Salaries, and the Wafaulbakey of the Khezana. ^b *Deft in Orig.*

The Houses in the Khela are reduced to such a Situation for want of Repairs, that the Walls of the Mahull Serah, and the Inner Apartments are so bad, and broken, *that they* ^a that they have Straw Thatching instead of Roofs, and Tallies instead of Walls, and within these the Female Servants dwell. ^b *Sic in Orig.*

One Instance of the Arrears in the Salaries is, that the Baboo Begum, the Nawaub's Mother, has not received her Allowance for Fifteen Months.

Copy of an Authentick List of the Servants of the Nizamut, who have been placed in Office by Mozuffer Jung, delivered by Mirza Musfetta to the Governor General.

Bheram Jung	—	—	—	—	2500
Sudderud Dien Mah ^d Khan	—	—	—	—	500
Reza Cooly Khan, and his Naib and Son	—	—	—	—	545
Meer Aboul Hossien	—	—	—	—	250
Meer Ally Reza	—	—	—	—	200
Golaum Ahmed, and Two Dependants of his	—	—	—	—	405
Sematum, and Three others	—	—	—	—	650
Mah ^d Ismael Khan	—	—	—	—	225
Mirza Abdulla	—	—	—	—	170
Alfanund	—	—	—	—	100
Mirza Ally Ekber, the Naib of the Amauret	—	—	—	—	30
Miza Abdul Hossien, or Hossien Bukh	—	—	—	—	85
Zied Par Ally	—	—	—	—	12
Do ^g or Athumum	—	—	—	—	200
Pevemkishen	—	—	—	—	150
Hickmut Yab Khan	—	—	—	—	150
Mahomed Nultoo	—	—	—	—	65
Hudjee Seif Ullah, and Two others	—	—	—	—	50
Mirza Ally Nukky, Daroga of the Boat Repairs	—	—	—	—	60
Meer Mah ^d Ally of Seerfy	—	—	—	—	40
Khen Ulla Khan	—	—	—	—	100
Meer Hushim Ally	—	—	—	—	30
Soliman Beg	—	—	—	—	50
Kully Minker	—	—	—	—	60
Roy Keffenichund, and Two others	—	—	—	—	120
Shah Ally Khan	—	—	—	—	10
Mirza Mustaffer Cooly	—	—	—	—	60
Shuk Hafiz Ally	—	—	—	—	60
Mah ^d Ally Khan	—	—	—	—	100
Meer Abul Hossien Khan	—	—	—	—	60
Meer Hossien Reza	—	—	—	—	60
Aha Shereef	—	—	—	—	30
Meer Sabul Ulla	—	—	—	—	15
Meer Ahmed Ally	—	—	—	—	60
Mirza Golaum Hossien	—	—	—	—	50
Meer Asud Ally	—	—	—	—	25
Mah ^d Hossien Beg	—	—	—	—	60

Syed

Syed Ahmud Ally Khan, with Two others	—	—	365
Ievukfam	—	—	20
Rajah Affaram	—	—	500
Meer Jemul ud Dien, &c. Five Horfemen	—	—	187
Meer Zein ul Abdien	—	—	20
Jorgruz Jung, &c. Twenty-one Hircarrahs	—	—	204
Aka Baker	—	—	40
Ghuzumfer Ally, and Two others	—	—	109
Aka Mah	—	—	60
Mirza Simjenn Begg	—	—	100
Mirza Abdul Beheen	—	—	130
Mirza Golaum Ally, Doroga of the Stables	—	—	20
Refherkdam	—	—	150
Niamut Ulla Khan, and his Son	—	—	300
			957

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write a Letter to the Nawaub Mobarruh ul Dowlah, acquainting him that he has laid his Letter, together with the Representation of Mirza Musfeeta, before the Board; and that it has been resolved to divest Mozuffer Jung of the Charge and Controul of his Stipend, his Household, and Expences, and to leave them to his own Management; but in consideration of his Want of Experience, the Board hope he will submit to such a Plan for the Regulation and equal Distribution of his Expences, as shall be agreed upon at an Interview between him and the Governor General at the City; and that he be desired not to consider this Qualification of the Board's Resolution as meant to be an Exception from it, but as the Means of rendering it more effectual for his Interest and future Satisfaction.

Ordered, That a Copy of these Resolutions, together with the Letter to the Nabob, be sent to Sir John Doily, with Directions to him to communicate the same to the Nabob; and Resolved,

That the Governor General be requested to apprise Mahomed Reza Cawn of the Change that will be made in the Management of the Nabob's Affairs.

(Signed at the End)

Warren Hastings.
Edw^d Wheler.

A P P E N D I X, Nº CXXIV.

Book XXXVI. Page 134.

Fort William, 20th July 1781.

Sect^r Depart^r.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
Edward Wheler Esquire.

The Honourable the Governor General absent on a Visit to the Northern Provinces.
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote absent on Service at Fort Saint George.

Received the following Letter and Inclosure from the Governor General.

The Govern^r.
General.

Sir, On the River beyond Moorshedabad, 14th July 1781.
I arrived at Moorshedabad on the Morning of the 10th, and left it Yesterday Morning to proceed on my Journey.

In frequent Conversation with the Nabob, I pressing recommended to him a strict Attention to Frugality and Oeconomy in the Regulation of his Expences, and left with him a Plan in Writing for that Purpose, being the Substance of the Advice which I had verbally offered to him; a Copy of this is inclosed. He gave me the most solemn Assurances, and with great apparent Sincerity, that he would invariably adhere to it; and as his Interest is concerned in it, of which he is not insensible, I have no Doubt of his maintaining that Resolution. At all Events, the Preference and Authority of the Resident, on whose Vigilance I can implicitly rely, will prevent any material Deviation from it; but, in effect, I do not apprehend that he will stand in need of a Controul, as his Disposition is gentle, and as susceptible of good Impressions, as it has been unfortunately too much exposed to bad. I should be sorry that a Suggestion of his Want of proper Discernment in the Choice of his Confidants and Associates should appear even in our secret Records, if I had not a very firm Persuasion that his future Conduct will redeem his Credit in that Particular; his own Words will be the best Vouchers for this Belief. When I told him what had been

been reported to me on this Subject, he acknowledged the Charge, but attributed it to the Necessity of his Situation, alledging that while the Power and Wealth of the Nizamut were in the Hands of another, those Persons, whom he might have chosen as his fittest Companions, were either drawn from him by their Interests, or were fearful of giving Offence by seeming to pay their Court in any Degree to him. The Observation was certainly true, for the Conclusion is in itself unavoidable.

I have dwelt on these minute Particulars more than they may appear to deserve, because I have ever been of opinion that our national Credit is concerned in the Character which the Nabob may obtain in the public Opinion, and have for that Reason endeavoured to place him in such a Light as might contribute to his Improvements whenever I had it in my Power.

For the Accomplishment of the Arrangements which I have recommended to the Nabob, it will be absolutely necessary that the monthly Payments of his Stipends be punctually paid, otherwise there will be a Necessity or a Pretext at least for contracting Debts, of which his Servants will not fail to avail themselves; in that Way his Expences will exceed all Bounds, nor will it be easy to check them. To relieve the Nabob's present Wants, I have directed the Resident to raise an immediate Supply on the Credit of the Company to be repaid from the first Receipts. I entreat that you will be pleased to order a Fund to be provided for this Purpose, either by an Assignment or by the Collections of Rajeshahsee, or any other more certain and ready Resource, to be paid immediately into the Hands of the Resident for the Nabob's Use, as every intermediate Channel will be an unavoidable Cause of Delays.

I have, &c.

Warren Hastings.

Heads of Instructions from the Governor General to the Nabob Mobarek ul Dowlah, respecting his Conduct for the Management of his Affairs.

Instructions
from the Go-
vernor to the
Nabob.

1st, You will be pleased to direct your Muttaledies to form an Account of the fixed Sums of your monthly Expences, such as Servants Wages in the different Departments of Pensions and other Allowances, as well as of the estimated Amount of variable Expences, to be delivered to Sir John D'Oyly for my Inspection. I have given such Orders to Sir John D'Oyly, as will enable him to propose to you such Reductions of the Pensions and other Allowances, and such a Distribution of the variable Expences, as shall be proportionable to the whole Sum of your monthly Income, and I must request that you will conform to it.

I have heard that you have contracted heavy Debts, and I know that such Debts always exceed their just Amount. I request that you will cause an Account of them to be made out and delivered to Sir John D'Oyly, that a Settlement may be made of them, and a Plan for their Discharge by equal and easy Kists, according to such Rules as I have prescribed to him, and he will impart to you. This is absolutely necessary for your Dignity, Credit, and future Ease. It is not fitting that a Person in your high Station should be importuned with the Demands of your Creditors, or the People hear their Clamours whenever you appear in Public.

3dly, Your Monthly Income is 133,333 : 5 : 6 : 3; let the Sum of 116,000 Rs. be appropriated to your monthly Expences, in the Manner proposed by the 1st Article, and the Remainder being 17,333 : 5 : 6 : 3 per Month set apart for the Payment of your Debts.

4thly, You must promise me solemnly that you will not contract any new Debts; but, to avoid the Necessity of it, that you will confine each Month's Expences to the Sum assigned for them, in

the Manner which I have proposed in 1st Article, and that no *Artifices* may be made use of by any of your Servants, to involve you in any new Debts contracted without your Knowledge, and under false Pretences. I advise that you cause a Proclamation to be made, that it is your Intention and Resolution that no Debts of whatever Nature shall be contracted in your Name; and that if any of your Servants shall contract Debts under that Pretence, it is false, and you will not be answerable for them.

If you have interested People about you, they will represent that this is contrary to your Dignity, because it is contrary to their Interest; but you must credit me, who have your Dignity more at Heart than they can have, and can have no Interest in giving you this Advice; it is the only Means of preserving your Dignity.

5th, It is my earnest Advice and Recommendation, that you make no Presents but the necessary Distributions to your own Family, especially of Cloths and other Articles; because this Expence will greatly eat into your Income, and, by the Profits of their Purchase, and their disproportionate Value to the Receiver, they will prove, in every Instance to you, a Loss of 10 Rs. to one Rupee Profit, which they will actually yield to those on whom you may bestow them. The Presents which Custom has rendered necessary, such as Kallaats and Jewels, should be given according to the settled Rules and Forms, of which the proper Officers should advise you, and be answerable that they are according to such Rules and Forms. Observe this Rule rigidly, and * and you will find your Income much more equal to your necessary Disbursements. **Sic in Orig.*

6th, The Benevolence of your Nature, and the Desire which you have to show Civility to Gentlemen of the English Nation, may induce you to admit too many of them indiscriminately to your Presence, which is hurtful to your Dignity, and is besides the Cause of Expence; it

also lessens the Credit of those Distinctions which may be due to Persons who are most intitled to them. I therefore request that you will not admit any English Gentlemen to your Presence, who may not have some Pretence to that Honour from his Rank or Office in the Service. On such Occasions therefore you will consult Sir John * D'Oyly, who is the competent Judge, and will be responsible that no improper Persons are introduced to you, and you must forbid any Person of that Nation to be intruded to your Presence, without his Introduction.

* Sic in Orig.

7th, It gave me great Concern to see the damaged State of your Kellah; a small Expence, with Oeconomy and a proper Attention to it, will serve to give it all the necessary Repairs: But if the Execution of these Repairs be entrusted to the Persons usually employed in making them without any Controul, they will cost you Lacs, they will be done improperly, perhaps not at all; even in the former Case, new Repairs will be required in a few Months after the first are finished. Let a fixed Sum be appropriated monthly to this Expence, according to a Plan which will be delivered to you by Sir John D'Oyly, and in this Way a very small Sum will be sufficient.

The Effect will be soon visible to yourself.

8th, You are now arrived at that Time of Life in which the Eyes of all Men will be upon you, and at which their Observations upon your Behaviour will constitute your Character with the World. The first Judgment formed of the Character of a Man in high Rank is from his Company; and nothing lessens his Character so much as the Society of mean Persons. Let the Services and Attention of faithful and old Servants be distinguished and rewarded, but let them be treated as Servants. If you raise mean Men to be Companions, you lessen yourself proportionally to their Level. Choose your Companions among Men of Family, even in preference to others who may appear to you to possess, or who may really possess, greater Virtues or Accomplishments. I have frequently heard the Names of some Persons, both of bad Character and base Origin, who have found the Means of insinuating the Means * into your Company and constant Fellowship. I shall forbear mentioning them, unless I hear that they still avail themselves of your Goodness, to retain the Places which they improperly hold near your Person. This Caution I have given you, as the Advice of your real Friend: But I regard your Interest and Credit to be so deeply concerned in your Observance of it, that I shall think myself obliged to interfere in another Manner if you neglect it, or find yourself so much embarrassed by the Habit of long Connection, as to require my Intervention.

* Sic in Orig.

9th, These I make the Conditions of the Compliance which the Governor General and Council have yielded to your late Requisition. It is but just that you should possess what is your acknowledged Right: But their Intention would be defeated, and you would be in a worse Situation, if you were to be left a Prey, without a Guide, until you have acquired Experience, which, to the Strength and Goodness of your Understanding, will be Work of but a short Period, to the Rapacity, Frauds, and Artifices of Mankind. You have offered to give up the Sum of Four Lacks of Rupees, to be allowed the free Use of the Remainder of your Stipend: This we have refused, because it would be contrary to Justice. You should consider this as a Proof of the Sincerity of the above Arrangements which have been recommended to you, and of their Expediency to your real Interests; and your Attention to them will be a Means of reconciling the Company to the Resolution which we have taken, and which will be reported to them in a Light very hurtful both to you and to us, if an improper Effect should attend it. These I have ordered Sir John D'Oyly to read in your Presence, and to explain them to you, that no Part of them may escape your Notice; and he has my positive Orders to remonstrate to you against every Departure from them.

Upon all these Occasions I hope and expect that you will give him a particular and cordial Attention, and regard what he shall say, as if said by myself; for I know him to be a Person of the strictest Honour and Integrity. I have a perfect Reliance on him; and you cannot have a more attached or more disinterested Counsellor. Although I desire to receive your Letters frequently, yet as many Matters will occur which cannot so easily be explained by Letters as by Conversation, I desire that you will, on such Occasions, give your Orders to him respecting such Points as you may desire to have imparted to me; and I, postponing every other Concern, will give you an immediate, and the most satisfactory Reply concerning them (a)."

The Secretary acquaints the Board, that in obedience to the Orders of Mr. Wheeler, he Yesterday wrote the following Letter to the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

To the Com^{rs}
of Rev^y from
acc^y.

It having been represented that the punctual Payment of the Nabob Mobaruck ul Dowlah's Stipend is absolutely necessary to render the Arrangements, which have lately been made with him, effectual, I obey the Orders of the Board, in desiring that you will adopt such Measures as will secure the regular Advance of 130,000 Rupees per Menssem to the Resident at the Durbar, to enable him to discharge the Nabob's Stipend.

Council Chamber,
19th July 1781.

I am, &c.

Edward Wheeler.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1092.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXV.

Fort William, 11th June 1787.

Secret and
polished De-
partments.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,

The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, President;

And

The Honourable Charles Stuart.

Sir John Macpherison Baronet absent from the Presidency.
John Shore Esquire indisposed.

(a) Read the following Report from Mr. Shore.

The Variety of more important Occupations to which my Attention has been directed since my Return to the Presidency, has hitherto prevented my submitting to the Honourable Board a Report upon the Subject of my Deputation to Moorshedabad.

Mr. Shore's
Report.

My Residence there was short, as the Objects of my Inquiry were general only. On the 28th of December I had first the Honour of an Interview with the Nabob Mubarick Uddowlah, and on the 7th of January following I took my leave.

Notwithstanding the most flattering Expressions of Satisfaction at my Deputation, I was sorry to observe from the Nabob's Conversation that uncommon Pains had been used to impress his Mind with an unfavourable Idea as to the Object of it, and I had frequent Occasion afterwards to make the same Remark.

Before my Departure from Calcutta the Nabob wrote me a Letter, which he dispatched by one of his confidential Servants; but it was not delivered to me until two Days after my Arrival at Moorshedabad. In this he informs me, That Reports had been circulated that a new Plan had been formed in the Supreme Council for the Conduct of the Business of Nizamut: That though he did not himself give credit to them, he could not avoid reflecting on them: That he remembered the Commission executed by Mr. Goring, which had made a severe Impression upon him, never to be effaced, although it had taken place when he was young: That he was now more advanced in Years, and understood his own Affairs perfectly; and that there was not the least Necessity for any public Inquiry into them, which would prove highly disrespectful to him: That though he entertained very different Sentiments respecting my Commission, as being intended rather to promote my Wishes; yet he deemed it necessary to communicate to me what he had heard, with the Confidence of a Friend, and to request that if any Resolution to the Effect above mentioned had passed in Council, I would nevertheless represent to Lord Cornwallis, that the Measures formerly adopted, notwithstanding his Youth, were highly disgraceful to him; but that a Renewal of them would accumulate Indignity upon the Nizamut, and he hoped the Honour and Inclinations of the Nazim might be attended to; he concluded with expressing an anxious Wish he might soon see me.

* See the Orig.

In answer to this, I assured the Nabob generally, that it was my Will to promote the Credit and Dignity of the Nizamut, as well as his personal Ease and Satisfaction. As to the Motives that dictated his Address to me, I do not hesitate to declare my Opinion, that it was suggested by Rajah Soonder Sing, from an Apprehension that his Interests might be essentially injured by that Investigation which the Nabob expressed so much Anxiety to avoid.

My Attention, during my Residence at Moorshedabad, was directed to ascertain generally if the Business of the Nizamut was conducted to the Satisfaction of the People connected with that Department, and in a Manner creditable to the Character of the Nabob, and whether the Nabob himself exercised any Controul over his own Affairs, on a Supposition that the Honourable Board might, from the Information obtained, be able to determine upon the Propriety of assenting to the Propositions of the Nabob Mubarick Uddowlah; or whether a Necessity existed for their Interference in the Arrangement of this Department.

It is necessary to premise, that in the Month of July 1781, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, formed some Regulations for the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Nizamut, which were recorded in the Proceedings of the Secret Department on the 20th of the same Month. A Translate of the Arrangement was delivered in Writing to the Nabob, who pledged to Mr. Hastings the most solemn Assurances that he would invariably adhere to the Principles of it.

The chief Objects of these Regulations were, to promote the personal Credit of the Nabob and the Dignity of the Nizamut, to establish the strictest Frugality and Economy in the Nizamut Disbursements, and to provide a Fund for the Discharge of the Debts contracted by the Nabob.

I beg leave to refer the Board to the Regulations at large and Letter accompanying them.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1095.

The

The Conduct of the Detail, agreeable to the Plan prescribed, was committed to the Resident at the Durbar, Sir John D'Oily, who in concert with the Nabob, or at least with his Sanction, formed an Establishment for the Expenses of the Nizamut, the Particulars of which were recorded in the Account, N° 3. transmitted by Mr. Pott to Mr. Macpherson, and accompanying this Report.

The Amount paid by the Company to the Nizamut is Sixteen Lacks of Rupees a Year; and the following Abstract will shew the general Appropriation * of it, agreeable to the above-mentioned Establishment.

For the Expence of the Nizamut a monthly Fund was settled of	—	Rs. 33,208	4	—
And for the Bhela Department, or the Nabob's Household	—	12,987	13	—

1713—

* Sic in Orig.

Exclusive of * the following Allowances were made :

For the Calumdan Khana, or Nabob's Privy Purse	—	Rs. 8,000	
Alhur Runa, or religious Establishment	—	1,500	
Building and Repairs	—	2,500	
Meer Samarie, or Sundries	—	9,000	
Tolhuck Kana, or Wardrobe	—	27,580	
			48,580 — —

Pensions.

To the Nabob Munny Begum	—	12,000	
Bubboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	—	8,000	
Meer Sidoo, Son of the Nabob Meerun	—	4,000	
Saleha Begum	—	1,000	
			25,000 — —

	per Month	1,19,776	1	—
Saving Fund for the Payment of old Debts and contingent Expenses		13,557	4	—

	per Month	1,33,333	5	—
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	per Annum	16,00,000	—	—
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By an Account taken from the Nizamut Debts, to the Period when this Arrangement was made, the Total amounted to Rup' 17,82,303. 11. 14. 1. The Account includes a Period of about Sixteen Years. From the Inattention of the Nabob and possibly from the Want of Economy in those who managed his Affairs during his Minority, his Expenses had exceeded his Income, and the Aggregate of the Excess amounts to the Sum above stated. The Particulars will appear in the Account subjoined.

In the Month of July 1784, the Resident at the Durbar, Sir John D'Oily, by what Authority is not recorded, made an Addition of 4000 Rupees per Month to the Article of the Privy Purse, reducing the saving Fund, in the same Proportion, to Rup' 9,557. 4. per Month.

It is worthy of Remark, that the present Resident at the Durbar declared to me, that the Plan formed by Mr. Hastings does not exist in his official Records; and that he had never seen it until I produced it for his Perusal.

The monthly Proportions of the 16 Lacs are received from the Company by the Resident at the Durbar; and after deducting the Pensions to the Munny Begum and Meer Sidoo, which are paid by the Resident, the Remainder is delivered to the Duan of the Nabob, Rajah Sunder Sing, and by him the particular Disbursements are made.

Notwithstanding the Assertions of the Nabob, that he understands his own Affairs, I had very sufficient Reason to conclude, from the Conversations that passed between us, that he has no real Knowledge of them. The Detail of the Management is given up entirely to Rajah Sunder Sing, the Duan, nor does the Nabob ever interfere in it, except perhaps when compelled by the clamorous Importunity of Individuals, when the Payment of their Stipends is withheld or delayed, or when his own Gratifications require additional Funds. It is true, I believe, that no extraordinary Disbursements, beyond the Establishment, are made without the Sanction of his Seal or Signature; and these Orders might, upon Inquiry, be adduced as Proofs of his Attention to his own Affairs; but the Fact is, that the implicit Confidence he reposes in his Duan, and his Aversion to all Business, induce him to sign, with the utmost Facility, whatever Papers and Accounts he lays before him.

As it may perhaps be useful to know the Nabob's real Character, I shall give my Idea of it: That he possesses many good Qualities cannot be distrusted; he is good-natured, benevolent, and humane; his Understanding is naturally good, and might have been equal to the Management of his own Affairs, but it has not acquired much Improvement from Education, nor Vigour from Exercise. The Nabob, as my Situation formerly enabled me to learn, fell early into Habits of

Dissipation,

Diffipation, and from that Period he no longer attended to improve himself. At present a great Portion of his Time is spent in the Haram, where he daily retires from the Importunity of Suppliants, or Complainants, who surround him in the Morning. All Access is denied to them whilst he is there, except through the Intervention of the Eunuchs; and the Solicitors, after waiting to no Purpose, generally retire without obtaining an Audience. The Facility of * Nabob's Disposition sometimes betrays him into Insincerity, whilst it subjects him to Impositions. I have already given one Proof of the Ease with which he yields Credit to idle Reports; and I have good Reason to think that there are often propagated, and Insinuations suggested, to accomplish interested Purposes, by alarming his Fears, or exciting his Expectations. In the Management of his own Affairs, notwithstanding his solemn Assurances pledged to Mr. Hastings, his * is no Occasion, but is ready to gratify his Inclinations for any Expence, without Thought or Consideration whence the Fund for it is to be supplied. * Sic in Orig.

This Attachment to Rajah Sunder Sing is at present very strong; * I have it in Commission from the Nabob to declare his entire Approbation of him; this he repeatedly expressed to me, and professed himself satisfied with his Conduct, which he affirmed to be faithful, dutiful, and affectionate. * Sic in Orig.

During the Residence of the Nabob in Calcutta, the Confidence he reposed in me, and the Reliance he professed on my Regard for his Welfare and Dignity, induced me to communicate, with a Freedom warranted by his Declarations, my Opinion of the Character of Rajah Sunder Sing, which was very unfavourable. He heard me with Patience and Good nature, but without appearing to be at all impressed with what I said; and I have no Doubt that he communicated the Substance at least, if not the Particulars, to his Favourite at Moorshedabad. As I had no Reason to adopt any new Opinions regarding the Rajah, I did not hesitate to explain my Sentiments to the Nabob. His Answer was to this Effect—That no Man could expect to escape the Shafts of Slander and Malice; that Sunder Sing had pleased him by his Conduct, and had discharged his Duty faithfully to him, and with Justice to the Dependants of the Nizamut; and that if he had acted otherwise, he would immediately dismiss him from his Service, and punish him severely for his Misbehaviour: That no Complaints were made against him; and until Complaints were preferred he had no Reason to suspect his Misconduct.

There is Candour and good Sense in this Declaration; and it would be perfectly satisfactory, if the Character of the Nabob would allow him to act up to it. To him I replied only, that he was too well acquainted with the Customs of this Country, not to be aware that no Dependant would ever venture to impeach the Conduct of a Servant known to possess the Confidence and Influence of his Master, unless driven to it by the last Distress; and that real Cause of Dissatisfaction would long exist before Individuals would dare to prefer their Complaints. I did not add, what I might have urged, that the Partiality of the Nabob for the Rajah, together with his Ignorance of his own Affairs, and his Disinclination to all Business, were fully sufficient to preclude all Representations, as the Discussion must Nineteen Times in Twenty terminate in the Acquittal of his Servant, and in exposing the Complainants to his Enmity and Relentment.

As Rajah Sunder Sing is entrusted with the whole Management of * Nizamut Affairs, I shall communicate to the Board my Opinion of his Character. The predominant Features in it are Cunning, Artifice, and Insincerity; the * Behaviour to his Master, or Superior, is marked with a Degree of Servility and fawning Adulation which I scarcely ever saw in any other Native. By these Talents, and by gratifying the Nabob in his Extravagancies, at the Expence, as I firmly believe, of the Dependants of the Nizamut, he has obtained a complete Ascendancy over him. It is but Justice to add, that he has a Capacity for Business, for the Transaction of which he has been well educated, and has requisite Application. * Sic in Orig.

I had never thought it necessary to conceal my Opinion of Rajah Sunder Sing, and he was himself well aware of it, and had taken every necessary Precaution to prevent my * varying it by Facts or Evidence. When he attended the Nabob to Calcutta he produced to me an Attestation of the Merit of his Services, signed by the Nabob himself, and most of the Dependants of the Nizamut, even the most menial. Upon my Arrival at Moorshedabad I was informed, by Authority which I had no Reason to distrust, that he had been employed in paying up the Arrears of the Servants of the Nizamut, and in preparing a new Attestation in his Favour which he produced to me: I made no Hesitation in telling him that such Attestations had no Weight with me, that I deemed it beneath the Character of a Man conscious of the Integrity of his Actions to rest his Merit and Reputation upon such Testimonies, which he well knew would at any Time be granted to the Influence of a Servant so notoriously patronized by his Master's Favours, and that his Actions and Accounts must furnish the Tell of his Conduct. It is merely in Justice to him that I mention the Circumstance; the Board will form their own Judgment on the Propriety of my Opinion. He professed himself willing and very desirous to lay before me a Statement of the Nizamut Accounts, and accordingly prepared several for me; if they were of any Use, I should communicate to the Honourable Board; to me they appear unsatisfactory. * Sic in Orig.

I have acknowledged that I proceeded to Moorshedabad with an Opinion unfavourable to Rajah Sunder Sing: It was formed partly from my own Knowledge of him, and partly from the Information of indifferent People. But the Question before the Board is, in what Manner he has conducted

* Sicin Orig. ducted * his, the Affairs of the Nizamut, and what Proofs I have obtained, either presumptive or positive, as to his Conduct?

To this I freely answer, that I have no positive Proofs of his Misconduct, and that my Opinion of it is founded on general Information only. Early after my Arrival at Moorhedabad I received Intelligence from various Channels that Means had been used to satisfy and intimidate the Complainants, and that no Complaints would be made to me, since the Consequence to those who made them would be Dismissal from the Establishment. To this I could only reply, that it was no Part of my Duty to solicit Complaints, that I was ready to hear all Parties, and that those who had Complaints to make would be attended to if they preferred them, but I should not invite them to complain. People of any Rank or Reputation are slow to prefer Complaints, whilst those in a lower Rank of Life are easily reconciled or intimidated.

It was not either from the Sufferers or Dependants on the Nizamut that I could expect Information, without taking Measures to obtain it particularly offensive to the Nabob; but as I received Visits from Numbers of People of Credit at Moorhedabad, and wholly unconnected with the Nizamut, I took an Opportunity of asking them generally, if from their own Observation, or from common Reports, they had Reason to believe that the Dependants on the Nizamut were well paid; and the Information obtained by these Means was decidedly and universally, with an Exception of the Nabob himself, and his Mother Bubboo Begum, against the Conduct of Sunder Sing.

A Circumstance of a trifling Nature afforded me a strong Presumption of the Truth of this Information. The Nabob thought proper to pay me a Visit at Moorhedabad; and during the Course of it his Servants who accompanied him, in their familiar Conversation with each other, were complaining against Sunder Sing, and did not hesitate to bestow upon him the most unqualified Abuse, expressing their Hopes that he would be soon dismissed.

Syed Cadim Alli Khawn, and Amidutunnels, a Begum, made specific Complaints to me, and

* Sicin Orig. * they were precisely of the same Nature I shall state that of the former only.

At the End of January 1786, when Drafts were issued in Part Payment of the Stipend to the Nizamut, Cadim Ally Khawn had a Demand for Six Months Allowances, amounting to 2,400 Rs.; for this Sum Drafts were tendered to him, but he refused to accept them; he was at last induced to complain first to Mr. Macpherson, through his Vakeel, and afterwards to Lord Cornwallis; and in July 1786, the Nabob Mobaruk Ud Dowla sent a Letter, through the Resident at the Durbar, to Mr. Macpherson respecting the Contumacy of the Two Persons above mentioned in refusing to accept Drafts in Liquidation of their Arrears.

The Ground on which Drafts were tendered for these Arrears was this; that, by the Advertisement of the 29th December 1785, all Persons receiving monthly Stipends at Moorhedabad were to receive the Arrears due to them on the 31st January 86, in Certificates.

The Point to be determined is, whether the Complaints were as stated by the Nabob, the Resident at the Durbar, and Rajah Sunder Sing guilty of Contumacy, or if they had just Grounds of Complaint, and good Reasons for refusing to submit to the Loss of the Discount of the Drafts.

Taking the Orders contained in the Extract from the Advertisement in the most extensive Sense, no greater Inference could be drawn from this Authority, than that the Dependants of the Nizamut should receive their Stipends from the Nabob in the same Proportions of Paper and Cash as he received * generally from the Company's Treasury. The Balance due to the Nizamut, on the 31st January 1786, and which was afterwards paid in Certificates, was 1,44,395 : 9 : 8, which little exceeds the Stipulation of One Month; whereas the Petitioners were intitled to Six Months Pay at that Period, although they ought not to have been Two Months in Arrears.

* Sicin Orig.

This Explanation fully exculpates the Complaints * from the Censure of Contumacy. They remained without receiving any Pay until the 4th Poos 1193, when the Arrears of Seventeen Months were due to them. On that Date their Allowances for Fourteen Months are paid, and for * first Six Months in Cash, notwithstanding their Contumacy, without any Deduction.

* Sicin Orig.

Rajah Sunder Sing acknowledged, that his Fears had induced him to give up this contested Point regarding the Paper, endeavouring by the apparent Candour of the Confession to make Truth serve the Purposes of Falshood. If the Claims of the Claimants were, as he endeavoured to represent them, unjust, he sacrificed the Dignity and Interest of his Master in yielding to them; but a little Attention to Facts and Dates will, I presume, convince the Board, as it has me, that the Complainants have been unjustly accused and ill-treated. I am bound in Justice to mention, that Cadom Ally Khawn, in stating these Circumstances, declared to me, that he had now no Complaint against the Resident; and it is but just also to mention that his Character is not so mean and despicable as the Resident represents it in his Correspondence with Mr. Macpherson.

* Sicin Orig.

I now beg leave to refer to * the Honourable Board to the Translation (N^o 8.) of a Letter sent to me from the Nabob Munny Begum, as an Introduction to an Explanation of some Circumstances relating to the Toshnhhana, or Wardrobe.

It was my Intention to have ascertained, if possible, the Truth of the Complaint set forth by the Begum; and with a View to this I requested the Nabob would direct his Khanfamau, or Superintendent,

Superintendent of his Household, Syed Ally Khawn to attend me. My Application to him was on the 4th of January, and Syed Ally Khawn, by the Nabob's Directions, came to me the next Day. On the Interim I received Intelligence that this Application had caused a great Alarm in the Nabob and Rajah Sunder Sing, who had sent for the Person in question, and had a long Conference with him in private; what past then must be in a great Measure conjectural, but I understood that Syed Ally Khawn was bound by the severest Injunctions to afford me no Information upon any Questions I might ask him. My Conversation with him therefore was short, and upon general Points only, as I waved any Questions that might increase the Nabob's Alarms. From his Discourse, however, I was enabled to collect that he was ordered to refer me to his Master for any Intelligence respecting the Department under him; and he insinuated that I was to expect none from him. On the Evening of the same Day the Nabob wrote me a Letter. On this I shall make no other Remark than that the Reports he mentions must have originated on the Insinuations of Rajah Sunder Sing.

It is necessary to call the Attention of the Board to the Article of *Toshukkana*, as it stands in the Establishment at 27,580 Rs. per Month; an Account of the particular Sums composing this aggregate Amount was furnished me by a Person named Holdar, who was at that Time in the Service of Sir John D'Oily. Several of the Articles stated in this Account were, I understand, purposely over-rated, in order to furnish a Fund for contingent Expences, and for Articles of a variable Nature; and that on the whole, a considerable Saving ought annually to be made. The Account was drawn out by Sir John D'Oily and the Nabob; and I considered it as an official one: Yet upon calling upon Mr. Pott and Rajah Sunder Sing for it separately, they both disavowed the Knowledge of any such Account. Sunder Sing however, conscious of * the Fallacy * Sic in Orig. of this Observation, as far as regarded himself, must be detected, in order to secure himself, produced to me, on the Evening of my Departure from the City, an Account which I had never called for; viz. the Disbursements of the *Toshukkana* and Meer Samanee, pretending that he understood before, that the Account contained Articles respecting the Female Dependants of the Nabob; but on procuring it from the Nabob, he found that no such Articles were inserted in it; and therefore he had no longer any Hesitation to produce it. His Denial of any Knowledge of the Establishment of the *Toshukkana*, as well as his pretended Ignorance as to the Nature of the Disbursements in it, are grossly and notoriously false, and afford a Suspicion that the Complaints of the Nabob Munnie Beegum on this Head are not without Foundation.

Since my Return to Calcutta a Petition has been delivered to me by Bunwany Loll, a Copy of which I think it my Duty to lay before the Board. If the Charges contained in it are true, an Opinion I am not warranted by any Evidence or Inquiry to affirm, the Conduct of Sunder Sing merits Punishment: If otherwise, the Complainants ought to be brought to Account for Assertions so injurious to his Character; at all Events I presume it will be deemed an Object worthy of Investigation.

Nothing would have contributed more to the Dignity of the Nizamut and personal Ease of the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah than an Adherence to the Instructions given by Mr. Hastings, which are calculated to promote these Objects. But so little Attention has been paid to them, that new Debts have been contracted since that Period, although a very small Proportion of the Amount arising from the annual Surplus of Rs. 162,687, has been appropriated to the Liquidation of old Claims.

The Nabob and Rajah Sunder Sing explain this by asserting that the enhanced Expence of the Nabob's increasing Family has absorbed this Surplus. That his Expences would naturally increase with his Family is certain, but I am equally convinced that a moderate Attention to Economy, and proper Appropriation of his public Income, would have enabled him from his Funds to have found a Provision for all Demands.

The Arrangement by which a Fund of Rs. 13,557 : 4 : 6 : 3 was established for a Provision for the Liquidation of old Debts, took place on the 16th July 1781; but a Deduction of Rs. 4,000 was made on this Sum on the 14th July 1784. From the Date of this Arrangement to the 9th February 1786, being a Period of Four Years and Seven Months nearly, the Sum amounts to Rs. 668,745 : 15 : 10 : 3; of this, Rs. 206,429 : 10 have been appropriated to the Discharge of old Debts; and the Remainder, being Rs. 462,316 : 5 : 10 : 3, applied to current Contingencies, which have exceeded this Fund by the Sum of Rs. 151,311 : 9 : 12 : 2, agreeable to Accounts delivered me by Rajah Sunder Sing; and this last Amount forms a new Debt of the Nabob.

That my Opinion of the Sufficiency of the Allowances to the Nizamut for defraying all its Expences, is not ill founded, appears by an Offer made by the Nabob himself in 1781 of resigning Four Lacks of Rupees of his Salary to have the Disposal of the Remainder; and this Opinion is further confirmed by some Conversations I have had with intelligent Natives, who have pointed out to me particular Articles in which Savings might be made without encroaching upon the Nabob's Conveniences or * Allowances. * Sic in Orig.

The Board may possibly expect my Opinion on the Conduct of the Resident at the Durbar. As far as I could form an Opinion upon it from the Nabob himself, and other principal People in the Nizamut, it has not conciliated Esteem, or attracted Respect. To the unanimous Suffrage of the Nabob himself, and the Body of the Nizamut, the Resident himself appeals for Testimonies in his Favour: the Conclusion which I drew from the Conversations in which the Resident

was mentioned, is what I have stated. The accompanying Letter from Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munny Begum was delivered to me by Yetbar Ally Cawn, his most confidential Servant, for the Purpose of being shewn to the Governor General. The Original is signed by the Initials of the Resident's Name, and proves his Opinion of the Extent of the Influence acquired by Rajah Sunder Sing over the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah.

I shall now mention the Requests of the Nabob,

That the Office of Resident be entirely abolished:

That a Provision and Establishment may be made for his eldest Son, and a Jaigheer be settled upon him:

That Rajah Sunder Sing may be fully confirmed as his Dewan :

That the Allowances to the Nizamut may be immediately paid to him :

That he may have full Power and Authority to dismiss from the Establishment, or appoint to it, such Persons as he pleases:

That his increasing Family may be considered, and additional Allowances provided for them :

That he may be invested with full Power over the City of Moorsshedabad, and that the Pachoorera Gunges and Collections may be put under him.

Bubboo Begum added her Solicitations strongly for a Provision for her Grandchildren, and in particular requested the Approbation of Lord Cornwallis to the Marriage of her Daughter with the Son of the Nabob Jeesarut Khawn.

The Honourable Board will determine how far it may be proper to accede to these Requests, and for this Purpose I shall summarily deduce the leading Points to which my Investigation has tended.

I consider the Nabob Mobarick Uddowlah wholly incapable of managing his Affairs, as wanting Application, Economy, and Ability for that Purpose; and with respect to Rajah Sunder Sing, I esteem him an improper Person for the Office he holds, unless he should be placed under such a Control as will prevent his abusing the Confidence reposed in him by the Nabob. At present to invest the Nabob with all the Powers he solicits, would be to place the Dependants of the Nizamut entirely under the Power of Rajah Sunder Sing, by whose Advice and Insinuations the Nabob Mabarick Ud Dowlah is entirely guided.

The Appendix to Mr. Shore's Report above recorded, is composed of the following Papers:

N^o 1 and 2. Mr. Hastings's Letter to Mr. Wheler, dated 14th July 1781, and the Instructions enclosed in it.

N^o 3. Establishment formed by Sir John D'Oyley, for the Expences of the Nizamut, as transmitted by Mr. Port to Sir John Macpherfon.

N° 4. Abstract of D°.

N^o 5. Account of the Debts of the Nizamut on the 15th July 1781, agreeable to an Adjustment made to that Date by Sir John D'Oyley, Resident at the Durbar; and of the Sums advanced in Liquidation of a Part of them.

N^o 6. Translate of a Representation from Sunder Sing to Mr. Shore.

Nº 7. Statement of the Amount and Expenditure of the Surplus in the Disbursements of the Nizamut from the 16th July 1781 to the 12th December 1786.

N^o 8. Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Munnee Begum to Mr. Shore.

N^o 9. Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah to Mr. Shore.

N^o 10. Translation of a Petition to Mr. Shore, from containing Charges against
Sunder Sing.

N^o 11. Translation of a Letter from Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munnee Begum.

Ordered. That the above Papers be entered after the Consultation.

Read the following Paragraphs of the Company's general Letter, dated 20th July 1786, and received on the 11th February 1787.

Extract of a general Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors to the Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal, dated 21st August 1786.

Secret Department.

Para. 19. We have lately received a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah, a Copy of which is enclosed, requesting an Addition to his Stipend. This Letter was delivered to us by Sir John D'Oyly. By its not having been conveyed to us through the usual Channel of the Governor General and Council, we are deprived of the Benefit of your Opinion to assist us in our final Determination thereon, and therefore can only for the present direct you to pay every favourable Attention to his Representations, as we have reason to believe his Disposition is pliable, and his Attachment to our Interest steady. You will take care to provide for his Support and Dignity, either by efficacious Checks which may secure to his Excellency the clear and undiminished Receipt of the real Stipend allotted to him, or by an economical Arrangement of his Household, Dependants, and other Expences, or even by an immediate Augmentation of his

his Stipend, having a due Consideration of his real Necessities, and at the same Time an Attention to the Embarrassment of our own Affairs.

20. You will represent to his Highness that from a Regard to the Amity and firm Union which subsisted between his Father Meer Jaffer Ally Cawn and the English Company, and the friendly Dispositions which have happily subsisted with his several Successors in the Subdarry, and particularly the present Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah, we have the most sincere Desire to contribute to his Ease, Honour, and Happiness; but whilst we are actuated by these Sentiments of Respect and Friendship for his Excellency, we are obliged to regret that the Incumbrances left upon the Revenues of Bengal, by the great Exertions we made to protect our Possessions and those of our Allies, must at present disable us from maintaining the Dignity of the Subadar to the full Extent of our Wishes, and in a Manner suitable to his high Descent and Situation.

21. In the Conduct of this Business you will adopt such Measures as shall seem expedient in order to examine into the real State of the Nabob's Finances, and to ascertain with Precision the Number and Rank of the Relations of the Three former Nabobs, who from the Custom of the Country look up to the present Nabob for their Support. It will at the same Time be necessary to ascertain as accurately as possible the real Expences of the Nabob's Household, and the exact Amount to which these Expences might with Consistency be confined under proper Regulation and without unnecessary Parade. The Report on this Investigation you will communicate to us, with your Opinion thereon, that we may be enabled finally to determine on the Nature and Extent of the Connection to be established and maintained between us and the Nabob of Bengal. You will always keep in view the Claims that he has upon us by Treaty, and Necessity will dictate to you a due Consideration to the present State of our own Affairs.

22. We observe from the 68th Paragraph of your Inspection Letter, by the Rodney, dated 9th January 1786, that you have made an Alteration in the Situation of the Resident at the Durbar, by substituting a Commission of Five per Cent. to be charged upon the Stipends paid through his Office in lieu of all the established Allowances heretofore drawn by the Resident: We are sorry to observe in the Motive you assign for this Arrangement a Doubt of your being able to reduce your Revenue Establishment within the Sum of 72 Lacks of Rupees; nor can we approve of so considerable a Charge being imposed upon the Nabob, whilst he is representing the Inadequacy of his Stipend to his necessary Expences, and to produce a Salary to an Office of small Importance greater than is enjoyed by many of the most considerable Offices in our Service.

• Sic in Orig.

23. Indeed we do not perceive any Necessity for continuing one of our covenanted Servants at the Nabob's Durbar, at least not with the distinct and expensive Establishment hitherto allotted to it; and if you should think expedient to keep up an Office under that Name, we apprehend it might very properly be united in the Person of the Collector of the Moorshedabad Districts, or in that of the Gentleman who presides in the Dewanny Adaulut of Moorshedabad, in case you should have judged a separate Adaulut for the City of Moorshedabad advisable in pursuance of the 86th Paragraph of our Revenue Letter of the 12th of April 1786; but as the Nabob must be certainly competent to the discreet Direction of all those Matters which can fall under his Cognizance, and all the Departments of Government, as well judicial as Revenue, are transferred to Calcutta, there can be no proper Functions for a Resident at the Durbar as an active Officer.

24. You will observe that there are other Points in the Nabob's Letter submitted to our Consideration, particularly as to the Re-establishment of his Authority in the City of Moorshedabad; upon which we have to observe to you, that no material Objection occurs to us against allowing the Nabob to hold the exclusive Administration of Criminal Justice, according to the Mahomedan Laws, over the Inhabitants of the City of Moorshedabad, subject to the general Regulations of Justice as established throughout the Provinces. Moreover we consider it but as a suitable Appendage of that Dignity which, under all the existing Circumstances of the British Possessions in India, it is just and politic to sustain in the Person of the Subadar of Bengal.

25. An Application has been made to us by Mr. Hastings, in behalf of Munny Begum, the Widow of the late Meer Jaffer, a Copy of whose Letters we likewise inclose. It is our Wish to alleviate, as far as the Circumstances of our Affairs will permit us, the Distresses of all the Relations of Meer Jaffer, and enable the present Nabob and his Family, under an economical System, to be adjusted by you, to live comfortably and happy. But as the real Situation of Munny Begum will of course be included in your Inquiries, and in the Report upon the general Subject of the Nabob's Family and Expences, we shall forbear for the present to make any further Observations thereon, than to direct that an independent Stipend be allotted for her Support, subject, as in the other Case, to our future Consideration and Approval.

26. We cannot conclude this Subject without expressing our Dissatisfaction at the Mode adopted by several of the Princes of India, in corresponding with us in any other Way than through the Medium of the respective Governments, and employing our Servants to be their Agents in Great Britain. The Nabob of Oude, the Nabob of Bengal, and the Rajah of Tanjore, have at this Time Persons who call themselves Agents Residents in London, in the Persons of Three of our own Servants: Mr. Halhed for the First, Sir John D'Oyly for the Second, and Mr. Reils for the Third.

27. You will take every Opportunity of conveying to all the Princes of India, the earnest Wish we have so often repeated, that their Communications to us should be made only through

the Channel of our regular Governments in India, and that we can pay no Regard to Communications made in any other Way, and we strictly prohibit our Servants from accepting any such Agency for the Princes of the Country, declaring, at the same Time, that we shall consider it as a Forfeiture of all future Claims to our Favour.

28. We positively direct, that you do on no Account withhold from us any Letters which any of those Princes shall think proper to write to us, and whatever Letters you may receive from them, addressed to yourselves, must be regularly entered in your Book of Country Correspondence, and transmitted to Europe by the first Opportunity.

29. As by the 55th Paragraph of your Letter in the Foreign Department of the 24th October last, you intimate a Wish to be furnished with Instructions to guide your Proceedings in case of the Arrival in the Bengal River of Ships under the Colours of the United States of America, we can only observe that such Ships are to be treated in every Respect like Ships of any other foreign Nation, and subject to the same Rules and Regulations; but in Cases where you may receive undoubted Information that the American, or any other Flag, is merely made use of to cover British Property, and that the Ship is actually navigated by British Subjects, we conceive the Law of the Land is sufficiently explicit already, and needs no further Explanation. We have too much Reason to believe that British Subjects are largely concerned in Ships which sail to India under the Colours of other Nations.—It is a Matter of very serious Consequence to the Company, and we shall shortly consider of the Means to put a stop to a Practice illegal in itself, and productive of the greatest Detriment to our Commerce.

Read Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowlah to the Court of Directors, alluded to in the 19th Paragraph of their General Letter: Also, Copy of a Letter from Warren Hastings Esquire to the Court, dated Fort William, 3d November 1783, enclosing Translation of an Arzie received by him from Munnee Begum, and referred to on the 25th Paragraph.

Ordered, in conformity to the Opinion expressed by the Court of Directors in the 23d Paragraph of their General Letter, dated 21st July 1786, that there is no Necessity for continuing one of their covenanted Servants as Resident at the Nabob's Durbar, at least not with the distinct and expensive Establishment hitherto allotted to it. But if this Board shall think it expedient to keep up the Office, it be united in the Person of one of their Servants holding another Station; that the separate Office of Resident at the Durbar be forthwith abolished.

Ordered, That the Duty of receiving and paying the Stipends at Moorshedabad be executed by Mr. Speke, the Collector at Radhy, who is also to perform such occasional Business as has hitherto belonged to the Office of Resident at the Durbar.

Ordered, That Mr. Pott do deliver over to Mr. Speke all the Correspondence, Records, and Accounts of his Office, as Resident at the Durbar, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands.

Ordered, That the Secretary do write the following Letters to Mr. Pott and to the Collector at Radhy.

To Mr. Robert Percival Pott.

Sir,

I have the Orders of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, that Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, bearing Date the 21st July 1786, require the Abolition of the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distinct and separate Office, and that in consequence thereof you are to consider yourself as recalled therefrom, at your Receipt of this Letter, when you are required to deliver over to Mr. Speke, Collector of Radhy, all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office; and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in your Hands. I enclose a Letter from the Governor General to his Highness, which you are ordered to send or deliver on your Receipt of it. A Translation of it is also transmitted for your Information. It is the Wish of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that you should present Mr. Speke to the Nabob.

I am, &c.

To Mr. Peter Speke, Collector at Radhy.

Sir,

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, in consequence of Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, under Date the 21st July 1786, having been pleased to abolish the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distant and separate Office, and to appoint you to receive and pay the Stipends at Moorshedabad, as well as to execute such occasional Business as has hitherto belonged to the Residency at the Durbar; you are directed to apply to Mr. Pott, on your Receipt of this Letter, for all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands, and to enter forthwith into the Discharge of the new Duty entrusted to you.

The Right Honourable the Governor General has addressed the Nabob, Duplicate of which I enclose, that you may transmit it to him. I also enclose a Translation of it. The Original has been

been sent to Mr. Pott, who has been informed of the Governor General's Wish that he should present you to his Highness.

Any further Instructions that may be necessary for your Conduct will be transmitted to you hereafter.

I am, &c.

Agreed that the following Letter be written to the Board of Revenue :

To John Shore Esquire, President of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We think it proper to acquaint you, that in consequence of Instructions received from the Honourable Court of Directors, bearing Date the 21st July 1786, which require the Abolition of the Office of Resident at the Durbar as a distinct and separate Office, we have recalled Mr. Pott from it, and appointed Mr. Speke, Collector of Radhy, to pay the Stipends at Moorshedabad as well as to execute such occasional Business as have hitherto belonged to the Residency at the Durbar. Mr. Pott is directed to deliver over to him all the Correspondence, Records and Accounts of that Office, and any Balance in Certificates or Cash that may be in his Hands; and this is to be done on his Receipt of the Orders now going to him.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
Secret and Political Department,
11th June 1787.

The Governor General proposes to write the following Letter to the Nabob, which is agreed to :

To his Highness the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla.

I have the Honor to inform your Highness, that in consequence of the Instructions which I have received from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, I have annulled the Office of Resident at your Highness's Durbar, in its present Form. I have therefore been under the Necessity of recalling Mr. Pott, and have appointed Mr. Speke, the Collector of Radhy, to pay the Stipends, and execute such occasional Business as belonged to the Resident's Office. I am satisfied that Mr. Speke, whose good Character is certainly known by your Highness, will fulfil the Duties entrusted to him with Propriety, and conduct himself to your Highness's and my Satisfaction.

It is no less the Wish of the Court of Directors than my own to contribute to your Ease, Honour, and Happiness, and to form some Arrangement for the Settlement of your Highness's Affairs; and upon this Subject I shall have the Honor to address your Highness in a few Days.

Agreed, That the Consideration of Mr. Shore's Report, and of the Measures proper to be adopted in consequence of it, be postponed to the next Meeting of the Board.

Cornwallis.
Cha' Stuart.

Appendix to Consultation 11th June 1787 (a).

NIZAMUT ESTABLISHMENT.

Syar					
Mohomed Goujer, &c.	—	—	—	100	—
Meer Cootub Ally	—	—	—	25	—
Murza Emaum Bux	—	—	—	60	—
Meerza Aukhur Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Golum Ally Cawn	—	—	—	50	—
Meer Kirramut Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Shaik Abdullah	—	—	—	200	—
Miza Golum Hussein	—	—	—	30	—
Downt Mahomed Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Ally Mahomed	—	—	—	20	—
Meerza Tadyar Beg	—	—	—	150	—

(a) For No. 1 and 2 of this Appendix, being Mr. Hastings's Letter to Mr. Wheeler, dated 14th July 1784, and a Paper intituled, " Heads of Instructions from the Governor General to the Nabob Mobarick ul Dowla, respecting his Conduct in the Management of his Affairs," see Appendix, N^o CXXIV, *supra*, Page 561—564.

Meerza Ally	—	—	—	30	—
Meer Muckoo	—	—	—	20	—
Hawkim Sied Ally Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Meerza Aumed Hoffman, &c.	—	—	—	50	—
Sied Amued Ally	—	—	—	20	—
				1,155	—
Dokeel Sing, &c.	—	—	—	94	—
Shagurdpehla.					
Rajah Gourdafs Dewan	—	—	—	2,500	—
Mahomed Naib Dewan	—	—	—	500	—
Sherful Deim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Tutty Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Meerzah Dawud and Sons	—	—	—	1,400	—
Mohomed Reza Rob Azuz Beggy	—	—	—	100	—
Mizah Aboor Hollem	—	—	—	125	—
Golaum Ahmud	—	—	—	300	—
Mohomed Waufee	—	—	—	40	—
Sanaton, &c.	—	—	—	600	—
Sons of Sied Aumed Ally Cawn Bahdu	—	—	—	100	—
Yatool ul Dien Ally Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Sied Mazim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	300	—
Meer Jollaul ul Dien	—	—	—	200	—
Sied Aumul Ally Cawn	—	—	—	230	—
Shah Jorzar Cola	—	—	—	155	—
His adopted Son	—	—	—	100	—
Meerzah Johauk, &c.	—	—	—	100	—
Sied Aumed Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Mahomed Johmail Cawn	—	—	—	150	—
Meer Mahomed Raker Cawn	—	—	—	260	—
Sied Ally Cawn Confumah	—	—	—	250	—
Meer Ally Rezza, his Sons	—	—	—	40	—
Meer Jaun Cola, his Naib	—	—	—	20	—
Sied Rudim Ally Cawn	—	—	—	400	—
Murza Abdoolah	—	—	—	150	—
Sied Hadie Ally Cawn	—	—	—	300	—
Wafick Ally Cawn	—	—	—	60	—
Haffan Rezza Cawn	—	—	—	200	—
Sied Hufan Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Mahomed Ally Cawn	—	—	—	180	—
Mirza Ramaun Cooly	—	—	—	40	—
Sied Hadu Ally Cawn	—	—	—	60	—
Shaick Golaum Hyder	—	—	—	20	—
Meer Buddaul Cawn	—	—	—	50	—
Mirza Bakur, &c.	—	—	—	211	—
Hadjae Golaum Ally	—	—	—	37	—
Sud Zineul Abdien	—	—	—	60	—
Meer Murtezza	—	—	—	60	—
Heddorel Ullah Cawn	—	—	—	30	—
Muberry Abdoolah, &c.	—	—	—	30	—
Meer Mhady Ally	—	—	—	7	—
Meer Naffier Ally	—	—	—	50	—
Murzah Jummaun Beg, &c.	—	—	—	150	—
Meer Mahomed Sied Cawn	—	—	—	100	—
Meir Allied	—	—	—	42	—
Khofaul Chund	—	—	—	100	—
Meer Denvith Ally	—	—	—	70	—
Raferec Sing	—	—	—	30	—
Ahmud Beg	—	—	—	17	—
Sheik Golaum Rusfoob	—	—	—	65	—
Meer Bahader Ally	—	—	—	10	—
Meer Bahader Ally	—	—	—	25	—
Culwaut Sing	—	—	—	21	—
Meer Golaum Hyder	—	—	—	15	—

Sied Muzlar Hoffman	—	—	20	—
Doctor	—	—	150	—
Ram Resham Vakeel	—	—	130	—
Rire Colah Cawn	—	—	50	—
Jug Mohun	—	—	25	—
Meerza Mohl Ally	—	—	50	—
Meerza Hoffman Bux, &c.	—	—	80	—
Meer Musiliah	—	—	80	—
Meer Mahomed Hyat	—	—	30	—
Jumsummay Moonshy	—	—	100	—
Gowom Bux	—	—	30	—
Meer Ennacl Ally	—	—	12	—
Hira Ram	—	—	6	8
Burflaux	—	—	8	—
Avcary Kaper	—	—	16	8
Halire Fuzze Ally	—	—	15	—
Mutfeddees.				12,013 — —
Buckmul, &c. Moonshys	—	—	200	—
Sied Aumed Ally Cawn, Treasurer	—	—	200	—
Hira Loll Mushtof	—	—	8	—
Sudibroy and Naib Mohurrers	—	—	50	—
Accomptants.				458 — —
Soobunx Roy Perhear	—	—	500	—
Gobind Persaud	—	—	150	—
Daby Persaud, &c. Accomptant	—	—	250	—
Huzzuree Mul, &c. Huzzoonaree	—	—	36	—
Jessurent Ram, &c.	—	—	80	—
Oawthenaut, &c.	—	—	50	—
Achul Sing, &c.	—	—	200	—
Rogoonaut Dols, &c. Mulhriff	—	—	70	—
Ram Jauun, &c.	—	—	25	—
Maha Roy Sing	—	—	25	—
Shaw Loll, &c.	—	—	27	—
Ruggonaut Pundit	—	—	100	—
Gaun Chund	—	—	10	—
Sunoip Sing	—	—	20	—
Lutchmin Narrain	—	—	15	—
Pullut Sing	—	—	7	—
State Servants.				1,565 — —
Noor Mahomed, &c.	—	—	28	—
Mahmed Hyat, &c.	—	—	7	8
Hajci Mahomed Ameen Roy, &c.	—	—	95	—
Jemmain, &c.	—	—	29	4
Fize Ally, &c.	—	—	22	8
Meer Roshum Ally	—	—	4	8
Mahomed Wakil, &c.	—	—	42	—
Nizir Krakin, &c.	—	—	196	—
Atbary, &c.	—	—	27	—
Jaun Mahomed, &c.	—	—	58	8
Noor Mahomed, &c.	—	—	68	8
Troopers.				578 11 —
Head Troopers	—	—	130	—
Meerzah Culb Ally, &c. Duffaders	—	—	188	—
31 Troopers, a 35 Rupees per Month	—	—	1,120	—
Clothing, monthly	—	—	562	—
Burkandaffes.				2,000 — —
Pultoo Sing, Jemauldars	—	—	12	—
Burkandaffes	—	—	200	—
Kidmutgars, &c.				212 — —
Golaum Ally, &c.	—	—	14	—

21 Men under him, &c.	—	—	—	89	12	—
Mohomed Hodjei	—	—	—	14	—	—
21 Men under him	—	—	—	98	4	—
Meer Tulty Ally	—	—	—	6	—	—
Chuckoo, &c. Paunbadars	—	—	—	7	—	—
Jubhed, &c. Ditto	—	—	—	8	—	—
Cullum Hooahburdar	—	—	—	9	—	—
11 Neibs to Ditto	—	—	—	49	8	—
Meirhruful Deen	—	—	—	7	—	—
Hiddul Colah Abdar	—	—	—	26	—	—
11 Naibs	—	—	—	51	4	—
Meer Rullakee	—	—	—	17	—	—
Rahadi Beg	—	—	—	15	—	—
1 Naib	—	—	—	4	—	—
Ramzance	—	—	—	8	—	—
2 Naibs	—	—	—	8	4	—
Sellabur, &c.	—	—	—	12	—	—
Sha Mahomed	—	—	—	15	—	—
7 Naibs	—	—	—	53	8	—
Kirntee	—	—	—	7	—	—
2 Naibs	—	—	—	11	—	—
Golaum Hufen Cawn	—	—	—	60	—	—
1 Naib	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mukkoo	—	—	—	8	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	4	—	—
Gurrewallahs.				—	—	607 8 —
Gobind Ram Naib	—	—	—	4	—	—
15 Gurrewallahs	—	—	—	41	—	—
Ramdar	—	—	—	3	—	—
Nabob's Cook Room.				—	—	48 — —
Jaffer Beg Naib	—	—	—	8	—	—
Cooks	—	—	—	238	—	—
Shac Nurrain, Mufhruff	—	—	—	10	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	4	—	—
Munny Begum's Cook Room				—	—	260 — —
Baboo Begum's Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	100 — —
Traushkana.				—	—	32 — —
Meer Neezer Ally, Daroga	—	—	—	50	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	10	—	—
Dugut Sing Mufhruff	—	—	—	10	—	—
His Naib	—	—	—	5	—	—
25 Saufkers attend on the Nabob	—	—	—	75	—	—
Ramut Colla, &c. attending on Cuttchery	—	—	—	20	8	—
Mahomed Bux attends on Aithoonkanch	—	—	—	3	—	—
Roshun, &c. Tavedar	—	—	—	15	—	—
Bakaree, &c.	—	—	—	20	—	—
Mozub Coluk, &c.	—	—	—	8	—	—
Munna, &c.	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mukfoody	—	—	—	5	—	—
Gurub Colah	—	—	—	2	8	—
Soobhance, &c.	—	—	—	30	—	—
Beefly Connah.				—	—	260 8 —
Bhalah	—	—	—	5	—	—
40 Beelties	—	—	—	120	8	—
Moffoll Connah.				—	—	125 — —
Meerza Mahadie Naib	—	—	—	7	—	—
Gobind Ram Mufhruff	—	—	—	8	—	—
47 Moffo Giles	—	—	—	127	—	—
Muza Rakar Sulwant Khan	—	—	—	8	—	—
				—	—	150 — —

Mohomed Ghon Doraga	Nukkar Connah.	—	10	—	—
Sumbanaut Muhruff	—	—	6	—	—
50 Nukkarchies	—	—	300	—	—
					316 — —
	Stables.				
Meer Doola Duroga	—	—	60	—	—
Amunud Dien Hoffim Naib	—	—	10	—	—
Rowanny Pulhaud, Muhruff	—	—	7	—	—
30 Sices	—	—	119	12	—
Huffem Rez Chabuckfowaur	—	—	11	—	—
Bhum and Naib, Smiths	—	—	8	—	—
Jaun Mahomed, Tanier	—	—	5	—	—
Nizahec, Painter	—	—	3	8	—
Heicha, Harnels Mender	—	—	5	—	—
Emaummued Dien Trimmer	—	—	3	8	—
Sungnt	—	—	2	8	—
Jaun Mahomed Tavidar	—	—	3	—	—
Mortec	—	—	2	—	—
Serdy Umlcer Doragah	—	—	4	—	—
Jodoo Ram, Muhruff	—	—	7	—	—
44 Sices	—	—	151	8	—
Chabuck Sewar, &c.	—	—	40	—	—
2 Blacksmiths	—	—	8	—	—
Khunyroo Javidar	—	—	3	—	—
2 Tipacbudars	—	—	6	—	—
1 Tanier	—	—	5	—	—
Cullun Ditto	—	—	8	—	—
Daby, Harnels Maker	—	—	5	—	—
Lascarry Trenumer	—	—	3	—	—
Emaun ud Dien, &c.	—	—	20	—	—
Mater	—	—	2	—	—
12 Sices	—	—	37	4	—
European Coachmen	—	—	50	—	—
19 Sices	—	—	67	12	—
2 Country Coachmen	—	—	16	—	—
Gopey Carpenter, with 2 Naibs	—	—	18	—	—
3 Blacksmiths	—	—	15	—	—
					706 12 —
	Wardrobe.				
Bopaul Roy Muhruff	—	—	10	—	—
Naibs	—	—	47	—	—
Coffin, Head Dresser	—	—	7	—	—
Naibs, 10 Ditto	—	—	45	10	—
Seif Colah Choosfaug, &c.	—	—	10	—	—
Mohomed Razer Calocufh	—	—	7	—	—
Coolub Nindeas	—	—	5	—	—
Muckfoody Ruffoogur	—	—	6	—	—
Mahomed Hyaut	—	—	4	—	—
Taylors	—	—	64	12	—
Mahomed Hoffin, &c.	—	—	29	—	—
4 Walthermen	—	—	14	8	—
					249 14 —
	Tulkana.				
Emaun Buah Cawn Durogo	—	—	50	—	—
Muffolah Naib	—	—	15	—	—
Khofaul Ram Muhruff	—	—	10	—	—
His Naib	—	—	5	—	—
Mahomed Pur Fouzaar	—	—	14	—	—
Naib to Ditto	—	—	5	—	—
Buddoo, &c. Mahool	—	—	63	—	—
Azim, &c. Puckers	—	—	46	—	—
Mahomed Dullul, Doctor	—	—	5	—	—
Chukuburda	—	—	2	—	—
Hyder, Painter	—	—	3	—	—

Alkloo, &c.	6	—	
Noor Mahomed, &c.	4	—	
Meer Sherful Dien Darogah Mah' Ally	17	—	
Nazer Ally, &c.	10	—	
Ram Jaun Muthruff	4	—	
Meer Tasil, &c.	12	—	
Chumroo	3	—	
Rakur, &c.	5	12	
Hieroo, &c.	82	—	
Ramchurn Muthruff	4	—	
Meersumance.			
Hurfohal Peshair	30	—	
8 Assistants	216	—	
Rufhunchund Muthruff	6	—	
Colly Perizad, Ditto	6	—	
Shaum Loll, Ditto	8	—	
Ramnut, Ditto	4	4	
Remajut, Ditto	6	8	
Hurry, &c. Joiners	27	—	
Jewaun Seraja	11	—	
Hawul, &c. Carpenter	23	8	
Jugul, Watchmaker	40	—	
Wahad Wullah Tavildar	8	—	
Assistant to Ditto	5	—	
Jummaun Turner	6	—	
Acmarrut.			
Abdolah, and 4 other Naibs	23	—	
Rambux Muthruff	20	—	
3 Assistants to Ditto	22	—	
Gunnels Dois, and Naib Javildar	7	—	
Bhhje Rauz, Bricklayer	7	—	
2 Assistants to Ditto	12	—	
Nulah Cuwar	7	—	
Rofhun, &c. Cutters	15	—	
Aishoorakand.			
Wajje Ulmaun Duragah	45	—	
Meer Collim, &c. Naibs	15	—	
Ramhuny Javildar	5	—	
Saddanund, Bengal Writer, &c. Naibs	11	—	
Galam Ruffool Moogur Rep'	7	8	
Puz Sing, Candle Lighter	6	—	
Bikkoo Nukkulfuez	9	8	
Chamoo Dufferbund	2	8	
Mouickchund	15	—	
4 Assistants	32	—	
5 Lascars	22	8	
Mates	2	8	
Ghafa Cutters.			
Tarlick Aumentan	40	—	
11 Assistants	60	—	
Attendants on the Nabob Meer Jafferries Jumb.			
Shaw Roofswaunt	150	—	
Rajeb Ally, &c.	31	—	
Wafes Rajeb Ally	4	—	
10 Assistants	40	—	
Buckullawallah	4	—	
Rofhaul, &c. Gunewollah	11	—	
Okkul, &c. Bearers	6	—	
Roopchand, &c. Miffalchies	4	—	

Miaram, Gardener	—	—	2	—	—
Abdoolah Traufb	—	—	3	—	—
Muddaree, &c. Beeftes	—	—	6	—	—
Aumeen Wullah Javidars	—	—	4	—	—
Mates	—	—	2	8	—
Readers of the Karaun.					268 — —
Sied Meer Daraga	—	—	18	—	—
Aubees Ally Naib	—	—	12	—	—
Golaum Afhruff	—	—	3	—	—
Emaum Bax, &c.	—	—	5	4	—
Sied Loll	—	—	11	—	—
Golaum, &c.	—	—	10	—	—
Molubby Rakum Oala, &c.	—	—	34	8	—
Meer Adullah	—	—	9	4	—
Mahomet Razeer	—	—	16	4	—
Molewoy Mahomed Ameen, &c.	—	—	110	4	—
Mahomed Sobaun, &c.	—	—	8	4	—
Merfeakens.					237 12 —
Murzah Hajee Rez	—	—	80	—	—
Meer Ally Nuckhy	—	—	239	—	—
Hufshim Ally Cawn	—	—	200	—	—
Meer Sullahuddien	—	—	135	—	—
Meer Maannuddien	—	—	40	—	—
Murzah Coor Cawn Ally	—	—	24	—	—
Auken Nuzur	—	—	25	—	—
Meer Bolun	—	—	85	—	—
Mulla Meer	—	—	8	8	—
Okhur Bakur	—	—	40	—	—
Rufmasfur Ally	—	—	84	—	—
Golaum Hufsein	—	—	25	—	—
Murza Burnea Hufsein	—	—	180	—	—
Okka Mahomed	—	—	60	—	—
					1,225 8 —
Gardiners	—	—	—	—	100 — —
Bildars	—	—	—	—	500 — —
Nukkib Mahomed Amaun, &c.	—	—	—	—	33 — —
Bengal Doctor.					40 — —
Bolonaut and Naib	—	—	—	—	—
Dufferbunds.					24 — —
Nader and Naibs	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle Keepers.					70 — —
Dunjee, &c. Ruffold Keeper	—	—	—	—	—
Malus	—	—	—	—	25 12 —
Astrologers:					30 — —
Gungadhur	—	—	20	—	—
Bans Dawoo	—	—	10	—	—
Sunday Servants.					88 — —
2 Wreath Makers	—	—	15	—	—
Sied Allum, &c.	—	—	15	—	—
Aumud Ally Cauteb	—	—	10	—	—
Ramut Wollah & Naib	—	—	7	—	—
Meer Wadie Mudda Cawn	—	—	10	—	—
Peer Mahomed Murkman	—	—	12	—	—
Roodum Advance Standard Bearer	—	—	3	—	—
Murdan Sing Bramin	—	—	10	—	—
Sied Muterza ditto	—	—	6	—	—
Nowewerrah.					539 — —
Average monthly	—	—	—	—	—

Dewan's Office.					
Stationary	—	—	—	—	90 —
Calcutta Dawk	—	—	—	—	120 —
Body Guard.					
Pay of Officers and Men	—	—	—	5,809 —	—
Clothing Average monthly	—	—	—	545 —	—
Total Nizamut					6,354 —
					33,208 4 —

Bahlah Department—Nabob's Douries.

Dowry under the Superintendence of Wajee Saidut-mund Cawn, the Nabob's <i>Edg</i> * Sister	900 —	
The Nabob's younger Sister—Wife of Aboob Cossim Cawn	500 —	* Sic in Orig.
Ribby Ramut, &c. Woman of Jaffier Ally Cawn, and Servants	1,043 —	
Upzobub Nizam and Woman of Sidful Dowlah, and Servants	1,536 —	
Fize ul Neffaur, with 66 other Women and Servants, under the Superintendence of Inea Umbers	1,910 —	
Additional Allowance to the Begums by the Nabob's Order	545 —	
		6,435 5 —

Bahlah Servants.

Mahomed Hillal Bush Tavidar	50 —	
Shaik Aubua Wolah Naib	35 —	
Fize Bukh, &c.	15 —	
Hajee Abdullah	60 —	
Neamat Wolah Cawn	100 —	
Murza Meer	60 —	
Sied Titteraut Cawn	60 —	
Ally Nukkie D°	60 —	
Hajee Rothun Ally	50 —	
Mahomed Ufzoll, &c.	40 —	
Mahomed Hashen	15 —	
Jaffer Beg	25 —	
Sheer Ally	10 —	
Shack Mahomed Ullam	10 —	
Rajah Mahomed Ally Librany Darragah	16 —	
Meerzah Inaum Bukh, &c.	40 —	
Lingers	36 —	
Ally Moolah, Seal Cutter	35 —	
Romperfud Fakeer	150 —	
Meer Ally Cawn, Darogah	40 —	
Meer Hyder Palankeen D°	15 —	
Ally Rezah Begum, Attendant on Munny Bagum *	11 —	
Sied Culwadien Mawazum	15 —	
Meer Hussein Ally, &c. Attendant on M. B.	25 —	
Shaie Golaum Mahbool Fakeer	7 —	
Mahomed Mawaus	8 —	
Bode Sing, Oculist	10 —	
		998 —

* Sic in Orig.

Servants of the Subhizada.

Meerza Meigher Ally Tuter, &c.	90 —	
Jowahur and another Eunuch	70 —	
Mahomed Azum, &c.	40 —	
Mahomed Ally, Writing Master	25 —	
Suful Dien Ally, &c. Companion	70 —	
Ruzzemfer Hofcin, Physician	40 —	
Moonthy Golaum Ghore	29 —	
Nejif Cooly and another Slave	6 —	
Mahomed Sirdar, &c. Servants	28 —	

	and another Kismudgur	—	—	8	—
	Men, &c. Chobdars	—	—	12	—
	Turly Mahomed, &c. Sootaburdars	—	—	13	—
	Sonawollah, Taylor	—	—	7	—
	Hurry Chuttaburdat	—	—	3	—
• Sic in Orig.	Radoo Bukh, Shomaker *	—	—	3	8

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Bagums, &c. Pensioners.

	The Family of Mahomed Summur Khawn, Father of Baboo Bagum	—	—	850	—
	Majullah Bagum	—	—	500	—
	Encooty ditto	—	—	100	—
	Rizue Niffam Bagum, ditto	—	—	50	—
	Mhatee ditto	—	—	60	—
	Roodca ditto	—	—	150	—
	Shere Banoo, &c.	—	—	30	—
	Siedul Niffam Bagum	—	—	12	—
	The Family of Meer Mataub	—	—	50	—
	The Family of Jaffier Cooily Cawn	—	—	50	—
	The Family of Anbas Ally Cawn	—	—	62	—
	Fakerul Niffa Bagum	—	—	130	—
	Fakina Kunim M. Bagum Anuz Beggey	—	—	15	—
	Rauam ul Neffer Bagum	—	—	20	—
	The Family of Mozuffer Ally Cawn	—	—	15	—
	Ashmul Neffaur Bagum	—	—	60	—
	Buckoo Bagum	—	—	15	—
	Bahoo Bagum Serojah, ul Dowlah's Widow	—	—	450	—
	The Family of Aboo Mahomed Cawn	—	—	70	—
	Hajee Bagum	—	—	150	—
	The Family of Ruffer Cola Cawn	—	—	30	—
	Noor Jahan Bagum	—	—	30	—

2,919 — —

Mutfuddies.

	Roy Colly Cheum Perhear	—	—	50	—
	Mohurrere under him	—	—	100	—
	Moll Rajah, Writer in M. B. Cookroom	—	—	15	—
	Souborum, Writer in Jewel Office	—	—	10	—
	Tagay Kanj Sing	—	—	40	—
	Heler Loll, &c.	—	—	15	—
	Fullachund, Writer to Palankeenkana	—	—	8	—
	Ajut Sing ditto to Furniture	—	—	5	—

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Eunuchs at Baboo Bagum's Dowrie.

	Hajie Sied Nund Cawn	—	—	210	—
	Umber Tutor	—	—	70	—
	Golaum Mahomed Cawn	—	—	50	—
	Ulmuns	—	—	35	—
	Jewakur the elder	—	—	25	—
	Ditto the younger	—	—	20	—
	Ishbaul	—	—	12	—
	Sedee Umber	—	—	30	—
	Zemmoorud	—	—	20	—
	Mannawam Ally Cawn	—	—	50	—
	Nufforat Ally ditto	—	—	25	—
	Azzamund	—	—	15	—
	Hofhmund	—	—	17	—
	Fuikawn	—	—	8	—
	Leda John	—	—	10	—
	Mickbool	—	—	15	—
	Afrum	—	—	24	—
	Sundul	—	—	15	—
	Mohobut	—	—	20	—

Buffunt	—	—	—	20	—	—
Mahomed Ally	—	—	—	25	—	—
Bulhunt	—	—	—	20	—	—
				—	—	736 — —
Slaves.						
Sixty-eight Slaves, Tutor, and Assistant to ditto	—	—	—	—	—	305 — —
Treasury Officers.						
Chuyton Dun, Treasurer	—	—	—	10	—	—
Giedda Dhur, Naib	—	—	—	8	—	—
Nirtay Churn	—	—	—	10	—	—
				—	—	28 — —
Jewellery Officers.						
Mahomed Rahum Tavildar	—	—	—	9	—	—
Mahomed Zoolfehar, &c.	—	—	—	15	—	—
Behany, Jeweller	—	—	—	17	—	—
Cilloo, Embroiderer and Naib	—	—	—	11	—	—
Peer Mahomed Pecul, &c.	—	—	—	4	—	—
				—	—	56 — —
Table Servants.						
Ramohun Sudar	—	—	—	17	—	—
Cunnaun, Butler	—	—	—	43	—	—
				—	—	60 — —
Portuguese Doctor	—	—	—	—	—	30 — —
Burkundasses.						
Hincharam	—	—	—	7	—	—
Pulwaun Sing	—	—	—	7	—	—
				—	—	14 — —
Faqueers, &c.						
A Fakcer at Juffer Gunge	—	—	—	60	—	—
A Fakcer, attendant on the Tomb of Leiful Dowlah's Mother	—	—	—	4	—	—
Meran Shaw	—	—	—	7	—	—
Anif Beg, &c.	—	—	—	6	—	—
				—	—	77 — —
Sundry Servants.						
Wenjah and Naib, Snake Makers	—	—	—	30	—	—
Mahomed Dacem, &c. Treafury Peons	—	—	—	30	—	—
Remaun Hircarrah, attendant on the Nabob	—	—	—	7	—	—
Food to the Dandies and Bearers	—	—	—	65	—	—
				—	—	132 — —
Bearers	—	—	—	—	—	500 — —
Cutcherry Officers.						
Mahomed Balkun Nukkale	—	—	—	4	—	—
Khuyroolah Shrauf	—	—	—	3	—	—
Juffer Dufterband	—	—	—	3	—	—
				—	—	10 — —
Monthly	{ Total Bahlah Expenses		—	—	—	12,987 13 —
	{ Total Nizamut ditto		—	—	—	33,208 4 —
Total Expende Nizamut and Behlah Shagard Perka						46,196 1 —
Cultumdaun Cawn's private Expenses	—	—	—	12,000	—	144,000 — —
Cufhoorkana Imaumbaw	—	—	—	1,500	—	18,000 — —
Aimunt building and repairing	—	—	—	2,500	—	30,000 — —

		Pensions.			
[Munny Bagum	—	12,000	—] (a)	
Baboo ditto	—	8,000	—		
Meer Sidoo	—	4,000	—		
Subah Bagum	—	1,000	—		
			25,000	—	300,000
Menfumanec	—	9,000	—		
Tafhakana	—	27,000	—		
			36,580	—	438,960
Total Disbursements			123,776	1	1,485,312
Saving or Fund for Contingencies of Dis-					
charge of Debts			9,557	4	114,687
Total Stipend		S' R'	133,333	5	1,600,000
Syer, Dependants on the Nizamut	—	—	—	—	1,155
Tope Khana	—	—	—	—	94
Shagundpelha, Servants	—	—	—	—	12,013
Mutjudies, Moonthees, Treasurers, &c.	—	—	—	—	458
Mohrers Accountants	—	—	—	—	1,565
Malnatei, Leudur or State Servants	—	—	—	—	578
Fork Servars or Troopers Clothing, &c.	—	—	—	—	2,000
Bukundazan Matchlockmen	—	—	—	—	212
Hedmulgaran or Houfe Servants	—	—	—	—	607
Gurwalan or Turn Keepers	—	—	—	—	48
Nabob's Cook Room	—	—	—	—	260
Ditto Munnie Begum	—	—	—	—	100
Ditto Bubboo Begum	—	—	—	—	32
Traufhkana	—	—	—	—	260
Bhesfee Kana or Water Carriers	—	—	—	—	125
Muffel or Sink Men	—	—	—	—	150
Mukku Canah or State Mufuck	—	—	—	—	316
Stables	—	—	—	—	716
Toipuk Kana or Wardrobe	—	—	—	—	249
Tulkana or Elephants	—	—	—	—	226
Grukana, Cattle	—	—	—	—	247
Shoorter Kanah, Camels	—	—	—	—	41
Annorery	—	—	—	—	120
Tulgur Kanah	—	—	—	—	21
Hircarrahs	—	—	—	—	641
Peons	—	—	—	—	126
Meer Shekars	—	—	—	—	424
Meer Samance	—	—	—	—	297
Amarut	—	—	—	—	113
Afshoor Kanah or Temple	—	—	—	—	173
Shufha Kana	—	—	—	—	100
Attendants on the Tomb of the Nabob Jaffer Cawn	—	—	—	—	268
Readers of the Coran	—	—	—	—	237
Merjecahan	—	—	—	—	1,225
Gardeners	—	—	—	—	100
Bildars	—	—	—	—	500
Nukkub	—	—	—	—	33
Bengal Doctors	—	—	—	—	40
Dufierbunds	—	—	—	—	34
Cattle Keepers and Maters	—	—	—	—	75
Astrologers	—	—	—	—	30
Sundry Servants	—	—	—	—	88
Newarah Arrears	—	—	—	—	539

(a) Vide supra, Page 109.

N^o 125.

A P P E N D I X.

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Dewan's Office Halunary	—	—	—	—	90	—
Calcutta Dawk	—	—	—	—	120	—
Body Guard	—	—	—	—	6,334	—
					33,208	4
N. B. Mr. A. Mures	700	00	—	—	12	—
					398,499	—

The whole is paid to the Nizamut, and disbursed, through the Dewan Sunder Sing, to the Particulars who receive it, excepting the Allowances on Account the Body Guard and Troopers, which are paid to Mr. Anfruther by Mr. Pott.

Behla Department.

Nabob's Durries	—	—	—	—	6,435	5	—
Pehla Servants	—	—	—	—	998	—	—
Servants of the Shaheb Iada	—	—	—	—	448	8	—
Begums and Penneners	—	—	—	—	2,919	—	—
Mulfuddies	—	—	—	—	243	—	—
Eunuchs at Bubboo Begum's Durry	—	—	—	—	736	—	—
Slaves	—	—	—	—	305	—	—
Treasury Officers	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Invellery Officers	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Table Servants	—	—	—	—	60	—	—
Portuguese Doctor	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Takeers	—	—	—	—	77	—	—
Sundry Servants	—	—	—	—	132	—	—
Braun	—	—	—	—	500	—	—
Cutchiery Officers	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
					12,987	13	—
Nizamut	—	—	—	—	33,208	4	—
					46,196	1	—
Cullum Dan Kanah	—	—	—	—	12,000	—	—
Afshur Kana	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Amarut	—	—	—	—			
Munnee Begum	—	—	—	12,000	—	—	Mr. Pott.
Pubboo	—	—	—	8,000	—	—	
Murfidoo	—	—	—	4,000	—	—	Mr. P.
Salcha Begum	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	
					25,000	—	—
Murfumande	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	—
To Shukkana	—	—	—	—	27,580	—	—
					123,776	1	—
					14,85,312	12	—
Saving Fund,	95,574	4	—	P. Annum	114,687	4	—
				Rupces	16,00,000	—	—
Nabob Mozuffer Jung	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—
Nawab Byram Jung and Delawur Jung	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	—
Syed Ahmud Alle Cawn, Son of Yehteram Uddowlah	—	—	—	6,250	—	—	—
Tullich Alia Cawn, Brother of Murfider	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
Rajah Durprarains Family	—	—	—	600	—	—	—
Salcha Begum, Mother-in-Law of Sullan Davood	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
					82,000	—	—
Dauk Akbirabad	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
					400,200	—	—

The above Stipends have no Connection with the Nabob's Accounts, but the Amount is paid and received by Mr. Pott.

Account of the Debts of the Nizamut, from the 6th Year of the King's Reign to the 22d Ryib of the 23d Year, corresponding with the 15th July 1781, as agreeable to an Adjustment made to that Date by Sir John D'Oyley, Resident at the Durbur, and of the Sums advanced in Liquidation of a Part of them.

Due in the Nizamut Department	—	—	8,43,472	6	16	—
Bhela Department	—	—	2,03,058	1	7	—
Calcumdankana, or Nabob's Privy Purse	—	—	32,867	14	3	2
To Bubboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother	—	—	1,40,533	5	6	2
Murfamane	—	—	1,94,210	4	2	1
		For Money borrowed	14,14,141	15	15	1
To the Nabob Munnee Begum	—	—	2,19,990	—	—	—
Gudaader	—	—	1,954	8	17	2
Mecum Rehun	—	—	1,000	—	—	—
Mirza Imam Buckh	—	—	7,100	—	—	—
			2,30,044	8	17	2
Amaut Kana, or Account Buildings	—	—	24,116	4	10	1
Afshurkana	—	—	27,064	2	11	—
Dawarkana, or Medicines,	—	—	1,214	—	—	—
Stationary	—	—	2,144	13	8	2
Feeding Cattle	—	—	807	4	5	—
House at Calcutta	—	—	262	11	8	2
Abadu Mahomed Khaun, Darogha at Stantipore,	—	—	1,589	—	—	—
Presents	—	—	8,975	8	0	0
Excess received from the Company	—	—	76,973	6	18	1
			1,38,117	3	1	2
			17,82,303	11	14	1
Payments in Part Discharge of the above, from the 16th July 1781 to the Date of the Arrangement, unto the End of August 1783.						
Nizamut Department to Shere Ally Cawn and others	—	—	1,03,539	7	—	—
To the Bhela Department	—	—	5,072	10	—	—
Meer Samanee	—	—	76,513	12	—	—
		Remains unpaid	1,85,125	13	—	—
On Account of the Nizamut	—	—	7,39,932	15	16	—
On Account Bhela	—	—	1,97,985	7	7	—
Privy Purse	—	—	32,867	14	3	2
Bubboo Begum	—	—	1,40,533	5	6	2
Murfamane	—	—	1,17,696	8	2	1
For Money borrowed	—	—	2,30,044	8	17	2
Sundries as before	—	—	1,38,116	3	1	2
			15,97,177	14	14	1
		Total	17,82,303	11	14	1
Amount arising on the Saving Fund	—	—	13,557	4	6	3
From the 16th July 1781 to the End of August 1783, being Two Years	—	—	3,45,710	6	10	—
One Month and Fifteen Days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deduct paid on Account of old Debts as per Particulars	—	—	1,85,125	13	—	—
On sundry Accounts extra Charges not provided for in the Establishment	—	—	98,874	4	10	3
			2,84,000	1	10	3
		Balance or Surplus remaining	61,710	4	19	1

The Allowances to the Pensioners of the Nizamut having fallen in Arrears, in consequence of the Disbursements exceeding the Sum of 16 Lacs per Annum, as appears by the Accounts made out to the 22d of Shair Ruzjul, in the 23d Year of his Majesty's Reign, his Highness and Sir John D'Oyley, from that Date, corresponding with the 3d of Sawun 1188 B. S. and with the 16th of July 1781 E. S. made a Retrenchment of R' 13557. 4 A. 6 G. 3 C. per Month, from the Nizamut

mut Molhairah and his Highness's privy Purse, in order to provide for the Discharge of those Arrears, and of extra Disbursements. Those who were to be dismissed by this Arrangement, becoming turbulent and troublesome, received at the End of Rumzaum, in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 15th of Bhandoon, 1190 B. and with the 28th of August 1782, Rupees 18,512. 13. in Discharge of their Arrears, agreeable to the accompanying separate Account. Besides this, Sir John D'Oyley applied R' 156,517. 7. for the Expences of the Birth of his Highness's Children, and of the Ceremonies attendant thereon, and for the Discharge of other Expences not provided for in the fixed Disbursements; all of which were considered of a more pressing Nature than the outstanding Arrears. At that Time, Moha Rajah Soonder Sing was not in Power from the preceding Date (being the Time when the Moha Rajah first came into Power) to the 23d of Sha Shabaum, in the 26th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the Ena of Affar 1191 B. S. and with the 13th of July 1783, the Sum of 21303. 13. was applied, by the Orders of his Highness and Sir John D'Oyley, in Payment of the above-mentioned Arrears, and Receipt for a considerable Amount, taken by the Maha Rajah, with a View to the Benefit and Advantage of his Highness. In this Manner the Arrears were diminished, and the Sum gained thereby applied to the extra Disbursements of his Highness, as may be seen in the Ehgacley Bund of the outstanding Arrears. Sir John D'Oyley, in the same Year, applied Rs. 157,250. 10. 5. to defray the increased Expences of his Highness, and the incidental Charges of his Children, in like Manner as in the Time of Holdan. The Particulars are specified in a separate Account.

Although Sir John D'Oyley made Advance from the above-mentioned Fund, whenever his Highness's indispensable Disbursements required them, as in the Instance of Rupees 1,56,517. 7. advanced in the Time of Holdan, and Rs. 157,258. 13. 15. in the Time of Maha Rajah, yet being frequently unable to supply the Sum required, his Highness was distressed, and these Distresses were increased by the Number of Officers, and the consequent Increase of Expence, in his Rullumdaunkhannah. When Mr. Hastings arrived at * City, Sir John D'Oyley represented to him, that no one Person on the Nizamut Establishment could subsist without some Addition to his fixed Allowance; that his Highness was constantly pressing him for Money; that the Sum allowed for the Rullumdaunkhannah during the Minority of his Highness, was not now sufficient for that Purpose; and that though he supplied large Sums from the Arrear Fund, yet his Highness was much distressed and dissatisfied. From the 24th of Shaw Caun, in the 26th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 1st of Sauwum 1191 B. S. with the 14th of July 1784, 4000 Rupees per Month have been taken from the Arrear * Fund, and added * Sic in Orig. to the Establishment of the Rullumdaunkhannah, and the Remainder of the Retrenchments constituting that Fund being Rs. 95,997. 4. a. C. 6. D. 3. have been applied from the same Period to defray the increased Expences of his Highness. This Arrangement continued to the of Rubley Usamy, in the 27th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the End of May 1192, B. S. and with the End of January 1786, E. S. as may be seen in the separate Account. But since that Time no Part of these Sums have been received, so that such of the extra Expences, as it became absolutely indispensable to discharge immediately, were defrayed from Sums obtained from Mahajins, and his Highness's Rullumdaunkhannah. The Expence of his Highness's Visit to Calcutta, and the Preparations he made in consequence, as also his Present to the Dutch, and his Nuzzer dispatched to the Shawjudaw, must be liquidated from the above-mentioned Fund. His Highness has only received 20672 Rupees of the Amount due to him on his Account; the Remainder is in Deposit, and unless it be paid to him, he will be unable to discharge the Junkacos of the Office of the Rullumdaunkhannah, and his Difficulties and Embarrassments will increase.

ACCOUNT of the Amount and Expenditure of the Surplus on the Disbursements of the Nizamut, from the 16th July 1783 to the 12th December 1786.

	MONTH.	PERIOD.	TOTAL.	PAID.	
		Y. M. D.			
From the 16th July to the 25th August 1783, under the Management of Ram Chund Holder	13557 4 3	2 1 13	344806 7 16 1	185125 13 —	159680 19 16 1
From the 29th August to the 13th July 1784, Rajah Sunder Sing	D ^o	— 10 15	142351 5 10 —	21303 13 —	121044 8 10 —
From the 14th July 1784 to the 9th February 1786	9557 4 6 3	1 7 —	487157 12 6 1	— — —	181588 2 4 2
Deduct for an End of Seven Days on the Account	— — —	4 6 28	668745 15 10 3	206429 10 —	462316 5 10 3
Disbursements for fundry Articles not provided for in the Nizamut.					459153 1 14 2
Extra Charges to the 9th February	15086 12 11 2				
Debts to Merchants not paid to August 1783	42303 13 2 —				
Paid from Phagun 1192 to Aughun 1193 to the Parts of the Nizamut	200780 7 17 —				
Amount in Deposit from Phagun 1193 to Aughun	136231 13 1 —				
Amount Exacts received from the Company	23550 3 11 3				
Deduct Expenses. In Holder's Time					415938 12 4 1
Rajah Sunder Sing to the 13th July 1783	157258 12 11 —				
To 9th February 1786	160452 9 15 —				
From Phagun to Aughun	136231 13 1 —				
			1565177 — — —		875111 13 18 3
			45395 4 4 7		610471 11 7 —
					164640 2 11 2

From the Nabob Munney Begum to Mr. Shore.

It is proper that I should represent to you the Particulars of my former Situation and Influence, and I hope that you will not only honour me with your Attention, but represent in a favourable Manner to Lord Cornwallis the Dignity I formerly possessed, so that he may be friendly inclined towards me, and prevent Indignity or Distress befalling either me or the Dependants of the late Nabob Meer Mohamed Jaffer Cawn. You yourself are acquainted with whatever relates to the People of Bengal, and his Lordship was probably informed in Europe of the State of the Durbar of Moorshedabad. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a minute Detail of the Influence, Respect, and Authority, that belonged to me, as that would render my Representation very long and troublesome to you. This is only necessary for me to inform you, that for a long Time during the Life of Jaffer Cawn, and since his Death (till within these Two Years), I was entrusted with the entire Management of the Business of the Nizamut, the Regulation of the Nabob's Household; and whatever related to the Durbar was in fact my own. I have attended to it with the greatest Diligence and Anxiety; and having taken charge of the Family, I interested myself in all its Concerns; I took care of the Relations and Dependants of the deceased Nabob, and the present Nabob always acted by my Concurrence and Approbation. But within these Two Years wicked and improper People have collected about him. I therefore, both for his Sake, and for the Sake of the Nizamut, which comprehends Thousands of superior and inferior Ranks of Life, think it necessary to give you Notice, by way of Precaution, that Lord Cornwallis may have previous Information for me, of the Instances in which the Prosperity and Satisfaction of the Nizamut have been considered, and in those in which the Reverse has taken place: And may he fully conceive the whole, nor partially or hastily form any Arrangement for the Affairs of the Durbar. To give Lord Cornwallis a Knowledge of these Circumstances, he will observe, that throughout the City of Moorshedabad it is known with Fear and Astonishment, that Rajah Sunder Sing is desirous of retaining, with the fullest Power, the Office of Dewan to the Nizamut, independent of the Interference or Authority of the Resident on the Part of the Company. In order to carry his Design into Execution, he has intrusted the Nabob to represent to Lord Cornwallis, that the Business of the Nizamut should be separated; that the Payment of the Tuncaws should be left without Interference; and that he should appoint Rajah Sunder Sing his Dewan. The Nabob is in himself of virtuous Disposition, but he does not give himself Time to reflect; and it requires to conduct the Business of the Nizamut, not only superior Abilities, but a Dignity of Character, and a conciliatory and kind Disposition. I wish Lord Cornwallis to observe, that in what I have said I by no means intend any Thing disrespectful towards the Nabob: The Nabob is nearest my Heart, and is the Support of the Family; and what I urge is only with a View to preserve his Interest and Dignity. He will disgrace himself through Sunder Sing, because that is a Man of mean Extraction, replete with Craft, Falshood, and Treachery, and it is impossible that any Thing but Ruin and Destruction can proceed from his Arrangement. He conciliates himself with the Nabob, whom he deceives, by making him Allowances out of his (the Nabob's) own Treasury. The Sum Mr. Hastings ordered to be set apart for the Payment of the Debts of the Arrears of the People of the Nizamut, and which the Nabob consented to, he dissipates in various Ways. From the Time Sunder Sing came into the entire Management of the Nizamut, he has procured several Khelauts to be given to himself, in order to impress the People of the Nizamut with his own Importance; formerly in the Household of the Nizamut there was no Deficiency of any Thing; in the Toshukkana * a Wardrobe, and other Departments, there were Bales of Shauls, of Broad Cloth, and Velvets, as also all Kinds of white Cloths, such as Mullins, Cossals, and other Valuables. There * was likewise Elephants, Camels, Horses, and other Beasts, consistent with the Dignity of Nazum, and Name of Nabob. The Expences of every Department of the Nizamut * was punctually advanced from the Nizamut Treasury; the Servants and Dependants received their Tuncaws without Trouble, or the Necessity of complaining to the Nabob. Instead of this, Sunder Sing, under Pretence of Attachment, blinds the Eyes of the Nabob, and attends merely to his own Interest. The Walls of the Palace and Zeenanah are out of Repair to a Degree, and are little better than a Ruin. In the Household nothing is left, and the Wardrobe is undoubtedly empty. How many Elephants, Horses, or Camels, at present exist? In what Manner are the Dependants of the Nizamut conducted? or what has become of the Surplus of the annual Stipend, which by this Time ought to have accumulated to Six Lacks Fifty Thousand Rupees in ready Money, or been appropriated to the Discharge of either of the Debts or Arrears of the Nizamut? For what Reason it * is, that the Servants and Dependants of the Nizamut do not receive their Tuncaws, and labour under such Distress? I, and all the Officers of the Nizamut, entreat that Lord Cornwallis will attentively consider all these Circumstances, make himself acquainted with the Particulars of the Nizamut, and ordain such Regulations as may be productive of Relief to the present Distresses, and support the Dignity of my own Character, and those of the Officers of the Nizamut. But the Regulations calculated to secure these Objects cannot take place through the Means of a Dewan only, without the Intervention and Security of a Resident on the Part of the Council, from whom the People

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

* Sic in Orig.

People will receive their stipulated Assignments, and to whom they can prefer their Complaints in the Event of Oppressions exercised on them by the Dewan. I request you will represent to Lord Cornwallis, what the present Resident (with the Authority invested in him by the Council) has done to benefit or conciliate the People of the Nizamut; that should he have exceeded or differed from his Orders, that another be appointed of a more obliging Disposition, of good Sense and good Nature, and who will act with Propriety towards the Officers of the Nizamut: That his Lordship will inquire from other Channels the Circumstances relating to the Dewan; if his Conduct towards the Officers of the Nizamut should appear satisfactory and proper, it is well; but if he should be found to have been treacherous, ill-natured, and totally unworthy of his Trust, that Lord Cornwallis do, of himself, select a Person worthy of Confidence, of Abilities, and of good Disposition, who would treat every Man according to Rank, who would not deviate from Truth and Sincerity, and not act in the Manner of Sunder Sing; for the Language he holds is highly unbecoming him, and disgraceful to the Nabob.

For the Information of you and Lord Cornwallis, I am led to represent other Circumstances: On the Arrival of his Lordship, great Arrears were due to the Servants of the Nizamut; some were Eight Months, some Ten, some Twelve, and some even Fifteen Months in Balance, although the Stipend had been regularly paid by the Company to the Resident. Mr. Hastings in the Year 1782 appropriated the monthly Sum of 13,537 Rupees, for the Discharge of former Debts; and while Rajah Gour Doss remained as Dewan, near Two Lacks of Rupees were paid by these Means to the old Creditors; but since Sunder Sing has been in Office, I know not that the Creditors have received any Part. It is his Object to keep the Nabob satisfied with him; he has increased the Allowance of the Cullumdaum (the Nabob's private Expences) to near Four Thousand Rupees a Month; and, thinking himself secure on all Sides, declares he keeps in Deposit the above Surplus for contingent Expences, although in reality he has expended by various Methods the whole Sum on himself. He has deceived and oppressed many People of the Nizamut, by false Accounts, Drafts, &c.: For Instance, from the Month of January last they should be paid in Drafts; now, for a Year preceding January he has brought Drafts into their Accounts, deducting Nineteen per Cent., and even more, from their Pay; some of the Officers, from Fear that by Refusal they should lose their Stations, have signed Receipts, and not even received the Money. I know the Resident has received the Stipend to September, and even October, notwithstanding which Four Months are due to me; Five Months are due to Bhow Begum, the Nabob's Mother, and more to others; and though they are in want of every Thing, no one among the Merchants dare supply them, but through Sunder Sing, who does just as he pleases. If his Lordship will enquire into the Particulars, he will even find many Things come of themselves to Light that I omitted mentioning.

Letter from the Nabob Mobarick ud Dowla, received 5th January.

Agreeable to your Desire I sent Sy'd Ally Cawn to you, as the most intimate Friendship subsists between us, and there is no Ceremony; although I am convinced that you have no Intentions but what are for my Service and Gratification, yet his attending you has created a Report in the City, that what was before said will come to pass, that the same Indignity will be practised.

When I consider the Dignity and Benevolence of Lord Cornwallis, and your Friendship, I cannot entertain the least Apprehension of this myself; and notwithstanding the Slanders and Reports propagated by the malicious, foolish, and interested, I give no Credit to them, and have a Confidence that you will not allow them the least Credit.

Petition from Bunwany Loll.

I beg leave to submit to you a short Abstract of my Situation, as the Particulars of it are prolix. My maternal Uncle Maha Rajah Ram Naraen, the Subehdar of Azumcabad, was cut off by Meer Cossim Khawn on account of his Attachment to the English, as may be found in the Company's Records; a short Time after, his younger Brother Dhirj Naraen was, in consideration of his Claims on the Company, appointed by them in the room of his Brother, but was afterwards set aside by Maha Rajah Shetaub Rai, who prevailed upon Lord Clive, by false and specious Pretences, to nominate him to that Station. His Lordship, however, granted Dhirj Naraen a monthly Allowance of 1200 Rupees for his necessary Expences, notwithstanding which he died some Time after in Debt; when this Event took place, the Sum of 600 Rupees per Month was settled upon me and the rest of his Family, as the Nephew and near Relation of Dhirj Naraen, and his Elder Brother, and the Allowance has been continued to us ever since; it has enabled us indeed to subsist, but not to discharge the Debts of our deceased Relation.

From the 22d of Shair Showal, in the 25th Year of his Majesty's Reign, corresponding with the 15th of Bhadoon 1195 B. S. (when Rajah Sunder Sing succeeded Rai Ram Chund Huldar, as Dewan to Sir John D'Oyley) to the Month of Assin 1193 B. S. our Allowance fell in Arrears R^l 8625, which our Vakeel never has been able to realize.

When

When you came up to Moorshedabad Soonder Sing desired our Vakeel to bring Receipts for 4500 R^s of the Arrears, and to receive Cash to that Amount, adding at the same Time, that the Remainder should be paid; our Vakeel accordingly tendered Two Receipts for the 4500 Rupees, which Sunder Sing took, but never paid the Money.

We are therefore hopeful that an Order may be issued to him to discharge the whole Balance of Rupees 8025, due to us, and to refund to us the 16 per Cent. which he compulsively deducted under the Head of Burcha (or Charges) from every Sum that he paid us, for which we are sure he has no Authority from the Governor General and Council. We have no Objection to pay the Commission of 5 per Cent. established by Government from the 1st January 1786.

The Almighty has sent you to administer Justice, which we are in Hopes of receiving from your Hands: What can be a greater Injustice than to take Receipts and * without paying the Amount of them. We are much distressed on account of not receiving our Allowances, not only for the Means of discharging the Debts of our deceased Relation, but for the immediate Necessaries of Life; both of which depend on that Source. We hope, therefore, that the Sacrifice which our Ancestors made to the Interest of the Company will give us some Claim to Favor and Support.

* Sic in Orig.

Mr. Pott to the Nabob Munney Begum.

The Nabob, wishing for a secret and confidential Conversation with Lord Cornwallis, communicated to Mr. Shore his Desire that Lord Cornwallis would wait upon him, and accordingly, last Night, the 1st of Suffer, his Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Shore, visited the Nabob, who, in private, communicated to Lord Cornwallis in a secret Manner, without my Privacy, whatever he pleased. I was not present at this Conversation, and have not the least Knowledge of what passed there.

When the Nabob arrived at Houghly he appeared averse from * me, and indeed this has been visible from the Time Rajah Sunder Sing dispatched the Nabob from Moorshedabad. The Nabob in every Thing acts by the Advice and Instructions of the Rajah, who has acquired a complete Ascendancy over him, so that he does not deviate from his Instructions in the smallest Degree. Never did I advise the Nabob to come to Calcutta, but he adopted this Measure by the Advice of Rajah Sunder Sing, who in fact is now all-powerful, recommends what he pleases, and conducts every Thing. Every Two or Three Days he pays me a Visit, but talks of the most trifling Matters only; for Instance, That it is a very cold Day, or how the Nabob's Elephants arrived; but does not enter on any confidential Matters. From other Quarters I have discovered that the Nabob and Sunder Sing consider my Company as an Intrusion; for which Reason my Visits are short, and my Conversation on general Matters only; and after a short Time I take my leave. From a Knowledge of this, I did not attend on the Night when Lord Cornwallis visited the Nabob, lest he should consider my Presence as preventing him communicating what he pleased to his Lordship, whether Accusations of me or any Thing else. What passed at that Conversation with the Concurrence of Rajah Sunder Sing, what was then said, what Complaints or Accusations against me were made, I know not, and cannot inform you. Yet it is my Business, in concert with the Nabob, to represent whatever is necessary to Lord Cornwallis. Sunder Sing is never absent from the Nabob One single Moment, to allow me an Opportunity of speaking to him; and he adopts implicitly whatever Sunder Sing instructs him to say. Whether the coming of the Nabob to Calcutta, and the Advice of Sunder Sing, will be to his Advantage and good, or not, I cannot say.

* Sic in Orig.

(Signed) R. P.

A P P E N D I X, N° CXXVI.

Bengal Board of Revenue.

Fort William, the 7th September 1787.

At a Meeting of the Board of Revenue; Present,

Thomas Graham, Esquire, acting President;
 Messieurs { John Mackenzie, { Members.
 { Richard Johnson, {

The President and Messrs. Cowper and Evelyn absent,
 Mr. James Grant, Chief Sheristadar, absent, and
 The Roy Royan absent.

Read the following Letter and Inclosures from the Collector of Government Customs at
 Moorsheadabad.

To John Shore, Esquire, President, and the Members of the Board of Revenue.

“ Gentlemen,

Fort William.

“ It is with extreme Reluctance I ever intrude on your Time, and am always anxious to avoid giving Trouble where not absolutely necessary. I have experienced a Degree of Vexation in the Execution of my Duty in the Collections of Customs, from private Intrigue, which I am certain, Gentlemen, from the liberal Principles of Government and your Board's invariable Rule of Conduct, you will not approve of.

“ It is now, Gentlemen, Thirty Months since I had the Honour of being appointed Collector of Government Customs, during which Period I have annually largely increased the Revenue, and no Complaints, save those fabricated by a private Intrigue, ever made against me.

“ On my Appointment to the Office, I found Mr. Addison newly appointed Assistant to the Office. He had made an Exchange with the Judge of the Nattore Adaulut, in consequence of Sir John D'Oyley's imparting to him his Resolution of going to Europe in Expectation of succeeding him in the Office, though apprized of my Appointment to the Succession by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

“ [(a) Disappointed in his Expectations, he has, by every possible Means, thrown every Impediment, Trouble, and Vexation, in the Way of my executing my Duty. Of the Two Years and Eight Months I have held the Office, he has not, altogether, resided on the Spot Four, nor ever been of the smallest Use to me; but has constantly absented himself, either to Calcutta, or some Foreign Settlement, where, leagued with a Man named Goffee Sircar, formerly employed by Mr. Martin in the Custom Department, but turned out with Ignominy for the most fraudulent Conduct; a Banyan of Sir John Doyley's; one Fauldar, convicted of Frauds in the Nezamat to the Amount of near Three Lacks of Rupees, and dismissed; one Roy Manick Chund, a Moonshy of the Munny Begum's; and one Boze Rajee, a disgraced and degraded Vakeel of the Cuyer Rice Merchants, lately dismissed their Service in consequence of having used their Names in Petitions presented to the Right Honourable the Governor General, and to your Board, complaining of the Panchuttra Dowgah, for which he never had their Authority, but which he persevered in doing in Opposition to their repeated Orders.

“ From these Men, Gentlemen, I have, for a considerable Time, near Two Years, experienced every Impediment that Art and Cunning could devise. Threats, Promises, Bribes, have all been employed; and at this Hour every Gunge has its Emisaries from this Babab, to induce frivolous and unjust Complaints; and by Threats, such as the Displeasure of Mr. Addison, who is immediately to be appointed my Supercessor; the being summoned down to the Presidency; the being forced to take Oaths; the being stripped of their Employment; with every other Artifice to extort from them Letters of this Kind, are daily sent by this Goffee Sircar from Calcutta to all the principal Men of the Gunges; and my Darogah, a Man who for Seventeen Years has held the Office, a Man of unreprouched Character, and perfectly acquainted with the Duties of the invidious and unpleasant Office, fearful that at last this Babab will prevail against him,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1095.

“ fright

‘spight of his irreproachable Conduct, to the Ruin of his Character, is desirous of quitting an Office of constant unremitting Toil, Labour, and Altercation; the Reward for which, he fears, will be Disgrace and Shame.

‘I have long borne, Gentlemen, with this cruel Treatment, without presuming to submit it to you; and perhaps should now remain silent, if a very considerable Part of the Honourable Company's Revenue was not endangered by it.

‘Roy Manick Chund, the Begum's Moonshy, is lately arrived here, from a long Residence in Calcutta, in Quality of her Vackeel, and has had Influence with her to induce her to refuse Payment of the Duty on Spirits, in which Article she is the largest Dealer in this Division, as indeed she is in every Species of Trade. The Consequence has been, I this Day received a verbal Message from Muzuffier Jung, informing me, “that he should pay the Duty in the same Mode as the Munny Begum,” having previously ordered my Peons away from his Gunjes. The Dewan Soonder Sing has, on the Part of his Highness the Nawab, also refused, though hitherto regularly paid; and Representations from Goordas's Family, Meer Sidoo, and the principal People of the City, who engross the whole of the Trade, pointing out how unjust it is that they should pay what the Begum, &c. refuse. Roy Manick Chund's Malevolence towards my Darogah, is evident in the Letter he has made the Munny Begum write; and his Object is, adding by any Means to the Clamour he, Mr. Addison, Gollee Sircar, and the Boole Rajah, had endeavoured to excite against my Darogah.”]

I have seen Letters, Gentlemen, from Gopee, to a Man here, by Name Cofaul Ghow, in whose Name Five Petitions, written in English, and in the most abusive Style of Scurrility and Invektive, were presented to your Board, and to his Lordship, and which, when referred to me, he on Oath declared that he knew not of them: That the Contents were false, and the Petition written without his Privacy. To this Man, in those Letters, Assurances were made of the Support and Protection of Mr. Addison, absolutely appointed Collector in my Place, if he would join his Influence to that of the Bow Rajee, who Mr. Addison had resolved to appoint Darogah, and send a Vakeel to substantiate the Petitions presented in his Name, and without his Knowledge, assuring him by so doing his Fortune should be made. I have the Honour to inclose your Board a Copy of the Munny Begum's Letter to me, with my Reply.

My Situation, Gentlemen, is peculiarly delicate. From my late Situation it is most unpleasant to make Representations derogatory of the Begum, Nawabs, &c. Dependents of the Nizamut; and how considerable a Share of the Trade they engross the inclosed List will evince. I know the Genius of the Nizamut too well to expect, unless they are checked in the present Attempt, that they will pay one Rupee Duty of any Sort, without Altercation, Contest, and Reference.

Though all the Impediments and Vexations I experience originate from the Cabal alluded to, I cannot obtain such Documents as will enable me publicly to prove what no Man in the City is ignorant of, nor enable me to commence a legal Prosecution for Bribery, Perjury, and a Libel against the Party. I throw myself, Gentlemen, on your Liberality, and doubt not but myself and my Daraga will experience Justice and Redress from your Hands, and Support in my Office, while it is thought proper to continue its Existence.

Moorshedabad,
25th August 1787.

(Signed) I have, &c.
Robt Perival Pott,
C. G. C.

Translation of a Letter from the Munny Begum to Mr. Pott, received on the 23d of August 1787.

At the Chook and other Places there are Mahals belonging to me, which are exempt from Taxes. Never did the Amlahs of any former Gentlemen, such as Mr. Sykes, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Baber, and Mr. Martin, send Peons there. But some Time past, in your Time, Ram-toonoo Roy Dewan unjustly sent Peons into the Mahals exempt from Duties appertaining to me, to take by Force uncusomary Taxes, and by Force took the Ryots from thence, and confined them, and gave them Trouble, and in consequence of which Act of Violence many of the Houses of the Ryots are deserted; but from the Regard which exists between you and me I never made you acquainted with it, and I imagined it was committed by the aforesaid Dewan, without your Privacy or Concurrence; but Yesterday Two Peons, bearing a Bengal Paper, with your Seal affixed, and a Signature in English, came to the Chook, from Ram Toonoo, for the Purpose of carrying away Purusram Kuliol, and wanted to take the said Kullol by Force; but the Dependents of the Dewry, reflecting that the Mahals of the Dewry exempt from Taxes had never paid any to the Panchullra, or any other Place, would not permit of it; and gave me Information of it. From hearing these Circumstances, and seeing your Bengal Letter, I was exceedingly astonished, reflecting to what a Pass the Mahals of the Dewry exempt from Taxes were come to, when you sanctioned and carried into Execution Orders for the Collection of uncusomary Duties. I send you a Copy of the Bengal Letter for your Information. Perhaps some Orders are received from the Council or Board for collecting Duties from the Kullols of my Mahals exempt from Duties, or else you would not have given your Sanction to the Order. I therefore trouble you, that if any Orders may have arrived from the Council

Council or Board on this Subject you will let me know, that they may be complied with; for it is not my Will to deviate from them. If no Orders are come from the Council or Board, and if this is a new Matter of Oppression of the said Dewans, it will then be necessary and proper you take such Measures as to prevent the like again occurring, and that the Ryotts of my Dewry may not be oppressed. What more?

Translation of the Bengal Letter inclosed.

Purus Raue Kullol, at Chandny Chuck, on Sight of this, fail not to appear at the Custom House Cutcherry, with the Revenue due to Government, on Account Duty on Arrack, to the End of June.

(Signed)

R. P. Pott,

Dated Moorshedabad,
7th Bhadon 1194, B. S.

C. G. C. and sealed with Mr. Pott's Seal.

Translation of an Answer to the above, sent by Mr. Pott, August 24th 1787.

Your Letter of the following Purport (which was specified) I have received. It is very true that none of those Gentlemen ever interfered in the Mahals of the Dewry, as I have done. The Reason was, that none of those Gentlemen ever received Orders for the Collection of a Duty on Arrack from the Council, and they therefore never collected it. From the Time of Mr. Martin to the present Time, many new Orders have been issued to the Panchuttra, respecting the Collection of Taxes, &c.: But whatever Orders were issued are well known to every one, and a Copy of every Order now in force in the Panchuttra, is hung up in the Cutcherry, for the Purpose that every one may see and read them. And whenever an Order with respect to the Panchuttra is received from the Council, which affects the People of the Nizamut, or other People of Rank, I send a Copy of the Order on the Receipt of it, and give them Intelligence. And when the Orders of Government on this Business was received last Year, I sent you a Translation of the Orders of Government, and a Letter, a Copy of which I now send you; but you did not favour me with any Answer to my Letter; at the same Time I wrote a Letter to his Highness the Nabob on the same Subject. He was so kind as immediately to give Orders to his Dependants to pay the Duties agreeable to the Orders of Government; and they have regularly paid them. That you write it as an unauthorized Tax I am much astonished, because I sent you a Copy of the Order of Government for it on my receiving it; and it is very well known, and publicly proclaimed. I now again send you a Copy of the Order; if you will peruse it, you will be convinced that neither myself or my Dewan have established this Tax of ourselves, for it is the Order of Council, and therefore done. As long as this Order shall remain in force, I hope from your Friendship, that you will permit the Dependants of the Dewry to pay the Tax, and that you will give such Directions to your Dependants, that in carrying into Execution the Orders of Government, I may not meet Opposition or Trouble.

Translation of the Inclosures.

Letter to the Munny Begum, written 20th May 1786.

In these Days, Orders are received from the Governor General and Council, for collecting a Duty on Arrack. I send you inclosed a Copy of the Order for it. Having informed yourself of it, permit your People to pay it to the People of the Panchuttra appointed to receive, without Delay or Opposition, and protect and assist the Officers appointed to receive it if necessary.—What more?

Translation of the Order inclosed.

* Sic in Orig. The Orders of the Governor General and Council respecting Arrack made in the Country is*,
§ Sic in Orig. that except in the Town of Calcutta §, shall pay a Duty of Two and a Half per Cent. on the selling of it.

True Translation.

(Signed)

R. Pott,
C. G. C.

[(a) I beg leave to remark, Gentlemen, that though the Bhegom is pleased in the foregoing to stile her Mahals Lackcrage, and so very repeatedly to remark, that they are and ever have been exempt from all Duties, Taxes, &c. yet the Fact is diametrically opposite. They have ever paid every Duty, &c. other Gunges pay, and till now she has even paid the one in question on

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1095.

Arrack;

Arrack; she has the Five largest Gunges in the Division. And of every Sort of Trade and Traffick carried on in the City, she and her Dependants ingross by much the most considerable Proportion. Were her Gunges, Hummars, Bazars, and Mahals, exempt from Duties, I fancy few Ryots and Beoparries would frequent any other.

(Signed)

R. Pott,
C. G. C.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Tho^s Graham.
John Mackenzie.
R^d Johnion.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXVII.

Book CLXXIX.

" Fort William, 15th Sept. 1775.

" Minute from General Clavering, Colonel Monlon, and Mr. Francis.

" [(a) Par. 2. The Governor General accuses us of attacking him with Declamation and Invektive; yet from the first Outset of the Differences between us, he has not ceased to attribute every one of those Measures which we thought it our public Duty to pursue, and which we do not doubt will stand the Test of a Parliamentary Inquiry, to a premeditated Design to drive him from the Government. A Man who, on all Occasions, permits himself to ascribe our Conduct to so base a Motive as the sole immediate Purpose of working his Overthrow, would have no Title to complain of any Terms in which we might think fit to retort such injurious Treatment. But although we have his own Example to plead, we do not admit that we have followed it.

" The Proofs produced against him, both positive and presumptive, are too strong to require the Assistance of Declamation; and whatever Emotions the Whole, or any Part of his Conduct, might excite in us, they are certainly unmixed with any personal Regretment, which alone would give birth to Invektives.

" 3 Mr. Hastings says, it is an Insult on his Situation to suppose that it requires Courage in any Man to declare openly against his Administration. After the Prosecution so oblatemately continued against Mr. Fowke, until a Verdict could be obtained against him, notwithstanding he had been honourably acquitted at his First Trial for the same Charge, and after the Death of Nundcomar, the Governor, we believe, is well assured, that no Man who regards his own Safety will venture to stand forth as his Accuser."]

" Par. 4. On a Subject of this delicate Nature, it becomes us to leave every honest and impartial Man to his own Reflections. It ought to be made known, however, to the English Nation, that the Forgery of which the Rajah was accused must have been committed several Years ago; that in the Interim he had been protected and employed by Mr. Hastings; that his Son was appointed to One of the first Offices in the Nabob's Household, with a Salary of One Lack of Rupees: And that the Accusation, which ended in his Destruction, was not produced, until he came forward and brought a specific Charge against the Governor of Corruption in his Office. If Mr. Hastings had been careful of his own Honour, we think he would not have appeared himself as the Prosecutor of his Accuser, and that he would have exerted his Influence with Mohun Persaud to suspend the other Prosecution until he had proved the Falseness of the Charges brought against himself by Nundcomar. As Things are now circumstanced, the World may perhaps conclude that this Man was too formidable a Witness to be suffered to appear; and that any Degree of Odium or Suspicion which the violent Measures taken to destroy him might throw on the Governor's Character, was not to be weighed against the Danger of his proving the Truth of his Accusations.

" [12. In stating the Evidence brought before the Board, of his receiving near a Moiety of the late Fouzdar of Hougly's Salary, he takes no Notice of the Two Letters from the Fouzdar himself, by which the Charge is supported. Without these Letters, the Authenticity of which was not disputed by the Fouzdar, we should have given but little Credit to the Evidence of the Person who produced them.—Mr. Hastings does not deny the Fact, nor has he in this, or in the Case of the specific Charge brought against him by Nundcomar, ever ventured to plead Not Guilty. Provided he can secure himself from Conviction in a Court of Law, he seems to care very little what the Court of Directors or the World may think of him.

(a) Vide *supra*, Page 1097.

" 13. He seems very ready, however, to appeal to the Knowledge or Opinion of Gentlemen who have gone from this Country, or who have Connections here, for Testimonials in his Favour. — We will not submit our Cause to such a Tribunal at a Crisis like that which is probably approaching. He has Reason enough to expect that a considerable Part of what is commonly termed the India Interest will be united to support him. — Whether we shall be supported or not in the Execution of the heavy Task assigned us, is, with respect to ourselves, a Question of perfect Indifference. Let the Decision at Home be what it may, it cannot but be attended with some personal Advantage to us: If we are continued in the Administration of this Government, our Principles and Conduct must be honoured with the Approbation of our Superiors: — If not, we shall feel no Reluctance in quitting a Country in which the strictest Execution of the most painful and laborious Duties serves only to harass and distress us, without offering us the Prospect of any proportionate Acknowledgement of our Services.

" 14. In Answer to every Thing the Governor General has said upon the Subject of the Dismission of Momy Begum, we content ourselves with observing, that it was not an Operation of such mighty and pompous Importance as he makes it: She is not the Nabob's Mother: She is not Birth a Woman of any Rank, but originally, as we are informed, a Slave and a Dancing Girl. We consider her merely as an Instrument in the Governor's Hand to dispose of the Nabob's Revenue as he might think proper. His committing the Guardianship of the Nabob to a weak Woman, as he calls her in another Place, is not to be accounted for on any other Principle. — In this Country, still more than in any other, a Woman is particularly disqualified for such an Office. We affirm also, that her Appointment was in direct Opposition to the Orders of the Court of Directors, contained in their Letter of the 5th of August 1771. They order the Governor and Council to substitute some Person in the Place of Mahomed Reza Cawn, who might be well qualified for the Affairs of Government, and to recommend him to the Nabob to be Minister of the Government, and Guardian of the Nabob's Minority. Instead of obeying these judicious Orders, Mr. Hastings and his Council divided the Office, and the Salary annexed to it, among Three Persons; the First, a weak Woman, incapable, in this Country, of any active Employment; we believe there never was an Instance in India of such a Trust so disposed of. The Second, Rajah Goordas, whom Mr. Hastings now calls a young Man of mean Abilities, a Gentoo, and the Son of Rajah Nundcomar. The Third, Rajah Bullub, whose Youth and Inexperience evidently made it impossible that he should be fit for such an Office as that of Roy Royan; in the Hands of the Governor General he may be a convenient Instrument. By this State of the whole Transaction it appears, that the First Measure of Mr. Hastings's Government was a direct Disobedience of the Company's Orders.

" 15. Our Appointment of Rajah Goordas was temporary; we had no Choice but between him and the Nabob's Mother. As for Momy Begum, the present Distresses of the Nabob and his Family, the Clamours of his Creditors, and the mean and dishonourable State in which he was kept, sufficiently show what Care she took of his Revenues, and in what Manner they were disposed of. Her Care of his Education stands much upon the same Footing; while she was destroying his Fortune, it is not likely that she should attend to the Cultivation of his Mind; nor do we conceive it possible that she could be qualified for such a Trust. The Accounts brought down by Mr. James Grant are under Examination. The Over-payment of near 14 Lacks, on Account of the Nabob's Pension in the Year 1772, is admitted by Mr. Hastings as a material Error. The Nabob's present Debts, contracted during the Guardianship of the Begum, are supposed to amount to Nine Lacks. If any Regard had been paid to the Company's Orders of August 1771, which direct that the Minister at the Durbar should deliver annually to the Board a regular and exact Account of the Application of the several Sums paid by the Company to the Nabob, such Waste and Embezzlement could not have happened; but on the other Hand, some Gentlemen who appear to have profited by the Begum's Bounty would have been precluded from one of the principal Sources of their Emoluments.

" 20. We now proceed to the Governor's Minute of the 30th July. He asserts, that the Begum was compelled to deliver a Paper to Mr. Goring, containing an Account of Two Sums, of a Lack and a Half each, given to Mr. Middleton and the Governor. We pay no Regard to that private Information from which the Governor collects his Accounts of Mr. Goring's supposed ill Treatment of the Begum. We do not believe that any Compulsion was used with her to induce her to make this Discovery. If there was, let him prove it. The Court of Directors will see, that on her mentioning an Intention to come to Calcutta, she had immediate Permission given her to remove to this Town, or to any other Part of the Provinces. We confess it appears very extraordinary that Mr. Hastings should employ so much Time and Labour to shew that the Discoveries against him have been obtained by improper Means, but that he should take no Step whatsoever to invalidate the Truth of them; he does not deny the Receipt of the Money. The Begum's Answers to the Questions put to her at his own Desire, make it impossible that he should deny it. It seems he has formed some Plan of Defence against this and similar Charges, which he thinks will avail him in a Court of Justice, and which it would be imprudent in him to anticipate at this Time. If he has not received the Money, we see no Reason for such a guarded and cautious Method of Proceeding. An innocent Man would take a shorter and easier Course. He would voluntarily exculpate himself by his Oath.

" 21st. The Governor quotes Part of a Letter from Nunid Roy. If he had given the whole of it, the Court of Directors would see that it contains an Account of 7 Lacks of Rupees distributed among Gentlemen in the Company's Service out of the Nabob's Treasury.

" 29. The Governor's pathetic Representation of the Tyranny exercised by Mr. Goring over the Begum, the Nabob, and their Servants, has not a single Fact or Proof to support it. Supposing the Necessity of dismissing the Begum, of which we are every Day more and more convinced, we know not how such a Measure could be conducted with greater Mildness and Moderation. The Remainder of the Governor's Minute is in the same Style of Declamation. We have made no authoritative Demands on the Supreme Court of Judicature, nor proposed any ensnaring Questions to them; neither have we reduced the Nabob and his Household to a State of Servitude. On the contrary, we have relieved him from the vilest Dependence upon the Caprices of a Woman who wasted his Fortune, neglected his Education, and denied him not only every Indulgence, but even the common Necessaries to support an Appearance equal to his Rank.

(Signed at the End)

" J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis."

Observations on the Minute of General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, dated 15th Sept. 1775.

I shall reply to each Paragraph of this Minute separately.

2. Requires no Reply.

3. This merits none.]

§ 4. I have declared on Oath before the Supreme Court of Justice, that I neither advised nor encouraged the Prosecution of Maha Rajah Nundcomar. It would have ill become the First Magistrate in the Settlement to have employed his Influence either to promote or dissuade it." §

[12, 13, 14, 15. These require no Reply.

20, 21. These require no Reply.

29. This requires no Reply.]

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXVIII.

Book 79. Page 651.

[Fort William, 2d November 1780.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Philip Francis, } Esquires.
Edward Wheeler, }
Lieutenant General Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. absent on Service.

Pub. Dept.
Thursday.

Mr. Francis.—As I propose to return to England in the Course of the present Season, it will be a Convenience to me in the Settlement of my Affairs here, if the Board will be pleased to give Orders that my Salary for the Months of October, November, and December, may be now issued to me; I therefore request an Order may be sent to the Treasury for this Purpose.

(Signed) P. Francis. (a)]

Ordered, That the Amount of Mr. Francis's Salary for the Months of October, November, and December, be issued to him from the Treasury.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXIX.

Extract from Mr. Hastings's MS. Defence before the House of Commons.

Answer to the Eighth Charge.

R E C E I P T S A N D P R E S E N T S.

BEFORE I enter on my Defence against this Article of Charge, I must premise that some Parts of it relate to Transactions which passed Fourteen Years ago; and what is very remarkable, Transactions, which at that Period received the entire Approbation of my Employers, are now converted into Acts of Criminality. I therefore lay my Claim to plead the Sanction of the Court of Directors, for a full Acquittal of my Conduct in every Instance where I can produce it; and this Honourable House must see the Justice and Necessity of this Claim, for if it be not admitted, there never can be an End to the Controversy, and they must for ever be teased with a Repetition of the Volumes which have been already written on this exhausted Subject.

In this Article my Accuser charges me with "the Receipt of large Sums of Money corruptly taken before the Promulgation of the Regulating Act of 1773, contrary to my Covenants with the Company, and with the Receipt of very large Sums taken since, in Defiance of that Law, and contrary to my declared Sense of its Provisions." And he utters in this Charge in the following pompous Distinction:—"That in March 1775 the late Rajah Nundcomar, a native Hindoo of the highest Cast in his Religion, and of the highest Rank in Society, by the Offices which he had held under the Country Government, did lay before the Council an Account of various Sums of Money, &c." It would naturally strike every Person, ignorant of the Character of Nundcomar, that an Accusation made by a Person of the highest Cast in his Religion, and of the highest Rank by his Offices, demanded particular Notice, and acquired a considerable Degree of Credit from a prevalent Association of Ideas, that a nice Sense of Honour is connected with an elevated Rank of Life: But when this Honourable House is informed, that my Accuser knew (though he suppressed the Facts) that this Person of high Rank, and high Cast, had forfeited every Pretension to Honour, Veracity, and Credit; that there are Facts recorded on the very Proceedings which my Accuser partially quotes, proving this Man to have been guilty of a most flagrant Forgery of Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yettram-ul-Dowlah (independent of the Forgery for which he suffered Death), of the most deliberate Treachery to the State, for which he was confined, by the Orders of the Court of Directors, to the Limits of the Town of Calcutta, in order to prevent his dangerous Intrigues; and of having violated every Principle of common Honesty in private Life; I say, when this Honourable House is acquainted it is from

(a) Vide supra, Page 1105.

mutilated and garbled Assertions, founded on the Testimony of such an Evidence, without the whole Matter being fairly stated, I do hope and trust it will be sufficient for them to reject now these vague and unsupported Charges, in like Manner as they were before rejected by the Court of Directors, and His Majesty's Ministers, when they were first made by General Clavering, Colonel Monlon, and Mr. Francis.

I must here interrupt the Course of my Defence, to explain on what Grounds I employed, or had any Connection with a Man of so flagitious a Character as Nundcomar. This hard and odious Task was imposed upon me by the Court of Directors. It was their Orders that he should be employed. These Orders too were private and particular to myself, so that a rigid Obedience to the Will of my Superiors, and a strict Performance of One of the severest Duties which could be required of me, subjected me for a Time, not only to the Obloquy of my Colleagues, but also to the Reproach of all Orders and Description of Men in the Settlement, and at the same Time forced me to Communications with a Man, who knew that I both despised and detested him, and who, from these Motives, I foretold would one Day prove the Enemy he since proved himself. My Opinion of this Man has never varied, and it has been uniformly given at various Times on the Records of the Company. The Court of Directors too, when they directed me to employ him in the Investigation of Mahomed Reza Cawn's Administration, were aware of the Difficulties they laid me under, and of the Danger of having such an Agent; but being "satisfied that I was too well apprized of the Subtlety and Disposition of Nundcomar to yield him any Trust or Authority which might prove detrimental to their Interest, and relying on my Wisdom and Caution, they directed me to make use of his Intelligence to detect the Mal-Administration of Mahomed Reza Cawn, whose Power had been the Object of Nundcomar's Envy, and whose Office the Aim of his Ambition." In this Situation of Nundcomar's apparent Confidence with me, the Majority of the Supreme Council, in the Year 1775, thought him a fit Agent to destroy my Reputation, and eradicate my Authority, concluding that he had been trusted by me, and knowing that if he were, he would betray me. Under these Impressions General Clavering, Colonel Monlon, and Mr. Francis, selected him for that Purpose, and here the Scene opens which the present Article exhibits, and which I shall now proceed to answer.

It is in vain that I have defended myself against some of these Charges, since they are renewed again and again; and all my former Explanations, which at the Time satisfied both my Employers and the Ministers of Government, are forgotten, and consigned to Oblivion. However, since the Accusation is revived, I must repeat my Defence, and appeal to my former Vindication. My Accuser states, that, "instead of offering any Thing in my Defence, I declared I would not suffer Nundcomar to appear before the Board," but he withholds every material Part of my Objections, and quotes only a single Line, which he marks in Italics, out of a Page of Reasons that I gave for objecting to the Proceedings of the Council at that Time, and which are as follow.

"A combined and declared Majority have stood forth as my Accusers. I appeal, for the Truth of this Assertion, to the whole Tenor of their Conduct since their Arrival in this Country, and the undoubted Evidences which appear on the public Records of the last Fifteen Days Consultations, that these Gentlemen are themselves Parties, if not the Principals, as in my Heart I believe them to be, and such the World esteems them, and the Ranny of Burdwan, and Rajah Nundcomar, little more than Instruments and ostensible Agents, in the Accusations preferred by them against me.

"As little do I judge it consistent with my own Honour, or your Interest, to suffer the First Member of this State to be Personally arraigned at the Council Board, and exposed to the Insolence and Calumnies of a Miscreant like Nundcomar. Had the Majority been disposed to accept my Proposition of appointing a Committee for prosecuting their Enquiries, either into these or the Ranny's Allegations, they might have obtained the same Knowledge, and all the Satisfaction, in this Way, that they could have expected from an Inquisition taken by the Board at large; their Proceedings would have had the Appearance at least of Regularity, and my Credit would have been less affected by them. The only Point which they could possibly gain by bringing such a Subject before the Board, was to gain a public Triumph over me, and to expose my Place and Person to Insult.

"Although I have declined entering, at this Time and Place, into a Refutation of the Accusations which have been preferred against me, in the Names of Nundcomar and the Ranny of Burdwan, yet I do not think it proper to pass them wholly unnoticed.

"You are well informed of the Reasons which first induced me to give any Share of my Confidence to Nundcomar, with whose Character I was acquainted by an Experience of many Years. The Means which he himself took to acquire it were peculiar to himself. He sent a Messenger to me at Madras, on the first News of my Appointment to this Presidency, with pretended Letters from Munny Begum, and the Nabob Yetram ul Dowlah, the Brother of the Nabob Jaffier Aly Khan, filled with bitter Invektives against Mahomed Reza Khan, and of as warm Recommendations, as I recollect, of Nundcomar. I have been since informed, by the Begum, that the Letter, which bore her Seal, was a complete Forgery, and that she was totally unacquainted with the Use which had been made of her Name, till I informed her of it. Juggut Chund, Nundcomar's Son-in-Law, was sent to her expressly to entreat her not to divulge

divulge it. Mr. Middleton, whom she consulted on the Occasion, can attest the Truth of this Story. I have not yet had the Curiosity to enquire of the Nabob Yetram ul Dowlah whether his Letter was of the same Stamp, but I cannot doubt it.

The Promise which he says I made him, that he should be constituted Aumeen (that is, Inquisitor General over the whole Country), and that I would delegate the whole Power and Influence to him, is something more than a negative Falshood. He did Once or Twice intimate to me a Wish of the Kind, but with so little Success that for a While he wholly dropt it. On Mr. Reed's Return from the Coast, where he had been on Leave of Absence, Nundcomar made his Application to him for the same Employment, hoping, through his Influence, to obtain it. Mr. Reed, deceived by his Suggestions, brought the Proposition before the Board, and supported it with Warmth, and it was rejected. The Manner in which this Matter had been introduced contains striking Proofs of the incendiary Character of the Man; and the Proceedings will shew the Grounds on which the Proposition was rejected."

It is further alleged, "that the Evidence of this Man, Nundcomar, not having been encountered at the Time when it might and ought to have been, remains justly in Force against me, and is not abated by the Capital Punishment of the said Nundcomar, but rather confirmed by the Time and Circumstances in which the Accuser suffered Death." This Reasoning is inconsequent and malicious. In the First Place, the Evidence of this Man was encountered by the Proposition I made at the Time to the Majority, of appointing a Committee for prosecuting an Inquiry into his Allegations; Secondly, these Allegations were committed to the Hands of the Company's Solicitor, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit against me, where I must have encountered them, had they been thought sufficiently authentic to have maintained an Action; and, lastly, I voluntarily offered to the Court of Directors, in my Address before mentioned, to submit all my Transactions, of what Nature soever, to their Justice, in any Way or Form they should prescribe. But to this Hour they never have thought such Accusations, from such a Wretch, worthy their Notice; and the Attorney General told them, in his Opinion, "Nundcomar's Information goes for nothing."

To the malicious Parts of this Charge, which is the Condemnation of Nundcomar for a Forgery, I do declare, in the most solemn and unreserved Manner, that I had no Concern, either directly or indirectly, in the apprehending, prosecuting, or Execution of Nundcomar. He suffered for a Crime of Forgery, which he had committed in a private Trust that was delegated to him, and for which he had been prosecuted in the Dewanny Courts of the Country before the Institution of the Supreme Court of Judicature. To adduce this Circumstance therefore as a Confirmation of what was before suspicious from his general Depravity of Character, is just as reasonable as to assert, that the Accusations of Eplom and Dudley were confirmed, because they suffered Death for their atrocious Acts.

It is alleged that "the Account laid by Nundcomar before the Council is stated with a minute Particularity and Precision; the Date of each Payment specified, the various Coins in which it was paid, and the different Persons through whose Hands the Money passed;" and it is argued, "That if no Advantage be taken of such Particularity in the Charge, to detect the Falshood thereof, and no Defence whatever made, a Presumption justly arises in Favour of the Truth of such a Charge." In the Apprehension of every candid Person, the Presumption must be exactly the Reverse, for if there were all those minute Particulars to refer to, and so many Persons to authenticate them, what prevented my Enemies, the Majority of the Board, armed as they were with full Power, from proving Facts so easily to be established? And how can this Argument, of there being different Persons concerned, be reconciled to that of saying, the Death of a single Person prevented all Proof; or that I, without any Influence, stopped the Course of their Proceedings, when it is further asserted in the same Charge, and almost in the same Breath, that "the Majority of the Board continued to sit and examine Witnesses," and when it is evident they might have carried on the Business of their Inquisition as fully and effectually without my Presence as with it? To such Contradictions are added bold Assertions in Violation of all Truth; and in order to support a fallacious Principle of the Accuser's own stating, the Charge asserts it is not true, as I have said, "that it was repugnant to the Manners either of the Mussulman or Hindoo to take an Oath." Now it is not possible for me to have made an Assertion more true, or more generally acknowledged, than that it is repugnant to the Manners both of Mussulmen and Hindoos to take an Oath. It has been proved by an Appeal that was made to eminent Persons of both Religions: It may be proved by a Number of Witnesses now in England, who know any Thing of the Customs of the Natives; and I therefore repeat the Assertion, and retort the Untruth on my Accuser.

With regard to the Appointment of Munny Begum to the Office for which it is alleged she was unqualified, and incapable of discharging its Duties, I shall only observe that it is One of the Instances wherein I shall avail myself for my Defence of the entire Approbation of the Court of Directors, to whom the whole Particulars were minutely detailed, and by whom they were highly approved.

The next Person who is produced is Khan Jehan Khan; and I must again refer to the Proceedings of that Time for a full Account of this Measure. The simple Fact is, that an obscure Individual, a Native of Bengal, presented a Petition to the Supreme Council on the 30th March 1775, setting forth that the Fougedar of Houghley, Khan Jehan Khan (a Man of high Rank and Office)

Office) was allowed 72,000 Rupees a Year, 40,000 of which he had paid to me and my Banian, and that he would do the Duty himself for 32,000, by which the Company would save 40,000 Rupees a Year. So extraordinary a Petition as this, in which a low and obscure Individual desires a Post of high Trust and great Importance, on the novel Plea of obtaining 32,000 Rupees a Year for himself, who had never been in any Office of a Tythe of the Value, was, I believe, never presented to a Public Body. However, he had accused me, and that was sufficient for the Majority to summon him before them. He was asked by them, who he was, and in what Condition of Life. The Man replied, "In no Employment now; I was a Farmer of Tumlook." Two Evidences were then called, who directly contradicted each other. Notwithstanding this, the Majority declared their Belief of the Charge; Khan Jehan Khan is next called upon; and because he declined to take an Oath, pleading that it was repugnant to the Manners of his Country, and in this Instance to every Idea of Justice in any Country, he is dismissed from his Office for Contempt of Authority. Soon after the Death of Colonel Monson, he was restored to his Office: and all Questions being carried by my casting Vote (says the Charge) and that Restoration not having been preceded, accompanied, or followed, by any Explanation or Defence whatsoever, or even by a Denial of the specific Charge of Collusion with the said Khan Jehan Khan, the Truth of the said Charge is confirmed.

To this Article I have only to reply, that the Charge carried Falsity on the very Face of it, from the Contradiction of the Witnesses who introduced it: I solemnly declare, that as far as relates to myself, it is wholly false and groundless; and I believe it to be false as it relates to my Banian; but as I thought Khan Jehan Khan had been dismissed without any Crime, it was but just to give my Vote for his Restoration.

Much Stress is laid upon a Declaration repeatedly made by me in my Letters, "that it was my fixed Determination, most fully and liberally to explain every Circumstance on the Points on which I have been arraigned, not doubting both to convey the clearest Conviction of my own Integrity, and of the Purity of my Motives for declining a present Defence of it."

In my Address to the Court of Directors of the 25th March 1775, I informed them, that "the Allegations of Rajah Nundcomar have been committed to the Hands of your Attorney, for the Purpose of commencing a Suit at Law against me, in the Name of the Company, for the Recovery of Sums said to have been received by me from Munny Begum, in the Year 1772: I reserve my Defence for the same Channel, not choosing to give my Adversaries an Advantage, by anticipating it, nor to bespeak your premature Judgment on a Cause thus depending." When these Allegations were transmitted to the Court of Directors, they in like Manner referred them to the great Law Officers for their Opinions, which I beg Leave to quote.

Mr. Attorney General.—"Munny Begum was certainly a Person within the Description of the Deed of February 1775; but the Case seems to ascribe the 150,000 Rupees in Question to Entertainment afforded the Governor in his Progress, according to some established Usage; nay, it seems to suppose that his Expences, if they had not been defrayed according to the Usage, would have been paid by the Company, but were not."

The Evidence as here stated is still more defective; if the Appendix is adopted by the Directors, and meant to make a Part of the Case, it throws Discredit upon all the Information so collected. Nundcomar's Information goes for nothing. If he were otherwise credible, this makes but one Article among others which seem to be disbelieved. Upon the Whole, I see no Evidence sufficient in my Judgment to maintain an Action.

Mr. Serjeant Adair.—I have considered this Case, and considered the Evidence as attentively as the Time will admit.

With respect to the Evidence, the Matter is by no Means clear. The Charge seems to be confined to the Lack and Half of Rupees for the Governor's Entertainment at Moorshedabad. I think there may be some Doubt whether, if the Fact respecting the Sum given for Entertainment was fully established, it would amount to such a clear and direct Breach of the Covenant as would entitle the Company to recover.

At all Events, I cannot think it advisable for the Company to commence a Suit against Mr. Hastings upon such Evidence as stated in this Case, especially under the Circumstances, and in the Manner it appears to have been obtained.

Mr. Dunning.—It appears to me difficult to reconcile the Evidence stated, and impossible to judge of the Credit due to any Part of it, without fuller Information; particularly as to the Manner in which it is suggested to have been procured.

Mr. Smith, the Company's Solicitor's Opinion.—Upon the Whole of this Evidence, I cannot bring myself to think that there is sufficient Ground for the Company to commence a Suit against Mr. Hastings, for Recovery of those Sums to which my Observations are confined; I mean all Sums stated, except the Lack and Half upon which the Opinion of Council has been taken. The Proof is exceedingly confused; but, when I consider the Eagerness the Majority of the Council have shewn to establish these Charges; the extraordinary Measures they pursued; the very easy Method of proving the Facts, if true; the very slender Proof (if any) that is given; the Observation arising upon the Face of the Proof; and the flat Contradiction of Munny Begum; these various Circumstances in my Mind amount almost to an absolute Conviction, that the Story cannot be true. If the Fact had been true, the Persons mentioned by Nundcomar as those through

whose Hands the Four First Articles were paid, might have been examined, and they must have proved the Facts; but it does not appear that any One of them was called upon, although most of them were resident at Calcutta. This Proof would have been easy and certain. As to Nund-comar, if his bad Character was not too well established not to deterre Credit, the Manner in which he tells the Story would destroy his Credit."

Now when the Court of Directors, instead of asking any Explanation from me on any of these Allegations, referred them to a Court of Law; when the Lawyers to whom they were referred not only thought them too vague and insufficient to maintain an Action, but even condemned the Facts on the Informer's own Statement of them; when the Characters of my Accusers themselves suffered from their intemperate Conduct, and the notorious Infamy of the Agents they employed to destroy my Reputation; and when, after every Effort of Ministry and the Directors to criminate me, I was acquitted of these unfounded Charges, and repeatedly re-appointed to my Station of Governor General: After all these Circumstances, is it any Crime in me not to have explained, what to the present Moment I have never been called upon to explain?

I now come to that Part of the Charge, in which I am accused of having at different Times, since the Promulgation of the Act of 1773, received various other Sums, contrary to the express Prohibition of the said Act, and to my own declared Sense of the evident Intent and Obligation of it.

I hope this Honourable House will not think it necessary for me to answer all the Irrelevant Matter in this or any other Charge; but that they will think I exculpate myself sufficiently from any Offence to the Law they have enacted, if I prove that the Sums I have acknowledged, and am here charged with having received, were not taken, according to my Judgment, in Violation of the Ordinances of that Law, but under Circumstances which, in my own Opinion, fully justified me. I make this previous Remark, because I find in this Charge much Cavil, and a great deal of Criticism on the Expressions of my several Letters to the Court of Directors on these Subjects. For Instance: It is argued that I had not alienated the Sums deposited in my Name, although I have expressly said I had endorsed the Bonds, or in other Words, that I declared them not to be my Property. There are Distinctions of Common Law in Matters of private Property, which I hope it will not be expected I should combat; and therefore I shall proceed to reply to the general Principles of the Act, trusting to the Liberality of this Honourable House, to acquit me if they see no corrupt Motive in my Actions.

I beg it may be observed, that the First of these Presents was received in the Year 1780, at a Time when, as I have truly said to the Directors, "the Exigencies of the Government were my own, and every Pressure upon it rested with its full Weight upon my Mind: Wherever I could find allowable Means of relieving them, I eagerly seized them." It was in this Year, and at one of these distressful Periods I allude to, that I formed the Plan for drawing Mhadajee Scindia from Guzerat to the Defence of his own Dominions, in hopes of laying the Foundation of that Peace with the Marattas, to which this Measure did afterwards so greatly contribute. This Plan was opposed by Mr. Francis, then a Member of the Council, on the Plea, amongst others of little Importance, of the additional Expence we should incur by its Adoption. About this Time, Buxey Sadanund, the confidential Servant of Cheyt Sing, had been deputed to me in Calcutta by his Master, to acknowledge his former ill Conduct, and to assure me of his implicit Obedience and Submission in future: He was also entrusted by his Master, to endeavour to procure a Remission of the Payment of the Annual Sum of Five Lacks of Rupees, which the Board had fixed as his Proportion of the Expences of the War. I peremptorily refused his Request, but assured him, that on the Restoration of Peace, this additional Subsidy should cease; and that this was all he must expect—Sadanund wrote to his Master, and received a Commission from him, to give me the strongest Assurances of his future Obedience, and Submission to the Orders of Government; and he was further directed to request my Acceptance of Two Lacks of Rupees as a Present to myself. My Reply was, that I cordially received his Submission and Assurances of Obedience, but that I must absolutely refuse his Present, which I did.

Having been disappointed in the Execution of my Plan for attacking Scindia's Dominions, which I deemed, and which proved to be of the most material Consequence, and being thwarted in it by my Colleagues on the Plea of Expence, which was the only material Objection made to it, I determined to accept of the Offer which I before refused; and on my Return from the Council, the Day I believe that my Plan was rejected, I sent to Saddanund, and told him I had reconsidered his Master's Offer, and would accept the Two Lacks of Rupees, which I desired him to pay to the Sub-treasurer, Mr. Croites, meaning to apply this Money to defray the Expence of the Expedition against Scindia, and thereby hoping to obviate the only Objection which had been made to this important Undertaking. Unfortunately I did not succeed in obtaining the Consent of Mr. Francis and Mr. Wheeler, and was therefore concerned at having accepted this Sum from Sadanund, since the only Use to which I meant to appropriate it was frustrated; and I expressed my Vexation to Mr. Markham, my Secretary, as he, who fortunately for me is now in England, can attest. Upon mature Reflection, I determined neither to inform the Council of the Transaction, nor to return the Money to Sadanund, having once consented to accept it; I therefore suffered it to remain in the Company's Cash, as a Deposit for their Use, and by the next Dispatch to Europe I informed the Court of Directors of the Transaction, though I did not state to them from whom I

received the Money—a Neglect which I should have studiously avoided, could I have foreseen the Consequences of it. I thought at the Time that I did all that was necessary, by declaring that it was not my own, and that I neither could nor would have received it but for their Use.

After this Explanation I hope this Honourable House will acquit me of any corrupt Motive, or any View of private Advantage, in the Manner of accepting this Offer.

The rest of the Sums which are entered in the public Treasury Accounts, either as Money lent on Bond, or placed on Deposit, were taken, as I have already said, in the Time of the most pressing Necessity, in order to relieve the Exigencies of the State, which I felt so forcibly, that, attentive only to provide for them, I did not reflect on an Interpretation which might be put on my Actions so totally foreign to the Purity of their Motives. I cannot better prove this Purity of Intention to the Satisfaction of the Honourable House, than by shewing that every Step I took in this Business led to a public Application of the Money; and to put it out of my own Power to benefit by the Acceptance of it.

[I have already fully explained the Transaction of the Two Lacks of Rupees given by Sadanund; the Sum of 406,000 Rupees, for which Bonds were given, was paid directly into the Company's Treasury for their Use, and never passed through my Hands; and in a few Months after the Receipt of it, when I was about to leave the Presidency to proceed up the Country on a Service liable to Personal Danger, I endorsed the Bonds payable to the Company, and left them in the Hands of Mr. Larkins, our Accountant General, with express Directions to deliver them up. I hope I need not detain this Honourable House by obviating the Cavil that an Indorsement on a Bond is not good in Common Law, though it is in Equity. I flatter myself it will be evident that I had no corrupt Motive in taking this Money; that it was bona fide for the Company's Use; that they and not I had the Benefit of it; and that the Alienation of my Right, by the Indorsement, was in Fact as effectual as a formal Transfer. (a)]

Two other Sums, of 232,000 Rupees, and of 58,000 Rupees, were paid into the Treasury, as received from me on Account of Durbar Charges; which is a regular Official Account, as much under the Inspection of the Supreme Council as all the other public Accounts, and consequently no Concealment could have been made or intended, and they hereby became immediately as much the Property of the Company as if they had been a regular Revenue.

[The last Part of the Charge states, That in my Letter to the Court of Directors of the 21st of February 1784, I have confessed to have received another Sum of Money, the Amount of which is not declared, but which, from the Application of it, could not be less than Thirty-four thousand Pounds Sterling, &c.—In the Year 1783, when I was actually in Want of a Sum of Money for my private Expences, owing to the Company not having at that Time sufficient Cash in their Treasury to pay my Salary, I borrowed Three Lacks of Rupees of Rajah Nobkissen, an Inhabitant of Calcutta, whom I desired to call upon me with a Bond properly filled up; he did so, but at the Time I was going to execute it, he entreated I would rather accept the Money than execute the Bond. I neither accepted the Offer nor refused it, and my Determination upon it remained suspended between the Alternative of keeping the Money as a Loan to be repaid, and of taking it, and applying it, as I had done other Sums, to the Company's Use; and there the Matter rested till I undertook my Journey to Lucknow, when I determined to accept the Money for the Company's Use; and these were my Motives:—Having made Disbursements from my own Cash for Services which, though required to enable me to execute the Duties of my Station, I had hitherto omitted to enter into my public Accounts, I resolved to reimburse myself in a Mode most suitable to the Situation of the Company's Affairs, by charging these Disbursements in my Durbar Accounts of the present Year, and crediting them by a Sum privately received, which was this of Nobkissen's. If my Claims upon the Company were not founded in Justice, and bona fide due, my Acceptance of Three Lacks of Rupees from Nobkissen by no Means precludes them from recovering that Sum from me. [No Member of this Honourable House suspects me, I hope, of the Meanness and Guilt of presenting false Accounts—I have never benefited by contingent Charges, or by retaining the Money of the Public in my own Possession, for my private Emolument. (b)]

I have purposely refrained from any Remarks or Observations on some unfair Deductions and unjust Inferences in the Reasoning of this Charge, as well as on some Assertions which are not true, in order to avoid breaking in upon the Narrative of these Transactions: But I must now take Leave to observe to this Honourable House, that the Insinuations which are made against me for not communicating these Circumstances “till I was apprized of the Enquiries made in the House of Commons, and when a Dread of the Consequences of these Enquiries might act upon my Mind,” are equally injurious and groundless. My First Communication to the Court of Directors was dated the 29th November 1780, when no Enquiry had commenced. When I wrote my Letter to the Directors, in May 1782, I could not possibly have known of the Charge of Ministry in the preceding March, which is another Consequence alluded to.—But my Accuser says, this Letter was not dispatched till the 16th December 1782, and it might have been sent sooner.—To this I reply, that when I wrote this Letter, in May, the Lively was expected to be dispatched every Day; that in the Course of Human Events it was probable she would arrive in England before any other Ship; that her Detention was neither to be foreseen nor prevented;—and, lastly, a Gentleman of approved good Character, high in Station and Reputation, makes

* Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1116.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1117, and Page 1149.

Oath, that the Letter was made up and sealed for the Lively's Packer, and remained closed till the 16th of December, when it was opened for the express and sole Purpose of enclosing his Affidavit.—The Assertion, "that it does not any where appear I have surrendered the said Bonds as I ought to have done," is not true. They have been all surrendered, as will appear by the Papers now before this Honourable House.

I have nothing more to add to this Reply, than that it will be found, on a Reference to the Act of 1773, which I am accused of violating—that the Prohibition of receiving Money is there strictly confined to the Person's not receiving it for his Use, or on his Behalf; and to assure this Honourable House, in the most solemn Manner, that I never meant nor intended the Money to taken by me for any other Use than that of the State, which was, at the Time of its being taken, in such imminent Danger and Distress, that every little Aid of this Kind became an Object of National Consequence. I hope this Honourable House will do me the Justice to believe, that a pure Principle of Zeal alone actuated my Conduct; but if I should not, which I am unwilling to suppose for a Moment, possess their good Opinion, let me appeal to their Understanding, and ask them, whether it is consistent with Common Sense, that a Person who meant to take Money corruptly for his private Use would select for his Agents the Company's Public Officers, Men of established Characters, or endorse Bonds over to the Company which he meant for himself, or pay the Sums which he meant to appropriate to his own Use into the Company's Public Treasury.

The Sum which I accepted for the Company's Use from the Nabob Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, above Ten Lacks of Rupees, is so clearly stated, that I am only accountable, in the Opinion of my Accuser, for having received it at all, and for presuming to ask the Court of Directors to allow me to receive it from their Bounty, on Account of the Insufficiency of my own Fortune.—The Money I accepted for the Company, and I applied it faithfully to their Service—I had no corrupt Interest with the Court of Directors, I never sought to obtain a corrupt Interest with them, but have always been anxious that the Court of Directors and the World at large would determine on my Conduct from my Actions, not from my Professions.—I told them, with great Truth, that my private Fortune was inadequate to the Situation which I had so long filled in their Service, but I scorned at all Times to increase it by improper or unjustifiable Means; and I am as ready as any Man to confess, that with a very little Attention to my own Concerns, I should at this Moment have possessed a Fortune far beyond my Wants, or my Wishes. This Honourable House will, I hope, pardon me for this Digression, the Subject in some Degree has forced me into it. Let me only add, that according to my Construction of the Regulating Act of 1773, I was left at Liberty to receive Money, provided it was to and for the sole Use of the Company; and that I never entertained a Thought of receiving it upon any other Terms, nor did I ever mean to appropriate a Rupee of the Sums so received to my own Use, without the Sanction of the East India Company, my Employers. [Whatever Imperfections there may be in my Character, and I have many, yet no Man who knows me will suppose me capable of asserting an Untruth, or, which is in Fact the same, of presenting a false Account to this Honourable House, or to my old and indulgent Masters, the Proprietors of East India Stock. (a)]

A P P E N D I X, N CXXX.

Book 219, Page 369.

Fort William, the 17th January 1785.

At a Council, Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire,
John Macpherson, and } Esquires.
John Stables, }

Gen. Dept.
Monday.

[The following Minutes, recorded in the Political Department on the 13th instant, having been transferred to this Department, are now entered, and the necessary Orders issued thereupon.

Read, two Letters from the Governor General, as follow:

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I herewith beg leave to deliver up the three Company's Interest Notes alluded to in the following Extract of an Account which accompanied my Letter to the Honourable Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors of 22d May 1782. Gov. General.

1780. Oct.

The following Sums were paid into the Treasury, and Bonds granted for the same, in the Name of the Governor General, in whose Possession the Bonds remain, with a Declaration upon each, endorsed, and signed by him, that he has no Claim on the Company for the Amount either of Principal or Interest, no Part of the latter having been received.

One Bond, dated 1st October 1780.	N ^o 1339	1,16,000
One 2d	N ^o 1340	1,16,000
One 23 Novemb ^r	N ^o 1354	1,74,000
		4,06,000

(a) Vide Page 1117.

, And

And am to request that the Honourable Board will be pleased to direct the Accountant General to transfer the same from my Credit upon the Honourable Company's Interest Books to the Company's, which will be a Reduction of Current Rupees 5,42,003 : 8 : 9 in the Amount of the Principal and Interest of the bonded Debt of this Presidency on 31st ultimo.

I am also to request that the Accountant General may be directed to transfer the Sum of Current Rupees, 2,38,715 : 2 : 3, which now stands to my Credit upon the Deposit Books to the Company's, the same being the Amount of the Second Article of the Account before adverted to, which will consequently reduce the Amount which now appears due from the General Treasury for Deposits.

In closing this Address I have but to assure the Honourable Board, that the Honourable Company have had Credit for every other Article and Sum contained in the Account before mentioned.

Fort William, 17th January 1785.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Warren Hastings. (a)]

The above mentioned Notes being cancelled;

Ordered, That Notice thereof be given to the Accountant General, that he may carry the Amount of them to the Company's Credit.

Ordered also, That they be deposited in the Secretary's Office.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Gov. General,

Having advanced from my own Cash several Sums of Money for publick Services, for which I took the Company's Interest Notes, and as the Disposal of these to others would now subject me to a very considerable Loss, I must request the Honourable Board will be pleased to grant me Orders bearing Interest upon the Treasury for their Amount.

The following is a List of the Numbers, Dates, and Sums for which these Bonds were granted; and, with respect to the Purposes for which they were advanced, I have but to observe, that the First of these was to enable the Sub-treasurer to complete the Remittance which was ordered to be made for the Relief of Raja Chinnajee's army, and the Remainder for the Purpose of building the Madrisa or Mahomedan Academy.

15th December 1780, Cash advanced	N ^o 1,443	69,600
6th Aug ^t . 1781, Madrisa	N ^o 3,045	6,500
8th Septem ^r .	N ^o 3,067	10,800
22d Nov ^r .	N ^o 3,068	10,800
21st Febr ^y . 1782	N ^o 3,069	10,800
30th April	N ^o 3,070	10,800
25th Febr ^y . 1783	N ^o 3,463	11,800
		61,500
	Current Rupees	1,31,100

It will appear that there are other Interest Notes in my Name in which I have now a Right; yet as these were made over to me by others in Discharge of Debts owing to me by them, as I cannot take upon myself to say that these were granted for Money actually paid into the Company's Treasury, and not on Account of lucrative Contracts, the Advantages of which must have been a Compensation to those who took them for the Loss which they sustained in selling them to others, I do not chuse to solicit any such Convenience with respect to these.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fort William, 17th January 1785.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Board leave it to the Option of the Governor General to receive Treasury Orders or Bills on the Court of Directors, which the Governor General accepts with Thanks, and prefers the Receipt of Bills to Treasury Orders, both as more suitable to his own Wants, and to the Respect which he wishes to yield to the Honourable Court of Directors, by referring to their Pleasure to ratify or revoke this Indulgence of the Board, and for that Purpose proposes that a conditional Clause be inserted in the Bills to that Effect.

Resolved, That Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors be granted to the Governor General for Current Rupees 1,31,100, being the Amount of the above Notes, with the conditional Clause proposed by him, and at the usual Exchange.

Signed at the End of the Consultation,

John Macpherson,
John Stables.

prefersthe

A P P E N D I X, N^o CXXXIII.

Fort William, April 1782.

Extract from Fort William Journal, dated 1st May 1781 to 30th April 1782.
(Page 282).

25. Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General C. R^t 13,78,126 1 7
Being the Amount disbursed by him on the following Accounts.

83. Charges Durbar.

Sundry Charges.

Repairing a Fly Palankeen.

16 Pair of Gold Thread Tuckma and Goon-
dies, and 4 Lines, weighing S^t W^t 23 6 9

a 2 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t — — — 52 8 0

Workmanship, a 0 8 0 $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t — — — 11 11 0

4 Gold Thread Lines for Tassels — — — 15 4 0

Sr. Chr. 2 9 of Silk Lines for the Bamboe, a 4 8 0

$\frac{7}{8}$ Seer — — — — — 11 8 6

Silk, 2 S^t W^t — — — — — 0 4 0

Broad Cloth Guddeys for the Bearers.

Broad Cloth — — — 6 12 0

Taylors Work, &c. — — — 7 6

— — — — — 7 3 6

Making a Covering Cloth.

Taffery, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces — — — 37 8 0

Taylors Work — — — 0 10 0

Silver Work on ditto — — — 53 0 6

— — — — — 91 2 6

Making another Covering Cloth.

Caurba, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pieces — — — 32 1 0

Taylors Work — — — 1 2 0

Silk — — — 0 4 0

— — — — — 33 7 0

A Palampote — — — — — 10 8 0

A Sheet of Cloth — — — — — 2 6 0

Repairing the old Covering Cloth — — — 1 5 0

A Copper Samey, with Gilding — — — 11 2 0

Gold for gilding the Palankeen — — — 13 12 0

For cleaning ditto — — — 1 8 9

A. R^t 263 10 3
Batta 8 per Cent. 21 1 6

284 11 9

Repairing and gilding 8 Suntuks and Affaus.

Silver — — — 14 10 0

Goldsmiths Work — — — 4 0 0

— — — — — 18 10 0

Gold Leaves S^t W^t 21 5 a 15 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t 339 1 0

Workmanship a Cⁿ $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t — — — 131 4 0

8 Wooden Sticks — — — — — 2 8 0

Sr. Chr. Lack 5 8 — — — — — 3 12 0

A. R^t 495 3 0
Batta 8 per Cent. 39 9 9

534 12 9

Repairing and gilding a Fan.

Silver, with working — — — 5 4 0

Gold Leaves, S^t W^t 3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t 57 10 3

Workmanship, a 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ S^t W^t — — — 22 5 0

Carry forward 85 3 3 819 8 6

Sundry Accounts Dr to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.					
Sundry Charges, brought forward	—	—	—	819	8 6
Repairing and gilding a Fan, brought forward	85	3	3		
A Wooden Stick	—	—	—	0	5 0
Lack	—	—	—	0	6 6
Rattanman's Work	—	—	—	0	12 0
Taffatey, 1 P'	—	—	—	20	8 0
Making Gold Bufmah	—	—	—	60	0 0
Bastah for Lining	—	—	—	2	6 6
2 Carrowah and Caurba Caffes	—	—	—	3	4 6
	Ar'	172	13	9	
Batta 8 per Cent.	13	13	3	186	11 0
Repairing 2 Khan/dawns.					
Gold Thread, S' W' 4 7	—	—	—	10	8 0
Silk and working	—	—	—	2	4 0
1 Cubit Gold Tape	—	—	—	0	12 0
4 Cloth Caffes	—	—	—	1	13 9
	Ar'	15	5	9	
Batta 8 per Cent.	1	3	9	16	9 6
Repairing 10 Burchies.					
Copper, S. A'	—	—	—	2	0 0
Gold Leaves, 2 9½ a 15 8	—	—	—	40	3 3
Workmanship, a 6 ¾ S' W'	—	—	—	15	9 0
Velvet, 2 Yards	—	—	—	16	12 0
Broad Cloth, 1 Yard	—	—	—	11	8 0
Silver Wire	—	—	—	4	8 0
Sickligurs Work	—	—	—	7	8 0
Painting	—	—	—	12	0 0
Gold Thread Fringe, S' W' 34 14 a 2 6 ¾ S' W'	—	—	—	82	13 0
Workmanship on ditto, a 8 A' ¾ S' W'	—	—	—	17	8 0
Gold Thread Lines	—	—	—	5	0 0
Silk, 2 S' W'	—	—	—	0	4 0
1 Piece Guzzey Cloth	—	—	—	1	1 0
Lack, ¼ Seer	—	—	—	0	12 0
20 Carroah and Caurba Caffes	—	—	—	19	2 0
	A. R'	236	8	3	
Batta 8 per Cent.	18	14	9	255	7 0
For sending Books to the Governor General.				1,278	4 0
A Coffid	—	—	—	20	0 0
Packing of the above	—	—	—	2	15 6
	A. R'	22	15	6	
Batta 8 per Cent.	1	13	6	24	13 0
Durmah Mats for Dunnage on the Palankeen Boat	—	—	—	1	2 6
A Chest Lock	—	—	—	1	11 9
Coolies hired for carrying Sundries to the Boats	—	—	—	71	12 9
1 Sirdar Bealty, his Waives and Diet from 16th					
June to 31st July is 1 15 a 7 8 ½ Month	—	—	—	11	4 0
1 Mate ditto ditto a 6 8 ½ ditto	—	—	—	9	12 0
6 Bealties for July and August	—	—	—	78	0 0
8 Leather Muffucks, and 8 Leather Doles	—	—	—	20	0 0
	A. R'	119	0	0	
Batta 8 per Cent.	9	8	3	128	8 3
Carry over	1,506	4	3		

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.	—	—	1,506	4	3
Sundry Charges, brought over	—	—			
4 Bengal Time Keepers, their Wages for June,	—	—			
July, and August	—	—	57	0	0
Diet for ditto, for July and August	—	—	19	0	0
Oil for ditto	—	—	3	0	0
A. R ^r	—	—	79	0	0
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	—	6	5	0
				85	5 0
Mending 2 Silver Auffahs, and 2 Silver Suntahs	—	—	8	0	0
Mending 2 ditto Auffahs	—	—	1	14	0
A. R ^r	—	—	9	14	0
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	—	0	12	6
				10	10 6
Baftars and Wax Cloth, &c.	—	—	1	11	0
Bengal Paper and Penknives, &c.	—	—	2	14	6
1 Duftory from 16th June to 31st August is 2	—	—			
Months 15 Days	—	—	25	0	0
1 D ^r for July and August	—	—	14	0	0
Diet for 2 Months	—	—	17	0	0
A. R ^r	—	—	60	9	6
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	—	4	13	6
				65	7 0
Leather Bags, 3 for the Bealties	—	—	6	0	0
Lines 8	—	—	4	2	3
Leather Hand Bags 5	—	—	1	8	0
3 Bealties Wages for 10 Days	—	—	6	8	0
A. R ^r	—	—	18	2	3
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	—	1	7	3
				19	9 6
2 Duftories	—	—	17	0	0
Diet for D ^r	—	—	8	8	0
Paper	—	—	0	14	0
B ^r S ^r R ^r	—	—	26	6	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	—	—	3	2	6
				29	8 6
9 Bealties for One Month	—	—			
3 Bengal Time Keepers Wages for One Month	—	—	19	0	0
Diet for ditto	—	—	9	8	0
Oil	—	—	1	0	0
A. R ^r	—	—	29	8	0
Batta 8 per Cent.	—	—	2	5	6
				31	13 6
Fly Palankeen, 14 Piece Caurba for Chuttry	—	—	16	8	0
Coffah and Gurrah, &c.	—	—	3	12	0
Taylor	—	—	0	8	0
B ^r S ^r R ^r	—	—	20	12	0
Batta 12 per Cent.	—	—	2	8	1
				23	4 1
Carry forward	—	—			
4				1,828	14 10

Sundry Accounts D^r to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.				
Sundry Charges, brought forward			—	1,828 14 10
2 Dufftries with their Diet for One Month	—	—	25 8 0	
A Key	—	—	1 0 0	
Mullmull 2 Cubits	—	—	0 7 0	
Bengal Paper and Ink for the Sircars	—	—	3 0 0	
		A ^r	29 15 0	
		or B ^r S ^r R ^r	28 15 6	
		Batta 12 per Cent.	3 7 6	38 7 0
3 Bengal Time Keepers Wages for September	—	—	19 0 0	
Diet for ditto	—	—	9 8 0	
Oil	—	—	1 0 0	
		A. R ^r	29 8 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	2 5 9	31 13 9
Leather Bags 6	—	—	9 0 0	
Ditto Hand Bags 6	—	—	1 8 0	
Lines	—	—	1 8 0	
9 Bealties with their Diet	—	—	58 8 0	
		A. R ^r	70 8 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	5 10 3	76 2 3
3 Bengal Time Keepers with their Diet	—	—	28 8 0	
Oil for ditto	—	—	1 0 0	
9 Bealties	—	—	58 8 0	
2 Wooden Peatches for filling Water	—	—	0 12 0	
		A. R ^r	88 12 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	7 1 6	95 13 6
Sealing Wax	—	—	1 11 6	
Bengal Paper	—	—	0 9 6	
2 Dufftries with their Diet	—	—	25 8 0	
		A. R ^r	27 13 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	2 3 6	30 0 6
9 Bealties for December	—	—	58 8 0	
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	—	28 8 0	
Oil for ditto	—	—	1 0 0	
		A. R ^r	88 0 0	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	7 0 6	95 0 6
Postage, &c.	—	—	2 13 6	
2 Dufftries with Diet	—	—	25 8 0	
		A. R ^r	28 5 6	
		Batta 8 per Cent.	2 4 3	30 9 9
9 Bealties with their Diet	—	—	58 8 0	
4 Leather Bags	—	—	6 8 0	
Carry over			65 0 0	2,220 14 1

Sundry Accounts D' to the Honourable the Governor General.

Charges Durbar.			
Sundry Charges, brought over	—	65 0 0	2,220 14 1
4 Hand Bags	—	1 0 0	
Rope	—	0 8 0	
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	28 8 0	
Oil for ditto	—	1 0 0	
	A. R.	96 0 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	7 11 0	103 11 0
Tape, 120 Cubits	—	2 0 0	
2 Duftories with their Diet	—	25 8 0	
	A. R.	27 8 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	2 3 3	29 11 3
1 Duftorey	—	10 0 0	
1 Do.	—	7 0 0	
Diet for the above	—	4 14 0	
	A. R.	21 14 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	1 12 3	23 10 3
3 Bengal Time Keepers	—	25 5 0	
Oil for Do.	—	1 0 0	
	A. R.	26 5 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	2 1 6	28 6 6
7 Bealties for 15 Days	—	22 12 0	
1 Do. for One Month	—	6 8 0	
	A. R.	29 4 0	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	2 5 6	31 9 6
			2,437 14 7
Wages to Extra Servants hired for the Governor General, and Diet to his Ordinary Servants.			
From the 15th June to the 31st August 1781	1,697 13 6		
September	578 4 0		
October	717 4 6		
November	872 13 6		
December	877 10 0		
January 1782	872 8 0		
February	718 14 9		
	A. R.	6,335 4 3	
	Batta 8 per Cent.	506 13 2	6,842 1 5
Deduct			
Diet to Duftories, which is included under the Head of Office Charges	—	A. R. 64 6 0 or 69 8 3	6,772 9 2
Boat Charges.			
Budgeows and Boats hired for the Service of the Governor General and his Suite, and fundry Charges attending the Repairs of the Boats.			
June 1781	—	7,320 2 3	
July	—	1,489 11 9	
August	—	1,599 7 0	
Carry forward	10,409 5 0		9,210 7 9