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RAJA OF SATTARA.

Rare section

RETURN to an ADDRESS of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 June 1840;—for,

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS relating to, and explanatory
of, the Deposition of the RAJA of SATTARA, and the Appointment of his Brother as his
Successor :—also,

RETURN to an ORDER of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 July 1842,—for,

COPIES of the DESPATCHES from the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, dated the 31st day of
October 1841, and subsequent Dates, respecting the Affairs of *Sattara*, with the Enclo-
sures therein referred to, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East India House,
on the 13th day of May 1842; also a COPY of a LETTER from General *Lodwick*, C. B.,
and late Resident at *Sattara*, dated the 13th day of June 1842, to the Court of Directors
of the East India Company, respecting the Proceedings at *Sattara*, as laid before the
Court of Proprietors at the East India House:

COPIES of all LETTERS addressed to or from the deposed RAJA of SATTARA, that have
been intercepted by the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, by its Officers, and by the Resident
of *Sattara*, with COPIES of the DESPATCHES transmitting the same to the Governor-
General of *India*, and to the Court of Directors; also COPIES of the ORDERS issued,
and any Observations made by the Governor-General and by the Court of Directors
thereon.

(*Mr. Hume.*)

PART I.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1843.

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SATTARA PAPERS.

The SATTARA PAPERS are arranged in the following Classification; viz.—

- I.—All the Letters from the Governments of India and Bombay - PART I. pp. 1-49.
- II.—All the Despatches from the Secret Committee and the Court PART I. pp. 43-46.
- III.—All the Minutes of the Members of the Governments of India and Bombay - - - - - } PART I. pp. 47-298.
- IV.—All the Reports and Letters from the Residents at Sattara, and Replies of the Government - - - - - } PART I. pp. 299-493.
- V.—All the subsidiary Documents necessary to illustrate the Papers of the first four Classes - - - - - } PART I. pp. 494-664.
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- VI.—All the Proceedings of the Court of Directors - - - - - PART II. pp. 1128-1274.
- East India House, } T. L. Peacock,
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- VII.—Despatches, &c. from the Bombay Government respecting the Affairs of Sattara, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East India House, on the 13th day of May 1842 - - - } PART II. pp. 1275-1315.
- VIII.—Letter from General Lodwick, c. b., and late Resident at Sattara, dated 13th June 1842, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East India House - - - - - } PART II. pp. 1316-1325.
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The Documents referred to in the latter part of the Order of the 21st ultimo, are included in the Return made to the House of Commons on the 29th January 1841, in pursuance of a Resolution, dated the 23d June 1840.

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SATTARA PAPERS.

— I. —

Letters from the Governments of *India* and *Bombay*.I.
Letters from the
Governments of
India and BombayTo the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 15 September 1836.

WE deeply regret to report to your Honourable Committee, that we have received intelligence of a conspiracy existing at Sattara, and, as is alleged; at several other native courts in India, to seduce our native troops from their allegiance, with the ultimate design, by a combined effort, to subvert the British empire in India.

2 As the steamer, Hugh Lindsay, by which we transmit this letter, will leave Bombay with the overland mail to-morrow, we regret our inability to furnish your Honourable Committee with copies of all the letters we have received from the Resident at Sattara on the subject of this important event. We are obliged to confine ourselves, in our present Report, to furnishing a general outline of the intelligence as yet conveyed to us, and to reporting the measures we have adopted to meet the approaching crisis.

3. In the first place, we request the attention of your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of a letter we addressed to the Government of India, under date the 12th ultimo, which will be found to contain all the intelligence we had received up to that date, and likewise a summary of our proceedings in consequence, and which, we are happy to state, have been approved of by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council.

4 No further intelligence of consequence was received until yesterday, when, in a letter dated the 10th instant, the Resident at Sattara communicated to us some further important information, obtained through the two native officers who first denounced the plot, and which, we deeply lament to state, scarcely leaves a doubt that his Highness the Raja of Sattara has proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government, and that he is at this moment in league with other powers to subvert our authority in this country.

5 On the evening of the 7th instant the Resident requested an interview with his Highness for the transaction of ordinary business. This being granted, Colonel Lodwick proceeded to the palace, but, having previously ascertained that the two native officers alluded to in our communication to the Government of India had been invited to an interview with the Raja, he instructed them to accept the invitation.

6. At the interview with his Highness, the Resident thought he observed a slight confusion on his countenance, which, however, gradually disappeared when business was entered upon.

7. The next evening (the 9th instant) it was reported to the Resident that a meeting between the two native officers and the Raja had actually taken place. We beg to refer your Honourable Committee, for information respecting the conversation which passed between the parties, to the depositions subsequently taken from the native officers, and transmitted to us in Colonel Lodwick's letter of the 10th instant.

8. The Resident reports that these depositions were taken separately, and that full reliance may be placed in their accuracy, not only from the respectability of the parties, but likewise from corroborating circumstances within his knowledge.

9 The depositions are not so full in details as we could desire, and do not contain clear information respecting what native courts are in league with the Raja; after having, however, succeeded, as he supposed, in seducing the native officers from their allegiance, both of them represent that his Highness observed, "These infidels of Christians have taken all our country and wealth, now I am making arrangements for their overthrow, and wish to tell you of the four following points.

" 1st. When there is a rising, or fight, at Belapore, I will give you notice.

" 2d. When a disturbance takes place in Bombay, I will give you warning.

" 3d. When the Mogul army marches from Hyderabad towards Sattara, I will also give you notice.

" 4th. When the Hindoostan army arrives on this side the Nerbudda, I will give you notice.

PAPERS RELATING TO

I.
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"Remember these four things. If any other disturbances take place in other parts of the country, take no notice of them. I am only concerned in those I have mentioned to you. I have been making arrangements for the above business for the last six months."

10. We cannot for one moment suppose that his Highness the Raja of Sattara would have embarked in a design like that indicated in his conversation with the native officers, unless he felt quite confident of being powerfully supported by the other native governments. Your Honourable Committee are aware that the government of Sattara is one of our own creation, and that the present Raja was raised by us from a prison to a throne. His revenues do not exceed 14 lacks of rupees per annum, and his military resources are contemptible and totally inadequate for the enterprise he has undertaken; we must therefore believe that he is associated with other persons anxiously desiring to shake off our rule, and we infer that he looks to his Highness the Nizam, Sindia, and other native chiefs, to declare against us, when their plans have been brought to maturity.

11. Your Honourable Committee will perceive that we do not consider the time has yet arrived for striking a blow against the conspiracy alleged to be in progress. We have no reason whatever to doubt the fidelity of our native armies. On the contrary, we feel every confidence that, should any of the native governments resort to hostilities (deeply as we shall lament their infatuation), we shall experience no difficulty in resisting their aggressions. Under these impressions, we have instructed the Resident at Sattara to adopt no measure that would indicate our knowledge of what was in progress, but to continue endeavouring to elicit further information regarding the parties in league against us, until he is convinced that secrecy can be no longer maintained.

12. We have not yet determined what course to pursue towards his Highness the Raja, whose treachery and infidelity towards us is the more inexcusable from the benefits that have been heaped upon him by the British Government. The Government of India, as well as that of Agra, have been duly advised of all the information we have as yet obtained, and your Honourable Committee may rest assured that we shall exercise every precaution, and the most watchful vigilance, to meet and resist whatever attempts may be made to undermine our authority over the millions which Providence has vouchsafed to consign to our care.

13. A complete set of our Proceedings will be transmitted to your Honourable Committee by an early opportunity, together with such further information as may, in the course of events, transpire

We have, &c
(signed) E. Ironside,
J. Farish.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 30 November 1836.

IN continuation of our despatch, dated the 15th September last, we have the honour to communicate to your Honourable Committee our subsequent proceedings connected with the Sattara conspiracy.

2. In consequence of the gradual increase of the troops in the service of his Highness the Raja, and the doubts entertained by the Resident whether his Highness would consent to the surrender of the persons implicated in the conspiracy, Colonel Lodwick deemed it advisable to apply for a reinforcement of British troops to be at hand previous to his adopting measures for securing them.

3. The Resident moreover stated it to be his opinion that this conspiracy should be checked in its infancy by the effect of some severe examples, and that although nothing had transpired to induce him to alter his opinion of there being no necessity for bringing the affair to a crisis, so long as delay might be useful towards obtaining information in other quarters, yet as the Dussura approached, and Sattara became full of troops, it was important that the demand should be followed by instant compliance, or the enforcement of it by active measures.

4. An ill-advised notice of the Sattara affairs appearing in the Bombay Courier newspaper, we caused the Resident to be informed of this fact, although we could hardly believe that anything could have been inserted in a newspaper which was not matter of conversation at Sattara.

5. In consequence of this intimation, Colonel Lodwick determined upon the seizure of the Bramin agent, and which was effected on the morning of the 7th October, in the lines of the 23d regiment Native Infantry. Colonel Lodwick immediately requested a private audience with the Raja, which took place at 10 o'clock on the same day.

6. On entering, Colonel Lodwick observed that his Highness appeared much agitated; but on explaining the nature of his visit, and requiring certain persons to be given up, his Highness denied all knowledge of any attempt upon the fidelity of British troops, and expressed his firm belief that the result would establish the innocence of those accused.

7. On the Resident's requiring that immediate orders should be given for their apprehension, his Highness assured him that within the space of two hours they should be made over to him.

8. During the interview, Colonel Lodwick alluded to the existence of a plot against the British Government, and expressed his hope that the Raja would afford every information

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in his power, to which his Highness instantly replied that such reports had long been current, but that, so far as he knew, they had no foundation.

9 On this occasion, Colonel Lodwick did not deem it advisable to allude to his Highness's interview with the native officers, as it would answer no good end, and moreover being desirous of securing the accused persons as soon as possible. Thus ended the interview

10. In less than one hour from the Resident's departure, the accused persons arrived separately, and were confined so as to prevent any mutual intercourse, after being (with the exception of the person called Appa Sahib, who was released,) identified by the native officers

11 Among the attendants of the Dewan, the native officers identified the man who on one occasion presented them with paan, this person was immediately apprehended. Two other respectable persons, named Appa Sahib, were sent by the Raja, neither of whom was identified by the native officers, and the Resident declined calling for others, the person in question not appearing by the depositions to be an important witness, whilst his Highness was prepared at any time to give up the person if identified.

12 The following persons were then placed in separate confinement: 1. Govind Row Dewan, 2. Metajce, a bramin, 3. Pursahram, ditto, 4. Coosia

13 On the receipt of this information, we deemed it advisable to appoint a Secret Commission, composed of the following gentlemen: viz., Lieutenant-colonel Lodwick, Resident at Sattara, J. P. Willoughby, esq. Political Secretary to Government; Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, Quartermaster-general of the Army, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the conspiracy alleged to have been formed. We beg to refer your Honourable Committee to our instructions to the Commission, copy of which accompanies this letter

14. The readiness with which the Raja complied with our demand to surrender the accused parties appeared to us remarkable, and involved the case in greater uncertainty, more particularly as our President had received private letters from the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Lieutenant-governor at Agra, stating their total disbelief of the concurrence of the Nizam on the one hand, and of Holkar and Sindia on the other, in any plot against our Government. It therefore appeared that the Raja of Sattara was the only person of any consequence to whom suspicion attached, and if so, no reason of policy appeared to us why we should hold out to his Highness any hopes of clemency in the event of his making a candid disclosure of his own transgressions. For this reason we directed the Commission to use no language to his Highness which would fetter Government in its future proceedings.

15 In communicating our approval to Colonel Lodwick of the measures employed by him for securing the accused persons, we also caused to be intimated to him that we should have been more gratified to have learnt that no communication had been allowed to take place between those persons and the Raja, which could have afforded them the opportunity of preconcerting a defence, and that a search for papers in the houses of the accused would have been desirable

16 It is not unlikely that had the accused persons been separately examined the moment they fell into the Resident's power, some useful information might have been elicited from them when their minds were confused by the terror occasioned by their seizure, and before they had the opportunity of concerting a tale

17 The Resident, in explanation, stated, that the search for papers had not been noticed in his instructions, and that it appeared extremely doubtful at the time whether his Highness would consent to give up the accused, and that having no authority to search for papers in houses within the town, it might naturally have been expected that he should have met with opposition

18 In the same letter the Resident reported that, on inquiry, he found that after his departure from the palace a meeting took place between the Raja and Govind Row, of less than a quarter of an hour's duration, and that not in private, none of the other persons had any communication with his Highness, or with each other.

19. Up to the date of the Resident's letter of the 13th of October nothing of importance had been elicited from the prisoners

20. We shall do ourselves the honour to report to your Honourable Committee the result of the proceedings of the Secret Commission as early as practicable.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Keane.
E. Ironside.
J. Farish.

(True copy)
(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 17 January 1837.

1. In our letter, dated the 30th November last, we reported to your Honourable Committee that we had appointed a Secret Commission for the purpose of investigating the
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conduct of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, who was accused of having held a clandestine interview with two native officers of the 23d regiment N I., for the purpose of endeavouring to seduce them from their allegiance.

2. We avail ourselves of the despatch of an overland mail by the Hugh Lindsay steamer, to acquaint your Honourable Committee that the Report of the Commission has since been received, and is now engaging our attentive and serious consideration. These proceedings are too voluminous to be transmitted on the present occasion, but they shall be forwarded to your Honourable Committee by an early opportunity.

3. In the meantime we have much pleasure in informing your Honourable Committee that nothing like a combination of the native powers of India appears to have been formed against the British Government.

4. We however deeply lament to report, that we have no doubt that the interview between his Highness the Raja and the native officers actually took place, and although the objects of his Highness appear at present altogether inexplicable, we have no doubt that the intention of the interview was, as originally reported, treasonable towards the power by whom he has been so long protected.

5. We shall, in communication with the Government of India, determine upon the manner in which this flagrant breach of existing treaties and the ties of friendship should be noticed, and report the same to your Honourable Committee as early as practicable.

6. We further beg to mention, that the person alluded to in our former Reports as Govind Row Dewan, having been clearly proved to have held two interviews with the native officers of a similar treasonable nature, we have caused him to be removed to Poona, and to be there confined as a state prisoner under Regulation XXV. of 1827, until we receive the instructions of the Government of India for his final disposal.

We have, &c
(signed) R. Grant.
E. Ironside.
J. Farish.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 1 April 1837.

1. AGREEABLY to the promise contained in our letter of the 17th January last, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of the Report of the Secret Commission recently assembled at Sattara, for the purpose of investigating the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at that place, together with copy of the proceedings of the Commission which accompanied it.

2. We have also the honour to forward a copy of our Resolutions, founded on the above Report, which were unanimously agreed to at an Extraordinary Council held on the 12th December 1836, from which your Honourable Committee will learn the degree of guilt which, in our opinion, has been established against his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

3. Copies of our several minutes recorded on the occasion, and containing our sentiments on the course which should be pursued towards his Highness, are also forwarded for your Honourable Committee's information.

4. We have transmitted to the Government of India copies of the above documents, and have requested to be favoured, as early as may be practicable, with their instructions upon this difficult and important question.

5. We have also requested to be favoured with the instructions of the Government of India as to the disposal of Govind Row Dewan and Untajee, the Brahmin agent, now in confinement at Poona as state prisoners.

6. We have not yet received any answer to a reference which we caused to be made to the government of Agra, regarding certain communications alleged to have taken place between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, alluded to in the Commission's proceedings.

7. Copies of such proceedings relative to the Sattara conspiracy, received subsequent to our Report of the 17th January last, are also forwarded for your Honourable Committee's information.

8. We shall lose no time in transmitting to your Honourable Committee the decision of the Government of India as to the punishment to be awarded to his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

We have, &c
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 26 April 1837.

IN continuation of our despatch of the 1st instant, we have the honour to submit to your Honourable Committee the accompanying copy of a minute by our Right honourable President

dent, and the documents connected with it, concurred in by the other members of the Board, relative to affairs at Sattara, and the recent inquiry instituted into the Raja's proceedings.

2. In forwarding these documents we beg to inform your Honourable Committee that the time fixed for the departure of the Hugh Lindsay does not admit of our addressing you formally and in detail by letter, on the points discussed in our Right honourable President's minute, but, deeming it of importance that the information which it contains should reach you as early as possible, we trust we shall be excused having forwarded it in its present shape.

3. We beg to add, that these documents will be immediately forwarded to the Government of India, in continuation of the proceedings we have already transmitted to that authority.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
John Reade.
J. Farish.

I.
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India and Bombay.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 24 June 1837.

In continuation of our letters, dated as per margin, relative to the Sattara conspiracy, we have the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee an extract from our proceedings connected with the subject.

2. In submitting those proceedings we beg to solicit your Honourable Committee's attention to the minutes recorded by our Right honourable President, under dates the 8th and 11th April and 5th June 1837, regarding the supercession of Colonel Lodwick as Resident at Sattara, and the appointment of Lieutenant-col. Ovans (Quartermaster-general of the army of this Presidency) to officiate in that capacity, as also to the instructions issued to that officer on his appointment.

3. We further beg to solicit your Honourable Committee's attention to the following extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, under date the 22d May last, in reply to our references to that Government, on the subject of the Sattara conspiracy.

"The Governor-general in Council cannot agree with the Bombay Government that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case. The Report of the Commissioners convicts the Raja of an attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and plotting the subversion of our rule, and, if he is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise. Nor can his Lordship in Council admit the principle, that in a case like the present the British Government should, from fear of imputations on the purity of its motives, refrain from the plain course of resuming territories and power, when those who have been entrusted with them are using them for its destruction. In such a case his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that the treason should recoil upon those who contrived it, and should be made, at the same time, a source of additional strength to the British Government.

"The first impression of his Lordship in Council upon this case was, that in the event of the reigning Raja being finally pronounced guilty, and as it then seemed probable that his nearest connexions and the great majority of his court were innocent and unconscious of his supposed evil designs, the best and most moderate course would be, to set him aside, and to put his brother or other best qualified member of the family in his stead; taking, however, the opportunity of reducing the amount of military force which should be maintained by any reigning Raja, and providing for the support of a body of horse, under British officers, from the resources of the Sattara state. A body, however, of 150 horse would seem to be much too inconsiderable with reference to the amount of the revenues of the principality.

"But the papers contained in your letter of subsequent date have shaken the confidence which the Governor-general in Council was disposed to place in the innocence of Appah Sahib, the brother of the Raja, and of others who have exercised influence in the government of that state, and he might refer to page 165 of Major Sutherland's Sketches for opinions but little favourable to Appah Sahib's character.

"In the petition (supposing it to be a genuine document) of the mother of Govind Rao, there is an air of earnestness and of truth which would justify further investigation, and if the whole of the Raja's family should be implicated in treasonable designs, his Lordship in Council would not hesitate to recommend that they be altogether set aside, and the territories annexed to the British territory.

"The Right honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council will have remarked, that by the communication of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra, of the 8th April last, the allegations of intercourse between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, are certainly in some degree corroborated, and in no respect contradicted, though the particulars of that intercourse do not appear, and upon this, upon the authenticity of the petition supposed to be that of the mother of Govind Rao, and upon the truth of the charges advanced in that petition, it is most desirable that the most accurate information should be obtained. His

15 September 1836.
30 November —
1 April - 1837.
28 April - —

I.
 Letters from the
 Governments of
 India and Bombay.

Lordship in Council looks with anxiety for the further comments promised by your letter of the 9th March, and for the answer to the letter addressed by you to the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta country, as well as for any other information which might throw light on the subject.

" He will also be glad to be put in possession of the details of the disputes which have existed between the Raja of Sattara and his jagheerdars, and of the complaints which may have been made thereupon

" Although, for the reasons above stated, the case cannot be said to be ripe for decision, his Lordship in Council has deemed it advisable to convey to the Honourable the Governor in Council the intimation of the views which he now entertains on this important question, and, in conclusion, I am desirous to state, that in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council the individuals apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in this affair should remain in confinement for the present as state prisoners "

4. Having laid before your Honourable Committee the whole of the correspondence on this important question, from the date of its origin to the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, we shall do ourselves the honour to report to your Honourable Committee subsequent proceedings as they occur.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *John Keane.*
James Fergusson

(True copy)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary to Government.*

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Fort William, 3 July 1837.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Committee's letter, under date the 8th February last, regarding the conspiracy supposed to have been formed at Sattara.

2 Your Honourable Committee will have received from the Government of Bombay a copy of the Report alluded to in their letter to your address of the 17th January last, as having been drawn up by the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the accusation preferred against the Rajah of Sattara, of an attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, as well as a record of the opinions of that Government in regard to the degree and mode of punishment to be inflicted on the delinquent chief.

3 We are not yet in possession of sufficient data to enable us to form a decisive opinion as to the course to be pursued in this matter; but we have nevertheless communicated to the Government of Bombay our present views on this important question, an exposition of which is contained in the annexed document

4 It will be seen that we have dissented from the opinion of the Governor in Council of that presidency as to the expediency of adopting a middle course in this case. We have argued, that if the Raja is guilty of the delinquency laid to his charge, and of which he has been convicted by the commission of inquiry, there should be no compromise with such an offence; and we have refused to recognise the principle that in a case like the present the British Government should, from fear of imputations on the purity of its motives, refrain from the plain course of resuming territory and power, when those to whom they have been entrusted are using them for our destruction.

5. We are of opinion that, should the additional information which has been called for establish beyond all doubt the criminality of the Raja, and afford, moreover, evidence of the participation of all the members of his family in his guilt, he should be deposed, that none of his relatives should be elected to reign in his stead, and that the Sattara dominions should at once be annexed to the British territories.

6. We have no small gratification in being able to assure your Honourable Committee that, although some communication would appear to have taken place between the Sattara chief and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, the nature of which is as yet unknown, no grounds exist for suspecting any of the native powers to have been implicated in the plot (which was confined to the scene where it originated, and totally failed of success), nor has there been any manifestation by other native states of dissatisfaction to our Government.

7. We are equally happy in assuring your Honourable Committee that we have no reason to suspect any of the European powers now in amity with His Majesty of having been concerned in the intrigues in question.

8. Copies of the documents illustrative of the matter forming the subject of this letter are herewith forwarded, among which will be found a minute recorded by Mr Shakespear, containing an exposition of his view of the case (more favourable to the Raja and his Dewan than that which is entertained by the other members of Council), and of the evidence on which the guilt of the Raja is at present considered to rest.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *Auckland*
A. Ross.
W. Morrison.
H. Shakespear.

Secret Cons. 29
 May 1837, No. 19,
 Abstract 9

Secret Cons. 29
 May 1837, No. 11
 to 19, Abstract
 Nos 8 to 9

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

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I.
Letters from the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors
for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 19 July 1837.
WITH reference to Colonel Lodwick's examination before the Commission assembled at
Sattara for the purpose of investigating the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at that
place, and to our letter dated the 1st April last, forwarding the Commission's proceedings
and report thereon, we have the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee copies
of the documents noted in the annexed list connected with the subject

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Keane.*
J. Farish.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors
for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 16 August 1837.
IN continuation of our former despatches regarding the Sattara conspiracy, we have the
honour to acquaint your Honourable Committee that Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has elicited
much additional evidence, not only in confirmation of the fact of his Highness the Raja
having attempted to seduce our troops, but likewise in proof of his having for some years
past maintained a treasonable intercourse with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, if not with other
chiefs in India.

2. The Acting Resident's inquiries are not, we beg to state, yet sufficiently advanced to
enable us to make a report on the present occasion, but we hope to be able to submit to
your Honourable Committee full particulars of the result of those inquiries by the steamer
which will leave Bombay for the Red Sea in the month of September.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Keane.*
James Farish.

(A true copy)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary to Government.*

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 19 August 1837.
IN continuation of our letter of the 16th instant, relative to the late conspiracy at Sattara,
we have the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee copy of a report from
Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, the Acting Resident at his Highness's court, dated the 7th instant,
with its several enclosures connected with the subject, together with copy of a Minute by
our Right honourable President, dated the 15th instant, recorded on the occasion, in which
we fully concur.

2. Copies of the letters which we have caused to be written to the Government of Agra
and the Acting Resident on the subject, are herewith forwarded, and we beg to inform your
Honourable Committee that a communication to the Government of India, to the effect
suggested in our President's Minute, will be made without loss of time.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Keane*
J. Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837.
WITH reference to our letter, dated the 16th ultimo, connected with the Sattara affairs,
we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee by this opportunity, copies
of reports, as per annexed list, from Lieutenant colonel Ovans, the Acting Resident at his
Highness's court, on the same subject, together with the several minutes and instructions
founded thereon

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
John Keane.
J. Farish.

PAPERS RELATING TO

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 56 of 1837.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837
We have the honour to inform your Honourable Court that we have received a memorial from Colonel P. Lodwick, late Resident at Sattara, addressed to your Honourable Court, complaining of his removal from his situation; but as the document relates to matters discussed in the Secret Department, we have deemed it advisable to forward the same to the Honourable the Secret Committee by this opportunity.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant
John Keane
J. Irish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Memorial from Col. Lodwick to the Honourable Court of Directors, complaining of his removal from his situation of Resident at Sattara

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837.
1. We have the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee a memorial from Colonel Lodwick, late Resident at the court of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 20th July last; together with copies of the documents which accompanied it, complaining of being removed from his situation.

2. Although the memorial is addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors, we deem it proper to submit it to your Honourable Committee, as it relates to matters discussed in the Secret Department.

3. The considerations which induced us most reluctantly to supersede Colonel Lodwick have already been laid before your Honourable Committee in our letter of the 24th June last, and we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to our President's Minute, and to the letter announcing the measure to Colonel Lodwick, dated the 5th and 6th June respectively, which accompanied that despatch. These documents we trust will be considered as amply justifying a proceeding which appeared to us demanded by the public interests confided to our charge, and which was adopted with as much consideration towards the late Resident as the nature of the case admitted.

4. If any further justification is necessary, we might refer to the important results which have followed the measure; for there can be no doubt that had Colonel Lodwick possessed the requisite qualifications for the situation he lately filled, the Raja of Sattara could never have carried on such treasonable communications as have since been brought to light by the zeal, ability and intelligence of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the officer appointed as his successor.

Vide Enclosure to Letter to Secret Committee, dated 19 July 1837

5. It is not our intention to offer any detailed comments on the substance of Colonel Lodwick's memorial. That officer endeavours to show that the Raja's hostility towards the British Government originated in the neglect of the Bombay Government to notice certain claims which he had preferred. Our President, in his Minute of the 3d July, clearly shows that this position is quite untenable, and Colonel Ovens's subsequent inquiries have established beyond doubt, that the hostile feelings of the Raja were in active operation long before the claims adverted to had been brought forward, and the treasonable communications with the authorities, at Goa for instance, are of several years' standing.

6. With reference to Colonel Lodwick's complaint that the Government did not immediately notice his report of the 16th June 1836, regarding the Raja's intention to send a mission to England, we need only refer your Honourable Committee to our President's Minute of the above date, in which it is shown that the Resident's loss of influence could not be imputed to our silence on the occasion, and that the detection which was made a few days after the receipt of that letter, of the Raja's attempt on the fidelity of our native officers, superseded the necessity of noticing that communication.

7. There is one part of Colonel Lodwick's communication which we have perused with surprise and regret. In the 15th para. he complains that a letter, which he addressed to our President, was returned by the private secretary in an unusual if not insulting manner. The circumstance referred to is explained as follows, by our President: "Colonel Lodwick having made an erroneous statement in the letter alluded to, and which he has attached to his memorial, I pointed out the mistake in a private letter, and my private secretary, who was in the habit of corresponding with Colonel Lodwick, enclosed this letter to him, and begged him either to destroy it or alter it, or to return it as it was. This was done with the kindest intentions, and Colonel Lodwick, although he frequently on subsequent occasions wrote to Major Felix in terms of great cordiality, and even invited him to his house, never once hinted that he had taken offence at the procedure of which he now complains. I cannot therefore help thinking that the complaint is an after-thought, originating in the excited state

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

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state of Colonel Lodwick's mind, in consequence of his having been, as he conceives, unjustly deprived of his office."

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8. The contrast which, towards the close of his memorial, Colonel Lodwick draws between the conduct which he himself observed towards the Raja, after the Secret Commission which was assembled at Sattara had been dissolved, and that which this Government pursued towards his Highness, requires no observation. We are not amenable to the late Resident for the policy which we have deemed it right to adopt, but, in truth, the facts elicited by the Commission gave us ample grounds to act as we did, and it never could have consisted with the dignity and reputation of Government to have professed cordiality and friendship for the Raja when we had under our consideration a case which might ultimately compel the dissolution of the alliance between the two states.

9. With reference to the 19th paragraph, it must be quite unnecessary to deny that the statement which appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers had any weight with Government in determining on Colonel Lodwick's supersession. Nothing, surely, but the irritated state of his feelings, could have suggested to him a supposition so extraordinary. Our President, in his minute of the 18th September, stated, "For myself, I can truly declare that I never saw the statement alluded to, and that if I ever heard a casual mention of it, the impression it made on me was so slight as not to have left the faintest trace on my memory."

10. In the 21st paragraph, Colonel Lodwick uses expressions amounting to a full admission of the forbearance and consideration with which the measure of his removal was carried into effect. It gives us pain to add, that he accompanies this admission with something like an insinuation, that we were courteous only because we felt that we were unjust, a charge on which we need not comment.

11. With these observations we now willingly leave this case in the hands of your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
John Keane
J. Farish.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from the Government of India at Fort William; dated 20th October 1837.

Para. 48. THIS correspondence relates to the subject of the presents alleged to have been sent by the Raja of Sattara to Appa Sahib, at Joudpore, and stands in connexion with paragraph 6 of a letter addressed by us to the Honourable the Secret Committee, under date the 3d July (No. 7 of 1837).

1837
Cons 10 April,
No 61,
Cons 19 June,
Nos. 8 & 9.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 21 October 1837.

IN continuation of our letter of the 25th ultimo, forwarding copies of the several reports from the Acting Resident at Sattara, as per list which accompanied it, we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee, copy of a further Report from Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, dated the 6th ultimo, with its several enclosures, of a minute recorded by our Right honourable President thereon, under date the 22d September last, concurred in by the other Members of Government, and the instructions issued in consequence, relative to the removal of Bulwunt Row Chitnavees, from Sattara to Poona, there to be confined as a state prisoner until further orders.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 23 October 1837

IN continuation of our letter, dated the 21st instant, forwarding copy of a Report from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 6th ultimo, and of the proceedings thereon relative to the removal of Bulwunt Row Chitnavees from Sattara to Poona, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee an extract from our Proceedings in the Secret Department, as per annexed list*, connected with Dr. Milne's projected visit to Sattara, and of that gentleman's having espoused the Raja's cause.

Should we not have time to forward the subsequent proceedings in this case, copies thereof shall be transmitted to your Honourable Committee by the steamer which will leave this in November next.

* Not received.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

I.
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India and Bombay.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 27 November 1837.

1. WITH reference to our letter, dated the 23d October last, forwarding an extract from our Proceedings connected with Dr. Milne's proposed visit to Sattara, and stating that that gentleman had espoused the Raja's cause, we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee the accompanying copies of further letters from Dr. Milne, dated as
28 September 1837. — per margin, handing to us for transmission to Bengal his communications of the same dates
7 October — — to the secretary to the Government of India, explanatory of the Sattara intrigues.

2. On a perusal of those documents your Honourable Committee will observe, that Dr. Milne has endeavoured to shake the case against the Raja, by laying before the Supreme Government certain depositions and other documents, which he boldly asserts prove the fallacy of the charges against the Dewan Govind Row, and even the Raja himself.

3. In his communication of the 28th September, Dr. Milne has thought proper to cast some unjust imputations on the character of the men of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, founded on a notice issued by the Resident to the Sattara Government, on the regiment's first arrival at that place in the year 1833, not to give the men credit in the town of Sattara, to avoid disputes, and which is in conformity with a custom prevailing in all military bazaars

4. The Acting Resident, however, in his despatch of the 11th October, refutes, in a most satisfactory manner, the aspersions which Dr. Milne has thought proper to cast on one of the finest and best behaved corps of the army of this presidency.

5. We now beg to draw your Honourable Committee's attention to the letters from the Government of India, under dates the 2d and 16th October, relative to the Sattara intrigues, on which we have, for the present, refrained from offering any comment, we cannot, however, conceal the fact, that we have perused Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 2d October with equal surprise and regret; and we have no hesitation in stating it to be our firm belief, that if the course suggested in the concluding part of that document be pursued, the credit of the British Government will be seriously impaired. We have, therefore, earnestly entreated the Government of India to suspend their judgment on the Sattara case until the Acting Resident shall have brought his inquiries to a close, stating, at the same time, that it is our intention to communicate hereafter our sentiments on the Sattara case generally, accompanied by such observations as may occur to us on their letters above adverted to.

6. We have also directed the Acting Resident to prepare a digest of and report on the whole of the evidence taken on the Sattara case, with all practicable expedition, and we have further instructed him to act, as far as practicable, in conformity to the wishes of the Government of India, as conveyed in their letter of the 16th October, namely, to bring inquiries already commenced to an early conclusion, and to abstain from further inquiries of a collateral nature.

7. We also beg to call your attention to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter of the 24th September, in which that officer states, that he had received secret information that attempts were making in Bombay, by the agents of the Raja of Sattara, to bribe the native officers of the 23d regiment N.I. to falsify the statements formerly made by them against his Highness, as to his endeavouring to seduce the native troops from their allegiance; and from the inquiries instituted, we have reason to believe that the sum of 10,000 rupees has been sent to Bombay by the Raja, which it is quite clear has not been made for any good purpose.

See orig

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 30 November 1837.

Sattara. IN continuation of our letter of the 27th instant, forwarding copies of various commun-
* 28 Sept. 1837. — cations from Dr. Milne, dated as per margin*, regarding the case of his Highness the Raja
7 October — — of Sattara, we have now the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee copies of
12 October — — despatches from the Acting Resident of Sattara, of dates noted in the margin†, commenting
26 October — — on Dr. Milne's communications of the 12th and 26th October and 4th instant, together
4 November — — with the several minutes recorded by our Right honourable President thereon, and which
† 13 November — — have our full concurrence.
14 November — —
17 November — —

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
Edward Ironside.
J. Farish.

EXTRACT PUBLIC LETTER from the Governor-general ; dated 6 January (No. 1.) 1838.

Para. 32. I HAVE witnessed with considerable pain the protracted and extended investigations in which the Government of Bombay has thought it necessary to enter in connexion with the original charges against the Raja of Sattara, and I have required that the proceedings be terminated and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period.

(No. 1 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 28 March 1838.

Sattara Affairs

WE avail ourselves of the departure of the Berence to acquaint your Honourable Committee that the affairs of the Raja of Sattara are still engaging our best consideration.

2. We deeply regret to inform your Honourable Committee that we have received some further reports from the Acting Resident at Sattara, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, regarding an improper intercourse maintained by the Raja for several years with the authorities at Goa, and likewise with the ex-Raja of Nagpore at Joudpore.

3. In support of each accusation there is laid before us a mass of evidence, oral and documentary, and the Acting Resident has recorded his opinion that each is fully established against the Raja.

4. From the vast number of the documents, and the necessary extent of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' despatches, it is physically impossible to prepare copies for transmission by the present overland packet, but we trust that nothing will prevent their being transmitted by that of April.

5. Our object in the meantime is to entreat that your Honourable Committee will suspend your judgment on the case, and to assure you that we will use our best endeavours to place before you the whole of the transactions it embraces, in the clearest possible light, and at the same time to submit, as we are in duty bound to do, the most carefully and impartially considered opinion that we can form.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(No. 2 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 26 April 1838

Sattara Affairs.

1. WITH reference to our letter dated the 28th ultimo, we regret to report, for the information of your Honourable Committee, that we have been unable to prepare our proposed communication on the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, in time for dispatch by the steamer which will leave Bombay on the 27th instant.

2. We can assure your Honourable Committee that we have striven hard to redeem the pledge given in our letter above-mentioned, but the documents which we have to submit for your consideration are so immensely voluminous, and the case one of such grave importance, and requiring so much and attentive deliberation, that we have failed in our object, and can only trust to the indulgence of your Honourable Committee to excuse a delay which is absolutely unavoidable.

3. We have to add, however, that the case is in a considerable state of forwardness, and will certainly be transmitted by the next opportunity, and in the meantime we have only respectfully to repeat our request that your Honourable Committee will be pleased to postpone your decision on the charges preferred against his Highness the Raja of Sattara until the receipt of our report, which we doubt not will fully explain the extraordinary conduct and proceedings of that prince.

We have, &c.
(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish
G. W. Anderson.

PAPERS RELATING TO

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 3 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1838

IN our despatch dated the 25th ultimo, (No. 2 of 1838,) we promised to transmit to your Honourable Committee the whole of our proceedings connected with the case of the Raja of Sattara, by the overland mail, to be dispatched by the steamer of the present month, and which has since been timed to leave Bombay on the 21st instant.

2. With the view of redeeming this pledge, our Right honourable President recorded a minute on the 15th instant, proposing that these proceedings should be forwarded, but that as there was not sufficient time for his civil colleagues to form their opinions on the immense body of evidence by which the case is supported, his own opinion only should be transmitted, and the collective opinion of Government be submitted by the following opportunity.

3. In a subsequent minute, however, dated the 18th instant, our President expressed his regret that he was obliged in some degree to deviate from his first intentions, for that he found it quite impossible to complete the series of minutes he had to submit, before the 21st instant, the day fixed for the departure of the Berence steamer.

4. He therefore proposed that our present report should be confined exclusively to the Raja of Sattara's intrigues, during a long course of years, with the authorities of the Portuguese settlement of Goa

5. We therefore respectfully solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to our President's two elaborate minutes, dated the 5th and 15th instant, commenting on the evidence obtained on this part of the case, which in his opinion is most fully and completely substantiated against the Raja.

6. The nature of the case does not admit of an analysis - both minutes have been drawn up in such a comprehensive manner, as will, we think, enable your Honourable Committee to form an accurate judgment on the Raja's conduct, and in all their details they will be found amply verified by the proceedings which accompanied this despatch. The first minute exclusively relates to the evidence obtained at Sattara, the second to the evidence obtained by Mr. Dunlop at Dharrwar, and by Mr. Spooner at Rutnagherry; the two last inquiries, as your Honourable Committee will perceive, having been conducted quite independently of that carried on at Sattara, and also of one another

7. In his minute of the 18th instant, our President briefly recapitulates the further minutes which it is his intention to submit on this important case. These are to embrace the following subjects:

1st. Remarks on the Raja of Sattara's intercourse with Moodhojee Bhansleh, the ex-Raja of Nagpore. On this subject, our President has already recorded his opinion that the alleged intercourse is fully proved, and further, that its objects are treasonable towards the British Government.

2d. Remarks on a statement or confession made by Appa Sahib, the Raja of Sattara's brother, in which he acknowledges his having, though, as he alleges, under the influence of fear, participated in one flagrant act of treason committed by the Raja.

3d. A final minute; first, in recapitulation of the various intrigues proved against the Raja, secondly, in explanation of the real key to the Raja's conduct; and thirdly, showing how, in our President's opinion, the case ought ultimately to be disposed of.

8. We beg to assure your Honourable Committee that we shall make every exertion to bring these proceedings to an early termination. Although we regret our inability to forward them complete by this opportunity, the delay will not, we conceive, be altogether without advantage, inasmuch as the opinions of this Government collectively will accompany our final despatch.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(No. 5 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 21 May 1838.

IN continuation of our letter of the 19th instant, No. 3, relative to the Sattara intrigues, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee the accompanying copies of minutes recorded by the Honourable Mr. Farish and the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated the 17th instant and this date respectively, containing their sentiments on the conduct of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, so far as relates to the proceedings commented on in our Right honourable President's minute of the 5th instant.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

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I.
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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 6 of 1838)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 1 June 1838.

IN continuation of our letters dated the 19th and 21st ultimo, Nos 3 and 5 of 1838, we avail ourselves of the unexpected departure of the Semiramis steamer to the Persian Gulf, to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of further minutes recorded by our Right honourable President, and by the Honourable Mr. Farish and the Honourable Mr. Anderson, on the case of the Raja of Sattara, namely,

1st Minute, dated the 24th ultimo, containing our President's remarks on the Raja of Sattara's intercourse with Moodhojee Bhansleh, the ex-Raja of Nagpore

2d Minute by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated the 31st ultimo, on the same subject.

3d Minute by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, of this date, on the same subject.

4th Minute, dated the 26th ultimo, containing our President's remarks on the statement or confession made by Appa Sahib, the Raja of Sattara's brother, adverted to in the 7th paragraph of our letter of the 19th ultimo.

5th Minute, dated the 31st ultimo, in which our President has reviewed the case of the Raja of Sattara, has explained the key to his extraordinary proceedings, and has recorded his sentiments as to how the case should be finally disposed of.

2. We have also the honour to transmit by this opportunity copies of the whole of the correspondence on which the above minutes are founded, as per accompanying list*

* Not received.

3 On the first subject, your Honourable Committee will perceive that it is the unanimous opinion of this Government that an intercourse between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore has been fully established, and further, that the object of that intercourse was hostile and treasonable towards the British Government.

4. On the second and third subjects the opinion of our President has only yet been recorded, but those of the civil members of the Government will be submitted to your Honourable Committee by the next opportunity.

5. By this opportunity, however, we have the honour to forward copy of a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Farish on the 19th ultimo, and of a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, on the 22d ultimo, containing their opinions on the evidence obtained at Dharwar and Rutnagheery, in connexion with the Raja of Sattara's intrigues at Goa, and to which we beg to solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(No. 7 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 12 June 1838.

IN continuation of our letter dated the 1st instant, No. 6, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of further minutes, recorded by our Right honourable President, and by the Honourable Mr. Farish and the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated as per margin*, on the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, together with copy of the letter which we have caused to be addressed to the Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, forwarding the further proceedings of this Government in the above case.

We have, &c.
(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

* Minute by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 4 June.
Ditto - - ditto - - Mr. Anderson, dated 7 June.
Ditto - - Right honourable the Governor, dated 8 June.
Ditto - - Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 9 June.

I.
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India and Bombay

(No. 10 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 3 July 1838.

No. 3. 19 May 1838
No. 5. 21 May —
No. 6. 1 June —
No. 7. 12 June —

1. WITH reference to our letters, dated as per margin, regarding the Sattara intrigues, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 25th ult., together with the translation of a further yad from Zujahae, the mother of Govind Row Dewan, dated the 12th of last month, and other documents on the same subject

2. The information contained in the above documents is, in our opinion, of considerable importance —

1st. As confirmatory of the genuineness of Gurjabae's petition.

2d. As proving the great efforts made at Sattara to induce her to disown that petition.

3d. As corroborative of the fact of the Goa intrigues having become known to Colonel Robertson.

4th. As illustrating the nature of the proceedings of the Raja's agents in England

3. It is a singular fact that his Highness the Raja of Sattara should have first been apprised of Gurjabae's petition from England.

4. We have forwarded copies of the above documents to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and have instructed the Acting Resident at Sattara to adopt the most efficient means in his power for protecting Gurjabae, should such become necessary

We have, &c
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(No. 20 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 5 September 1838.

Sattara.

16 February 1838.
17 March - —
26 April - —
31 May - —
16 August - —
16 August - —

IN continuation of our previous despatches relating to the conduct of the Raja of Sattara, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of letters from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated as per margin, submitting extracts from a correspondence carried on with the Raja by one of his agents at Bombay named Rungoba.

2. For a review of the principal facts and circumstances alluded to in this correspondence, we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to a minute recorded by our President on the 24th ultimo.

3. From internal evidence it is manifest that this correspondence is conducted under the direction and advice of Dr Milne, who must therefore be considered responsible for its highly objectionable tone and tenor.

4. It throws considerable light on the attempts made by the Raja of Sattara to free himself from the dangerous position in which he is placed. It proves that he has numerous agents in Bombay, some of whom have acted independently of Dr. Milne, who has strongly remonstrated against the proceedings, and has insisted, and apparently with some success, that he alone ought to be employed. It also shows that the Raja has, through Dr. Milne, entered into an extensive correspondence with persons in England, and that agents have proceeded thither to advocate his cause

5. The most important circumstance, however, revealed by this correspondence is the shameful use, or rather abuse, of the liberty of the press, which Dr Milne has been guilty of, disgraceful in the case of any one, but more especially in that of a pensioned servant of Government.

6. Dr. Milne now stands forth as the author of the gross libels against this Government which have on various occasions appeared in the Bombay Gazette newspaper; and what is still more criminal, these libels have in some cases been transmitted by his direction to the Raja of Sattara, in order to show his contempt of Government, and his power to vilify them and their officers, and thereby to maintain his influence over the Raja's mind.

7. In order to enable your Honourable Committee to form your own judgment on the libellous effusions to which we refer, we transmit with this despatch, first, such extracts from the above newspaper relating to the Sattara case, as are actually alluded to in Rungoba's correspondence as having been sent to the Raja; second, extracts of a similar nature which are not alluded to in that part of the correspondence before us. We have only further to add, that Dr. Milne's connexion with the Gazette Press is matter of public notoriety, and that Mr. M'Donald, late editor of that paper, is believed to have proceeded to England to advocate the Raja's cause.

8. It will remain with your Honourable Committee to determine whether a pensioned servant of Government should be allowed with impunity, and for the worst of purposes, thus clandestinely to make use of the press as an engine for bringing the Government of this country into disrepute, and charging those vested with authority with tyranny and oppression towards a well-affected native prince. Apart from the Sattara case, we consider this to be a question of some moment, and we conceive it would be a dereliction of duty on our part were we not to declare, that if such a liberty be permitted, the most injurious consequences are likely to ensue.

9. We are aware that, under the existing law, the Government is powerless, but this will probably suggest for consideration, whether it is not expedient to pass some law which will provide against such a monstrous abuse of the liberty of the press, in a country where the Government stands in need of all the safeguards that can be devised.

10. Dr. Milne is in the receipt of a pension of 700 L. per annum, and your Honourable Committee will perhaps consider how far his unjustifiable proceedings ought to affect this, or at all events, whether it is not desirable to withhold payment in this country, and to declare that henceforward it will only be paid to himself, in person, at the East India House.

11. In Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 21st December last, we were informed that the Governor-general deemed "it right to observe, that the tone and temper manifested by Dr. Milne, in this discussion, appeared very objectionable, and far beyond the limits of any fair and temperate representation of facts." This opinion was merely founded on Dr. Milne's correspondence with his Lordship, forwarded through this Government, and it is scarcely necessary to remark how much the justice of that opinion is exemplified by the present correspondence.

12. We beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the 13th paragraph of our President's minute, relating to a remittance of 50,000 rupees, demanded from the Raja by Dr. Milne. From a subsequent letter received by us from Lieutenant-colonel Ovens (copy of which we forward with this despatch), it appears that the sum of 25,000 rupees has been lately remitted from Sattara, and by Dr. Milne's order, made over to Ichanghur Nuserwanjee of Bombay, and earned by them, as proved by the receipt, to the account of Messrs Pollexfen, Milne & Co. The pretext under which this money has been obtained is to meet the expenses of a projected mission to England. It will no doubt be squandered away in some way or another, but we think the remittance clearly indicates that Dr. Milne's views and objects in having so completely identified himself with the Raja's cause, are not quite so disinterested or unconnected with his desire of gain as he himself would wish it to be imagined.

13. Your Honourable Committee will also observe, that the correspondence establishes, that another servant of this Government, namely, Mr. Baker, of the civil service, who was recently removed from office for misconduct, has united with Dr. Milne, and has espoused the Raja's cause.

14. For particulars, we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters marked No. 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 15, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter of the 31st May last, and to the remarks therein contained in the 15th and 17th paragraphs of our President's minute of the 24th ultimo. Mr. Baker, in his communications with the Raja's agent, has evinced great disrespect towards Government, and there is too much reason to fear he has imparted information to the Raja which he himself could only have acquired as a public officer, and which could not therefore be disclosed without a gross breach of his covenant with the East India Company.

15. As far as the Raja of Sattara himself is concerned, the correspondence does not convey much additional information, except on one point. It corroborates a fact of some importance which has been elsewhere noticed, namely, that his Highness desires to assume the comprehensive title of "King of the Hindoos," and is, in fact, so addressed by his agent.

16. It is our intention to submit, with as little delay as possible, copy of this letter and its accompaniments, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and shall, at the same time, solicit his Lordship's instructions as to whether any and what notice should be taken of the reprehensible proceedings of Dr. Milne and Mr. Baker, on which subject we hope likewise to be favoured with the sentiments of your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John Dunlop.

(No. 23 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 7 September 1838.

1. IN continuation of our letter, dated the 5th instant, we have the honour to forward,
for the information of your Honourable Committee, copy of a further communication* which
we

I.
Letters from the
Governments of
India and Bombay

we have received from the Acting Resident at Sattara, submitting translation of another letter from Rungoba to the Raja of Sattara, relating to remittances made to Dr. Milne at Bombay.

2 From this communication your Honourable Committee will learn, that the sum of 75,000 rupees has been remitted to the firm of Pollexfen, Milne & Co., and that on the Raja urging that a receipt for the amount should be passed in Dr Milne's name, and not in that of the above firm, his agent informs him, "In the name of Dr. John Milne's son, Milne Sahib, and Pollexfen Sahib, as a partner, Dr. Milne, having provided funds, has opened a mercantile firm. As to this, the son of the Sahib is here, and Pollexfen Sahib is in England; but the mercantile affairs are conducted under the orders of John Milne Sahib, and other authority is held by the Doctor Sahib himself. Formerly, after paying the 60,000 rupees, and taking a receipt from Pollexfen, Milne & Co., the friend keeping that receipt with himself, gave a receipt in his own name to the Sirkar. In like manner the receipt for the sum of 25,000 rupees is now given by the Doctor Sahib from the firm. I made a mistake in not writing the particulars at first, Pollexfen, Milne & Co. and the Dr. Sahib are not two. The affair being of a mercantile nature, the money being credited in the firm, the receipt is in the name of the son of the Sahib."

3. This information will enable your Honourable Committee to judge what degree of credit is due to Dr. Milne's profession of disinterestedness and philanthropy in having espoused so warmly the Raja's cause.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish
G. W. Anderson.
J. Dunlop

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 21.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Simla, 1 October 1838

Abstract of Con-
tents, Nos 3 & 4.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of a minute recorded by me on the 23d ultimo, respecting the course which it will be expedient to pursue with regard to the Raja of Sattara, whom I fully believe to have been implicated in treasonable practices against this Government.

2. The whole of the proceedings upon which this opinion is based have been already reported to your Honourable Court by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay

I have, &c.
(signed) Auckland

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 26 of 1838)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 5 October 1838.

Sattara

IN continuation of our letter, dated the 7th ultimo (No. 23 of 1838), relative to the Sattara affairs, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee, copy of a further despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 20th ultimo, on the subject.

2. We have forwarded a copy of the above despatch to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and have solicited his Lordship's particular attention to the 6th paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter above quoted, and to the documents therein alluded to, proving that the Raja's agents in Bombay have not scrupled to communicate to the Raja events of a political nature, which are at present a cause of much anxiety and embarrassment to the British Government

3. We cannot suppose that it will be tolerated that persons, not only British subjects, but servants of the British Government, shall transmit information of a political and secret nature, connected with military operations, to a foreign state, known to be ill disposed towards us; and although this Government cannot apply a remedy, yet we deem it our bounden duty to represent in the strongest terms the gross indecency and impropriety of such communications.

4. Your Honourable Committee will observe from Rungoba's letter, dated the 7th August (No. 9 of the Enclosures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' despatch), that he communicates in Dr. Milne's name that disputes exist between the British Government and Persia, Arabia and Russia; that we have concluded a treaty with Runjeet Singh; that we are threatened with hostilities by the chief of Nepal, who had collected an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men, and lastly, that the Raja of Burmah is preparing to war against us, and adds, that he had visited Mr. Baber, who had confirmed the intelligence to the above effect received from Dr. Milne. In a postscript, he (Rungoba) communicates information regarding the movement of troops and reinforcements expected from England, describes Shikarpore, and states,
"The

"The Nepalwala has issued proclamations inviting all Hindoos, whoever they may be, to co-operate and to enter his service." In Dr Milne's name Rungoba enjoins secrecy: "The Sahib said these matters, which I have directed you to write and report to the Maharaj Surkar, should not be publicly communicated to any one there."

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5 In a letter, dated the 6th September (No. 12 of the Enclosures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' despatch), the agent gives information regarding passing events in Affghanistan, and observes, "The Roos, Room, and other people are warlike soldiers, and sturdy; in the event of war breaking out it will be difficult. But the British Government is formidable. After this, good success or ill success in this rests in the power of God. Thus both the Sahibs said."

6 In a letter of the 11th September, the agent reports that it had been discovered that the states of Rajpootana were in treasonable communication with Russia, and had written, "We all are one, with your co-operation we will expel the English from this country."

7 In allusion to the Raja of Sattara's own case, the agent observes significantly, "But there is no documentary proof."

8 In No 14 Enclosure to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' despatch, the agent reports that the Russians and Persians have united against us, and that Dost Mahomed Wuzer, of Room Sham, in Turkistan, had joined them with a great number of troops, and in No. 15 Enclosure to the same letter, it is stated that orders have been received from the Governor-general to send 13 regiments from Bombay and 20 from Madras against the Russians.

9 We take this opportunity of transmitting to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 27th August, stating his reasons for not presenting the letter to his Highness the Raja, announcing the death of the late Governor, and beg to observe that the three last letters of the series accompanying the Acting Resident's letter of the 20th ultimo, testify that that officer acted with his usual judgment in suggesting the non-delivery of the khurreta in question, and the manner in which the Raja's agent intended to misconstrue that communication.

We have, &c
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.
J. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 28 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 6 October 1838.

1 We beg to transmit to your Honourable Committee an extract from the proceedings of this Government relative to an application from Monsieur De Wolmaar (formerly in the suite of Moolvee Mahomed Ismail Khan, ambassador from the late King of Oude) for permission to accept employment in a civil capacity in the service of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, which we without hesitation refused.

2 Monsieur De Wolmaar subsequently solicited permission to settle in the Sattara territory, to carry on some speculation which he stated he had in view: this request we also negatived.

3 We further beg to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 25th ultimo, which sufficiently proves the falsity of the representations made by Monsieur De Wolmaar of the objects he had in view in requesting permission to visit Sattara, and shows the necessity which existed for refusing compliance with his application.

4 In forwarding this letter to the Governor-general of India, we have informed his Lordship we are of opinion that the public interests must suffer, unless some decisive measures are speedily adopted to put an end to these intrigues, by bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final termination.

5 From the accompanying memorandum by Mr. Willoughby, our Political Secretary, dated the 3d instant, your Honourable Committee will perceive that Monsieur De Wolmaar called at that gentleman's house on the previous morning, and made the following communication: "Notwithstanding your cruelty towards me (alluding to the refusal of Government to permit him to proceed to Sattara), I deem it right to inform you that I have been applied to by an agent to obtain 500 engineers and men: the agent does not belong to one of the protected states." Monsieur De Wolmaar refused to disclose the name of the agent or the state he alluded to, and abruptly left the house.

6 The communication made by Monsieur De Wolmaar shows strikingly the lengths to which the parties who are engaged in the Sattara intrigues are disposed to proceed. Whatever may have been Monsieur De Wolmaar's object in the communication, whether the substance of his communication be true or fictitious, we are of opinion that he should, if the law provides the means, be checked and punished for such proceedings. If the communication be true, and means, as implied, that this person has been applied to by the agent of an Indian state for his aid in raising military levies, the communication is treasonable in a

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British subject, if he withhold from Government the necessary information to enable them to adopt measures for counteraction

7 We have, however, deemed it advisable, in the first instance, to refer to the acting Advocate-general for his opinion as to whether the circumstances reported by the Political Secretary amount to an offence against the laws, and if so, of what distinct character, and what proceedings may be adopted against Monsieur De Wolmaer.

8. The result of this reference, and any further proceedings which we may be called upon to adopt in this case, will hereafter be reported to your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Fergusson.
G. W. Anderson.
J. Dunlop

SECRET DEPARTMENT

To the Secretary at the East India House, London.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 October 1838.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to request that you will be pleased to cause the accompanying packet to be delivered to the Honourable the Secret Committee, and to state that, as the Atalanta steamer is to leave this afternoon, the Governor in Council trusts that the Honourable the Secret Committee will excuse the present irregular way of forwarding the packet in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 31 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 24 October 1838.

Sattara.

IN continuation of our several despatches to your Honourable Committee respecting the intrigues carried on by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we now do ourselves the honour of transmitting, for the information of your Honourable Committee, copy of a letter from the secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 24th ultimo, forwarding copy of a Minute recorded by his Lordship, on the evidence which has been obtained against the Raja, and prescribing the course which should be pursued in finally disposing of this difficult and arduous case.

2. We have experienced the most unfeigned satisfaction in perceiving that the sentiments of the Governor-general on the Raja's proceedings now so fully coincide with those which this Government had previously recorded, and that his Lordship concurs with us in opinion that the Raja is clearly guilty of the three principal charges which have been preferred against him, viz.—

- 1st. His treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa.
- 2d. His treasonous intercourse with the ex-Raja of Nagpore.
- 3d. His attempt to seduce two native officers of the 23d regiment Native Infantry from their allegiance to the British Government.

3. On this result we chiefly rely for a full and complete justification of our proceedings in this important question, and that no part of the obloquy and reproach which has been so industriously cast on this Government, but more especially on our late highly-respected President, the Right honourable Sir Robert Grant, both by the Raja and his numerous partizans, will be considered to have been justly deserved.

4. We confidently anticipate that your Honourable Committee will, after an attentive consideration of the voluminous proceedings which have been forwarded with our former despatches on this subject, arrive at the same conclusions as those recorded in the Minute of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India now submitted, and that the proceedings of this Government, in the painful and responsible position in which it was placed, will be honoured with your approbation.

5. In conformity with the instructions of the Governor-general, we have adopted the preliminary measure of directing Lieutenant-colonel Ovens to prepare and submit for our approval a statement embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges against the Raja, and of the names of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, in order that

that this document may be afterwards furnished to the Raja, and the opportunity afforded him of stating whatever he may desire to urge on his own behalf.

6. We have desired Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, in preparing this statement, to confine himself to the three principal charges alluded to in the 2d paragraph of this despatch, and to omit all points of a doubtful nature, and such as he may conceive cannot be established by sufficient evidence.

7. We have at the same time directed the Resident to report what measures he may consider expedient to adopt for the full and efficient protection of the witnesses, and for preserving inviolate the guarantees which have been extended to them.

8. We are of opinion that a month or six weeks will be a sufficient period to enable the Raja to complete his answer to the statement, but on this point we have requested the Resident's opinion.

9. When this statement has been prepared, we have requested Lieutenant-colonel Ovens to submit a separate Report on the connexion of Dr. Milne with the Sattara intrigues, for ultimate transmission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

10. We have derived great gratification from observing the terms of high commendation in which the Governor-general has, in the last paragraph of his Minute, noticed the eminent merits which have been displayed by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens in the prosecution and report of these inquiries.

11. On this occasion it has appeared to us essential to the public interests to support and strengthen, as far as possible, the authority of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, in the arduous and difficult situation in which, for some time to come, he will be placed, and with this object in view, we have deemed it expedient no longer to delay confirming that officer in the situation of Resident at Sattara, for which he has already proved himself so eminently qualified. We trust that this measure will meet the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

12. Copy of the instructions issued to the Resident has been forwarded to the Right honourable the Governor-general, and we shall not fail to report, for the information of your Honourable Committee, any further proceedings which may be adopted.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 37 of 1838)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 15 November 1838.

WITH reference to our despatch, dated the 5th October, No. 26, relative to the conduct of Mr. Baber and Dr. Milne, as connected with the intrigues at Sattara, we have the honour to forward, for the consideration of your Honourable Committee, copy of a communication from the secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 11th ultimo, expressing his Lordship's concurrence in the view taken by this Government of the conduct of the two gentlemen in question; and stating that, in regard to the former gentleman, the decision should be left to the Honourable the Court of Directors; and, as respects Dr. Milne, that it would be objectionable to take any immediate measures until the investigation into the conduct of the Raja of Sattara shall have been brought to a conclusion.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 38 of 1838)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 1 December 1838.

IN continuation of our despatch, dated the 5th October last (No. 26 of 1838), relative to the Sattara intrigues, we beg to submit, for the information of your Honourable Committee, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 16th ultimo, and of its enclosures, and of the documents therein adverted to, which, in our opinion, throw considerable light on the mode in which Dr. Milne conducts his pernicious agency with the Raja.

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2. We have also forwarded copy of the Resident's letter to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and requested the instructions of his Lordship as to whether such a system should any longer be tolerated; and whether, with reference to these and other previous instances, Dr. Milne should not be peremptorily forbidden henceforward from holding communication, directly or indirectly, with the Raja or any of his connexions.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

(No. 41 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 1 December 1838.
Sattara. In continuation of our letter, dated the 24th ultimo, we have the honour to forward, for the information of your Honourable Committee, copies of two despatches, dated the 15th instant, from the Resident at Sattara, urging strong and powerful reasons why the Raja of Sattara should not, as a preliminary measure, be furnished with the statement prescribed in the 12th paragraph of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India's Minute, dated the 23d September last, forming an accompaniment to our letter above alluded to.

*We have likewise the honour to submit copy of our political secretary's letter of this date, submitting the question for his Lordship's reconsideration, and stating it to be our opinion that it will be preferable at once to appoint a commissioner to investigate the charges against the Raja, and thus bring this case to a final termination.

We have ventured to express this opinion chiefly on two grounds: 1st, because we are unable to devise any means for securing efficient protection to the witnesses, after their names and the nature of their evidence has been communicated to the Raja. 2dly, because we are convinced that this case cannot be concluded without the appointment of a commissioner; and that the statement which has been prepared by the Resident, if now given to the Raja, will only lead to a lengthened and unsatisfactory correspondence with the Raja.

Pending the receipt of his Lordship's reply we shall not adopt any further measures, but shall be entirely guided by such instructions as we may hereafter be favoured with.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 42 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 1 December 1838.

WITH reference to our despatch, dated 15 November (No. 37 of 1838), relative to the conduct of Mr. Baber and Dr. Milne, as connected with the intrigues at Sattara, we have the honour to forward to your Honourable Committee copy of a further communication from the Secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 22d October last, stating that the papers alluded to in our despatch to your Honourable Committee, dated the 5th October (No. 26), had tended to confirm the opinion already expressed by his Lordship, of the highly unbecoming and reprehensible conduct of Dr. Milne, and to induce his Lordship to think even more unfavourably than before of that gentleman's motives and proceedings.

2. The Governor-general was, nevertheless, of opinion, that until the termination of the pending inquiry into the conduct of the Raja of Sattara, Dr. Milne should not be visited with any serious penalty, for such a measure, his Lordship considered, would be liable to be construed into a desire of depriving the Raja of the aid of an efficient adviser in the preparation of his defence, but his Lordship at the same time suggested, that with regard both to Dr. Milne and Mr. Baber, an abstract of instances of their misconduct should be prepared and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, who would visit them with such mark of their displeasure, either by depriving them of their pensions, or otherwise, as might be deemed just and proper.

3. With reference to our despatches noted in the margin, regarding Monsieur De Wolmaer, the individual whose application to visit Sattara was refused by us, we beg to report that he is considered by the Right honourable the Governor-general as a mere adventurer, who has mixed himself up in the Sattara intrigues in the hope of gaining money, and that he is not of sufficient importance to merit the notice of Government, but that, if we thought it otherwise,

4 October, No. 28,
of 1838
To the Secretary
E. I House, Lon-
don, dated 6 Oct
1838

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otherwise, he might be told that a perseverance in the spirit of intrigue he has displayed would subject him to the penalty of deportation

4 We have caused a copy of the above communication to be forwarded to the Resident at Sattara.

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Letters from the Governments of India and Bombay.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 44 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 1 December 1838.

With reference to our despatch dated the 6th October last (No. 28), regarding Monsieur De Wolmaar, and to the communication made by him to our political secretary, alluded to in the 5th paragraph thereof, we have now the honour to transmit copy of a letter from the Acting Advocate-general, of the same date, from which your Honourable Committee will perceive that that officer is of opinion that no legal proceedings could be adopted against Monsieur De Wolmaar. We have therefore, for the present, resolved upon taking no further step in the case

Sattara Monsieur De Wolmaar.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
John Keane.
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

(No. 47 of 1838)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 4 December 1838.

1. We beg to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, and to observe that these documents, in our opinion, confirm in a most remarkable manner the previous proofs obtained against the Raja of Sattara, of his having held treasonous intercourse with Goa.

Copy of a letter from the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, without date, with Enclosures To the Resident Sattara, dated 26 October From the Resident at Sattara, dated 16 November 1838.

2. We also have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Colonel Ovens, the Resident at Sattara, dated the 22d ultimo, handing up translations of documents sent from Bombay by the direction of Dr. Milne to his Highness the Raja, and to state that we consider their contents to be of a very singular character, and as likely to confirm his Highness's hostility toward the Government, by giving him false impressions of the present state of affairs here.

3. We likewise transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of a further letter from Colonel Ovens, dated the 24th ultimo, containing a clear and plain statement of the origin, nature, and progress of the connexion with the Raja, and to observe that it remains with your Honourable Committee to determine whether any and what notice should be taken of that gentleman's most objectionable proceedings in the case. This statement has been prepared in conformity with the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, communicated to us in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, dated the 24th September last.

4. In conclusion, we have the honour to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to that part of the Resident's Report adverting to the share which Mr. Baber has latterly taken in these intrigues.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 50 of 1838.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 5 December 1838.

We beg to transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter and of its enclosure from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting it to be the intention of the Raja to depute Monsieur De Wolmaar in charge of a mission to England on his Highness's affairs

Sattara.

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2. Copy of this communication has been forwarded to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, with a request that his Lordship will be pleased to favour us with his instructions as to whether the mission in question should be allowed to proceed to England.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Parish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 24.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, London.

Abstract of Con-
tents, No. 3.

Honourable Sirs, Camp at Lahore, 29 December 1838.
I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my despatch (No. 21) 1st October 1838, to forward to your Honourable Court a further minute recorded by me on the affairs of Sattara, as connected with the recent intrigues of the Raja.

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

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER from Bombay, dated 19th January (No. 6) 1839.

Para. 3. As connected with this despatch, we beg also to forward to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter and enclosure from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 7th instant, and to observe that these documents indicate that his Highness the Raja of Sattara is still in communication with the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

4. Copy of this communication has been forwarded to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, with an intimation that it rests with his Lordship to determine whether any measures should be adopted at Joudpore to ascertain more precisely the nature of the improper intercourse; and the Resident at Sattara has in the meantime been requested to persevere in his inquiries on the subject.

(No. 11 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Sattara.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 31 January 1839.
WITH reference to our despatch dated the 1st December (No. 41 of 1838), relative to the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we now do ourselves the honour of forwarding to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter from the officiating secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of a minute by his Lordship on the subject.

2. In forwarding the above communication, we regret to state that the same reached Bombay only on the 21st instant, being one day subsequent to the departure of the Honourable Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay with the last overland mail, which prevented its being forwarded to your Honourable Committee, as intended by his Lordship, by that opportunity.

3. The sentiments expressed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in the above minute, have afforded us much gratification, since, although his Lordship hesitates to carry into effect the suggestions of this Government regarding the disposal of this case, without the previous instructions of your Honourable Committee, he appears fully to concur with us as to the necessity of their adoption.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Parish.*
G. W. Anderson
John A. Dunlop

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 12 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Sattara.
Dr Milne.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 6 February 1839.
WITH reference to our despatch dated the 4th December (No. 47 of 1838), relative to Dr Milne's connexion with his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter from the officiating secretary in attendance

attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 7th ultimo, from which your Honourable Committee will perceive that his Lordship fully concurs with us in opinion as to the impropriety of Dr. Milne's proceedings as connected with the case of the Raja of Sattara

2. We have not deemed it expedient, at this stage of our proceedings, to make a communication to Dr. Milne to the extent directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, for the reasons assigned in our Honourable President's minute, dated the 25th ultimo, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

3. We have, however, caused Dr. Milne to be informed that, under the instructions received from his Lordship, and as a subject and a pensioner of the British Government, he should henceforth refrain from holding any communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, with his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 6 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 20 February 1839.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, dated the 13th June (No. 12 of 1838), and to state that the whole of the proceedings of this Government connected with the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara have, up to the present date, been forwarded to the Government of India.

2. We beg to inform your Honourable Court, that all our proceedings connected with this case subsequent to those alluded to in your despatch, now acknowledged, have been forwarded to the Honourable the Secret Committee on the dates noted in the margin.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
John A. Dunlop.

Sattara
28 March - 1838
25 April - -
19 May - -
21 May - -
1 June - -
12 June - -
3 July - -
5 September -
7 September -
29 September -
6 October - -
6 October - -
24 October - -
15 November -
1 December -
1 December -
1 December -
4 December -
5 December -
6 February 1839.
Sattara.

(No. 24 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 25 February 1839.

We do ourselves the honour to report to your Honourable Committee, that in a letter from the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated the 12th instant, that officer brought to our notice the circumstance of eight Hindoos having engaged a passage on board the French ship *George Cuvier*, bound to Bordeaux, for the alleged purpose of eventually proceeding to England on a mission, on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. On the same date the acting senior magistrate of police reported that Monsieur de Woolmar, the individual alluded to in our despatches noted in the margin*, was about to quit Bombay, as a passenger on board the above-mentioned ship, with the intention of landing on the Malabar coast.

* No marginal reference in original

3. We have, in consequence, deemed it requisite to instruct the acting senior magistrate of police to intimate to Monsieur De Woolmar, that he was quite at liberty to proceed to Europe or to quit India, but that he could not be permitted to land and remain at subordinate stations belonging to the Honourable Company's territories

4. We have at the same time caused a circular letter to be addressed to the different authorities on the Malabar coast, informing them that Monsieur De Woolmar has, during his residence in Bombay, been considered to be a person to whom permission to proceed into the interior should not be granted, in order that they may prevent his landing and remaining at any of the subordinate stations of the Honourable Company.

5. In regard to the eight individuals above alluded to, the acting senior magistrate was requested to ascertain the grounds on which they were proceeding to Europe; whether they were exactly aware on what terms they were going to so distant a country; whether they proceeded with their own free will, and what means they possessed for their support during their absence.

6. The acting senior magistrate was further requested, that in the event of these persons stating that they were going under the orders of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, immediately to place himself in communication with the Acting Advocate-general on the subject, in order that it appeared to that officer that they could be prevented from proceeding on such a mission, they might, if we judged such a measure expedient, be detained.

7. The Resident at Sattara was requested to report if any circumstances had come to his knowledge confirmatory of such a mission being deputed to England by his Highness the Raja

8. The Acting Advocate-general, having, in a letter dated the 18th instant, expressed an opinion in accordance with our own sentiments on the subject, we caused an immediate examination of the parties composing the mission to be held by our Acting Secretary in the Persian Department, with the view of ascertaining the real facts connected with their mission, and the Resident at Sattara was at the same time requested to ascertain from the Raja whether these persons were deputed by his Highness.

9. On these Hindoos being interrogated by the acting senior magistrate of police, four of them stated that they intended to proceed to the Malabar coast as merchants, and that the others were their servants, that they had no particular object in view; that they did not know to what part of the coast they were proceeding; that when they reached the coast, if the weather proved favourable, they would go on to London, to see a country of the wonders of which they have heard so much, that they did not know any one in London, but that they would find an agent on their arrival there, that though they were the subjects of the Raja of Sattara, they were unknown to his Highness, and that he was not even aware of their intended voyage.

10. On an application from the owner of the ship George Cuvier, representing the inconvenience to which he was subjected, in consequence of the port clearance of his vessel being withheld on account of the native passengers proceeding in her, we apprised him that no objection existed to his being furnished with the port clearance without these natives, regarding whom an investigation was in progress.

11. From the memorandum by our Acting Secretary in the Persian Department, dated the 21st instant, submitting the statements made before him by the parties composing the mission in question, as named in the margin*, it appears that Eshwunt Rao, a distant relation of the Raja of Sattara, assisted by Bhugwunt Rao, is the head of it, and that the others are mere menial servants, with the exception of Narrain Rao Sirki, who is said to be the brother of Eshwunt Rao, acknowledged, after some prevarication, that he is proceeding to England on the part of the Raja of Sattara.

12. In reply to the reference made by us to the Resident at Sattara, to ascertain if any circumstances had come to his knowledge confirming the mission, as being deputed by his Highness the Raja, that officer, in his letter dated the 18th instant, states that some of the persons are identified with those alluded to in his communication, dated the 26th November last, which formed an enclosure to our despatch to your Honourable Committee dated the 5th December last.

13. The accompaniments to the Resident's present communication contain all the information he possessed on the subject of this mission, which tends to show the disposition that still exists, on the part of his Highness the Raja and his agents, to carry on intrigues against the British Government.

14. The letter from Colonel Ovans, above alluded to, and the result of the examination of our Acting Secretary, left no doubt on our minds regarding the nature and objects of the mission about to proceed to England on the part of the Raja of Sattara.

15. Being, however, doubtful whether we possess the power of preventing this mission from proceeding to its destination, we have caused the parties composing it to be apprised that they are at liberty to embark on board the ship George Cuvier upon the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's treasury, on account of those proceeding in the character of servants.

16. We have deemed it expedient to cause the principal persons of the mission to be informed that we are satisfied that, proceeding as they do, without the sanction of this Government, they will find themselves mistaken in the expectation that they will be recognised in any public capacity by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

17. We cannot but express our earnest recommendation that this mission may not, on its arrival in England, be recognised either by the Honourable the Court of Directors or by Her Majesty's Government.

18. We beg at the same time respectfully to solicit the instructions of your Honourable Committee, whether such missions should hereafter be allowed or not to proceed to England.

19. We leave it to your Honourable Committee to determine whether the Raja of Sattara has in this instance acted in conformity with the treaty entered into between the British Government and his Highness under date the 25th September 1819.

20. We cannot conclude this despatch without respectfully drawing the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to a very material fact elicited by our reference to the Resident at Sattara, alluded to in the latter part of the fourth paragraph of his letter dated the 18th instant.

21. It would appear that Captain Cogan has, since his arrival at the presidency as Her Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the court of his Highness the Sultan at Muscat, mixed himself up with the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara, and has been in communication with Dr. Milne, and also with a native agent of his Highness, named Hunmunt Rao Goonajee.

22. It is a matter of astonishment to us how Captain Cogan, filling as he does so high a situation under the Crown, could feel justified in mixing himself up with political intrigues against the British Government.

23. We have not as yet addressed Captain Cogan on this subject, it is however under our consideration whether Government should make any and what communication to that officer.

* No marginal reference in original.

24 We further beg to inform your Honourable Committee that we have drawn the attention of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to the increased necessity which exists for bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final termination with as little delay as possible, and which the letter from your Honourable Committee, dated the 22d December last, appears to have anticipated.

25. Copies of the whole of the proceedings connected with the subject of this despatch are herewith forwarded, and we trust that the measures adopted by us will meet with the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

I.
Letters from the
Governments of
India and Bombay

(L)

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary at the East India House, London

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 25 February 1839.

As the Honourable Company's steamer *Berenice* is on the eve of departure for the Red Sea, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed packet for delivery to the Honourable the Secret Committee, containing copy of a despatch this moment received from the Resident at Sattara, regarding the native deputation proceeding to England on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, alluded to in the despatch this day addressed by the Honourable Board to the Honourable the Secret Committee (No. 24)

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Walloughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT

(No. 25 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 7 March 1839.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Committee's despatch dated the 22d December last, and with reference to the 4th to 7th paragraphs thereof, respectfully to observe that we presume it will rest with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to take any further steps for correcting the evils pointed out in our two despatches to your Honourable Committee, dated the 5th and 6th October, Nos. 26 and 28 of 1838.

2. Copy of your Honourable Committee's despatch now acknowledged, of our despatches dated the 5th and 6th October last, and of this reply, have been forwarded for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish*
G. W. Anderson
J. A. Dunlop

Sattara.

SECRET DEPARTMENT

(No. 27 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 14 March 1839.

In the 20th to 23d paragraphs of our despatch, dated the 25th ultimo, No 24, we did ourselves the honour of reporting to your Honourable Committee that it had been brought to our notice that Captain Cogan, since his arrival at Bombay as Her Majesty's plenipotentiary to his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, had mixed himself up with the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara, and had been in communication with Dr Milne, and with a native agent of his Highness, named Humunt Row Goonajee, and that it was engaging our consideration whether we should make any and what communication to that officer on the subject

2 After careful deliberation on the circumstances of the case, we resolved, in consideration of the high situation filled by Captain Cogan under the Crown of England, to communicate to him the fact of his intercourse with the Raja's agents having come to our knowledge, in order that if he had been misrepresented he might have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which he has been honoured

3. The requisite intimation was accordingly made to Captain Cogan on the 28th ultimo, and we now beg to forward to your Honourable Committee copy of the reply returned thereto on the 1st instant.

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Sattara
Captain Cogan.

I.
Letters from the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

4. We consider Captain Cogan's answer to our reference not to be of that straightforward character which might have been expected from him. In the 2d paragraph, he admits that he has been visited by parties representing themselves as subjects of the Raja of Sattara, but no explanation of the nature and objects of their communication is afforded by Captain Cogan.

5. For the views we entertained regarding Captain Cogan's conduct on this occasion, we beg respectfully to refer your Honourable Committee to the minutes which have been recorded by our Honourable President and by the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

6. We are of opinion that it is not expedient for us to prosecute this matter further at the present moment, except by forwarding copy of Captain Cogan's reply, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and submitting our proceedings to your Honourable Committee, to enable you to form your own conclusions on the subject, and to bring the case to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, should such a measure be deemed expedient.

We have, &c
(signed) J. Farnish.
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 33 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 26 March 1839.

Para 1. IN our despatch dated the 25th ultimo, No. 24, we brought to the notice of your Honourable Committee the circumstance of eight Hindoos having engaged a passage on board the French ship *George Cuvier*, bound to Bordeaux, for the alleged purpose of eventually proceeding to England on a mission on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and that we had finally determined not to prevent their proceeding on board that vessel, upon the established deposit being lodged in the Honourable Company's Treasury, on account of such of them as might be proceeding in the character of servants.

2 The acting senior magistrate of police was informed of the decision of Government, and directed to require the parties concerned to make the deposit in question before granting the port clearance certificate.

3. The principal persons composing the mission were at the same time informed that we are satisfied that, proceeding as they do without the sanction of Government, they would find themselves mistaken in the expectation that they would be recognised in any public capacity by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

4. On the receipt of the instructions mentioned in the 2d paragraph of this despatch, Mr. Elliot, the acting senior magistrate of police, reported that the owner of the *George Cuvier* had on the 21st ultimo waited on him at the police office, and having erased from his return the names of M. De Woolmaar and the natives who had taken a passage in that vessel, requested that a port clearance might be granted, in order that he might immediately proceed on his voyage.

5. Mr. Elliot stated, that having complied with this request, the *George Cuvier* had immediately proceeded on her voyage, and that should the natives in question make a further application to him for permission to proceed to Europe, he would inform them to the effect of the 2d paragraph of this despatch.

6 In reply, Mr. Elliot was informed that we considered that he had committed a great mistake in the course adopted by him on this occasion, since on the receipt of the instructions of Government alluded to by him, he ought to have communicated the same to the parties concerned, and which we directed him to lose no time in doing.

7 On the 6th instant, Mr Elliot reported that he had on the same day addressed an official communication to the natives in question, informing them to the effect of the previous instructions of Government.

8. We were of opinion that Mr. Elliot should have made the communication directed verbally, and not in writing, but we deemed it unnecessary to notice his having resorted to the latter mode of communication.

Not stated.

9 On the 22d ultimo the Resident at Sattara forwarded translation of the documents noticed in the margin*, being letters addressed to the Raja of Sattara by certain agents of his Highness in Bombay, from which he observed, it would be seen that the assertion of the Hindoos that they were proceeding to Malabar for commercial purposes was a mere subterfuge, and that they were really proceeding to Europe on a mission from the Raja of Sattara, and were only awaiting his Highness's final orders on the subject.

10. In a subsequent letter from Colonel Ovens of the same date, that officer stated that (in accordance with the instructions of Government, dated the 19th ultimo) he had called upon the Raja of Sattara to state whether these natives composed a deputation on the part of his Highness to the home authorities, in reply † to which his Highness had admitted, without reserve, that they were proceeding to England by his orders.

11. On

* Vide his Highness's vad to the Resident, dated 21 February 1839, forming Enclosures to Colonel Ovens' letter, dated 23 February, No. 11

11. On the 11th instant the acting senior magistrate of police submitted an original letter to his address from two* of these natives, stating that in consequence of the opposition offered by Government in the first instance to their proceeding to England they had lost their passage in the *George Cuvier*, and that the Raja of Sattara has in consequence incurred a penalty of rupees 5,500, and which they requested might be refunded to them by Government.

12. In reply, Mr. Elliot was requested to refer these individuals to Government, a course, we informed him, he ought to have observed in the first instance.

13. On the 13th instant, the two natives above alluded to appeared before Mr. Elliot, and requested an answer to their application for the refund of their forfeited passage money, and on being referred by him to Government, they appeared satisfied, and retired.

14. Mr. Elliot stated in the same letter that he had received an intimation that these natives had engaged their passage for England in a vessel called the *Reliance*, then on the point of sailing for Liverpool.

15. On the 18th instant we received a further letter from the acting senior magistrate of police, reporting that the names of the individuals noted in the margin † were included in the return of passengers proceeding to Liverpool in the *Reliance*. † Not stated

16. In this list the name of *Bapoojee Boodgondar*, No. 3, is substituted for that of *Marayen Rao*, entered in the former list of the natives who purposed proceeding in the *George Cuvier*.

17. The usual deposit having been lodged in the Treasury for the five Hindoos proceeding as servants, and for the Portuguese in his capacity of interpreter, a port clearance was granted for the *Reliance*, and that vessel left Bombay for Liverpool on the 19th instant, having on board the whole of these individuals.

18. In conclusion, we again venture respectfully to express our earnest hope that these individuals will not, on their arrival in England, be in any way recognized by Her Majesty's Government or by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 38, 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the East India Company, London

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 10 April 1839.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Committee's letter, dated the 22d January last, forwarding, for the information and guidance of this Government, copy of your despatch of the same date, to the address of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, relative to the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. In reply, we have the honour to state that the instructions of your Honourable Committee, contained in this despatch, will, as far as this Government is concerned, be strictly attended to

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.

Sattara

SECRET DEPARTMENT

(No. 43, 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the East India Company, London

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 15 April 1839

1. WITH reference to our despatch, dated the 23d ultimo, No. 33, on the subject of the mission lately sent to England by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we beg to transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding translations of certain extracts of letters transmitted to the Raja from Bombay on the subject

2. On a perusal of these documents your Honourable Committee will perceive that, notwithstanding the intimation † made to Dr. Milne on the 6th February last, that under the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and as a subject and pensioner of the British Government, he should refrain from any further communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, with the Raja of Sattara, or with his agents, he still continues in communication with his Highness by means of Rungoba, one of the Raja's agents in Bombay, and it would further appear that Dr. Milne has written to Mr. Macdonald to assist this mission on their arrival in England

Sattara

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* Namely, *Yeswunt Rao Rajey Sirkey*, and *Bhugwunt Rao Wittul*
† Vide Third paragraph of our Despatch, dated 6 February, No. 6 of 1837.

3. Although M. De Woolmaer did not, as appears to have been originally intended, accompany the mission from the Raja, which, as reported in our despatch, dated the 23d March last, left Bombay for England on the 19th of the same month, in the merchant vessel *Reliance*, bound to Liverpool; still, from the enclosure No. 7 to the Resident's present letter, it may be inferred that the Raja still has it in contemplation to despatch that person also to Europe.

4. In the 20th to 23d paragraphs of our despatch, dated 26th February (No. 24 of 1830), we reported to your Honourable Committee that it had been brought to our notice that Captain Cogan, since his arrival in Bombay as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, had mixed himself up with the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara; and with our subsequent despatch, dated the 14th ultimo, No. 27, we forwarded copy of the letter which we caused to be addressed by our Political Secretary to that gentleman on the subject, and of his reply to that communication, in the 2d paragraph of which he admits that he had been visited by parties representing themselves as subjects of the Raja of Sattara, but affords no explanation of the nature and objects of their communications, and which, for certain reasons stated in our last-mentioned despatch, we have not deemed it expedient to call for.

5. We now beg to transmit copy of a further letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 4th instant, No. 22, containing such additional information as he has been able to obtain on the subject, and to which we beg to draw the particular attention of your Honourable Committee.

6. We have forwarded a copy of the Resident's letter to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and although we consider the conduct of Captain Cogan to be placed in a still more doubtful light than before, as connected with these intrigues, still we shall not, until furnished with instructions from his Lordship, or from your Honourable Committee, adopt any further proceedings in the case than those which we have already reported.

7. We next beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to two letters from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 4th and 26th January last, forwarding yads from the Raja, on the subject of an inquiry stated to be carrying on by his Highness, regarding certain forged papers alleged to have been discovered at Sattara.

8. It would appear to be the intention of the Raja to endeavour to prove that these papers were forged at the suggestion and by the concurrence of certain officers of the British Government, in order that a charge of treason might be fixed upon his Highness.

9. As there seems reason to expect that the circumstances now brought to notice will be attempted to be made use of by the Raja and his party, in refutation of the authenticity of the documents which have been obtained under circumstances which leave no doubt of their being authentic, we have requested Colonel Ovens to continue to exert his best endeavours to obtain such information as may tend to the establishment of substantial justice, when the affair comes under final inquiry.

10. In a letter from the Resident, dated the 25th February last, that officer forwarded translation of a yad from Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, expressing his apprehension of violence being exercised towards himself and his officers, by his brother, the Raja of Sattara.

11. From this communication it appeared that the danger in which Appa Sahib, and those who have given evidence in the case of his Highness the Raja, are placed, is occasioned by the information sent home having been communicated to his Highness, by his correspondents in Bombay, derived from parties with whom they are in communication in England.

12. The only course which suggested itself to this Government, as a really effective one, for the protection of Appa Sahib and the others, was that, on the Raja committing any open act of a glaring nature, or such as to endanger the lives of those who have fallen under his Highness's anger for the part they have had in these transactions, immediately to place the Raja under restraint, and to deprive him of all authority, placing the administration of the affairs of his state in the hands of the Resident pending the decision of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, or the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom the Raja's case is under reference.

13. We immediately forwarded a copy of the Resident's letter to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, accompanied by an expression of our views on this subject, and soliciting the instructions of his Lordship as to the course to be pursued in the event of Appa Sahib throwing himself on the Resident's protection, or the Raja molesting any of the other witnesses.

14. In the meantime we directed Colonel Ovens to adopt the most efficient means in his power to afford protection to Appa Sahib, his officers, and all other witnesses, should such prove requisite, but to use his best endeavours to avoid such a contingency.

15. In reply to this reference, on the 18th ultimo, his Lordship observed that he is in communication with the Honourable the President in Council of Fort William, whom he has consulted on the Sattara question, and that, as a reference has been made to the Home authorities, he is very desirous to avoid bringing matters to a crisis with the Raja, before he has ascertained the sentiments of the President in Council, and before he can receive instructions from England as to the course to be pursued with respect to the Raja.

16. Meanwhile, his Lordship stated his opinion that, in the event of absolute violence being attempted against Appa Sahib, or the other witnesses, they will be entitled to the full protection

protection of the British Government, and that he therefore entirely approves of the instructions addressed by us to the Resident, mentioned in the 15th paragraph of this despatch.

17. In conclusion, his Lordship observed that the Resident at Sattara did not, in his letter of the 25th of February, anticipate a necessity for so extreme a measure as that of removing the Raja from power, with a view to the effectual protection of the witnesses against him, and that his Lordship does not apprehend that such a necessity can arise; but that, if requisite, the Raja should be given distinctly to understand, that any act of violence towards those persons must be viewed by the British Government as affording in itself the most signal presumption of his guilt, and as wholly depriving him of all claim to its consideration, and which warning, it might be presumed, will be sufficient to restrain his Highness from serious outrage.

18. On the 11th March, the Resident reported that he had for the present persuaded Appa Sahib to give up his intention of placing himself under the protection of the British Government, though, from what he could learn, he feared that ultimately this step would be unavoidable, should no speedy settlement of affairs at Sattara be made.

19. Colonel Ovens further observed that, situated as Appa Sahib now is, it is evident that he may be forced to leave the town without being able to make any previous arrangement, and without, as he himself says, either retinue or baggage, and referred for the instructions of Government as to the expediency of his insisting on his personal effects being given up to Appa Sahib, should any opposition to this be made by the Raja.

20. We conceive that we are bound to insist that the personal property of Appa Sahib shall not be interfered with, to which effect we made an intimation to the Right honourable the Governor-general, on the receipt of the Resident's letter; at the same time observing that we doubted not that the instructions of his Lordship (which have since been received as mentioned in paragraphs 15 and 17 of this despatch), as to the course to be observed in this case, would enable us to act more effectually for the protection of Appa Sahib.

21. The Resident at Sattara was, at the same time, informed of the reference made to the Right honourable the Governor-general, on the subject of his letter.

22. In his letter dated the 24th ultimo, No. 17, the Resident reports that Appa Sahib, accompanied by two of his confidential officers, Bujaba Purarkur and Eswantrao Foydar, proceeded on the same day to the Residency, and claimed the protection of the British Government, and explained, on his arrival there, that his sole reason for taking this step was to preserve his life, which he considered was in danger, and that his only request was, that he should not be delivered up to his brother.

23. Colonel Ovens immediately assured Appa Sahib of protection against all personal violence, and furnished him with a suitable guard to ensure his safety.

24. Our previous instructions to the Resident seemed to provide for this contingency, to which effect we informed that officer, with a request that he would give Appa Sahib all the protection in his power.

25. In a further letter from Colonel Ovens, dated the 26th ultimo, that officer reports that Appa Sahib has taken up his residence in tents, within a short distance of the Sattara residency, and states that in consequence of a reference made by him as to the necessity of his employing some seboundies for the protection of his property, he had advised him not to entertain a greater number than may be absolutely requisite for the actual protection of his property. This advice appears to us to have been very judicious, and has accordingly been approved by us.

26. In forwarding our further proceedings in this case to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, we have observed that Appa Sahib having hitherto received an allowance from the Raja of Sattara of 6,000 rupees per mensem for his support, it appears to this Government but just that the same should be continued by his Highness, but that upon this point we are desirous of being favoured with the instructions of his Lordship.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 47 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 15 April 1839.

IN two letters from the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, dated the 14th and 16th July last, that officer forwarded copy of a correspondence between himself and the Commissioner at Bittoor, relative to certain individuals suspected of having been deputed from the latter place to the Deccan, on some political mission on the part of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa.

2. As some of the individuals alleged to be favouring the objects of this mission resided in the territories under the superintendence of the Resident at Sattara, and of the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, we immediately forwarded copy of the Agent's letters to those authorities, with instructions to keep a strict watch over the proceedings of the suspected individuals, and to report to Government their movements.

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- * 1 Venknt Rao
- 2 Abba Abbeyyngkur
- 3 The Brum-charoe
- 4 Damothur Shastree

3. The Resident at Sattara replied to this reference on the 25th July last, from which it appeared that the individuals noted in the margin,* supposed to form the mission, had left Sattara only a few days previously, but that no traces of them could for the present be discovered, but the Resident stated that he would keep a vigilant watch over their movements should they return to that part of the country.

4. The Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country replied to our reference on the 3d October 1838, from which it appeared that the individuals suspected of forming this mission had visited Poona and Sattara in the early part of the year, and had frequent interviews with the Raja, and were then staying at Nurgoond, near Dharwar, but that it was believed that they intended shortly to return to Sattara and Poona.

5. We forwarded copies of these proceedings to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, with a request that we might be favoured with the sentiments of his Lordship, as to whether he considered the proofs obtained by the Commissioner at Bittoor against these persons, sufficient to justify the adoption of any measures against them, and whether they should be apprehended, and a search made for any papers which might be in their possession.

6. We forwarded copy of the Political Agent's report for the information of the Resident at Sattara, and directed the former officer narrowly to watch the movements and proceedings of the individuals abovementioned, and authorized him, should he be of opinion that by the employment of confidential agents he could discover the real objects of these people, and the measures pursued by them, to adopt such a course, reporting the result for the information of Government.

7. In reply to the reference made to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, his Lordship stated his opinion that the proofs obtained against these individuals would hardly seem to be sufficient to warrant the adoption of any measures of severity towards them.

8. Copy of this reply was forwarded to the Resident at Sattara, and to the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country.

9. On the 8th September last the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan submitted translation of a yad presented to him by a person named Neelkunt, the accredited agent of Junardhun Narran Deshpandey, a sirdar of the third class, and of letters therein alluded to, to the address of the ex-Peishwa, concerning the construction of a ghaut* on the banks of the Krishna, at the village of Maholee, near Sattara, and which latter documents the sirdar requested might be forwarded through the agent to Bajee Rao.

* Stone stairs

10. In forwarding this communication the Agent for Sirdars observed, that as this charitable work would, if completed, be of considerable advantage to the community, he begged to solicit the orders of Government either to frank the envelope containing the letters abovementioned to the address of Bajee Rao, or to forward them to the Commissioner at Bittoor, provided the Raja of Sattara had no objection to allow the ex-Peishwa to construct the intended building within his Highness's territory, or if no impediment of a political nature existed.

† Vide para of this Despatch

11. The subject having been referred by us to the Resident at Sattara, that officer, in reply, referred to his letter, dated the 25th July† 1838, in which he had stated his opinion that Junardhun Narran Deshpandey (the writer of the present letters to Bajee Rao) was connected with the political mission supposed to be carried on by the ex-Peishwa with the Deccan.

12. The Resident observed that the translation of the letter from this person to the address of the ex-Peishwa, now forwarded, fully confirmed those particulars, since it was therein stated that the writer had been at Bittoor with his Highness the ex-Peishwa; that he had lately quitted Shewapoor, and arrived at Sattara; that he had an interview with his Highness the Chutterputtee, and had besought him on the subject (of the ghaut), that his Highness said, that should Rajashree Rao complete the ghaut, it would impart much joy and pleasure to him (the Chutterputtee), and that he would not in any way obstruct the execution of the work.

13. Colonel Ovans remarked, that as regards this singular statement, it would doubtless occur to Government that if the ex-Peishwa had any communication to make at Sattara, such communication should have been made through the regular channels of the Commissioner and the Resident respectively, that no agent should have been sent direct, and that the Raja of Sattara was not authorized to receive the visit of any such agent, or to have any direct communication with him, except under the sanction of the British Government. "So little, however," continued Colonel Ovans, "are the engagements by which his Highness is bound now attended to, that, as I before reported, this interview and its objects have never been alluded to by his Highness, even although the agent is now at this place, and in the habit of constant intercourse with the Raja."

13a. This person, Colonel Ovans further stated, is not only a British subject, but a pensioner of the British Government and a sirdar of the third class, is an inhabitant of Seewapoor, a village about six coss from Poona, and quite unconnected with Sattara, and that it therefore became difficult to conceive what inducement he could have to enter into such an undertaking as the present.

14. Colonel Ovans doubted the expediency at the present time of reviving the recollection of Bajee Row at Sattara, or to permit him to renew his connexions with that country, particularly as the plan suggested would afford a pretext for constant and direct private communications, even if the construction of the ghaut and dhurmsalla should be the sole object of this application; but he stated he must beg to express his doubts as to such being the sole object,

object, and that he was supported in this view by the opinion of a person well versed in Maharratta intrigue, and personally well acquainted with the ex-Peishwa himself, who decidedly stated that he perceived reason to distrust both the matter and manner of these papers

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15. On the receipt of Colonel Ovans' report, we referred for the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India as to the course to be adopted on this occasion, with an observation that, in our opinion, the circumstances which had transpired were exceedingly suspicious, and that the Raja of Sattara, holding direct communication with an adherent of Bajee Row's, can be regarded in no other light than as a breach of his treaty with the British Government.

16. In reply, his Lordship stated that the deputation, on the part of the ex-Peishwa to the Raja of Sattara, appeared to be of so irregular and improper a form as to demand some special notice to be taken of it, both to the one and the other of these chiefs, and therefore requested that we would use our discretion in pointing out to the Raja of Sattara, through the Resident at his court, that when proper channels of communication are available to persons of high rank in the position of himself and the ex-Peishwa, through the British agents respectively deputed to them, secret and unauthorized intercourse, by means of inferior persons, must be considered by his Lordship not only as disreputable, but as highly inexpedient and improper.

17. This, his Lordship observed, is more particularly the case as regards the ex-Peishwa, with whom the Raja of Sattara should be doubly careful as to how he communicates, as all correspondence with one so situated should, on the part of a potentate protected by and wholly dependent on the British Government, be conducted in so honest and ingenuous a manner as to obviate the possibility of displeasure on the part of the paramount power.

18. We entertained doubts as to whether any advantage would arise at the present moment from making a communication to the Raja of the nature mentioned by his Lordship, and we therefore requested the opinion of Colonel Ovans as to the expediency or otherwise of such a measure.

19. Colonel Ovans, in reply, stated that he was doubtful whether at this time it would be expedient to address his Highness on the subject, or whether any good result would follow, unless we were prepared at once to take decided steps to enforce the sentiments expressed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, and to prove to the Raja that if he perseveres in such irregular communications, the full penalty, as fixed by treaty, will be inflicted.

20. Had this been the only instance in which his Highness had departed from the spirit and letter of his engagements with the British Government, Colonel Ovans was of opinion that the communication pointed out would have been highly expedient, and no doubt would have led to the best results, but observed that when it is considered that the Raja, setting aside all his engagements with us, now acts on a systematic defiance of the British Government and its officers, and does not hesitate to avow openly his hostile sentiments; and when, in addition to this, it is recollected that so many other grave and serious charges, affecting the very existence of his government, are at this moment hanging over him, he ventured to submit that the communication suggested by the Right honourable the Governor-general, but left to the discretion of this Government, had better be delayed until it can be effectually followed up by such steps as it may be in our power to take should a reply, couched in the usual tone of defiance now assumed by the Sattara Government, be returned.

21. We were of opinion that the views expressed by Colonel Ovans were entitled to great consideration, and we determined, in virtue of the discretionary power which had been vested in this Government by the Governor-general to delay, pending a further reference to his Lordship, making any communication to the Raja on this subject.

22. We are happy to state, that in a letter from the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 14th ultimo, his Lordship records his full approval of our resolution of abstaining from making any intimation to the Raja, on the subject of his correspondence with the ex-Peishwa, and expresses his hope that, at no distant period, he will be put in possession of the views of the Home authorities as to the course to be adopted with the Raja, and in the meantime agrees with this Government in the propriety of abstaining from remonstrance which we are not prepared to follow up with measures of coercion, in case of our counsel being neglected, and our authority set at defiance.

23. The whole of the proceedings connected with this subject are forwarded with this despatch, and we trust that the measures we have adopted on this occasion will be approved by your Honourable Committee.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(O)

SECRET DEPARTMENT

To the Secretary at the East India House, London.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 16 April 1839.
With reference to the 4th and 6th paragraphs of the Government despatch to the address of the Honourable the Secret Committee, No. 43, dated the 13th instant, regarding the

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the conduct of Captain O'Connell, in having mixed himself up with the Sattara intrigues since his arrival in Bombay as Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for delivery to the Honourable the Secret Committee, the enclosed packet, containing the copy of a communication from the secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 20th ultimo, expressing the concurrence of his Lordship in the views taken by this Government of the matter

As the steamer, Hugh Lindsay, leaves Bombay this evening, the Governor in Council trusts that the Honourable the Secret Committee will excuse the irregular mode in which this letter is forwarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 56 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Sattara
Mission deputed to
England by the
Rajah of

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 8 May 1839
WITH reference to our despatch, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 43, relative to the native mission deputed to England by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, we do ourselves the honour to transmit herewith copy of a further communication from the Resident at his Highness's Court, dated the 25th ultimo, No. 24, from which your Honourable Committee will perceive that a Mahomedan moonshee named Wussee Oalla, with one companion and a servant, embarked on board the Honourable Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay, which vessel left Bombay for Suez on the 16th ultimo, and that his Highness has furnished the moonshee with funds to enable him to proceed to England for the purpose of making certain communications to Meer Afzul Ally, agent of his Highness now residing there.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 106 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Sattara

Honourable Sirs, Bombay Castle, 12 September 1839
WITH reference to your Honourable Committee's letter, dated the 22d January last, directing that the final disposal of the case of the Raja of Sattara should be deferred until the arrival of the Honourable Sir J. R. Carnac, we have now the honour to report our Proceedings in connexion with this case, from the 1st June last, the date on which our newly-appointed Governor assumed charge of the Government of this presidency.

2. We request the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to two minutes, dated the 19th and 20th June last, recorded by our President. In the first of these, after stating his conviction that the Raja's guilt has been fully proved, our President alluded to three different modes of disposing of the case, and explained his reasons for desiring that the last should be adopted, namely, that on certain conditions an amnesty should be granted to the Raja for the past. For the reasons therein assigned, and in deference to what we presumed are the wishes of your Honourable Committee, this proposition was cordially assented to by both the civil members of this Government.

3. In his second minute, our President submitted his sentiments respecting the mode in which he conceived the lenient intentions of the British Government towards the Raja ought to be carried into effect. The basis of the proposed settlement was that all further discussions of the Raja's case should terminate, that we should abstain from any demand that could be justly considered penal; and that we should only impose such conditions on the Raja as would place him in the precise condition intended by the treaty of 1819, and as would ensure efficient protection to such of his subjects as had in the course of these discussions become obnoxious to him. In these propositions we also cordially concurred.

4. These proceedings were without delay forwarded for the consideration and sanction of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and were entirely approved of by his Lordship in a letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 12th July, copy of which accompanies this despatch.

5. In the meantime, however, we received a letter from his Lordship, forwarding, for our information, copies of minutes recorded by the President and members of the Government of India, on the Raja of Sattara's case, unanimously concurring in opinion that his guilt had been conclusively established, and that his offences against the British Government, were

were too serious to be overlooked, and that he should be deposed, and his territories annexed to the British Indian empire.

6. The receipt of this communication did not induce us to alter the line of policy which we had previously determined to pursue, but we request the attention of your Honourable Committee to these important documents, as containing the deliberate opinions of the highest authorities in India, on the Raja's proceedings, and we would at the same time beg leave respectfully to refer your Honourable Committee to the opinions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India on the same subject, recorded in his minutes dated the 23d September and 29th December 1838, copies of which were forwarded with our despatches dated the 20th October last, No 31, and 31st January, No 11 of 1839.

7. On the receipt of the Governor-general's sanction to the proposed mode of procedure, our President lost no time in proceeding in person to Sattara, for the purpose of endeavouring to carry his views into effect, and to restore friendly relations between the two states, and we now beg to solicit the attentive consideration of your Honourable Committee to a minute dated the 4th instant, just received, in which he has recorded in detail the whole of his proceedings, and which we regret to state terminated in the Raja deliberately rejecting the moderate terms offered to him, his consequent deposal, and the proclaiming of his brother as his successor.

8. Throughout these proceedings our President had the advantage of the Honourable Mr. Anderson's able counsel and advice. This gentleman had been obliged to proceed to the Deccan on account of his health, and was thus enabled to accompany our President, the whole of whose proceedings met with his general acquiescence and support. On this subject, we beg to refer to the 17th and concluding paragraphs of our President's minute.

9. For a detail of what occurred at Sattara, we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the 18th paragraph of our President's minute, from which it will be observed that three interviews occurred between the Raja and the Governor, and four between the Raja and the Resident. At all these the most earnest and strenuous efforts were made to induce the Raja to accept the amnesty on the lenient terms proposed, and at the last, he was explicitly informed of the consequences which would ensue on his rejecting them. We lament to state that all these efforts to make the Raja sensible of the dangers of his situation, proved unavailing, and our President in consequence was reluctantly compelled to return to Poona.

10. For the nature of the terms thus rejected by the Raja, we beg to refer to the 21st paragraph of our President's minute. We are satisfied that your Honourable Committee will concur with us in opinion, that they are drawn up in a spirit of great moderation, and that they contain no stipulation which the British Government could, without a sacrifice of its reputation, forego or recede from, and none which the Raja ought to have felt any difficulty in agreeing to, had he intended hereafter to act up in good faith to the treaty of 1819, by which he was of course previously bound. Our President's remarks on these conditions will be found in the 22d paragraph of his minute, but we beg to solicit your Honourable Committee's attention to the following passage: "I am however convinced, that it was the first of my conditions which was the most unpalatable to his Highness, and the chief bar to his assent, for to it his objections appeared to be chiefly directed at our several interviews, for he asserted that he refused to sign the original treaty from which it is taken, three different times, and significantly remarked to the Resident, that assenting to it would reduce him to the condition of a mamlutdar (manager or faujdar of a district). What, may I ask, was this but a formal renunciation on his part of a most important condition of the existing treaty, and how is it possible for us to maintain friendly relations with a prince who so much mistakes his real position, and thinks so lightly of the obligations which he has contracted, and under which he holds his territories?"

11. We now beg to solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to the 24th paragraph of our President's minute, wherein he has, in our opinion, satisfactorily shown that the line of policy which he adopted towards the Raja was the best under all the circumstances, that the objections and difficulties to the plan of subjecting him to a formal trial before a Commission were insurmountable, and that the incontrovertible nature of the evidence obtained against the Raja rendered this measure altogether supererogatory.

12. In the succeeding paragraphs our President first shows that he was vested with full powers to act on this painful occasion, and states his reasons why he determined at once to do so, under the general authority of the Right honourable the Governor-general, conveyed in Mr Secretary Maddock's letter of the 12th July last.

13. The arrangement finally resolved on and carried into effect was the deposal of the Raja, and the preservation of the integrity of the Sattara state in the person of his brother, the next in succession. In the 26th para. our President details his reasons for adopting this course in preference to that of resuming the Sattara territories, and annexing them to our own. On this important part of the question we are willing to concede that opinions may be divided, but we have no hesitation in stating our own conviction that our President's arrangement, under the actual state of the case, was the best and most expedient that could have been adopted, but that in the event of its being deemed impolitic, an opportunity will, in all human probability, present itself in a few years for rectifying what may be deemed erroneous.

14. The policy having been determined on, it next became necessary to decide in whose favour and on what conditions it should be carried into effect, and upon this part of the subject we would refer your Honourable Committee to the 27th and 28th paras of our President's minute. Your Honourable Committee are aware that the Raja's brother in the month of March last, apprehending that his life was in danger, threw himself on the protection of the British Government, under the circumstances reported in our despatch dated

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the 13th April last, No. 43. Of the character of this prince but little is known, but as our President has remarked, he was the only person on whom the sovereignty could have been conferred, since no one else possesses any claim; and we trust that, warned by the example of his brother, he will be induced to act according to treaty, and enable us to maintain the alliance between the two states in the manner contemplated by that treaty.

15. The conditions under which the new Raja has been recognised are only four in number, and secure no advantages to the British Government which it is not already entitled to, except that the 2d and 3d prevent subjects of future collision, and were required in consequence of the unreasonable pretensions set up by the late Raja, and the disputes which have for some years past existed between him and his jageerdars. This arrangement, while it secures to the Raja the same service and pecuniary payments which he was before entitled to, will, we conceive, promote future harmony and a good understanding between the two Governments.

16. Although no apprehension existed that open resistance and opposition would be offered, nevertheless our President being of opinion that on these occasions ample means should be provided to overcome resistance, thus to avoid tumult and bloodshed, deemed it desirable on his return to Poona to direct a reinforcement of troops to the extent noticed in the 30th paragraph of his minute, to march to Sattara, and to direct the Resident to delay acting on the instructions until their arrival.

17. It was further deemed advisable to issue a proclamation on this occasion, briefly reciting the circumstances which have compelled the British Government to dethrone the Raja. A copy of this document will be found in the Appendix to our President's minute, marked D. No. 1, and we only deem it requisite to observe, that we consider that it is exceedingly well calculated to prevent the motives and conduct of the British Government being misconstrued and misrepresented.

18. It is to us a source of the highest satisfaction now to be able to inform your Honourable Committee that the whole of these arrangements were successfully carried into effect by the Resident, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, on the morning of the 5th instant, without collision or disturbance of any kind.

19. We beg to refer your Honourable Committee for further particulars to the Resident's report of his proceedings, forming an accompaniment to this despatch, and to our President's minute thereon, recording the high sense he entertains of the judgment, discretion, and firmness displayed by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens in the performance of the delicate and important duties confided to him, and of the consideration and indulgence extended by him to the Raja, in which sentiments we most cordially concur. We need not assure your Honourable Committee that the utmost attention will continue to be paid to the personal comfort and convenience of the ex-Raja and his family.

20. We now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to that portion of our President's minute (paragraphs 33 to 41), wherein he has endeavoured to trace the causes which occasioned the failure in accomplishing the objects of his visit to Sattara, and the consequent downfall of the Raja. These are chiefly two, first, the Raja's character, and second, his reliance on the numerous agencies he has established both in this country and in England.

21. In regard to the first, our President has most justly observed,—“From the day we seated the Raja on the throne, we have discovered that he was a disappointed and dissatisfied prince, inflated with wild and extravagant notions of his own importance, ambitious to extend his dominions, and constantly occupied in the most absurd and ridiculous intrigues with the view of effecting his purpose.” This view is then supported by the most respectable testimonies, by that of Captain Grant Duff; by that of Colonel Briggs, delivered in language almost prophetic upwards of 12 years ago; by a reference to the evidence afforded in the “Historical Sketch” forwarded to the Governor-general of India by the Raja's own advocate, Dr Milne, and lastly, by the fact that his Highness has of late permitted himself to be addressed by the imperial title of “Hindu Pad Padshah Sirkar,” or *King of the Hindoos*. In further elucidation of the Raja's character, we request your Honourable Committee to refer to the 37th paragraph of the late Sir Robert Grant's minute, dated the 15th May 1838, and to the 11th and following paragraphs of that dated the 31st of May, forwarded with our despatches dated the 19th May and 1st June, Nos. 3 and 6 of 1838.

22. With respect to the second cause, our President has adduced ample proofs. With regard to Dr. Milne, we deem it right to observe that, although at an early period of these proceedings he was permitted by the Governor-general of India to become the Raja's advocate, such permission was, in consequence of his intemperate conduct, subsequently withdrawn, but that the correspondence intercepted by the Resident at Sattara proves that, in defiance of his Lordship's explicit prohibition, he has continued actively to engage in these proceedings, and has latterly suggested to the Raja to prepare to send another mission to England. On the subject of this gentleman's conduct we beg to refer to our despatch to your Honourable Committee, dated the 5th September 1838.

23. In elucidation of Captain Cogan's proceedings, we annex copy of a letter which was received from that gentleman, dated the 23d of July, and of our reply thereto, regarding the invitation which he received from the Raja to visit him at Sattara. In connexion with this, we solicit attention to the version afforded of this transaction in the intercepted correspondence (Appendices E. and F.) forwarded by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens with his letters of the 8th and 31st ultimo, and we shall leave it to your Honourable Committee to draw your own conclusions on the subject; we shall merely add, that there appears to us to be no doubt whatever of the authenticity of the correspondence. We had not the slightest reason for believing, from the report which our President made in Council of his interview with

Captain

Captain Cogan on the 24th July last, when he delivered the Raja's letter unopened, that that officer, as the Raja's agents' agent, had been in any way a party in procuring it

24. We beg also to refer to the 39th paragraph of the minute, showing that the Raja's agents have resorted to the public press to inspire him with confidence in the success of his exertions to resist and defy the local authorities in India, and on this point also we request that a reference may be made to our despatch, dated the 5th September 1838, to your Honourable Committee, pointing out how grossly the freedom of the press has been abused in the case of the Raja of Sattara

25. It is by these means, we are of opinion, that our President was foiled in his endeavours to awaken the Raja to a just sense of the dangers of his position, and we entirely concur with him in opinion that if these are allowed to continue in operation "either that the authority of the governments of this country will be entirely undermined," or that in a few years there will not be "a single native state left in India" The same opinion, as remarked by our President, has been recorded by the late Sir John Malcolm, one of the most eminent of our Indian functionaries.

26. With regard to the future residence of the ex-Raja, and the allowances to be assigned for the support of himself and family, our President has suggested a reference to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, at the same time stating that he is of opinion that he should be removed either to Benares or to some suitable place within the Madras territory, and that from one lack to one lack and 25,000 rupees should be paid to him from the Sattara revenues

27. We beg to draw your Honourable Committee's attention to the 15th paragraph of our President's minute, recording the high sense he entertains of the cordial co-operation and the valuable information which he received throughout these proceedings from the Resident, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, who, we are of opinion, has during the whole of the discussions on the Sattara case, exhibited that degree of sound judgment, unwearied industry, firmness and decision, under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty, which cannot fail to secure to him the highest approbation of the superior authorities.

28. The high and justly-merited commendation bestowed in the 48th paragraph of our President's minute upon the valuable services of Mr. Willoughby will, we are persuaded, secure for that able public servant your marked approbation.

29. Since Mr. Anderson has returned to the presidency, he has briefly recorded his opinion of the transactions at Sattara now reported, to which we beg to refer your Honourable Committee, as well as to a minute recorded by the Honourable Mr. Farish, expressing his cordial concurrence in the whole course of proceedings which has been ably followed out.

30. In conclusion, we cannot refrain from expressing our high admiration of our Honourable President's proceedings. His earnest wish and desire to save the Raja were undoubted, and the moderation and forbearance which he exercised towards this unfortunate prince as long as any hope remained of his yielding to the few conditions imposed on him, were only equalled by the promptitude and decision of his measures after that hope had become extinguished.

We have, &c.
(signed) *James Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 114 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 7 October 1839

In our despatch dated the 12th ultimo (No. 106), we had the honour to report in detail the measures which our President had found it necessary to adopt at Sattara, and we now beg to report to your Honourable Committee our subsequent proceedings in connexion with that Government

2. As an accompaniment to this despatch, we forward copy of a letter to Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated the 18th ultimo, transmitting for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, our President's minute of his proceedings at Sattara, and requesting his Lordship's instructions regarding the future residence of the ex-Raja. Abstract of Cons. No 3.

3. Immediately after his return to Poona our President issued instructions for the release of Govind Rao Dewan, and the Bramm Untajee, who were confined as state prisoners, for having tampered with the native officers of the 23d regiment.

4. The President at Sattara was at the same time requested to report whether Bulwunt Rao Chitnauns might not also be released, and that officer having replied in the affirmative, he has been released accordingly, with an intimation that he will not be permitted to return to Sattara without the previous sanction of the British Government Abstract of Cons Nos 5 to 9.

5. On the 23d ultimo the Resident reported that the whole of the persons implicated in the ex-Raja's intrigues, in confinement at Sattara, had been released, and that all the witnesses had been permitted to return home. Abstract of Cons. Nos. 12 to 14

6. In consequence of the tranquil aspect of affairs at Sattara, the whole of the troops detached to that place, have returned to Poona, with the exception of a detachment of native infantry, and a small portion of irregular horse, required to guard the ex-Raja

7. In a letter dated the 23d ultimo, the Resident called our attention to a gross libel published Abstract of Cons Nos. 20 & 22.

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published in the Bombay Gazette of the 20th ultimo, against the present Raja of Sattara, to the effect, that on the day of his installation he was so drunk as to require being carried on a board to his palace by four men. We solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to this communication, and to the remarks of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens on this calumnious statement, for which there is not the slightest foundation.

8. We entertain no doubt that this libel is actionable in a court of law, but we question the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against the paper in which it has appeared. We deem it, however, our duty to bring it to the special notice of your Honourable Committee.

Abstract of Cons.
No 21

9. We deem it also proper at the same time to request your attention to the libellous character of several articles which have been recently published in the Gazette, on the Sattara case generally, and more particularly to an inflammatory letter which appeared in that paper of the 20th ultimo, under the signature of "A Native Politician." On this subject the Resident has remarked as follows: "The profits reaped by some of the principal agents of the Gazette from the late intrigues, are now at an end, and therefore it is natural enough they should be disappointed at the new order of things, yet it remains for Government to decide whether this paper shall be permitted to disseminate such malignant libels with impunity, implicating, as they indirectly do, the character of the British Government itself."

10. The favourable testimony borne to the character of the present Raja in the 8th paragraph of the Resident's despatch, cannot fail to afford satisfaction to your Honourable Committee.

Abstract of Cons.
No 28.

11. In a letter dated the 24th ultimo, the Resident reported that the Raja had issued the three following proclamations:—

The 1st abolishing the practice of suttee within his dominions.

The 2d disclaiming the levy of transit duties within his territory.

The 3d declaring the Company's coinage current within his territory.

12. The abolition of suttee within the limits of the Sattara state, in which heretofore it has been so painfully prevalent, will be hailed with satisfaction by your Honourable Committee, and by every friend of humanity. We entertain no doubt that the Raja resolved on this measure from the knowledge which he possesses of the abhorrence with which the inhuman rite of suttee is held by the British Government; but it will be as satisfactory to your Honourable Committee as it has been to us, to be informed that the act was entirely spontaneous on the Raja's part, and consequently reflects the highest credit on him. On this subject the Resident reports as follows: "In justice to the Raja I deem it incumbent on me to state, that the abolition of the rite of suttee was entirely voluntary on the part of his Highness. After stating to me personally, that he was aware of the light in which the rite was viewed by the British Government, and the fruitless attempts hitherto made to suppress it here, he declared it to be his intention to follow the example of the British Government in suppressing it, and this declaration he has now fulfilled by public proclamation. After witnessing the harrowing scenes which I have done here, and seeing with my own eyes, these miserable victims led down to Mahowlee to be sacrificed, and passing the gates of the British Residency, without the power of interfering, I may, I trust, be permitted to express my heartfelt satisfaction at this complete abolition of this horrible rite throughout the whole of this country."

13. We trust that the laudable example thus exhibited by the Raja of Sattara will soon be followed by other native chiefs under this presidency.

14. The abolition of transit duties within the Sattara state is satisfactory, and is in accordance with the 10th article of the Sattara treaty of the 25th September 1819, whereby the Raja is bound to adopt the same system with regard to customs, as that which may be adopted by the British Government.

15. With regard to the introduction of the Company's coinage, your Honourable Committee will not fail to recognize in this measure, a desire on the part of the Raja to co-operate in matters of general policy with the British Government.

Abstract of Cons.
Nos 27 & 28.

16. We now beg respectfully to solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a despatch which we have received from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, and to a minute which our President has recorded thereon, containing information of considerable importance regarding the proceedings of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

17. From this despatch your Honourable Committee will learn, that the whole of the original correspondence which has passed between the Raja and Dr Milne, and other agents in Bombay, is now in the Resident's possession.

It is now proved that Dr. Milne first interfered in the Raja's affairs at the very time the Commission was investigating the Raja's conduct in October 1836, and that his interference was spontaneous, and not at the Raja's request. One of the letters moreover contains an admission, under Dr. Milne's signature, in corroboration of a statement made by the ex-Raja to our President, that funds sent to Bombay "had all been absorbed in building the ship originally intended to send Rungaba and your Highness's other people to accompany him to England."

This ship we believe to be "the City of Poona," ostensibly belonging to the firm of Pollexfen, Milne & Co., and now trading, we apprehend illegally, under British colours.

18. We beg to refer to the 7th paragraph of our President's minute, alluding to a letter from Major-general Robertson to Dr. Milne, clearly showing that the ex-Raja's intercourse with Goa was known in 1827 to the former officer, and was made by him the subject of communication with the late Mr. Nisbet, from which fact it becomes clearly established

that

that that charge cannot have been fabricated to support the more recent one of the ex-Raja having tampered with our troops in 1836

19. We conceive, however, that the most important portion of the correspondence which has come into our possession, is that of M. De Wolmaar, an adventurer who, your Honourable Committee is aware, came out to Bombay in 18 , in the retinue of the ambassador of the King of Oude. On this subject our President has remarked as follows: "I beg particular reference may be made to the paper marked No. 13, designated, 'Case of his Royal Highness the King of Sattara, as related by himself,' because herein we have, from another independent source, a key to the ex-Raja's infatuated proceedings, namely, that from the first he was dissatisfied; that he considered that he had been duped by his best friend the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, and was hence predisposed from the first to enter into the wild and extravagant plots proved against him."

20. Your Honourable Committee is aware that the greater portion of this correspondence was formally intercepted by the Resident, and has been already brought to your notice in our despatches, dated as per margin *, and to which we now beg to refer, more especially to our remarks regarding the mode in which Dr. Milne has availed himself of the public press during his advocacy of the ex-Raja's cause.

* Not stated.

21. From the further extracts now furnished by the Resident your Honourable Committee will learn that Captain Cogan, Her Majesty's envoy to his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, has accepted the office of agent to the ex-Raja in England, on a fixed salary, and that he is represented to have asked for an advance of 12 months salary, at the rate of 2,000 rupees per mensem, in anticipation, apparently, of the pension which he receives from the Honourable Company being stopped. We earnestly entreat the attention of your Honourable Committee to our President's just and forcible remarks in the 12th paragraph of his Minute respecting the evils which will result to the native chiefs of India from the interference in their affairs of such irresponsible agents, and if Dr. Milne's interpretation of the terms of the present charter on the subject be correct

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22. We further solicit your attention to accompaniment No. 8, of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' despatch, from which it will be perceived that sums amounting, in the aggregate, to upwards of 3 lacs and 63,000 rupees have already been traced as having been squandered among the ex-Raja's agents

23. An important letter has likewise been discovered in corroboration of the ex-Raja's intrigues with Goa. This is commented on by our President in the 14th paragraph of his Minute, the document establishing two material facts: the first, that the Swamee of Sun-keshwer visited the ex-Raja of Sattara; the second, that Nago Deora was the agent employed in "the business" in which they were engaged. The intimate knowledge which your Honourable Committee already possesses of the particulars of the Goa charge renders it unnecessary for us to point out in detail how strongly these two facts confirm the evidence by which the charge was previously supported

24. In conclusion, we beg to call your attention to the additional proof now forwarded by the Resident of the ex-Raja having assumed the imperial title of King of the Hindoos.

We have, &c.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 119 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 28 October 1839

WE have the honour to forward for the information of your Honourable Committee, copy of a despatch which we have received from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 12th instant, forwarding a claim preferred by the Raja of Sattara to a ship built, as he alleges, by funds advanced by the ex-Raja for the purpose of communicating with England.

2. For full particulars of this extraordinary transaction, we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the Resident's despatch, and its enclosures, being translations of original letters which passed between the ex-Raja and his agents in Bombay, respecting the building of the ship in question, and regarding the authenticity of which no doubt can be entertained

3. The ship claimed is believed to be the City of Poona, belonging to Bombay, and under the management of the firm of Pollexfen, Milne & Co. This vessel has made a voyage to China, and is now, we believe, in Europe.

4. We think that it is very doubtful whether the present claim can be established, but we deem the present communication important, as further elucidating the highly objectionable nature of the proceedings of the ex-Raja's agents, for your Honourable Committee will observe that the large sum of 80,000 rupees has been appropriated by them for constructing a ship, nominally for the ex-Raja's use, but in reality for commercial purposes.

5. We have deemed it advisable on this occasion confidentially to consult our Advocate-general on the three following points:—

1st. Whether the circumstances detailed in the correspondence submitted by the Resident warrant an expectation that the present Raja's claim to the ship can be substantiated, and in this case how should his Highness proceed?

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2d. In

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2d. In case the claim to the ship cannot be substantiated, can the sum of 80,000 rupees, advanced by the ex-Raja, be recovered ?

3d. Whether the circumstances of the case do not affect the right of the owners of the ship to a British registry ?

6 In thus consulting our law officer we do not of course commit ourselves to any particular mode of dealing with this question. On the receipt of his report we shall take into consideration whether any interference on our part is expedient, or whether the Raja of Sattara shall be left to adopt his own measures for obtaining possession of the ship to which he prefers a claim.

7 We now beg to request the attention of your Honourable Committee to another letter and enclosures, which we have received from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 19th instant.

8. Your Honourable Committee are aware that it was stated by some of the emissaries apprehended at Nellore, that the ex-Raja of Sattara's intrigues extended as far as the Punjab, and from the evidence of the persons now forwarded, through whom these intrigues were conducted, there seems to be no doubt that the statement of the Nellore emissaries is substantially correct.

9 With the same letter the Resident has forwarded two documents found in the duster or records of the ex-Raja. One of these we conceived to be of considerable importance, nearly the whole of it being in the ex-Raja's own hand-writing, and affording another key to his extraordinary proceedings. It purports to be an estimate of what the ex-Raja considered to be the extent of his raj or dominions, calculated to be of the value of four crores, 19 lacs, and 50,000 rupees, in which is included the territory belonging to the Guicowar, Sindia, Holkar, Nagpore, and of various other petty princes. Of this only 51,47,000 was to be continued to them, and 3,88,03,000 were to revert to the ex-Raja eventually, and 53,00,000 immediately on the contemplated arrangements being effected.

10. In reference to this document Lieut.-colonel Ovans has remarked, "The other designs in which the ex-Raja is proved to have engaged have been pronounced wild and extravagant; but here we have proof under his own hand of designs quite as wild and quite as extravagant as any of those hitherto brought to light, and which show that his mind was fully bent on the realization of schemes of aggrandisement quite incompatible with his position as fixed by the treaty, and subversive of his alliance with the British Government."

11 In conclusion we beg to report that we have not received the reply of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India to our report of the measures recently adopted at Sattara, and that the ex-Raja still continues at Neemb, the place to which he was removed on his dethronement.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 42)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, London

Honourable Sirs,

Camp at Kote Kutchwa, 7 November 1839.

Abstract of Cons.
Nos 3 & 4

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of your Honourable Committee the papers noted in the margin, relative to the deposal of the Raja of Sattara, and the proclaiming his brother as successor.

2 The enclosures to the Bombay despatch of the 18th September last being voluminous are not sent herewith, particularly as your Honourable Committee will have been furnished with the entire despatch from Bombay.

I have, &c.
(signed) Auckland.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 128 of 1839)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 28 November 1839.

1. WE have the honour to transmit for the information of your Honourable Committee copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in attendance on the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 24th ultimo, communicating his Lordship's sentiments and instructions on the proceedings recently adopted by our President at Sattara, and which have been fully reported to your Honourable Committee in our despatches, dated as per margin

Dated 12 Sept No.
106 of 1839.
Dated 7 Oct. No
114

2 In reference to the deposal of the ex-Raja of Sattara, it is observed that, after an attentive perusal of the papers transmitted to the Governor-general, his Lordship feels fully convinced "that, after the obstinate refusal by the Raja of the very lenient terms which were offered to him by the Governor, as the conditions on which an amnesty was to be granted for his past conduct, aggravated as that refusal was by the clearest indications of

of the ungrateful and ambitious spirit by which he has been animated, there was no course left but to depose him from power."

3. His Lordship then notices the gross infractions of his engagements with the British Government established against the ex-Raja, and his objecting principally to give the assurance required from him, because it was to be viewed as a second ratification and confirmation of the most important stipulations of the treaty, and in conclusion gives his full sanction and support to the measure of deposition, to which our President was reluctantly compelled to resort.

4. With respect to the policy adopted consequent to the deposal of the ex-Raja, his Lordship observes, that although there may be a difference of opinion on the subject, still "he attaches great weight to the arguments which are adduced in favour of the measure which our President adopted of raising the Raja's brother to the vacant throne, and that he had already afforded the sanction of his authority to that measure if our President should see fit to decide upon it; and the peaceful manner in which the change has been effected, the ready acquiescence of the people in that change, and the promise of improved government which has ensued, are circumstances strongly in favour of that course."

5. We have informed your Honourable Committee that we solicited the Governor-general's instructions, 1st, in regard to the provision to be assigned to the ex-Raja and his family; 2d, in regard to his future place of residence. His Lordship has requested our President to fix the amount of stipend to be allowed from the Sattara revenues to the ex-Raja, and has resolved to select Benares as the place of his future residence.

6. We have the satisfaction of informing your Honourable Committee that the treaty under which the ex-Raja's brother has been elevated to the throne, has been returned to us duly ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

7. In conclusion, his Lordship states, that he may take another opportunity of adverting to other topics introduced into our President's minute of his proceedings at Sattara, and that he only deems it necessary on the present occasion further to express his best thanks to our President for the anxious attention which he has bestowed upon this important subject, and to record his satisfaction that the change of government at Sattara, under the judicious arrangements of Colonel Ovens, was happily effected without bloodshed or disturbance.

8. On the receipt of this despatch, our President has informed us that it is his intention without loss of time again to proceed to Sattara, for the purpose of being present at the formal installation of the Raja, making arrangements for the removal of the ex-Raja to Benares, and meeting the jagheerdars of the Sattara state, who are henceforward to be subjected to the general control of the British Government.

9. We now beg to request the attention of your Honourable Committee to two further despatches which we have received from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 30th ultimo and 11th instant, containing further proofs of the ex-Raja's hostile and treacherous proceedings against the British Government.

10. In reference to the first of these letters we may observe, that the information contained in the deposition of the Moonshee Wusseeoola, who was engaged by the ex-Raja of Sattara to proceed on a mission to England via Egypt, is of importance, because it corroborates what has been from the first suspected, that the ex-Raja's intrigues were not confined to India, but extended beyond this country. The Moonshee deposes that he was charged with a message to the Pacha of Egypt, to the effect, "that the rule of the English extended to the whole of Hindoostan, that the whole of our country has been taken possession of by the English, and that therefore he should send here his army to co-operate with us and expel the English." This message is stated to have been personally communicated to the Moonshee by the ex-Raja in the presence of the Seenaputty.

11. We are strongly impressed with the conviction that the full extent of the ex-Raja's intrigues has not yet been discovered. The discoveries recently made at Kurnool may very probably add to our knowledge of them, and we will only now further remark that every accession of evidence obtained on this subject is of importance, because it tends to establish that this infatuated prince had grounds for supposing, though unknown to us, that he was only one of a numerous and powerful confederacy, secretly formed against the British Government of India.

12. The evidence forwarded with the Resident's letter of the 11th instant is important, and corroborates the fact of the ex-Raja having, contrary to his treaty with the British Government, maintained an intercourse with foreign states. The mission of the Cazez Kuramutalle Khan on his behalf to the Nizam's government is proved. The Cazez on this occasion was furnished by the ex-Raja with an escort and funds, and the object of his mission appears from this evidence to have been to form a connexion between the two States inimical to the British Government.

13. The communication with the nujoomee or astrologer, and the questions put to him by the ex-Raja respecting the increase of his own dominions and the downfall of the English rule, are also strongly illustrative of the ambitious and hostile spirit with which he has for several years past been animated against us; the same may be remarked in regard to his intercourse with the Shahzadah from Delhi, whose visit to this presidency in 1832, and subsequent visit to Hyderabad, are matters of public notoriety.

14. Our President has caused copy of this despatch to be sent to the Government of Madras and to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the hope that inquiry by those authorities may further elicit the real nature and object of the Cazez's mission to the capital of his Highness the Nizam.

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Letters from the
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15. We forward, as accompaniments to this despatch, copies of several memorandums received from the ex-Raja of Sattara, purporting to be an account of what occurred at the interviews between himself and our President previous to his deposal; as a faithful account of what transpired at these interviews is contained in our President's minute, dated the 4th September last, we consider it unnecessary to comment on these communications.

16. In our letter dated the 7th October (No. 114 of 1839), we reported to your Honourable Committee that almost one of the first acts of the present Raja of Sattara was to promulgate a proclamation abolishing the inhuman rite of suttee within his dominions, and we now transmit copy of a letter which we have received from Mr. Secretary Maddock, communicating the satisfaction which the Right honourable the Governor-general of India has derived from the adoption of this measure.

17. With reference to the 7th and 9th paragraphs of our despatch, dated the 7th ultimo, we further do ourselves the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee copy of a letter which we have received from the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 21st October, communicating the sentiments of his Lordship as to the course best to be adopted on the subject of the libellous articles which have been recently published in the Bombay Gazette newspaper, against his Highness the present Raja of Sattara, and on the Sattara case generally.

18. In conclusion, we have the honour to forward copy of a letter just received from the Resident of Sattara, dated the 20th instant, transmitting translations of two original papers in the hand-writing of the ex-Raja of Sattara, discovered in a secret part of the Ranees' apartments in the palace.

19. As stated by the Resident, these papers are of importance as affording additional evidence, of a most authentic description, of the ambitious designs formed by the ex-Raja, and of the belief which he cherished that within a given time or about the period that his attempt to tamper with our troops was detected, his raj (rule) would become as extensive as desired.

We have, &c.
(signed) J. Farish
G. W. Anderson.

EXTRACT SECRET GENERAL LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 7 December,
No. 21 of 1839.

In Cons 26 Nov.
1839, Nos. 2 to 4
Collection No. 5 in
the packet

Para. 10 In consequence of a communication from the Bombay Government we requested to be informed by the Commissioners whether the report of a confederacy against the British Government, of which the ex-Raja of Sattara was a member, had been confirmed by their inquiries at Kurnool. The Commissioners in reply stated that they had not discovered any paper in which the ex-Raja of Sattara was in any way mentioned, nor had anything transpired in the course of their inquiries which indicated that there had been any communication between the ex-Raja and Goolam Russool Khan, as parties to a confederacy against the British Government,

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No 134 of 1839.)

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors for
Affairs of the Honourable East India Company, London.

Honourable Sirs,

Bombay Castle, 31 December 1839

1. With reference to the 8th paragraph of our despatch, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 128, we beg to report to your Honourable Committee that our Honourable President arrived at Sattara on his second visit to that place on the 16th ultimo, for the purpose of being present at the formal installation of the Raja, making all requisite arrangements for the removal to Benares of the ex-Raja, and meeting the jageerdars of the Sattara state, who by the terms of the new treaty are henceforward placed under the general control of the British Government.

2. For the full particulars of the proceedings adopted by our Honourable President in carrying these objects into effect, we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to his Minute, recorded under date the 25th ultimo, and also to the two Minutes recorded by the Honourable Mr. Farish and Mr. Anderson on the 3d and 4th instant, expressing their cordial concurrence in the whole of the measures adopted.

3. Your Honourable Committee, we are confident, will derive the highest gratification from learning that everything connected with the Raja's installation was conducted in a most satisfactory manner, and that his Highness has given the most decisive proofs of his earnest desire for the improvement of his country and for conducting its management in the most creditable manner.

4. We also beg to draw the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to the two letters addressed by our political secretary to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the Resident at Sattara, and to Mr. Secretary Maddock, under dates the 21st and 25th ultimo, No. 197 and 205, copy of Colonel Ovens' letter, dated the 28th September, No 47, therein alluded to, also accompanies this despatch.

5. From the 2d and 3d paragraphs of the former communication your Honourable Committee will perceive that subject to the confirmation of the Right honourable the Governor-general

general of India, an allowance of one lack and 20,000 rupees per annum has been assigned by this Government for the support and dignity of the ex-Raja and his family, payable by the Sattara Government in monthly instalments of 10,000 rupees, and that in order to obviate future misunderstanding and dispute, it has been further determined that this allowance shall be distributed in the following proportions, and shall terminate on the death of the respective parties.—

To the ex-Raja	-	7,700 rupees per mensem,	92,400 rupees per annum.
To his first wife	-	1,000	12,000
To his second wife	-	800	9,600
To his daughter	-	500	6,000
Total Rupees	-	10,000	1,20,000

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6. With reference to the 1st to 6th paragraphs of our despatch, dated the 28th October last (No. 119), we beg to transmit to your Honourable Committee copy of the reply returned by our Advocate-general to the several points which we stated we had referred for his opinion, regarding the claim preferred by the Raja of Sattara to a ship called the "City of Poona," which he alleges to have been built by funds advanced by him to Dr Milne, for the purpose of communicating with England.

7. We have determined to delay passing any final decision on this subject until we have received the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, relative to the disposal of the late Raja's property, in reply to the suggestions contained in the 6th paragraph of our Political Secretary's letter to Mr. Secretary Maddock, above alluded to.

8. From Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter, dated the 7th instant (No 62), your Honourable Committee will perceive that the ex-Raja of Sattara, with an escort of 200 men of the 8th regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and 28 of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, under the command of Lieutenant F. Crisall, commenced his march for Benares on the 7th instant; for the particulars of the route by which it is arranged that this party shall proceed to Benares, we beg to refer to the Resident's letter, dated the 29th November last (No 60), from which it will be observed that the ex-Raja will reach Benares about the 16th April next. We also beg to forward copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 24th instant (No 70), stating that the camp of the ex-Raja arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 20th instant, and that it was expected they would reach Malligaum about the 2d or 3d proximo.

9. Lieutenant Crisall has been directed to show every attention to the ex-Raja on his journey to Benares, and to study his comfort in every possible way, compatible with his safe custody, but to exercise great vigilance to prevent any communications between the ex-Raja and the native chiefs on the line of route, and on his arrival at Benares, to deliver him over to the chief civil authority at that station.

10. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of your Honourable Committee to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter dated the 28th ultimo (No 277), forwarding translation of a yad from the Raja of Sattara, regarding an hospital which his Highness has resolved to establish at that place for the benefit of his subjects.

11. The laudable objects contemplated by the Raja in forming this establishment, as stated by his Highness, are, the affording medical aid to all the poorer classes of his subjects, the supplying them with medicine gratis, the instruction of his subjects in medical science, and the extension of the blessings of vaccination throughout the Sattara territory.

12. From the reply which we have returned to the Resident's communication, your Honourable Committee will perceive the extent of aid which we have considered it advisable to afford to the Raja for the attainment of his highly desirable object; and that we have requested Colonel Ovans to communicate to his Highness the high satisfaction experienced by the British Government at his resolution to establish an institution which is calculated to be of so much benefit to his subjects.

13. With a subsequent letter of the same date (28th November), No. 279, Colonel Ovans forwarded to us translation of a further yad from the Raja of Sattara on the subject of certain public works which his Highness therein states himself to be desirous of constructing.

14. The principal works proposed by the Raja to be immediately carried into effect, are—

1st. Two bridges on the Poona road, one over the Yeuna, and the other over the Kistna rivers.

2d. The completion of the road to Poona, about seven or eight miles of which is now unmade.

3d. The formation of a reservoir at Mahableshwar.

4th. Bungalows and dhurmsallas for European and native travellers.

15. The first and second of these undertakings, namely, the bridges and road, will complete the communications with Poona through the Sattara territory, which during the monsoon are sometimes completely cut off. The third, namely, the reservoir, will form a tank near the residence of his Highness at Mahableshwar, and will be the means of yielding

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at all times an abundant supply of water to the residents at Malcolm Poyt and the adjacent country, and the fourth, namely, the erection of bungalows and dhurmsallas, will be of great utility.

16. Dr. Murray, the supern tendent of the convalescent station at Mahableshwar, having in reply to a reference made by us to him on the subject, stated it to be his opinion that the construction of the proposed reservoir at Mahableshwar will when completed be extremely beneficial to that station, both by improving the qualities of the climate, and by affording an increased supply of water for the purposes of cultivation and of domestic use, we have requested Colonel Ovens to intimate to the Raja the high gratification experienced by this Government at learning the laudable intention of his Highness to appropriate a portion of his revenues to works of general improvement and utility, which, when carried into effect, will not only prove beneficial to his country, but afford an ample return for the expenses they may occasion.

17. In a further letter dated the 28th November last (No. 278), Colonel Ovens forwarded translation of a yad from the Raja of Sattara on the subject of his Highness's wish to reform the corps now in his service, amounting to 1,100 seebundeas, by selecting from them 500 or 600 men to be armed, dressed, and trained under the superintendence of a European officer, so as to render it an efficient local corps.

18. We consider the proposed reform in this corps to be highly desirable, since it will combine both efficiency and economy, and we beg to refer to our Political Secretary's letter to the Resident at Sattara, dated the 14th instant (No. 2059), from which your Honourable Committee will perceive the extent of aid which we have deemed it advisable to afford the Raja for the attainment of this desirable object.

19. The Resident at Sattara having brought to our notice the great difficulty that exists in carrying on the ordinary duties of the residency, from the limited scale of his native establishment of writers and peons, we have authorised an increase thereto to the extent of rupees 240 per mensem, half the expense being defrayed by the Sattara government, and the remaining half by the jageerdars, noted in the margin.*

* The Raja of Akulcote, 40 rupees per month.

The Pant Suchoo - 40 "
The Duffley - - 20 "
The Nimbalkur - 20 "

Total - - 120 "

20. In consideration of the onerous duties which will for some time to come devolve on the Resident at Sattara, we have recommended to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India that an additional personal allowance of 500 rupees per mensem should be granted to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, and that with reference to the extent of duties, and the eminent ability with which he has performed them, this

increase be made retrospective to the date of the treaty with the present Raja, namely, the 4th September last.

21. With reference to the 12th to 14th paragraphs of our despatch dated the 28th ultimo (No. 126), we do ourselves the honour of herewith transmitting copy of a communication which we have received from the Resident at Hyderabad, in reply to the reference made to that officer on the subject of Colonel Ovens' letter dated the 11th ultimo, relative to a clandestine correspondence alleged to have been carried on between the government of Hyderabad and the ex-Raja of Sattara, through the intervention of a cazee named Kuramut Oolla.

We have, &c.

(signed) J. R. Carnac
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

— II. —

Despatches from the Secret Committee and the Court.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 9 of 1838.)

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

London, 7 Feb. 1838.

1. WE now reply to your political letter, dated 23d January (No. 4) 1835, and to the political letter of the Bombay Government, dated 17 June (No. 18) 1835, on the same subject.

2. The resumption or continuance to heirs on the decease of incumbents of those surnjam lands in the Deccan, which are not held in consideration of military service, has, it appears, been hitherto regulated by no fixed rules; "as each of them falls in" (says Mr. Warden, late deputy Agent for Sirdars) "his Lordship in Council is troubled with correspondence and recommendations; and so different have the decisions sometimes been on cases of a similar kind, that no uniform principle for the future can be said to be yet established."

This being decidedly objectionable, the Bombay Government deemed it advisable to do with respect to these surnjams, what had already been done with reference to the Poona pensions, viz. to determine beforehand, on a survey of the entire catalogue, and on principles common to the whole, in what manner each of them should be disposed of after the death of the present grantee.

3 Mr. Warden accordingly divided the pensions into five classes, on the following principle —

"The first class is composed of those whose estates are not worthless than rupees 50,000 per annum, and whose ancestors held them at least as early as the reign of the Peishwa Mashoo Row, called 'the Great.' This class is composed of 11 persons, holding surnjams, aggregating rupees 1,44,154 per annum, which I think should be continued to direct heirs for another generation; and failing sons, half the respective net proceeds of each estate might be distributed in the shape of pensions to the widows and the other relations and dependants of the deceased chiefs, in such proportions as may at the time appear suitable to the actual state of each family.

"The second class is composed of 60 persons, holding surnjams producing rupees 1,78,837 per annum, which have been in possession of their families at least since the year 1803, when the treaty of Bassien was concluded, and Bajee Row restored to his dominions by the instrumentality of the British Government. To the descendants of those persons I would recommend that pensions equal to half the net proceeds of their respective estates should be distributed, as may appear proper, on the occasion of the death of each of them.

"The third class is composed of Bajee Rao's surnjamdars, and two constituted by the British Government, whose lands may escheat at their deaths, unless in respect (No 75) there may be anything on record at Bombay to render a more liberal course necessary. There are 91 persons in this class, holding rupees 90,969 per annum.

"The fourth and fifth classes, also entitled Sattara surnjams, are composed, one of the names of eight British subjects, holding surnjams in the Sattara Raja's country, aggregating rupees 10,364 per annum, and the other of seven Sattara subjects holding surnjam lands in British territory, amounting to rupees 16,155 per annum. The first the Raja has the right and probably the inclination to resume; the last the British Government should, I think, without hesitation, as each incumbent dies, take possession of."

4. The Bombay Government approved of the principle adopted by Mr. Warden, with a reservation on the subject of such cases as had been decided otherwise by Mr. Elphinstone, expressing an opinion, which is conformable to the fact, that whatever instructions we may at any time have issued, having in view the resumption of surnjams, "were intended not to undo the acts of Mr. Elphinstone, but to prevent this Government from consenting to any further alienations of the public property, and to any conversions of life grants into hereditary possessions." "In this view," continues the Bombay Government, in its letter to the Agent for Sirdars, dated 28 May 1834, "of Mr. Elphinstone's arrangements, and of the instructions of the Honourable Court and the Supreme Government, the sentiments of the Right honourable the Governor in Council are quite in accordance with yours, and, he is persuaded, with those of Mr. Warden also, that Mr. Elphinstone's settlements should be in every instance respected, and that consequently all the names contained in the Enclosure marked 3, to your letter, should be transported from the place which they now occupy to class 1 of Mr. Warden's lists, by which arrangement their sons will succeed to their surnjams, and failing sons, half the net proceeds of the surnjams will be disposed of in life pensions for the benefit of the family, as Government may deem suitable."

5. Along with these, the Bombay Government also proposed to include in the first class, some jagheers which had already passed to a second generation, which, therefore, by the decision now adopted, would be continued to the third, on the ground that Mr. Elphinstone's object was to secure an independent provision to the ancient families for a certain number of years, rather than for a certain number of lives.

6 Mr. Marriott, the Agent for Sirdars, was directed to revise the list, conformably to

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these views. He did so, and the revised list, in which 59 surinjams are placed in the first class, was approved by the Bombay Government, and by them transmitted to you for your sanction. You, however, "did not wish to lay down any general rules for future guidance in this matter," without our previous sanction, you have therefore referred the matter to our decision.

7. Meanwhile the review thus taken of the existing surinjams, and of the claims of the families which were in the enjoyment of them, has led the Bombay Government to the conclusion, that six estates, yielding in the aggregate rupees 85,128 per annum, which ought to have lapsed to Government at the death of the last holders, had through inadvertence been continued to persons not entitled to them. These were consequently ordered to be resumed, and Mr. Warden made what seems a very proper suggestion, that a notification be issued, that any concealments of the death of incumbents "will be followed by a prosecution at law for fraud, and that any provision which might otherwise have been intended for heirs, should, under such circumstances, be withheld."

8. The political letters from the Bombay Government, dated 1st December (No. 54), and 2d December (No. 55), 1835, report the further proceedings of that Government with relation to two of the above six cases; and their letter of the 16th November (No. 21), 1835, and paragraphs 77 to 81 of that of the 31st December (No. 24), 1835, relate to individual cases of surinjam lands, in one case resumed, in another continued to heirs; the last being the important case of the Vinchoor chief.

9. We have taken the matters thus submitted for our orders into deliberate consideration, and agreeing entirely with the Bombay Government in the opinion that "Mr. Elphinstone's settlements should be in every instance respected," unless good cause be shown to the contrary, we have been anxious to ascertain the sentiments of that gentleman on the proposition submitted by the Bombay Government; and we shall recite the substance of a paper which has been received from Mr. Elphinstone on the subject.

10. The Bombay Government have adopted the opinion that "Mr. Elphinstone's intention in regard to the surinjams which he had marked as hereditary, merely was, that they should be continued to the heirs" (meaning apparently the next heirs) "of the occupants of that time.*"

* Para 3 of the letter to the Agent for Sirdars, previously cited

Taking, however, the passage cited by the Bombay Government from its own letter of 11th May 1820, in conjunction with the Supreme Government's letter of the 4th March previous, to which that letter was in reply, it would have appeared to us a more probable view of Mr. Elphinstone's intentions to suppose him to have meant, not that the estates should be continued only to one generation, but merely that they should not be expressly declared hereditary, by which Government would lose the opportunity of an act of grace in admitting each successive descendant to the inheritance. The correctness of this interpretation of Mr. Elphinstone's intentions is, you will perceive, placed beyond a doubt by that gentleman's own statement, which we now proceed to quote —

"At the settlement of the Deccan in 1818-19, my secretary (Mr. M'Donnell) was employed for many months in preparing a list of jageerdars, and their lands, showing (among other things) the date and conditions on which each jageer was granted. On this paper I founded a letter to the Supreme Government, dividing the jageerdars into classes, and laying down rules for continuing or resuming the lands of each class.

"I should think the opinions I offered in that letter, drawn up when the Peishwa records were entire, and when the public opinion of the rights and claims of each class was familiar, was preferable to any that I could form now, even if I had now all the same materials before me; and I should therefore have great hesitation in advising the resumption of any lands before the term then recommended.

"The maintenance of many of the chiefs in their possessions, was certainly suggested, as supposed by the Governor-general, for the purpose of avoiding popular discontent, and preventing the too rapid fall of great families, but in other cases it rested on the belief that the holders were entitled of right to their possessions. Where a jageer was, by the original grant, made hereditary in the family of the grantee, there could be no doubt of the right of the descendant, but where there was no such grant (as was the case with almost all the jageers) the right rested on different grounds, arising from the tenure of jageers (or surinjams, as they are called by the Mahrattas.) A jageer was usually granted during life, for the purpose of maintaining troops to serve the state; a small portion was set aside as a personal provision for the chief. This mode of maintaining troops being always kept up, there was no motive for removing the jageerdar, and consequently every grant was renewed on the death of each incumbent, his son paying a relief to the Government. When this practice had long subsisted, the jageer came to be regarded as hereditary, and the resumption of it would have been viewed as a violation of private property. The nature and history of jageers has so great an analogy to that of feudal benefices, that the manner in which this transition took place can be easily understood in Europe. The period for which a jageer had been held, was therefore a very important point to advert to, in deciding how long to continue it:

"I recommended that all granted by the Mogul Emperors, or the Rajas of Sattara, should be hereditary in the fullest sense of the word. The former must generally have been very long in the families which held them, and had survived two changes of dynasty; these do not seem now to be interfered with. The latest of the Sattara grants must now be near a century old, and must have survived one change of dynasty, besides our conquest: surely this is enough to entitle the possessor to feel secure from future disturbance. On this principle, I believe, we stipulated with the new Raja of Sattara that he should not resume

resume such grants of his ancestors as lay within his territory; binding ourselves by implication (if the fact be as I suppose) not to resume those within ours. What I can recollect of the history of the particular families whose lands it is now proposed to resume, confirms me in my former opinion.

Among the number is Yeswunt Row Dhabarry, mentioned in the 17th paragraph of Mr. Warden's letter, 8th January 1834. This man's ancestor was hereditary general of the Raja of Sattara's army, and contested with the first Peishwa the possession of the Mahratta Government when the Raja became incapable of exercising it. The family possessed the province of Guzera till they were driven out by their own servant, the Gytewar, combined with their old rival, the Peishwa. It is still so much respected that the late Scindia made every exertion to obtain a matrimonial connexion with it, and it was in consequence of this alliance that the last chief resided in Hindoostan.

"Another is Sheik Meeran Waneekur (paragraphs 14 and 15), whose title deed is said to be for life. If this be his original title deed, it will only remain to consider whether successive renewals of it give him any claim to permanence, but if it be merely the order given by the Commissioner in the Deckan, it will prove nothing, as all those orders were made out for life, even when continuance to future generations had been sanctioned by the Governor-general. My impression is, that Sheik Meeran's ancestor commanded a Mogul fort at the time of the first conquest by the Mahrattas, and surrendered on terms, one of which was the receipt of an hereditary jageer. If this be so, we can have no right to resume his lands, unless we can annul all the agreements of former Governments. A reference to Mr. M'Donnell's list, which probably was sent to England, would settle this question.

11. We have accordingly referred to Mr. M'Donnell's list, as it is surprising that the Bombay Government omitted to do, and we have found that the name of Sheik Meeran does in fact stand as No. 13 in that list, with a recommendation that his estate should be hereditary, as is also the case with Sheemshere Behadoor (No. 47), another of the six whose estates the Bombay Government, considering them to have been continued to heirs only through inadvertence, has, in consequence, ordered to be resumed. A third, Yeswunt Row Dhabarry is in the same list (No. 52), and opposite to his name it is expressly stated (what has since been adverted to by the Bombay Government as matter of surmise) that his case had not been decided only in consequence of his absence.

12. We have seen these marks of negligence on the part of the Bombay Government with great disapprobation.

13. We think there is much force in the reasons assigned by Mr. Elphinstone for considering the grants of the Mogul Emperors and the Sattara Rajas (although ostensibly on condition of service) to have become by long possession hereditary in the families. This principle being adopted, the families of Sheik Meeran Waneekur, of Yeswunt Row Dhabarry, and any others who may have lost their estates in the same manner, must of course have the benefit of it.

"The jageerdars of the Peishwas," says Mr. Elphinstone, "stood on a different footing. They had arisen under the dynasty which we subverted, none could have been in possession for more than 70 years, and they had been kept in mind, by the exaction of service as well as by occasional resumptions, of the real nature and extent of their tenure. Much consideration was however due to them as the actual possessors of power, and they were allowed to retain their personal lands for one or more generations, according to their merits or importance. No change has taken place in the condition of this class, and I cannot see how any claim which they possessed at the conquest has been weakened since."

14. With respect to these jageerdars, Mr. Elphinstone's recommendations, having been made, as he says, when the Peishwa's records were entire, and when the public opinion of the rights and claims of each class was familiar, are entitled to great consideration, and although no communication appearing to have been made to the parties interested, they are not absolutely binding upon us, and are liable to modification from changes of circumstances, yet we are desirous that Mr. Elphinstone's schedules should be compared with those submitted, with the letters under reply, in order that in any case where the latter are less favourable to the parties, it may be deliberately considered by you which of the two should be acted upon.

15. In the case of Ram Row Trimbeck Poorundhury, since reported to us by the Bombay Government, Mr. Elphinstone's intentions appear to have been conformed to, and in the case of the Vinchour Kur, all authorities concurred in recommending the continuance of the jageer, at least to the next heirs. Upon this opinion the Bombay Government very properly acted, and the family will now of course have the benefit of the principles laid down in this despatch.

We are, &c.
(signed) J. R. Carnac.
J. L. Lushington, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No of 1838)

Our Governor-general of India in Council

London, 13 June 1838

Para. 1. In a letter dated 6th January (No 1 of 1838), the Governor-general informs us that he has "witnessed with considerable pain the protracted and extended investigations into

into which the Government of Bombay has thought it necessary to enter, in connexion with the original charges against the Raja of Sattara;” and that he has “required that the proceedings be terminated and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period.”

2 It is our particular desire to receive as soon as possible your review of these proceedings, and in the confidence that it will be transmitted without any avoidable delay, we shall suspend our own review of the case till we are in possession of yours. At the same time we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government to carry on any further inquiry in the matter.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington.*
R. Jenkins, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 12 of 1838.)

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

London, 13 June 1838.

WE have perused with great attention the letters noticed in the margin*, which relate to certain charges against the Raja of Sattara. The Governor-general has informed us, that he has required your proceedings on this subject to be transmitted and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period. We hope and trust that these orders of the Governor-general have been long before this fully complied with by you. In this belief we shall suspend our judgment on these proceedings till we are in possession of that of the Supreme Government. At the same time we have no hesitation in giving it as our decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government to carry on any further inquiry in the matter

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington.*
R. Jenkins, &c.

(SECRET.)

To the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council.

East India House, London, 22 January 1839.

As Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, has been in communication with us on the subject of your proceedings regarding the Raja of Sattara, we are particularly desirous that you should suspend any final decision on the case until you have had an opportunity of taking into your consideration such observations and suggestions as may be made to you by Sir James Carnac on a review of those proceedings.

In the meantime it may be as well for us to state to you that we see no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 13th June, No. 39 of 1838

A copy of this letter will be communicated to the Governor in Council at Bombay, with a request that he will suspend the transmission of any decision to the Raja of Sattara until you shall have had an opportunity of issuing such further direction as you may think proper in reference to this despatch.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington.*
Rd Jenkins.
W. Astell.

(SECRET.)

To the Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay.

East India House, London, 22 January 1839

WE transmit to you for your information and guidance, copy of an instruction which we have this day addressed to the Governor-general of India in Council, relating to the Raja of Sattara, and we request your particular attention to the concluding paragraph, in which you are desired to suspend the transmission of any decision to the Raja on his case, until the receipt of an instruction from his Lordship in Council in reference to this despatch.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. L. Lushington*
Richd Jenkins.
W. Astell.

* Bombay Secret.—Letters dated 15 September 1836, 30 November 1836, 17 January 1837, 1 April 1837, 28 April 1837, 24 June 1837
India Political.—Letter dated 8 July 1837 (No. 7.)
Bombay Secret.—Letters dated 19 July 1837, 16 August 1837, 19 August 1837, 25 September 1837
Bombay Political.—Letter dated 25 September 1837 (No. 56)
Bombay Secret.—Letters dated 21 October 1837, 23 October 1837, 27 Nov 1837, 30 Nov. 1837
India Public.—Letter dated 6 January 1838 (No. 1.) Sattara Conspiracy.

— III. —

Minutes and Proceedings of the Members of the
Governments of *India* and *Bombay*.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 August 1836.

III
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay

1. I AM directed by the Right hon. the Governor in Council to transmit, for submission to the Right hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, extract from the proceedings of this Government on the receipt of intelligence of a conspiracy stated to be in progress at Sattara, and several other native courts, to seduce our native troops from their allegiance, with the ultimate design of subverting the British empire in India, and to communicate, for the information of his Lordship in Council, the measures which this Government has adopted in consequence.

2. On the 22d ultimo Lieutenant-colonel Lodwick, the Resident at Sattara, transmitted to the Right hon. the Governor at Poona the depositions of two very respectable native officers of the 23d regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, at present cantoned at Sattara

3. The following is the substance of the deposition of Soobedar Soogoolam Sing.— Deponent states that on the 11th ultimo, having proceeded into the town of Sattara to make some purchases, he was accosted by a Bramin (whose name is not mentioned), who stated he wished to speak with him, and having retired outside the town, informed him “that persons were employed in going to all the native regiments in the British service, to gain over the native officers, together with the men, as several of the native powers had combined to overthrow the present Government,” among whom were Scindia, Holkar, the Raja of Nagpore, the son of Chindoo Lall, Christamun Row (the chief of Sangbee in the Southern Mahratta country), the Raja of Colapore, and the Raja of Sattara. The Bramin said that the attempt would probably be made after the approaching Dussera, but that this was uncertain, as so many persons were engaged in the business, adding, that “a vakeel from Scindia’s court” was then at Sattara, to whom, if he wished, he (the deponent) should be introduced, and through him “to the Dewan and the Raja of Sattara,” who, he stated, would not tell, as he was “delighted with the scheme.” In conclusion, the Bramin having ascertained where the deponent resided, engaged to visit him on the Sunday following, or the 17th ultimo, but did not do so until the 22d ultimo

4. At the second interview the Bramin inquired of the deponent whether he had made any engagements; he replied in the affirmative, and having promised to bring his brother, the native adjutant of the regiment, possessing great influence with the men, he introduced a havildar named Chandee Sing. In the first instance the Bramin declined to speak before the havildar, but on being assured that he was a sworn friend of deponent’s, he repeated the conversation which had passed during the first interview. The deponent then introduced, as another of his friends, a soobedar named Gooljar Missur, and after some conversation the whole party “went with the Bramin into the town to visit the Dewan,” but found he had gone to the Raja. The Bramin gave them chairs, saying the Dewan would come presently, and soon after Lieutenant-colonel Lodwick passed the house in his carriage, when the deponent remarked it might be dangerous if the Resident saw them there. Upon this they all left the house, and saw Colonel Lodwick with the Raja and other persons examining two brass guns in the front of the palace, when the Bramin pointed out the Dewan to the deponent.

5. The deponent then states, that when the Resident left the Dewan did so also, upon which they followed him to his house, and were introduced by the Bramin as “the officers who had sworn themselves to secrecy.” The Dewan asked why we had left his house. “I told him, that on seeing Colonel Lodwick I was afraid of being seen, as for similar things officers had been hanged, and if the Raja told the Colonel, it would very likely occur to us. The Dewan said there was no fear of the Raja saying anything, that he had no friendship for Colonel Lodwick, and was pleased with the present business. The Dewan then told me that this affair would take a considerable time to arrange, as there were men employed to gain over the officers and men of all the native regiments, and that he hoped in a short time to be able to say, that in certain regiments he had so many friends.” The conversation was here interrupted by the entry of a person who came to report the arrival of the vakeel from Scindia’s court, upon which the Dewan said he would “take us to make our salam to the Raja, who would make a sign of recognition. The Dewan went some way in front, and after having talked to the Raja for some time, the Raja turned round to where we were standing, we immediately made a salam, when the Raja held up his hand to recognise us, which called the attention of all the people assembled towards us. We then returned to our lines.”

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6. The deposition of the other native officer, named Gooljar Missir, confirms the statement of the first, with some unimportant exceptions, and with the following additional particulars. At the meeting with the Dewan the door was shut, and he gave them pawn sooparse; he told the native officers that they must frequently visit him, and on being informed that their regiment would leave Sattara in a few months, he observed that it was of no consequence, but that wherever they went they must communicate with him. Lastly, that when the Raja had made the sign alluded to by Soojotam Sing, they retired, "accompanied by the Bramin for a short distance, when he left us, saying that he would come again on Sunday next (the 24th ultimo)." No deposition appears to have been taken from the havildar Chundee Sing.

7. In submitting the above intelligence, the Resident explained that the Dewan is named Govind Row, that he is so called from his father having been Dewan, and that he is a personal favorite of the Raja of Sattara, and proposed that this person, as well as the Bramin emissary, should at once be seized and confined in the camp without any previous communication with the Raja.

8. On receiving this painful intelligence the Right honourable the Governor, in a minute dated the 23d ultimo, observed, that the circumstances which had been asserted by the Dewan and by the Bramin emissary were not to be assumed as truth, that beyond their assertions no evidence existed to authorise the belief that the Raja of Sattara and other native powers are leagued in a conspiracy against the British Government, and that as far as the Raja was concerned we ought to be slow to entertain such suspicion; but that nevertheless the same precautions should be taken as if we implicitly believed in the representations made to the two native officers.

9. With respect to Colonel Lodwick's suggestion that the Dewan and the Bramin should be seized, the Right honourable the Governor was of opinion that such a measure had better be deferred if possible, for the present, as the moment a public blow struck, the plot in all its ramifications would be arrested. He therefore thought it preferable to allow the conspiracy to assume a tangible shape, and the principal actors to commit themselves effectually before adopting any measure which would make public our knowledge of its existence. On the other hand, however, delay might be dangerous; the parties finding themselves suspected might escape, and thus prevent the disclosures which might otherwise be elicited from them if they were seized and examined unawares.

10. On these grounds the Right honourable the Governor was of opinion that the Resident should be directed to act according to circumstances. If he could wait and watch a little longer he should do so; but if he had made sufficient discoveries, and had reason to fear the parties might escape, he should proceed to seize and examine them without scruple or delay.

11. The next question which suggested itself was in what way the seizure of the Dewan and the Bramin should at the proper period be effected, whether it ought to be effected by the Resident himself direct, or by application to his Highness the Raja.

12. The Right honourable the Governor was of opinion that it was inexpedient to violate the Raja's sovereignty unless there was danger of the public interests being compromised. He therefore proposed that the Resident should be instructed to make arrangements for surprising the guilty parties, and then in a private interview to require from the Raja full authority, in his capacity of representative of the British Government, to proceed to arrest and examine them, allowing the Raja sufficient time to digest this proposition, but not to consult any other person or to defer his answer until another occasion.

13. The Raja by treaty is bound to act conformably to the Resident's advice, and on an emergency like the present, demanding prompt and decisive action, the Resident has a right to insist that the compliance be forthwith given; the Resident will at once proceed under the Raja's authority to apprehend the parties implicated, but if it is refused, the Resident will then be fully justified in adopting of his own authority such measures as the crisis may demand. The persons who have attempted to tamper with our troops have distinctly declared that they did so with the concurrence of the Raja. Should his Highness therefore hesitate to arm the Resident with all the powers which the occasion demands, a suspicion would naturally arise that the imputations cast upon him are not altogether destitute of foundation, and by so doing he would moreover violate in a very important case the treaty which binds him to follow the Resident's advice.

14. Instructions corresponding to the above opinions were accordingly furnished to the Resident in Mr. Acting Secretary Townsend's letter of the 23d ultimo.

15. No further communication was received from the Resident until the 27th ultimo, when that officer reported nothing had transpired subsequent to the date of his letter of the 23d preceding "beyond a visit from the Bramin agent to put off that of the native officers to the Dewan until more favourable weather, but whether this delay is the result of excited suspicion" he could not state. In the same letter the Resident suggested that the outposts from the 23d regiment stationed at Malcolmpet and Akulkote should be relieved.

16. The Resident was informed in reply, that Government were surprised that he should have made no communication to the Right honourable the Governor from the 24th to the 28th ultimo, on a subject of such interest, although the visit to the native officer from the Bramin agent, alluded to in the preceding paragraph, must at the latest have occurred on the 24th; but at the same time it was intimated to him that the Governor in Council did not impute his silence to neglect, and did not doubt that had any active measure been required in the interval, he would have immediately reported it.

17. With regard to the relief of the detachments proposed by the Resident, he was informed

informed that Government thought the measure would probably excite suspicion and alarm, and that therefore it was not considered at the present moment desirable.

18. I am now directed to request the attention of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to a Minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor, under date the 24th ultimo, chiefly relating to the present situation of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, in consequence of all communication with it having been cut off over the river Neena in consequence of its sudden rise, which river forms the boundary between the territories of the British Government and those of the Raja of Sattara.

19. His Lordship in Council will perceive that prompt measures have been adopted to restore the communication between Poona and Sattara by such temporary expedients as were available, so as to admit of the 23d regiment, in case of necessity, being supported by the troops at Poona.

20. It will also be observed, that this Government has it in contemplation to issue a confidential circular, with the view of ascertaining whether any attempts are in progress on an extended scale to seduce the native troops of this presidency from their allegiance, and that this measure has already been adopted at the station of Poonah, where many circumstances exist to inspire hatred towards our rule.

21. In conclusion, I am directed by the Governor in Council to state, that the earliest information will be transmitted to the Government of India of such further intelligence as may be obtained at Sattara, and to observe that the general impression formed by this Government on the subject is, that although there is as yet no reason to credit to the full extent the representations made to our native officers at Sattara, sufficient has been elicited to excite suspicion and to justify the adoption of measures of precaution to defeat any plot which may have been formed. On these grounds I am instructed to state that every care has been taken at this presidency to insure that these proceedings should be kept strictly secret, and to express the hope of this Government that similar precaution will be adopted by the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 12th September 1836.

I BEG to lay before the Board a private communication which I have received from the Resident at Sattara. To prevent suspicion, Colonel Lodwick has forwarded the official report through the regular channel, but as this letter contains the substance of that report, I have, in concert with the Commander-in-chief, authorised the measure that the Resident deem advisable.

The regiment at Sholapoor will not, as was originally intended, move from that station until relieved by another corps. The 8th regiment will march to Sattara with the apparent object of relieving the 23d regiment whenever the Resident shall consider further delay dangerous, but I agree with him in thinking that information of very great importance may be obtained through the agency of the native officers, relative to the powers combined with the Raja of Sattara, provided secrecy can be maintained, and of that Colonel Lodwick can best judge.

The reinforcement of artillery and the ammunition will also be prepared.

Since the engineers were brought to Poona, Captain Peal, the officer in command, has been indefatigable in his exertions. The old pontoons are repaired, and the men have now a very sufficient acquaintance with their pontooning duties; but as the train is still very incomplete I have directed Captain Peal to prepare the superstructure for two additional rafts at Poona, which on an emergency may be used with casks. The canoes must, I find, be constructed in the dock-yard, and would not be ready for some time.

I fear there can be little doubt that the Raja of Sattara has, as the Resident affirms, proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government. How to deal with him will be a subject of the gravest consideration; but copies of Colonel Lodwick's despatches should be immediately forwarded to the Government of India, and sent by the steamer to the Honourable the Secret Committee.

(signed) *R Grant*

Since writing the foregoing Minute I have received Colonel Lodwick's official report, with the depositions of the two native officers.

These depositions are not so full as I expected, but Colonel Lodwick, from his knowledge of the parties, must be able to form the best judgment of the degree of reliance we ought to place on their testimony.

I do not think it necessary to discuss the question at this moment, nor indeed am I prepared to do so; I have, however, thought the papers of sufficient importance to require that copies of them should be sent direct to the Supreme Government, and to the Governor of Agra, and I trust my colleagues will approve of my having done so without the loss of a day.

Colonel Lodwick should be instructed not to allow any change to be apparent in his political intercourse with the Raja of Sattara.

13 September.

(signed) *R Grant.*

III.
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable *E. Ironside*, dated 14th September 1836.

I CONCUR in all that has been said. In venturing an opinion, I beg to observe that I do so with great deference, and I trust therefore that my motives may not be misunderstood. I am of opinion, considering the great importance of the state of affairs, that it would be highly expedient were the Governor and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief to return as early as possible to the Presidency, in order that there may be a full and united council, and no delays in making such arrangements as may be deemed expedient.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Farish*, dated 14th September.

I CONCUR in the measures that have been adopted. The Madras Government is not mentioned, but as Hyderabad is one of the points mentioned by the Raja, that government should I think be appraised.

I agree with Mr. Ironside in the importance of the course which he has suggested for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to the Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 2d October 1836

1. I SUBMIT to the Board Colonel Lodwick's reply to the letter addressed to him on the 22d instant, which by an unimportant mistake was not signed by the Government Secretary in attendance, and also a despatch which was received yesterday by express. The latter only requires notice.

2. Feeling that when once suspicion was excited in the mind of the Raja, no circumstance could long remain concealed, I instantly sent to Colonel Lodwick the instructions of which the accompanying paper is a transcript, and I trust my colleagues will approve of the course I have adopted.

3. I have more than once said that I do not entertain the slightest doubt of the native officers having told us the truth, and after our official Report to the Secret Committee, we are bound to proceed with the examination; we must not, however, lose sight of the fact that we have at present no positive proof of the Raja's guilt, and if we cannot make it to a degree apparent to the country, our measures will be strictly scrutinised.

4. We must, therefore, so proceed as not to have the semblance of undue or unnecessary harshness, and I have not thought it right to require the surrender of the fort at Sattara, nor to make any attempt to seize it. Indeed the possession of this fort would be of little advantage to us, while to the Raja the seizure of it would be an open insult.

5. For the same reason I have determined not to move any troops on Sattara until the Raja has been offered the opportunity of complying with the demands of the Resident. Troops would not have left Poona without spreading instant alarm through the country. The conspirators, as Colonel Lodwick observes, would have more time for escape or for collusion; and as the Raja would of course say that we need not have doubted his readiness to meet our wishes, we should neither have so good a case nor such just grounds for charging him with the expense of the movement. The baggage cattle have been called in to Poona to the usual muster on the 1st of the month, and as all will be ready, a force could reach Sattara in four days.

6. I have allowed Colonel Lodwick to use his discretion in seizing the person called Scindia's vakeel, because he has, I understand, a safe conduct, or letter of introduction, from the Resident at Gwahor and Colonel Lodwick.

7. For instituting a full inquiry into the case, I propose to appoint a secret commission, composed of Colonel Lodwick, Colonel Ovans, and Mr. Willoughby, if the latter gentleman can possibly be spared from his duties at the Presidency at this moment, of this however my colleagues will be the best judges, and to them I leave the determination.

8. Should Mr. Willoughby be unable to quit the Presidency, it strikes me that Mr. John Warden would be the best substitute, and I wish either one or the other to join me at Daporee with the least possible delay.

(signed) *R. Grant*.

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 3d October 1836.

I BEG to inform the Honourable Board that I am prepared to proceed to Daporee as early as I can get a dawk laid, and that anticipating its sanction, I shall adopt the necessary arrangements immediately, delivering over charge to Mr. Wathen.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*.

MINUTE by the Honourable *E. Ironside*, without date.

FOR the reasons stated in the above Minute, I readily concur in the course which has been adopted. Although Mr Willoughby can ill be spared from his duties at the Presidency, I nevertheless at once assent to his undertaking the office of commissioner. I also approve of Major Ovans being the other commissioner

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Farish*, without date.

THE instructions of the 1st of October to the Resident appear to me to be in every point of view most judicious, and have my entire concurrence.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Farish*, dated 4th October 1836.

AN express should I think go to Sattara to acquaint the Resident with the ill-advised notice of Sattara affairs in to-day's Courier, that he may judge of the expediency of acting before its intelligence reaches Sattara in ordinary course.

It should be kept secret in the post-office in what direction the express is going until it starts, lest any emissaries of the Raja take advantage of it if known.

MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 5th October 1836, concurred in by the Civil Members of the Board.

HAVING yesterday received from the Resident at Sattara the letter dated the 3d instant, which I now send to the Presidency, I have this morning caused to be dispatched to him by express a letter of which a transcript is also now transmitted.

The last-mentioned document explains itself, and I shall therefore only add here, that I have been a good deal embarrassed by the variation of tone manifested in the Resident's recent letters. I do not say this in the way of blame, knowing the anxious situation in which Colonel Lodwick is placed, but in order that my civil colleagues may be fully apprised of my sentiments

I learn by a private letter from the Political Secretary, that an express has been dispatched from the Presidency to apprise Colonel Lodwick by anticipation of an ill-advised notice which has appeared in the Courier newspaper of the Sattara affairs, and beg to express my full approbation of the proceeding.

I believe, however, that hardly anything can have appeared in the Bombay newspapers which is not already matter of conversation at Sattara, and my present impression is, that when the immediate crisis shall have past it will be our duty severely to animadvert on the indiscretion to which the premature publicity of the whole matter is to be ascribed.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 10th October 1836, concurred in by the Board.

THE readiness with which the Raja of Sattara has complied with our demand to surrender the parties accused of tampering with our troops is remarkable, and involves the case in greater uncertainty; we must, however, await the report of the Commission.

2. Mr Willoughby and Colonel Ovans set off for Sattara last night. Conceiving it of the utmost importance that they should proceed on the examination immediately, have taken it on myself to give them instructions in the name of the Board. It would have been far more satisfactory to me to submit these, in the first instance, to my civil colleagues, but the reference must have caused a delay of three days at the very least, and it seemed to me that the instructions had better at any rate be framed in general terms, and that the nature of them so much resulted from those previous transactions in which the Board acted unanimously, that my colleagues would approve of my issuing them at once. The draft of them accompanies the present minute.

3. In one only point these instructions have somewhat deviated from the view we have hitherto taken. By private letters from Colonel Stewart, at Hyderabad, and from Sir Charles Metcalfe, I find that those authorities totally disbelieve the concurrence of the Nizam on the one hand, and of Holkar and Sindia on the other, in any plot against our government, subject therefore to what may yet appear, it would seem that the Raja of Sattara is the only person of any consequence to whom suspicion attaches, and if so, no reason of policy appears why we should hold out to his Highness any hopes of clemency in the event of his making a candid disclosure of his transgressions. For this reason the instructions contain a discretion to the Commission to use no language to his Highness which can fetter the Government in its future proceedings.

4. I also submit to the Board the draft of a letter to the Resident at Sattara, in reply to his despatch of the 7th instant, and hope my colleagues will approve of it.

5. Copies of the Resident's letter, and of the instructions to the Commission, should be immediately forwarded to the Government of India, and a report of our proceedings up to this date be transmitted to the Secret Committee, in continuation of our despatch of the 15th September last.

(signed) R. Grant.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To Lieutenant-Colonel *Lodwick*, Resident at Sattara, *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Political Secretary to Government, Lieutenant-colonel *Ovans*, Quartermaster general of the Army.

Gentlemen,

Poona, 10 October 1836.

I AM directed to acquaint you that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute you a Special and Secret Commission, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon a conspiracy which is alleged to have been formed at Sattara and other places with the view of seducing the native troops from their allegiance, and ultimately of subverting the British power in India.

Not stated

2. The correspondence noted in the margin, which has taken place between Government and the Resident at Sattara, will put you in possession of all the intelligence which has as yet been obtained on the subject.

3. From these documents you will learn, that in the month of July last, a Bramin named Untajee accosted a native officer of the 23d regiment N. I., and afterwards introduced him and another native officer to a person named Govind Row, commonly called the Dewan, who is represented to be a personal favourite of his Highness the Raja of Sattara. On a subsequent occasion the same native officers were introduced by these two persons at night to the Raja; and if their statements of what occurred at these several interviews are to be believed, there can be no doubt that a conspiracy, important as to its objects, though, as far as is now seen, very deficient in means and preparation, exists, and that his Highness the Raja, unmindful both of the obligations which he has received from the British Government, and of the consequences that would obviously follow detection, is a party to the design.

4. A letter from Govind Row Dewan, addressed in very mysterious language to a person residing at Poona, together with the reply to it, have been intercepted, and are herewith forwarded in order that the Commission may make such use of them as they may see fit in the course of the inquiry.

5. The Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to furnish detailed instructions for your guidance in conducting this inquiry. The sole object of Government is to discover truth, through the medium of a just and impartial investigation; with this object and in this spirit the Governor in Council relies on your prosecuting the inquiry, and he wishes you to conduct it in such a manner as, in your conscientious conviction, shall be best fitted to answer the purpose.

6. Although the native officers have been given to understand that other native powers are engaged in the plot, I am directed to inform you that no evidence has been received from any quarter to induce Government to suppose that such is the fact. The Right honourable the Governor in Council is therefore of opinion that, under these circumstances, you should not, in communicating with the Raja of Sattara, hold out any assurances or use any language that may have the effect of fettering the British Government in their future proceedings on this case.

7. In the event of any difficulty or doubt arising of sufficient importance, in your opinion, to justify the delay of a reference, you will be pleased to refer to Government for instructions.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. H. Townsend*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 October 1836.

IN continuation of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter of the 15th ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copies of the documents enumerated in the annexed list connected with the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at Sattara

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary.

To *W. H. Wathen*, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 24 October 1836.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th inst., with its enclosures, on the subject of the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at Sattara

2 His Lordship in Council deems it premature at present to offer any observation on the subject of this extraordinary transaction, but he highly approves the judicious course of proceeding adopted by the Right honourable the Governor in Council, and he will await with much anxiety the result of the investigation which a special commission has been formed to prosecute.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to Government of India.

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MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 13th October 1836, concurred in by the Civil Members of the Board.

It is certainly highly expedient to avoid any act which would hurt the feelings or lower the credit of the Raja; but it is infinitely more necessary to take care that no collision shall occur between our troops and the Raja's followers or people.

If, therefore, there be any room to fear such collision, the Resident should be directed to prevent any occasion for it, explaining the matter to the Raja as civilly as possible. Any displeasure that might be caused to his Highness is to be risked, rather than the danger to be apprehended on the other side

My inclination is to say that the usual observances had better be avoided; but an eye-witness, and especially one accustomed to such occasions and to the people, can far better judge than those at a distance.

With these observations the matter must be left to Colonel Lodwick. If he feels satisfied that the hazard of collision is next to nothing, and that provision can be made to put down at once any incipient disturbance, it is the wish of Government that the customary marks of respect to his Highness should not be omitted.

If necessary, he should communicate on this subject with the Raja, who, if well disposed, or even rationally disposed, would of course exert himself to obviate all possibility of contention rather than suffer the indignity of not being attended by the troops as usual.

(signed) *R Grant*.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th January 1837.

1 I HAVE now again to call the attention of the Board to the recent inquiries connected with the Sattara State, and more immediately to the most important and what I find to be the most difficult question relating to the subject, I mean the disposal of his Highness the Raja

2. This point was expressly reserved in the concluding paragraph of the resolutions recorded by the Board on the 12th of last December, and in treating of it, I shall assume what the Board then unanimously found, that the Raja is guilty to the extent stated by the commission, while at the same time it cannot be considered as clear that the whole of his misconduct has been brought to light.

3. In delivering, therefore, my sentiments on the present subject, I must beg that they may be considered dependant on the result of our recent reference to the Government of Agra, for if it shall be hereafter established that the Raja has held with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, communications of a hostile and treasonous nature against the British Government, a case for exemplary punishment will have arisen, and one in which our motives for inflicting it cannot reasonably be misconstrued.

4. In the present situation of matters, however, which indeed was their situation when the Board met on the 12th December, three modes of dealing with the Raja, as I then orally submitted to the Board, suggested themselves for consideration.

1st. To declare that the Raja by his ingratitude, and by having broken the ties of amity existing between the Governments, has altogether forfeited his principality.

2d. To pardon his offence altogether, and to content ourselves with reproof and admonition

3d. To adopt a middle course, by inflicting on him some punishment short of total forfeiture

5 To the first and second of these modes of procedure I am decidedly adverse, and disposed to recommend to the Government of India the adoption of the third.

6. With respect to the first, I will not pretend to affirm that this prince has not by his gross violation of the spirit, if not the letter of existing treaties, placed himself entirely at our mercy. On the principles of rigid justice, therefore, he could not rightfully complain even were he punished by the extinction of the powers and privileges which he has abused.

7 Nor do I doubt that, in the view of many, if not of most politicians, reasons of policy will appear to justify a resort to that extreme measure. An opinion is now very commonly

entertained that the erection of Sattara into a separate principality was a mistaken proceeding. It is at least clear that this principality includes the finest part of the Deccan, and by its position most awkwardly breaks the continuity of the British territory. There are those, therefore, who will hail the present crisis as affording an excellent opportunity of repairing the error alluded to, by pulling down the inconvenient pageant we have erected.

8 I cannot assent to these views. As regard character, if not our own feelings, prescribes that legal rights should be enforced with moderation, and that mercy should temper justice. So far as appears, the crime of the Raja, though amounting to treason, was in a practical sense only inchoate, justice, therefore, liberally considered, does not require his destruction. On the other hand, it cannot be pretended that our own safety requires it, and on no other ground can mere policy be allowed to dictate so severe a sentence.

9. The consideration that his Highness owes his elevation to British favour should, in some views at least, prevent us from proceeding against him too rigorously. However we may have erred in setting up this dependent power, it is not desirable, without absolute necessity, to expose that error to others. Consistency requires that we should adhere, if possible, to an arrangement adopted on much consideration, and if we covet the praise of generosity, the very fact that his Highness is the creature of our breath, and the spoiled child of our patronage, should plead to some extent in his favour.

10 Further, it is an argument on the same side of the question, that the Raja has governed the dominions which he received from us tolerably well. The history of the British connexion with India records the names of many chiefs and princes whom we began with advancing to honour, or at least supporting with our protection, and ending with deposing, destroying, depriving of a great part of their territories, or reducing to political annihilation. In almost all these cases, however, the parties so treated were charged, and justly charged, with gross misgovernment, and however severely their downfall might be felt by themselves, it was an undoubted boon to the great body of their subjects. The administration of the Raja of Sattara, on the other hand, although, like everything else about him, it has been over-praised, has, to say the least, been respectable, and in some views even meritorious.

11 I do not mean that he is not occasionally guilty of oppression, or that he dispenses justice with impartiality, for he is a native and a Mahratta. But he attends to business; his revenue management is efficient, if he quarrels with all his jaghirdars, yet the lower classes of his subjects are content; and at Sattara, where his revenues are spent freely, he is popular. I should be sorry, therefore, if we destroyed one of the very few among our native allies whose administration our alliance has not rendered a curse to his people.

12. I am aware that it is the probable course, or, if I may so speak, the natural history of such an empire as ours in India, that it gradually absorbs all the petty and dependent states attached to it, nor is there any reason to suppose that Sattara will not at length share the common fate. But I do not conceive that such a growth of our rule and dominions is to be regarded as an unmixed good, or that means should be used to accelerate its rate of advancement. On the contrary, I deem it our sacred duty to keep down the expansion within the slowly progressive boundary prescribed by actual and irresistible necessity. We ought not to snatch with eagerness at occasions of aggrandising our power, or extending our territory, still less to seek or create them, or we shall almost unavoidably be hurried into acts of injustice and cruelty.

13 Without reference, however, to the general considerations on which I have touched, there are particular circumstances which would make it difficult for us to appropriate the Sattara territory to ourselves. The Raja is himself guilty, but there is no evidence of guilt on the part of his brother or his cousin, who, after him, are in the immediate line of succession. Would it be possible to set aside the whole family because the reigning prince has sinned, and sinned alone? I conceive not, and if not, then the convenience of annexing his country to our own can form no element of consideration in the present case. Further, we have already awarded punishment to the inferior agents in the recent plot. Is it then possible to accord a complete absolution to the most conspicuous, most dangerous, and most criminal offender?

14. To these considerations I would add those which are stated in our consultations of the 12th December in extenuation of the Raja's guilt, and which are equally arguments for treating him with lenity, I allude especially to the omission of the Resident in not earlier apprising Government of the alienated mind of the Raja. Had Colonel Lodwick done this, and had he himself exercised over the Raja the influence and authority vested in him by the treaty of 1819, the prince might have been checked in the very commencement of the dangerous course on which he is convicted of having entered. It is with great pain that I advert to this topic. I am willing to make every allowance for the Resident. Whatever symptoms of adverse feelings he might perceive in the demeanor of the prince, it certainly was not easy for him to foresee the lengths to which that feeling would hurry a person whose very existence was bound up in the favour of the British Government, and who had always spoken of that Government with gratitude and attachment. Still I cannot quite acquit Colonel Lodwick of a want of that care and vigilance in influencing and superintending the Raja's conduct which became his situation, and this circumstance seems to me to afford a fair plea in mitigation of the punishment with which that prince is to be visited.

15. I have reserved, however, to the last, what I consider as the strongest argument against punishing the Raja with severity. Though I think his offence clearly proved, yet those who do not examine the case very carefully, might very well be of a different opinion. There is no overt act, and there are many probabilities in his favour. I am satisfied therefore that if we award to him any such punishment as shall be of maternal benefit

benefit to ourselves, the story of his guilt will never be believed. The traducers of the British name will point out the features of incredibility which the tale exhibits, they will dwell on the suspicious circumstances of the chief witnesses having been persons in British pay, and who confessed that they had sworn to the Raja falsely; they will then argue that having made our use of this puppet prince, and now considering that his dominions will be a most convenient acquisition to ourselves, we have readily admitted or even suborned a calumnious accusation against him as an excuse for the fulfilment of our rapacious purposes. Such will be their representation, and it will I fear be very generally credited.

16 Let us not without a paramount necessity incur this reproach. Having no object but to do right, let us not invite the imputation of having acted wickedly. A great deal has been said (whether truly or otherwise) of the misdeeds perpetrated by British ambition in the East. Let us not needlessly afford colour to a new accusation of this sort. There are indeed reasons at the present time why we should be peculiarly careful to pursue towards our Indian allies and dependants a course of policy free from the slightest suspicion of selfish views or sinister management.

17 For these reasons I am averse to a severe measure of retribution, nor, on the other hand, would I recommend complete impunity. Whatever palliatives we may apply to the Raja's fault, we cannot say more for it than that it was a comparatively trivial instance of an extremely serious offence. To corrupt the fidelity of our native troops is to poison the very life-blood of our safety. An attempt so heinous ought not easily to meet with complete absolution. The proper fruit of crime is punishment, and if none is awarded, our proceedings in this case will be liable to misconception, and I am afraid to ridicule.

18 The arguments that will occur on the other side are these: that if his Highness is completely forgiven our immeasurable superiority to him in power will prevent all misconstruction of our motives, while at the same time our lenity will so excite his gratitude as to bind him to us for ever; and on the contrary, that punishment will fix in his mind a feeling of resentment which, if we leave to him any means of doing us mischief, may hereafter break out in worse acts than that of which he now stands convicted. From these premises it will perhaps be inferred that we ought either to degrade him altogether or to forgive him freely.

19 On the former part of this reasoning I must remark, that the idea of securing the Raja's future fidelity by taxing his gratitude, proceeds on mistaken views of his position and his character. Little reliance can, I am afraid, be placed on the gratitude of any of the Indian states under our control or influence. Our hold is not on their gratitude, but on their fears and their prudence. Of the Mahrattas in particular, it is known that they are most selfish, treacherous, and uncertain. At all events, I am persuaded that the personal character of the Sattara Raja himself considerably differs from that which is imputed to him by those who know him only at a distance.

20 Captain Grant Duff, whose accuracy no one can dispute, informs us* that, "bred amidst intrigues and surrounded by profligacy, the Raja when he ascended the musnud knew nothing but the parade and etiquette of a court; his whole family," the same author proceeds to observe, "entertained the most extravagant ideas of their own consequence, and their expectations were proportionate, so that for a time the bounty which they experienced was not appreciated." It is indeed well known that the Raja's mother was with difficulty restrained from sending vakeels to all the courts in India. If, however, even at the animating instant of elevation, the prince and his friends showed little sense of the bounty which had transferred him from a prison to a throne, what chance is there that cool retrospection should awaken him to better feelings?

* History of
Mahrattas, vol 3,
ch 20

21 His personal vanity, which his best friends admit to be extreme, has been much more influenced than his gratitude has been excited by all the courtesy and compliments which, with the kindest intentions, have since been heaped on him so lavishly. His followers tell him that, as the representative of Sewajee, he is entitled to govern a far ampler dominion than Sattara. The licentiousness of his private life at the same time tends to debase his general habits of thinking and feeling. Judging, in short, from the best materials in my power, I am satisfied that complete immunity from punishment would only bolster him up in false ideas of his own consequence and dignity. He would conceive that we either doubted his guilt or deemed him too important to be punished?

22 With regard to the other part of the objection under consideration, namely, that by punishing the Raja moderately we shall excite his enmity and at the same time leave him the means of giving that enmity effect, it seems to me to proceed on a tacit assumption that he is not guilty. If he has committed no crime, punishment will doubtless, and with great reason, incense his mind, and whatever power he is permitted to retain must in that case be regarded as a weapon put into the hands of a secret enemy, but I cannot see the force of the argument, on the supposition that we have come to a right decision on the question of his guilt or innocence. If he be guilty, whoever else may doubt the fact, he must be conscious of it himself, and must feel that in being left Raja of Sattara he is treated very leniently. This will probably not excite his gratitude, but at least it will afford him no ground of complaint, while on the other hand the very circumstance of his detection and punishment may be expected to operate as a salutary check on his future conduct.

23 All the above considerations converge to the conclusion that his Highness, for the offence which he has committed against the British power, should be subjected to a moderate punishment, I also deduce from them the rule by which the nature of that punishment should be determined. The penalty should be such as to inflict a certain degree of privation on his Highness, with the least possible benefit to ourselves. It would be too much to say that we are not to profit by it at all, but whether we take from him power, dignity, or

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possessions, the proceeding should not be of such material advantage to ourselves as may fairly excite a suspicion respecting the purity of our motives.

24. It will be for the Government of India to assign the particular punishment which shall be awarded in this case. But it will be our duty to place before that government such modes of punishment as seem to us open for consideration, with our observations on each.

25. In this view the following modes suggest themselves; but before stating them I would premise that the selection need not be confined to any one of them singly, two or more of them may be easily combined together

1st. To deprive his Highness of a portion of his territory.

2d. To compel him to maintain, at the disposal of the British Government, a contingent of horse.

Sic orig

3d. To transfer from his authority to our own some such of his jaghirdars as will consent to the exchange.

4th. To deprive him of the compliment and privilege of having a British Resident stationed at his court.

26.—1. The first of these plans has much to recommend it, and I was for some time inclined to prefer it to all others. The portion of territory, if any, of which the Raja should be deprived, is clearly the district of Bejapore, a country which was ceded to his Highness, and as I cannot but think injudiciously, at a period subsequent to the treaty of September 1819, and which would admirably serve to consolidate our dominion on the south-eastern quarter of Sattara, forming at the same time a most convenient accession to our new collectorate of Sholapore. One consequent advantage, and one not to be despised, although exempt from political considerations, would be the preservation of the ancient city of Bejapore and its magnificent collection of ruins from the Vandalism of the Sattara government, under which its destruction is advancing at a rapid rate.

27. Independently of all questions as to the particular district to be severed, this mode of mulcting the Raja has one great advantage. It is a single and decided transaction, a chastisement inflicted once for all, and not involving the continued risks and heart-burnings which would probably result from several other arrangements that might be made, as for example, from compelling the Sattara state to pay a stated tribute.

Para. 22.

28. Notwithstanding, however, these advantages, my revised opinion is adverse to this method of punishment. The reason may be guessed from one of the foregoing paragraphs. The advantage to us of seizing on Bejapore is too great, too obvious, to be pursued with safety to our reputation. We shall gain no credit for the honesty of an adjudication which ends with putting us in possession of so tempting a prize. Nor is it only to the Bejapore district that I apply this remark; I do not know that there is any one part of the Sattara territory which we could conveniently sever from its present connexions and annex to our own provinces, without subjecting ourselves to misconception.

29.—2 The plan of saddling the Sattara revenues with the maintenance of a body of troops for our benefit is perhaps open to the same objections, but it is in a minor degree, while at the same time there is in this punishment something peculiarly appropriate to the offence committed. The Raja having meditated, however wildly, the subversion of our power by force of arms, and having attempted to corrupt our troops, we have some right to reduce his own military means, and to apply the funds thus spared to the increase of our materials of defence. Further, this would only be a recurrence to an idea which was entertained originally, for it was, I believe, fully intended on the first formation of the Sattara State that the Raja should maintain a body of 500 horse in our service, though that idea subsequently came to be abandoned.

30. This plan, however, includes a question of some moment, and perhaps of some difficulty. In what way is punctual payment for the Sattara contingent to be secured? If no security be taken, the payment will never be obtained, except by dint of importunate application, and there is manifestly danger of that continued heart-burning which, as I have before observed, would be caused by the periodical exaction of tribute. If, on the contrary, we are to insist on having security, I can conceive none that would answer the purpose, excepting lands or revenues either delivered over into possession, or at least assigned on mortgage, and then we are in some danger of getting back to the first plan of punishment, with all its enticements and objections.

31. Difficulties, however, cannot wholly be guarded against; we must be content with diminishing them to the least amount possible. If the plan of a Sattara contingent is to be adopted, the details of the plan should perhaps be as follows. Let the Raja be bound to maintain in our service 100 or 150 horse, to be stationed where we please, and to be wholly under our control. Let there be a corresponding reduction of the Raja's own troops, such of his dismissed men as are able and willing to serve us being permitted to enter into the contingent. Let the revenues of Bejapore, or a part of it, or of some other defined district, such as may be clearly adequate to answer the amount of the expense of the contingent, be appropriated as a security for payment. Let the amounts and periods of payment be fixed, and let it be arranged that on a stipulated payment being in arrear for three months we shall at once be entitled to take possession of the territory assigned. Finally, let it be arranged that when in possession of such territory, we shall account to the Raja for all the excess of revenue received by us beyond what is required for the expense of the contingent, and that of collecting such revenue.

32. The contingent thus formed should, I conceive, be modelled precisely on the plan of the Poonah auxiliary horse, a species of force which we have recently recommended to the Honourable Court for its cheapness and serviceableness, and which might, as I think, very usefully

usefully be augmented. The expense of the arrangement, which expense, as I have already explained, would be charged on a portion of the Sattara territory, must depend on the number of the troops to be maintained. Supposing them to be 150, the whole cost would not exceed about 6,000 rupees per mensem, or, in round numbers, an annual sum of 70,000 rupees. If we are content with 100, the amount cost would fall short of 50,000 rupees.

33.—3 The third course is to transfer to ourselves one or more of the great jaghirdars, who are now dependent on the Sattara state. They are as follows:

- The Raja of Akulkote.
- The Punt Prthee-midhee.
- The Punt Suchoe.
- The Faqr of the Dufflays, in the purgunna of Jhutt.
- The Nimbhalkur

34. I have before remarked that the Raja is not on good terms with any of his jaghirdars. The Raja of Akulkote, who is a minor, may perhaps be excepted. The Punt Prthee-midhee formed till lately another exception. On the occasions when I have had the pleasure of seeing his Highness of Sattara, the Punt Prthee-midhee has always been in attendance, and with every appearance of being in great favour. I learn, however, that matters have very recently altered. The Raja has interfered in the Punt's domestic affairs, and the chief resents his officiousness.

35. It would of course be impolitic to effect the arrangement now under consideration without the consent of the jaghirdars themselves, but my belief is, that every one of them would willingly shift his feudatory allegiance (if I may apply that European term on the occasion) from the Raja of Sattara to the British Government. The Raja would doubtless exert his influence to retain them, but I know not in what way that influence could be made effective. His only hold was on their benevolence, which I believe him to have lost. Guaranteed as these chiefs are by the British Government, they are perpetually appealing to the Resident to protect them against the officious or arbitrary proceedings of their immediate superior; and though on the elevation of the Raja they or their predecessors voluntarily subjected themselves to his authority, I suspect that they would now very gladly be emancipated.

36. The transfer in question, whether it included one or more, or even all of these jaghirdars, would well answer the rule of punishment which I have before prescribed. The blow on the Raja would proportionably be far greater than the corresponding advantage to ourselves. His consequence would be diminished, and his vanity deeply wounded, while to us the new connexion would bring an accession of trouble, and no accession of consequence at all; at the same time, the trouble would not be, nor ought to be, wholly without concomitant benefit. The chiefs owe certain services to the Raja, and their larger possessions are to lapse to him on failure of heirs. In the case supposed, both the immediate advantage of the services, and contingent advantage of the lapses, would pass from the Raja to the British Government.

37. Should the jaghirdars, however, be attached to the British Government in place of the Raja, and should any of them die without heirs, I do not think that the British Government ought to take possession of that part of the lapsed territory which happened to be situated within the ambit of the Raja's dominions. Nothing seems to me less desirable than that we should be introduced into the heart of the Sattara country. In this case, therefore, I would propose that it should be open to the Raja to redeem the territory so situated, either by paying to us a pecuniary consideration, or by giving in exchange for it other lands more commodiously situated.

38. Let us suppose, for example, that the Punt Suchoe dies without heirs. The greater portion of his territory falls fairly without the continuation of the frontier line of the Sattara dominions, and might easily be annexed to ours, the rest, equal perhaps in revenue to about 12,000 rupees per annum, is within that line, and might be made over to the Raja on the terms I have mentioned.

39. It forms, however, an objection to any arrangement of the sort just described, that it leaves an opening for questions of difficult settlement on a future day. I further think, that to transfer to ourselves all the great jaghirdars whom I have named, may involve us in more trouble and expense than would be desirable. I say expense, because such a transfer could not fail in its effect to add sensibly to the labours of the Agent for Sirdars at Poonah, and might thereby compel us to augment the force of that department. On the whole, therefore, I incline to a more limited transfer, if any jaghirdars are to be transferred to us at all, than that of the whole body.

40. The Raja of Akulkote is one of the most important among the jaghirdars, and of all of them is, as I suspect, the most valued by the Raja of Sattara, the transfer of this chief's allegiance to the British Government would deeply mortify the Sattara Raja. It would further deprive him of a small number of horse, I think 100, which Akulkote supplies him, and which, in the event supposed, would pass to our Government. Further, the whole of the Akulkote territory, should the chief's family become extinct, might easily be detached from Sattara, and annexed to the collectorate of Sholapore. Lastly, I believe that the Akulkote Durbar would willingly agree to the transfer under consideration.

41. If I am correct in these premises, the inference is obvious. Let the Raja of Akulkote, provided he consents, be disconnected from the Sattara state, and enrolled amongst the jaghirdars attached to the British Government, let him also be the only one of the Sattara jaghirdars who shall be thus transferred, and the Sattara Raja will have been adequately punished.

42—4. I have yet to notice the last of the four modes of punishment before specified. It is to deprive the Raja of Sattara of the privilege of having a British Resident stationed at his Durbar. He would, I believe, feel this deeply as a diminution of his consequence; but besides this, I conceive that no Resident is required exclusively for that state. The official journals of the present Resident may satisfy us that the office is not over-done with labour. My notion is, therefore, that for the performance of the Resident's duties, and for those also of the Collector of Belgaum, in his capacity of Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, a single officer should be appointed, with the title of Political Agent at Sattara and in the Southern Mahratta country. The Collector of Belgaum would thus be relieved from an onerous set of duties, little comporting with his capacity of collector, whilst due provision would be made by the political supervision of the Durbar of Sattara, and at the same time the change would operate as a punishment on the Raja.

43. I need scarcely say that the measure last proposed might very well be adopted in connexion with any one or more of the three punishments before considered. Among these punishments, if there be any one which I am rather disposed to prefer, it is the transfer of the Raja of Akulkote from his connexion with Sattara to a connexion with the British Government; and if to this were united that modification of the office now exercised by the Resident of Sattara which I have last recommended, the measure of the retribution dealt to the Raja might perhaps be deemed sufficient; I speak, however, with a considerable degree of doubt, and shall not be surprised if the Board in the first place, or if the Government of India in the last resort, shall be of a different opinion.

44. There are some points connected with the recent transactions which are not embraced either in this Minute or in the recorded Consultations of the 12th December, and to which it will hereafter be my duty to call the attention of the Board separately.

45. Meanwhile I trust I am not impertinently deviating from the severer business before us, if I on this occasion express my ardent hope, that whatever arrangement is now entered into with the Sattara state, some effectual provision may be made for the protection of the city of Bejapore from the devastations which it is suffering under the Mahratta rule. Considering the magnitude and magnificence of the ruins of that city, and the venerable recollections attached to them, I cannot but think that the credit of the British name is deeply concerned in protecting them, while in the hands of one of our dependents, from further outrage and spoliation.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Ironside, dated 3d February 1837.

IT is impossible to read the President's Minute and not be impressed with the solidity of the arguments which prevail throughout the whole paper; to say simply that I approve of the reasoning, would be but a faint expression of my sentiments, it is to my mind so irrefragable as to carry conviction in every sentence, whilst the humane policy which the Minute inculcates in awarding punishment to the infatuated and misguided prince, whose delinquency has rendered him amenable to justice, is highly to be commended.

My opinion is, after deep reflection, that excessive severity is uncalled for in this case. We are bound, without doubt, to mark our sense of the Raja's misconduct, and I think this can be effected sufficiently and amply by removing the place of residence of the British Resident from Sattara; such an act, although of trifling importance in our eyes, would not be so considered by the Raja or the people in general, the Resident would then, in addition to the political affairs of Sattara, which would still remain under his control, although no longer residing permanently at his Highness's court, be advantageously intrusted with all similar duties in the Southern Mahratta country, as proposed in the 42d paragraph of the Minute.

Should this punishment be deemed by the high authority to whom the matter is ultimately to be referred inadequate to the offence committed, the Raja might in that case be further required to maintain at our disposal a body of horse, not exceeding 150 in number, whose regular pay should be disbursed at stated periods, and in the event of failing so to discharge the expenses of the pugil, the means proposed in paragraphs 30 and 31 might be followed.

Greater severity I am not prepared to advocate, and I would infinitely prefer that either or both of the above modes should be adopted in preference to any of the other means pointed out for inflicting chastisement on the guilty Raja.

In conclusion, and in respect to the last paragraph of the Minute now before me, I can only say that I earnestly trust some arrangement may be effected for the future preservation of the magnificent ruins in the ancient city of Bejapore, the opportunity must soon occur when this very desirable object can be secured, and I hope it may not be considered too unimportant to engage the attention of the Supreme Government.

(signed) Ed. Ironside.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 4th February 1837.

HAVING already acquiesced, on the fullest conviction, in the verdict of the Raja's guilt in the treasonable plotting against the British Government, which formed the subject of the Commissioners' investigation, it remains only to offer my opinion upon the degree and mode of punishment

punishment most suitable for the offence of the Raja, and for the dignity of the British Government to award. The full and discriminating view taken by the Right hon. the Governor of the several courses which he open to follow, and the bearings and probable effects to be anticipated from each, will place the Government of India in possession of every necessary consideration to guide their judgment in passing the requisite decision. I concur in all respects in the conclusion come to, that the transfer of the Akulkote Raja from his connexion with the Raja of Sattara to a connexion with the British Government, together with the proposed modification of the office of Resident of Sattara, would be a sufficient punishment for the past, and be best suited to operate as a warning to him for the future.

I also view this as an occasion which, for the credit of the British name, should not be lost, of making effectual provision to protect the ancient city of Bejapore from further Mahratta depredation.

(signed) *J. Farish*

(True copies.)
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

AN Extraordinary Council having been convened at the Government House at Parell, on Monday the 12th December 1836, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Secret Commission which assembled at Sattara, dated the 5th November last, the Honourable Board unanimously concurred in the following Resolutions :

Alluded to in Letter to Secret Committee of 1st April 1837.

First,—That his Highness the Raja of Sattara is proved to have held a private and clandestine interview with two native officers of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, named Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, in the manner stated in their evidence,—

1. By the evidence of the two native officers, recorded in the Commission's proceedings.
2. By the corroborative evidence of the accomplice, the Brahmin, Untajee.
3. By the fact of his declining to be confronted with his accusers.
4. By the singular and peculiar mode in which he defended himself, & c. he can scarcely be considered ever to have denied the charge in direct terms.
5. By the disguise and concealment which attended the interview, which raises a presumption in favour of the truth of the story told by the native officers.

Second,—That it is established, that the tenor of his Highness's conversation at the interview was treasonable and hostile towards the British Government,—

1. By the testimony of the two native officers
2. By that of the Brahmin, Untajee, more especially that part of it where he mentions the four signs or tokens given by the Raja to the native officers, to indicate the period when he would require their services
3. By the clandestine character of the interview, and by the native officers having been furnished with a disguise.
4. By his Highness's denial of the interview.
5. By the only and very remarkable question which his Highness requested the Commission to put to the Brahmin, Untajee.

Third,—That although suspicion exists, no direct evidence is to be found on the Commission's proceedings to establish that his Highness has opened communication with any of the native states of India, with the view of inducing them to engage in hostile designs against the British Government.

Fourth,—That the Board, therefore, reserve a final decision on this point until the result of a recent reference to the Government of Agra is known.

Fifth,—That in aggravation of his Highness's conduct, the Board are constrained to notice the fact of his being indebted for everything he possesses to the liberal generosity of the power against whom his designs, whatever they may have been, were directed.

- Sixth,—That there are some circumstances which operate in favour of his Highness,—
1. His so readily submitting himself to examination.
 2. The fatuity of any design which he might entertain hostile to the British Government.
 3. The high character which he has borne almost up to the date of the accusation.
 4. The strongest circumstance, however, in his favour is, that, as far as is yet known, these treasonous communications on the part of his Highness seem to have taken place without any definite object, and in a manner indicating a want of the most ordinary prudence.

On the whole, however, the Board do not think that the improbability of his Highness having conducted himself in the manner stated outweighs the effect of the evidence, positive and circumstantial, which has been adduced. Whether his Highness was, with little thought on his own part, duped into the acts charged on him, either by the influence of others, or by superstitious fancies of his own, or whatever other explanations may be had recourse to, the Board think his having so acted less improbable than that the conclusions which, in the unanimous opinion, first, of the Commission, and then of the Board themselves, result from that evidence, are altogether false.

Seventh,—That in palliation of his Highness's conduct the following circumstances may be urged,—

1. The limited extent to which, as far as is seen, his Highness's designs had been actually carried into effect.

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2. The neglect of the resident, Colonel Lodwick, to report to Government the hostile feelings which have for some time past evidently existed in his Highness's mind against the British Government and himself, although in November 1836 he saw sufficient grounds to warn the Raja of the risk he incurred by indulging in such feelings.

3. By his fancying neglect on the part of this Government, in not promptly deciding on a question which has arisen regarding his Highness's rights over his jaghirdars, the precise nature of which will be more particularly explained in a Minute which the Right honourable the President proposes to record.

The Board having unanimously concurred in the foregoing Resolutions, reserve for future consideration the decision of the important question as to the manner in which his Highness's conduct should be noticed, and the Council is adjourned.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to the Government.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,* Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 25th October 1836.

THE proposition of Colonel Lodwick turns on views which I consider as totally inapplicable to the case.

In ordinary trials for crimes, the question being whether a positive law has been violated, the decision may turn on nice points of legal construction, or on an accurate examination of precedents.

If the case on either side, either by accident or design, be imperfectly represented, the judge knowing nothing of it but what appears at the trial, has very limited means of supplying the defect; professional aid is therefore necessary on both sides, and indeed it must be evident, that if allowed to the accused it cannot be denied to the accuser.

3. The present case is wholly different. the question is not one of law, nor admits of any legal refinements. It is an inquiry, not set on foot by a prosecutor, but conducted by the Government itself, which has no bias against the Raja, but on the contrary, the sincerest wish to see his innocence established. The honour, indeed, of the British Government, and also its credit for consistency, are deeply concerned in not admitting, except on the most irresistible evidence, the guilt of a prince whom the Government raised from a prison to a throne, whom it has ever since fostered with friendly care, and from whom it has uniformly received all the observances of attachment and confidence.

4. The investigation is immediately conducted by three British officers of high character, who know that the sole object of the Government is the discovery of truth, who cannot possibly have any feeling of interest adverse to the Raja, and who, being unembarrassed by legal forms and technicalities, have the fullest means and facilities of seeking out all the information attainable.

5. Were the Raja to be attended by his counsel, it ought on similar principles to be held that Government must appear on the occasion by the Advocate-general. But I see not the slightest reason for adopting in the present case a course utterly unknown, and indeed so palpably inapplicable to proceedings of this nature. The Raja may be attended by one of his own ministers or confidential friends. No intention exists of warping doubtful circumstances to his disadvantage; and if he be innocent, my conviction is, that his cause will find a surer support in the intelligence and consciences of the Commissioners than it could derive from the dexterous tactics and ingenious pleadings of the ablest advocate whom he could hire for his defence.

6. With regard to the manner of communicating with the Raja, I have thought it right, as the most effectual as well as the most conciliatory proceeding, to address a letter from myself to his Highness, in which I stated, "that circumstances having rendered it necessary for Government to appoint a Secret Commission at Sattara, for the purpose of inquiring into certain circumstances of great importance to the country, this Commission, as representing the Government, would be entitled to every consideration from his Highness. That during the inquiry some questions had arisen which involved the interests of his Highness, and that as the Commission could not meet in his palace without occasioning a display of publicity, which it was desirable to avoid, I write with my own hand to invite him to visit the Commission at the Residency, when all should be made plain."

7. In the concluding instructions to the Commission, I desired that this letter should be delivered to the Raja by the Political Secretary as the immediate organ of Government, who would, of course, be introduced by the Resident; that if the Raja declined to attend at the Residency, he should be requested to point out any other mode by which a meeting between his Highness and the Commissioners could be effected, without compromising the dignity of one party or the duty of the other. Should the Raja refuse to do so, or should this proposal be deemed inadmissible, I instructed Mr Willoughby to inform his Highness of the charges against him, and of the evidence on which they rested, and to point out clearly and forcibly the bad impression the Government must entertain by his declining to meet these accusations.

8. Even should this appeal be unavailing, I represented to the Commissioners that I did not think they should close their proceedings without giving the Raja the option of either delivering a written statement of his conduct, or of answering in writing whatever interrogatories the Commission might consider it advisable to propose.

9. It

9. It is of so great importance that the Commission should close their proceedings to allow Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovans to return to their duties, that I trust the Board will approve of my having answered the reference without previously submitting it to Bombay. We shall now shortly be called upon to deliberate on the mode of treating this delicate case, should the Raja of Sattara have really proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government, and I request that my colleagues will give the subject their most serious attention, as it will probably be the first on which we shall have to consult when we meet at the Presidency.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

TO His Highness the Raja of Sattara.

After compliments: Dapooree, 24 October 1836.
I HAVE the honour to inform your Highness that Government has found it necessary to appoint a Secret Commission at Sattara for the purpose of inquiring into certain circumstances of great importance to the country, and that during its continuance the Commission will be regarded by your Highness as representing the Government of Bombay, and as therefore entitled to every consideration.

In the course of inquiry some questions have arisen which greatly involve the interests of your Highness, and as the Commission could not meet at your palace without occasioning a display and publicity, which it is desirable to avoid, I write to your Highness, with my own hand, to invite you to visit the Commission privately, and attended by one confidential adviser, when all shall be made plain.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 25th June 1836.

THE Secretary begs to state that a hoojoree has arrived from his Highness the Raja of Sattara with the dress which it had been always customary to receive on the occasion of the festival of the Dussera. There is also a complimentary letter from his Highness. The Secretary requests to be favoured with the orders of the Honourable Board whether, under existing circumstances, the present should be received or not.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Board, of
25th November 1836.

1. I THINK the present state of circumstances warrants, and even requires, that we should suspend, for a few days, our acceptance of the present, as well as the letter.
2. This may be signified verbally to the bearer.
3. It may also be stated to our Resident at Sattara, not with the view of his volunteering any communication on the subject to the Raja, but that he may be prepared to reply to inquiries if made.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

TO the Resident at Sattara.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 28 November 1836.
IN consequence of the arrival at the Presidency of a hoojoree from the Raja of Sattara, with the customary dress on the occasion of the Dussera festival, I am directed to acquaint you that, under present circumstances, the Right honourable the Governor in Council deems it advisable to suspend, for a few days, the acceptance of the dress in question, as well as the letter which accompanied it.

2. The above information is made known to you, not with the view of your volunteering any communication on the subject to his Highness, but in order to prepare you to reply to inquiries if made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 16th January 1837.

1. I BEG respectfully to solicit the orders of Government in regard to the usual dress of honour which his Highness the Raja of Sattara has sent to Bombay.
2. In accordance to the suggestions received, I have hitherto told this person that I would communicate the orders of Government, but as so long a time has elapsed, and he is urgent for a reply, I solicit the orders of Government on the subject.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.*

PAPERS RELATING TO

MINUTE by the Right hon. the Governor, subscribed by the Board, without date.

I do not think this dress can, under existing circumstances, be received.
(signed) R. Grant.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT

23 January 1837

WITH reference to the memorandum from the Chief Secretary in the Political Department, dated the 16th instant, ordered, that he be informed that, under existing circumstances, the dress of honour sent by his Highness the Raja of Sattara to the Right hon. the Governor, on the occasion of the Dussera festival, cannot be received.

(signed) J. P. Walloughby,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE, dated 3d December.

1. I SHALL hereafter submit to the Board my remarks on the Report of the Sattara Commissioners; there are, however, one or two points which should be immediately disposed of.

2. First, Concurring as I do with the Commissioners in their suggestions regarding the disposal of the prisoners (*vide* para. 11 of their Report), I think Govind Row, Dewan, and the Brahmin Untajee, should be removed without delay to Poonah, and be there confined as state prisoners, under the usual warrants, pending the receipt of the instructions of the Government of India. The prisoner Purnsham may be pardoned and set at liberty, and the Dewan's servant, Coosheea, provided for in the manner proposed by the Commissioners.

3. Secondly, I think the government of Agra should be immediately advised of the communications alleged to have taken place between his Highness the ex-Raja of Nagpoor; the proper extracts from the Commissioners' Report and Proceedings being forwarded.

4. Thirdly, I wish the Chief Secretary to be directed to make inquiries regarding the agents employed by the Raja to conduct the mission to England.

5. Fourthly, Colonel Lodwick having stated, on the 3d October, that circumstances had come to his knowledge as to the general increase of the troops in the service of the Raja, and having subsequently stated, on the 24th of October, when under examination before the Commission, that he did not think the Raja had augmented his military force to an extent which could be called a breach of the treaty, he should be called upon to reconcile this apparent contradiction, and to state distinctly to what extent the force of his Highness has actually been increased.

(signed) R. Grant. E. Ironsides.
J. Keane. J. Farish.

MEMORANDUM of Information received at Poonah.

PURSOTUM Kharkoon, now with Sindiah's camp at Gwahor, came from Moodhjee Bhonslow (Appa Sahib) to Sattara, about one year ago. This man returned shortly afterwards to Joudpoor with a sword from the Raja of Sattara to Appa Sahib. This sword belonged to Appa Sahib, and had remained in the house of Bhanjee Murch at Sattara since the time of the Nagpoor war. There is another Kharkoon, called Raajee, now at Joudpoor, with Moodhjee Bhonsah from Sattara, supposed to be deputed by the Raja of Sattara

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, of 28th December 1836, approved by the Board.

IN submitting the accompanying memorandum of information obtained from the person whose evidence is recorded at page 66 of the Sattara Commission's proceedings, I beg to suggest for consideration, that it should be forwarded to the government of Agra, as likely to facilitate the inquiry recently ordered to be instituted in that quarter.

(signed) J. P. Walloughby.

To the Secretary to the Government of Agra.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 July 1837.

As connected with my letter of the 10th ultimo, No 60, in this department, I am directed by the Right hon. the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being

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being laid before the Honourable the Governor of Agra, the accompanying copy of a memorandum of information obtained at Poonah, which in the opinion of this Government is likely to facilitate the inquiry suggested in my letter above alluded to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

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MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, without date.

IN obedience to the commands of Government, I now proceed to detail such information as I have been able to collect regarding the intrigues of his Highness the Raja of Sattara in Bombay.

I have experienced much difficulty in collecting this information here from the circumstance, I suspect, of the main secret being confided only to some influential persons in Bombay, whose interest binds them too strongly to secrecy to allow of their giving the matter any publicity, or entrusting more than is absolutely requisite to any other persons.

I think the vague rumours current at the Presidency have emanated from the offices of some Europeans who have been consulted or partially implicated in the affair.

The Raja has had an agent, by name Sukaram Rajay Sirkay, in Bombay ever since the month of April or May last.

This person I am told first took up his residence at Jugunath Sunkerset's house, this latter personage having for some time managed any money transactions the Raja had at the Presidency. After staying there for some time, this Sirkay removes to another part of the town, where he is still residing.

It is supposed that his agency, however, has been confined to receiving letters from the Raja's ulkaras and conveying them to their destination, and not that he has been intrusted with any considerable details of the plan.

Two inhabitants of Bombay, Synd Meer and his brother, are also reported to be engaged confidentially by the Raja, but what the special nature of their duty is I have not yet been able to ascertain.

The following persons are also employed by his Highness at the Presidency.

A Mahratta, of the name of Dalsee.

A Pursoe, named Hungoo Bapoojee.

A Pursoe, named Sitaram, has been sent here from Sattara.

The Hoojoree, Hurrey Sing, who has been sent with the present for the Governor.

The money to support the expenses to be incurred in the carrying on of the business in England is sent to Jugunath Sunkerset, and a large quantity of jewels has been sent to Bombay under the charge of Rungoo Bapoojee, who went to the Presidency from Sattara some time since.

The whole of the deliberations and consultations connected with this affair are said to be carried on at the house of Sucooram Bappoo, the mail contractor, who is allied by marriage and caste with the Raja's favourite minister, Bulwunt Rao Chitnees.

The total amount which has been remitted to Bombay up to the present moment, in cash and jewels, is estimated to be about 80,000 rupees.

It is currently reported that money has been advanced to his Highness on the jewels by the firm of Milne, McDonald & Co.

It is also supposed that they are the persons under whose management the appeal to England is to be carried on.

I am endeavouring quietly to obtain fuller information on the subject, especially as to Synd Meer and his brother, and the Pursoes said to be employed in the affair.

I respectfully beg that this paper may not be placed in the way to be seen by any not employed most confidentially under Government. I have reason to think that every means is taken to ascertain what is the information possessed by Government, and what its counsels are, and that money would be lavishly expended on those who might be able to betray the secrets of our Government.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,* Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Board,
30th January 1837.

I HAVE no doubt this memorandum contains all that can be made out in this matter. It is plain that whoever in Bombay is in the secret of the plot, has the prudence to keep silence.

We are obliged to the Chief Secretary for the pains he has taken.

This may be recorded in the Secret Department.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

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MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 8th March 1837, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

THIS is apparently a highly important document, and one which requires the most attentive consideration.

I think, however, copy should be sent to the Government of India immediately, and that authority informed that it has only just been received, and that we shall hereafter submit our comments upon it.

The secretary will take every precaution to keep the document quite secret.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 14 of 1837.)

TO the Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 9 March 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy translation of a petition from Gijabae, the mother of Govind Row, Dewan of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, now a state prisoner at Poonah, dated the 13th December 1836, together with the translation of a yad from the same lady connected with the affairs at Sattara, and to acquaint you that the above documents have only just been received, and that such comments as may occur to this Government will be hereafter submitted to the Government of India.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th March 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

I CONSIDER the information we have received from Gijabae, the mother of Govind Row, Dewan, to be highly important, and to form groundwork for further inquiry into the mysterious events at Sattara.

2. The only difficulty I feel is in devising a mode of inquiry by which secrecy should be observed, which I consider essential to the developement of the truth.

3. I should feel no hesitation in extending a full pardon to Govind Row, on his making a free and candid acknowledgment of all he knows respecting the designs and proceedings of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and from the following passage of the petition it would appear that he is willing to make such a confession: "He is now in doubt, as to now confessing a transaction which he at first denied"

4. It occurs to me, however, that it may be desirable to refrain from any attempt to elicit the truth from this person until my next visit to the Deccan.

5. Govind Row's mother acknowledges that her son wrote letters of a treasonable nature, and mentions 12 persons who were concerned in the business. Unless, however, Govind Row is prepared to confess, I should not consider it advisable to institute any proceedings against these persons; at all events, until we hear from the Government of India. I have all along felt that the whole of the Raja's conduct has not come to light.

6. The health of Colonel Lodwick ill fits him to conduct the difficult and delicate investigation required, and I rather believe that he is about to leave Sattara for a time. I will immediately consider what substitute should be appointed; and under these circumstances, a copy of this petition need not be sent to the Resident.

7. I think the information regarding the communications alleged to have taken place between the Raja of Sattara and the Putwurdhuns should be immediately sent to Mr. Dunlop, not in the shape of an extract from the petition, but as information obtained by Government, without stating from what source.

8. Mr. Dunlop should be requested to keep this reference most secret, and to institute indirectly inquiries with the view of ascertaining whether any such communication passed between the parties, and if possible to obtain possession of any letters that may have been written by them.

9. Mr. Dunlop should be informed that Government considers it of the highest importance to elicit the truth of this matter, that he is at liberty to offer liberal rewards and indemnity (subject to the confirmation of Government) to those who may furnish him with information; and that Government have every reliance on his zeal and discretion so to conduct the inquiry as will prevent any information transpiring. Amongst the numerous members of the Putwurdhun families, Government hope some will be found to possess sufficient loyalty towards the British Government to communicate freely any attempts which may have been made to seduce them from their allegiance.

10. This is all that I have to propose at the present moment, but a copy of this Minute should be sent without loss of time to the Government of India.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

65

(No. 26 of 1837.)

TO the Political Agent, Dharwar.

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India and Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1837.

It has been reported to Government that his Highness the Raja of Sattara has addressed letters of a treasonable nature to various rajahs, independent chiefs, and sirdars, amongst whom are the Putwurdhuns, and that on the occasion of his proceeding to make a revenue settlement of his country, his Highness and the Putwurdhuns interchanged presents of cloths, &c.; that his Highness' caccoon, Abba Parisnees, was sent to the Jumkundukur, and returned with a present of cloths which he had received from that chief.

2. The reason for sending Abba Parisnees was, that it would appear natural to the public, that as he was formerly a resident of Ashta, a village belonging to the Jumkhundukur, that he should go there merely on such account, and that if the British Government found out that a present of cloths had been given it would be thus accounted for. But, in reality, it is said he went to make such communications to the Jumkhurdunkur on the part of the Raja for the promotion of the late conspiracy at Sattara.

3. In order to bring over the Putwurdhuns to the Raja's designs, and to make the two parties cordially unite together in the same object, namely, the overthrow of the British Government, it is alleged that the relations of Bulwunt Row Chitnees, in the service of the Putwurdhuns, managed so that on various other pretences the Carcoons and the Putwurdhuns came to Sattara on the account above adverted to. Their names are as follows :

1st. From Gopal Row Sahib Junkhundukur. (Wittul Punt Amma Sohonee.)

2d. From the Mentchkur (Moreshwur Rao Sahib.) (Bala Damlage, his head manager)

3d. From Appa Sahib, Sanglykur. (Chunlamun Rao) (Rajoo Punt Waghoreekur.)

4. The Governor in Council requests that you will keep this reference most secret, and that you will as early as practicable indirectly institute inquiries with the view of ascertaining whether any such communications passed between the parties, and if possible to obtain possession of any letters that may have been written by them respectively.

5. As it is of the highest importance to elicit the truth of this matter, the Right honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize you offering rewards and indemnity (subject to the confirmation of Government) to those who may furnish you with information connected with this subject, at the same time I am instructed to inform you that Government places every reliance on your zeal and discretion, so to conduct the inquiry as will prevent any information transpiring.

6. In conclusion, the Governor in Council desires me to express a hope that amongst the numerous members of the Putwurdhun families some will be found to possess sufficient loyalty towards the British Government to communicate fully any attempt which may have been made to seduce them from their allegiance

(signed) J. P. Willoughby
Secretary to Government.

(No. 27 of 1837.)

TO the Secretary to the Government of India

Bombay Castle, 7 April 1837

1. WITH reference to my letter of the 9th ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor, under date the 30th of last month, connected with the Sattara affair, together with copy of my letter of this date to the Political Agent in the southern Mahiatta country on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(True extracts.)
(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 27th April 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

1. In the resolutions adopted by the Board on the 12th December last, we noticed as one of the palliating circumstances of the Raja of Sattara's conduct, "his fancying neglect on the part of this Government in not promptly deciding on a question which had arisen regarding his Highness's rights over his jaghirdars."

2. I shall now proceed to submit some remarks on this question, premising with a candid acknowledgment, that although I am happy to state that no substantial injustice has been suffered by the Raja in consequence of the delay of Government in answering his appeal on the subject, it would have been highly desirable that such delay should not have occurred. Pressure of business, however, in the first instance, and perhaps my inexperience in the management of it, prevented my giving to the subject that attention which its importance at that time undoubtedly demanded, and on the subsequent detection of the Raja's culpable conduct, I conceived that its importance merged in the more urgent considerations

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belonging to the occasion. I am still in a measure of this opinion, yet the expediency of deciding the question cannot be denied.

3. The question alluded to relates to the extent of the Raja's claims over the jaghirdars subject to his authority. In a few words, his Highness claims the right of sovereignty over all the possessions of these chiefs, whether situated within or without the limits of his own kingdom; involving, be it observed, this consequence, that in the event of any of those jaghirdars dying without heirs, the lands of such persons, even though situated in the heart of the British possessions, would lapse to the Raja, and become a part of the immediate territory of Sattara.

4. His Highness founds this claim principally on the following passage in the schedule of the territory and revenue ceded to him by the first article of the treaty concluded at Sattara on the 25th of September 1819, "Together with the possessions of the Raja of Akul-kote, the Punt Sucheo, the Pnthea Nidhee, and the Jaghir of the Duffays, in the Purgannah of Jhutt."

5. Now, although the above passage is certainly wanting in precision, I am satisfied that the construction which his Highness has given to it is quite untenable, and altogether opposed to the views of the British Government in establishing the Sattara state, and to the declared intentions of the able man who framed the treaty at Sattara.

6. With the view of arriving at a just conclusion on this point, I have endeavoured to ascertain from Mr. Elphinstone's correspondence with the Governor-general of India what were the views and intentions of that eminent personage in the formation of the Sattara state. In the Mahratta proclamation promulgated by this officer, and bearing date the 11th February 1818, these views are thus announced: "The Raja of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Row's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view the fort of Sattara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order, the rest of the country will be kept by the Honourable Company."

7. I would ask whether from this passage any other conclusion can be drawn than that a definite portion of the conquests made by us from the Peshwa was intended to be assigned to the Raja, and that all that was not so assigned was to remain not only in the first instance, but permanently in the hands of the Company.

8. The peculiar circumstances under which the Sattara state was established ought not to be lost sight of. The measure was one of the purest and most enlightened liberality. The whole of the Peshwa's dominions had become ours by the events of one of the most just wars that have been conducted in India. In the words of Mr. Elphinstone, "He (the Raja) was released from a prison, and was placed at the head of a government obtained by no effort of his own, but which was the spontaneous result of the liberality of the British Government." From these circumstances I must contend that, with full powers to give or withhold what they pleased, the framers of the Sattara treaty never could have intended to conclude an arrangement which could not fail ultimately to extend the Raja's sovereignty and government over isolated parts of our own districts in the Dekhun and Khandesh, and even in the southern Konkan.

9. We are not however left solely to rely on this inference, just and forcible as I consider it. I annex to this minute extracts from Mr. Elphinstone's letter to the Governor-general, of date the 18th June 1818, defining the limits which he proposed to assign to the Sattara state. In this it is explicitly recommended "to assign to the Raja the territory bounded by the Neera on the north, the Wurra and the Kishna on the south, the Ghauts on the west, and the Nizam's frontier on the east, with the exception of the jaghires of the Putwardhuns, and such others as the Governor-general might think proper to exclude." It is impossible to misunderstand what were Mr. Elphinstone's intentions as conveyed in this passage. A compact territory is marked out for the Raja with natural boundaries, evidently with the object of obviating the evil of intermixture of jurisdictions, which would be created to an immense extent were we to admit the Raja's present pretensions.

10. The tenor of Mr. Elphinstone's orders to Captain Grant, dated the 8th April 1818, support the same view of the case, but more especially the following paragraph: "He (the Raja) can be allowed to hold all between the most extended of the limits above noticed that already belongs to the Government, or may hereafter be resumed; and the jaghirdars who are allowed to remain, may hold their lands of him, with the exception of the Putwardhuns, whom it might be inconvenient to connect with the Raja, as the greater part of their lands lie on the southern bank of the Kishna."

11. The instructions of the Governor-general to Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 26th September 1818, would, even alone, be to my mind decisive of the question at issue: "His Lordship in Council will approve of the extension of his territory to the widest limits you have proposed, and to place under his authority those of the jaghirdars whose possessions fall within those general limits, with the exception of the Putwardhuns." It is here also worthy of remark, that in the 28th paragraph of the letter from which the above quotation is made, certain lands which had formerly belonged to Rastuah and Gochla, are granted to the Raja, because, among other reasons, they were situated "between the said Neera and Kishna" and if retained by the British Government, would "be separated from our other territories and be intermixed with the possessions of the Raja or those of his jaghirdars." I consider the analogy here to be very striking.

12. In fact, however, the question at issue has already been decided against the Raja, not only by Lord Clare's government, but likewise by the Government of India and by the Home

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Home authorities. I refer to the case of Sheikh Meeran Weekur, reported on in a despatch of Lord Clare's government to the Court of Directors, dated the 17th June 1835. In their reply recently received, dated the 8th June 1836, the Court confirm the views of the Bombay Government, but comply with its recommendation, that in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the jaghire in question, which for the most part is situated in Candesh, should be continued to Sheik Meeran's son for his own life, "the British Government taking, in consideration of that favour, such an amount of nuzzarana as the circumstances of the case might justify."

13. I cannot here refrain from quoting the 8th paragraph of the letter to the Honourable Court, reporting as above-mentioned on the Waekur's case, not only because it contains the views of Lord Clare's government on the general question, but also because it very forcibly points out the evils which would result from our admitting the Raja's pretensions to extend his jurisdiction into the heart of our own districts—

14. "The Raja of Sattara has advanced claims to sovereignty over these British jaghires. By acknowledging this right we should destroy one of the fundamental principles on which Mr. Elphinstone settled the Dekhun; namely, to establish a small sovereignty in the middle of the Dekhun, extending from the Neera and the Bheema to the Krishna and Warna rivers, and from the Western Ghauts to the city of Panderpoor. The practical result of the Raja's pretensions would be the extension of the arm of his sovereignty, not only into the heart of the zillahs of Ahmednuggur and Khandesh, but even beyond the Dekkun itself into the Southern Konkan, where the Punt Suchoo has landed property."

15. In his letter of the 3d July 1835, Colonel Lodwick argues in favour of the Raja's claim, but there is nothing I think in that letter which is not fully answered by the observations above made. A copy of that letter should, however, be sent to the Government of India, with this minute. It seems to me to be quite clear that if it had been intended to include in the treaty the possessions of the jaghirdars beyond the Raja's limits, those possessions would have been expressly mentioned in the schedule annexed to the treaty.

16. In his 7th paragraph, Colonel Lodwick states, that the question has been decided in favour of the Raja by the following passage of a letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 26th September 1834—"In default of heirs, by birth or adoption, the obligation of our guarantee ceases, and the jaghirs must lapse to the Raja." I have no doubt, however, that the Resident erroneously interprets the intentions of the Court as far as relates to the possessions of these jaghirdars in our territory, and I should have thought so even if the recent decision of the Court in the Waekur's case did not clearly indicate that in their opinion such possessions, in default of heirs, appertain to the British Government.

17. I must further remark that the opinion of the Honourable Court was elicited by Colonel Robertson's report of the 31st December 1831, from which I have annexed an extract (paragraphs 17 to 48) as an appendix to the present Minute; this extract contains some very useful information regarding the Sattara jaghirdars, and although Colonel Robertson does not express this in terms, it is, I think, to be inferred that he was favourable to the Raja's pretensions. Lord Clare's government differed in opinion with the Resident, conceiving that he claimed for the Raja a more extensive authority over the jaghirdars than was warranted by the treaty, and Colonel Lodwick was so advised on the 15th March 1832.

18. It is here, I think, very important to observe, that in the first instance the discussion of the question was between the Resident and the Government, the Raja taking no part in it. Ultimately, however, and it may be presumed encouraged by a knowledge of the opinions entertained by the British representatives, the Raja set forth his present pretensions, and addressed letters to Mr Elphinstone, Colonel Robertson, and Captain Grant Duff, appealing to them to interpret the treaty in his favour.

19. These letters were forwarded to the Court of Directors, together with Colonel Robertson's despatch of the 31st December 1831, on the 16th April 1833, and were returned by the Court to this Government in their letter of the 24th September 1834, when the Court explained their views regarding the extent of the Raja's rights over the jaghirdars "in the Sattara territory." It is, however, I think, quite evident that the Honourable Court did not enter into the merits of the real question at issue. This Government has all along fully recognised the Raja's sovereignty over the possessions of the jaghirdars named in the treaty within his territory, but it disputes his sovereignty over their possessions without his territory. To this wide distinction the Court's letter makes no allusion. As above stated, however, in the 14th paragraph, they have in a particular instance given a decision against the Raja; and I am not, I think, wrong in considering that decision as confirming generally my views of the inadmissibility of the Raja's claims.

20. If I thought otherwise, I should certainly feel disposed to take advantage of the Raja's recent misconduct to declare, that whatever may have been the intentions of those who framed the treaty, his right to extend his sovereignty into the heart of our dominions cannot now be admitted. To speak more plainly, I would declare that his Highness has forfeited whatever right he may possess over the possessions of those jaghirdars situate within our territory, as a punishment for the breach of friendship and good faith of which he has been guilty. It was to this consideration I alluded, when I observed at the beginning of this paper that the recent misconduct of the Raja had diminished the importance of discussing his present claim. Denying, however, as I do, his right of sovereignty over such possessions, I should consider it unnecessary to have recourse to recent occurrences in order to avoid the difficulty and embarrassment which would be created by an admission of his claim, nor can I deny that, since those occurrences, the question has regained somewhat of its importance in consequence of the demise without heirs of the Punt Suchoo.

21. With regard to the question alluded to in the 13th and following paragraphs of

Colonel Lodwick's letter, that officer should, I think, be informed that Government cannot admit the claim of the Raja to succeed to the jaghires alluded to on the vague extract which he makes from a letter of Mr Elphinstone's, but that if he is able to produce the list which, for reasons not stated, he supposes to have been made of these jaghires, or any other evidence in support of the Raja's claim of succession, Government will not fail to give its best attention to the information so transmitted.

22. The question of the jaghire village of Cowtalee being a distinct and isolated one, I shall reserve my sentiments on it for a separate minute

23. I must now request the attention of my colleagues to Colonel Lodwick's letter of the 20th June 1836, reporting that the Raja of Sattara was preparing an embassy for England, to urge on the Home authorities his claims to the rights disputed. This letter was yet under my consideration, when, about a fortnight after it reached my hands, I received private intimation of his Highness's attempts on the fidelity of the native officers of the 23d regiment. The minor question of the propriety of a direct communication between the Raja and the Home authorities was absorbed in those of greater, though unascertained extent, which now arose affecting all our relations with Sattara, and (for all that appeared) the very existence of that principality. Recurring now, however, to the former question, I am not prepared to state that his Highness is not at liberty to make an immediate appeal to the authorities in England, but I feel quite confident that when what has transpired at Sattara has been communicated to those authorities, his embassy, should it reach England, will be rejected. I am not certain whether the embassy has actually proceeded, and the Resident at Sattara should be requested to report whether he has any further information on the subject. In the meantime a copy of his letter of the 20th June should be sent to the Government of India.

24. With reference to the sixth paragraph of this letter, I deem it right to record, that when I met the Raja on the hills in May last, the question regarding his Highness's rights over his jaghirdars was discussed at a private interview between us. The Raja contended with some warmth for the validity of his claims, and expressed disappointment at the delay which had occurred in deciding the question. At that time, although I had not given to the subject that careful examination which I have since bestowed on it, I had sufficiently considered it to be of opinion that the claims of his Highness stood on very questionable ground. I did not feel it necessary, however, nor expedient, to declare myself strongly on a question which both parties understood to be still under reference to higher authority.

25. I must here affirm, however, that I positively informed the Raja that the question had thus been referred home. I also promised that the Court should again be addressed on the subject, and their early adjudication solicited. It is necessary that I should make this avowal, because, from what misconception I know not, the Raja in his conversation with the Resident, detailed by the latter in his letter of the 20th June, stated, that I had told him that no representation of the case had been made to the Court of Directors, and this statement Colonel Lodwick himself seems in that letter to adopt. Colonel Lodwick, however, has since acknowledged that the statement was erroneous, and his admission, as well as the distinct recollection of the Political Secretary, who was present, and the principal spokesman on the part of Government, bear out my assertion above made to the contrary.

26. In mentioning to Colonel Lodwick at the time that the claim had been referred home, I recollect intimating that it had not been accompanied with any discussion of its merits on the part of the Bombay Government, my impression and belief were, however, that we had referred home Colonel Lodwick's own letter of 3d July 1835. I afterwards found that by that letter having been accidentally mislaid it had not been so referred, but I also found, that in the case already mentioned in this minute of Sheikh Khan Mahomed, son of Sheikh Meeran Waekur, the claim of the Raja, on which the merits of that case entirely turned, had been distinctly referred to the Honourable Court. Thus my assurance to the Raja of the desired reference having been made, which was given only in general terms, was substantially verified, and I have only to regret that I did not add, which I might truly have done, that the reference had taken place 10 months previous to our interview, and that an answer might very shortly be expected.

27. With relation to this interview with the Raja, I must advert also to another point. Colonel Lodwick, in the letter of the 20th June, states his belief, that the Raja then hinted to me his intention of appealing to the Honourable Court adding, that the Raja "certainly has a full conviction of his having done so." In a conversation, which lasted, I should think, about two hours, and which was principally maintained by the Raja himself, who speaks a bad sort of Hindostanee, but with incredible velocity, I cannot answer that some obscure hint, to the effect mentioned by Colonel Lodwick, may not have escaped from his Highness unnoticed, but I can positively say that I have not the slightest recollection of it, nor has the Political Secretary, and I conceive it impossible that so important a communication, had it been made intelligible, would have been overlooked or forgotten by either.

28. With reference to the following extracts from Colonel Lodwick's evidence before the Commission, I would propose that we suggest to the Government of India, that the Raja should be required to dismiss from his service and expel from his territory the persons alluded to, a requisition fully authorised, I conceive, by the existing treaty with his Highness.

29. I attribute the change in his Highness's conduct to his having attached himself to two persons in particular, Bulwunt Row Chitnavees and Abah Parsinees, who are generally reputed to be corrupt. They are in his full confidence and they abuse it, and it has been long the general opinion at Sattara that they would be the cause of his ruin. These persons were, during Captain Grant's time, the one suspected and the other proved guilty of receiving

receiving bribes. Bulwunt Row was pardoned at the strong intercession of his Highness, and Abah Parsimees was expelled the Raja's territory, and did not return until 1828-29. I am further decidedly of opinion that they are men of very bad character, and unfit to act as counsellors to his Highness. Further inquiry may establish the guilt of these men, and severer measures may be called for against them, but their dismissal and expulsion should at all events be required.

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30 In the last paragraph of their Report the Commission bear the following favourable testimony to the conduct and character of the two native officers and havildar of the 23d regiment Native Infantry, who announced the attempts made by the Raja on their loyalty.

31. "To conclude, we have the highest satisfaction in stating that the two native officers and the havildar appear to us to be free from taint of any kind, and that, with the exception of the laxity of morals apparent in the conduct of the first soobehdar, in going through the form of binding himself to the Brahmin by an oath which he had no intention to keep, their conduct is deserving of the highest praise. Immediately their fidelity was assailed they communicated, like loyal and faithful soldiers, with their superiors; and although towards the close of the affair they may be charged with over-zeal, still, at every stage of the proceeding, they acted under the authority and directions of their officers, we feel it, therefore, to be a most pleasing duty to recommend them, but more particularly the soobehdar Sewgoolam Sing, to the favourable notice of Government for such honourable distinction and rewards as their conduct and services may appear to merit."

32 I quite concur with the Commission in the above remarks, and I think it will be good policy on the part of Government to testify, in the most public manner, the good opinion which we entertain of these deserving soldiers. If the Government of India are pleased to approve of the arrangement of placing Parghur, and the two other native forts in the southern Mahratta country, under the charge of native officers, I think the soobehdars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, might be nominated to two of the commands which will be thus created. This will occasion promotion in the corps generally, which is also desirable, and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief might be requested to promote the havildar, should he be reported qualified to hold a commission.

33. In case, however, the arrangement respecting the forts is not carried into effect, no other mode occurs to me of rewarding the officers than by appointing them supernumerary soobehdar majors, and the havildar a supernumerary jemadar, with the pay of those grades, and to be absorbed as vacancies occur. On this point I request to be favoured with the opinion of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

34. In either case I would propose that each of these men should receive an honorary dress from my hands, on the first convenient opportunity, of the values following:

Soobahdar Sewgoolam Sing, one valued 300 rupees
Soobahdar Gooljar Missur - ditto - 200 rupees.
Havildar Chundersing - - ditto - 100 rupees.

35. I may here mention, that having learned from Major Wilson, the officer commanding the 23d regiment, that the soobahdars were in doubt how their conduct had been viewed by Government, and that the misrepresentations which appeared in the gazette newspapers had created bad impressions in their minds, I caused them to be introduced to me at Parell, and assured them that their conduct had afforded Government the highest satisfaction, and that the due acknowledgment of it was under consideration.

36. I think an extract from the Commission's proceedings relating to the conduct of Captain Hand, of the Grenadiers, in maintaining a correspondence with one of the chief officers of the Sattara state, should be sent to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, with the request of Government that he will seriously reprimand that officer for his highly irregular and indiscreet conduct. Captain Scott, of the 23d regiment, likewise acted with great indiscretion, in writing to his friends at Bombay what had happened at Sattara.

37. In concluding, I have only to propose that the Sattara Commission should be informed that Government are in the highest degree satisfied with the zeal, judgment, ability, and activity, which they evinced in the prosecution of the highly important and equally delicate investigation entrusted to their charge. I confess that, in my opinion, only two out of the three Commissioners are entitled to so high an acknowledgment, but I do not know that we can well make distinctions in our meed of approbation; and, for all practical purposes, the acts of the majority are the acts of the Commission.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government

MINUTE of the Governor-General, dated 29th April 1837

I HAVE detained the papers connected with the alleged delinquencies of the Raja of Sattara for a longer period than I had intended, from the daily expectation of such further information as might enable us to form a better opinion than we can at present of the measures which may best be adopted.

Secret Department
Raja of Sattara.

The proceedings of the Commission have left no doubt in my mind of the guilt of the Raja

Raja, to the extent at least of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army. The evidence is clear, as well directly from the officers themselves as by the confirmation of many collateral circumstances, and it is in no degree weakened by the defence which the Raja has himself set up. At the same time the evidence before the Commission would lead to the belief that the plot (if matured and regularly concerted plot there were) was confined to the narrowest limits, and that the Raja in weakness or in folly, almost, as is insinuated in some of these papers, in insanity, lent himself to visions and to schemes of ambition and disturbance with no clear or definite meaning and intention.

But he is no less guilty, and hostility to the British power, to whom he is indebted for everything he has, is monstrous and unpardonable. Sir Robert Grant appears to me to lay it down more broadly than I should admit, that from fear of imputations on the purity of our motives, we are in cases such as these to abstain from the plain course of resuming to ourselves territories and power which those who have been by us entrusted with them are endeavouring to use to our destruction, and I see no reason why such treason should not recoil upon those who contrive it, and be made at the same time a source of additional strength to ourselves.

My impression upon reading the first papers was, that the reigning Raja being guilty, and every presumption existing that the remainder of his family, and the great majority of his court, were innocent and unconscious of his evil doings, the best and more moderate course would be, to set the present Raja aside, and put his brother or other best qualified member of his family in his stead, taking however the opportunity of reducing the amount of military force which should be maintained by any Raja, and providing for the support of a body of horse under British officers from the revenues of the Sattara state. But the later papers have tended very much to shake the confidence which I was disposed to have in the innocence of Appa Sahib, the brother of the Raja, and of others who have exercised influence in the government of that state. In the petition of the mother of Govind Rao, there is an air of earnestness and of truth, which at least would justify further investigation, and if the whole of the Raja's family should be seriously and directly implicated in acts of treason, I should not hesitate to recommend that they be at once set aside, and that the territory be annexed to the British empire.

The case, however, is not yet ripe for decision, and I should not have ventured to write upon it at present if it were not that the Right honourable the Governor seems to doubt upon the course which he should pursue, pending the receipt of instructions from the Supreme Government.

If the Council therefore should concur with me in the general views which I have taken of this case, I think that they should be communicated to the Government of Bombay, with instructions that such investigations be pursued or instituted as may confirm or expose the allegations contained in the petition of the mother of Govind Rao. I think, too, that the Government of Bombay should be required to put us in possession of the details of the disputes which have existed between the Raja and his jaghirdars, and of the complaints which he made thereupon, and that the prisoners must for the present be detained in confinement as state prisoners

(signed) *Auchlund.*

I concur.

(signed) *A. Ross.*

I entirely concur in the measures now proposed to be taken.

(signed) *W. Morrison,*
H. Shakespear

(See separate note.)

MINUTE by Mr. *Shakespear* on the Sattara Conspiracy, dated 11th May 1837.

I CANNOT agree with the Bombay Government that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case.

If the Raja is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise. The Bombay Government convict the Raja of attempting to corrupt the fidelity of our troops and of plotting the subversion of our rule (to say nothing of an item in the plot, according to the Bramin's account, that the European troops were to be got rid of by bribing the bakers to poison their bread), and yet propose to leave him in the possession of power to renew these attempts whenever his plans may be better organized than they were on the late occasion.

For my part I am not satisfied with the evidence against the Raja, and would therefore acquit him altogether instead of adopting a half measure, which in my humble judgment, even supposing him to be guilty, is neither reconcilable with public justice nor with sound policy. It is no doubt difficult to divest the affair of all suspicion; but when we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the plot could have been founded, the improbable manner in which the Bramin (Untagee) commenced his selection of the soobadurs, the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories first told by the soobadurs and their subsequent depositions before the Commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Raja is said to have announced to the soobadurs the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for anything tangible or solid in the shape of proof for my mind to rest upon

I do

I do not understand on what principle the Commissioners, as stated in the 9th paragraph of their report, abstained from cross-questioning the native officers as to the discrepancies in their original depositions, compared with those given before them. In all judicial inquiries much weight is justly attached to such comparisons, it being supposed that a witness is more likely to speak correctly when first examined, while particulars are fresh in his memory, than after the lapse of time. The Commissioners say, "A process of this kind would undoubtedly detect various discrepancies, omissions, and additions on the part of the witnesses, but only such as we think might be expected from persons narrating events occupying a period of nearly three months, and consequently not in our opinion affecting the general merits of the case." The Commissioners go on to observe, that their confidence in the evidence of the native officers was corroborated by one of them having kept a journal. On a reference, however, to that journal it will also be found not to agree in some particulars with their depositions.

I shall content myself by supplying on one or two (as they appear to me) material points the omission of the Commissioners, in support of the opinion I have formed, that the evidence of the soobahdars is not entitled to credit.

I cannot however omit to notice in the first place, the extreme improbability of their story as to the commencement of their intercourse with the Bramin. We learn from Captain Liddle's evidence that the Bramin was in the habit of frequenting the camp and his premises two years before. Is it likely that under such circumstances the Bramin should be an utter stranger to the soobahdars, or the soobahdars to him? Is it not incredible that, without the slightest previous communication, without sounding his man, or feeling his way at all, a perfect stranger should propose to another perfect stranger to join in a conspiracy, and by repeated acts, susceptible of proof, to place his life at the mercy of the former? This remark applies equally to all the three native officers who were invited without the slightest ceremony or preparation to take a share in the Bramin's most treasonable proposals.

Then as to discrepancies: it is deserving of notice that in their first depositions the native officers made no mention of a servant having given them pawn on their first visit to the Dewan, nor is the servant alluded to in the soobahdar Goolzar Missur's journal.

In detailing their visit to the Raja, the soobahdars in their first examination said he was alone, and so it is also entered in the soobahdar's journal. In their subsequent depositions, that there was a woman in the room, Shoogholam says, the Dewan asked who she was, the Raja said she was an old woman, and ordered her to go away. Goolzar Missur says she ran away on their entering the apartment.

In regard to the Dewan's servant (who gave evidence), the omission of so material a circumstance as his being a witness to their first interview with the Dewan, cannot fail to excite in the mind of any one accustomed to sift native evidence a suspicion that he has been brought forward to fill up a link in the chain of swearing against the Dewan, which without his evidence might have been insufficient.

I suspect the old woman was introduced upon the stage for the same purpose. Had opportunity been given, there would have been no difficulty in getting an old woman to swear that she saw the soobahdars enter the Raja's apartment and then vanished, which would have been just enough in a political inquiry to amount to corroborative evidence.

A good deal of stress is laid by the Commissioners on the soobahdars stating that the Raja was said to be desponding on account of a letter received from Captain Hand, that rumours were afloat of a disturbance at Sattara; the fact of Captain Hand's having written so to an officer of the palace having been ascertained. But it is to be observed that the soobahdars learned this from the Bramin, of whose intimacy with persons at the palace there seems no reason to doubt; and if my suspicions are well founded, that this intrigue has been got up by the Bramin and the soobahdars, the information given by the former to the latter amounts to nothing at all.

If it is asked why I suppose such an intrigue possible, I answer that it appears from Colonel Lodwick's letter, para. 7, of the 13th of August 1836, that attempts had been made some months before to prejudice the Resident against the Raja, but that, notwithstanding his informant was highly respectable, he attached no importance to the information. He did not even think it deserving of report to his Government, though it was apparently almost as susceptible of proof as this story of the Bramin*.

From this I infer that there are not wanting persons about the palace inimical to the Raja, who would rejoice at his degradation, and who would not hesitate to effect it at any cost. It is with great reluctance that I have brought myself to the persuasion that the soobahdars are parties to such a conspiracy; I would fain have thought that they might have been imposed upon by the Bramin, and that he might have passed off some persons as the Dewan and Raja upon them, but they have identified the Dewan; and I believe him as little culpable as the Raja.

Having gone through all the papers, I have been induced to record my opinion upon them while fresh in my memory. Should the further inquiries suggested by the Government lead to the production of less exceptional evidence or to the production of any other evidence, my opinion will of course be open to revision, but as far as the evidence now goes, I am bound to say I deem it wholly insufficient for the conviction and punishment either of the Raja or the Dewan.

I concur

* At page 70 of the Commissioners' proceedings, we find this informant to be an intimate acquaintance of the Raja's brother, Appah Sahib, who is on bad terms with the Raja.

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I concur with the Governor-general that instructions should be sent *not to only inquire* into the allegations contained in the petition said to have been forwarded to Bombay by the Dewan's mother, but also to ascertain in the first place whether such a petition was really sent by her. It is dated the 13th December 1836, and was received on the 6th March last. Mr. Secretary Wathen, in a marginal note, says it came by the Poonah post; and "it appears as if the person sending it had been obliged to wait a favourable opportunity for sending it without observation."

The Bombay Government seems to entertain no doubt whatever that the petition is a genuine document, yet really, when we consider that it is nothing less than a mother's evidence to the guilt of her son, some little hesitation may be allowed to receiving it without proof of its authenticity.

(signed) *H Shakespear*

MINUTE by the Governor-General, dated 20th May 1837

Mr. Shakespear's
Minute upon the
Sattara Conspiracy.

MR. SHAKESPEAR'S examination of the evidence taken before the Commissioners at Sattara has not altered my opinion, or convinced me that any doubt should be entertained of the guilt of the Raja, at least to the extent stated in my former minute. He has, indeed, pointed out certain contradictions in the evidence taken, and I might perhaps wish with him that in some instances cross-examination had been carried further, and that the investigation had been more complete, but I am afraid that we shall in vain have to seek in any complicated inquiry a total absence of contradiction in a long chain of native evidence; and I should always with extreme unwillingness adopt a conclusion drawn from the perusal of a written report in rejection of one to which an honest and well-constituted tribunal has been led upon a *viva voce* examination of witnesses. In the present instance, the Commission consisted of officers of high character and experience; the inquiry was patiently, laboriously, and dispassionately conducted; and the verdict has been confidently given. But a clue to new circumstances, as bearing upon this case, has been found, and it is desirable that the inquiry be resumed, in the hope that light may be thrown upon whatever is yet obscure in regard to it. To this extent I agree with Mr. Shakespear; and in revising the draft of letter to the Government of Bombay, I have endeavoured to shape it so that it may meet his views as well as those of the other members of council.

(signed) *Auckland.*

TO the Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Secret Department

Sir,

Fort William, 22 May 1837.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters, dated respectively the 20th of February, the 9th of March, and the 7th ultimo, with their several enclosures relative to a conspiracy at Sattara.

2. The reply to the above reference has, I am directed to observe, been delayed for a longer period than was intended, from the daily expectation entertained by his Lordship in Council of receiving such additional information as might enable him to form a better opinion than can at present be formed of the measures which should be adopted. But the Governor-general in Council is led by an expression in your letter of the 7th ultimo to believe that the Right honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is expecting from him some declaration of opinion, and will not, therefore, further delay, in the hope of receiving those accounts, the communication of his present views in regard to the late proceedings at Sattara.

3. The Governor-general in Council cannot agree with the Bombay Government that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case. The Report of the Commissioners convicts the Raja of an attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule, and if he is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise, nor can his Lordship in Council admit the principle that, in a case like the present, the British Government should, from fear of imputations on the purity of its motives, refrain from the plain course of resuming territories and power, when those who have been entrusted with them are using them for its destruction. In such a case, his Lordship in Council is of opinion that the treason should recoil upon those who contrived it, and should be made at the same time a source of additional strength to the British Government.

4. The first impression of his Lordship in Council upon this case was, that in the event of the reigning Raja being finally pronounced guilty, and, as it then seemed probable, that his nearest connexions, and the great majority of his court were innocent and unconscious of his supposed evil designs, the best and most moderate course would be to set him aside, and to put his brother or other best qualified member of the family in his stead, taking, however, the opportunity of reducing the amount of military force which should be maintained by any reigning Raja, and providing for the support of a body of horse under British officers from the resources of the Sattara state. A body, however, of 150 horse would seem to be much too inconsiderable, with reference to the amount of the revenue of the principality.

5. But

5. But the papers contained in your letter of subsequent date have shaken the confidence which the Governor-general in Council was disposed to place in the innocence of Appa Sahib, the brother of the Raja, and of others who have exercised influence in the government of that state, and he might refer to page 165 of Major Sutherland's Sketches for opinions but little favourable to Appa Sahib's character.

6. In the petition (supposing it to be a genuine document) of the mother of Govind Rao there is an air of earnestness and of truth, which would justify further investigation, and if the whole of the Raja's family should be implicated in treasonable designs, his Lordship in Council would not hesitate to recommend that they be altogether set aside, and the territories annexed to the British territory.

7. The Right honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council will have remarked that, by the communication of the Lieutenant-governor of Agra of the 8th April last, the allegations of intercourse between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore are certainly in some degree corroborated, and in no respect contradicted, though the particulars of that intercourse do not appear, and upon this, upon the authenticity of the petition, supposed to be that of the mother of Govind Rao, and upon the truth of the charges advanced in that petition, it is most desirable that the most accurate information should be obtained. His Lordship in Council looks with anxiety for the further comments promised by your letter of the 9th of March, and for the answer to the letter addressed by you to the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta country, as well as for any other information which may throw light on the subject.

8. He will also be glad to be put in possession of the details of the disputes which have existed between the Raja of Sattara and his jaghirdars, and of the complaints which may have been made thereupon.

9. Although, for the reasons above stated, the case cannot be said to be ripe for decision, his Lordship in Council has deemed it advisable to convey to the Right honourable the Governor in Council the intimation of the views which he now entertains on the important question; and, in conclusion, I am desired to state that, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, the individuals apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in this affair should remain in confinement for the present as state prisoners.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to the Government of India

MINUTE, dated 8th April 1837.

1. In reference to my Minute of the 29th ultimo, on the Sattara affairs, I beg again to address the Board

2. I mentioned in that Minute, that I expected that Colonel Lodwick's ill health would soon oblige him to relinquish, for a short time at least, the duties of Resident.

3. It had been stated to me from good authority that his health was, in fact, far from being re-established, and that, on prudential grounds, he ought not to have resumed his office, but rather to have retired to a milder climate, if not to that of Europe. Under these circumstances, it was my intention to take means of persuading him to follow that course, as far at least as to absent himself, which he would be well justified in doing on account of sickness, and thus to leave the ground open for the substitution of some other individual to conduct the delicate and important inquiries which are now called for at Sattara.

4. At the time of recording the Minute before mentioned, I informed the Board orally what, with perhaps too much reserve, I avoided stating in the Minute itself, that I did not feel sufficient confidence in Colonel Lodwick's powers and management to be desirous of trusting him with the conduct of the inquiries in question.

5. In the general consideration which the Board, on the 12th December last, gave to the affairs of Sattara, we were obliged to come to the conclusion, and to record it, that the unhappy proceedings into which the Raja had been led were partly traceable to a want of vigilance on the part of the Resident. My own opinion to that effect has only been confirmed by subsequent reflection, and this circumstance undoubtedly forms a strong objection to our employing Colonel Lodwick in the pending investigation.

6. I should be sorry to impute to this officer any want of zeal, and he certainly has no want of quickness, or, so far as concerns personal deportment merely, of address. But his conduct has not afforded any proof of his possessing the tact, vigour, and dexterity necessary to cope with the intrigues of a native Durbar. An easier post of that description than the Residency of Sattara has furnished till within the last twelvemonth, has perhaps never existed, and yet in that post he has failed.

7. In addition to this consideration, and in addition too to that of Colonel Lodwick's shattered health, the admitted fact that the Raja at present holds him in great personal dislike, constitutes a strong reason against our employing him on the service in question. The meditated inquiry must be carried on without the knowledge of the Durbar, and with as much secrecy as possible. It would be difficult, however, for a Resident so to conduct it who was an object of aversion to the local authorities, as his proceedings would be liable to be watched with suspicion and jealousy.

8. The public interests must not be sacrificed to a regard for the feelings of individuals: Colonel Lodwick must be removed from the Residency at Sattara, if he stands in the way of the public welfare, and if he cannot be disposed of by gentler means. On the other hand, if such means suggest themselves, I should be inclined to use them. I am not willing to visit with public exposure the deficiencies of an officer of some distinction, who has failed from want of ability rather than of zeal, and who, at any rate, is approaching the end of his term of public service.

9. There is, in fact, always a degree of delicacy, as it seems to me, necessary in displacing officers who err, not wilfully, but from incompetence. The blame, in such cases, rests in some degree on the Government which has employed them in situations for which they were not fitted, and thus, though no reason whatever for continuing them where they have been placed, is some reason for removing them with as much gentleness as circumstances will permit.

10. Since the date of my former Minute, I have been glad to learn that Colonel Lodwick has made up his mind to retire on sick certificate. This at once opens the way for appointing an able substitute, and when the arrangement is effected, I purpose taking methods to induce Colonel Lodwick to resign the Residency altogether, for I am perfectly clear that it ought not again to be placed in his charge.

11. So strongly am I of the opinion last mentioned, that should I fail in the attempt to obtain a quiet resignation, I shall not hesitate to call on the Board to effect the object by a direct removal.

12. Should it happen that no application from Colonel Lodwick to retire on sick certificate has yet been received, he should I think immediately be told, that Government learning (which they have done with regret) that his health has so much declined as to disqualify him from active duty, and being about to direct some proceedings at Sattara which will require peculiar exertion on the part of the officer filling the post of Resident, we are obliged to request that he will, without any delay, take the step, which they understand him to be meditating, of vacating, temporarily at least, his office, and will thus enable them to make immediate arrangements for the purpose they have in view.

13. The next question however is, who shall be the individual to place in the situation thus vacated? And here I am relieved from much difficulty by the kindness and public spirit of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, in consenting to place at the disposal of Government, for this special purpose, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, the quartermaster-general of the army.

14. No officer I conceive could be named whose general qualifications are better suited to the service intended than those of Colonel Ovans; and besides this, his having been employed as a member of the Commission which recently sat at Sattara, has undoubtedly given him a considerable insight into the affairs of that Durbar.

15. It not being intended to deprive the army and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief permanently of the services of Colonel Ovans in his present capacity, that officer should be so informed; who shall succeed to the Residency permanently will be a matter of future consideration. Meantime, it will be observed that the substitution of Colonel Ovans, with the express view of his serving only for a time, renders more easy the removing Colonel Lodwick in the way I have proposed.

16. With regard to the service more immediately to be discharged by Colonel Ovans, as Acting Resident, it will, I presume, be sufficient to refer to him the petition of the Dewan's mother, and leave it to his discretion to pursue the inquiries which are suggested by that document, in such manner as may most effectually conduce to the discovery of truth, without giving premature alarm to the Raja or others, and without endangering the safety of the petitioner.

17. Any supplementary instructions that may appear requisite, my colleagues at the Presidency will be kind enough to give to Colonel Ovans; and I have only to add the expression of my hope, that the arrangement which I have proposed, and to which (from what passed at the last meeting of Council) I confidently anticipate their assent, may be carried into effect without delay.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 11 April 1837.

I most fully concur in the spirit of the Governor's Minute, with the small difference of omitting the word "temporary," in the 12th paragraph.

(signed) *John Keane.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

I ENTIRELY concur in the Right honourable the Governor's Minute, and in the judicious selection of Colonel Ovans.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

MINUTE, dated Mahabulshwar Hills, 11 April 1837

1. IN reference to my recent Minute respecting Colonel Lodwick, I beg to say that Colonel Lodwick having, to my astonishment, arrived at these hills, and desired an interview with me on business, I lose no time in proposing that the letter which I suggested should be sent to him, calling on him to retire on sick certificate, if it has not already been dispatched to him, should be suspended for two or three days, since in my interview with him I may perhaps be able to effect the object of that letter in an easier manner.

2 The Minute I refer to was that of the 8th instant.

(signed) *R. Grant*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr *Farish*, concurred in by His Excellency the
Commander-in-Chief.

THE Secretary will, I trust, have detained the letter in question.

(signed) *J. Farish*
J. Keane.

(Private)

EXTRACT Bombay Secret Proceedings, 24th June 1837.

My dear Felix,

Sattara, 18 March 1837.

THE Governor's wishes once ascertained by your note of the 13th instant, I appointed a time to visit his Highness, and waited upon him last evening. I detailed the circumstances attending Mr Macdonald's declaration that he and Dr Milne had been invited to Sattara for the purpose of being consulted by him on political affairs, the prohibition of such a measure on their part, and the consequences that may result to his Highness if he persisted in thus committing a breach of the 5th article of the treaty, by the observance of which alone he held his musnud

In reply, the Raja admitted that he had invited Dr. Milne, as an old friend, to Sattara, and had intended to consult him on the present state of his affairs, as connected with the late Commission. I pointed out the inutility of such a measure after proceedings had closed, adding that I should receive and forward any communication he might wish to make to Government, and that another channel was open to him. The Raja became much excited, and complained that the Commission had one day promised and the next day refused him copies of the depositions, he declared that the charges both against himself and Govind Rao were utterly false, and that unless he were permitted to appoint agents to prove this at the present moment, when the decision of the Government arrived he should be told that it was too late, that with loss of honour, the raj would be of no value to him, &c. That he is utterly miserable and considers himself degraded is evident; but I am of opinion that he will not persist in appointing agents, though he will claim the right of appealing to the highest authority, and to this there can be no objection, if it is through the official channel

Believe me, &c
(signed) *P. Lodwick*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 5th June 1837, subscribed to by
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

1. IT was resolved by the Board, nearly two months ago, that the state of affairs at Sattara demanded the supercession of the present resident at that court by some individual more equal to the emergency.

2 A short time afterwards that resolution was suspended at my request. Colonel Lodwick had requested an interview with me at the Hills, and I thought it possible that on that occasion I might be able to effect the object of Government, so far as respected the retirement of the Resident, more easily than through the channel of an official correspondence.

3 In that expectation I was disappointed, and on the contrary, from the tone of Colonel Lodwick's observations, I was led to hope that he took a juster view of the state of things at his residency than I had before conceived, and, under proper advice, might yet be found competent to deal with it

4 Perhaps unwillingness to wound the feelings of an officer of long service might have its share in producing this impression, which the sequel has not justified. The Raja, left to his own or to worse guidance, is in danger of being hurried to acts which may incalculably aggravate the difficulties, already fearful enough, of his situation. The Resident, his accredited adviser, is become an absolute cipher, and even without reference to the inquiry, which has still to be commenced, into the matters brought forward by the petition of the Dewan's mother, it is plain that if we desire the due fulfilment of the main objects for which a Resident was placed at the court of Sattara, some other officer than the present Resident must be found for that situation

5. Under these circumstances, I have to propose, that in acknowledgment of the letter before us, Colonel Lodwick should be addressed in a communication to the effect of the draft which I subjoin.

6 The Board will see that in that draft I have forborne to disclose broadly my opinion as to the incompetence of the officer addressed, I did not feel it necessary to enter into so painful a theme. At the same time, I have been careful to say nothing inconsistent with the opinion alluded to, or which should embarrass me in expressing it, if Colonel Lodwick should be so ill advised as to take any step that may render such expression unavoidable.

7. I have based the suggestion for his retirement on the single ground that he has totally lost all influence over the Raja, a ground fully borne out in evidence, and at the same time quite sufficient, in my opinion, to justify such a suggestion.

(signed) *R Grant.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Farish.*

I VERY much regret with the Right honourable the Governor the necessity that exists for the measure submitted in this Minute, which has before engaged the consideration of the Board. I do not, I confess, entertain a very sanguine expectation that Colonel Lodwick will appreciate the consideration and delicacy shown to his feelings, but should the suggestion thrown out to him not be adopted, I do not see that in any further course Government will be hampered by the communication proposed.

(signed) *J Farish.*

MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor, dated 3d July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

I SHOULD be sorry to comment harshly or invidiously on the explanatory letter of Colonel Lodwick, dated 13th May 1837, more especially as I do not think that the Board should enter into any discussion with him on the subject; but inasmuch as he endeavours to throw some imputation on Government, it is my duty not to let his remarks pass wholly without notice.

2 I cannot reconcile this letter with Colonel Lodwick's evidence before the Sattara Commission, which it professes to explain, and still less with his letter to Government, of the 18th August 1836. I must suppose that his recollection of the facts has become confused by frequently dwelling on them, or warped and coloured by viewing them through the medium of a particular supposition or theory which he is anxious to establish, for of any designed deviation from the strictest line of truth I need not say that I believe him to be quite incapable.

3. The impression clearly resulting from Colonel Lodwick's evidence is, that during the 16 months previous to his examination, which took place on the 24th October 1836, both the Raja's personal kindness to him and his political influence over the Raja had gradually declined. In the present letter, on the contrary, he states that it was only the "friendly intercourse" between the parties that thus gradually declined, for that the usual "political intercourse remained in full force until June 1836," when, on the Resident's not being supported by Government in objecting to a particular act on the part of the Raja, namely, his privately appointing an agent to carry his complaints to England, "the natural consequence ensued—a contempt for authority unsupported by the power from which it emanated."

4. The explanation which Colonel Lodwick here gives of the decline of his political influence over the Raja is quite new—no hint of it occurs in his evidence before the Commission; it is in fact an after-thought. In saying this I cast no reflection on Colonel Lodwick; for it might very well happen, that in reconsidering the facts of the case he might see that they admitted of being accounted for in a way which had never before occurred to him, and it was quite fair that he should place on record the explanation which had thus suggested itself to his mind.

5. But I have here supposed that the Resident had contented himself with applying a new explanation to an old state of facts. Unfortunately this is not the case, I am constrained to observe, that the new explanation is inconsistent with the facts as they stand on Colonel Lodwick's evidence and his letter of the 18th August 1836, and that in his anxiety to establish it he has been led by a self-delusion, not uncommon in such cases, to vary the facts, and to contradict (though he does not seem conscious of doing so) both that evidence and that letter.

6 Before I show this, however, let us look a little at this explanation, considered *per se*, and without reference to the evidence and letter alluded to, in order to judge what is its inherent worth or probability.

7. The Resident's allegation is, that his authority fell into contempt with the Raja because he was not supported by his own Government. The non-support consisted in this, that the letter in which he reported to Government the Raja's having privately appointed an agent to go to England was never answered. Now that letter bears date, not as Colonel Lodwick mistakenly says on the 14th, but on the 20th June 1836, and it must have reached me at Daporee at the end of that month or the beginning of July. The letter contained a yad from the Raja to the Resident, and also the substance of a conversation which had

had passed between the Resident and the Raja, and finding in his conversation a most important misstatement made by the Raja, and not corrected by the Resident, of what I had myself said to the Raja at Mahabulshwar, I thought it necessary to refer to Mr. Willoughby, then at Bombay, for his recollection on the subject. On receiving his reply, which was decidedly confirmatory of my opinion, I only deferred the answer to Colonel Lodwick's letter till I could look into some of the facts mentioned in the Raja's yad, which extended back through a period of two years. At that very moment the conspiracy at Sattara was detected the first interview between the bramin Untajee and the subadai Seugolam Sing took place on the 11th of that very month of July, the second on the 21st of that month, and it was reported to me on the following day, or on the 22d of July.

8 Let me then ask whether any rational man can suppose that the deferring the answer to Colonel Lodwick for about a week or ten days, even admitting that delay to be matter of blame, which I deny, could possibly produce on the Raja's mind that effect of which Colonel Lodwick speaks? I allude to his allegation, that the Raja thence inferred that the Resident was unsupported by his own Government, that his Highness thence contracted a contempt for the Resident's authority, and that thus the Resident's political influence over him expired. All this process must not only have been the effect of that short delay, but it must itself have passed through the Raja's mind instantaneously; otherwise the fact is quite valueless as affording any solution of the conduct of his Highness in conspiring against the British Government.

9. But I have here greatly understated the case. It is true that the attempts to seduce the native officers did not take place till nearly the middle of July, but no man who believes that the Raja was a party to the conspiracy, can doubt that his Highness must have been engaged in it weeks, if not months before; and if so, then the alienation of the Raja's mind from the British Government, and the total loss of the Resident's influence over him, must be traced to a still earlier period; *nemo repente fuit turpissimus*. The Raja must long have cherished an aversion towards the British power, and felt an utter disregard of the advice of the British representative at his court, before he could make up his mind to so hostile a step as that of endeavouring to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops.

10. The Raja himself told the subadars, on the 6th of September, that the conspiracy had been in existence six months, and the assertion is borne out by its inherent probability.

11. It follows that the theory of Colonel Lodwick, who ascribes the loss of his political influence at Sattara to an incident which took place early in July 1836, is absolutely worthless as bearing on the important object of accounting for the Raja's treacherous proceedings, but it equally follows that the theory is altogether unfounded every sort of influence, personal or political, which the Resident ever possessed with the Raja, must have been extinct, to say the least, several months previous to the period on which the revised opinion of Colonel Lodwick has fixed as the date of that event.

12. I have drawn these inferences from the probabilities of the case, assuming only those facts to be true which are admitted on all hands. I will now show that the theory of Colonel Lodwick, and the facts relating to it stated in his explanation, are inconsistent with his evidence before the Commission, and with his letter of 18th August 1836.

13 It is not my purpose to show this anxiously or elaborately; I will merely transcribe some papers from the evidence and the letter, and will leave the Board to judge for themselves whether these can be reconciled with the explanation in question.

14. Being asked what had been the nature of his intercourse with the Raja, and whether it had been friendly or otherwise, the Resident replies as follows.

15. "It was formerly particularly friendly, and continued so until he considered that the British Government had neglected his interests and rights over the jaghirdars. From that time his good feeling towards me appeared to diminish gradually, and on every interview he alluded to the subject, and seemed perfectly callous to every argument I could adduce to prove that I had asserted his claims as far as was within my power, and that however tardy the Indian and Home Governments might be, they would ultimately do him justice. I should say that this change took place within the last 16 months, but his Highness has always been personally attentive, but has not considered it necessary to ask my advice as formerly."

16. Now I entreat the attention of the Board to this circumstance, that the "change" here described as having taken place in the Raja's feelings, whatever it might be, originated in a political cause, namely, in the neglect (real or supposed) of his interests by the British Government. I further entreat their attention to the precise description of the "change" in the concluding words, namely, "His Highness has always been personally attentive, but has not considered it necessary to ask my advice as formerly." And I then ask whether it is possible to put any other construction on the whole passage than this, that in consequence of the British Government having done him the political injury of neglecting his interests, the Raja had ceased to regard the Resident, in that capacity, with the same kind feelings as before, or to ask his advice on political matters as formerly, but that his personal attentiveness to the Resident continued much the same as ever.

17 But how then can this passage be reconciled with the statement in Colonel Lodwick's "explanation," in which, with reference to this very passage, he says, it was his "frequent and friendly intercourse with his Highness" which had declined within the last 16 months, "whereas the usual political intercourse remained in full force until June 1836?" To me, I confess, the two papers seem to stand in direct contradiction to each other.

18 Again, being asked whether the Raja felt grateful to the British Government which had raised him from a prison to a throne, Colonel Lodwick answers—

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19 "Whenever I have alluded to this subject to his Highness, which has frequently been the case, he has always expressed gratitude to the British Government; but latterly his conduct has certainly not corresponded with his professions. He considers himself an injured prince. This I attribute to his having a few interested and bad advisers, who never transact business with me, but have unbounded influence over his Highness's mind, which I conceive to be exceedingly weak. His Highness is much more gratified by flattery than common sense. Balla Sahib and Nana Sahib, who have always been the medium of communication between the Raja and the Resident, appear to me to have lost their influence, and on several occasions when I have explained to them the mistakes his Highness committed in not consulting the Resident, they appeared perfectly sensible as to the fact, but admitted they had but little influence over the Raja."

20 Being then asked "in what way his Highness conceived himself to be an injured prince," the Resident replied thus:

21. "In not having his claims above alluded to instantly attended to by the British Government, and in being prevented by the Resident from oppressing his jaghirdars."

22 Being soon afterwards questioned as to the altered character and conduct of the Raja, the Resident says:

23 "I attribute it to his having attached himself to two persons in particular, Bulwunt Row Chitnees and Abah Paisnees, who are generally reputed to be corrupt, they are in his full confidence, and they abuse it; and it has long been the general opinion at Sattara that they would be the cause of his ruin."

24 If the Board will consider attentively the three last extracts, and will compare them with the first extract I have made from Colonel Lodwick's evidence, I am satisfied that they can put on those three extracts but one construction; it is perfectly plain that they relate to that very change in the department and proceedings of the Raja, which in the former extract is stated to have taken place within the last 16 months. And what appears from them is clearly this, that the Raja's ceasing to consult the Resident, namely, on political matters, was simultaneous with the decline of the influence of Balla Sahib and Nana Sahib, and with the establishment of the influence of Bulwunt Row and Abah Paisnees, that the ascendancy of these two last-named persons over the Raja, coupled with the supposed inattention of the British Government to his interests, which inattention began in Lord Clare's time, and with the very proper interference of the Resident to prevent his Highness from oppressing his jaghirdars, had been the operative cause of alienating his Highness's mind from the British Government, and of leading him to avoid consulting the Resident, and that these causes had been in operation for some time, inasmuch that it had long been the general opinion at Sattara that those bad advisers would be the Raja's ruin.

25 I acknowledge myself utterly unable to make all this consist with Colonel Lodwick's more recent statement, which is, that his "political intercourse with the Raja remained in full force," which means, if it means anything, that his political influence over the Raja remained entire until the occurrence of one single circumstance, so late as July 1836, and within a week of the attempt to seduce the native troops, and that too a circumstance not once alluded to in his evidence, namely, our having left a letter of the Resident's unanswered for a very few days.

26. Of Colonel Lodwick's evidence I shall say no more on this occasion, but I will proceed to give an extract from his letter already alluded to of the 18th August 1836

"That his Highness the Raja is ambitious and capable of giving countenance to any conspiracy that has the advancement of that object in view, I have no doubt. So far back as November 1835 a devoted friend of the British Government privately reported to me, that the conversation between his Highness and his particular intimates constantly hinged upon the fall of the British Government; he further mentioned that there were rumours of a combination, to join which his Highness was invited, adding that he very possibly might be flattered into acceding to the plot."

27 "Nothing short of the high respectability of my informant could have induced me to give a moment's credit to this report. I however requested a private interview, and on the 22d November 1835, after pointing out to his Highness the numerous instances of friendly consideration on the part of the British Government towards him, and adverting also to the only secure line of conduct for him to pursue at any crisis, independently of grateful sentiments, I noticed the conversations that were said to take place within the palace, and urgently advised him to discontinue a practice tending to weaken that bond of union which it was both his duty and his interest to strengthen."

28. The interview mentioned in this passage took place just seven months before Colonel Lodwick's letter of the 20th June 1836 was written, and considering the decisive proof which the whole transaction afforded of the utter want of any respect or regard towards the Resident on the part of the Raja, the Board will judge what confidence is to be reposed in the present allegation of the Resident, that the decline of his influence over the Raja is to be ascribed purely to the circumstance of that communication not having been immediately noticed. To me, I confess, it appears astonishing, that with the recollection of this letter of the 18th August fresh in his mind—for he had been examined as to that very letter by the Commission—Colonel Lodwick should have attempted to establish a theory so much at variance with the facts which that letter records.

29. I will continue this analysis no further. But I cannot help taking the opportunity of saying, that the Resident, in my opinion, failed in his duty in not duly reporting to Government the transactions reported in the passage which I have extracted from his letter of 18th August. Had it been known to Government that the Raja was at that period in the habit of indulging in conversation the most hostile to the British Government; that there

there were rumours of his having been invited to join a conspiracy against us. and that, in the opinion of a highly respectable native devotedly attached to the British Government, the Raja might very possibly be flattered into an acceptance of such invitation, it is impossible but that we must have considered the communication as one of the most serious nature, and must have taken measures to check the Raja in the dangerous course on which he seemed to be entering. The effect might have been to save his Highness from the critical predicament in which he is now placed.

30 It is not, I trust, necessary for me to advert, more than I have already done in the course of the preceding remarks, to the implied reflections of Colonel Lodwick on Government for not having answered his letter of 20th June 1836. I have shown that the letter was scarcely in my hands when the conspiracy transpired, after which all other questions relating to Sattara merged into that one important subject, and since then this Government has held no communication whatever with his Highness, except in relation to that subject, and except that it was necessary for us to address his Highness in introducing to him Lieutenant-colonel Ovans as the Acting Resident at his court. It would indeed be very idle to enter into discussions with the Raja respecting his rights over his feudatories, or into explanations of the conduct of Government to him in this or that instance, when the question is, whether he has not by his treason forfeited the right to any explanation, and must not quit his throne for a prison.

31 It has cost me great pain to pen the preceding remarks, but Colonel Lodwick's explanatory paper left me no choice. I beg to repeat, and I make the observation *ex animo*, that I do not suspect Colonel Lodwick of deliberate or conscious incorrectness, but I conceive that in reconsidering the facts of the case at the distance of some months, and under the influence of an anxiety increased by the shattered state of his health, his recollection of those facts has become confused. I fear, however, that in consideration of the importance of his evidence, copies of this his explanation must be transmitted, both to the Government of India and to the Secret Committee of the Directors, and in justice to this Government, copies of the present Minute also, if concurred in by the Board, should, concurrently with the explanation referred to, be sent to those authorities.

3 July 1837.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, without date.

I CANNOT concur in Mr Dunlop's remark regarding the Morujkur, his being a sot would, I think, be very likely to render him the dupe of others, and by them easily persuaded to engage in intrigues.

Though some of the Putwurdhuns are boys, it does not follow that communications may not have been made to them, or, what would be nearly the same thing, to those in charge of their affairs.

Mr. Dunlop's further report should be awaited.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor; dated 18th June 1837

1 COPIES of my two Minutes regarding the supercession of Colonel Lodwick as Resident at Sattara, and the appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans to officiate in that capacity, should be sent to the Government of India.

2. The instructions recently issued to Colonel Ovans should also immediately be sent to the same authority.

3. Some explanation is required of the delay which has occurred in instituting an inquiry into the facts set forth in the letter received from the mother of Govind Rao, Dewan. That delay has, I fear, continued too long, but I trust that no public inconvenience is likely to ensue.

4 The Government of India will, on reference to our proceedings, observe that the delay alluded to originated in our conviction that this important inquiry could not with safety be entrusted to the late Resident, and that so long as we were in doubt regarding his intentions to apply for leave on sick certificate, which at one period was confidently expected, we naturally felt reluctant to wound his feelings by superseding him in his office.

5 Colonel Lodwick's letter, proposing the expulsion of Bulwant Row Chitnees from Sattara, should also be sent to Calcutta, with an intimation that we do not intend to act on the suggestion at present, among other reasons, because we are of opinion that whatever measures are ultimately adopted against the Raja should be carried into effect at one and the same time.

6 His letter also respecting the interview which he had with the Raja in regard to the proposed visit of Dr. Milne at Sattara, should be sent to the same authority. On this point I deem it right to explain that I never intended Colonel Lodwick to make the communication he did on this subject, and I think he made it quite prematurely. I merely intended to place the Resident on his guard in the event of Dr. Milne and Mr. Macdonald actually making their appearance at Sattara.

7 I at one time thought of requiring from Dr. Milne, as a British subject and as a pensioned servant of Government, to declare the nature of the intercourse which he may have had with the Raja, and to transmit to us any correspondence which may, either directly or indirectly, have passed between them.

8. On reflection, however, I think that, as the whole case is in the hands of higher authority, we ought not to act for ourselves, but to refer the point to them. I have no doubt he ought to be called to account.

9. Mr. Dunlop's reply to our reference on the subject of the Raja of Sattara's proceedings should also be sent to the Government of India.

10. Our proceedings up to this date should immediately be reported to the Secret Committee, in continuation of former reports.

(signed) R. Grant

(A true extract.)

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE, dated 5th July.

I HAVE already recorded my opinion that Colonel Lodwick was wrong in refusing to forward any representation which his Highness the Raja wished to make to the Government, we have, however, rectified his mistake, and the rejected document is now before us.

If I recollect right, Colonel Lodwick stated that the cause of refusing to send the yad of 15 paragraphs was because it abounded in misstatements.

I think, therefore, it is due to that officer to send this paper (in original), for any explanations or remarks he may wish to offer; and until his answer is received, I shall not myself offer any comment upon it, or upon the Raja's letters which accompanied it, dated the 23d May and 28th of June last.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

MINUTE.

It was distinctly my intention, that when Dr. Milne and Mr. Macdonald, or either of them, should apply to Colonel Lodwick to permit them to visit the Raja, he should refuse permission. Colonel Lodwick imprudently raised the question himself, by refusing the permission prospectively and before it was asked; and thus he did at the personal interview with the Raja, of which this yad gives a long, and, I doubt not, a much exaggerated report.

I think this should be sent to the Government of India for information

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

TO the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 20 July 1837.
I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying extract from the proceedings of Government in this department, relative to affairs connected with his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

(True copies)
(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right hon. the Governor, dated 28th June 1837, subscribed by
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

1. I ENTIRELY approve of the whole of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's proceedings, reported in his letter of the 24th instant
2. With reference to the 5th paragraph, there can be no doubt that the Commission which assembled at Sattara being of necessity secret, no part of its proceedings could with propriety be communicated in writing to any one but Government.
3. It appears from the Commission's proceedings, that the evidence against the Raja was fully explained to his Highness, and it is quite clear that his Highness understood the nature of the charges preferred against him, by his endeavouring, however unsatisfactorily, to exonerate himself from them. The Commission further offered to confront the Raja with his accusers, but he declined:
4. With reference to the Raja's complaint, that two of the members of the Commission left Sattara without visiting him, Mr. Willoughby informs me that the invitation to visit his Highness was entirely of a complimentary nature, and had no reference whatever to the inquiry into the Raja's proceedings, which had terminated.
5. I think Lieutenant-colonel Ovans acted judiciously in postponing the inquiry we have ordered respecting the letter received from Girjabae. It must be obvious that, so long as the belief exists at Sattara that Colonel Lodwick's supersession was adopted to gratify the Raja, no one will venture to communicate to his successor information regarding his Highness's designs against Government. As observed by the Acting Resident, it is not to be wondered at that such an impression should have been created, because we have ample evidence that the Raja anxiously desired to effect Colonel Lodwick's removal.
6. The public interests, therefore, imperatively require that we should endeavour to dispel this illusion, and I am not aware of any measure better calculated to produce this result than the one proposed by the Acting Resident, namely, Govind Rao's removal from Poonah to Ahmednuggur
7. If my colleagues concur in the adoption of this measure, I request that no time may be lost in issuing orders to the session judge at Poonah to forward Govind Rao, under a suitable escort, to the custody of the judge at Ahmednuggur.
8. The usual warrant should be addressed to the judge of Ahmednuggur. That officer should be instructed to place the prisoner in strict confinement, and to prevent his holding any communication with any person besides his personal attendants, or those in whom the judge has confidence. Every attention, compatible with the above object, should be paid to the prisoner's comfort and convenience.
9. The judge should be further informed that it is not unlikely the friends of Govind Rao at Sattara and Poonah will endeavour to communicate with him by letters, and that he should quietly adopt measures to intercept any communications of this kind, and forward them to Government.
10. With reference to the letter which the Raja is desirous that I should write to him, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans may be informed that the request is quite inadmissible. Under no circumstances should I consider myself at liberty, in the terms which he has dictated, and which would be construed to imply that Government had acted unjustly towards his Highness. No communication need, however, be made at present to the Raja on the subject
11. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should also be informed of the removal of Govind Rao, as he has suggested, and copy of his letter, as well as of this Minute, should be immediately forwarded for the information of the Government of India.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane

MINUTE by the Hon. Mr. *Farish*, dated 30th June 1837.

THE only question on which any doubt could be entertained is the removal of Govind Rao to Ahmednuggur. The absolute necessity of putting an end to the erroneous expectations of his release, in order to obtain the important information which Girjabae, and the parties named by her, may be able to communicate, fully warrants his being placed under greater personal restraint and stricter guard, and under the injunction that every attention be paid to his comfort and convenience compatible with those objects, he will be subjected by the removal to no hardship of which a person convicted, as he has been, can with reason complain. I therefore fully concur in that measure, and in all the sentiments expressed in the Right honourable the Governor's Minute.

(signed) *J. Farish*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 152.)

TO the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 1 July 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 24th ultimo, with its enclosures, reporting the result of his conference with his Highness the Raja on the 19th preceding, together with a copy of the Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 28th ultimo, concurred in by the other members of the Board.

2 In forwarding the above documents, the Governor in Council desires me to state, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that instructions for the removal of Govind Rao, Dewan of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, from Poonah to Ahmednuggur, to the effect suggested in the Right honourable the Governor's Minute, have this day been issued.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 3d July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

1. COPY of this letter should be immediately sent to the Government of India, with an intimation that it is not our intention to adopt any measures to interrupt the Raja's communications with Dr. Milne and others in Bombay, until we are favoured with the instructions already solicited.

2. At the same time, we may offer an opinion that this intercourse is a direct violation of the 5th article of the treaty with the Raja of Sattara, dated 25th September 1819.

3. That article is quite explicit, and seems as if framed by design to meet a case of this kind.

"The Raja, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons, of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority."

It is then added, "This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Raja's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement."

4. The Raja has openly avowed being in communication with Dr. Milne, and perseveres in such communication, notwithstanding Colonel Lodwick has warned him that such conduct is a violation of the treaty.

5 I do not therefore see any advantage in this warning being repeated.

(signed) *Robert Grant*.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 July 1837

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, regarding the alleged intercourse between the Raja and Dr. Milne, late president of the Medical Board of this presidency.

2 In forwarding this letter, the Governor in Council instructs me to state, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that it is not the intention of this Government to adopt any measures to interrupt the Raja's communications with Dr. Milne and others in Bombay, until favoured with the instructions of the Government of India, already solicited. At the same time, however, the Right honourable the Governor in Council instructs me to state, that in his opinion this intercourse is a direct violation of the 5th article of the treaty with the Raja of Sattara, dated the 25th September 1819.

3 That article, I am desired to state, is quite explicit, and seems as if formed by design to meet a case of this kind

"The Raja, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons, of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority." It is then added, "This article is a fundamental condition of the

the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Raja's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement."

4. The Raja has openly avowed being in communication with Dr Milne, and perseveres in such communication, notwithstanding the late Resident warned him that such conduct was a violation of the treaty, the Right honourable the Governor in Council therefore, I am desired to state, does not see any advantage in this warning being repeated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)
(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 5th July 1837, concurred in by the Board.

THE information which Lieutenant-colonel Ovans reports in this letter may prove of the highest importance.

There can be no doubt that the measure suggested, of seizing the persons named in the 5th para., must be ultimately adopted, but it would, I think, be premature at the present moment.

Govind Rao, Dewan, left Poonah this morning for Ahmednuggur, and it is very desirable the Acting Resident should watch the effect of his removal, before adopting the decisive measure he suggested.

In communicating this opinion Colonel Ovans may, however, be informed that in the event of his being satisfied that the persons referred to meditate escape from Sattara, it is left to his judgment and discretion to secure them, but that Government are of opinion the measure should be delayed as long as possible.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Keane.
J. Furish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 10th July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

I LEARN from a private letter addressed by Colonel Ovans to Mr. Willoughby, that the mother of Govind Rao, Dewan, voluntarily sought and obtained an interview with Colonel Ovans the night before the seizure herein mentioned took place. I should at any rate have been satisfied that Colonel Ovans had rightly exercised his discretion in determining on those seizures, even if that proposition had not been clear to myself, but the fact of an interview with the before-mentioned lady having been secured, removes every doubt that I might have felt, and I think Colonel Ovans's proceedings should be entirely approved. An official letter is to come to-morrow, announcing the fact of the lady's visit.

(signed) *Robert Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 12th July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

1. EVERY precaution must be taken to keep this communication (which, as far as it goes, is satisfactory) quite secret.

2. The Acting Resident should endeavour to obtain from Girjabee a written statement of all she knows regarding her son's proceedings and those of the Raja. This may be done either at another interview, or, if she prefers it, she can send the statement.

3. A similar statement should be taken from each of the two persons who accompanied the lady, and their information will no doubt guide Colonel Ovans in making other inquiries.

4. It is very probable that this lady disavows the letter received by Government in her name, from fear of the consequences of discovery of having communicated with Government.

5. Be this as it may, Colonel Ovans will naturally endeavour to find out and examine the writer.

6. When the Acting Resident is convinced that secrecy is no longer necessary or practicable, he will adopt measures to secure protection to Govind Rao's family from the Raja's vengeance.

7. Colonel Ovans will ascertain on what grounds the lady and her confidants are able to state that the contents of the letter written in her name are true.

(signed) *Robert Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 15th July 1837, concurred in by the Board.

1. THE evidence of Abba Mareek is highly important,—
 - 1st. As confirming the statement of the soobahdars regarding the meeting between them and Govind Rao
 - 2d. As confirming the Raja's guilt; for if his Highness had not been implicated he would not have desired Abba Mareek to keep out of the way after Govind Rao's arrest
2. In entirely approving Colonel Ovans's proceedings, it may be suggested to him whether Dinkin Rao should not be interrogated on the subject of the message he delivered to Abba Mareek, the time for doing so being entirely left to his discretion.
3. I wish this letter and the report of the conference with the mother of Govind Rao to be returned to me, for at this stage of Colonel Ovans's inquiries it is, I think, inexpedient to make a report to Calcutta. In short, I wish all the Acting Resident's reports to be returned to me.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Tarish

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 21st July 1837, concurred in by the Board.

I do not think any notice should for the present be taken of this communication, which I think betrays the Raja's uneasiness, arising from consciousness of guilt.

2. The Acting Resident should be requested to follow up the inquiries he has so ably commenced, and be told that while precipitation should be avoided, it is desirable that his investigations should be brought to a termination as early as practicable

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Tarish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 24th July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

1. THIS despatch contains important information, and I see no reason to doubt the truth of the history now given by the uncle and mother of Govind Rao of the petition forwarded to Government in the name of the former.
2. It is, however, I conceive of the first importance that the writer of the letter, named "Mahdee Fugree," should be examined, and Colonel Ovans should be requested to endeavour to procure his attendance at Sattara for that purpose.
3. The precautions adopted by the parties were very natural, when we reflect that they were entirely in the Raja's power when the petition was transmitted, and we cannot too often enjoin on the Resident the necessity of his now adopting efficient measures for their security and protection.
4. Orders should be immediately sent to the judge at Ahmednuggur to permit any person deputed by Colonel Ovans to have free access to Govind Rao, and I think the Acting Resident should be informed that any communication which Govind Rao may think fit to make should be delivered to and witnessed by the judge.
5. With reference to Colonel Ovans's suggestions in his last paragraph, I have such confidence in his judgment and discretion, that I am willing to grant him full authority to act as he may deem most conducive to the objects of the inquiry in progress and to eliciting the truth.
6. The statement of the person alluded to in the 6th paragraph should be submitted to Government as early as practicable

(signed) *Robert Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 25th July, subscribed to by the Board.

COLONEL OVANS's proceedings should be approved, and the measures he proposes in the last paragraphs of his letter should be authorised.

I quite agree with Colonel Ovans, that the Brahmin Purshotam might disclose a good deal more than he has yet stated. He was in daily intercourse with Appa Sahib Bhonsla at Nagpoor, and there seems little doubt that the details of the plot in which the Bhonsla was engaged formed at least one subject of these conferences.

There is also strong reason to suspect that there were parties to these designs at Gwalior, but it may be difficult to penetrate the mystery which, as Colonel Ovans observes, involves this

this part of the subject. It would, I think, be premature at present to make any communication on the matter to the Resident at Gwalior, but it will probably be necessary hereafter.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

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P. S.—Mr. Willoughby suggests that this letter and the accompaniments might be sent confidentially to the Governor of Agra, in order that they may prosecute any of the inquiries arising out of them as they may think fit, and I accede to the suggestion, but that Government should be earnestly requested to guard against the possibility of these matters transpiring prematurely.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Keane.
J. Farish

(Secret and Confidential.)

(No. 183.)

TO the Secretary to the Government of Agra.

Bombay Castle, 3 August 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Governor of Agra, copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 22d ultimo, with its enclosures, being translations of depositions of certain persons, relating to the Sattara conspiracy

2. The Right honourable the Governor in Council has transmitted these documents, I am instructed to state, in order that the Right honourable the Governor of Agra may cause to be prosecuted any inquiries arising out of them, as he may think fit, at the same time, the Governor in Council earnestly requests that the possibility of these matters transpiring prematurely may be guarded against.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*
Chief Secretary to Government

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,* Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 15th August 1837.

THE information forwarded in Colonel Ovens's letter of the 7th instant is most important, and highly creditable to that officer, who is entitled to the warmest commendations for the zeal and ability which he has displayed in obtaining it.

2 The Raja's proceedings, which in the first instance appeared so prodigiously absurd as to be scarcely credible, though they must still be considered idle and preposterous enough, have yet become comparatively clear and consistent. The evidence obtained by the Acting Resident proves that for years previous to the detection of his attempt on the fidelity of our troops, he was engaged in treasonable communications with the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, who, he very naturally considered, would be willing to take part in any design against the Government which deprived him of his dominions.

3 If this case still stood, in point of evidence, where it did when we recommended to the Government of India a moderate and middle course in the punishment of the Raja, I should have ventured to defend that advice, notwithstanding the dissent of the Government in question; and I firmly believe that the Home Authorities, had they been consulted, would have acceded to our opinion. Subject to the question, whether any the least attempt to seduce our native troops from their loyalty ought not to be considered an unpardonable offence, our case against the Raja was not at that time a very strong one. The evidence, though satisfactory to us, was such as might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity. The offence, though great, might be regarded as the fruit of some casual and momentary aberration, aided, perhaps, by some mismanagement on the part of the British Government or its agents.

4 At present, the matter exhibits a greatly altered appearance—such a mass of proof has been obtained, and there is every reason to expect still further additions to it, as must, I think, convince the most hardened unbeliever. And in what light does the offender appear? For years, during which he has been the petted child of the Company, the object of their constant indulgence, the theme of their ardent applause, and during which he has, in fact, maintained a semblance of the utmost cordiality with the British authorities in contact with him, without even the pretext of a shadow of a grievance, he has been cherishing the most hostile feelings, and forming the most treasonous projects, against those who raised him from a prison to a throne.

5. It must be observed, that the communications of his Highness with Joudpoor, even admitting the matter of them to have been innocent, were in direct breach of his engagements. By the 5th article of his treaty with us, he is bound to have no connexion or correspondence with any foreign power, chief, or person, except through the British Government, and the article concludes thus. "This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Raja's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement"

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6. But there can be no doubt that the objects of the intercourse, carried on, be it observed, clandestinely and for years, were as treasonous as the intercourse itself was illicit. The very stipulation just quoted proves this, even were there no other evidence of it. No man would systematically have broken so capital a part of the treaty without some object to justify the risk he incurred.

7. I would propose that a copy of the Acting Resident's letter of the 7th instant, and its accompaniments, be immediately sent to the Government of Agra, with an expression of the strong belief of this Government that, by examining the ex-Raja of Nagpoor and the four persons named in the last paragraph of Lieut.-colonel Ovans's despatch, further and important information may be obtained of the real nature of the designs which the Raja of Sattara has so madly meditated, and with an earnest request that such examination be instituted and pursued, and its result communicated to us, with all the dispatch compatible with the observance of the requisite caution and secrecy.

8. In communicating the substance of the first paragraph of this Minute to Colonel Ovans, that officer should be requested to expedite the reports of any further information which he may be enabled to furnish. His efforts should be particularly exerted to ascertain whether any of the letters which are proved to have passed between Sattara and Joudpoor are still in existence, and to gain possession of them, if that be the case.

9. I think it very material that Colonel Ovans should obtain as much light as possible with regard to the degree of participation of the Raja's brother, Appa Sahib, and his cousin, the Senaputtee, in these improper transactions. Jadhoo deposes that Appa Sahib was one of those to whom his namesake, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, sent presents of shoes, and Yellooje says that the same person sent the Senaputtee a letter, but that the Senaputtee, offended at not being entitled Sahib, returned no answer. These are but equivocal indications, and I think it very desirable to know more.

10. I would next propose that the whole of Colonel Ovans's despatches be forwarded to the Government of India. The communication should contain a short summary of the contents of each letter from that officer, and of the instructions issued on each in return.

11. Our sentiments on the whole case should be submitted to the Government of India, and their instructions be requested. At the same time, I would beg to intimate to them our opinion that no final decision should be come to, until the examinations we have requested at Agra shall have been had, and their results reported.

12. I am further strongly of opinion, that, before the case is conclusively disposed of, the Raja should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence that has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation. But on this head the instructions of the Supreme Government may be particularly solicited.

13. Highly approving of all Colonel Ovans's other suggestions, I think, in connexion with that contained in his 9th paragraph, that for the present the man named Fellooje should be detained in custody, unless already released; and this with a view of a minute inquiry as to the letters mentioned in the 8th paragraph of the present Minute.

14. I believe I have said in another Minute that our proceedings in this case, up to the latest possible date, should be reported to the Honourable Court by the packet which the Berence is to convey to the Red Sea.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Keane.
James Farish

(True copy.)

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 203 of 1837.)

TO the Secretary of the Government of Agra.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 19 August 1837.

1. I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Governor of Agra, copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated 17th instant, with its several enclosures, connected with the late conspiracy at that place.

2. In forwarding the above documents, the Right honourable the Governor in Council instructs me to express the strong belief of this Government, that, by examining the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and the four persons named in the last paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's despatch, further and important information may be obtained of the real nature of the designs which the Raja of Sattara has so madly meditated. Under this belief, the Governor in Council most earnestly requests that the Honourable the Governor of Agra will cause such an examination to be instituted and pursued, and that its result may be communicated to this Government with all the dispatch compatible with the observance of the requisite caution and secrecy.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Wathen,
Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 26th July 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

In reference to paragraph 4 of this important letter, I request that the secretary with me will have the goodness to repair immediately to the principal collector of Poonah, and request him immediately to summon and examine the Hubshee's vakeel on the matters to which Colonel Ovans alludes.

2. The magistrate should, I think, conduct the examination; but I will thank Mr. Willoughby to be present, as, from his perfect acquaintance with the whole of this case, he may suggest to Mr. Mills many important questions.

3. From the deposition of the Chitnavees' messenger, it appears to me by no means certain that the vakeel is now in Poonah. Should he have taken his departure for the Hubshee's country, the magistrate should use all the means in his power to discover and apprehend him if he is still within our territories; but if he has passed the frontier, he might address the Hubshee or his minister, according as the usage is, requesting that the vakeel may be sent to him.

4. On the other points which this letter suggests for consideration I will reserve myself until I learn the result of the examination above directed.

5. I ought to add, that Mr. Willoughby is at full liberty to disclose confidentially to Mr. Mills all or any matters which he sees to be essential to the inquiry which that officer is hereby directed to make.

6. The Board will, I trust, approve my taking on myself to issue the above directions.

(signed) *Robert Grant.*
John Keane.
James Farish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 27th July 1837, concurred in by the Board.

I do not think it expedient to endeavour to apprehend this vakeel at Bombay; but I would request the Chief Secretary to take the trouble of ascertaining, privately if possible, whether the individual in question is or not now in Bombay.

The prevarication of the deponent Bulwunt Rao awakens suspicions that he is in some sort of understanding with the parties interested in defeating the inquiries of Government; and I own that with me these suspicions involve the deponent's brother, Succaram Bappos, the mail contractor, whose name has several times been mentioned in the recent correspondence relative to the Sattara affairs.

In reference to the last remark, I cannot help being of opinion, that Government ought not to confide to any native, perhaps ought to keep in its own hands, that important part of its functions, the conduct of the public post. This point may now stand for further consideration.

The result of the magistrate's inquiry may now be communicated to Colonel Ovans, whose proceedings should be entirely approved, and who may be authorised to summon Bulwunt Rao, Chitnavees, and examine him in the manner suggested in paragraph 5 of his letter of 24th instant, and, if he thinks it expedient, to detain that individual in custody, pending a reference to Government for instructions.

(signed) *Robert Grant.*
John Keane.
James Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 198 of 1837)

TO the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copies of two letters from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 27th ultimo and 5th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to put yourself in secret communication with the Kharbaree of Chintamin, Rao Sanglekur, and endeavour to obtain possession of the documents alluded to in the 3d paragraph to Colonel Ovans's letter of the 27th ultimo.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 4th August.

THE evidence accompanying this letter is strongly confirmatory of the fact of the clandestine interview between the Raja and the two native officers introduced to him by Govind Rao, respecting which, however, I have never entertained any doubt.

In two of these statements it is stated that Abba Mohitah observed, "moreover, rolls of papers regarding Nagpoor will come out."

I think Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should be directed to examine all the parties on this point and to endeavour to ascertain what papers are referred to.

To save time, the secretary with me may make this reference.

(signed) R. Grant

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th August 1837,
subscribed by the Board.

1. FROM the evidence forwarded with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 23d instant there are strong grounds for at all events suspecting that the Raja of Sattara entered into communications of a treasonable nature with the Hubshee, but it is by no means clear how far the latter chief entered into his views.

2. I think there are ample grounds for detaining Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, as suggested by the Acting Resident, and that measure may be accordingly sanctioned.

3. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's proceedings in conducting this branch of his inquiries may be approved, and he may be directed to obtain further evidence if possible of the nature of the Raja's intercourse with the Hubshee, which, under any circumstances, is a breach of his treaty with us.

4. I do not believe the statement of Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees regarding the letter found concealed in the doll. It is not likely that the bearer of that letter would of his own accord have concealed the letter in the manner stated unless his principal had given him directions to do so. The inference therefore is, that Bulwunt, fearing that the communications with the Hubshee would be detected, thought it prudent to point out to the Carcoon, Wamin Rao, the answer he should give if required to explain, so that there might not be any discrepancy between their two stories.

5. The witness Yelojee Mohitey positively states that the Raja received a letter through the Chitnavees from the Hubshee, and that having read it, he, the Raja, burnt it, and asserts that it related to some treasonable projects. The witness Wittul Rao Parisnees also deposes to a treasonable design having been entered into with the Hubshee, and that he saw himself poshaks (cloths) and a sword sent to the Raja from the Hubshee. He further states, that he heard from the Chitnavees that a "combination has been arranged with Arbusthan, through the Hubshee." The witness Kasseesiveam Bundrey corroborates these facts. It is worthy of remark that this witness states that the interview between the Raja and the Hubshee's agent took place in the "Devghur," room set apart for idols; and the Chitnavees admits in his examination that he introduced the agent on one occasion to the Raja in the room in question. "I took him, being my relation, I took him once, I took him to the Devghur."

6. A copy of the enclosed should be sent to the Government of India.

(signed) R. Grant
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

(No. 216.)

TO the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 4 September 1837
I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 23d ultimo, and of its enclosures, respecting the late intrigues at that place, together with my reply, of this date, on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Wathen,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 8th August 1837.

IN obedience to the commands of the Honourable Board, the secretary has been quietly endeavouring to obtain information respecting Sudaseo Rao Waymun, the Hubshee's agent, and the person the letters were sent to by Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, which were intercepted by Lieut.-colonel Ovans. The secretary does not wish to name the quarter whence this information has been procured at the present moment, but begs to state it is of great respectability, and should the Honourable Board wish to be made acquainted with names, &c., this shall be done on a future occasion. The secretary has the honour to circulate a paper containing the information alluded to.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary,

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(No. 1.)

MINUTE, dated 24th August 1837.

1. I REQUEST the secretary with me will transmit copy of the Chief Secretary's memorandum to the Acting Resident at Sattara.

2. I should wish to be informed whether Mr Wathen has been able to ascertain the name of the Hubshee's agent who is stated to have communicated with the Mangalore insurgents.

3. I think that part of the information should be sent to the Government of Madras, who may perhaps be able to obtain evidence regarding the deputation of the agent alluded to.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane
J. Farish

(Secret)

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 14th September 1837

1. IN continuation of my former memorandum, showing the communication between the Hubshee of Jinjeera and the Canara rebels, I have since obtained the following particulars

2. Balla Chitnees, who was sent by the Hubshee, took a horse with him, supposed to be intended as a present to the chief of the insurrection, and also a sum of money. His object was to engage a number of Shapillas, &c. in the service of the Khan, with the intention of following up the insurrection with an outbreak in the Konkan.

On the arrival of the British troops Bala Chitnees and his companions decamped with all possible speed.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 24th August 1837, concurred in by the Board.

I DO NOT think we ought to countenance any plan for trepanning this vakeel into our hands. The best way will be to request the Hubshee to deliver him up to us to answer certain accusations of having been guilty of improper conduct against this Sircar. I propose this in the belief (which I cannot doubt to be correct) that the vakeel is a British subject

(signed) *Robert Grant.*
John Keane.
James Farish

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 1st September 1837.

I BEG respectfully to observe, that as Sadasu Waman resides at Swardhun, a large town north of the Bancoote river, belonging to the Hubshee, he cannot be claimed from that chief on the grounds of his being a British subject

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*

Further MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 5th September 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

I THINK the request should still be made to the Hubshee. How the case is to be dealt with hereafter will depend on circumstances.

What the secretary states is only an additional reason for not proceeding by deception

(signed) *Robert Grant*
John Keane.
James Farish.

(Secret)

MEMORANDUM, dated 14th September 1837.

1. IN reference to the principal collector of Poonah's letter, dated 6th instant, the chief secretary has the honour to state that he is informed on good authority that Sudasew Waman (who is the Hubshee's kaibarree, or minister) is at Jinjeera, in the most robust health.

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N

2. That

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2. That the Khan and his intimates having been given to understand that their plots have been partly discovered, were thrown into great alarm at this summons, but that since no further notice has been taken they begin to flatter themselves all danger is past.
3. I am told that in case any further call for Sudasew Wamun is made, that the same excuse, namely, his pretended illness, is to be made.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Right hon. the Governor, dated 14th September 1837, concurred in by the Board

I EXPECTED (in consequence of what I had heard privately) that an excuse would be made for not delivering up this person

The Chief Secretary's information brings home the untruth of the excuse to the Hubshee. I think the minute of the 5th September should be acted upon. The Chief Secretary will be good enough to draft a letter from me to the Hubshee, requesting him to send the person required to the collector, at Tanna, and should the request be complied with, the collector will send a respectable officer, on whom he can perfectly depend, to accompany the person to Poonah, where he will be delivered up to Mr Mills, who should be instructed to forward him in the company of a confidential officer to Colonel Ovans, at Sattara.

(signed) Robert Grant.
John Keane.
James Farish.

DRAFT of a LETTER from the Right hon. the Governor to the Hubshec, Chief of Junjeera.

After compliments,

FURTHER, I beg to inform Khan Sahib, that the presence of your vakeel Sudasew Wamun is required at Sattara, on account of certain proceedings lately carried on by him, and I therefore request that Khan Sahib will have the goodness to send him with the bearer of this letter to the collector at Tanna, who will arrange for his journey to that place

For the rest, &c
(signed) Robert Grant.

MINUTE by the Right hon. the Governor, dated Poonah, 1st September 1837, subscribed by the Board.

1 MR. HUTT'S proceedings may be approved. The confession of Govind Rao, as far as it goes, is important, but he has apparently reserved the disclosures which it is in his power to make, until he has an interview with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans.

2. I have no doubt that the Acting Resident possesses advantages beyond any other officer for conducting his examination, and eliciting the truth, and ultimately it may be deemed advisable to send Govind Rao to Sattara for this purpose.

3. In some respects, however, I conceive it is desirable that a preliminary examination on some of the leading points elicited by the inquiries at Sattara, should be conducted by an officer quite unconnected with those inquiries.

4. I would, therefore, propose that Mr Hutt should be directed to put the following questions to Govind Rao, after having informed him that his only chance of being leniently dealt with by Government is freely to disclose everything he knows respecting the Raja's proceedings. These queries are framed from memory, as I have not the papers to refer to.

Interrogations.

1st You have admitted that you took the two soobahdars to the palace, and introduced them to the Raja, state particularly and in detail the object of that interview, and the nature of the conversation which took place on the occasion between his Highness the Raja and the native officers?

2d State in what room the interview occurred, and who was present on the occasion; and whether the soobahdars were in their usual dress, or in disguise?

3d. Are you aware of communications having passed between the Raja and Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore; if so, by whom were such communications made, and what was their nature and object?

4th. Are you aware that a sword, concealed in a musical instrument (vena), was sent from Sattara to Appa Sahib, and that presents in return were sent to the Raja, and other persons residing at Sattara?

5th. Were any letters sent to Appa Sahib from Sattara, or did Appa Sahib write any letters to the Raja, or to any other persons at Sattara, if so, what was their purport?

6th. Are

6th. Are you aware of any intercourse having taken place between the Raja and the Hubshee, or chief of Junjeera, if so, what was its nature and object; and were any presents at any time interchanged between the parties?

7th. Are you aware of certain communications having taken place between the Raja and the authorities at Goa; if so, by whom were they conducted, and what was their nature and object?

8th. Are you aware of communications having occurred between the Raja and certain chiefs in the Southern Mahratta; if so, by whose agency were they conducted, and what was the nature and object of such communication?

9th. Can you state whether the Raja has maintained an intercourse with any other foreign states or chiefs besides those above mentioned, and if so, of what kind?

10th. Were you ever employed to draft letters on the Raja's behalf, of a hostile nature towards the British Government?

11th. Have you any such letters, or the replies to them, in your possession, or can you state whether any of them are still in existence?

12th. Can you state what induced the Raja to meditate hostilities against the British Government, and who were his principal advisers and agents.

13th. Can you furnish any further information respecting the extent and nature of the Raja's designs against the British Government, or of the measures he adopted preliminary to carrying them into effect?

14th. Was the Raja's brother, or the Senaputtee, privy to these designs?

5. Mr Hutt should be informed that this communication is of the most confidential nature, and that he must take every precaution to preserve secrecy. Some of Govind Rao's answers to the above questions may suggest others, which also may be put to him. This must be left to the judge's discretion, he being told that Government desire that the examination should be as searching as possible. Mr. Hutt should be requested to give an English version of the result.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Hon. Mr. Farish, dated 4th September 1837

It is evidently necessary that the important examination of Govind Rao should be conducted solely by the examining officer in person, who must himself write down or require Govind Rao to write down his answers; and besides being most confidential, the examination is to be as searching as possible. For this purpose, what may be considered a fair knowledge of Mahratta, sufficient for the ordinary transaction of business, might not be such as to acquire a satisfactory result from this most important, because the first, examination of Govind Rao under specific instructions.

The acting session judge may be fully competent to the execution of this, but if the Right honourable the Governor is not fully satisfied of his being so in every respect, I would venture to suggest that it is an occasion on which a special officer might be deputed to Ahmednuggur, and rather than any risk of failure should be incurred, ought to be sent.

There might be less delicacy in deputing an officer already in the political line, and Captain Outram, now at Poonah, might appear to the Right honourable the Governor a suitable agent, but if the measure be thought desirable, no difficulty will be found in the deputation of a proper agent from Poonah.

In order, therefore, that no delay may occur, I would suggest that if his Excellency the Commander-in-chief approves, the letter be drafted according to the minute dated Poonah, 1st September, but sent under flying seal with this minute to the secretary with the Right honourable the Governor, requesting that if any modification of the course should in consequence appear desirable, the Governor will have the goodness to give the necessary orders direct through the secretary in attendance on him.

(signed) *J. Farish*

FURTHER Minute by the Right hon the Governor, dated 5th September 1837, subscribed by the Board.

FINDING from Mr. Willoughby, who examined Govind Rao at Sattara, that this person converses fluently in Hindoostanee, I feel no doubt of Mr. Hutt's perfectly understanding him, but I think he should be directed to take the deposition in Mahratta also, having with him a Carcoon sworn to secrecy, in whom he has full confidence.

I can hear of no European who is fully qualified for the task Mr Farish contemplates. Captain Outram certainly is not so, besides which he has proceeded to Arungabad.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Keane
J. Farish

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 18th September 1837, subscribed to by the Board.

ORDERS to be issued accordingly through the Military Department, care being taken to order the relief merely as a matter of course, and not so as to excite alarm or attention.

(signed) *Robert Grant*
John Keane.
James Farish.

MINUTE, dated 25th August 1837.

Para. 1. THE evidence forwarded in this despatch is of a very important nature. Lieut.-colonel Ovans's proceedings may be entirely approved, and that officer should be requested to follow up the inquiries he has commenced regarding the intrigues which have been carried on between Sattara and Goa, and with the Hubshee.

2. Copy of this despatch and enclosures should be immediately sent to the Government of India.

3. I do not see any reason to doubt the truth of the statements No. 1 and 2, regarding the manner in which the petition of the mother of Govind Rao was written; but it is to be hoped that the Dewan himself will come forward and state all that he knows respecting the Raja's late proceedings.

4. Paragraphs 1 and 2 and 4 of Statement No. 3 should be sent to Mr. Dunlop; paragraph 3 of the same should be sent to Mr. Williams, with instructions to both officers to inquire into the facts therein stated, and to report the result to Government.

5. Colonel Ovans should ascertain and report more particularly what is meant by "the combination in Arbustan," alluded to in Statements No. 3 and 4.

6. With respect to the Goa intrigues, he should endeavour to ascertain whether, as stated by Wittul Row Sukheram Parusnees, they ever came to the knowledge of Colonel Robertson, the Resident, and if so, what notice was taken of them.

7. The Statement No. 4 is of considerable importance, as proving the extensive nature of the Raja's communications with foreign states. It also implicates the Senaputtee in the Raja's designs.

8. With reference to Statement No. 5, I shall be obliged to the Chief Secretary to furnish the Board with any information he may be able to obtain regarding the Governor of Goa called Dominee, the Christian doctor called Irkool, and the judge of Goa called Silva, who is stated to be familiar with this affair, and to be at present at Bombay. I presume that Dominee must have been the predecessor of Manuel Peres, for deponent observes, "Pere, a Christian, came from Portugal in 1834; he became governor." It should also, if possible, be ascertained whether Dominee visited Vingorla, and whether he there took a passage and afterwards embarked in consequence of a quarrel with the captain of the ship.

9. The deponent states, "The papers and seals (entrusted to Nanna) are with Balkoba, at Sawrent Waree, in the house of Ladhoba Kaka Neyroohur." In reference to this the Acting Resident should be directed to send a confidential person to Sawrent Waree, furnished with a letter to the collector of Rutnagherry, in order that a search may be made for the seals and documents.

10. The Acting Resident should also be directed to search the books of the person named Tejeram, in order to verify the money transactions connected with the Goa intrigues alleged to have taken place with his firm.

11. Of the persons stated to have been privy to these intrigues, enumerated in the 13th paragraph, Nos. 3 and 8 are stated to reside at Poonah, and Nos. 5 and 6 at Waree. Lieut.-colonel Ovans will of course have applied to the magistrates at Poonah and Rutnagherry to endeavour to trace out and apprehend these persons.

12. Another person, No. 2, Raojee Kotnees, is stated to be residing in Bombay. I request Mr. Wathen will ascertain whether such is the case, and I think the Advocate-general should be consulted as to the mode in which this person can be apprehended and sent to Sattara for examination.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

P. S.—In communicating this despatch to the Government of India, the measures we have adopted on it should also be communicated.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.
J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 4th September 1837, subscribed to by the Board

AN Order in Council, addressed to the senior magistrate of police, should immediately be issued for the apprehension of Raojee Kotnees, and on this being effected, he should be conveyed at once to Panwell.

The boat to convey him thither, with a suitable guard, should be prepared beforehand, in order that no delay may be experienced.

From Panwell, the prisoner should be forwarded to Sattara, and delivered over to the Acting Resident, letters being previously addressed to the magistrates at Tannah and Poonah

On the seizure of this person, a search should be made for papers, the Advocate-general being first consulted how far this may be done legally, as the house belongs to another person.

The Chief Secretary will also be pleased to consult the Advocate-general as to the terms in which the Order in Council should be drawn up.

(signed) R. Grant.

(Secret)

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 5th September 1837

1 IN obedience to the orders of Government, the Secretary has ascertained that Raojee Kotnees is at present in Bombay, residing in the Chal (Row) of Soondur Bawa.

2 He has further ascertained that Mr. De Silva, the judge, is at Demaun

3. And that Ercool (Erculano) is a native of Goa, and attached as a medical officer to the Portuguese army, that he was a great favourite with the former viceroy, Don Manoel, and a great favourite also of the ex-Viceroy's mistress, who was a native of Madeira. This person is also said to be now at Demaun.

4. In regard to Raojee Kotnees, the Secretary is informed that he was sent by the Raja of Sattara to the Burer chief of Soorapoor, in the Nizam's country, to endeavour to persuade him to assist the Raja in his projected attempt to expel the British from the country

5 Further, that the Raja of Sattara, in order to raise funds to enable the Burer chief to commence his movement, sent Raojee Kotnees to the late Swamee Sunkeer Acharya, of Sunkeshwour, who was deeply implicated it appears in these treasonable transactions, in order that the Swamee might advance the money to the Soorapoor chief.

6. Whether he (Raojee) went to Soorapoor or not is uncertain, but it is thought he did; at any rate he obtained a large sum of money for the above purpose from the Swamee (20,000 rupees or more), the greatest part of which has been embezzled by him. He was at Poonah some time ago, but is now living quietly at Bombay.

7 In regard to the Hubshee's mission to the insurgents at Mangalore, the Secretary is informed that the person employed was a Kerywoth Purvoe, called Balla Chitnees, and that he was accompanied by four Mussulmans; the Secretary expects however shortly to obtain more accurate information on this point

(signed) W. H. Wathen,
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE, dated Poonah, 7th September 1837.

1. THE Board is much indebted to the Chief Secretary for the important information contained in his memorandum of the 5th instant

2 As I shall return to the Presidency on Saturday, the 9th instant, I shall delay offering an opinion on the measures which should be pursued towards the Portuguese authorities at Goa and Demaun, until I have had an opportunity of conferring with my colleagues. In fact, I do not conceive that we have as yet obtained sufficient evidence to render a communication with them expedient.

3 It appears to me desirable that Mr Wathen should record the source from which the information respecting Raojee Kotnees has been obtained, or, at all events, inform the Board confidentially of the same, but every precaution will of course be taken to preserve secrecy

4 I think that part of the information relating to Raojee's mission to the Burer chief of Soorapoor should be immediately sent to the Resident of Hyderabad, with the request of this Government that he will institute an inquiry on the subject in such a manner as he may deem most expedient.

5. That part relating to his communications with the late Swamee Sunker Acharya, of Sunkeshwa, should be sent to Mr. Dunlop with similar instructions, and that gentleman may be informed that recent inquiries have tended to impress Government with the belief that treasonable communications have taken place between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and some of the chiefs of the Southern Mahratta country, to detect which Government rely on his best exertions. His attention should be particularly drawn towards the Jum Khunderkur

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6 Copy of the whole of Mr. Wathen's memorandum should be sent to the Acting Resident at Sattara for information, the secretary in attendance on me will do this.

7. The last paragraph should be immediately sent to the Madras Government. With reference to the communication suggested in the third paragraph of my minute of the 24th ultimo, copy of our letters should be confidentially communicated to Mr. Lewin, the magistrate in Canara, in order that the inquiry may be immediately commenced.

(signed) R Grant
J Keane
J. Farrish

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 6th September 1837.

1. THE Secretary has conferred with the Advocate-general and the Honourable Company's Solicitor on the proper mode of procedure in this case.

2 They are of opinion that the superintendent of police, who is also a magistrate, is the best person to direct the warrant to, as, if the senior magistrate had had the order addressed to him, he would still have been obliged to commit its execution to the superintendent of police, and thus delay would take place, and the communications going through so many hands, a great chance of escape would be afforded to the culprit.

3. The law officers have furnished me with the accompanying drafts of the documents which they consider requisite on the occasion, and I respectfully request the signature of the Honourable Board to the Order of Council herewith circulated.

4. Copy of this will be sent to the superintendent of police as his authority, as also the letter of which the draft is circulated.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary

Bombay Castle, 6 September 1837

ORDERED in Council that the superintendent of police be directed to take immediate steps for seizing Raojee Kotnees, by caste a Sinoy, a native of the Goa territories, charged with having been concerned in a treasonable conspiracy at Sattara against the British Government, together with all papers that may be found with him, and upon his seizure, causing him to be conveyed in safe custody to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the Acting Resident at Sattara, to be dealt with as shall be deemed proper.

(signed) John Keane
J. Farrish.

MEMORANDUM, dated 7 September 1837.

1 THE Chief Secretary had the honour to circulate the following drafts of instructions for the approval of the Honourable Board.

2. As there was not time sufficient to circulate these drafts yesterday, the Secretary took on himself to issue them at once, as the emergency was pressing, and which course he trusts the Honourable Board will approve.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary

(Secret.)

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 8th September 1837.

THE Secretary begs to state for the information of the Honourable Board, that he yesterday examined the Mahratta papers found with Raojee Kotnees, and discovered one very important letter among them.

In order to insure secrecy, the Secretary did not employ any native to assist him in this task, which engaged him the whole of yesterday afternoon, the papers are very voluminous, and some of them being letters from persons already named as being implicated in this plot, will be valuable, as corroborative documentary evidence.

The examination was of course cursory; many persons are alluded to under feigned names, such as the Thousand-faced, the Waid (doctor), &c., and there may be some difficulty in making them out.

The names however of many persons concerned in the conspiracy are plainly mentioned, and those of several agents at Bombay apparently.

The Secretary would respectfully submit that these papers should at once be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, that he may have time for examining them before the arrival of the prisoner; and there is also this advantage, that the old friend there employed may be implicitly relied on.

The Secretary, to save time, has sealed up these papers in separate packets, marked "very important papers."

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Honourable *J Farnsh.*

THE proceedings of the Chief Secretary approved, and the papers to be forwarded to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, as suggested.

MINUTE by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Chief Secretary's proceedings may be highly approved of. I conclude Mr. Wathen will be able to inform the Governor of the contents of these papers from memory, otherwise I should say it might be as well to delay dispatching them to Colonel Ovans till to-morrow evening, as the Governor is expected here to-day, and they would reach Sattara quite as soon as the prisoner, who went off yesterday

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated the 8th September

THE Secretary thinks his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's suggestions should be followed, as the Right honourable the Governor might like himself to see the papers, and they will reach Sattara soon enough. The Secretary was not aware the Governor would arrive so soon.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 11th September 1837, subscribed to by the Board

MR. WILLOUGHBY has just delivered to me five packets of papers, indorsed, in the handwriting of Mr. Wathen, with the words "Raojee Kotnees", and also in that of Mr. Willoughby, with short notices signed by that officer of the hours on which they were received this day, the 11th of September. These are evidently the papers referred to in Mr. Wathen's memorandum of the 8th instant.

The seals of four of these packets are unbroken; that of the fifth, indorsed "Raojee Kotnees' Papers," &c. &c., is broken, and is stated by Mr. Willoughby to have been in its present state when delivered to him. This packet I have myself sealed with my own seal, without disturbing its contents, the other seals I have not broken.

I now deliver these five packets personally to Mr. Willoughby, and request that he will have the goodness to forward them in their present state to Lieut.-colonel Ovans, together with a copy of the memorandum of Mr. Wathen's already mentioned, and that he will at the same time request Colonel Ovans so to keep these papers as to afford proof of their continued custody, with a view to their being identified whenever this may be required.

Colonel Ovans should further be requested to examine those documents, and report on them without delay, furnishing Government with translations of such of them as appear to relate to the transactions now under inquiry at Sattara.

I conclude, as a matter of course, that the principal collector of Poonah, to whose custody Raojee has been transmitted, will be careful to prevent any person from communicating with the prisoner until he is delivered over to the custody of Colonel Ovans at Sattara. By way of caution, however, Mr. Willoughby may as well give Mr. Mills an intimation to that effect.

Government are obliged to the Chief Secretary for his successful management of the apprehension of this person. Captain Shortt's exertions in executing this service should be approved.

The whole of these proceedings should be reported to the Government of India.

(signed) *R. Grant*

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated Poonah, 12th September 1837

WITH reference to my letter to Lieut.-colonel Ovans, of this date, mentioning that eight packets of native papers are forwarded to him instead of five, the number mentioned in the above minute, I beg to state that I have received three more packets from Mr. Wathen, indorsed as belonging to the prisoner Raojee Kotnees. The whole were forwarded this day to Sattara by express.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Political Secretary.

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MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 14th September.

THE Chief Secretary begs to state that the whole of the papers of Raojee Kotnees were sealed up in his presence, at his house at Mazagon, and sent direct to the post-office by a trooper.

(signed) * W. H. Wathen

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 16th September

1. IN order to prevent misconception in regard to the papers of Raojee Kotnees, it is necessary for me to enter into details regarding them, which I did not before conceive requisite

2. I beg, therefore, respectfully to state, that they were brought to me by Captain Shortt, mostly in a red dungateo romal (cloth), such as is generally used by natives for keeping papers. There were a few others apparently belonging to a woman of light character, who lived in the same place, but up stairs, tied in a very dirty cloth.

One packet

3. These last, consisting of obscene songs, letters, memoranda, &c, I put into a separate packet.

Four packets.

4. The other papers, which were in the red cloth or bag, I put up separately, as they appeared to me to be of more or less importance. Those which were important, I marked "Important," or "I. I.," and those which were not so, "Papers."

5. These are the five packets alluded to in the first paragraph of the Right honourable the Governor's Minute.

6. One of these packets, which had all been sealed up the very first day they came into my hands, had its seal broken by me, as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief wished the papers to be shown to the private secretary, and one paper which I thought important was shown by me to Major Felix, and read to him by me.

7. The packet was however put under another cover, and resealed in my presence.

8. If, therefore, the seal of the outer cover was broken, I cannot explain how this could have happened; but if it was only that of the inner or second cover, the above statement will account for it.

9. All the important papers were forwarded to the Governor express; the other packets, which were sent by the post, contained the red cloth in which they were found, a book of the regulations, translated into Mahrattée, a Koran, or Hindo religious book of a bulky size, some tracts of the Christian religion, by the missionaries, the red bag, and several files of the Durpun newspaper, &c.

10. These were those which reached Mr. Willoughby subsequently.

11. I beg to state that none of these papers were ever out of my hands, and that they were all carefully sealed in my presence, and afterwards made up into packets for the express, by being enveloped in wax-cloth covers, which were again sealed and delivered by my own hands to the trooper who took them to the post-office.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 15th September 1837, subscribed to by the Board

IN reference to the Chief Secretary's 8th para. I would observe, that I never saw what he describes as the outer covers of the packets in question, but Mr. Willoughby told me they were all sealed and firm.

No further explanation seems necessary

(signed) R Grant

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 13th September 1837.

1. THE Secretary has the honour to state, that the person alluded to in the Sattara papers as "Dimanial," to whom communications were made by the Raja of Sattara, and who deputed "Irkool" (Herculano di Norouha) to Sattara, was, he has no doubt, the ex-Viceroy of Goa, Don Manoel di Portugal.

2. For this Herculano was a surgeon, attached to Don Manoel; the ex-Viceroy also came to Vingorla, from Goa, and thence embarked on board a vessel in which his passage was taken and paid for by this Government, for the Azores or Western Islands, and subsequently quarrelled with the captain, left the ship at Cochun, and returned to Goa, whence he went some time ago to Mozambique.

3. Sir Roger di Farner mentioned to me casually, long after Don Manoel's return from Cochun, that he had plenty of money.

4. In fact, it would seem a trick of his, and the others connected with the affair, to raise false hopes in the Raja, and thus extract money from him.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 22d September 1837.

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THE proceedings reported in Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's despatch of the 6th instant, may, I think, be approved.

2. There can be no doubt that sufficient evidence has been elicited against Bulwant Rao Chitnavees to justify our acceding to the suggestion that he be removed to Poonah, and there detained a state prisoner till further orders. The reasons also of expediency for this measure, stated in Colonel Ovans's eighth paragraph, are extremely strong. I cannot, however, conceal from myself the responsibility which must attach to such a proceeding, and have felt a good deal of hesitation as to the propriety of adopting it.

3. The encouragement which the Government of India have thought proper to give to the Milne and M'Donald party to set up as the advocates of the Raja, has already produced a most injurious effect on Colonel Ovans's proceedings. The Raja and his friends are in high spirits, and the progress of disclosure is proportionably checked. The difficulties, therefore, of an inquiry, which already was difficult enough, are much enhanced. The able and indefatigable officer who is charged with the conduct of it has coped pretty successfully with the dark intrigues of a Mahratta court, but if he is also to be opposed by the special pleading and bold misrepresentation of lawyers and philanthropists from Bombay, I fear that he will find himself "hardly matched."

4. I was therefore, in the first instance, greatly disposed to advise a formal suspension of the inquiry till we could prevail on the Supreme Government to rectify what, speaking with all deference, I must consider as the mistaken step which they have adopted, or, as our alternative, in the event of their refusing to retract that step, to terminate the inquiry, and to leave them to dispose of the case on the evidence already recorded.

5. On further consideration, however, I have come to the conclusion that such a course would neither be just to ourselves nor to the Acting Resident, nor to the cause committed to us. Pending the reference which we should make to the Supreme Government, the partisans of the Raja, animated to tenfold hope and exertion by the very circumstance of our apparent dejection and discomfiture, would put in force all the means of intrigue and corruption to nullify our past exertions. Not only would further disclosures be prevented, but perhaps even those already made might be retracted, and much of what has already been done be thrown away.

6. On these grounds I cannot hesitate to recommend to the Board what may appear a bolder, but what, in fact, is a far safer course of policy. We have no cause to believe that any of our past proceedings have been disapproved by the Supreme Government, in their letter of the 7th August, on which I entered a Minute yesterday. I admit that they speak in the language of doubt, or even objection, in reference to the length to which the inquiry had extended; but at that time they had heard nothing as to its nature, or as to the transactions which it has brought to light. Assuming, therefore, which we have a right to do, that our proceedings hitherto have been correct, I conceive that it is our duty to go steadily forward; in other words, the Chitnavees should be disposed of as Colonel Ovans recommends.

7. If the Board agree with me, the Acting Resident should be instructed accordingly. The mode of procedure should be conformable to that which was pursued in the case of the Dewan.

8. The measure which Colonel Ovans adopted against Dunket Rao Mohuley, as reported in his ninth paragraph, may be approved, and those which, in the two following paragraphs, he meditates against Babajee Purarker and Chintoo Puri Bhattey, should, I think, be sanctioned.

9. The question as to Balla Suhb Senaputtee, which Colonel Ovans discusses in his 12th and four following paragraphs, is, in my opinion, far more doubtful. He is the near relation of the Raja, and, supposing the Raja and the Raja's brother set aside, the proper representative of the family, the demand for him would probably be resisted; and in that case, by preferring it, we should bring on a crisis which, at the present moment, of all others, should (if possible) be postponed; besides this, from the situation of the Senaputtee, and the probable consequences to him of the inquiry, he may be considered as one of the principal subjects of it, and therefore feel extremely doubtful whether he ought to be examined as a witness.

10. I propose, therefore, to inform Colonel Ovans that, for the reasons above mentioned, we deem it expedient that the measures which he proposes to adopt regarding the Senaputtee should, for the present at least, be delayed.

11. The evidence of Dajeeba Jossee (No. 1) is of considerable importance, because, from his situation as Dupturdor, he must have had good opportunity of knowing the intrigues to the existence of which he bears witness. His idea of the motive in which the Raja's treacherous and treasonable conduct originated exactly agrees with that of the Dewan, as well as with what I have heard from various other sources, and is, I doubt not, perfectly correct. Captain Grant Duff, when relating the accession of the Raja, observes that the society shows little gratitude for the favour bestowed on them, and I firmly believe that, from the very first, the Raja, inflated by the notion of this illustrious connexion, as giving him a right to the sceptre of the whole Mahratta empire, has thought himself rather degraded than honoured by being endowed with a limited territory, and placed on a vassal throne.

12. Colonel Ovans's statements, 2 and 3, may, I think, be sent to the Resident at Hyderabad, though the information contained in them is not very distinct

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Copies of this communication from Colonel Ovans, and of our reply to it, should be forwarded to the Government of India. I should also be apt to propose that notice of them be added to the summary which we are about to send home by the Atalanta, but this I fear is impracticable, her departure taking place so immediately.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Keane.

MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Farish*, Esq., dated 22d September 1837.

I THINK the course proposed in the sixth paragraph of this Minute the best that can be followed, and I entirely concur in the measures proposed by the Right honourable the Governor.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 12th October 1837.

1. I BELIEVE instructions have already been issued that Morapunt Josee should be sent to Sattara.
2. The documents with this letter appear of great consequence.
3. I request that literal translations of them may be immediately made and returned with this letter.
4. I will then request the secretary with me to forward copies to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans and the Government of India.

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 17th October 1837.

I REQUEST Mr. Willoughby will now act on the last paragraph of my Minute of the 12th instant.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT

(No. 144 of 1837)

TO the Secretary to the Government, India.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor to transmit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, and translations of its enclosures, from the Acting Resident of Sattara, dated the 5th instant, relating to communications of a treasonable nature which have passed between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the Portuguese authorities of Goa.

2. I am further instructed to state, that a full and detailed Report on this subject is shortly expected, and that the same will be submitted, as early as practicable, for the information of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary with the Right hon the Governor.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO *W. H. Wathen*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the dates and on the subjects noted in the margin *

2. With

* Letter, dated 3 July 1837, transmitting copy of extracts from the proceedings of Government, connected with the late conspiracy at Sattara.

Letter, dated 4 July 1837, transmitting copy of a letter and enclosure from the Acting Resident at Sattara, reporting the result of the conference with his Highness the Raja, together with copy of a Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, concurred in by the members, and stating that instructions for the removal of Govind Row, Dewan of his Highness from Poonah to Ahmednuggur, have been issued.

Letter, dated 6 July 1837, transmitting copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, regarding the alleged intercourse between the Raja and Dr. Miine, with the remarks of the Bombay Government.

Letter, dated 12 July 1837, forwarding copies of documents, enumerated within, connected with Colonel Lodwick's examination before the Commission assembled at Sattara, for investigating the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at that place

(A) Letter, dated 20 July 1837, submitting extracts from the proceedings relative to affairs connected with his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. With reference to the contents of your communications, dated the 3d and 6th ultimo, I am directed to observe, that his Lordship in Council is not quite satisfied that it would be expedient or proper to prevent the Raja of Sattara from availing himself of the services of European gentlemen in preparing any statement he may deem necessary to his justification, on the ground that his Highness is interdicted from such communication by the 5th Article of the Treaty. Unquestionably the letter of the Treaty would justify such a course of proceeding, but his Lordship in Council hardly thinks that this construction would be consistent with its spirit.

3. The Governor-general in Council has received a communication from Dr. Milne, dated the 19th ultimo, a copy of which, and of the reply to it, are sent herewith for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council. From this correspondence it will be perceived that Dr. Milne has been assured that his Lordship in Council will not object to receive from him any communication he may be desirous of making, connected with the affairs of his Highness, provided it is sent through the channel of the Bombay Government; and that, at the same time, that gentleman has been warned lest he, being a pensioned servant of the Company, should suffer himself to occupy the position of a partisan of a chief who is labouring under the heavy charge of disaffection to the British Government.

4. At the same time I am desired to observe, that, should the Right honourable the Governor in Council still deem it improper to allow the Raja to communicate with Dr. Milne or other European gentlemen, it would be advisable that his Highness should be assured, in the most explicit terms, of the readiness of the Right honourable the Governor in Council to receive any statement he may be desirous of making, and to forward it, if required, to higher authority.

5. Your letters of the 12th and 20th ultimo, with their enclosures, referring chiefly to the conduct of Colonel Lodwick, the late resident at Sattara, during the recent transactions at that durbar, and the removal of Govind Row from Poonah to Ahmednuggur, do not appear to his Lordship in Council to call for any observation at present.

6. In conclusion, I am directed to state the anxious wish of his Lordship in Council to learn, at the earliest moment possible, what prospect there may be, under present circumstances, of throwing new light upon this subject by further investigation; and, if the Government should be in danger of becoming involved in an indefinite and inconclusive inquiry, in what mode it may best be advisable to terminate the proceedings, rather than continue them under the inconvenience which the lapse of time, political intrigue, and the uncertainty of Indian evidence, combined with the obscurity of the case, in regard to its extent and importance, must give to them.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE, dated 20th September 1837.

1. THE letter from the Government of India of the 7th ultimo undoubtedly places this Government in an embarrassing position.

2. The meaning of the 2d paragraph does not to me seem quite clear. It may mean absolutely that the Governor-general in Council doubts whether the Raja of Sattara ought not to be permitted to avail himself of the aid of European gentlemen in preparing his defence, or the doubt may be confined to the single point, whether the denial of this privilege to the Raja can be rested on the 5th Article of the Treaty of Sattara.

3. I am afraid, however, that the paragraph is to be understood in the former sense, and whether it is or not, the actual application of Dr. Milne to us to be allowed to proceed to Sattara, obliges us to determine whether the privilege is to be conceded to the Raja or not. I have no hesitation in giving my opinion in the negative.

4. It is certainly, under the circumstances, an embarrassing question to decide. The Supreme Government, in the letter to Dr. Milne, of which they have favoured us with a copy, inform him that they will receive from him any representation on Sattara affairs, provided it be sent through the channel of the Bombay Government. This must mean, if it means anything to the purpose, that Dr. Milne may transmit such representations as the spokesman or advocate of the Raja, and that gentleman may, I think, fairly argue that the permission to do this includes that of access to his client, for the purpose of preparing the representation to be transmitted; yet, in the 4th paragraph of the letter to us, it is, I think, by plain implication, left to this Government to debar Dr. Milne from any intercourse with the Raja, in other words, we may debar the advocate from any intercourse with his client.

5. Although it is neither my duty nor in my power to reconcile these apparently opposing permissions, I have no doubt that we ought to act on the permission given to ourselves. As at present advised, nothing short of the most decisive and imperative order will induce me to recommend it to this Government to comply with Dr. Milne's application. It is not in our power, I believe, to prevent all communication between the Sattara court and Europeans in Bombay, but I will never willingly authorise such communication, still less where such Europeans are servants and pensioners of our own, and least of all where they have already stood forth as furious partisans of the ruler of Sattara against the British Government.

6. I am not called upon, nor perhaps have the right, to discuss the general question, whether, in the political disputes between the Governments of British India and the chiefs and princes dependent on them, disputes, often involving the nicest state questions, and the gravest political consequences, it is expedient to encourage such chiefs and princes to employ the hired advocacy of British subjects living under our government, and even supported by our pay; but, were the liberty allowed me, I would, in terms of the greatest respect, yet of the greatest earnestness, implore the Government of India well to weigh the nature and magnitude of the consequences involved in such a concession before the precedent is established.

7. Once open the door, and there cannot be a doubt that of the numerous chiefs and princes alluded to, there is not one who will not soon be provided with his British agents, attorneys, and advisers, men drawn from among those factious, discontented, mischief-making persons, who are to be found in every large community; men who will thenceforward be intimately mixed up in all the most delicate and important discussions between the British Government and their employers; men whose interest it will be to foment the disputes on which they feed, and who probably will often be glad to avenge real or fancied wrongs of their own under the cloak of their representative character. Every one of these agents will quickly and almost instinctively form, what in the instance of Dr. Milne is formed beforehand, a close connexion with the radical press of the presidencies; and in what manner that alliance will be brought to bear on the question at issue, any person may easily satisfy himself who will take the trouble of glancing over the inflammatory philippics respecting Sattara affairs with which the Bombay Gazette has been enlightening its readers during the last few months.

8. I admit that, in some degree, we are even now exposed to these evils. The proceedings of Dr. Milne and the Gazette prove that we are. The peculiar position of Dr. Milne, indeed, facilitated his interference in the Sattara case, but I deny not that future Dr. Milnes will never be wanting where they are required. The efforts of this gentleman, however, and of his coadjutor, the Gazette, mischievous as their tendency has been, have been much embarrassed by their imperfect acquaintance with the transactions which they attempted to influence, and by the presumed necessity of concealment. When that necessity no longer exists, and agitators are set free to take an active part in such discussions, their power of effective and injurious misrepresentation will be proportionally increased; and to what extent the hazards incident to our dominion in India will consequently be multiplied, it is beyond my ability to calculate.

9. Without reference, however, to the more general considerations on which I have touched, I cannot conceive that the part which Dr. Milne has already acted in the Sattara affairs at all strengthens his claim to the agency of which he is desirous. The libellous character of his letter to the Government of India of the 19th July, ought alone, I should think, to be deemed a conclusive objection against his being employed in that capacity. Most imperfectly acquainted with our acts, and profoundly ignorant of our motives and intentions, he has yet presumed to state to the Government of India, that the "Dewan of the Raja was seized and exposed to every indignity, in the hope of extorting a confession of the traitorous attempt ascribed to him." His whole statement, indeed, is a tissue of calumnious misrepresentations, given, be it observed, not as the Raja's story, but as his own.

10. With respect to the caution which in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter to Dr. Milne is bestowed on that gentleman, I must, with deference, say that it appears to me hardly consistent with the permission of agency implicitly conceded to him in the first paragraph; but at all events the caution comes too late. The writer of the letter to which Mr. Macnaghten was replying might possibly not be an agent of the Sattara Raja, but his determined and devoted partisanship transpires in every line.

11. Before I quit this topic, I cannot but express my surprise and concern that the Government of India should have thought fit to answer Dr. Milne's letter without reference to this Government. Its libellous character would alone, I should have thought, have suggested this course of procedure, even if the Supreme Government did not deem it expedient to learn our opinion of the application before they committed themselves to a compliance.

12. On the contents of Dr. Milne's letter I will in the sequel offer another remark or two, but I now pass to other topics. I entirely subscribe to the opinion offered at the conclusion of Mr. Macnaghten's fourth paragraph. The Raja has already been told to the effect suggested, but I think the intimation should now be repeated in a letter from myself, the opportunity being taken of replying to a letter which he addressed to me about the time when Colonel Ovans was sent to Sattara.

13. I think also that Colonel Ovans should be instructed to prepare a complete statement of the case which has been established against the Raja, in order that when his inquiries are concluded, it may be furnished to his Highness for any such explanation or answer as he may choose to offer. If the Raja denies the statements, he should be confronted with the witnesses; but, in this case, the Acting Resident must adopt the most effective measures for their protection.

14. With referencē to the sixth paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, they should be informed that we have grounds for believing that the inquiries now in progress at Sattara will soon be concluded, but that it is impossible for us to state with certainty the exact period of their termination. A copy of their letter, with its enclosures, should immediately be sent to the Acting Resident, not only that he may become aware of the wish of the Government of India, but also that he may submit any remarks which may occur to him on Dr. Milne's representation to that authority

15 In referring the Government of India to our recent despatches, forwarding copies of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's various communications, we may state our conviction that they will have satisfied the Supreme Government that the period which these inquiries have occupied has not been ill bestowed.

16. In the first instance, the Raja's designs appeared almost incredible, from the inadequacy of the means which had apparently been resorted to for carrying them into effect. The conspiracy has now, however, been developed, and has assumed a systematic, connected, and credible form. It has been traced to Joudpoor, to Goa, to the Nizam's country, to the Southern Jaghirdars, to the Seedhee Chief of Junjeera, and through him to Arbustan or Arabia; for it appears to have been part of the Raja's plan to obtain, through the Habshhee, a body of Arabs from the latter country. It is true that some of these plots require further elucidation, but I think there can be little doubt that the Raja has maintained a traitorous intercourse of some kind, either directly or indirectly, with all the places above-mentioned; and when the proper period arrives for publicly disclosing the accumulated proofs of his guilt, they will now be sufficiently strong to satisfy the most sceptical mind. With respect to the Raja's intrigues with Goa, it is to be observed that we must not judge of his conduct by what we ourselves know of the ability or otherwise, on the part of the Government, to fulfil the promises on which his Highness relied. This part of the plot has been most wonderfully corroborated by mere accident at Rutnagherry, and if his Highness's ignorance and credulity misled him to believe that the Portuguese authorities could furnish him with 50 battalions, his having embarked in the insane projects of which he is accused is rendered the more probable and worthy of belief.

16a. I shall conclude with the few remarks which I have already premised on Dr. Milne's letter to the Government of India. In the first place, it alludes to a previous letter of the 8th May, and I think we should request to be furnished with a copy of that communication.

17. In the second place, I am told, and believe, Dr. Milne's communication of the 19th ultimo goes far to identify the writer, by internal evidence, with the author of several libellous letters which have appeared in the Bombay Gazette. I am myself a rare reader of newspapers, but I should be much obliged if the Political Secretary would take the trouble to collect some of the notices of Sattara affairs which have appeared in the paper just mentioned, with a view to establish the identity of the two libellers.

18. On Dr. Milne's account of the mode in which I noticed his application to proceed to Sattara, I will offer to the Board a supplemental Minute. I do not believe Dr. Milne's to be an accurate account of what passed; but the chief misrepresentation consists in this, that he states as my definitive answer to his application that which was avowedly not such, and omits to mention that the only answer, properly so called, which he received, was a distinct and unqualified negative.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE, dated 20th September 1837.

At a public breakfast at Parell, Mr. Macdonald, the editor of the Bombay Gazette, appeared; and after breakfast, coming up to me after I had spoken with several other gentlemen, said that he had been deputed by Dr. Milne, who had been prevented from coming himself, to inform me that they, Dr. Milne and Mr. Macdonald, were proceeding (I think on some speculation of a commercial or agricultural kind) into the Southern Mahratta country, and were desirous of being allowed to visit the Raja of Sattara, who had expressed his wish to be aided by Dr. Milne in preparing some sort of defence of his conduct.

In answer, while I spoke civilly of Dr. Milne and his intentions, for I then thought far more favourably of both than I now do, I decidedly declined answering the application at the moment, but promised that I would send Dr. Milne an answer.

I also recollect saying that the Sattara discussions, whatever might be their nature, being of a political kind, and carried on under the directions of the Supreme Government, that Government might object to such a proposition, even if we consented; or something to that effect.

I have no recollection of having said that advantage might be derived from Dr. Milne going to Sattara. My belief is that I did not say so without qualification, if I said it at all; but the material point is this, that, whatever I said was carefully guarded by the notice already mentioned, that I spoke only offhand, and would send an answer after consideration.

Accordingly, a day or two afterwards, my private secretary called on Dr. Milne, and in my name told him, without reserve or qualification, that he would not be permitted to see the Raja.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE, dated 22d September 1837.

I CANNOT find words sufficiently strong to express my cordial concurrence in the sentiments here recorded by the Right honourable the Governor, and my belief that the permission sought by Dr. Milne (whose character is well known to us) to confer personally

with the Raja of Sattara, and to become his advocate in making representations to the Supreme Government, if acquiesced in, would be attended with the most pernicious effect, not only in the instance under consideration, but as an example to other native princes, it being clear that the information would spread from one native court to another, and all kinds of constructions would be put upon it. Dr Milne would, as a matter of course, be assisted by the person with whom he has formed so close an alliance, namely, Mr Macdonald, the editor of the Bombay Gazette, an individual brought up as a writer (so called in his native country, Scotland), signifying what in England is termed attorney.

I have myself already received, in a private manner, strong and undoubted proof that the answer which has been addressed to Dr. Milne by order of the Supreme Government, and which he lost no time in communicating to the Raja of Sattara, has had an extraordinary effect in paralyzing the efforts of the Acting Resident to carry on the investigation in which he is engaged, and which he was probably near bringing to a conclusion.

Under every view of the case, I think we are bound to refuse our consent to Dr Milne's having personal intercourse with the Raja of Sattara, until our sentiments are known to the Supreme Government.

(signed) *John Keane.*

MINUTE, dated 22d September 1837.

I TRUST the light in which the proposed advocacy of Dr. Milne is placed by the forcible and clear exposure in the Right honourable Governor's Minute, of its immediate consequences, and of the inevitable prospective tendency of such influence if spread extensively, as it eventually must be, on our political connexions, will induce the Government of India to approve of the refusal to permit Dr. Milne to proceed to Sattara.

I entirely concur in the views and measures proposed in the Governor's Minute of the 20th instant.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay, 23 September 1837.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, on the subject of Dr. Milne's projected visit to Sattara, as also of its accompaniment, being copy of a letter addressed to the Government of India by that gentleman, and of the answer returned to him by his Lordship in Council, and further, conveying the anxious wish of the Government of India to learn, at the earliest moment possible, what prospect there may be, under present circumstances, of throwing new light on the subject of the late conspiracy at Sattara.

2. In reference to the proposed visit of Dr Milne to Sattara, I am directed to observe, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that by the 4th paragraph of your letter, the option appearing to be left to this Government either of refusing or granting that gentleman's request, the Governor in Council has, for the reasons hereafter stated, determined to withhold such permission.

3. Without here entering into the general question, whether, in the political disputes between the Government of British India and the chiefs and princes dependent on that power, it is expedient to encourage such chiefs and princes to employ the hired advocacy of British subjects living under our own Government, and even supported by our pay, I am desired to submit the following remarks as especially applicable to the present case.

4. In reference to this point, indeed, I am desired to remark, that the contents of Dr. Milne's letter to the Government of India, dated the 19th of July, clearly identify him, by internal evidence, with the author of the several libellous letters on Sattara affairs which have been published in the newspaper just mentioned.

5. The efforts of this gentleman, however, and of his coadjutor the Gazette, mischievous as their tendency has been, have been considerably embarrassed by their imperfect acquaintance with the transactions which they attempt to influence; but had they found free access to the interior, the extent of the injury which they would have been able to effect would have been greatly increased.

6. The part, indeed, which Dr. Milne has already acted in these affairs, decisively establishes, in the opinion of this Government, his unfitness for conducting the agency of which he is desirous; the libellous character of his letter to the Government of India of the 19th July ought alone to be deemed an insuperable objection against his being employed in that capacity.

7. Most imperfectly acquainted with the acts of this Government, and profoundly ignorant of its motives and intentions, he has yet presumed to state to the Government of India, that "the Dewan of the Raja was seized and exposed to every indignity, in the hope of extorting a confession of the traitorous attempts ascribed to him." Dr. Milne's whole statement, indeed, is a tissue of calumnious misrepresentation, given, it is to be observed, not as the Raja's story, but as his own.

8 In the determined position, therefore, in which Dr Milne has placed himself as the slanderer of the Government whose bread he eats, and as the devoted partisan of the Raja of Sattara, the Governor in Council cannot conceive that he is a proper person to be allowed to proceed to that country, and thereby further to foment the mischievous intrigues already in operation.

9 I am directed most respectfully to express the surprise and concern of the Governor in Council that his Lordship in Council should have thought fit to answer Dr. Milne's letter, its calumnious character should apparently have suggested this last course of procedure, even if the Governor-general in Council had not deemed it expedient to learn the opinion which the Government entertained of the application before he complied with it.

10. In regard to the opinion offered at the conclusion of the 4th paragraph of your letter, I am instructed to observe that this Government entirely subscribe to its correctness. The Raja has already received a distinct intimation to such purport, and a letter will immediately be addressed to his Highness to the same effect.

11. With reference to the 6th paragraph of that despatch, I am directed to state, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that this Government have grounds for believing that the inquiries now in progress at Sattara will be soon concluded, but that it is impossible to state with certainty the exact period of their termination.

12. I am desired to refer the Government of India, for the nature of the discoveries lately made as to the extent of the treasonable practices on the part of the Raja of Sattara, to the despatches from this Government, forwarding copies of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's various communications, and to express the conviction of the Governor in Council that these documents will have satisfied the Supreme Government that the period which these inquiries have occupied has not been ill bestowed.

13. From these it will be seen, that though, in the first instance, the Raja's designs appeared almost incredible, from the inadequacy of the means which had apparently been resorted to for carrying them into effect, still, from the inquiries which have since been carrying on, the conspiracy has been more fully developed, and has assumed a systematic, connected, and credible form. It has been traced to Joudhpoor, to Goa, to the Nizam's country, to the Southern Jaghirdars, to the Seedhee Chief of Jinjeera, and through him to Arbustan or Arabia, for it appears to have been the Raja's plan to obtain, through that chief, a body of Arabs from that country.

14 It is true that some of these plots require further elucidation; but there appears little doubt that the Raja has maintained a traitorous intercourse of some kind, either directly or indirectly, with all the places above mentioned; and when the proper period for publicly disclosing the accumulated proofs of his guilt arrives, they will be sufficiently strong to satisfy the most sceptical mind.

15. With respect to the Raja's intrigues with Goa, I am directed to observe that we must not judge of his conduct by what we ourselves know of the ability or otherwise of that government to fulfil the promises on which his Highness relies. This part of the plot has been most wonderfully corroborated by mere accident, by an attempt to raise an insurrection in the Southern Koncan, lately discovered by the first assistant collector in charge of the Rutnagherry district, and if the Raja's ignorance and credulity misled him to believe that the Portuguese authorities could furnish him with 50 battalions, his having embarked in the insane projects of which he is accused is rendered the more probable, and the more worthy of belief.

16 The Governor in Council having observed, from the correspondence between the Government of India and Dr. Milne, which formed an accompaniment to your letter under reply, that a prior letter has been received by the Supreme Government on the same subject, dated the 8th May last, requests that the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council will cause a copy of that communication to be transmitted to this Government.

17. In regard to the statement made by Dr Milne as to the manner in which the Right honourable the Governor noticed his application to proceed to Sattara, I am directed to observe that it is inaccurate, and that the only definitive reply he received was a distinct and unqualified negative.

18 I am finally instructed, for a full exposition of the sentiments of the members of this Government on the various important points above noticed, to refer his Lordship in Council to copies of the Minutes recorded by them, herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.
(signed) W H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO W. H. Maenaghten, Esq. Secretary of the Government of India

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying address from Dr. Milne to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, and for the sentiments of this Government thereon to refer you to my letter of the 23d instant.

2. In regard to the calumnious aspersions therein made on the character of the British officers at Sattara, I am desired to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of India, that a reference has been made to the Acting Resident at Sattara on the subject, and as soon as that officer's reply is received it will be transmitted to that Government.

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3. This Government has declined acceding to Dr. Milne's request to proceed to Sattara. It will be for the Government of India to issue such directions as may be thought proper on the subject. The objections felt by this Government to Dr. Milne's receiving any such permission have been stated in my letter to you of the 23d instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

(True copies.)

(signed) *W. H. Wathen*, Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 4th October 1837.

COLONEL OVANS's letter and enclosures of the 27th ultimo should be immediately transmitted to the Government of India. It strongly corroborates the views we have already submitted to that authority regarding the inexpediency of permitting Dr. Milne to act as the Raja's advocate.

2. In the 3d paragraph the Acting Resident most completely refutes one of Dr. Milne's assumptions, namely, that Colonel Lodwick was impressed with the conviction of the Raja's innocence. Much more might be said on this subject; but I shall purposely abstain from prolonging a controversy on a point which, I regret to state, admits of no doubt.

3. The explanation regarding the person named Bhow Leleh, alluded to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears to me to be quite satisfactory. This man volunteered to put Lieutenant Durrack in possession of treasonable documents; and the proceedings of that officer in consequence was, in my opinion, altogether unexceptionable.

4. The particular attention of the Government of India should be requested to the 6th and following paragraphs of Colonel Ovans's letter. They should also be especially referred to the documents, marked Nos. 2 & 3, accompanying the despatch.

5. It appears that on the 25th June Dr. Milne wrote as follows to Jugganath Sunkirset, esq.: "You will be rejoiced to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal, in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns, have been most perfect; for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had, and all grievances of which he had to complain. This is acting like a British Government."

6. The letter from which the above is extracted was immediately sent to Sattara. There is not one particle of truth in what it contains; and from this specimen of Dr. Milne's veracity, or at least of his accuracy, the Government of India will be able to decide what weight can be given to any representations received from the same quarter.

7. The letter from the Raja's agent in Bombay, named Rungoba, is also, I conceive, deserving of the attention of the authorities at Calcutta.

(signed) *R. Grant*,
J. Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 7 October 1837.

IN reference to my letter in this department transmitting a despatch from Dr. Milne, late President of the Medical Board, on the Sattara affairs, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit the accompanying documents, as enumerated in the margin, to be laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council.

Letter from the
Acting Resident at
Sattara (A), with
Enclosures, Nos. 1
& 5.

2. In transmitting these papers, I am desired to state that the Acting Resident's letter strongly corroborates the views of this Government, as already submitted to his Lordship in Council, regarding the inexpediency of permitting Dr. Milne to act as the Raja's advocate.

3. I am further instructed to add, that in the opinion of the Governor in Council the fact stated in the 3d paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter most completely refutes one of that gentleman's assertions, namely, that Colonel Lodwick was impressed with the conviction of the Raja's innocence.

4. The explanation afforded in the 4th and 5th paragraphs regarding the person named Bhow Leleh, adverted to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears, I am directed to state, quite satisfactory. It is evident that this man volunteered to put Lieutenant Durrack in possession of certain treasonable documents, and that officer's proceedings in consequence were, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, altogether unexceptionable.

5. I am desired to request the particular attention of the Government of India to the 6th and following paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter, and to the documents, marked Nos. 2 & 3, accompanying that despatch.

6. It

6. It appears that on the 29th June Dr Milne wrote as follows to Juggonathjee Sunkursett, esq. " You will rejoice to learn, and I am happy to inform you, that the orders from Bengal in regard to the Raja of Sattara's concerns have been most perfect; for not only, as you know, was the Resident ordered to be immediately removed, but the minister also liberated without inquiry, and that the Raja should be requested to state whatever wishes he had, and all grievances of which he had to complain. This is acting like a British Government."

7. The letter from which the above is extracted was immediately sent to Sattara. There is not one particle of truth in what it contains; and from this specimen of Dr. Milne's veracity, or at least of his accuracy, the Government of India will be able to decide what weight can be given to any representations received from the same quarter.

8. I am finally requested to bring to the especial notice of his Lordship in Council the accompaniment, No 3, being a letter from the Raja's agent in Bombay, named Rungoba, relating to certain intrigues said to be carrying on at Calcutta, which circumstance the Governor in Council conceives is deserving the attention of the Government of India.

I have, &c
(signed) *W H Wathen*, Chief Secretary.

(True copy)

(signed) *J P. Willoughby*,
Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Poonah, 8 October 1837.

I am transmitting, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying original letter from Dr. Milne, late President of the Medical Board, dated the 28th ultimo, and its accompaniments, regarding the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor to request you will draw the attention of his Lordship in Council to the recent communication of this Government, arguing against the expediency of his Highness being allowed to make use of Dr. Milne's agency at all.

I am further directed to state that the Acting Resident at Sattara has been furnished with copy of Dr. Milne's communication, and that the Right honourable the Governor will hereafter offer such observations as occur to him on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J P. Willoughby*,
Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 17 October 1837.

I REQUEST the Secretary in attendance will forward copy of this communication to the Government of India, with reference to the letter from Dr Milne, on which it comments.

2. It should be observed that Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has refuted, in a most satisfactory manner, the aspersions which Dr. Milne has presumed to cast on the 23d Regiment, Native Infantry, one of the finest and best-behaved corps of the army of this Presidency.

3. The Government of India will not fail to observe that the document on which Dr. Milne relies as supporting his charge against the 23d Regiment was merely a notice given to the Sattara Government not to give the regiment credit in the town of Sattara, to avoid disputes, in conformity with a custom prevailing in all military bazars.

4. In addition to what is stated in the 6th paragraph regarding the witness Kooshra, the Government of India may be referred to the Commissioners' proceedings for information regarding the very peculiar circumstances under which this man's evidence was obtained. He did not come forward voluntarily, but having accidentally accompanied his master when he proceeded to the residency, he was recognised by the soobahdars as having been present during their interview with the Dewan, and was thus constrained to confess the fact.

5. I concur in the Acting Resident's remarks in the 7th and 8th paragraphs, and must again repeat my conviction that it is highly inexpedient to permit a man in Dr. Milne's situation to interfere in a case of this kind.

(signed) *R. Grant*.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO the Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William

Sir,

Poonah, 26 October 1837.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 130, dated the 8th ultimo, forwarding one from Dr. Milne, with enclosures, regarding the affair of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am
509. P directed

directed by the Right honourable the Governor to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated 11th instant, and its enclosure, commenting on that communication.

2. The Right honourable the Governor directs me to observe that Lieutenant-colonel Ovens has refuted, in a most satisfactory manner, the aspersions which Dr. Milne has presumed to cast on the 23d Regiment, Native Infantry, one of the finest and best-behaved corps of the army of this Presidency.

3. His Lordship in Council will not fail to observe that the document on which Dr. Milne relies as supporting his charge against the 23d Regiment, was merely a notice given to the Sattara Government not to give the regiment credit in the town of Sattara, to avoid disputes, in conformity with a custom prevailing in all military bazars.

4. In addition to what is stated in the 6th paragraph of Colonel Ovens's letter, now submitted, regarding the witness Kooshra, I am directed to draw the attention of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to the Commissioners' proceedings, for information regarding the very peculiar circumstances under which this man's evidence was obtained. He did not come forward voluntarily, but having accidentally accompanied his master when he proceeded to the residency he was recognised by the soobahdars as having been present during their interview with the Dewan, and was thus constrained to confess the fact.

5. The Right honourable the Governor concurs in the Acting Resident's remarks in the 7th and 8th paragraphs, and again repeats his conviction that it is highly inexpedient to permit a person in Dr. Milne's situation to interfere in a case of this kind.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J P Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE, dated 4th October 1837

I REQUEST the Secretary with me will forward copy of Dr. Milne's letter and enclosures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, and the originals to Calcutta

(signed) *R. Grant*

MINUTE, dated 28th October 1837

I REQUEST the Secretary in attendance will transmit copy of this letter to the Government of India.

(signed) *R. Grant*

(No 152 of 1837.

SECRET DEPARTMENT

TO the Secretary of the Government of India.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, the copy of a letter from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 20th instant, commenting on Dr. Milne's letter to your address, dated the 7th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor.

(True copies.)

MINUTE, dated 17th October 1837

I REQUEST the Secretary in attendance will send copies of this letter and enclosures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, and then forward the original to the Government of India. Dr. Milne is very much mistaken if he thinks he can shake the case against the Raja by depositions like those submitted in this and his former communications

(signed) *R. Grant*.

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Governments of
India and Bombay.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Honourable Mr
Farish

COPY of this letter and enclosure should be sent to the Government of India, in reference
to Dr. Milne's letter of the 12th ultimo, already forwarded to that authority.
(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish

(True copies)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th October 1837

I REQUEST the Secretary in attendance will forward copy of Dr Milne's letter and en-
losures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and to inform that officer, that as it relates to and an-
nadverts on his proceedings at Sattara, it will not be forwarded until Government receive
such observations and explanations as he may have to offer.

(signed) *R. Grant*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 24th November 1837.

THIS letter, and the one from Dr. Milne, to which it is a reply, and in my mind a most
satisfactory one, should be forwarded to the Government of India.

Although we have given a strong opinion against Dr. Milne being permitted to interfere
in this matter, I think we ought to request the attentive consideration of the Government of
India to the just and forcible remarks of the Acting Resident on the same subject, and to
the misstatements contained in Dr. Milne's communications.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed by the Honourable
Mr *Farish*, without date

DR. MILNE's letter and this plain and manly reply from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should
now be forwarded to the Government of India.

Dr. Milne's various letters should be simply acknowledged.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 30th September 1837

I THINK the Chief Secretary should be requested to communicate confidentially the in-
formation contained in this letter to Major Nilson, the officer commanding the 23d Regiment,
Native Infantry, and to instruct that officer to endeavour quietly to ascertain whether any
attempts have been made to bribe the native officers to retract their evidence.

I am of opinion that the native officers should neither seek nor avoid overtures of the
kind alluded to by the Acting Resident; but if made, they will, I cannot doubt, after ascer-
taining the nature of the offers, reveal them to Major Nilson.

One thing is quite certain, the large remittance made from Sattara to Bombay has not
been made for any good purpose

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish

P.S.—The Chief Secretary will be good enough to see what can be made of the Persian
facsimile

(signed) *R. G.*
J. F.

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 3d October 1837.

THE Secretary begs to state that he has made the intimation, as directed, to Major
Nilson.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, C. S.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable *J. Farish*, dated 3d October 1837

THE Sattara affair appears, I venture to submit, to have now been as completely developed as it is likely to be, and that every day's delay is now giving opportunity to practise on the evidence which Government have obtained; would it not, therefore, be desirable to instruct Colonel Ovans to prepare, with the least delay practicable, a complete Report on the whole of the evidence; in short, to frame a case, supported by the evidence, on which the decision of the Government of India may be passed, after learning the defence the Raja may make to the statement of facts which will be submitted to him.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 4th October 1837.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OVANS has already been desired to bring his inquiries to a termination with all practicable expedition; I happen to know, also, that he is preparing a general Report

The call, therefore, suggested by Mr. Farish, which is otherwise very proper, had better, perhaps, be suspended till the inquiry is actually completed.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish.

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 16th October 1837.

THE Secretary begs to state that this facsimile appears to be so badly executed, that it is almost next to impossible to make any very complete sense out of it.

As some parts of this proceeding have been sent to Calcutta, perhaps the whole might now be sent, with an account of who this Syud Meer is

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, C S*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 19th October 1837

I THINK the Chief Secretary may spare himself the trouble of trying to make out the facsimile, as I believe it would be thrown away.

In consequence of the, to me, surprising letter from the Government of India, dated the 2d instant, on Sattara affairs, I think we had better suspend sending any further papers connected with those affairs to that Government till we can consider a little the position in which we are placed by the letter in question.

This does not apply to letters which ought to have been sent before, and were omitted by accident.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 7th October 1837

THE Secretary has ascertained that Syud Meer, the person who was to be deputed to England, is a dependant on the grandson of the late Hejul Sahib Killedar, of Bednore, who surrendered that place, in the war with Tipoo, to General Mathews.

The present descendant of Hejul Sahib is commonly called the Mazagaom Nawaub, and receives a pension of 2,000 rupees per mensem (it is believed) from Government.

This Syud Meer's real name is Ufzul Ullee; he was sent to England in either 1818 or 1819 by the father of the present so-called Mazagaom Nawaub, with another person, who is since dead, to complain of the Bombay Government, and to attempt to gain better terms for his master.

They subsequently returned to this country, and the Nawaub does not scruple to charge this man with having embezzled great part of the funds taken to England.

The Nawaub stated to a person who spoke to him, as casually, on the subject, that this Syud Meer, *alias* Ufzul Ally, had been introduced to the notice of the Raja of Sattara as a fit agent to be employed in England by one of the Chief Justice Sir H. Compton's chobdars* and another Moossulman, whose names were mentioned to my informant.

Syud Meer then went to Sattara, and received 3,000 rupees from the Raja. Of what has further taken place I hope to be able to furnish some additional information hereafter

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, C. S.*

* The Secretary begs to correct this, it was one Ibrahim Tinkur Konkannur, Sir H. C.'s head servant.

(signed) *W. H. W., C S*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 9th October 1837.

THIS memorandum contains some useful information, and I request the Chief Secretary will endeavour to obtain further intelligence regarding Syud Meer's proceedings. This account of him should be communicated to the Secret Committee.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish

MEMORANDUM by the Chief Secretary, dated 30th October 1837.

THE Secretary has the honour to state, that on inquiry, made through the medium of a native gentleman of respectability, he is assured that the 10,000 rupees stated in these papers to have been sent to Syud Meer, *alias* Ufzul Ally Khan, have actually been received by that person at Bombay.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, C. S.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, without date

As some of the papers connected with this subject have been sent to the Government of India, those that have not yet been sent should also be forwarded, to complete the series

(signed) *R. Grant.*
J. Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO the Secretary of the Government of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 11 November 1837

WITH reference to my letter of the 7th ultimo, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 27th September, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, an extract from the proceedings of this Government as particularly connected with the translation of a letter from Shet Vishnoodas, of Bombay, to Shet Gungaram Sheladur, at Sattara, forming the second enclosure (No. 5) to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's despatch above alluded to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.*

(True copies)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

TO *W. H. Wathen, Esq.* Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort William, 2 October 1837.

1 I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, dated the 30th August and 1st and 4th ultimo, together with their respective enclosures, relative to intrigues at Sattara.

2 Copies of the letters to your address, dated the 7th, 21st and 31st of July, referred to in the Acting Resident's letter of the 12th ultimo, have not been furnished to the Governor-general in Council, but judging from the evidence which accompanied your communications now acknowledged, his Lordship in Council has no hesitation in stating, that his worst apprehensions, as expressed in the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address, dated the 7th August, as to the "danger of becoming involved in an indefinite and inconclusive inquiry," have every appearance of being fully realized.

3 The Governor-general in Council had mainly relied on the result of the investigation which might be instituted, consequent on the alleged petition of the Dewan's mother, for a solution of any doubts which might be entertained as to the accuracy of the conclusions formed by the Commissioners on the occasion of the previous inquiry, and for something more of intelligible precision in its results. By the Report of the Commission the Raja of Sattara was left subject to the imputation of every shade of guilt, from that of lending himself to the machinations of the evil-disposed, under the influence of discontent and partial insanity, and imitated by supposed ill-usage, up to that of an extensive treason, in a great degree matured, and having for its object the entire overthrow of the British power in India. Much of the evidence by which even this imperfect result was obtained was uncertain and unsatisfactory; and, whilst his Lordship in Council was willing to place confidence in the judgment of the Commission, he felt that the case was incomplete,

and that to justify the Government in any strong and final measure, further information was absolutely necessary. But from all the papers which have since come before him, he has seen increased reason to doubt whether any certain grounds of action can possibly be obtained, amidst the intrigues, the personal animosities, and the exaggerated rumours of all descriptions, by which the investigation into the petty and obscure details of the supposed treasonable proceedings of the Raja has been surrounded and embarrassed.

4. The evidence relative to the alleged intercourse of the Raja of Sattara with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, as detailed in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 1st ultimo, is, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, in the highest degree suspicious. The alleged communication between Yellojee Bappoo and the ex-Raja of Nagpore is admitted to have originated in some domestic concern. The evidence of that individual and his servant are full of discrepancies, and it was only after repeated cross-examinations that they were induced to implicate the Raja of Sattara as having any knowledge of the communications. It is remarkable that Yellojee is represented as having been the person through whose means the intercourse between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore was first set on foot, and yet the two witnesses, Abba Mahreek and his servant Wittoo, deposed that the latter was sent to Joudpore to ask whether Yellojee Bappoo sent people there.

5. The Governor-general in Council sees little or nothing in the evidence recorded in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 4th ultimo to inculpate the Raja. There is no direct evidence against his Highness of any kind, as regards the supposed intrigue with the Hubshee, save that the Hubshee's vakeel, who was a relative of Bulwant Rao Chitnavees, was introduced to his Highness; that the Raja read a letter, and afterwards threw it into the fire, and that he received a present of cocoa-nuts from Bulwant Rao Chitnavees. Against the last-named individual no criminality is established. There is nothing of a treasonable nature in the paper found concealed in the doll, and, if there was, evidence has been given to prove that he (the Chitnavees) was not the author of its contents. His Lordship in Council of course attaches no weight to the unsupported rumours of intrigues in all directions alluded to by the witnesses whose depositions accompanied your letter of the 4th ultimo. His Lordship in Council observes that the expressions contained in the 6th paragraph of your letter to the Acting Resident, that the witness Wittul Roo Parasnees saw himself "peshak (clothes) and a sword sent to the Raja from the Hubshee," would appear to imply more than was actually stated by the witness, as his Lordship in Council cannot discover that Wittul Roo asserted he saw the things in question actually sent to the Raja.

6. As for the alleged combinations with the Portuguese and with Arabia, alluded to in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 31st ultimo, the Governor-general in Council could not but regard such plots, even had the accounts which had been furnished of them seemed less improbable than they do, to be too extravagant to be entertained for a moment by any person in his senses, while it appears from the Report of the Commission that the Raja of Sattara is by no means deficient in understanding.

7. The Acting Resident, in the 9th paragraph of his letter to your address, dated the 12th ultimo, observes, the time necessary to bring these proceedings to a close will necessarily be prolonged, and with reference to this declaration, to the length of time which has already elapsed since this investigation commenced, and to the excitement and alarm which inquiries so extended and protracted must necessarily occasion, I am desired to repeat the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of my letter dated the 7th August, and yet more strongly to urge the inconvenience and uncertainty of these proceedings, and the absolute necessity of bringing them to an early termination. In the hopelessness that all further evidence will be otherwise than unconvincing, and looking to the utmost degree of criminality which, in any view of the testimony before the Commission, may be regarded as clearly and absolutely established, looking, too, to the interval which has since elapsed in inquiries leading to no further definite and important disclosures, his Lordship in Council would gladly find that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is disposed to concur with him in opinion, and would close the proceedings, apprising the Raja that, although several suspicious circumstances regarding his Highness have been elicited during the progress of this inquiry, yet the British Government is unwilling, without the clearest proof of guilt, to condemn any of its allies, especially one who has been so pre-eminently the object of its favour and generosity; that further investigation is deemed inexpedient, with reference to the general inconvenience it creates; and that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to close the inquiry, with the expression of his hope that the Raja will so conduct himself for the future as to avoid the predicament (no less painful to the British Government than to his Highness) in which he has recently been placed.

8. As regards the Dewan, who is now understood to be in confinement at Ahmednuggur, his Lordship in Council observes, that if the suggestion contained in this letter should be adopted, the liberation of the individual in question will probably follow the cessation of further inquiry into the conduct of the Raja.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Macnaghten,
Secretary to the Government of India

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 19th October 1837, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr *Farish*

A COPY of this letter should immediately (and if it possibly can, by this day's post,) be sent to the Acting Resident at Sattara, for his remarks. The best answer would perhaps be a digest of, and report on the whole of the evidence which Colonel Ovans has taken on the Sattara case. But this must be left to his own judgment.

I think the above suggested communication for Colonel Ovans had better be sent open through Mr Willoughby, for that officer's information, on matters to which he has paid very great attention. It will lose no time by going to him, and he may, if he pleases, forward it to Colonel Ovans by express.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish

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MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th October 1837, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr *Farish*.

I HAVE perused with equal surprise and regret the letter from the Government of India, dated the 2d instant, for I conceive that if the course suggested in the concluding paragraph be pursued, the credit of the British Government will be seriously impaired.

2 I think that letter should now be simply acknowledged, and the Government of India informed that we deemed it expedient to communicate their sentiments to the Acting Resident at Sattara. Copy of our letter to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and of that officer's reply, of the 23d instant, should at the same time be submitted for the information of the Governor-general of India in Council.

3 In reference to the latter communication, the Government of India should be earnestly entreated to suspend their judgment on the Sattara case until the Reports therein alluded to are received, the Acting Resident's investigation having, according to his Report, been nearly brought to a conclusion.

4 The Government of India should be further informed, that in submitting these Reports, we propose to communicate our sentiments on the case generally as it now stands, and such observations as occur to us on their letter of the 2d instant.

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT

TO the Secretary to the Government of India

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 1 November 1837

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2d ultimo, relative to the intrigues at Sattara.

2 In reply, I am instructed to state, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, that Government deemed it expedient to communicate the sentiments of his Lordship in Council to the Acting Resident at Sattara. Copy of the letter to that officer on the occasion, and of his reply, are herewith forwarded for the information of the Governor-general of India in Council.

3 With reference to the Acting Resident's letter now transmitted, the Right honourable the Governor in Council earnestly entreats that the Government of India will suspend their judgment on the Sattara case until the Reports therein alluded to are received, the Acting Resident's investigation having, according to his Report, been nearly brought to a conclusion.

4 I am further instructed to state, for the information of the Government of India, that in submitting the above Reports, Government propose to communicate their sentiments on the case generally as it now stands, with such observations as occur to them on your letter now acknowledged.

I have, &c
(signed) *W H Wathen*, Chief Secretary

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

TO *H. H. Wathen*, Esq Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay

Sir,

Fort William, 16 October 1837

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the dates noted in the margin, together with their respective enclosures, on the subject of the inquiry into the conduct of the Raja of Sattara.

Two Letters, dated
23d Sept. 1837
Ditto, ditto, 25th.

2. The proceedings reported in the communications now acknowledged are not, I am desired to state, such as to meet the approbation of his Lordship in Council.

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3. That the Raja of Sattara, forgetful of all former obligations, and nettled by an alleged grievance, is disaffected to the British Government, and that he has been led by designing people, enemies either to him or to the British Government, into acts intended to be injurious to that Government, may be conceded; but the result of the late proceedings of the Right honourable the Governor in Council has, I am desired to add, tended rather to weaken than to strengthen the case against him, for they prove either the extent of the falsehood which is mingled with these accusations, or the imbecility with which the Raja is capable of entertaining projects of so wild a description. Except from the statement which may possibly be made by Govind Rao, his Lordship in Council saw nothing in all this evidence which is likely to throw light upon the conduct of the Raja, so far as it is proper or incumbent on us to inquire into it, and under the circumstances of recent strict duress and expected liberty under which this evidence is to be elicited, it must be received with very considerable caution.

4. Adverting to these considerations, I am desired to state that the papers now acknowledged have strongly confirmed the Governor-general in Council in the opinion already expressed, that this perplexed and protracted scrutiny should be at once brought to a conclusion, or at least that all the collateral inquiries which have been in so many quarters instituted should be discontinued as soon as practicable, it being for the real interests of the British Government, whilst it watches and suppresses with vigilance and firmness the active movements of insurrection, to disregard rumours, and even in many cases the realities of petty and obscure intrigues, dependence being placed for the internal peace of the empire upon its own manifest strength and the fears of the disaffected, of whom, in the very nature of things, from the transfer of power and property, there must be many, and upon the general interests of the population, which cannot but be opposed to violent commotion. His Lordship in Council is sorry at feeling himself compelled to add, that in the present instance, the idea of mistrust and insecurity on the part of the British Government may have been widely spread, from Rajpootana to Madras and Malabar, though the affair is one of no real importance to our power.

5. Against the further prosecution of these hazardous proceedings, the Governor-general in Council deems it incumbent upon him to interfere, so as to prevent any further aggravation of this evil. I am desired therefore to convey the request of his Lordship in Council that the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay will be pleased to abstain from all further inquiries upon collateral points, or rather measures of this nature, leading as they must do to nothing but futile and discreditable results.

Sic orig.

6. The Governor-general in Council will look with some anxiety, though, under the circumstances, not without suspicion, to any further confession which he may offer to support by direct and substantial proof, which may be made by Govind Rao, as tending to weaken or confirm the original charge adduced against the Raja, or any of his family, of attempting to seduce our sepoys from their allegiance, and he is of opinion that whatever the Raja of Sattara may have further to state in reply to those charges should be fairly taken into consideration before any measures adverse to his Highness can be taken upon the proceedings already held.

7. With regard to Dr. Milne, I am desired to state, that though it was intended that his personal statements should not be rejected, it was not designed to admit him as the partisan and advocate of the Raja, and that his intercourse with the Raja is expressly placed under the control of the Bombay Government.

8. I am desired at the same time to state, with reference to the altered state of European society, and to the freedom of access to this country now granted, the policy may be questionable of discouraging respectable individuals like Dr. Milne from undertaking the defence of natives of rank, who would probably be driven by such discouragement to resort to the aid of adventurers, careless alike of the reputation of the accused and of their own Government.

I have, &c
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to the Government of India

P S—Since the above was written, your letter of the 27th and 28th ultimo, with their respective enclosures, have been received, but I am desired to state that the contents of those communications do not alter the views which the Governor-general in Council entertains of the impolicy of the collateral proceedings recently held under the authority of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, and his Lordship in Council still adheres to the wish already expressed that the proceedings against the Raja shall be brought to a termination as soon as practicable.

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*

MINUTE of the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 7th November 1837

I THINK a copy of this letter should be immediately sent to the Acting Resident at Sattara, with orders to act as far as practicable in conformity with the wishes of the Government of India, namely, to bring inquiries already commenced to an early conclusion, and to abstain from further inquiries of a collateral nature

On this letter I reserve to myself the liberty of future remark

(signed) *R. Grant*
J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated Poonah, 7 September 1837; subscribed to by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

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1. Mr. SPOONER appears to have acted with vigour and judgment, and his proceedings should be entirely approved.
2. The authorities at Warree appear also to have acted in a commendable manner, and Mr Spooner should signify to them the approval of Government.
3. The Mahalkurree of Vingorla, who first obtained information of the assemblage of the body of armed men at Pallee, deserves great credit, and Mr. Spooner may be authorized, if he sees no objection, to confer on this person a small pecuniary reward.
4. I have no doubt that Major-general Salter will, on the receipt of this information, have taken measures to reinforce the post at Vingorla; the superintendent of the Indian navy should be directed to send a vessel for the treasure as soon as the season permits.
5. Mr. Spooner should be requested to endeavour to trace out the person named Gopall Sudgee Redkur, alluded to in the 5th paragraph of his report, and examine him as to the source of his information regarding the Pallee gang.
6. He should keep the five persons seized in the Warree Hall, and who have confessed having been concerned more or less in the intended attack on Vingorla, in strict custody, when they are forwarded to him by the Warree authorities.
7. He should be further directed to use his best exertions, both directly, and through the Warree authorities, to apprehend all persons known or suspected of belonging to the Pallee gang, more especially his attention should be directed towards securing the persons of Bahoo Ghatgee, Bawoo Sing Purdavee, and Balcoha Tata; if able to ascertain the place of residence of these persons, he should cause a strict search to be made for papers.
8. Mr. Spooner should be advised generally, that Government has reason to believe, that the meditated attack on Vingorla is connected with other proceedings of a treasonable nature against us, and that Government attach great importance to the inquiry intrusted to him. He should be requested to correspond on this subject in the Secret Department, and to adopt any precaution to prevent such information as he may be able to obtain from becoming public, employing with this view only such persons in whose honesty and integrity he can repose full confidence.
9. He may be requested generally to ascertain whether any and what connexion exists between the Pallee gang and any persons residing in the Goa territory.
10. I conceive that the depositions of the five persons seized at Warree, corroborate in the most remarkable manner the truth of the information we have lately received from the Acting Resident at Sattara, regarding the mission of Nava Vyed to Goa; for, if I recollect right, certain seals and documents which the son of that person stated his father received from the Raja of Sattara, were alleged to be deposited in the house of Balcoha Tata, who is named by the deponents as one of the chief persons concerned in raising the Pallee gang.
11. I therefore request the secretary with me will forward with as little delay as possible copy of Mr. Spooner's report and enclosures to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens for his information, and at the same time request him to report immediately what measures he adopted grounded on the information obtained from Nava Vyed's son, with the view of apprehending Balcoha Tata.
12. The Acting Resident may be further informed, that Mr. Spooner has been directed to institute a minute inquiry into the transactions alluded to in his report, and that if he is of opinion his own inquiries will thereby be facilitated, he should open a communication with that gentleman.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 20th September 1837; concurred in by the Honourable Board.

I CONCEIVE we ought immediately to apply to the Goa government direct, to give up the persons herein mentioned (naming them).

Mr. Spooner should be requested to examine further the men already apprehended by the Warree authorities as to what power or chiefs was or were intended by them when they stated that the Sirdars above the ghauts were about to rise against the British Government.

(signed) R. Grant.

TO his Excellency the most Illustrious Senhor Joao Cosmuro Persira da Rochade Vasconcellos, President &c., and Members of the Provisional Government, Goa.

Gentlemen,

Bombay Castle, 25 September 1837.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Excellencies that the acting first assistant collector in charge of the Rutnagherree collectorate, has communicated to this Government his having addressed you on the subject of certain persons (hereafter mentioned) who had meditated an attack on the factory at Vingorla, with a view to carry off treasure deposited there belonging to the British Government, and who have taken refuge in the village of Araba Turuf Peduelo, in the Goa territory.

669.

Q

2. I have

2. I have now the honour, on behalf of this Government, to request that your Excellencies will be pleased to issue the necessary instructions to the authorities under you to cause these individuals to be forthwith apprehended and made over to such persons as the acting first assistant collector in charge of the Rutnagherree collectorate may depute to receive them.

3. The names of the individuals required to be apprehended are - Goopall Sudjer Redkur, Bappoo Ghatgey, Bawoo Sing Purdasee, Balcoba Tatta.

4. Under the old and still existing alliance between our Governments, I feel quite assured that your Excellencies will on receipt of this letter immediately deliver over these rebels to the officer deputed by the local authorities to receive charge of them.

I have, &c.

(signed) R. Grant, Governor.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 2d October 1837.

THE apprehension of Balcoba Tatta is very satisfactory.

The conduct of Bellaram Chuprassee appears suspicious, and requires explanation.

Copy of the letter should be sent to the Acting Resident, with the above remark.

Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should be requested to issue such instructions to Mr Spooner relative to the disposal of the prisoner as he may think fit, and Mr. Spooner be directed to attend to the same.

Mr. Spooner should also be directed to send to Government Balcoba's examination regarding the Pallee gang.

I request Mr. Willoughby will be good enough to act on this minute.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 9th October 1837; subscribed to by the Honourable James Farish, Esq.

COPY of this letter may be sent to the Acting Resident at Sattara, with instructions not to release Balcoba Tatta without the previous sanction of Government.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th September 1837; subscribed to by the Honourable James Farish, Esq.

I REQUEST the Secretary with me will forward copy of this letter to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and request that officer to issue such instructions to Mr. Spooner, on the subject of Balcoba Tatta, as he may deem expedient.

He will also acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Spooner's letter, and direct him to act agreeably to the Acting Resident's instructions.

(signed) R. Grant.
J. Farish.

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary, dated 27th September 1837.

IT is much to be lamented that Mr Spooner did not request the Warree prince to grant the pardon, as the evidence of this person is of the greatest consequence. Perhaps this should be sent up to the Right honourable the Governor, with a request that instructions may be issued direct from Poonah.

This Balcoba is one of the chief persons concerned in the Goa plot.

(signed) W. H. Wathen, Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable James Farish, Esq., concurred in by His Excellency Sir J. Keane.

I QUITE concur in the above.

(signed) J. Farish.
J. Keane

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, concurred in by Mr. Farish.

MR SPOONER'S proceedings may be approved.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 28th March 1838; subscribed to by the Board.

1. I WOULD propose that the prisoners, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, alluded to in Mr. Spooner's report, be committed for trial for having conspired, together with other persons, to attack the British Factory at Vingorla, and to plunder the treasure belonging to the Company there, in deposit.

2. Any other British subject known or suspected of having joined in this combination, and similarly circumstanced with Nos. 6, 7, and 8, should in like manner be committed for trial.

3. No 5, although a British subject, was not apprehended in our territory, but was seized and made over to us by the chieftain of Warree. Mr. Spooner, referring to Regulation XI. of 1827, section 4, is of opinion that he is not amenable to our court; but I cannot agree with him. If the law now looks for this person, it will find him within the Bombay territory, and thus I conceive to be sufficient.

4. The above persons should be tried before the session judge of Tannah, on his approaching circuit, who may be requested to forward the proceedings on the trial to Government, and the magistrate may be directed, in case the prisoners (if, as I think very likely) are acquitted, not to enlarge them without substantial security being exacted from them.

5. The subjects of the Warree state, charged with being concerned in the design to attack the Vingorla factory, may be detained at Rutnagherry until we are informed of the result of the trial of our own subjects.

(signed) R. Grant

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 30th April 1838; subscribed to by the Board.

I BEG to propose that Lieutenant-colonel Ovens be requested immediately to report how the extracts (marked C) from the banker Teejeran's books, accompanying his report of the 11th November last, were obtained, and whether he himself verified them. I conclude he did so, but as the point is one of great importance, all doubt on the subject should be removed.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor; dated 9th December 1837, subscribed by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

THE information contained in Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 29th ultimo, and the documents accompanying it, will be found to corroborate, in a very remarkable manner, the evidence forwarded with a report received from the Acting Resident at Sattara, on the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara, with the authorities at Goa, which is now under my consideration, and which I shall shortly submit to the Board, with such observations as occur to me.

2. Copy of this communication should be immediately sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, for any remarks he may wish to offer, and when that officer's report is forwarded to the Government of India, Mr. Dunlop's should accompany it.

3. Mr. Dunlop should be requested to inform Shunkershwar Shunker Bhartee that the intrigues of his predecessor have been detected, and that the only way in which he can expect to avert the penalties of such conduct is, by affording Government every information in his power, and by furnishing us with all the documents in his possession, or within his reach, calculated to throw light on these proceedings.

4. In particular, Mr. Dunlop should be informed that Government deem it of great importance to obtain easy possession of the original thylce from the Raja of Sattara to the address of a Portuguese, who is said to have left the country before it was delivered. It may aid Mr. Dunlop's inquiries, if he is informed that the Raja's correspondence is believed to have been carried on with Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy of Goa, and that the doctor he alludes to as having been one of the agents on the occasion, though called "Irkool," was one "Herculano."

5. Mr. Dunlop may be further informed, that Government expect to derive information of importance on this subject from the zeal and intelligence of Ram Row Akhbarnavees.

6. I cannot quite excuse Chintamun Row's conduct, as reported in the 7th paragraph, for it was clearly his duty to have communicated to the Political Agent the reports which had reached him regarding the Swamee's proceedings. I trust he will now make up for this neglect by aiding Government in developing the truth. I think considerable light may be thrown on these transactions by our obtaining copies of Chintamun Row's letter to the Swamee, and to the Raja, alluded to in the 7th paragraph of Mr. Dunlop's letter. He should be informed accordingly, and the Political Agent should be requested to confer with the chief in person, in preference to resorting to any intermediate agency.

7. The Political Agent should, finally, be informed that Government await with some anxiety the result of his further inquiries, and, as previously directed, request that he will

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not avail himself of the conditional leave granted to him to visit Bombay, until his inquiries have been fully completed.

8. The native documents should be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in original (copies being retained here), as he may very probably be able to ascertain who wrote them

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 2d February 1838; subscribed by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

1. THE documents accompanying Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 15th instant strongly corroborate Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' report respecting the Raja of Sattara's communications with Goa.

2. I shall hereafter have occasion to offer some observations on this communication, in connexion with the report alluded to, and in the meantime I have only to propose that copy of it, and of Mr. Dunlop's letter of the 6th, should be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and the native documents in original, for any remarks he may have to offer, and in the expectation that the native documents may be identified by some persons at Sattara engaged in these proceedings.

3. The orders of the Government of India are, I think, a bar to our instituting the inquiries which the documents obtained by Mr. Dunlop naturally suggest; but that gentleman's proceedings may be entirely approved, and he may be instructed to use every exertion to obtain possession of the other documents alluded to in his letter, but more especially the alleged treaty between Don Manoel and the Raja of Sattara.

4. I shall hereafter notice the important fact of the formal inquiry at Sattara, and the contingent one at Dharwar, each being conducted by officers quite independent of each other, producing similar results, implicating the same persons, and eliciting similar facts. Is it, therefore, possible that concert or collusion can exist, and can the most sceptical refuse to believe that the Raja of Sattara really did conceive the mad project of forming a treasonable alliance with the Goa Government? But I am anticipating a minute which I have under preparation on Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' report on the same subject.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Honourable J. Farish, dated 3d February.

I ENTIRELY concur in the course proposed by the Right honourable the Governor.

(signed) J. Farish.

(No. 21.)

TO the Acting Resident, Sattara.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 February 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying papers enumerated in the annexed list, connected with the intrigues of the late Shunkeshwur Swamee with the Raja of Sattara, and to request that you will favour Government with any remarks which you may have to offer thereon, and further to express a hope that the native documents may be identified by some of the persons at Sattara who were engaged in those proceedings.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 10th March; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

COPY of this letter, and the enclosures in original (with a request that they may be returned), should be sent to the Acting Resident at Sattara, with a further request that he will offer any remarks which may occur to him on the documents obtained by Mr. Dunlop, with as little delay as possible.

I hope very shortly to be able to submit to the Board my sentiments, founded on the information obtained by Messrs. Ovans and Dunlop, regarding the intrigues at Sattara.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 10th March 1838; concurred in by Mr. Farish.

1. COPY of this letter and the enclosures, in originals, may be sent to Colonel Ovans for his remarks, with a request that the latter may be returned.

2. The two documents purporting to be from Don Manoel are evidently not original; they appear to be Mahratta translations of letters, but written in the Portuguese character.

3. The

3. The substance of No. 2, I am informed, is, that the Viceroy had received the Raja of Sattara's letter of the 9th, and perceiving that the Maharaj was in the enjoyment of good health, the news had given him great pleasure; it is dated 25th January 1831.

4. The substance of the Paper, No. 3, is, that the Viceroy had received Swamy Bharty's letter, sent by Nago Deorao, as well as the verbal message sent by him, and the Viceroy promises to write to the Bharty, as occasion may require, it is dated 13th August 1833.

5. The Acting Resident at Sattara may probably obtain some information respecting them from Raojee Kotnees, but the documents are, at all events, of some value, as clearly proving the existence of an intrigue with Goa some years back.

6. Mr. Dunlop may have the leave applied for, provided he is of opinion that it is not likely, by remaining, he will be able to obtain further documentary evidence in elucidation of the subject of this letter. And he may be reminded that the treaty alleged to have been entered into between the Raja of Sattara and the Viceroy of Goa, has not yet been obtained.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, subscribed to by the Board.

COPY of this may be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans. A diamond ring is particularly alluded to by several of the witnesses in the Goa case.

I think the depositions should at once be called for, as they may throw further light on the subject, and Mr. Dunlop may be informed that, although it is admitted the Swamee was concerned in these intrigues, it is of importance to ascertain in what manner and to what extent he was so implicated.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 23d March; subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THERE can, I think, be no doubt that it is our bounden duty to afford full and efficient protection to the persons herein alluded to, and the mode suggested by the Acting Resident, in his 4th paragraph, seems as little objectionable as anything that could be adopted.

I see no objection to a moderate sum being allotted as subsistence to the witness, Abba Parasnees, pending the termination of our proceedings at Sattara.

I hope to be able in a very few days to submit my sentiments on the Goa case, which is exceedingly strong against the Raja.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, without date; subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THE removal of these persons to Mahowlee is a good arrangement, as it would, under existing circumstances, be difficult to afford them efficient protection.

I think copy of this correspondence should be sent to the Governor-general, to show the attempts made to injure the witnesses who have come forward against the Raja.

His Lordship may at the same time be informed, that a considerable portion of the remainder of the Sattara case is in the hands of the copyist, and will be forwarded without delay.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

TO the Secretary to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 14 April 1835.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, the correspondence noted in the annexed list with the Acting Resident at Sattara, relative to the conduct of his Highness the Raja of Sattara towards Prutapjee Rajez Abba Mahreek, and the removal of himself and family to the village of Mahowlee, for the purpose of securing them from further insult, and to observe, that from the documents now forwarded his Lordship will perceive the attempts that have been made to injure the witnesses who have come forward against the Raja.

2. I am further instructed to inform you, that a considerable portion of the remainder of the Sattara case is in the hands of the copyist, and will be forwarded without delay.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

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TO J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Sir,
I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th ultimo, submitting copies of correspondence with the Acting Resident at Sattara, relative to the Raja's conduct towards Purutapjee Rajez Abba Mareeck, and the removal of himself and family to the village of Mahowlee, and to state that this communication does not appear to call for any comment from his Lordship.

Simla, 3 May 1838.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. H. Macnaghten,
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

(True copies.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government

MINUTE of the Honourable the Governor, dated 25th August 1838; subscribed to by the Board

1. COPY of this letter and enclosures should be sent to the Secret Committee and the Governor-general, with the correspondence alluded to in my minute of the 24th instant.
2. The facts herein reported are of considerable importance. It is beyond doubt that Dr. Milne has lately passed a receipt for 24,000 rupees, received from the Raja of Sattara. The pretext is, that the agent Rungoha is about to proceed to England.
3. I beg to refer to the 13th paragraph of my minute of yesterday on this part of Dr. Milne's proceedings.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 5th May 1838.

3 February 1838.
6 February —
13 February —
16 February —
20 February —

1. I NOW proceed to lay before my colleagues my sentiments, in detail, on Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' report of the 11th November, with its copious enclosures, and on his supplementary letters, dated as per margin, in explanation and elucidation of that report.
2. I regret the delay that has occurred in the execution of this duty, but cannot impute it to myself as matter of blame. The Political Secretary having undertaken to methodize the voluminous evidence adduced, and to prepare separate summaries of the several portions of it applicable to all the material facts of the case, I thought it important to await the completion of those summaries, or at least of the greater part of them, before I should submit my sentiments to the Board. That work Mr Willoughby has, by dint of indefatigable exertion, at length achieved, and the summaries, 12 in number, which I can venture to say are not more clear than they are accurate, accompany the present minute.
3. I should do much less than justice, however, to Mr. Willoughby, if I represented the preparation of these summaries as the only service which he has rendered me on this occasion. On every part of the case I have found his aid invaluable, not only in pointing to the information immediately relevant, but in imparting his own conclusions and opinions. While I am happy, however, to pay to the secretary this tribute, I am bound to add, that even from him I have taken nothing on trust; I have studied the whole case for myself, and that which I am about to offer to the Board is my own independent judgment of its merits.
4. It would indeed ill become me in the discharge of the serious duty to which I am now called, to assert any fact which I had not carefully verified, or to deliver any opinion which I had not first well weighed and considered. Of all the questions, judicial or political, with which my present office has brought me in contact, I hold the question respecting the guilt or innocence of the Raja of Sattara to be decidedly the most important. The magnitude of the interests which it involves, and the extent, and in some sense complexity, of the evidence on which the adjudication of it must hinge, would alone give it a consequence greatly above the ordinary level of our proceedings, but this effect is enhanced by the turn which the discussion has taken, and the very peculiar position into which it has brought the Bombay Government.
5. I need not say that, in the earlier stages of the present investigation, our proceedings had the good fortune to meet with the entire approval of the Government of India. All the information, however, which we could then collect was derived from but a few sources, and was comparatively scanty, and the Government of India expressed a wish for further information. We exerted ourselves to meet that wish, and in entering a more extended field of inquiry, we were acting, as we conceived, immediately by the directions of that Government,

Government, and securely counted on their sanction and countenance. The various clues to discovery, therefore, which the first inquiry suggested, were followed out with diligence, and a vast mass of new evidence has been elicited; but no great progress had been made in this work when the Supreme Government was pleased to disapprove of the course we were pursuing, and to call on us to terminate it at the earliest possible moment. To close our proceedings abruptly would have been fatal to the reputation, not only of this Government, but, as I conscientiously believe, of the British power in general, for wisdom, firmness, and justice. The responsibility, however, of going forward, even to a limited extent, was heavy and painful. It is astonishing how quickly the opinion gained ground at Sattara, that the Bombay authorities, in the active measures in which they still persisted, were seriously compromising their credit with the higher authorities to whom they were accountable. Animated by this belief, the parties whose interests the inquiry threatened to affect adversely, made every attempt to thwart or elude it, and, rich and unscrupulous, they had in no small degree the means of accomplishing their object. The public press of Bombay, meanwhile, rung with necessarily uncontradicted declarations against our cruel, oppressive, and inquisitorial conduct, to attacks like these, no powers of language that I possess can adequately represent my profound indifference, so long as I both know them to be unjust, and feel myself sufficiently supported to be enabled to proceed with a firm step in that path which the public interests prescribe. But unhappily these invectives, which in fact emanated from well-known intrigues at Sattara, re-acted on the impression at that place, and aggravated the difficulties of the inquiry in which we were engaged. Thus situated ourselves, we yet felt it our duty to give no cold or vacillating support to the able and zealous officer immediately charged with those inquiries. Through good and evil report we have persevered, have taken it on ourselves to protract to the latest moment that cessation of operations which had been enjoined, and though even yet some lines of inquiry remain unpursued, have at length acquired a sufficient body of facts to settle, as I believe, the question at issue.

6. Under these circumstances, however, it cannot be denied that the character of the Bombay Government is almost as deeply committed on the event of the present discussions as that of the ruler of Sattara. We owe it to ourselves to show that we have not acted lightly, or harshly, or credulously; that from first to last we have had no object but the discovery of truth, and have taken no measures but such as that object justified, that there were good and rational grounds for the several inquiries instituted, and that those inquiries have uniformly been prosecuted with judgment, with prudence, with all practicable dispatch, and with the utmost consideration for the feelings and interests of individuals, which could be made to consist with a supreme regard to the ends of justice.

7. By what I have just observed, I must not be understood to say that I deem it essential to the credit of this Government to prove that the Raja of Sattara is guilty. All that I mean is this, that whether he be guilty or not, we must prove that his acts have not been subjected to a milder or severer scrutiny than the interests of truth and of the British Government fully warranted and positively required. That we are strong at least to this extent, I have no hesitation in affirming, and, when this is made out, the vindication of the Bombay authorities will, as I conceive, be complete.

8. I cannot, however, stop here. I am bound to say that in my opinion the criminality of the Raja is but too well proved. I thought so even on the evidence reported to us by the Commissioners in 1836; but the copious additions that have since been made to that evidence, bring home to his Highness a greatly aggravated degree of delinquency. It appears that his character has been entirely mistaken, both by the Local and the Home authorities. We esteemed him a grateful, attached, and obedient friend, content with the limited but respectable dignity to which he had been elevated, and anxious only for the improvement of the compact and valuable territory placed under his charge. It now turns out that he has for years been the secret but determined foe of his acknowledged patrons; eagerly desirous of comprising within his possession all the extensive dominions once governed by his ancestors, and actively engaged in the most frantic projects for realizing the dreams of his guilty ambition.

9. In advancing to a more particular examination of that part of his treacherous proceedings which is now to be considered, I will only further premise, that though nearly last in the order of discovery, it was first in that of events. In truth, his endeavour to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops was only the outbreak of the plot, the overt result of a long course of secret machinations of which we are now to trace the origin and gradual progress.

10. There is ample reason to believe, and I shall hereafter adduce the evidence for the statement, that even from the first moment of his being seated on the Gadi of Sattara, the feelings of the Raja and his family were rather those of extreme elation and vanity than of content or thankfulness. There is no evidence, however, of his having formed any selfishness of the sort now under consideration till about six years afterwards. The first person, as far as appears, who suggested to him such a design was the Swamee of Sunkeshwur, a sort of sacred chief or priest in the Southern Mahratta country, and a person of great wealth, influence, and intrigue. By the instigation of this individual, the Raja was led to aim at forming a connexion with the Portuguese at Goa, the only foreign European power within his reach, with the ultimate object of enlarging his dominions and establishing his independence.

11. As any communication on the part of the Raja with any foreign power was in direct violation of the treaty of the 20th September 1819, and even without reference to his ulterior designs, subjected him, by the terms of that treaty, to a forfeiture of the sovereignty

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which had been bestowed on him; it may be proper here to quote the specific article of the treaty which relates to this subject.—

12. "Art. V.—The Raja, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghirdars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority; with all the above persons, his Highness, for himself, his heirs, and successors, engages to have no connexion or correspondence, any affairs that may arise with them relating to his Highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the Political Agent."

13. "This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Raja's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement."

14. It may conduce to a clear apprehension of the case if I give a brief outline of the proceedings of the Raja in this matter before I proceed to detail the leading facts of the evidence, by which they seem to me to be established.

15. The Swamee already mentioned appears not only to have formed the project of a political intrigue with Goa, but even to have taken some steps towards carrying it into execution, so far at least as related to the acquirement of information before it was imparted to the Raja of Sattara. Sometime in the early part of the year 1825, or possibly sooner, he deputed two emissaries to the Goa district, one of whom was a medical officer, attached to the Portuguese army or government, who is named in the proceedings "Irkool," or "Erculan," but whose real name is "Herculano de Nora." It is stated by a witness,* intimately acquainted with these proceedings from a very early date, though not till a few months after the time of the mission just mentioned, that the emissaries reported to the Swamee, on their return, that the Goa authorities were not indisposed to the design, but wanted funds, and thus led to the communication with the Raja of Sattara.

* Balkoba's deposition, paras. 1, 2.

16. It was arranged that the Swamee should visit the Raja, and the visit took place shortly before the Raja set out to attend the Singhust, at Nassick, a Hindoo ceremony of great celebrity, which takes place only every twelfth year. The last celebration occurred only in 1837, and the preceding occasion to which the narrative refers of course in 1825. What past at the conference between the Swamee and the Raja can only be collected from the sequel, except that it abundantly appears that the Swamee recommended, as the chief agent to be employed in the proposed intrigues, a person named Nago Deorao, who seems to have been already known to the Raja, though better to the Swamee, and who had in fact been one of the two emissaries already deputed by the latter to the Goa country.

17. Some delay seems to have taken place in acting on the design. The different movements of Nago for two or three years after the period already mentioned are described by persons who were then in his service; and it does not appear, whatever may have been the reason, that he again visited Goa till after the arrival of "Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro," as viceroy at that place. This personage assumed the government of Goa on the 11th October 1827, and resigned it in February 1835, though he did not finally quit India till March 1836. Shortly after his accession, but I am unable to fix the exact date, Nago, through the medium of one Raojee Kotnees, a resident of the village of Araba, in the Goa territory, and of Erculan or Herculano before-mentioned, was introduced to the viceroy's confidential steward, and by the joint aid of these three persons he finally obtained admission to the presence of the viceroy himself, and personally explained the object of the Raja of Sattara.

18. I will hereafter observe on the views which may have influenced the Portuguese authorities in this affair, but in the meantime the question is as to the positive evidence before us, and judging from that I feel no doubt of the fact, improbable as it may appear, that the overtures of Nago were very favourably received. Complete confidence, however, was not established between the parties until about June 1831, when the aforesaid Herculano and Raojee Kotnees proceeded to Sattara, held a clandestine interview at night with the Raja, and received an honourable reception and assurances that the proposals made by Nago Deorao did, in reality, emanate from his Highness. On this occasion, a letter from the viceroy to the Raja was delivered and read, and handsome presents were given, not only to the Portuguese emissaries, but to the Sattara agents.

19. About the same time the Raja assigned specific salaries to Nago Deorao, and the rest of the agents, and the communications between Goa and Sattara became constant and frequent. A considerable disbursement of money took place, the funds being indirectly received from the Raja, and expended on account of the intrigues, by a banker of Sattara, named Teejeeram. The books of this person have been obtained, and from these it appears that the disbursements were larger in 1835 than at any former period. In the course of the intrigue Nago Deorao had various meetings with the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel; the Raja had also various meetings with Raojee Kotnees, and with the other agents employed. Correspondence and letters passed between the Raja and the governor of Goa. On one occasion a supply of money was received direct from the Senaputtee, an officer not only high in the Raja's confidence, but his near relation.

20. Don Manoel having ceased to be governor of Goa, but not having as yet taken his departure

departure for Europe, Madho Row Sirkey was deputed by the Raja of Sattara to pay the ex-Viceroy a visit. So far as any particular reason is required, or can be traced out for the appointment of a new representative of the Raja at this late period, it is pretty plain that his Highness, or his Sattara advisers, had begun to feel some doubt whether the statements of Nago were quite to be trusted, and selected a person totally independent of Nago's party, in order to test their truth. But without reference to this explanation, the delegation of a new envoy to convey to the ex-Governor the parting presents and compliments of the Raja, and that envoy (as it is said) a relation of his Highness, could not but be considered a peculiar mark of respect. Nago accompanied the Sirkey on this visit, which took place in September or October 1835. Before the end of that year Nago repaired to Sattara, where he obtained from the Raja a sum of rupees 8,000, chiefly with a view to defray the expenses of sending to Europe with Don Manoel an agent on behalf of his Highness. With rupees 4,000 out of this sum in hoondees, and with clothes purchased with a part of the remainder, Nago was hastening back to Goa, when all the hoondees and clothes, to the value of near rupees 1,000, were carried off by robbers. A delay took place in procuring fresh hoondees, and to this circumstance we may perhaps ascribe it that the design of dispatching an agent with Don Manoel was defeated. Certain it is that Nago never again saw the ex-Viceroy, who embarked for Europe, as I have said, in March. Goa now ceased to be the scene of the intrigue, which soon afterwards suffered a considerable loss by the death of Nago. He expired on the 30th July 1836 at Waree, whither he had come to take measures for the recovery of the clothes of which he had been plundered. On his death-bed, Nago delivered over certain seals and papers to his brother-in-law, Balkoba Kelkur, and dictated and verified, by adding a character or two in his own handwriting, a letter to the Raja of Sattara, recommending to his Highness's protection his family and dependants.

21. The death of Nago, however, did not terminate the intrigue. About that very time the attempts to seduce the officers of the 23d regiment were in a course of progress, and the Raja immediately afterwards especially directed Raojee Kotnees and another agent to take measures for dispatching Erculan, or some other person on his behalf, to Portugal. For the fulfilment of this order, Raojee and Narrain repaired, in September 1836, to Bombay, and from thence corresponded with Erculan, who was at Demaun. They were not aware that by this time the plot had been detected at Sattara, and the discovery, though partial at first, has since swelled out into the voluminous mass of matter to which I am now calling the attention of the Board.

22. The above outline will be found to accord in material points with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' report of the 11th September last. The evidence by which it is supported consists of two parts, the first oral, the second documentary, on each of which I will now observe at that length which the importance of the case demands.

23. My remarks on the oral evidence may be conveniently divided into the four following heads:—

24. Firstly, a list of the persons who either by their own confession, or by good evidence, are proved to have been either implicated in or privy to the Goa intrigues, with a brief history of each individual, including in material instances the part which they respectively took in these intrigues, and with regard to such of them as have been examined, the evidence given by themselves. On this head I would remark, that I have not entirely confined myself to the Acting Resident's report of the 11th November last, or to the evidence connected with it, but have occasionally availed myself of information to be found in former reports and proceedings on the Sattara case generally.

25. Secondly, I will call attention to the evidence by which all the material facts and circumstances which compose the case are proved. For this purpose I have deemed it proper to avail myself of the 12 summaries prepared by Mr. Willoughby, to which I have already referred. I beg to repeat that my own impressions of the case have been derived from a perusal, not of these summaries but of the original evidence itself. To say the truth, I prepared for myself abstracts of the testimony of the most important witnesses, but Mr. Willoughby's summaries present a carefully methodized and digested view of all the material facts as they stand in evidence, and will furnish by far the best text for the comments which I am about to offer. Speaking comparatively of these summaries, with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' arrangement of the evidence, I should say that the latter is good in one respect, but bad in another. It at once shows the mode and order in which the evidence was obtained, and the consequent improbability of concert and collusion among the witnesses, but it wants condensation and repeated perusals, and much consideration is required before we can prudently pronounce that any particular fact is fully proved. The summaries of Mr. Willoughby seem precisely intended to supply this defect; each is confined to one subject only. They are principally founded on the evidence marked A 1 to A 28 of the report of the 11th November, with here and there additional evidence, collected from other sources, which are indicated.

26. Thirdly, I will show that the evidence of most of the witnesses named under the first head is entitled to credit, not only from the impossibility of concert and collusion among them, and the absence of any adequate motive for the conspiracy which must have been entered into, if it be false, but also because in many instances their testimony is contrary to the interests and presumable wishes of the witnessing parties.

27. Fourthly and lastly, I will consider how far the testimonies of the witnesses, both individually and collectively considered, carry with them the appearance of truth and honesty.

28. The following is a list of persons who either by their own acknowledgment, or by good

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good and sufficient evidence are proved to have been implicated in or privy to the inter-
course carried on by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, with the authorities at Goa —

- 1st Nago Deorao, *alias* Nana Waeed
- 2d Hurry Punt Fatuck, *alias* Hurry Bullal Fatuck.
- 3d Nana Fatuck.
- 4th. Narrain Bhutt Chitley.
- 5th. Moropun Josee Kodowley Kur
- 6th. Balcrishna Ragoonath, *alias* Balkoba Kelhur.
- 7th. Dajee Balumbhut, *alias* Dajeeba Waeed.
- 8th. Balumbhut Moongeykur.
- 9th Teejeeram Jowhurdass.
- 10th Bhugwan Teejeeram
- 11th. Wassodeo Shastry Agasee.
- 12th Govind Rao Dewan.
- 13th. Luximon Nagesh Waeed, *alias* Lukoba Waeed
- 14th. Kessow Buheerow Josee.
- 15th Gopal Jyeram Kolat Kur.
- 16th. Moropunt Putwurdhun Waeekur.
- 17th Nilloo Abbajee Bhenkumkur.
- 18th Abbajee Narrain Josee.
- 19th. Sunjeewun Tylung Brahmam.
- 20th Anjee bin Peerajee Ghatkay.
- 21st. Sukhojee bin Lambassee Pursat.
- 22d. Wenkappa bin Pillajee Powar.
- 23d. Hybuttee bin Jotajee Yadow.
- 24th. Feltoo bin Sooltanjee Patell.
- 25th. Khundojee bin Tookajee Powar.
- 26th His Highness the Raja of Sattara.
- 27th Bala Sahib, Senaputtee Bhonsla.
- 28th. Dinkur Rao Mohitah.
- 29th. Rowlojee Naik Khaskur
- 30th. Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Viceroy of Goa.
- 31st. Ikkool, *alias* Erculan, *alias* Herculano.
- 32d. Fssajee Ramkrushna, *alias* Raojee Kotnees.
- 33d Mugdoom, *alias* Mudumore.
- 34th. Nursew Bhartee Sunkur Acharya, Swamee of Sunkeshwer.
- 35th. Mahdeo Rao Sirkey.
- 36th. The 12 persons named in the petition received by Government from Gyrjabae, the mother of Govind Rao Dewan.
- 37th. Elojee Mohitesh.
- 38th. Bhanjee Mahreek, and two sons, Abba and Appa Mareeks.
- 39th. Purshotum, Brahmam.
- 40th. Vishnoo Kessow Dewustuley, maternal uncle of Govind Rao Dewan.

29 I will now offer a few remarks on the above list in elucidation of the share which each person took in the intrigue, and of the evidence by which their participation in it is established.

30 Nago Deorao, the first person on the list was, as I have said, the principal agent on the part of the Raja of Sattara. Wassodeo Agasee (No 1, List A) states that Nago first came to Poonah from Baroda with some horse, and that he was in the Sattara Risala of horse. Deejeeba Waeed (No 2, List A) calls him Nagoba Nana Waeed, and he is therefore in these proceedings indiscriminately called "Nago Waeed" and "Nana Waeed." His family lived at Waeed, about 20 miles from Sattara, and his son (No 6, List A) states that his father was absent eight years, "frequently visiting Sattara, and used to go to and fro between Renavee Waree Sunkeshwer and Goa." Hurry Punt Fatuck (No. 21, List A) a relation of Nago Deorao's, states that Nago first came to Sattara two or three years after the introduction of the British rule into the Deccan, and that about 12 years ago he brought the Swamee of Sunkeshwer and introduced him to the Raja, and that through the Swamee's influence the Raja was persuaded to enter into communications with Goa. Sunjeewun (No. 7, List A), who was in the service of Nago Deorao's father, and of Nago himself for 45 years, states that the father was in the habit of practising as a royal physician at Poonah, that Nago formerly belonged to a risala of horse at Baroda, which was afterwards sent to Sattara, that this was the origin of his connexion with the Raja, and that he was strongly recommended to the Raja by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer. This witness, however, though generally very satisfactory, seems to misplace, by about two years, the recommendation he refers to, as a close collation of his evidence with that of other witnesses will show. Hybuttee bin Jotajee (No. 13, List A), another servant, places the commencement of Nago's intimacy with the Raja a few days before the Raja proceeded to the Sinhurst, at Nassick, on which occasion his master accompanied the Raja as far as Deoon. The date, therefore, of this intimacy must, as I have already remarked, be fixed about the middle of 1825. Raojee Kotnees (No. 22, List A) states, that when he first became acquainted with Nago Deorao, he described himself as having been physician to the Peishwa, then a sirdar of 500 horse at Ahmedabad, that his father had possessed great influence with the Peishwa, and that he had been a sirdar of 500 horse under the English, but had given up the service. Raojee further describes Nago as having first visited Goa in the character of the Swamee's emissary, and this is not a contradiction to the evidence in general, and is directly con-

ly

by the testimony of Dajeeba and Baikoba, each professing to speak on the authority of Nago himself.

31. All that I think it necessary further to say of Nago in this place is, that his death, to which I have already adverted, took place at Sawant Warree, on the 30th July 1836, and that his character as an agent in the intrigue is thus given by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens — "He appears to have been well suited for the purpose, and his zeal is proved by many of the papers which have fallen into my hands. He was a person of consideration in this country, being the son of Deorao Waeed, of Waeed, who attended as a physician on Bajee Row Peshwa, and who was much in repute with the great people at that time about the court at Poonah."—(Report of 11th November 1837, paragraph 6.)

32. The seven following persons on the list were all very active agents in the intrigue under Nago Deorao. I class them together because by one another they are frequently termed the "Mundullees," or party engaged in the affair. One of them, Nana Fatuck, the son of Hurry Punt Fatuck, died several years ago, and another of them, Balumbhut Moongeykui, is supposed to have secreted himself in the Goa territory. The remaining six have all confessed more or less the share they took in the Raja's designs, as I shall in the sequel show. Their evidence was obtained under such circumstances as altogether to preclude the possibility of their having acted in concert or collusion with one another, and if this be admitted, the guilt of the Raja must be held conclusively established.

33. Hurry Punt Fatuck (2d on the list). This person states that, "Nago Deorao was his paternal aunt's son," which sufficiently accounts for his having been employed in the intrigue. His evidence is No. 21, of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list, and is most important. His son accompanied Nago to Goa, and was one of the persons who, in June 1831, brought the Portuguese Herculano to Sattara. After his son's death, in 1832, in conjunction with Narrain Bhut Chitney and Rowlajee Naik, he appears to have had the chief management of the Goa intrigue at Sattara, but he never went himself to Goa. He was one of the Raja's salaried agents, and was one of those who lodged funds at the banker Teejeeram's, to meet the heavy expenses of the intrigue. He was in direct communication with the Raja, had several interviews with him, and more especially, was one of those present at the introduction of Herculano, and shared in the liberal gifts bestowed by the Raja on that occasion. He further deposes, from personal knowledge, to most of the transactions of importance detailed in Mr. Willoughby's summaries of evidence.

34. Narrain Bhutt Chitney (4th on my list). The occupation of this person is thus described by Visveskwer Bhutt Chitney, his uncle (No. 5, of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list): "Narrain Bhutt Chitney is my nephew, he and I live together. I am a bhickshook, (one who lives on alms and gifts), and Narrain Bhutt, by managing communications of people, gains a livelihood, he used to act as a vakeel of Vessajee Punt Nana, the Rao Sahib Dewan, and the Mamludar Gopal Row." Govind Rao Dewan (No. 28 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list), mentions the remarkable circumstance of Narrain Bhutt all of a sudden appearing a man in affluent circumstances, so much so, that the owner of the house in which he lived brought an action against him on the supposition that he had discovered hidden treasure in the house. Govind Rao, in seeking an explanation from the Bhutt, was answered thus: "With the Gormantrickwald (the Goa authorities) the Maharaj has formed some private intercourse, in which business I am concerned. On that account the Maharaj gives me, privately, cash for expenses. In this affair Nagoba Waeed has been appointed agent on the part of the Maharaj." The Bhutt's evidence, as will be anticipated from the above account of him, is very important. He went several times to Goa, first in 1829, and again in 1830-31, and was one of the agents through whom the funds paid to Teejeeram were received. He was one of the persons who received an annual salary from the Raja, with whom he was frequently in direct communication. He was not actually present at the interview between the Raja and Herculano, but was at the time at Sattara, and confirms many of the particulars of that mission. His testimony regarding various interviews between the Raja and the parties employed by him, as well as respecting the correspondence with Goa, is exceedingly clear and conclusive.

35. Moropunt Josee (5th of my list). This was another of the principal agents under Nago Deorao. He acknowledges that he was in the habit of accompanying Nago into the Goa districts. It appears that his uncle, Chintopunt Josee, who died some years ago, was one of Nago's associates, which accounts for his own connexion with the intrigue. He states that he and Balumbhut delivered a letter from the Viceroy of Goa, to the Raja, and that he himself on one occasion received rupees 2,500 from the Senaputtee on account of the Goa affair, which sum he paid to Teejeeram. He also proves the mission of Mahdeo Rao Birkey to Goa, was with Nago Deorao when he died, and wrote the letter to the Raja which Nago dictated on his death-bed.

36. Baikoba Kelkur (6th of my list). This is another of the agents who received salaries, and was the brother-in-law of Nago Deorao; he himself says, "Nago Deorao Nana Waeed, is the husband of my sister," accordingly he was in Nago's full confidence: received from him the papers and seals, and the letter which he addressed to the Raja on his death-bed, and took a very active part throughout the intrigues at Goa. His evidence will be found to bear on all the most remarkable facts detailed in these proceedings. By his own account he does not appear to have accompanied Nago either on his visits to the Raja or to the Viceroy, but he accompanied Moropunt Josee to the Senaputtee, and fully confirms the statement made by that person regarding the receipt and payment to Teejeeram of the sum of 2,500 rupees.

37. Dajeeba Waeed (7th of my list), was the son of Nago Deorao's cousin, Balumbhut, and was Nago's constant companion for nearly three years antecedent to his death.

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at Warree in July 1836. He was consequently with Nago at Goa, Sattara, Renavee, and Sunkeshwer, and affords very detailed accounts of his proceedings towards the close of his career. His evidence will be found in Nos. 2 and 24 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list (A.), and also in the accompaniment to the Acting Resident's letter of the 12th August 1837. His evidence partly consists of what he learnt from Nago himself, and latterly, of what passed under his own observation. It is worthy of remark that the information which this person afforded at the commencement of the inquiry was fully corroborated afterwards by the other agents concerned, who had not then been traced out. He was with Nago at the period of his death, and his evidence in regard to the papers then in possession of that person is most important.

38. Teejeeram Jowburdass, and his son Bugwan (Nos. 9 and 10 of my list), are highly important witnesses. They are bankers residing at Sattara, through whom the pecuniary transactions connected with the intrigue were conducted, of which transactions they have furnished full evidence from their books. The manner in which Lieutenant-colonel Ovens obtained possession of those books, and in which the detailed extracts submitted by him were made and verified, are described by that officer in his letter to Government of the 3d instant. The accuracy of the extracts cannot be impeached, and it seems to me that falsification on any large scale was physically impossible. The father states that the names "Soopjee and Doordajee," in which a considerable portion of the account stands, are feigned for Rowlojee Naik, a person in the service of the Raja; that the money he received came from Rowlojee, who has no means of his own, and that it is his belief that it belonged to the Raja. The Acting Resident reports that his evidence was given with great caution. The son corroborates his father's evidence, and adds, that he was in the habit of bringing money from Rowlojee Naik's house with Narran Bhutt and Hurry Punt Fatuck.

39. Wassodeo Shastry Agrasee (No. 11 of my list) is an inhabitant of Rutngherry. He states that he is a kinsman to Hurry Punt Fatuck, to whom Nago Deorao is related; that owing to this connexion he lived with Nago Deorao at Sunkeshwer, and has known of the Goa affair nine or ten years. He is described by one of the witnesses (No. 17 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list) as having been a disciple of Ballajee Punt, the father of Hurry Punt Fatuck; and he himself states that he was at Sattara when Nago arrived with his horse from Baroda. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens remarks that it was this person who gave him the first detailed account of the Goa affair; and it appears to have been on the information which he afforded that the other parties were traced out. Much of his evidence is hearsay, but it contains one fact of essential importance, namely, that he himself copied the yad of stipulations brought by Nago Deorao from Sattara to Sunkeshwer, about 10 or 12 years ago, and that this copy was retained by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer.

40. Govind Row Dewan (No. 12 of my list), held a confidential office under the Raja of Sattara, and is now a state prisoner at Ahmednuggur, for being deeply implicated in the attempt made to seduce from their allegiance the soobahdars of the 23d regiment. He was not, therefore, like all the other witnesses, examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, but by the Judge of Ahmednuggur. I think it extremely probable that this person has not disclosed all he knows; but nevertheless he has corroborated several of the circumstances detailed by the other witnesses, without the possibility of communicating with them or acting in concert.

41. Luximon Nagesh (13th of my list), is the eldest son of Nago Deorao. The chief facts to which he deposes are, that he received during five or six years money for the expenses of his family from Teejeeram, by order of Hurry Punt and Narran Bhutt, and that Nago's papers and seals were left with Balkoba Keikur.

42. Kesow Buheerow Josee (14th of my list), is another brother-in-law of Nago Deorao, and according to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' report, an unwilling witness; but he proves some of the most recent journeyings of Nago, the persons who accompanied him, and that himself and Balkoba took cloths and hoodies from Sattara to Araba and Warree in April 1836.

43. Gopal Jeyram Kolutkur (15th of my list), is the person who brought an action against Narran Bhutt, when he suddenly rose from poverty to riches, believing that the Bhutt had discovered treasures which had been secreted by his ancestors. His evidence is not very important, except that he states that Nago, about 12 years ago, left with his father a packet, said to contain papers connected with the Goa affair, and which was afterwards given to a servant of Nago Deorao, named Hybuttee bin Jotejee Yadow. It is curious also that he still maintains that Narran Bhutt Chitney had abstracted hidden treasure from his house.

44. Moropunt Putwurdhun Waekur (16th of my list), says, "At Wae, Nago and myself lived near each other, and we used constantly to visit each other's houses." This person deposes to a meeting between Nago and the Swamee in Kolapore, about 12 years ago, which is also proved by other evidence. He states further, that Nana went from Sunkeshwer to Sattara with the Swamee, about the period when the intrigue was first formed, and that Nago then acquainted him with the plot.

45. Nilloo Abbajee and Abbajee Narran (17th and 18th of my list), clearly prove that some particulars of the Goa intrigues were communicated to Colonels Briggs and Robertson; for the nature of their evidence I beg to refer to the summary marked (A A 12).

46. The next seven witnesses on my list, namely, Nos 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, are a most important class; they were all at one time or another in the service of Nago Deorao, and give very minute and detailed accounts of his journeying backwards and forwards between Sattara and Goa. I deem them so important that I shall give a short account of each. They appear to have been traced out by the zeal and diligence of the Acting

Acting Resident, on the information of Dajeeba Waeed (7th of my list), who on the 20th July last deposed thus: "Out of the servants who were with Nana, and the attendants who went and came, some are at Warree, some at Renavee, and some at Hutnoor under Sun-keshwer." They were also, with one exception, named by Nago's son, as having been in his father's service, so that no doubt can remain on this score.

47. No. 19 states that he was for 45 years Brahmin cook to Nago and his father; that he accompanied Nago to Ahmedabad, returned with him to Sattara, and continued in his service up to the day of his death, and frequently accompanied him in the repeated visits he made between Sattara and Goa. As far as I can judge from merely reading evidence, this witness appears to be very intelligent, and gives a very minute account of Nago's different journeys, his introduction to the Swamee and to the Raja of Sattara, and states that he accompanied Nago to Goa 10 years ago; an instance of slight inaccuracy in his testimony I have already noticed.

48. No. 20 was seven years ago (1829-30) for two months employed by Nana Fatuck, whom he accompanied on his mission to Goa, about the time when Erculan was brought to Sattara, he entered Nago Deorao's service six years and a half ago, and always went about with him during two years and a half, until he was discharged four years ago; since which he has been a cultivator. He states that he saw Erculan at Meeruj, after he had visited Sattara; that he went with his master to the Governor of Goa, and saw a horse which was given by Nago to the governor.

49. No. 21 entered Nago's service four years ago (1832-33), and served him three years; went with him to Goa, Sattara, and other places.

50. No. 22 entered as a horsekeeper in Nago's risala, before he came from Baroda to Sattara; was discharged four years ago (1832-33), and performed "the duties of horsekeeper, servant, or anything else, under Nago," was with his master when the Swamee came to Sattara, and accompanied him to Goa and Sattara, backwards and forwards. This person proves that Nago was in want of employment at the time when the Goa intrigues began, he also proves Nago's visits to the Raja and the governor of Goa, and Erculan's mission to Sattara.

51. No. 23 was entertained by Nago just before the Raja of Sattara proceeded on a pilgrimage to Nassick, more than 12 years ago, and continued in his service up to the period of his death in July 1836. This man gives a very detailed account of his master's journeys between Goa and Sattara, and his visits to the Raja and the Viceroy.

52. No. 24 was Nago's servant for four or five years, and was discharged five years ago (1831-32), on the occasion of Herculano's mission; he accompanied Raojee Kotnees from Goa to Sattara. He proves the visits of Nago to the Raja and to the Governor of Goa.

53. No. 25 was entertained by Nago, in his service four years ago, and accompanied him to Goa; continued in his service 18 months, and was discharged two years and a half ago. He deposes to his master visiting the Viceroy of Goa.

54. His Highness the Raja of Sattara (No. 26 of my list) is proved by the strongest evidence to have been cognizant of and privy to the negotiations with the Governor of Goa; to have advanced, through a servant of his own, funds for the expenses of the intrigues; to have held repeated interviews with the agents employed, to have received a special mission from the Governor of Goa, and to have sent one to the governor when about to quit India for Portugal, to have made various presents of value to the parties connected with the intrigue, and to have entertained the design of sending an agent to Portugal in furtherance of his treacherous plans. These facts will, however, be more fully elucidated when I come to remark on the summaries of evidence annexed to this minute.

55. Bala rahib, Senaputtee (No. 27 of my list) is a relation of the Raja of Sattara; is high in his confidence, and is Senaputtee, or commander of his troops. He appears to have taken a conspicuous part in these intrigues; to have been present at several of the meetings which occurred between the Raja and his agents—one of these, indeed, occurred at the Senaputtee's own house. He is particularly mentioned by the witnesses (Nos. 2, 15, 21, and 28 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list). He has not as yet been informed of the heavy charges which hang over him.

56. Dinkur Rao Mohiteh (No. 28 of my list) is also an officer of the Sattara Government, and high in the Raja's confidence. He appears implicated in about the same degree as the Senaputtee, and is mentioned as concerned in the intrigues by the witnesses Nos. 2, 15, 21, 26 and 27 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' list.

57. Rowlojee Naik khaskur (No. 29 of my list) is mentioned as having taken a very active part in Nago Deorao's proceedings by the witnesses Nos. 2, 4, 7, 15, 21, 25, 26, and 27 of the Acting Resident's list. He seems to have been a kind of intermediate between the Raja and his agents; he introduces the latter to the palace, conveys funds to Tejeeram's bank to defray the expenses of Nago Deorao and his associates. Tejeeram (No. 9 of my list) states, that "he is a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar, a jemadar in the risala of horse." In Dr. Vigne's address to the Governor-general of India, dated the 10th February last, this fact is placed beyond doubt, for it is distinctly said, "this man (Rowlojee) is only a sirdar of sepoy's," in the Raja's service. Rowlojee has been examined by the Acting Resident, and denied or pleaded ignorance of every thing, but, as is justly observed by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, his conduct when under examination speaks for itself.—(Vide No. 9 of List A.)

58. With respect to Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, governor of Goa, and No. 30 of my list, I have obtained from the public records the following information:—

59. On the 11th October 1827, Don Manoel announced to the Bombay Government that he had assumed charge of the government of the Portuguese states in India. On the 11th

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February 1835, he wrote to Lord Clare from Vingorla, that, in consequence of the unfortunate events which had taken place at Goa since the 14th January of that year, when his government had ceased, and the new governor (Sr Bernarido Peres da Silva) had commenced his functions, he had been obliged to leave that place, and had deputed his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-colonel Sauchen, to Bombay, to procure a passage for himself and his family, and he requested Lord Clare to afford him every assistance requisite to effect the arrangement with the utmost possible economy. In a further letter to myself, dated the 20th February 1835, the ex-governor requested this government to cause any of the Company's vessels, or any other ship on their return to Europe, to touch at Vingorla for the purpose of conveying himself and his family to any port in Portugal, or the Azore Islands, and stated that he hoped Her most faithful Majesty's Government would defray any expense that might be incurred.

60. A passage was accordingly engaged for Don Manoel on board the Ganges, for the sum of 7,000 rupees; and he was informed that that sum had been advanced to the commander of the vessel by this government, under an expectation that the amount would be defrayed by the government of Portugal, and the Honourable Court of Directors were advised of our proceedings.

61. Don Manoel and his suite embarked accordingly on board the Ganges on the 20th March 1835, but in consequence of a disagreement with the commander about the end of that month, or the beginning of the next, he disembarked at Changencherry,* and on the 8th April embarked at Quilon, on board of the Providence, for Goa, where he resided until the 18th March 1836, on which date he finally left India on board the Princeza Real, for Lisbon. I request particular attention to these details, because in the sequel I shall have to show that they verify, in a very remarkable manner, some of the statements made by the witnesses in the Goa case.

* His disembarkation at this place is noticed in the Bombay Gazette of the 29th April 1836

† In the Bombay Gazette of the 30th May 1835, it is said that he was appointed by Don Miguel, and that on the Queen's accession he was superseded by Sr Peres.

62. I am informed that Don Manoel and his government were in reality in the interest of Don Miguel † and his party, although when the cause of Don Pedro succeeded in Portugal he exhibited outward demonstrations of joy, and since his return from India, he has not only been well received by the Queen's government, but has been appointed to the office of comptroller of her household. His brother, the Marquis of Valencia, is likewise in the Queen's confidence, and holds an office on her household. In Galignani's Messenger of the 8th July 1837, appeared the following notice.

"M. Thomas de Mello has been replaced in his post in the Queen's household by M. Manoel de Portugal, brother of the Marquis of Valencia, who has just arrived from India, where he was formerly governor."—(Vide No. 40, List E)

63. Irkool, alias Erculan, alias Herculano (No. 31 of my list). This person appears to have taken from the first a very active part in the intrigue. He was the person who, in conjunction with Raojee Kotnees, first introduced Nago Deorao to the Viceroy of Goa; but the most important transaction in which he was engaged was his mission to Sattara, and clandestine interview with the Raja, which is clearly established by the summary of evidence (marked A. A. 8). Our information regarding this person is as yet very scanty. It is, however, clear from the deposition of Dajeeba Waeed and Raojee Kotnees (No. 2 and 22 of List A.) that he is a medical officer, the former calls him a Christian doctor, and it appears that it was proposed to send him to Sattara under pretence of administering medicines. From the evidence of the Kotnees, moreover, it is to be inferred that he was in the service ‡ of the government of Goa, for in his account of Erculan's interview with the Raja, Raojee states, that when at the close of the interview presents were bestowed, and he himself was offered a gope (golden chain) of 27 tolas weight, he expostulated and said, "I have not come to take any gold chains. Erculan is a government servant; I have come in the company with him. Nago Deorao promised me suitable employment, and in consequence of his so speaking I have come." It is understood that this person is now residing at Demaun, and were it not for the peremptory instructions we have received from the Government of India to close the inquiry, and not to pursue any collateral branches of it, I should be much disposed to attempt to trace him out, and endeavour to obtain his evidence, which might prove highly important. In deference to the above orders, however, I do not think we can take such a course. In a memorandum of the 5th September last, Mr. Wathen gives the following account. "Erculano is a native of Goa, and attached to the Portuguese army as a medical officer, he was a great favourite with the former viceroy, Don Manoel, and also of the ex-Viceroy's mistress, who was a native of Madeira."

64. Raojee Kotnees (No. 32 of my list) has from the first taken so active and conspicuous a part in the intrigue, that I am not surprised to find one of the summaries of evidence (marked A. A. 7) exclusively occupied with his proceedings. Of his personal history we know little; he is a subject of Goa, usually resident at the village of Araba, belonging

‡ I have since been informed that he was the senior medical officer of the 1st European Regiment of Goa on the 18th March last. Raojee Kotnees furnished the following further information regarding Herculano. "Irkool was a servant of the Portuguese government, he held the office of *soorgo* (surgeon) of the regiment, in a letter from my brother Narran, dated the 20th January 1838, from Araba, he states, Irkool is still at Demaun, Irkool has a house at Rybunder, and practises as a physician, he has been the servant of the Portuguese government for the last 15 or 20 years. His father, named Messutu, was a celebrated physician, and was employed by the Portuguese government in the hospital, I have seen him, they are Christians, and Wuttundars of Goa; Irkoolian used to wear a blue coat of woollen cloth, similar to that worn by other officers of the regiment. To one regiment three surgeons are attached, of whom he was one, he used to wear a sword; he is of dark complexion, middle stature and about 45 years of age."—Vide Lieutenant-colonel Orms' Letter, dated 10th Mar 1834

belonging to that government, and was one of those with whom the intrigue originated. It having been ascertained that he was in Bombay, without apparently having any suspicion of the proofs which had been obtained against him, he was, under the authority of Government, apprehended by the police, and sent to Sattara, every care being taken to prevent his collusion with the other witnesses. His evidence clearly establishes almost all the principal facts of the case, from its commencement many years ago up to its discovery. He numbered among the agents to whom salaries were assigned, accompanied Erculan to Sattara, and was present at the interview which followed with the Raja. He also narrates in detail several other visits which he paid to the Raja and to the Viceroy, in furtherance of the objects of the intrigue; but, nevertheless, a perusal of his evidence has impressed me with the conviction that he has not made a full and fair disclosure of all he knows. On his evidence Lieutenant-colonel Ovans remarks: "Raojee Kotnees is a subject of the Goa government, consequently he has spoken out regarding his interviews with the Raja of Sattara. But he has shown great reluctance to implicate the Goa authorities, from a fear of the consequences on his return to that country."—(Report of the 11th November, para 16)

65. Mudoom-more, *alias* Mudumore. This is not the name of a person, but of a situation or office; and it has been suggested to me that it is a corruption of the Portuguese designation, Mordomo-mor, which means major-domo, or steward; he was immediately attached, whatever his office, to the Governor of Goa. I have retained the appellation of Mudumore in order to avoid confusion, because, in almost all the translations of the evidence sent by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, it appears to signify the name of a person. Raojee Kotnees, however, in his evidence (No 22 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' list), thus explains who is meant: "The name of Mudomore or the Major-Domo, is Javan Coorae, a Portuguese by tribe. Mudomore is the name of a situation, or that of private carbarry to the Governor, he used to reside and dine at the Governor's place, he came and returned with the Governor to Portugal." The situation held by this person, therefore, sufficiently accounts for the part which he took in those proceedings, and the means taken by Nago Deorao and his associates to ingratiate themselves with him, and to secure his interest and influence with the Governor, which may reasonably be presumed to have been very considerable.

* I am told that the real name of this officer was "Jaso Beetomear."

66. The four persons last described are the only persons belonging to Goa who are known to have taken an active part in the intrigue. Raojee Kotnees states, that at the meetings between the Governor and Nago Deorao, Erculan and some Hindoos acted as interpreters, and the witness (No. 2 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' list), mentions "Gopall Row Dessoy" and Sukharam Kamut Goakui Doobhasee Chitnavees, as having been employed; he also states that Nago had contracted friendship with the judge of Goa, named Silva, who is familiar with the matter, but the name of this person does not otherwise appear throughout these proceedings.

67. Nusew Bhartee Sunker Acharya, Swamee of Sunkeshwer (No 34 of my list). There can be little doubt that it was this person who first persuaded the Raja of Sattara to embark in the dangerous course which he has pursued. He appears to have belonged to that class of persons who must feel acutely what they have lost by British ascendancy, and consequently are inimical to our power. He possessed great power and influence in the Southern Mahratta country, and we may judge how this would tell on the mind of the Raja, when we find two of the witnesses making use of the remarkable expression, that when the Swamee first visited Sattara, more than 12 years ago, on the occurrence of the celebrated Jatra, at Nassick, "the Sirkar performed the worship of the Swamee" (Vide Nos. 2 and 21, of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' list). Mr Dunlop, in one of his reports, states, that this Swamee was "an inveterate intriguer," † and according to one of the witnesses (No 1 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' list), his intrigues were not confined to his own vicinity, but extended to distant parts, as he states that about eight years ago the Swamee sent an emissary to the ex-Peishwa, to Scindiah, and to the Guicowar, but that the ex-Peishwa answered evasively, while the two other powers distinctly declined to enter into the treasonable designs proposed ‡. It is, however, only a waste of time to dwell on the share which this person took in the intrigue, for he died on the 14th April 1837. The office he held is the principal one of the kind in the country, and it is looked up to with so much respect, that Mr Elphinstone included him in the first class of privileged persons in the Southern Mahratta country, and the possessions attached to the office are of considerable value, chiefly consisting of 10 villages, whose estimated annual revenue is 21,276 rupees.

† Vide Mr Dunlop's Reports, dated the 19th April, and 3d & 30th Aug 1837

68. Mahdeo Row Surkey (No. 35 of my list). I am glad to find that Mr. Willoughby has devoted a separate summary (marked A A. 9), in illustration of the share which this person took in the intrigue. He is stated, as I have already said, to have been distantly related to the Raja of Sattara, and it is clearly proved that in September 1835 he was deputed to Goa, and had an interview with Don Manoel prior to his departure for Europe, and after he had disembarked from the ship Ganges. He made presents on that occasion, and died shortly after his return to Sattara.

69. The

† Mr Dunlop, in a letter quoted by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in the 32d paragraph of this report of the 11th November 1837, states, "the late Sunkeshwer Swamee had the character of being an inveterate intriguer."

69. The 12 persons named in Girjabae's petition (No. 36 of my list.) These are,—

1. Bulwunt Row Chitnavces.
2. Kasee Punt Bundarry.
3. Dajuba Josee Dufterdar.
4. Visow Nana Shewey.
5. Wittul Row Sukharam, *alias* Abba Parisnees.
6. Babaju Purarkur.
7. Bujaba Purarkur.
8. Chintopunt Bhattey.
9. Bappoo Kanoo.
10. Gopal Row Kaneer.
11. Senaputty Balla Sahib Bhonsla.
12. Senakurty Dunkur Row Mohiteh.

70. Of the above, No. 1 is high in the confidence of the Raja. He is proved to have been concerned in these intrigues, by the evidence of Nos 2, 3, and 6, of the above list, and by that of Elojee Mohiteh and Babajee Soobahdar.

71. No. 2 is stated by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens to have been "for many years one of the Mundullee or party about the palace, and in the confidence of the Raja and his advisers." He has imparted to us the knowledge which he possesses of the Raja's proceedings.

72. No. 3 is reported to be "a man of the first respectability, was high in Captain Grant's confidence, and entitled to implicit credit." His evidence, as observed in my Minute of the 22d September last, is of considerable importance, because, from his situation of dufterdar, he must have had good opportunity of becoming acquainted with the intrigues to which he bears witness. He thus describes himself: "I was first employed by Captain Grant, at Sattara, as sursooba. In 1828-29 the Raja appointed me dufterdar, which I have been conducting up to this day."

73. Nos. 4 and 10. Nothing very particular has been elicited against these persons, who may therefore be dismissed without remark.

74. No. 5 is the brother-in-law of No. 1, and consequently his sources of information are good. His character, however, is not the best, as he was convicted of bribery, and was dismissed the service. He appears to have taken an active part in the intrigues, more especially in those with the ex-Raja of Nagpore. He has now come forward, and disclosed what he knows on the subject.

75. No. 6 is the Raja's private secretary. His concern in the affair is proved by Nos. 2, 3, and 5, of the list, and by the evidence of Abba Marick and Elojee Mohiteh.

76. No. 7 is the Dewan of the Raja's brother, and has supplied information on the subject of the intrigues.

No. 8 is at the head of the Adawlut at Sattara.

No. 9 is dead.

Nos. 11 and 12 are 27 and 28 of my list, and have already been described.

77. For the history of Girjabae's petition, I beg to refer to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' reports, dated the 12th August and 6th September last. I shall only here quote the following passage from the 14th paragraph of the last despatch, which has reference to Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 11, and 12, of the above list: "They are all confidential officers of the Raja, and have been so for years, in the enjoyment of large salaries and emoluments, and have everything to lose, and nothing to gain, by a change."

78. Elojee Mohiteh (No. 37 of my list). This person has made some important disclosures, more especially regarding the mission sent to the ex-Raja of Nagpore. He is the brother of Dinkur Rao (No. 28 of my list), and the brother-in-law of Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

79. Bhanjee Mahreek and his two sons (No. 38 of my list.) Of these the son Abba Mahreek is the most deeply implicated. He has confessed, and has corroborated in a most remarkable manner, the statement of the two soobahdars of the 23d regiment, regarding their clandestine interview with Govind Row Dewan.

80. Purshotum, a Brahmin. This person was deputed to Joudhpore, and has disclosed what he knows regarding that mission.

81. Vishnoo Kesow Devustuley (No. 40), and the last person on my list, is the maternal uncle of Govind Row Dewan. He is one of the persons who advised Girjabae to present her petition to Government; and in that petition have originated the inquiries which, among other important results, have led to the detection of the treasonous intercourse with Goa.

82. I have now completed the first of my three proposed divisions, and before I proceed to consider and point out the evidence bearing on the several parts of the case, it may perhaps assist my colleagues and the superior authorities by whom these proceedings will be ultimately reviewed, if I explain briefly the localities where the Goa intrigues were chiefly conducted.

1st. Kodowly, where Nago Deorao usually resided when he returned from his visits to Goa, is a village about two miles from Sattara. Here he used to put up at the house of Moropunt Josee, and from thence he was in the habit of visiting Sattara at night, for the purpose of meeting the Raja and agents employed under him.

2d. The

- 2d. The Kurunja-bagh, where Herculano halted on the night of his arrival at Sattara, is a garden so called close to Sattara, and belonging to the Raja.
- 3d. Pallee is a village about 14 miles south of Sattara, belonging to the Raja.
- 4th. Renavee is a village about 50 miles south-east of Sattara, and belongs to the Raja. Several of the witnesses state that Nago Deorao resided here for the space of a year whilst the intrigues were in progress.
- 5th. Revunsidh is a temple and its precincts so called, situated on a hill at a short distance from Renavee.
- 6th. Koregaon is a village about 12 miles south of Sawunt Warree, belonging to Goa.
- 7th. Pedney is another Portuguese village about 10 miles south of Koregaon.
- 8th. Araba, where Raojee Kotnees resided, is about 10 miles north of Goa, to which it belongs.
- 9th. Rybunder and Panjum are suburbs of Goa, or more correctly speaking, constitute the modern city of that name. The ancient site of Goa is further up the river, and is nearly deserted by all its former inhabitants, except the monks belonging to the convents.
- 10th. Sunkeshwer, the place which Nago almost invariably visited in his journeyings between Sattara and Goa, belongs to the Swamee of that name, and was the place of his residence.
- 11th. Sawunt Warree, where Nago Deorao died in July 1836, belongs to a chief so named, and is on the confines of the Goa territories.
- 12th. Meeruj, where Nago Deorao is stated to have met Herculano a few days after his mission to Sattara, is on the straight road from Sattara to Goa *via* the Ramghat, which is the great entrance into the Deccan; the road by Kolapore leads down the Humunt Ghat through Sawunt Warree to Goa; Revunsidh and Sunkeshwer are in the direction of Merruj, which probably induced Nago Deorao and his associates to select that route.
- 13th. Desh. This term is frequently used by the witnesses, and evidently refers to Sattara, or perhaps to the Dekhan; for instance, when it is said Nago Deorao returned to the Desh, it is to be understood that he proceeded in the direction of the Dekhan and Sattara.

83. Having now concluded my observations on the chief persons concerned in the Goa intrigue, I have to request attention to the evidence by which their participation in it is established. This important part of the subject is in a great degree accomplished by the summaries already referred to, and my immediate duty will be little more than to describe the objects of the several summaries. In order to avoid confusion with the references in Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' report of the 11th November last, I have marked these summaries (A A 1) to (A A 12).

84. In the first summary (A A. 1) is embodied the whole of the oral evidence which has been obtained to show what was the object and design of the Raja of Sattara in establishing and maintaining an intercourse with the Government of Goa. The witnesses to this point are—

1. Hurry Punt Fatuck - - - - -	No 2 of my List
2. Raojee Kotnees - - - - -	No. 32 "
3. Balkoba Kelkur - - - - -	No 6 "
4. Moro Bullal Josee - - - - -	No. 5 "
5. Narran Bhut Chittrey - - - - -	No. 4 "
6. Govind Row Dewan - - - - -	No. 28 "
7. Wassodew Shastry - - - - -	No. 11 "
8. Dajeeba Waeed - - - - -	No. 7 "
9. Moropunt Putwurdhun - - - - -	No. 16 "
10. Pursotum Annunt Gosavee - - - - -	No. 39 "
11. Wittul Row Sukharam - - - - -	No. 36 "
12. Visnoo Kessow Deswustuly - - - - -	No 40 "

85 This subject will be more fully elucidated when I come to remark on the documentary evidence, but if, as I decidedly think, credence is due to the witnesses in this case generally, there can be no doubt that the object of these plots was to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Portugal against the British Government, and that with this design an agreement was drawn up on the Raja's part, specifying the conditions under which such alliance would be formed. The principal of these were, that Portugal was to furnish an army for the recovery of the territories which formerly belonged to the Mahrattas, that its expenses were to be defrayed by the Raja, and that when the object in view had been accomplished, the Portuguese were to be remunerated in money and territory, and a portion of their army subsidized at Sattara. I think it unquestionable that the agents believed that these designs were really entertained by their master, but it is not very clear at what time and in what manner the tuhuamah or agreement to which they allude was prepared. That such a document really did exist at an early period of the intrigue I see no reason to doubt, and that it was taken by Nago Deorao to Goa, and there made use of, seems to me fully proved: there appears to me reason, however, for believing that there were various versions of it before it took the shape in which it finally appeared. One of the witnesses (No. 11 of my list), it will be seen, positively states that he himself copied the draft of a treaty prepared at Sattara in the Sukey year 1749 (A.D. 1827-28), that his copy was deposited with the Swamee of Sunkeshwer. The minuteness with which this person states from memory the different provisions of the instrument, conveys an impression that he speaks the truth. The treaty, however, which he describes, differs in several of its provisions from that which

is now before us, and which bearing date on the 14th December 1829, must have been framed about two years later, though the general purport and leading objects of both are identical.

86. From the above details it will be seen that the plans of the Raja were sufficiently foolish and extravagant; in fact his best hope of impunity is in the conviction which will probably be felt by not a few persons, that no rational being could lend his mind to such projects, or ought to be suspected of having done so on any evidence whatsoever. I answer that we are not bound to prove the reasonableness of the designs in question, but the fact of their having been conceived and cherished, and that strange as this fact may appear, it is by no means incredible or beyond the power of strong and consistent testimony to establish.

87. I shall hereafter have occasion fully to show that this prince was from an early period impressed with the most exaggerated idea of his own claims and pretensions; that in place of those grateful feelings which he might have been expected to cherish for the immense benefits conferred on him, he was filled only with resentment at not having received the yet greater and more valuable advantages to which he conceived himself entitled, that this sentiment was inflamed by the notion industriously instilled into him of his having been treated with bad faith in the arrangement which placed him on the Gadi of Sattara, and that, bolstered up by flatterers in these convictions of his consequence and his grievances, he has long been in a state of mind to which any scheme which promised to avenge his wrongs and vindicate his dignity would find a ready access. Even under these impressions it may seem singular enough that he should have indulged the hope of carrying his objects by the means on which he appears to have relied; but his extreme ignorance, his distempered ambition, and probably also a superstitious reliance on his destinies, may account for the readiness with which he grasped at a project so flattering to his ruling passion.

88. There is also to be noticed one circumstance in abatement of the absolute insanity of his designs, which may not at first view attract attention. It does not appear to me that he at any moment from the beginning contemplated the accomplishment of his purpose through an alliance with the Portuguese single-handed. Even in the draft treaty of 1827-28, already mentioned, it is stipulated that France is to assist in the attempt with 15 battalions. No such article, I admit, is inserted in the treaty of December 1829, but it does not therefore follow that it was not understood among the parties to the intrigue, that aid was to be derived from some of the great European powers, and certainly this idea seems to have been often in their mouths. I give an instance from the letter of Joseo da Rocha to Nago Deorao, merely observing, that whoever the writer may have been, the letter is proved to have come out of Nago's possession. "Great disturbance prevails in Europe between three nations, English, French, and Russians, concerning their influence and interference with the other cabinets, and hence it is expected that enmities and war will ensue; it is better, therefore, to have recourse to two to put an end to the third, because the Englishmen are hated and disliked by the other two nations. The Russians are already near Persia, and I would send your worship the Gazette of that place if I were not afraid that it would create suspicion."

Much more to the same effect will be found in paper No. 18 of List (E), but without dwelling on the topic I shall only add that the astonishing ignorance which prevails among the natives respecting the political circumstances of Europe, renders them an easy prey to the most visionary representations of the movements or intentions of the nations in that quarter.

89. With regard to the Portuguese authorities at Goa, the utmost that can be expected of me is to show that their proceedings, extraordinary as it may appear, will admit of being accounted for from intelligible motives. That they should for one moment have entertained a serious idea of carrying into effect the schemes of their native ally, or even of attempting such an object deliberately, it would be monstrous to believe. Very much less than this, however, might lead them to give into those schemes ostensibly, and to foment the feelings from which they sprang.

The Viceroy of Goa having come out by the appointment of Don Miguel, and aware of the disfavour with which, at one time at least, that prince was regarded by the British Government and people, and not knowing that, amidst the fluctuations of European politics, some combination of alliances might not place England in a state of actual hostility with his patron, might not think it inexpedient to embrace any self-offered opportunity of sowing the seeds of disturbance under the foundations of the British power in the East. Hurry Punt Fatuck, in his evidence, states rather a curious communication made to him by Nago, for the very purpose of explaining the policy of the Goa Government in entering into the intrigue. Speaking of Don Miguel, Nago said, "as there existed hostile feelings between the British Government and himself from times past, he killed the British ambassador, and issued orders to Goa and Demaun to the effect, Should any of the great inland princes and chiefs make any negotiation, it should be entertained and a reference made here. It is of importance to us to establish an authority over the interior." I do not think it impossible that instructions resembling these should have come out from Portugal, though I do not believe that the most daring projector in that country ever really contemplated the establishment of the Portuguese authority over the possessions or dependencies of British India.

90. When once, however, the secret connexion with Sattara was formed, motives other than political might very possibly maintain and even strengthen it. Large disbursements in money and presents were made by the Raja for the benefit of his Goa friends; and these solid benefits in hand might induce them to listen favourably to promises of future advantage, which they knew to be utterly visionary. This supposition is, I admit, not very honourable

to the Portuguese party, but in the discharge of a public duty, I must speak without respect of persons. Nor is it necessary to apply the supposition to the Viceroy himself, his own motives might be pure, while he yielded to the suggestions of attendants, whose influence the Sattara government had secured by feeding their cupidity.

91. On this topic, however, I have to repeat that I pretend not, nor am called on, to divine the real views of the several parties in this extraordinary intrigue. It is enough for me to show that their conduct, however remarkable, is explicable on received principles, and according to the motives by which human action is known to be but too commonly governed.

92. I proceed with the summaries of evidence. The second (A. A. 2) contains the proofs that salaries were assigned to Nago Deorao and the other principal agents employed in the intrigue, and that the amount was paid by the banker Teejeeram. The time when these salaries were granted, is fixed by most of the witnesses at or about the period when the medical officer Herculano was sent to Sattara, and his mission is clearly proved to have taken place in June 1831. Discrepancies exist in the statements of the witnesses, with regard to the amount of the salaries in the aggregate, as well as the particular amount assigned to each individual. The fact, however, of salaries having been assigned and of the funds to pay them having indirectly proceeded from the Raja, seems to me clearly proved, but in what manner they were assigned is not so distinctly established, although it may be inferred that the arrangement was concluded by Nago Deorao in personal communication with the Raja. Be this as it may, no fewer than four of the persons to whom the salaries were granted have positively deposed to the fact, namely, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Balkoba Kelkur, Narram Bhut Chitty and Moropunt Josee, and their testimony is confirmed by that of other witnesses.

93. In the third summary (A. A. 3) is contained the evidence showing that the expenses of Nago Deorao and his party were defrayed by the Raja of Sattara, that a part of the funds for this purpose was fictitiously entered in the books of the banker Teejeeram, and that on various occasions valuable presents were made by the Raja, or on his behalf, to Don Manoel, the Viceroy of Goa, and to Nago Deorao and his associates.

94. The evidence on this most essential point is of the most convincing nature, and it decisively establishes, as I think, the undermentioned transactions.

1st. That large sums of money were deposited with the banker Teejeeram on account of the Goa intrigues, that these sums were principally credited to Pandoba Waeed, the third son of Nago Deorao, at that time quite a child, and the fictitious names of "Soojajee" and "Doordajee" are intended for Rowlojee Naik Khasker, the Jemadar of horse, in the service of the Raja, from whom a considerable portion of the sums entered in those names was in fact received.

This is proved by the bankers themselves, by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Narram Bhutt Chittrey, and Moropunt Josee, who declare that they themselves brought the money from Rowlojee Naik, and by Govind Rao Dewan. The transactions are also verified in a remarkable manner by the extracts from the bankers' books, which, as all will admit, constitute evidence of the most trustworthy description. They show that the total amount disbursed was about 36,000 rupees during eight years, the largest amount being expended in the two last years, 1834-35 and 1835-36, or rupees 8,427. 2 and rupees 11,626 respectively.

2d. That the persons by whom the money was deposited were in poor and straitened circumstances, which proves that the money could not have belonged to themselves, but must have been obtained elsewhere. Of this a remarkable instance, to which I have already adverted, is mentioned by Govind Rao Dewan. He states that all of a sudden Narram Bhut Chitty became apparently rich, wore fine clothes, and was seen to be the associate of the Senaputtee, insomuch that he was sued in the Adawlut by the owner of the house in which he resided, under suspicion of his having discovered and possessed himself of treasure concealed by the landlord's ancestors.

3d. That the amount entered in the bankers' books does not constitute the whole of the Raja's outlay in forwarding his views at Goa.

This is stated by Hurry Punt Fatuck and by other witnesses, and is proved as to various instances (particularly on the occasion of Herculano's mission) in which the Raja himself, or by his agents, distributed money and presents among the persons employed on his behalf, without the intervention of any third party.

4th. That in 1828-29 presents of value were made by Nago Deorao on the Raja's behalf to the Governor of Goa.

This is proved by Raojee Kotnees, by Balkoba Kelkur, and by Hurry Punt Fatuck, who, although not present, derived his information from his son Nana Fatuck, who accompanied Nago to Goa on the occasion.

They appear to have been made on Nago's introductory visit to the Governor; Raojee Kotnees states that they were worth about rupees 1,100, Balkoba Kelkur about rupees 2,000.

5th. That about the same time a horse of the value of 450 rupees was presented to the Governor.

This is proved by Raojee Kotnees, Balkoba Kelkur (who states where the horse was purchased), and Moropunt Josee, and their evidence is corroborated by Aajee and Pattoo, two of Nago's servants.

6th. That presents were made by Nago to the Moordomo, or steward of the Viceroy, when he was introduced by Herculano.

This chiefly rests on the evidence of Raojee Kotnees, some of the servants of Nago likewise deposing to a horse having been presented.

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100. 7th. That in June 1831, expensive presents were made by the Raja himself in person to Herculano, and to Nago and his associates.

Almost all the witnesses depose to this highly important fact, namely Teejeeram, Dajeeba Waed, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Balkoba Kelkur, Raojee Kotnees, Moropunt Josee, Wassodew Shastry, and Narran Bhutt Chitney, and their evidence is corroborated in a most remarkable manner in the bankers' books, the value of the presents given to Hurry Punt Fatuck, his son Nana Fatuck, Narran Bhutt Chitney, and Nago Deorao, being in the books credited to those persons respectively.

101. 8th. That in December 1832, the sum of rupees 2,500 was paid by the Senaputtee to Balkoba Kelkur and Moropunt Josee on Nago Deorao's account, to enable him to discharge a debt he had incurred.

This is proved in the bankers' books, and by the evidence of the two persons who received the money, and by that of Narran Bhutt Chitney, who was present when it was paid, and the circumstances attending the gift are very minutely and consistently narrated.

102. 9th. That in 1835 a sum of money was granted by the Raja to Raojee Kotnees, to enable him to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding.

A slight discrepancy exists as to the amount of this gift, in the statements of the witnesses, it being variously stated at 1,500, 1,700, and 1,800 rupees. That a largess, however, was bestowed is deposed to by Raojee Kotnees himself, and by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Balkoba, and Moropunt Josee.

103. 10th. That presents were made to Don Manoel, Governor of Goa, in September 1835, on the occasion of the mission on the part of the Raja of a person named Mahdeo Row Sirkey.

This is deposed to by Raojee Kotnees, Balkoba Kelkur, and Narran Bhutt Chitney, who who were all more or less concerned in the mission alluded to.

104. 11th. That a diamond ring was given by the Raja, for the purpose of being presented to Don Manoel on his departure for Europe; but that on Raojee Kotnees observing at a personal conference with the Raja, that it was not of sufficient value for such a purpose, the Kotnees was instructed to retain it for himself.

This transaction is proved by Teejeeram, by Dajeeba Waed, by Hurry Punt Fatuck, by Narran Bhut Chitty, and lastly by Raojee Kotnees himself.

105. 12th. That in 1835-36, Nago Deorao received about rupees 8,000, as some of the witnesses state, on account of parting presents to be made to Don Manoel, or as others state, to defray the expenses of sending with the Governor an agent on the Raja's behalf to Europe.

This transaction is deposed to by no fewer than 10 witnesses; namely, by the bankers Teejeeram and Bugwan, by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, Balkoba Kelkur, Moropunt Josee, Kesow Beeherrow, Dajeeba Waed, and by two of Nago Deorao's servants, Sukhojee and Hybuttee. The above sum is stated to have been expended in defraying some of Nago's expenses at Sattara in cloths, which he intended to take with him to Goa, and in purchasing hoondees from Teejeeram for 4,000 rupees. Whilst on his journey to Goa, one of the bullocks laden with his baggage was plundered, and a part of the cloths and the hoondees were carried off, and duplicates of the latter were obtained in January or February 1836. There is, at first sight, a slight confusion in the statements of the witnesses with regard to the person to whom these duplicates were given, this however is satisfactorily accounted for in my mind by the circumstance that both persons named by them were really sent by Nago to obtain duplicates. Dajeeba Waed was sent in the first instance, but Teejeeram refused them to him. Then Balkoba Kelkur was sent on the same errand, and to him the duplicates were entrusted; and these circumstances are confirmed in part by a letter addressed to Nago Deorao on the subject by Teejeeram.

On the whole I am of opinion, that there is no part of these proceedings so clearly proved as the receipt by Nago of a large sum of money towards the end of 1835, for the purposes of the Goa intrigue, though it is not clearly shown how the money was finally disposed of, or that it ever reached the Governor of Goa, or that it was expended in the manner originally intended. The robbery committed on Nago, however, may perhaps help to account for this circumstance.

106. 13th. That in July 1836, rupees 960 were paid by the Senaputtee to Raojee Kotnees and Narran Bhut Chitney.

This rests on the evidence of the Raojee Kotnees, corroborated, but not until he was cross-examined on the point, by Narran Bhut Chitney. It is, however, in some degree confirmed by the proved fact, of which more hereafter, that the purpose for which it was given, namely, to defray the expenses of the parties on a proposed journey to Demaun to meet Herculano was really contemplated.

107. 14th. That in addition to the specific instances above noticed, presents in cash, and in kind were bestowed by the Raja, the Senaputtee and Dimkur Rao, at the different meetings which took place between them and the agents employed, and on other occasions of minor importance.

108. The summary (A. A. 4) contains evidence to show that certain articles were sent as presents from Goa, and how they were disposed of.

I do not attach much importance to this branch of the inquiry, for the articles alluded to were few and of inconsiderable value, and it may even be doubted whether the chief of them were not articles commissioned by Govind Rao Dewan, although Raojee Kotnees afterwards refused to accept payment for them. It is not established that any of the articles reached the Raja, for we cannot trust Dajeeba Waed's unsupported testimony, founded on hearsay, that two of the peacock feather fans were presented to his Highness.

109. The

109. The summary (A A. 5) relates to Nago Deorao's intercourse with the Raja of Sattara, and the different interviews and conferences which occurred between them.

From the evidence of some of the other agents employed, and of some of the servants of Nago himself, I think it fully proved that an intercourse existed between that person and the Raja, and that various interviews between them took place. It is obvious that Nago, though he seems to have been previously known to the Raja, was first recommended to his service and confidence by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer about the time of the celebrated Jatra, held at Nassick in 1825. It is not clearly elicited what was the nature of the authority vested in Nago, but his relation Dajeeba says, that he became the vakeel between the Goakur and the Maharaj, and agreements were concluded. In particular, one of Nago's interviews with the Raja, in April 1835, is fully proved by several persons who were present and took part in the conferences. The witnesses nearly agree in the object of this meeting, which took place apparently in consequence of the news that Don Manoel was about to leave India. Nago had proceeded to meet the Governor, then at Vingorla, and on his return to Sattara the interview took place when he delivered a letter which he had obtained from the Governor. This visit is proved by Hurry Punt Fatuck and Raojee Kotnees, who were present, and their testimony is confirmed by Narran Bhut Chitney, Dajeeba Waeed, and Balkoba Kelkur, who states that on the occasion he went with Nago as far as Teejeeram's shop. All these witnesses concur generally in stating who were present at the interview. Hurry Punt Fatuck specifies five distinct occasions when Nago visited the Raja in furtherance of the Goa intrigues. The servants of Nago, named Seejeewun, Aujee, Venkappa, Pattoo, Hybuttee and Khundoo, also depose to their master's having visited the Raja on various occasions, and for the most part at night; and Govind Rao Dewan states that, on one occasion, he went as usual to the Raja's palace at night, and was denied admittance, and that when he was about to retire, he met a party proceeding to visit the Raja, who he was afterwards informed, by Narran Bhut Chitney, were some of the persons engaged in the Goa affair. This branch of my minute will be further illustrated by those which follow.

110. The summary (A A. 6) relates to Nago Deorao's intercourse with Goa, and his various interviews with the Governor Don Manoel. The evidence on this head has been derived, 1st, from six of the servants of Nago, who were in attendance on him during his numerous visits to Goa, and 2dly, from Raojee Kotnees and others of the party who accompanied him.

111. The servant Sunjeewun deposes to various visits made by Nago to Goa, and states that the first occurred 10 years ago. Aujee accompanied Nago to Araba, and was with him for six months in the Goa district; they then returned to Sattara, and again came to Araba. Nago visited Don Manoel, and the servant went with him, as he tended his horse. Venkappa states, that after the Swamee had introduced Nago to the Raja of Sattara, he proceeded with Nago to Araba and Goa; Nago visited the Raja of Goa, remaining a few days at Rybunder. In May or June 1833, Nago having visited Sunkeshwer, came again to Araba; from thence he used to visit Don Manoel and Herculan; he afterwards went to Sattara, and again returned to Araba. Hybuttee was with Nago at Rybunder, and went with him on his first visit to the Governor; he remained below, and Nago and his party went up stairs; he heard of two other occasions of Nago having visited the Governor. Pattoo went with Nago to Goa, and accompanied him on a visit to the Governor; Nago also visited Erculan. This last witness also refers to other visits to the Governor, one of which occurred after Erculan's mission to Sattara, when he accompanied him to the door. Nago generally went alone, and was met by Raojee Kotnees, and Erculan Khundoojee accompanied him to Koregaon and Araba, from whence, with Balkoba Kelkur and Moropunt Josee, he proceeded to Rybunder; he used to accompany him to the Governor's palace. On one or two occasions Raojee Kotnees was with him; Dajeeba once, and Moropunt Josee likewise. Dajeeba Waeed met Nago at Goa in November 1832, and in April 1834. In January 1835 he went with him to the Governor, whom he frequently visited. Nago also visited the Governor when he was residing at Vingorla, after having been superseded by the "Pere, a Christian from Portugal," and obtained a letter from him, which he brought to Sattara in April 1835. Kesow Buheerow was with Nago at Araba and Rybunder. Moropunt Josee accompanied Nago to Araba and Rybunder after Erculan's mission. Nago, with Raojee Kotnees, visited Don Manoel. Some of the party accompanied him, but remained in the room of the Major-domo. Narran Bhut Chitney accompanied Nana Fatuck to Araba towards the end of 1829, and lodged with Raojee Kotnees; proceeded to Goa, and resided for six weeks with Nago Deorao. Nago used to visit the Governor at Panjum. In 1833-34 he was deputed to Goa by the Raja of Sattara, to ascertain how affairs were progressing, and remained there two months, when Nago directed him to return and inform the Raja that the business would be soon effected, which he did accordingly. Raojee Kotnees thus described the mode in which Nago's visits to the Governor were effected. He first went to the Moordomo, and delivered to him any letters he had, and asked for an audience. The Moordomo then informed the Governor, and if leave was granted, conducted Nago into the Governor's writing room, when the Governor exchanged compliments with the Raja. This witness states that he accompanied Nago to the Governor four or five times face to face. On his first visit to Goa Nago only visited Erculan; on his second he came with Nana Fatuck, and after having been acknowledged by the Swamee as his confidential agent, was conducted to Rybunder, introduced by Erculan to the Major-domo, and a few days after to the Viceroy. Nago said he had come to communicate the affair of the Swamee and of the Raja of Sattara, and the Viceroy ordered him to commit what he had to propose in writing. Nago afterwards explained that 25,000

Europeans were required, and they should be paid for and subsidized. After Erculan's mission, Nago came and resided at Rybunder. The mission of Nana Fatuck to Goa, in company with Nago, is confirmed by the evidence of his father Hurry Punt Fatuck.

112. The intercourse which took place between Nago Deorao and Don Manoel is thus most clearly proved, though our information of what occurred at the numerous meetings held between them is scanty and deficient. This, however, is not of much moment, because the objects of these meetings are fully developed by the papers of Nago that have come into our possession. Raojee Kotnees is the only one of the witnesses who could afford good information of what occurred at these interviews; but I have no doubt, for the reason assigned by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, that he has suppressed much of his knowledge on the subject.

113. I will only add that, with regard to the general fact of the visits of Nago to Goa, and of his having been in the pay of the Raja of Sattara, the evidence of Moropunt Josee, before Mr. Spooner at Rutnagherry, is worthy of notice. The witness did not indeed disclose so much on that occasion as he afterwards disclosed when examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans at Sattara; but I think it important to mark his evidence in the former case, because it adds to the information derived from sources independent of the Sattara Inquiry. "Nago Deorao," he says, "is my brother-in-law. He was in the habit of visiting the Goa territories, and acted as the agent of the Sunker Acharya. In January 1836 I accompanied him to Araba *via* Ramghat, when a robbery occurred (the particulars of which witness details). Nago was in affluent circumstances; he got some money from Sattara, from Teejeeram, through whom I heard it was remitted by his Highness the Raja of Sattara. He also got some from the Swamee."—(See Mr. Spooner's letter to Government, dated the 6th October 1837.)

114. The summary (A. A. 7) exclusively relates to the evidence which has been obtained in elucidation of the proceedings of Raojee Kotnees, of the village of Araba. Mr. Willoughby has properly devoted a separate summary to this person, not only on account of the conspicuous part which he took in the Goa intrigues, but likewise because his proceedings deeply implicated the Raja of Sattara.

115. Raojee Kotnees himself states that he went with Nago Deorao four or five times to visit the Governor of Goa face to face, and that he had five different interviews at night with the Raja, namely,

1st. When Erculan was introduced, on which occasion a letter was delivered to the Raja. Seven persons were present at this interview, namely, the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Row, Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Erculan, and himself.

2d. On another occasion, when Nago Deorao and all the above persons were present except Erculan.

3d. On a third occasion, when the Raja, Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt, Dinkur Row, and Narrain Bhut were present. These two interviews occurred on his second visit to Sattara.

4th. In 1836, at the house of Dinkur Row, when the Raja, Dinkur Row, and Rowlojee Naik were present.

5th. In the same year, at the Raja's palace, when the Raja, the Senaputtee, Dinkur Row, Rowlojee Naik, Hurry Punt, and Narrain Bhut were present.

The chief object of the two last interviews was evidently to obtain money, Nago Deorao having left Sattara with a large sum, without making arrangement for payment to Raojee of what he considered due for his services. He on this occasion remained at Sattara 20 days, during which he visited the houses of Govind Row Dewan and the Senaputtee. To the fifth of the above interviews he was conducted by Rowlojee Naik, and the Raja inquired whether the Governor of Goa had departed, and for Nago and Erculan. Raojee Kotnees further explains how he first became acquainted with Nago, his being retained to aid him in his projects at Goa, on a salary of 600 rupees per annum, and Nago's coming to Goa in company with Nana Fatuck, and delivering a letter in a bag to Don Manoel.

116. The above evidence is strongly supported by that of other witnesses. The servant Pattoo deposes, that he himself accompanied Raojee to Sattara, when Erculan proceeded to that place, and Sukhojee, another servant, states that Raojee was at Sattara in company with Nago. The bankers, Teejeeram and Bugwan, also state, that he came to Sattara in July 1836, and Govind Row Dewan that he came there two or three times, and on one occasion dined with him at his house. Balkoba Kelkur confirms the account of the two last meetings with the Raja, and states that he received 1,500 rupees for his daughter's marriage, and a diamond ring. Hurry Punt Fatuck deposes that Raojee twice visited the Senaputtee, and that he himself was present at the third interview with the Raja, on which occasion Raojee informed the Raja that "no answer to the yads had come from Portugal." He likewise alludes to the fourth interview at the house of Dinkur Rao. Lastly, Narrain Bhutt Chitney deposes to an interview in March 1835, and to one in April, when Raojee obtained 1,500 rupees, on which occasion he communicated to the Raja some instructions from Don Manoel, which had been committed to writing. This witness accompanied Raojee from Goa to Sattara in July 1836, and confirms the fact of the two meetings with the Raja about that time, one being held at Dinkur Rao's, and the other at the palace, at which he himself was present. I do not think that, supported by such evidence, the slightest doubt can be entertained of the nature of the communications held by Raojee Kotnees with the Raja, and I shall only further observe, that the two last meetings between the parties happened about the very time when, through other agents, the Raja was engaged in tampering with the native officers of the 23d regiment.

117. The summary (A A 8) relates to what may be regarded as the most important of all the events connected with the Goa intrigue, namely, the mission of a Portuguese named Herculano from Goa to Sattara in June 1831, and his introduction at night to the Raja.

118. The accounts of this mission most to be relied on, are contained in the depositions of Hurry Punt Fatuck and Raojee Kotnees, both of whom were actually present at the interview between the Raja and the emissary. The first states, that the mission originated when his son Nana Fatuck went to Goa with Nago Deorao. The selection of Herculano for the purpose was very natural, because it was this person who had first introduced Nago Deorao to the Governor of Goa. It was to remove the suspicions respecting the truth of Nago's pretensions, which this person and Raojee entertained, that the mission was undertaken. Nana Fatuck came to Sattara and communicated these suspicions to his father, who communicated them to the Raja, who without any hesitation appears to have consented to the mission. Herculano and Raojee were accordingly conducted to Sattara, the former putting up in a garden belonging to the Raja, called "Kurunja," the latter in the house of Hurry Punt. In the same night, Rowlojee Naick conducted Herculano, Raojee Kotnees, and Hurry Punt Fatuck (the deponent) to the palace, where they had an interview with the Raja; the Senaputtee and Dinkur Rao being present, Herculano delivered a letter from the Governor, intimating that according to invitation he had been deputed, and Raojee Kotnees inquired, "Is Nago Deorao of the Sirkars?" to which the Raja replied, "He is ours; whatever he may have spoken by ourselves, and whatever money he may have promised was promised by ourselves. In what time will our business be effected?" Herculano replied, "Within three years." After this Herculano and the rest were dismissed with valuable presents*. Nago Deorao was not present at the interview, but arrived at Sattara a few days afterwards.

* *Vide* remarks on Summary (A. A. 8)

119. Raojee Kotnees corroborates the above statement in most particulars. He says that Nago himself proposed the mission to dispel the suspicion above alluded to; that at Herculano's request, he accompanied him to Sattara, describes how the different persons concerned travelled, and arrived at Sattara. Herculano remained outside the town, but he (Raojee) put up at Hurry Punt's house. Rowlojee Naick conducted the party to the palace. His account of the persons present at the interview, of the conversation which occurred, and of their being dismissed with presents, does not materially vary from the preceding statement. Finally, he states that Nago was not himself present, but that he met him at Kodowly, and that Nago met Herculano at Meeruj shortly afterwards.

120. The testimony of Narram Bhutt Chitney is next in importance. This person was with Nana Fatuck and Nago Deorao at Goa when the mission was proposed; he corroborates the two preceding witnesses in regard to the cause of the mission. He accompanied Nana Fatuck to Sattara, when he went and obtained the Raja's assent to the mission. He states that when Nana Fatuck went to conduct the mission to Sattara, he was informed that Herculano was not there, but that he would be sent when he returned, which statement, as I shall hereafter show, is confirmed by the documentary evidence in this case. He confirms the statement, that whilst the mission was on its way to Sattara, the deponent met it at Pallee, and also that Raojee Kotnees put up at Hurry Punt's, and Herculano at Kurunja. On the night of his arrival, Herculano came to Hurry Punt's house, when Rowlojee Naick came and conducted the mission to the palace. He states that he did not go himself, but that Hurry Punt informed him that Herculano had delivered a letter, and that presents had been given by the Raja, and among them a gold bangle for him (the deponent), the value of which is credited in Teejeeram's accounts under date the 19th June 1831. Finally, he states that Herculano left Sattara the next day, Raojee Kotnees four or five days after, and that Nago Deorao arrived at Sattara at the end of June, and put up with Hurry Punt.

121. Balkoba Kelkur corroborates many of the above particulars, and states that he was at Goa when the mission set out in three parties by three different roads, he (the deponent) accompanying Nago. He further states that Herculano left Kurunja, where he had put up in anger, and that he was sent after him, and brought him back. He corroborates the fact of the party having met at Hurry Punt's house, and of their being conducted by Rowlojee Naick to the palace, he remained behind, but saw the party depart and return, Hurry Punt bringing with him some gold chains, which he said had been given by the Raja. This witness, in the first instance, stated that Nago Deorao was of the party, but afterwards corrected himself, and said that Nago did not arrive until the day after the interview had taken place. To what cause it was owing that Nago, who had set out with this witness from Goa, did not reach Sattara at the same time, is not explained. I do not, however, think the circumstance material; Nago might easily stop for a night at Renovee Kodowly or elsewhere, and as the introduction of Herculano to the Raja was precipitated by the impatience of the former, the absence of Nago on the occasion is not very surprising.

122. The evidence of Dajeeba Waeed on this point is of little value, for as he had not at the time of the mission joined actively in the plots, he could speak only from hearsay. He states that the mission originated with the Raja, after the yad of stipulations had been framed, and that the Raja visited Herculano previously to the interview at the palace. The same disqualification applies to the evidence of Wassodeo Shastry, who does not even know the name of Herculano, but states from hearsay that a person, who was called "Moosafit," came from Goa to Sattara, and put up in the Kurunja-bagh. The witnesses Moropunt Josee and Kasee Punt Bunderry, merely allude to the mission, the latter adding that presents were given.

123. No fewer than seven of Nago's servants allude to the mission, and their evidence I regard as important, for they can have no object in alluding to the event if it had not really

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really occurred. Sunjeewun states that he heard that Irkool Christian, Raojee Kotnees, and Nago had come from Goa to Sattara on the part of the Governor. Aujee gives a description of Irkool, and states that after the meeting with the Raja, Nago met him at Meeruj; Venkappa, that Nago brought Irkool to Sattara, although they did not come by the same route, that Irkool remained at Sattara one night, and afterwards met Nago at Meeruj; Sukhojee, that he heard from his fellow-servants of the coming of Irkool to Sattara, and of the meeting at Meeruj. Hybuttee gives a description of Irkool, and deposes to the meeting at Meeruj. Pattoo says that Irkool came in a dooly with 12 Goa bearers, lodged at night in the veranda of Hurry Punt's house; he and Nago and others went out at night, but he does not know where they returned at dawn. Raojee Kotnees came to Sattara on the same occasion; saw Irkool at Hurry Punt's house with his own eyes. Nago afterwards met him at Meeruj; deponent accompanied Raojee Kotnees from Goa; corrects himself, and states that Nago arrived three or four days after Irkool. Teejeeram, the banker, also deposes to the fact of Herculano's mission, and states that he travelled in a dooly having Christian bearers.

124. Such is the nature of the evidence by which the mission of Herculano is supported I have been unable to detect anything like the appearance of concert among the witnesses; they all agree in essential points, although they differ slightly in details. I feel no doubt that even Wassodeo Snastry refers to the same mission as the other witnesses, he speaks, however, from hearsay merely, and "Moosafit" may have been a term of general application to foreigners, or it may be the corruption of the name of some Portuguese in the service of the Peishwa, or of Bapoo Gokla. With regard to the contradiction among the witnesses in respect to Nago Deorao, as connected with this mission, it may easily, I think, be accounted for. The statement of Raojee Kotnees, corroborated by those of Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, that Nago was not present, but arrived a very few days afterwards, is no doubt correct. Balkoba Kelkur himself corrected the mistake, and Dajeeba Waed did not become one of the mundullees or party until long after the mission. The mistake is, however, more apparent than real; it was one very likely to occur moreover, for it is clearly established that Nago left Goa with the mission; that he was with Raojee on the road when he was on the journey to Sattara; that Raojee again met him after the interview at Kodowly, a village close to Sattara, and that they again met at Meeruj, Herculano being present. It was this, we may suppose, which occasioned confusion in the minds of some of the witnesses, and in such a mass of evidence, extending over a period of so many years, it is matter of surprise that contradictions are not more frequently to be detected.

125. The summary (A. A. 9) relates to an event which is almost of equal importance as the one just disposed of, namely, the mission to Goa, on the part of the Raja, of a person named Mahdeo Rao Sirkey, and his introduction to Don Manoel, in September 1835. This mission is, I think, clearly established, though I do not think that the witnesses have fairly spoken out regarding what occurred at the interview with Don Manoel. It occurred at Panjum, after the Governor had relanded from the ship in which he had embarked at Vingorla. Mahdeo Rao Sirkey had just entered into the service of the Raja, to whom, according to one of the witnesses, he was related: he died a short time after his mission to Goa.

126. Hurry Punt Fatuck states that the Raja directed him to effect the introduction, and he proposed to send Narrain Bhutt Chitney on this duty, but Narrain fell sick, and could not go. The Sirkey proceeded to Warree, and was met by Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees. Moropunt Josee was sent for the Sirkey, who was taken to Rybunder, and introduced to Don Manoel by Nago, Raojee Kotnees, and Erculan. Narrain Bhutt Chitney confirms the preceding witness, as to the share which he, the Chitney, took in the transaction, and adds, that after the interview Nago returned to Sattara, and obtained the sum of 8,000 rupees alluded to in another part of this Minute. Raojee Kotnees, after alluding to Don Manoel's embarkation at Vingorla, and his subsequent return to Panjum, states that, in September 1835, Nago and himself proceeded to Rybunder, taking with them a gopee, a chundurbur, a pair of shawls, and other cloths, which had been received from Rowlajee Naick. With these he conducted the Sirkey to Rybunder, and introduced him to the Major-domo, as a relation of the Raja, observing, "As you are proceeding to Portugal, the friendship should not be forgotten; he has been deputed to mention this." The Sirkey was then taken up stairs, and introduced to Don Manoel, who said that he intended to embark in about two months, and sent his best salaams. It is very probable that the Kotnees was present at the interview; but he states that he remained in the steward's room, and learned from Nago what had taken place.

127. Moropunt Josee confirms the preceding witnesses, as to the fact of his having been sent to Warree to conduct the Sirkey to Rybunder, and the subsequent introduction of the Sirkey to Don Manoel at Panjum. The deponent remained in the Major-domo's room; the rest, with Gopall Rao, interpreter, going up stairs, the Major-domo having preceded them.

128. Balkoba Kelkur states, that the Sirkey arrived at Rybunder on the 2d September 1835, on the part of the Maharaj; Moropunt Josee had been sent to call him. In company with Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees he was introduced to Don Manoel, to whom presents were made.

129. Dajeeba Waed states, that in April 1835 Nago brought and delivered a letter to the Raja from Don Manoel. After the Governor had embarked at Vingorla, and had relanded at Panjum, Nago brought a letter from him to the Sirkey, who was taken to Rybunder, and introduced to the Governor, to whom presents were given.

In October or November 1835 Nago brought a letter to the Raja from Don Manoel regarding the Sirkey's mission, and obtained 8,000 rupees, "as a parting present for Don Manoel," and for other expenses.

130. Govind Rao Dewan states, that the Sirkey was in the Raja's service; that about three years ago he left Sattara for Waree, when it was reported, "He is going to Goa on the part of the Maharaj." The witness questioned Narrain Bhutt Chitty, who informed him that such was the case, and that the Sirkey was deputed to inquire whether what Nago and others reported were true or false.

131. From the above detail it will, I think, be admitted, that though some slight variations occur in the evidence, it is in general consistent and conclusive, and establishes the fact, that as the representative of the Raja, Mahdeo Rao Sirkey visited Goa, met Don Manoel, and made some presents to that person.

132. The next summary (A A 10) contains evidence regarding a design on the part of the Raja to send an agent with Don Manoel to Portugal.

133. Hurry Punt Fatuck, after having alluded to the mission of Mahdeo Row Sirkey, states that Nago Deorao returned and informed the Raja that the Governor of Goa wished an agent on his Highness's part to accompany him, and that then the business would be effected. On this account 8,000 rupees were given, and it was proposed to send Herculano.

134. Raojee Kotnees states, that at his interview with the Raja in March 1835, he was asked whether Erculan would go; he said that he did not know, but Nago answered in the affirmative. At another interview the Raja observed, "Now there is no business at Goa, when the Viceroy goes, Erculan will go, or some one else should be sent." The following day the witness met Nago at Kodowly, and told him to go and arrange quickly for sending a person. On the occasion of this interview with the Raja at Durkui Rao's house, his Highness again inquired if any one had been sent; and at his final interview at the palace, the Raja directed that Erculan should be sent, with any companions of the Viceroy's who might have remained behind, provided he was inclined to go. The witness said he would inform Erculan, who was then at Demaun, when Narrain Bhutt observed, that he intended to go to Demaun, and the Raja said, "Go, and send off Erculan." After this the Raja retired, and the Senaputtee then gave 300 rupees to deponent, and 650 to Narrain Bhutt, of which 600 were intended for Erculan.

135. Narrain Bhutt Chitney states, that he was informed by Hurry Punt that the 8,000 rupees were paid to Nago "to meet the expenses of sending a person with Don Manoel to Portugal," and confirms the account given by Raojee Kotnees of what occurred at the interview with the Raja when the sum of 950 rupees was bestowed, adding that himself and Raojee went to Bombay with the intention of proceeding to Demaun and sending off Erculan, but that on their arrival there they wrote requesting him to meet them in Bombay, and received a reply asking them to come to Demaun.

136. The important circumstance mentioned by the last witness is proved in the documentary evidence, and I think it pretty clearly established that at one time the Raja really did entertain the idea of deputing an agent to Portugal, though the measure was never carried into effect, among other reasons, perhaps, because the attempt on the fidelity of the soobahdars was detected.

137. Summary A A. 11 contains evidence to show that an epistolary correspondence was maintained between the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel, Governor of Goa. This important branch of the inquiry will, of course, be more fully elucidated when I come to consider the documentary evidence; but it must be obvious that if it can be proved that letters were interchanged between the parties, one link is supplied towards proof of the truth and authenticity of so many of such letters purporting to be between the parties as have come into our possession.

138. With regard to the letters purporting to have been addressed by the Raja to Don Manoel, it is proved in evidence that these were not invariably submitted for his Highness's approval, but that Nago prepared such drafts as he thought proper, sealed them, and delivered them as proceeding from his master. There is not a single instance proved of any letter having actually been written at Sattara with the cognizance of the Raja, and we are left to conjecture what was the nature of the powers delegated to Nago, were it not, therefore, for the abundant evidence obtained of the connexion which existed between the Raja and Nago, and for the fact, clearly proved, that the Raja received letters from Don Manoel, alluding to letters which the latter had received, purporting to proceed from the Raja, I should say that the correspondence of the Raja with Don Manoel would be doubtful, and that we might infer that the letters written in his name might not have been authorised on his part. The evidence on this head may be summed up as follows:

139. Dajeeba Waed states, that previously to his becoming connected with these intrigues, Don Manoel wrote letters to the Raja, and that afterwards he saw two letters from the governor, sealed in bags, the contents of which were unknown to him. These letters used to be accompanied by Mahratta translations, prepared by "Sukharain Kasmutt Goakur, the Dhobhasee Chitnaves," put up with the Portuguese versions. Nago brought one of them from Vingorla in April 1835, and another in October or November 1835, regarding the mission of the Sirkey. Both were delivered to the Raja; and on the last occasion the witness went with Nago as far as the palace. Moropunt Josee states that on one occasion Don Manoel gave a letter to Nago, which Balumbhut and himself brought to Sattara, and delivered to the Raja in the presence of several persons, whom he names. It was in Portuguese and Mahratta, and was as follows: "You sent out of friendship; there is much pleasure, after communicating with the Huzoor (Portugal), the matter about continuing a constant friendly intercourse with you will be replied to, according to the

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answer which may be received." He can state the contents, because he was near when the Maharaj read the Mahratta version of the letter. Hurry Punt Fatuck states, that at the interview between the Raja and Herculano, the latter delivered a letter from Don Manoel, intimating that Herculano had been sent according to invitation; it was in a bag, and the Raja read it, one leaf being in Portuguese and the other in Mahratta. In 1835-36 Nago, in his presence, delivered to the Raja another letter from the governor, and Nago informed him that when he came to Sattara to ask how the articles of agreement were to be drawn up, he brought a letter. Raojee Kotnees confirms the statement that Herculano, on his introduction to the Raja, delivered a letter from Don Manoel.

140. Dajeeba Waeed states, that he does not know of any letters sent by the Raja from Sattara to Goa. Nago was appointed his Highness's agent, with full powers, and by the Raja's orders used to write letters and deliver them. In January 1833 Nago made the witness write one to Don Manoel, as if from the Raja, regarding the nuptials of Gojra Sahib, the Raja's daughter. Balkolea Kelkur states, that he heard that whenever any letter was required to be written to the governor, Nago wrote and attached the seal to it. Moropunt Josee states, that Nago himself wrote any letter or paper to be given to Don Manoel, and delivered it with the large and small seals (sicca and moortub) attached, and that he saw him do this four or five times. Raojee Kotnees states, that on his first introduction to the governor, Nago delivered a letter in a bag, to which he received a reply. He then gives an instance, which clearly establishes that Nago prepared a letter himself under circumstances which did not admit of a reference to the Raja. He had shown to Herculano a letter which was disapproved of, and in two days he produced another corresponding in tenor with what Herculano had suggested.

141. Besides the above, there is evidence to show that a packet of a certain size, which is described with two seals attached, was deposited with the father of the witness Gopal Jeyram in 1824-25, and which was delivered to Nago at Sunkeshwer in the following year by a servant named Hybuttee. Gopal states that his father informed him that this related to the plots at Goa, and the above is all the evidence which has been elicited on the subject. As I before observed, this branch of the inquiry will be further illustrated by the documentary evidence; and I shall only observe that I consider it proved that the Raja received letters from Don Manoel, but that with regard to those addressed to the Viceroy, these were prepared at the discretion of Nago, under such general instructions as he may have received from his principal.

142. The 12th and last summary (A. A. 12) contains evidence showing that the Goa intrigues were partially known to Colonels Briggs and Robertson, formerly Residents at Sattara. My colleagues will observe that this fact has been acknowledged in one of the communications recently received from Dr. Milne on behalf of the Raja; I will only therefore state my reasons for deeming it of much importance.

143. First.—It clearly establishes that, as deposed to by the agents employed, these intrigues have occupied the Raja for many years; Colonel Briggs was appointed Resident at Sattara on the 11th February 1823, and resigned in February 1827; the intrigues must therefore have commenced before the latter date, which is exactly agreeable to the evidence. Colonel Robertson was appointed on the 6th April 1827 to succeed Colonel Briggs, and resigned his appointment on the 2d January 1832.

144. Secondly.—It enhances the Raja's guilt in two ways:—

1. Because it proves that his insane projects were entertained at a time when, outwardly, the utmost cordiality existed between the two governments, and consequently that his conduct is not palliated, or to be accounted for, by irritation felt in consequence of the discussions which afterwards arose respecting his Highness's claims over his jaghirdars.

2. Because it proves that he persevered in the intrigue in defiance of the friendly, and I have no doubt explicit, warnings and admonitions of the Resident*, some time towards the close of the year 1827.

3. And this I conceive to be the most important reason; it removes any suspicion of the Goa case having now been got up against the Raja by some party at enmity with him, who has heard that his Highness lies under suspicion of treasonable plots against the British Government, and eagerly snatched at the opportunity of involving him in ruin.

145. I will only further observe, that I have learned on good authority that the fact of some improper intercourse having been maintained by the Raja of Sattara with Goa was known to Mr. William Simson, who was in charge of the Residency during the interval which intervened between the resignation of Colonel Briggs and the arrival of Colonel Robertson, and likewise to Dr. Bird, who was for several years surgeon to the Sattara Residency.

146. I now proceed to the third head to which I have divided my remarks on the oral evidence, namely, to show that the testimony of most of the witnesses named under the first head is entitled to credit, not only from the impossibility, in the circumstances under which it was obtained, of concert and collusion among them, or from the absence of any adequate motive for the conspiracy which must have been entered into if their testimony is false, but likewise, because it is in many instances directly opposed to the interests and natural wishes of the witnessing parties.

147. Any one who weighs well the numerous and extraordinary coincidences which are to be found in the mass of evidence forwarded by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens must, in my opinion, be impressed with a perfect conviction of its general truth. The witnesses are too numerous, and composed of too many classes of society, to render it probable that a combination has been formed among them for the purpose of giving false testimony. On

* Vide Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's letter of the 6th February 1838, para 6.

On essential points all the material witnesses agree, although with those variations to be expected from persons deposing to the same facts independently of one another. Various discrepancies, and even contradictions, are likewise to be found in their testimony. The chief of these I have already noticed; and they all can either be satisfactorily reconciled, or may fairly be attributed to the confusion of events and transactions embracing a period of at least 12 years. Far from thinking that these variations should be considered as affecting the general credibility of the witnesses, I should have deemed the absence of such variations a clear token of concert, and therefore open to the utmost distrust and suspicion.

148. On referring back to our records, it will be seen that it was not until July 1837 that Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, when prosecuting the inquiries which he had been directed to institute, consequently to the receipt by Government of the petition of Girjabaee, obtained the first clue to the detection of the intrigue at Goa. In a report, dated the 12th of August last, this able officer observed, "I have already obtained evidence to show that secret communications have been going on with Goa for years back, and that these were only suspended on the death of the principal agent, about 12 months back." In illustration of the nature of this intercourse, the acting Resident submitted the deposition of Dajeeba Waeed (No. 7 of my List), and stated that all the persons implicated in the intrigue had left Sattara, with the exception of Rowlajee Nauck and the bankers Teejeeeram and his son Bugwan. He added, that every exertion would be made to secure their attendance, but that as some of them had concealed themselves, and others were at a distance, he feared that some time might elapse before the result of his investigation could be reported.

149. The following extracts from the evidence, List A. of the acting Resident's Report, will show how the witnesses were at that period scattered about the country.

Wassodeo Shastry (No. 11 of my List), who was examined on the 20th July 1837, stated that at that time "Hurry Punt Fatuck was at Poonah, Narrain Bhutt Chitney at Alundee, Balkoba Kelkur at Sawunt Warree, Moropunt Josee at Tasgaon, near Meeruj, and Dajeeba Waeed at Waeed."

Dajeeba Waeed (No. 7 of my List), who was first examined on the 7th August 1837, stated that at that time "Irkool was at Demaun, Raojee Kotnees at Bombay, in the house of Soonder Bawajee, Hurry Punt Fatuck at Poonah, Teejeeeram and his son at Sattara, Moropunt Josee at Warree, Balumbhut Moongeykur at Koregaon, in the Goa district, Balkoba Kelkur at Warree, Narrain Bhutt Chitney at Poonah; and that of the servants who were with Nago Deorao, and of the attendants who used to go about with him, some were at Renavee, some at Warree, and some at Hutnoor, under Sunkeswer."

150. It was on the above information that by the zeal and diligence of the Acting Resident the principal persons implicated were traced out and apprehended, under such circumstances as prevented the possibility of a general combination among them, and even at the risk of seeming tedious, I will now briefly allude to the circumstances in question, as chiefly gained from the witnesses themselves.

151. The order in which the evidence was recorded will be seen on reference to List A. of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report, in which it is arranged according to the dates on which the persons were produced before that officer, and not according to the subject or the importance of the testimony of each witness. The first deposition was taken on the 20th July 1837, the last on the 10th November following, and it will be remarked that the most important evidence was obtained towards the termination of the inquiry. *Vide Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 26 of the List quoted.*

152. The principal witnesses are Dajeeba Waeed, Balkoba Kelkur, Moropunt Josee, Narrain Bhutt Chitney, Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and the banker Teejeeeram and his son Bugwaudass.

153. The first was the nephew of Nago Deorao, and was his almost constant companion during the last three years of his life, and was with him when he died. He was brought for the purpose of being examined from Waeed, a town about 20 miles from Sattara, having no knowledge of what was going on or for what purpose he was summoned. The Acting Resident had not even knowledge of the information which he ultimately afforded. At first he was a little alarmed, but said he would tell all if he were supported. He was simply promised protection, and he then drew up a long and minute detail of all his uncle's proceedings. He is reported to be clever and intelligent, and has never been under any other restraint than that of holding no communication with the townspeople.

154. The second was Nago Deorao's brother-in-law, and it was from him that we shall hereafter see that Nago's papers and seals were obtained. This person was brought from the village of Araba, in the Goa territory, by Dajeeba Waeed and a Residency peon, named Ballaram, deputed for the purpose by the Acting Resident. For an account of his apprehension, I beg to refer to the depositions of those persons (Nos. 23 and 24, List A.) In his own evidence Balkoba says, "Dajee Waeed and Ballaram Chuprassee came to Malpa after visiting Warree; my domestic, Appajee, came from Warree and informed me, then being terrified, 'I secreted myself at Chicklee. Dajeeba employed a mediator and gave me a pledge, and on this I met him and Ballaram at Araba, afterwards, by way of Waeed, I came to Sattara.'" The peon states that he proceeded to Warree, and found that Balkoba "had gone into the Portuguese territory; that he went to Pedney and Araba, but could not find Balkoba. He, however, opened a communication with him, and having obtained a pledge of protection, as he said he was a guilty man, Balkoba came to Araba, and ultimately to Sattara." This account is fully confirmed by Dajeeba Waeed.

155. Whilst at Warree the emissaries discovered that the third person of the above list

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was at that place, having been imprisoned by the Warree government. Both Dajeeba and the peon state that they requested that Moropunt might be delivered up to them, but the authorities at Warree refused, stating that they must first make a reference to Rumagherry. In his own deposition Moropunt admits that he was under restraint when the emissaries arrived, and that he was first sent to Rumagherry and then to Sattara. On the 19th October Mr. Spooner, the acting collector, was instructed to forward Moropunt to Sattara, and he was accordingly sent to that place under a guard.

156. The fourth and fifth persons were the agents in communication with the Raja at Sattara during the period when the intrigues were in progress. In a Report, dated the 11th of September last, the Acting Resident observes as follows: "I have been in communication with the magistrate at Poonah with regard to Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, and every exertion has been made to discover them without success." On the 27th of the same month the Acting Resident reported that "through the assistance of Govind Row, and the prompt measures of the magistrate of Poonah, Hurry Punt Fatuck had been secured at Chinchoor, and was then in custody at Sattara." On the 12th October, Mr. Mills, the magistrate, reported that "on the receipt of intelligence from the judge of Ahmednuggur that Hurry Punt Fatuck was concealed at a house at Chinchoor; he had dispatched a carcoon and two peons with orders to search for him, which they did, and found and brought him a prisoner to Poonah."

157. I have been unable to discover the precise date on which Narrain Bhutt Chitney was apprehended, but it must have been towards the very end of October last. In his letter of the 27th September, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens stated that he had hoped that Narrain Bhutt would have been secured at the same time as Hurry Punt, but he adds, "In consequence of some alarm he left his retreat in Poonah a few days ago, and has not since been heard of, and I have reason to believe he took this step after communicating with the authorities here (Sattara)". In his own evidence Narrain Bhutt says, "In September 1836, myself and Raojee Kotnees left Sattara and went to Poonah, from whence we visited Bombay; I returned to Poonah, and now Mr. Mills has sent me to Sattara." It was, in fact, through the active exertions of Mr. Mills that this person was ultimately secured.

158. The fifth person on the list, Raojee Kotnees, was however apprehended under circumstances which prevented, in a greater degree than in any other case, all chance of concert. He himself states that he went to Bombay in October 1836, and lodged in the ware of Soonder Bawajee; he lived in the British territory, with the intention of returning to Goa when a Portuguese ship arrived and tranquillity was restored. In May 1837 he came to Alundee, and met Narrain Bhutt Chitney at Poonah; he returned to Bombay, where he was apprehended and brought to Sattara. "We are inhabitants," he adds, "of the Goa districts, and are not acquainted with the state of affairs over the Desh (Deccan)." In fact, my colleagues will recollect that this person was, under the advice of the Advocate-general, apprehended by the superintendent* of police at Bombay, in virtue of an Order in Council, on the 7th September last, and that immediately after his apprehension he was forwarded to Sattara, under injunctions to prevent† any person from communicating with him until delivered over to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, who reported his arrival at Sattara on the 18th September. When he was thus seized at Bombay, without the slightest suspicion that he had been denounced, documentary evidence of some importance in elucidation of the Goa intrigues came into our possession.

159. The two last persons on the list were residing at Sattara. Their evidence is of great moment, and being supported by their books, cannot be doubted. With respect to them Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, in the 10th paragraph of his Report, observes, "From the bankers being inhabitants of Sattara, and having every thing at stake, their evidence has been given with great caution;" and I beg to add, that it was given in direct opposition to their own interests, residing, as they do, under the authority of a despotic prince, and one whom their statements affect so unfavourably.

160. With regard to the seven servants of Nago Deorao, the same improbability of collusion exists, independently of the entire absence of any motive that I can discover to induce them to bear false witness. The servants Khundoo, Pattoo, and Hybuttee, were brought from separate villages in the neighbourhood of Sattara. Sunjeewun Brahmin, Kesow Josee, and the attendants, Aujee and Sukhojee, were brought from Revunsidh, a place about 40 miles from Sattara, and Wassodeo Shastry was brought from Mahgaum, a village three miles from Sattara, in the neighbourhood of that city.

161. In the 16th paragraph of his Report Lieutenant-colonel Ovens remarks, "The greater part of the witnesses have been brought from a distance, without any chance of collusion, and certainly without any object to induce them to depose falsely; and I think it must be admitted that the testimony borne by them, agreeing as it does in all material points, can only be founded on truth." In this opinion I entirely coincide, but besides this, I assert that the evidence has been obtained under very adverse circumstances; for power, influence, money, and threats have all been lavishly exerted against our eliciting the truth. In his Report of the 6th September last the Acting Resident says, "His (Bulwunt Row Chitnavees) as well as Govind Row's salary is still continued to their respective families, and they are held up as examples to any others who may be examined, whilst those who are suspected of having spoken the truth are threatened and degraded."

162. In a letter dated the 23d August 1837, the Acting Resident states (paragraph 5), "Every expedient is still resorted to to disgrace and alarm those who are suspected of being in communication with me, and they dread the consequences if this Government have it in their power to deal with them."

* Vide his Report, dated 7 September.

† Letter to Mr. Mills, dated 12 September

163. In a recent despatch, dated 12th March 1838, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans thus forcibly alludes to the circumstances under which his inquiries have been conducted "I have been unwilling to obtrude the difficulties of all kinds experienced here on the attention of Government, as regards these witnesses, but it is incumbent on me to take this opportunity of mentioning, that in addition to the personal violence now apprehended by these persons, it is also much to be feared that all the means of subsistence derived by them from this Government, or from any property within this jurisdiction, will likewise be sequestrated. The pension of 100 rupees per mensem enjoyed by Abbah Parisnees has been stopped, as well as all his other emoluments; and although Abba Mareek and Eloeje Mohiteh still hold some small hüks in their native villages, it is very likely that these, under some false pretext, will shortly be seized. On the other hand, the pensions and emoluments of the persons labouring under the charge of treason to the British Government are continued to them, and they are encouraged in every way, and held up as examples for the imitation of the rest."

164. I could multiply these proofs in support of my argument, that the probabilities are against the supposition that the witnesses in this case have combined to implicate the Raja in these proceedings. I cannot discover a single instance in which they have volunteered their testimony against him, and certainly in the majority of cases it has been wrung from them by the force of circumstances entirely beyond their control. In no instance can I find reasonable ground for a suspicion that this testimony has been afforded out of any hostile animus towards the Raja, but, on the contrary, if any bias existed at all, it was probably in his favour. True, most of the witnesses are deeply implicated in his Highness's treacherous designs, and may justly apprehend the consequences, but this feeling would naturally have led them to suppress and falsify the truth rather than to make disclosures which equally criminate their patron and themselves.

165. I now proceed, in the fourth and last place, to consider how far the testimonies, considered generally, of the witnesses carry with them the marks of honesty, or, which is the same thing, what is the internal evidence of the truth of the narrative which is to be elicited from their several statements.

166. I have already admitted that many instances of discrepancies and some few of direct contradiction may be found. No less, I repeat, could be expected where a great number of persons were called to relate transactions spreading retrospectively over a period of 12 years. But if we keep this in mind, and if we are further careful to distinguish between the instances in which the witnesses speak to facts immediately within their own knowledge, or at least, to which their observation was fully directed at the time of their occurrence, and those where they speak from casual and perhaps long subsequent hearsay, we shall be struck only with the general harmony and consistency of their evidence, and this impression will be strong in proportion to the care with which the several examinations are studied. I do not mean that a jealous and diligent sifting of the evidence will not occasionally bring to light discrepancies which might escape the notice of a cursory reader, but that the complete inspection we make, the greater on the whole will be the feeling of satisfaction created.

167. In truth I do not believe that anything could have produced the effect just described, but that total impossibility of concerting a story to which I have before referred, and the necessity under which the witnesses found themselves of telling the truth in leading points as their safest course. Comparing the body of evidence in this case with that produced in almost any litigated question before a court of justice when natives are the witnesses, in respect to the general character of consistency and credibility which belongs to each, the advantage is beyond all measure or comparison in favour of the former. The reason is, because in a judicial inquiry regularly instituted there is opportunity to concert a story, and to drill or suborn witnesses, and in operations of this kind, as the natives are well known to be very ingenious and not very scrupulous, and as the same plan is acted on by both parties, the mass of evidence collected in a native cause of importance generally exhibits great contradiction, and not very rarely conveys the idea of a frightful conflict of perjury. In the case under consideration I feel little doubt that the witnesses, or most of them, have told their story in a way favourable for themselves rather than otherwise. But I believe that, taken by surprise, ignorant how much others might or might not have disclosed, and convinced from the manner and assurances of the Acting Resident, to whom in this as in other respects great credit is due, that their best chance was in stating the truth, and not attempting to suppress leading facts, they have for the most part taken that course. On no other principle can the general, and at the same time unlaboured coincidence of their several narrations be explained.

168. I have used the expression, "unlaboured coincidence." The mere agreement of different persons deposing to the same transactions might suggest the idea of concert, and this in proportion to the minuteness and exactness of their several reports, if it did not seem to be natural and undesigned. What it is precisely which conveys the idea of an undesigned agreement between two or more statements of the same transactions; what it is that gives to different testimonies the air of coincidence without concert, it would not be very easy to describe; but a perusal of this evidence has certainly impressed me with that idea. Some fact seems to escape one witness, and is left unexplained by him, the real bearing of which does not appear till his evidence is collated with that of others who state or allude to the same fact, though perhaps in a different connexion and with the addition of other incidents. Circumstances are deposed to by one which carry more or less of improbability on their very face, but which when dovetailed with other circumstances produced by a different person, who was examined perhaps long afterwards, assume a quite natural appearance. Dates are wanting

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wanting in one deposition which may be made out from another, and not perhaps even from that other without a good deal of collation and inference. Nor must I omit here to mention as a very material circumstance, that in some instances in which a witness has casually alluded to some extrinsic event, and perhaps has so timed that event as at first sight to throw a doubt on the truth of his statement, careful examination has verified his correctness.

169. It is difficult by detached instances so to exemplify that which I have mentioned as to do it justice, yet I will make the attempt.

170. I have observed in the former part of this Minute, that the deputation of Madheo Rao Sirkey to pay the parting visit to Don Manoel before his departure for Europe could not but be felt as a compliment by that person. Yet still the proceeding, though not very extraordinary, is one which we should hardly have expected. Nago Deorao was the accredited agent of the Raja with the Viceroy of Goa. In that character he had been formerly introduced by the Raja himself to the Viceroy's agent Herculano; and he seems to have throughout conducted himself in it with great diligence, fidelity, and, as far as the case admitted of it, success. It is not very easy therefore to understand why he should have been superseded on this occasion, and especially as he himself accompanied the Sirkey in his visit. Some obscure intimation of the reason may seem to lurk in the evidence of Narran Chitney, who tells us that "the Maharaj said," introducing the Sirkey to Don Manoel, "let him ascertain about the business." This is consistent with the supposition that some distrust of the correctness of Nago's reports of his interviews with Don Manoel began to be felt; but still it does not directly countenance that supposition. A clear implication to the same effect may be found in a circumstance stated by Dajeeba, not in his deposition, but in answer to a question. Having returned to Sattara from his joint visit with the Sirkey, Nago delivered to the Raja a letter from Don Manoel. He then came and told Dajeeba that both the Senaputtee and Dunkur Rao had in the preceding April told the Raja that his (Nago's) honesty was to be suspected; but that on his delivering the letter they were all pleased; and that on his saying that the Sirkey, when he arrived, would relate the circumstance of the visit, the Maharaj said, "There is no need of the Sirkey, hitherto you have been our moktilhar (accredited agent)." What here comes out, however, by inference and incidentally, is directly said by Govind Rao Dewan, a witness examined at Ahmednuggur by Mr. Hutt, and who having been kept in strict confinement from an early period, could not have communicated with any of the other witnesses. He says, "That hearing a rumour that Modhoo Rao Sirkey, who was going to fetch his family from Warree to Sattara, was also charged with a mission to Don Manoel," he questioned Narran Chitney on the subject, when the latter answered, "The Sirkey is going for his private affairs. He has been told by the Maharaj that under pretence of the Deo going onwards to Goa, whether the matters which the Wased (Nago) and others mention here be true or false, ascertain this by visiting the Governor there."

171. I give another instance: Nago having come from Sattara after his visit with the Sirkey to pay yet another visit to Don Manoel, was, in consequence of circumstances not necessary to be here recorded, too late for the ex-Viceroy. Nago's mission being now at an end, it might have been expected that he should return to Sattara. In fact the Raja expected him immediately, as appears from the testimones both of Raojee Kotnees and Narran Chitney; Nago however went to Warree, where he was afterwards taken sick and died. Two good witnesses, Dajeeba and Balkoba, assign as the reason of his coming to Warree, that Don Manoel was gone, and that nothing more was to be done at Goa. This appears to be a good reason for his quitting Goa, but not for his repairing to Warree, unless he had merely taken that place in his way over the Kimmunt Ghaut to Sattara, which does not appear to have been the case; for it is plain that he was making some stay there. When he fell ill, Dajeeba who was with him at the time, and till his death,* says, "that he became sick shortly after his arrival at Warree;" and as his disorder was dropsy, and he reached Warree early in April,† and did not die till the 30th of July, there is at least no necessity for believing that the disorder arrested his journey. The true reason for his repairing to Warree, which could not even be suspected from the testimony of any other witness, is given by Moro Punt Josee. This person had been deputed by Nago to Warree to recover the clothes of which he had been plundered, as already mentioned, during his immediately previous journey from Sattara. One of the thieves had confessed the theft, but the property was not restored. From Moro Punt's account, indeed, it would appear that one or more persons of interest were concerned in the affair, and he says distinctly that the Warree authorities did not make a full inquiry. "I will make the inquiries to-day or to-morrow," so he excused himself. Upon my writing this circumstance to Nana (Nago), he in consequence came to Warree in the month of April, together with his mundullee (party). He having met Shrimunt Bappoo Sahib, and upon his telling him to remain quiet for some time, he remained in the house of the Neroorkur.

172. I give a third example: Wassodew Shastree Agasee calls the agent or envoy whom Don Manoel sent to Sattara by the name of Moosafit. This witness himself says that he heard of the matter afterwards, on a visit to Sattara. He is clearly mistaken in naming the person in question Moosafit, for thirteen other witnesses call him Ercool or Ercolan; nor is it possible to guess the cause of the mistake. But as he further adds that this man had originally been a servant of Bappoo Gokla (meaning, I believe, not the well-known minister of the last Peishwa, but an acquaintance of the Swamee of Sunkeswer so named;‡) the natural inference would be that the person alluded to was some Hindu or Mussulman; whereas it clearly appears from other witnesses that he was a "Christian," that is, a native Portuguese. This inference, however, the witness himself obviates by a fact incidentally, but very naturally introduced. He says that Moosafit, when introduced into the palace secretly at

* Dajeeba's statement, at beginning.

† Balkoba.

‡ Mentioned in Narran Bhutt Siddee's evidence, taken by Mr. Daniop.

at night, put on a Moglaee dress, thus clearly showing that he ordinarily wore the European habit, which, it may be added, is very particularly stated of Herculano, both by Aujee and Hybuttee.

173 I will mention only one other instance, but to me it seems a very remarkable one. On occasion of the introduction of Herculano to the Raja, Nago Deorao was not present. This is distinctly stated by all the most competent witnesses, though two or three, confessedly speaking from hearsay, state otherwise. The circumstance, at first sight, is not a little puzzling. It will be observed, that the very object of this visit was, that Nago might be accredited by the Raja in person as his envoy to Goa; and as Nago actually set out from Goa at the same time with Herculano for Sattara, though he came by another route, the plain inference is, that it was actually intended that he should be present, and one cannot but wonder that the introduction should not have been delayed till his arrival, which in point of fact took place immediately afterwards. Some of the witnesses, however, mention circumstances which seem to me sufficiently to explain the matter, and which are the more observable, because they are not introduced for the purpose of explaining it (no question having been put on the subject), but come out in the course of the narrative. Balkoba states, that Herculano, displeased on his arrival at Sattara to find that no previous arrangement had been made for him, set out for Wae, Balkoba and Balumbhut were thereupon dispatched to fetch him back, which they did. He was told, "This very night a meeting between you and the Maharaj will take place." The meeting took place accordingly, the fact, it should be observed, of Herculano's having gone off to Wae, and having been brought back, though not the reason of it, is stated by Raojee Kotnees, who also describes the confusion of the mundullee on finding that he had gone off. "Why have you sent Herculano away? So they said very mournfully."

174. The impatience of Herculano there, which is farther testified by his having left Sattara for Meeruj and Goa the very next morning, and which perhaps is not very surprising, considering the awkwardness of his situation as a secret emissary from Goa, and engaged in a treacherous plot against the British Government, afford a fair explanation of the interview having taken place in Nago's absence. It would naturally be thought a great object to consult the wishes and feelings of the Portuguese envoy, and if he, the very person for whose assurance Nago was to be accredited, was content that Nago should be absent on the occasion, no other party had a fair right to object.

175 I acknowledge that to me the absence of Nago from this interview seems a strong proof in favour of the truth of the whole story. Had the narrative been concerted by the witnesses, they would not have failed to make him present, and a leading party. It would never have occurred to a fabricator to concert the interview, leaving out the very person for whose sake it was chiefly held. There could be no difficulty in introducing him, on any supposition, none certainly if he was an imaginary person, nor any if he was, as they said, a real one; for all of them declared that he was dead; nor did any other part of their story require his presence elsewhere. On the other hand, if we suppose that the alleged fabricators, for some unimaginable reason or other, really found it necessary to leave so capital a person out of their story, we may be sure that they would have been at pains to explain the cause of his absence, instead of leaving the explanation to be gathered at haphazard from incidental circumstances. Here, then, we have an incident recorded which, at first view, wears in some degree an air of improbability, but when the circumstances are fully looked into, the improbability disappears; while at the same time, the fact of that improbable incident forming a part of the story, does itself become an argument that the story is true.

176 It is not however possible, as I have already observed, to convey by detached extracts an adequate conception of the manner and effect of a considerable body of evidence on any subject. It is like exhibiting a few features of a face, by way of representing the expression of the countenance. I will therefore only observe further on this point, that even had it been possible for the persons examined to manufacture and arrange a false tale in crimination of the Raja, yet there is generally about these narratives an air of nature, and a circumstantiality joined with it, of which forgery is hardly capable. So far as the different witnesses take distinct and peculiar ground, the facts dwelt on by each are precisely what might have been expected from the situation or circumstances of the individual. The servants of Nago say little of the plot; but they are most particular in describing their master's movements from the very beginning of their service. Moropunt Josee gratuitously enlarges on the death of his uncle Chintopunt Josee, and on the widow of the deceased having become a suttee, and on the expenses of the funeral and suttee having been partly betrayed by the Raja of Sattara, and on a promise from the Raja to defray the balance, as also to pay a debt owing by the widow at the time of her self-sacrifice, for which the witness had made himself responsible. The same witness having been employed by Nago in bringing to justice the persons who robbed him, naturally details the circumstances of the robbery, and the steps he took in the affair afterwards; on neither of which subjects any other witness touches. It is curious that the witness also enlarged on this robbery when he was examined before Mr Spooner, at Rutnagherry. Raojee Kotnees is copious in stating the ill-usage which Nago had shown him in paying him so poorly for his services; and he describes the complaints which he consequently made to the Raja or his officers, and which had the good effect of bringing him some sums of money; while on these points, except as to the facts that certain payments were then made to him by the Raja, all the other examnants are perfectly silent. There is also a great air of probability in some incidents mentioned by Balkoba and Narran Bhut Chitrey, indicating the petty jealousy with which Nago was regarded by some of the other persons concerned.

177. Before I close this topic I must prove what I have observed above, that some of the witnesses allude to extrinsic events as having taken place at particular times, and that such allusions are found to be correct.

178 I have elsewhere remarked that the circumstances of Don Peres having arrived at Goa, from Portugal, with the title of Prefect, and of his having afterwards found it necessary, in the disturbed state of Goa, to proceed to Bombay, and of Don Manoel's having at one time embarked at Vingoiã for Europe, and of his having re-landed in consequence of a dispute with the captain of the vessel, and having returned to Goa, and having for a time resided there, and of his having finally re-embarked for Lisbon in March 1836, are very accurately mentioned or referred to by some of the witnesses. These, however, it may be said, being recent and notorious events, there is no great wonder that they should have been well known to the persons examined, or that a feigned story, which immediately related to Goa and its government, should have been successfully adapted to them. Still I cannot but think that the circumstance alluded to aids and confirms the argument for the veracity of the witnesses; but in order to avoid the objection, I have been induced to test the correctness of the witnesses in instances where they incidentally mention facts not necessarily connected with their story, and perhaps of a remote date.

179. The commencement and early part of Nago's connexion with Sattara are given by several witnesses, but the dates are only given by reference to public events. "He came to Sattara," says Hurry Punt Fatuck, "about two or three years after the introduction of the Company's rule." The treaty of Sattara bears date on the 25th September 1819, and this, therefore, would bring Nago to Sattara about 1822. His first visit to the Goa territory, as I have before observed, preceded, and yet it could not long have preceded, the coming of the Swamee of Sunkeswer to Sattara in June 1825, for it was in consequence of the report made by him after that visit that the Swamee repaired to Sattara. It may fairly be conjectured, therefore, that the date of that visit to the Goa territory (for he did not go to Goa itself) was early in 1825.

180. On the above fact I found the first instance of coincidence with history which I am about to mention. Dajeeba Waeed speaking, and (as he says) on the information of Nago himself, of Nago's first visit to Goa, states that "he went on the Kittoor expedition, and from Kittoor he went to Goa." Dajeeba, it will be recollected, was not personally connected with the Goa intrigue till several years after its commencement, and his evidence, most valuable where it relates to the transactions in which he had himself been concerned, is often inaccurate, and might naturally be so when he speaks from hearsay. Respecting this very visit to Goa, he tells us that Nago had an interview with Don Manoel, which is quite incorrect. But Dajeeba, who knew that Nago had frequently seen Don Manoel at Goa before he was himself connected with Nago, might very easily mistake, and misstate the time when the first of those interviews took place; and yet it did not seem to me likely that in stating the remarkable circumstance of Nago's having gone on the Kittoor expedition, a circumstance not mentioned by any other witness, he could well be mistaken, if such was really the fact. Nor is the fact in itself unlikely; for Nago, as all the evidence shows, had till then been a sort of soldier of fortune, and was in search of employment, which might naturally lead him to a scene where military operations were in progress. The witness, I should observe, gives not the least hint of the time when either the Kittoor expedition or the subsequent Goa visit took place. But the evidence of other witnesses refers the Goa visit to the early part of 1825; and therefore, if Dajeeba spoke the truth, the Kittoor expedition must almost of necessity have taken place in 1824, and probably late in that year. To test his accuracy, then, I looked to see how far history supported him, and the result is as follows.—An insurrection broke out at Kittoor on the 23d October 1824, and the fort was seized by the insurgents. A large force, consisting of several regiments of infantry and cavalry, with horse and foot artillery, marched to suppress it, under the command of Lieut.-colonel Deacon, and the fort was recaptured on the 6th December 1824.

181. The value of the above example consists in this, that the date of Dajeeba's fact is not given by himself, either directly or by implication. It can be made out only by a collation of his testimony with that of other witnesses who do not even mention the fact, and then, when so made out, it is found to be agreeable to history.

182. I give a second instance: Hybuttee, who is very minute as to incidents, but gives no dates, tells us that he was taken into the service of Nago at Sattara 15 days before the Raja set out for the Sinhust at Massick, which, as has appeared, was in 1825. The witness further says that at that time he had been labouring one year in Sattara. But what led him to labour? "In the same year," he says, "my cattle died, therefore I laboured one year in Sattara." If the witness, then, spoke the truth, some sort of scarcity must have occurred in the year 1824, and such was remarkably the fact. The rains failed in that year, not only in the Dekhan, but in most parts of the country; and it was only a plentiful fall so late as October that averted an absolute famine.

183. A third instance may be the following.—It is distinctly in evidence that Nago was engaged by the Raja just before he proceeded to Nassick in 1825, and that Nago then accompanied his Highness only to Deoor, and thence returned to Sattara. There Balkoba Kelkur joined him in August of the same year, 1825, and Balkoba states that in the following month the Raja personally commissioned Nago to go to Poonah for some purpose, which he does not well explain; that Nago returned without being able to effect the object; and that "afterwards he left Sattara and went to Kuweer (Kolapoor), where the Swamee then was." Now as the Massick Jatra takes place once in 12 years, and as the commencement of the last took place in July 1837, it was obvious to conclude that the former one commenced

commenced in July 1825, it was also natural to suppose that the Raja, who certainly attended it, should be at Nassick about the time of its commencing, and as his Highness is here stated, by a good witness, to have been at Sattara in September 1825, the necessary inference was, that his Highness must have returned from Nassick to Sattara on or before that month.

184 Here, however, an apparent difficulty occurs. The servant Hybuttee, who was also at that time with Nago, and who, without naming any month or year, details his master's movements almost from day to day, distinctly represents him as having left Sattara for Kolapore, where he met the Swamee, about 15 or 16 days after the Raja set out for Nassick, and he consistently states in the sequel that when Nago again returned to Sattara, which was not till some months afterwards, the Raja "had come from Nassick a long time previously." The whole both says and implies that Nago left Sattara for Kolapore long before the Raja's return from Nassick, which is directly opposite to the inference already drawn from the testimony of the other eyewitness Balkoba. I was at first perplexed with this difficulty, but further inquiry solved it completely. The Jatra in question lasts upwards of a twelvemonth, commencing on the 25th July 1825, it did not close till the 21st August 1826, and I find that the Raja was to set out for it on the 23d October 1825, and to be absent about two months. He was plainly, therefore, at Sattara during all September, which quite reconciles the two accounts.

185 The above is, I think, observable as an instance of an apparent contradiction between two witnesses which is entirely removed by settling accurately the date of an external fact, to which date neither of them makes any allusion.

186 I pass to a fourth instance, drawn from nearly the same period: Balkoba, in words already quoted, after referring to what Nana did at Sattara in September 1825, says that he "afterwards" went to Kolapore to meet the Swamee. The vague word "afterwards" leaves it possible to suppose that this journey to Kolapore did not take place till after the lapse of many months, or even of years. The witness, however, adds a very material fact. He says that while Nana was at Kolapore, Mr. Baber came there with pultuns, that is, with a military force, but he assigns no date to this transaction. But Hybuttee evidently speaks of the same journey to Kolapore, for he follows it up with the same consecutive series of events, and by watching the time he allows for the intervening proceedings, it decidedly appears that Nago was in Kolapore early in November, and during December 1825, and left it about the end of the year. To test, then, the accuracy of this account it is important to know whether Mr. Baber with a military force arrived in Kolapore between the early part of November and the end of December in that year. I have accordingly examined the point, and find that the Raja of Kolapore having evinced a refractory spirit, instructions were issued in October 1825 for the march of a military force on that place; that such force marched accordingly; that Mr. Baber being then political agent in the Southern Mahratta country went to Kolapore, also that he reported his arrival there on the 17th December 1825, and that his last letter thence, handing up a treaty he had concluded with the Raja, bears date on the 30th of that month.

187 Thus the coincidence of these witnesses is inductively proved by ascertaining the date of an event, to which one of them cursorily alludes, but without dating it, and to which the other makes no allusion at all.

188 A fifth instance Balkoba Kelkui in relating some of Nago's proceedings, says, (paragraph 7) "Nana (Nago) sent me to Renavee, afterwards Nana also came to Renavee, in the month of Falgoun (March), on the eclipse of the full moon." The witness does not state in what year this happened, nor is it possible from any part of his evidence, uncomparing with that of others, to trace out the year; he proceeds, however, to state that Chintpout Josee died in the following December, that Nana Fatuck was sent from Sattara for Eicolan in the succeeding Chytree (April-May), and that Eicolan came accordingly. Now Narram Bhut Chitney states that this mission of Nana Fatuck's took place in Chytree in the Sukey year 1753, or in April-May 1831, nor can there be a doubt about this date, for Heiculano came to Sattara within the following month or two, and an accumulation of evidence, including that of entries in the bankers' books, proves that his visit to the Raja took place in the year 1831.

189 It is thus clearly made out that Nago's arrival at Renavee, of which Balkoba speaks above, occurred in March 1830, and therefore, if the witness is to be believed, an eclipse of the moon must have happened in the course of that month. I turned with some curiosity to the Almanac for 1830, and I there find that the moon was totally eclipsed on the 9th March. The superstition with which the Hindoos regard the eclipses, makes it not at all surprising that a total eclipse should have made a lasting impression on the mind of Balkoba; nor can I help thinking that by "the eclipse of the full moon," he meant to describe a total eclipse, though the expression would certainly not have that meaning in the mouth of one who had the most ordinary acquaintance with the cause of lunar eclipses.

190 I add a sixth and last example. Raojee Kotnees having transiently said in his deposition that Nago Deorao had on one occasion in his possession a letter from Don Manoel for the Governor of Bombay, Lord Clare, he was required in cross-examination to state its contents, he answers "A chuktee (letter) got for the Governor Sahib of Bombay, I saw with Nago Deorao, I do not know its contents; regarding some one's pension." Thus Nago said. This letter was prior to 1835, according to my recollection. Now, on the records of this Government I actually find a public letter from Don Manoel for Lord Clare, dated the 16th February 1835, soliciting the continuance of a Government pension which had been enjoyed by a chief called Chimanajee to his widow after his death. This

letter is in fact one of those which Mr. Willoughby has circulated in order to identify Don Manoel's signature, and feeling no doubt that it is the very letter to which the Kotnees alludes, notwithstanding his slight inaccuracy respecting the date, I will annex a translation of it to the present Minute.

191. I cannot help adding, without reference to the immediate purpose for which I have brought forward this letter, that the circumstance of its having been seen in Nago's hands, in whatever way caused, proves the existence of a remarkable intimacy between that person and the ex-Viceroy of Goa.

192. In closing these remarks respecting the oral evidence in this case, I must observe that there is one witness to whose testimony it does not apply, I allude to Rowlojee Naik Khasker, the only contumacious witness examined. I agree with Colonel Ovans, however, as I have already said, that the conduct of this person when under examination only confirms the case against the Raja; but besides this, some answers escaped him which confirm a part of the general narrative of the witnesses.

193. I will quote the answers and the questions to which they belong.

Q. "Are you or are you not acquainted with Nago Deorao Waced?"—A. I am acquainted with him, I knew him at Baloda.

Q. Did you see him at Sattara or not?—A. When I know nothing, what answer should I give?"

194. I do not, I think, put any force on this short interlocutory when I quote it as assisting to prove, 1st, That Nago originally came from Baroda, 2d, That the witness had known him at Sattara, and 3d, That there were good reasons for his not wishing to disclose the fact of that knowledge, all which three points are so abundantly established by the rest of the evidence.

195. I here close my observations on the oral evidence, which have insensibly extended to a much greater length than I expected or desired. The documentary evidence which I have next to consider will, if I do not deceive myself, greatly confirm the general purport of those observations.

196. In considering this portion of the evidence, I see no necessity for departing from the order in which it has been submitted to us by the Acting Resident at Sattara. Great light is thrown on the oral evidence by the arranged and digested form in which it is exhibited in Mr. Willoughby's summaries, but those who have done me the honour to peruse carefully the foregoing portion of this Minute, must, I should hope, have gained so complete a possession of all the leading parts of the present case, that they will perceive, without any confusion or difficulty, my analysis of the documents in the series in which they stand; and it does not seem to be desirable to transpose them without necessity.

197. There are, however, some few short summaries of evidence, which Mr. Willoughby has drawn up with reference, not to the nature or contents of the documents, but to the authentication of an important division of them, which I think usefully collect and apporportion the evidence on that subject. These summaries, marked B B. 1, to B B. 4, are, as well as those already considered, annexed to the present Minute, and I will make the proper use of them when I come to that particular division of the documents to which they relate.

198. The first portion of the documents handed up to us by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans is that comprised in the List C accompanying his Report of the 11th November 1837. It consists of extracts from the account-books of the banker Teejeeram, from 1828-1829, to 1835-1836. My observations on these have for the most part been anticipated in a preceding part of this Minute. I will only further observe, that on reference to Mr. Willoughby's summary (A A 3), it will be seen that the aggregate amount of the banker's receipts through "Soopjee and Doordajee," the feigned names of Rowlojee Naik Khasker, is 14,068, rupees, of which the sum of 8,340 rupees is credited in 1835-1836. On these extracts Lieutenant-colonel Ovans remarks, "They are of undoubted authenticity, and prove, in a remarkable manner, the different transactions detailed in the evidence of the witnesses, the articles alluded to therein being entered by name, as well as the date of receipt and payment." For particular instances in which the evidence is verified by the extracts, and *vice versa*, I beg to refer to the conclusion of the summary of evidence last mentioned.

199. The second portion (List D of the Report) consists of four Mahratta letters, dated the 14th January, 12th, 16th, and 26th February 1837, addressed by Herculano at Demaun to Raojee Kotnees, Bombay, and bear the writer's signature, these are designated "Bombay Papers," from the circumstance of their having been found in the possession of Raojee Kotnees when he was apprehended in Bombay, in the manner stated in the 158th paragraph of this Minute. The substance of these letters is as follows:

200. In No. 1, the writer alludes to another letter previously forwarded by post, to the care of Venoba of the Custom-house, and requests the Kotnees to come and meet him, when "everything can be stated," but adds, that if he has any suspicion about coming to Demaun, they could meet in British territory, at a village called "Kaley Mulva," when he (the writer) "would explain something."

201. In No. 2, Herculano acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Kotnees, and states that although he had sent three letters, through channels which are mentioned, no one of them had been answered. He then observes, "As you could not come, you wrote that you would send a confidential person; he also has not yet arrived. With respect to your request that news of Portugal should be written, it is not so that news will come into your comprehension; those tidings require to be told by word of mouth." He concludes the letter

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by stating that he had intended to set out instantly, but that he was sick, and "had no means for expenses;" and that if the Kotnees intended to come, he must come quickly, or send a good and trustworthy person, and write immediately. This letter is addressed to Venoba, and bears an inscription in the Portuguese language

202. In No. 3, Herculano expresses surprise that the Kotnees had not replied to any one of the three letters he had written, and states that the confidential person had not arrived. For the last time, therefore, he writes, "If you intend to send him, do so immediately on this letter arriving, or I will send a trustworthy man from hence; until then, you must continue in Bombay. Send an answer immediately by post; according to it the future steps are to be taken, I am waiting to go." This letter, like the last, is addressed to Venoba, and bears a Portuguese inscription.

203. In No. 4, Herculano again refers to several letters which he had dispatched by post and by patteemars, and complains of not having received a reply, which leaves him in doubt whether the Kotnees is still in Bombay. He again alludes to Raojee's having written that he would send "a good man" of his to Demaun, since which a month and a half had elapsed. Had such a man arrived, he (Herculano) intended to have set out in the month of February. He therefore requests an immediate answer, and concludes by observing, "Were I to mention the news of this place and of Europe, you would not be able to understand it, therefore it is not written, without a personal meeting, it will not be comprehended. Let kindness and friendship remain." I presume that "the month of February" means the month in which he was writing.

204. Raojee Kotnees, on these letters being shown to him, deposed as follows. "The four letters were addressed to me by Erculan, and they signify thus. The Viceroy took his departure, his man was to follow; with him Erculan should be dispatched; thus the Maharaj directed, and gave cash for expenses, afterwards Narran Bhutt Chitney and myself went to Bombay, and we sent letters to Erculan to come from Demaun to Bombay, but he did not come, and wrote to us to meet him at Demaun."

205. These letters are of importance in several ways. In the first place, they undeniably prove that an intimacy existed between the parties, in the second, that they were engaged in some design which could not prudently be committed to writing; and in the third, they corroborate, by alluding to some journey which Herculano proposed to take, the evidence to the fact that the Raja of Sattara intended to send an agent to Portugal in furtherance of his intrigues with Goa. I have elsewhere remarked that the circumstances under which Raojee Kotnees was apprehended give a great weight to his testimony, a remark which *à fortiori* applies to these letters which were then found in his possession. It is quite impossible that he could have been tampered with, or that he could have communicated with the other witnesses, and as soon as his papers fell into our possession, they were sealed up and forwarded to the Acting Resident*. I see no reason whatever to doubt that he has correctly explained the meaning of the letters, namely, that they refer to the Goa intrigue, and to the design of sending the writer to Europe.

206. Among the papers found on Raojee Kotnees there is another letter (No. 5, List D) written from Demaun by one Jugunath Sabbajee to Sabhajee Praboo, and the Kotnees explains that Sabhajee Praboo was with him in Bombay, and that Jugunath wrote it, enclosing a letter which Herculano had written to Narran Bhutt Chitney, and requesting that, if the Chitney came to Demaun, he (Sabhajee) would accompany him. This indirectly, and therefore more forcibly, corroborates the representation of the Kotnees and Narran Bhutt in that Herculano was in communication with the Chitney as well as with Raojee Kotnees, and that he asked him also to visit Demaun, a circumstance which does not appear from Herculano's letters actually produced.

207. The third and most important portion of the documentary evidence consists of certain letters and papers given over by Nago Deorao on his deathbed, to his brother-in-law Balkoba Kelkur. These were brought from the Portuguese village of Araba to Sawunt Warree, and they are therefore designated by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans as "the Waneé Papers," and a brief description of them will be found in List E of his Report of the 11th November last.

208. The authentication of these letters and papers is a matter of the utmost moment, and it is to this object that the second set of Mr. Willoughby's summaries is directed. The summaries are intended to show—

1st. The circumstances under which Balkoba Kelkur received charge of Nago Deorao's papers.

2dly. The circumstances under which Lieutenant-colonel Ovans became possessed of them.

3dly. In what manner certain letters, alleged to have been addressed to the Governor Don Manoel, again came into Nago Deorao's possession, and

4thly. Such information as has been obtained regarding a large and small seal (*sicca* and *mortub*), used by Nago as the agent of the Raja, and found among the papers. I will briefly abstract the evidence on these four points before I offer any remark on the documents themselves.

209. The first point is elucidated in the summary marked B. B. 1, from which it will be seen that it is clearly established by the evidence of three persons who were present, namely

Balkoba

* I beg to refer to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen's Memorandums of the 8th and 15th, and to my Minute of the 13th September 1837

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Balkoba Kelkur, Dajeeba Waeed, and Moropunt Josee, that Nago Deorao, when on his deathbed, delivered over his papers and seals to the first-named person, being his brother-in-law, with instructions to deliver them to the Raja, to whom he at the same time dictated and verified a letter, stating that he had done so, and recommending his family and his party to his Highness's protection. The letter referred to is among "the Warree Papers," and will be remarked on hereafter. The testimony of the three witnesses already mentioned is confirmed by that of the son of the deceased, who arrived at Warree on the day after his father's death, and was thus addressed by his uncle Balkoba: "The papers and letters, marks and stamps, I will retain in my own keeping. You have nothing to do with them."

210. For the elucidation of the second point, I would refer to the summary marked B B. 2. From this it will be seen that Lieutenant-colonel Ovens first learned of the existence of these papers from Dajeeba Waeed, who, in conjunction with a residency peon named Ballaram, was deputed to Warree to discover Balkoba, and to obtain the papers from that person. Some difficulty was at first experienced, but the attempt at length succeeded. The papers were obtained from a Koonbin residing at Araba, in the Portuguese territory, on payment of the sum of 400 rupees; and on the 6th October last the Acting Resident reported the return of his emissaries, bringing with them Balkoba Kelkur and the papers and seals, at which time, it is worthy of remark that a considerable portion of the oral evidence contained in List A. appended to the Acting Resident's Report of the 11th November, had already been recorded. The account given by Dajeeba Waeed and the peon of the mode in which they accomplished the object of their mission is consistent in every respect, except that the former states the money to have been paid to Balkoba Kelkur, the latter to the woman with whom Balkoba had deposited the papers; a discrepancy which seems to me to be immaterial, and which would probably have been explained had they been interrogated on the point.

211. In respect to the third point, I beg to refer to the summary marked B B. 3, wherein it will be seen that Dajeeba Waeed states that he accompanied Nago Deorao when he visited the Governor and got back the papers, and that he saw him come down stairs with the papers in his hand; and this evidence is corroborated by that of Moropunt Josee, who states that Nago informed him of the fact. It will hereafter be seen that among Nago Deorao's papers is a letter, dated the 15th January 1835, written in the name of the Raja to Don Manoel, and requesting him to give back the papers. *Vide* No. 9 of List E. and paragraphs 237 and 238 of my Minute.

212. In the summary marked B B. 4, Mr. Willoughby has collected, and I believe very faithfully, all the evidence that has been obtained respecting the seals used by Nago Deorao, and which are now in possession of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens. The fact of these seals having been possessed by Nago Deorao, and of their having been used by him in maintaining the intercourse with Goa, is clearly established; but it has not been proved from whence they were obtained, though it may fairly be presumed that the Raja was aware of their existence. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens has retained these seals in his custody, but has annexed impressions of them to his Report. He observes that they are not the same as those generally used by the Raja, and it therefore seems very likely that they were made up, as stated in the deposition of Balkoba Kelkur, by Nago himself at Pedney, under the orders of the Raja; and the dying testimony of Nago, directing that they should be returned to the Raja, confirms the impression that his Highness was not ignorant of their being in his possession.

Vide No. 39, List E.

213. In proceeding to remark on the documents themselves, I must first refer to the summary of evidence marked A A. 11, and to my observations on it contained in the 137th and 141st paragraphs of this Minute. In that summary it is shown that letters were interchanged between the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, a circumstance which, as I have there remarked, supplies a link in proving the authenticity of the letters which have fallen into our hands.

214. Among the "Warree Papers" were found nine documents, which are marked *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i*, of List E. of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report of the 11th November, written in the Portuguese language. The three first are letters purporting to be addressed by the Governor to the Raja, and two of them are signed "D. Manoel, de Portugal e Castro;" the third is not signed. The first of these is dated from Goa, the 22d January 1833, and is in reply to one from the Raja of the 27th of December 1832. In this the Governor ratifies "every thing that he wrote to the Raja on the 20th August 1832," and proceeds to observe, "No opportunity having yet occurred of a ship proceeding to Lisbon, I have not been able to bring to the notice of His Most Faithful Majesty the High and Most Mighty King of Portugal and Algarves the wishes of your Worship, which I hope to do by the first opportunity that may offer, on the same terms as I have already communicated." He assures the Raja that he should be made acquainted with the resolution "of that august sovereign" as soon as it was received. In conclusion, the Governor states that he will bear in mind the recommendation which the Raja had made in favour of Herculan de Neronha, "and be useful to him whenever opportunity offers, and thus show the value which he placed on his Worship's recommendation."

215. The second letter, or *b*, is dated from Goa, the 16th May 1834, and is in reply to one from the Raja of the 12th February of that year. After expressing his satisfaction at having learned news of the Raja's good health "from his honoured envoy," the Governor writes, "As regards the contents of that letter, I have only now to say that the annual ship from Lisbon not having arrived this year, probably because at the proper time of her leaving for India the affairs of the court of Portugal were not in perfect tranquility, I have
been

been disappointed in the pleasure which I anticipated of communicating the resolution of Her Most Faithful Majesty, as I had promised. That resolution must be expected in the ensuing season. I will immediately apprise you of it, and I assure you it will give me great pleasure if it be agreeably to your wishes, since I take great interest in the prosperity of your Worship and of your states. May God enlighten your Worship with His Divine grace."

216. The third letter, *o c*, is dated from Goa, the 23d August 1833, and acknowledges one from the Raja of the 9th July of the same year. It desires the Raja to rest assured "that the moment he (the Governor) received any resolution on his letter, it should be communicated to the Raja," and that his Worship might rely on the Governor's sincere wishes for the prosperity of himself and his states, and on "the lively interest which the Governor took in everything relating to the Raja."

217. The two first of these letters have every appearance of being originals. The third seems to be merely the rough draft of a letter, either actually sent, or intended to be so. If they are genuine, their contents, taken in connexion with the custody from which they came, are, without any other evidence, sufficient to establish an intrigue with Goa, and fully confirm the fact stated by several of the witnesses, that the proposals of the Raja were stated by the Governor to have been referred for the consideration of the court of Portugal. Their authority is, I think, established by the four following circumstances. First, by the mode in which they were obtained, and which renders it unlikely that they are fabricated; secondly, by the evidence of Raojee Kotnees, who is conversant with the Portuguese language,* and acquainted with the Governor's signature; thirdly, by a comparison of the signatures attached to the letters *a* and *b* with signatures of Don Manoel, regarding the genuineness of which there can be no dispute; and, fourthly, by an exact counterpart in Mahratta having been found of the letter "*a*," which is proved to be in the handwriting of a public officer of the Goa government. (*Vide* 227th paragraph of this Minute.)

218. The evidence of Raojee Kotnees is as follows:—"I have looked at the two papers marked *a* and *b*. these two papers are written by the Viceroy Sahib to the Raja of Sattara. On them the signature is by the hand of the Viceroy Don Manoel. I am acquainted with the signature; it is certainly in his own hand, those are original papers, the paper marked *c* is a letter to the Raja of Sattara, in the name of the Viceroy Sahib. It has no signature; consequently I do not know whether it is the original or a copy." The witnesses Dajeeba Waed and Balkoba Kelkur prove that the papers in the Portuguese language were in the possession of Nago Deorao when he died.

219. In order to establish the third of the above-mentioned proofs, I calculate with this Minute seven original letters, which have been indiscriminately selected by the Political Secretary from our records, and which were addressed by Don Manoel to Su John Malcolm, Su Sidney Beckwith, and Lord Clare, and respectively bear the signature of the writer. My colleagues will judge if the signatures on these correspond with those on the letters *a* and *b*. They will observe that the signature of the Viceroy is very peculiar, more especially in the formation of the letter *P* of Portugal; and in that respect all these seem to me to resemble one another. I am aware that courts of law are not very partial to evidence founded on a comparison of handwriting. The fear, I suppose, is lest one forgery should be made to help out another. I see no room for objection, however, where the document which is produced in order to test that in dispute, comes in a shape which precludes all doubt of its genuineness. To me, certainly, it appears that if the signatures on *a* and *b* are not those of Don Manoel, there never was a more imitable forgery; and I will only observe further, that as the Raja is of course unacquainted with the Portuguese language, the necessity of so elaborate a forgery is not apparent; for on the supposition that the Viceroy was not really implicated in the intrigue, but that Nago and his associates falsely assured the Raja of his concern in it, and fabricated these letters in support of the calumny, any forgery of the autograph of the Governor, however clumsy, would have served the purpose as well as the most exact counterfeit, since there could scarcely be any person at Sattara to detect the imposition.

220. I have to repeat in this place, that in giving my judgment how far the evidence before us brings home to this or that individual a participation in the intrigue, I only discharge a public duty; but let it be ever recollected that the guilt or innocence of the Raja is a question quite independent of the question whether Don Manoel was really concerned in the affair. It is possible that the name of the Viceroy was abused, and not utterly out of possibility that he was even personated on the occasion, but if the Raja believed that he was an intriguer with the authorities of Goa against the British Government, the delinquency of his Highness remains the same.

221. Of the remaining Portuguese papers, *d* is a petition presented to the Viceroy, totally unconnected with the Goa intrigues, and which may therefore be passed over. The paper *e* contains articles of agreement of the affair. This appears to be a rough and imperfect draft, and is unauthenticated. From the tenor of this paper, however, supposing it genuine, it is clear that it originated with the Goa party, and contains heads of advice to the Raja from Don Manoel, which, to us who know the impracticability of the design indicated, must appear perfectly preposterous.

222. The following papers are of greater interest. That lettered *f* is an original note, purporting

* This is proved by the note in this language (*g*, of List E), addressed to the Kotnees, by Dr. Hercolano, and dated the 15th April 1834.

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purporting to be addressed to Nago Deorao by one "Jao Rocha." This is dated the 24th May, without specifying any year. It contains the following remarkable passage:—"Great disturbance prevails in Europe between three nations,—English, French, and Russia, concerning their influence and interference with the other cabinets, and hence it is expected enmities and war will arise. It is better therefore to have recourse to two to put an end to the third, because the Englishmen are hated and disliked by the other two nations. The Russians are already near Persia, and I would send your Worship the Gazette of that place, if I were not afraid that it would create suspicion, but know that it is necessary that the thing should be treated in Russia and France with the sovereigns themselves. The thing in which I am going to engage is of great importance, and attended with danger of life, and no interest to myself. However, the ill-will, zeal, and great rancour I have for the Europeans emboldens me to disregard my life, which I am not afraid to lose. This would appear to you as a hoyish trick, but don't think so." We have no further account of the writer of this letter, he subscribes himself Nago Deorao's "sincere friend and servant," and states that he wishes to embark for Bengal at the end of the month. He further says, "From the calculations which I have made, and the accounts from Europe, which are much to the purpose, I am certain that our affairs will go on well: the opportunity should not be lost, and haste is necessary."

223. The paper *g* is an original note from Herculano de Nora to Raojee Kotnees, dated Penjum, the 16th April 1834, respecting which the Kotnees has deposed as follows:—"The paper marked *g* is written to me by Erculan, under date the 15th April 1834, it is the original true paper. Nago Deorao gave in my presence a letter of the Sattara Raja in charge of Mudoommore, to deliver to the Viceroy, and told Erculan to give the answer to me, after which we returned to Pedney. I also went away to Araba, from whence I sent a note to Erculan, and this is his reply, namely, that the answer (to the Raja's letter) was not prepared, as the Governor was busy, but that I should send a man for it on Friday or Saturday, and after the Ramnowmee come myself, bringing Nana with me. I did not send for the letter, but Herculano sent the theley (letter in a bag) from the Viceroy to the Raja, which I sent to Nago Deorao at Koregaon." This note is of great importance, as proving, in my mind, that a genuine correspondence was maintained by the Governor and the Raja, and that Don Manoel was personally implicated in these intrigues; for there is no evident reason why Herculano should practise the deception with his friend the Kotnees, however much he might have been inclined to impose on the other parties. It also, I think, proves that the letters alleged to have been written by the Governor really proceeded from himself, for on the supposition that these were forged by the subordinate agents, it would not have been said in a confidential note from one of these agents to another, that the reason why the answer for Sattara was not prepared was because the Viceroy was too busy to prepare it, being occupied with papers from Macao.

224. The paper *A* is in Portuguese, and is apparently a translation of a letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy of Goa. This is in reply to the Governor's letter of the 22d January 1833, already remarked on in the 214th paragraph of my Minute, and after thanking him for the attention he had paid to his wishes, observes, "I beg to repeat to your Excellency that my most ardent wishes have on several occasions put me in mind to consult your Excellency about sending the honoured Herculano de Noronha to the court of Portugal, entrusted with the management of the affairs communicated to your Excellency, in view to his exposing in the presence of his Catholic Majesty my grievances, which I suffer from the British nation without cause, and the usurpation of my kingdom, which has taken place some few years back, without any principle or treaty, on the contrary, against the laws and treaties among the civilized nations in Europe as well as Asia; without cause or fundament for the said extortion which they make of the right of my kingdom, they are in the continuation of practising robberies and assassinations among the miserable Asiatic people. This grieves my soul to see the said people deprived of all their rights without the means of maintaining themselves and their families. I have various vague accounts of the ambition of the British nation. They have been enabled to set the whole of Europe in discord, and to vitiate all the cabinets, by the distribution of money, without the least regard to their character or to the honour of the British nation. The King of the said nation lying buried in an abyss, they even forget that such a King exists, and forming what are called a company of the said British nation, which is nothing more than an aggregate of some politicians of the said nation, only to ruin the other nations, both European and Asiatic, they prohibit the negotiation, rights, and gain of each nation. Thus I wanted to describe and to talk to your Excellency about that nation, but the honoured Nago Deorao, who is effectively at the order of your Excellency, will lay the whole in the presence of your Excellency personally." This paper is not authenticated, and I doubt whether, as supposed by Raojee Kotnees, it is in reality a translation of one actually written by the Raja, or is merely a draft of one prepared by Herculano himself or some other person, but however this may be, the custody whence it comes may warrant our considering it as illustrative of the views and feelings of the party who carried on the intrigue, and it is only in that light that I point it out to attention.

225. The last document, lettered *i*, is in the Portuguese language, and is a note dated the 25th July 1835, addressed to Nago Deorao. The writer's signature is illegible, but its contents are,—“Friend and sir, I send you my Baugh Atmaram to speak to you, I beg you will receive him and serve as a friend, for which I shall be much obliged.” In a post-script the writer requests that his past account may be delivered either in money, cloths, or other articles, and a receipt taken.

226. The second portion of the "Warree Papers" obtained from Balkoba Kelkui consists of 38 Mahratta documents, numbered 1 to 38. It has already been clearly shown that these were in Nago Deorao's possession when he died; and as much may be observed respecting their genuineness individually, without reference to the evidence which applies to them generally, and which I have already considered, I will state what occurs to me on this head, and at the same time offer such remarks as each document may suggest.

227. No 1 is an exact counterpart in Mahratta of the Portuguese letter of Don Manoel to the Raja, commented on in the 214th paragraph of this Minute. Raojee Kotnees (22, List A) says, "This is the original translation of a thely (letter in a bag) sent by the Viceroy Sahib to the Raja of Sattara; it is in the handwriting of Sukharam Kamut Doobhasee of the Goa Government; his signature and mortub are on it. Dajeeba Waeed (No. 24, List A) confirms the above, and states that he is acquainted with the Doobhasee's handwriting. Moropunt Josee (No. 26, List A) deposes to the same effect; and Hurry Punt Fatuck, as was natural (for he never visited Goa), states that he does not recognise the document. In his letter of the 15th February last, Lieut.-colonel Ovans remarks, "The Mahratta document itself is clearly an original paper. It is on Portuguese paper, and the body of the letter is written in the same handwriting, which is of a very peculiar kind, as the signature verifying it as a 'true translation.' The signature itself is 'Shree Sukharam Narrain Sudaseo Kamut Wag Doobhasee, of Shree Sounstan Shree Nugur Shree Goa,' and it is stamped at the end of these words with what is stated to be the seal of the interpreter." Thus authenticated, this document is of the first importance, not only as itself authenticating the letter in the Portuguese language (a of List E), but also because it confirms the oral evidence that it was usual that the letters from the Governor should be accompanied by a Mahratta version, not prepared by Nago Deorao, or any of his associates, but by a public officer of the Goa Government.

228. No 2 is merely a copy of No 1, in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee, who states "that Nana made him take a copy to keep with himself."

229. Nos 3, 4, and 5, are stated to be original letters addressed by the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel, two of them are recognised by Hurry Punt Fatuck to be in the handwriting of his son Nana Fatuck, and this is confirmed by Narrain Bhut Chitney. The third, No 5, is acknowledged by Moropunt Josee to be in his own handwriting, but he states that it is a copy, and that the original was delivered to Don Manoel, in which statement he differs from Raojee Kotnees, who says that it is an original. Dajeeba Waeed deposes that these four letters were among the papers returned to Nago Deorao by the Governor. (*Vide* Mr. Willoughby's summary, B B 3.) Finally, all four are sealed with the sicca and mortub alluded to in the summary B B. 4.

230. The letter No. 3 is dated the 20th February 1831, and represents that Nago Deorao had formerly been deputed with a letter, and was fully conversant with the whole matter; that the Raja's health was deranged, and that the Governor's "confidential person, Erculan Noray Sou Jao, the doctor," should therefore be sent to administer remedies. No 4 is dated the 20th December 1830, and acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Governor, in which he had stated, "friendship has already existed between the two states, for the business every support will be given from here." The Raja comments on this, and says that this friendship "has worn out on both sides, but has been renewed through the Governor's mediation," and expresses his confidence that "affairs here will be accomplished by the friendship of the Goa Government, and that support and aid will be extended." In conclusion, he states that his affairs would be made known by Rajushri Nago Deorao.

231. No. 5 is dated the 18th June 1833, and after alluding to a letter formerly sent by Erculan de Noray, who had been "verbally desired to make an intimation," but to which no answer had been received, the Raja states that in consequence of this, Nago Deorao and Lshwunt Rowjee had been "charged with the whole matter, and had been dispatched (to Goa); and requests the Governor to hear the matter fully, and to communicate in writing his sentiments as to what is to be done about it for the future," that his (the Raja's) mind might be satisfied and invigorated. Finally, he writes, "We have numerous difficulties here. They have spoken some matters which the above two persons will make known."

232. The documents Nos. 6, 7, and 8, are of high importance. They are all three identified by Hurry Punt Fatuck as being in his son Nana Fatuck's handwriting, and this is confirmed by Narrain Bhut Chitney. No 7 is dated the 14th December 1829, and is to this effect.—"On your answer to the communication of this friend being received, the practicability of the exalted project desired by this friend and the success of the objects are apparent, which being written separately is herewith transmitted. This being taken into your most prudent consideration, what this friend has at present been deprived of may be restored; for this purpose laying it very cautiously before the Padshah (King), to take such pains as may be necessary to forward its objects, you are perfectly wise. Exert yourself without fail, and for the success of the whole, whatever may be done should be done with caution. Let your friendship and kindness remain, and may God preserve you for many years." No 8 is evidently the enclosure to No 7, and is a tahnaneh or treaty, of 11 articles, of the same date as the letter forwarding it, proposed to be entered into by the Raja of Sattara with "Vishwas Needhee Padshah (Don Miguel) of the original state of Portugal," and the following is the substance of the agreement.

233. Article 1st sets forth that the English had swallowed up the Raja's dominions, and that to aid in recapturing them the King of Portugal is to furnish 30,000 troops, or such number as may be considered necessary, with gunpowder and shot; the Raja to defray their monthly pay from the date of departure until the termination of the project, together with the expense of ships, sailors, gunpowder and shot.

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Art. 2d. After the territories, forts, districts, posts, and tributes held under the administration of Mahdhow Rao Narran* are recovered, the Raja agrees to retain 12,000 Portuguese troops, and to assign territory of the annual value of one crore of rupees for their support and the honorary treatment of the Padshah.

Art. 3d. Prisoners captured during the war to be dealt with as both parties may consent.

Art. 4th. Native stores captured to belong to the Raja. European stores to be divided between both parties.

Art. 5th. Of whatever new country may be taken, exclusive of that which was held by Mahdhow Row Narran, a third share is to be given to Portugal.

Art. 6th. The Portuguese ports and country in the possession of the English to be recaptured and made over to Portugal.

Art. 7th. Refugees from the country of one party not to be admitted in the country of the other party without consent.

Art. 8th. After war has commenced, should the English sue for peace, nothing is to be done except by mutual consent, and no peace should be concluded separately.

Art. 9th. This tunameh is transmitted to you (Don Miguel) with other papers, through Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor and Capitao-general of Goa, in whom we have full confidence, in order to relieve our ryots, who have been much ruined by the English.

Art. 10th. The Raja to prepare and send any native stores which may be required to the Governor-general; friendship to continue between the parties for ever; and any other stipulations "tending to the prosperity of both states" to be proposed by the King of Portugal, and taken into consideration by the Raja.

Art. 11th. No treaty to be concluded, or negotiations entered into with any European or Native state, except with the sanction of the two states of Portugal and of the Cheetrapputtee (Raja of Sattara.)

234. The letter No. 6 is not in its proper place, and should have been No. 8, for it must be regarded as a supplemental article of the treaty. It is of the same date as 7 and 8, and in it the Raja writes, "When the intentions of the tuhnamehs (agreements) separately sent to you are accomplished, in order that friendship may continue as long as the sun and moon endure, out of our grace and of our own free-will, we agree to grant you a territory worth five lacs of rupees per annum."

235. These three documents are sealed with the sicca and mortub delivered up with Nago Deorao's papers; and Dajeoba Waeed states that they were among the papers given back to Nago by Don Manoel at Vingorla. Raojee Kotnees states that No. 8 is the original tuhnameh sent by the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy of Goa, to forward to the King of Portugal. On reference to the oral evidence (summary A. A. 1), it will have been seen that almost the first step taken by the agents employed in these intrigues was to draw up "a yad of stipulations" at Sattara, which Nago Deorao took to Goa. I have observed in a former part of this Minute that this yad probably underwent variations; but in one shape or another several of the witnesses depose to having seen the document, and one of them to having copied it for the Swamee of Sunkeshwar. It is also clearly proved that Nana Fatuck, † in whose handwriting No. 8 is, was sent to Goa in 1829, and this person is proved to have taken a very active part in the intrigues at their commencement, and more especially about the period of Herculano's mission to Sattara in June 1831; and as his father states that he died in August 1832, it is clear that the document now produced must have existed before that time, and cannot therefore have been recently fabricated to injure the Raja.

236. On the whole, I am of opinion that these documents are genuine. The designs which they develop are highly preposterous; and the Goa authorities, whatever their views or motives in lending any countenance to such a scheme, must have known that its success, except under a conjunction of circumstances out of all rational contemplation, was quite impossible. Even the Raja himself could only by a considerable degree of self-delusion have been blinded to the absurdity of his plans, but unless it is to be held that no weight or concurrence of evidence can possibly establish the fact of his having entertained so senseless a project, I see no reason to doubt the fact; and on the contrary, firmly believe that the draft of the treaty of the 14th December 1829 exhibits the real mind of his Highness, and contains the conditions on which he proposed and eagerly desired to form an alliance with the King of Portugal.

237. No. 9 is an original letter from the Raja to the Governor of Goa, dated the 15th January 1835. It acknowledges a letter from the Governor of the 15th May, in which he had written, "as soon as an answer comes from the principal place it will be communicated." The Raja then observes, "Here the enemy has given the news of the principal place, which has caused apprehensions and many suspicions, and the vakeel has been written to, to communicate them. You being a perfect friend, will do all that is conducive to my prosperity, but at present, all things have assumed a different aspect, and the affair here being very delicate, at some time may tend to my ruin. Who are my foes is already known to you, therefore, in order that the intentions of the purpose here may not transpire at all, deliver

up

* He was born in April 1774, and died in October 1795.

† It appears from the evidence of Balkoba Kelkur, that rivalry and jealousy existed between Nana Fatuck and Nago Deorao. This witness, with reference to Herculano's mission, states, "Nana Fatuck, with the desire of obtaining greatness for himself, said to Nana Waeed, 'The Maharaja's wish is that before the business is completed you should not come,' and he said to the Maharaja, 'Before the business is accomplished, Nana Waeed says he will not come to Sattara. Thus he mentioned on both sides, in different ways, but on my intimating the matter to Nana, he also came with them.'"

up all the papers which may appertain here, to the confidential vakeels of this Government, Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Row (Raojee Kotnees) It is not your wish that any mishap should befall me, being so convinced anything which may give a trace to the enemy should not be done, therefore, whatever is secret keep in your mind and contribute to my easiness of mind. A communication of several paragraphs is addressed to the vakeels, to which return replies, and I will adopt means accordingly." In conclusion, the Governor is invited to attend the marriage of the Raja's daughter, and the Raja states, that he is anxious for an interview, and promises to make provision for the Governor's journey.

238 The above is a very important document, it confirms the statement of the witnesses as to the manner in which the original letters of the Raja to the Governor returned to Nago Deorao It does, however, more, for it explains, as I think, the feelings which led the Raja or rather Nago, as his agent, to reclaim the letters; I call this the immediate act of Nago, because from the evidence of Dajeeba, who wrote the letter, it clearly appears that Nago directed it to be written under the general power which, as the witness declares, the Maharaj had delegated to him of writing and giving papers, "Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee," the witness adds, "having drawn out a rough draft at Rybunder, gave it to me, according to which I wrote it." Allowing, however, for the reserve which disguises all Asiatic correspondence, the letter seems to me to express very discoverably the alarm which the agents in the intrigue must have experienced at the revolution which had just taken place in Goa, consequent as it was on one in Portugal. The bad news alluded to, was plainly the supersession of Don Manoel by Bernardo Perez de Silva, who assumed charge on the 14th of January 1835, only the day before this letter bears date Don Manoel was now only the discarded servant of a discarded master The treaty of 1829, which was in terms drawn up between the Raja and Don Miguel, became worthless, even supposing it executed by the latter The letter might well say that "all things had assumed a different aspect," for at that moment the parties must have thought all their schemes hopeless, and their past labours abortive. Under such circumstances, it seems natural enough that they should be anxious to get back the substantial proofs of their guilt which the ex-Viceroy possessed, and which, though powerless to serve, might, in case of accident, be effectual to betray them. By what considerations, either occurring to themselves, or suggested to them by the other party concerned, they were subsequently led to prolong the connexion with the ex-Viceroy, it is impossible to say decisively. Perhaps a remarkable paper (No. 16 of List E.), which will hereafter be noticed, may be considered as throwing some light on the subject; certain it is, that the intrigue was after all continued, or perhaps we may rather say resumed, for any efforts that might still be made by Don Manoel to serve them must have reference to a very different state of things, and their plans would have to be modified accordingly.

239. If it should be said that it seems very strange that Don Manoel, or whoever acted for him, should have consented to give back the Raja's papers without exacting the restoration of his own in return, I observe, as before, that our business is not to account for actions, but to prove them. I do not, however, think the circumstance so strange as it may at first sight appear. Goa was at that time a scene of trouble. The ex-Viceroy, was at Vingorla, anxiously watching for the means of an immediate departure for Europe. To obtain the return of his own letters from the Raja would have been a work of time It could be effected only by a special mission to Sattara, 200 miles distant. In this position, it is very supposable that he should have yielded to the importunity of Nago, who is proved to have made the application in person, without insisting on a condition to which he might probably attach very little importance, for it is to be observed, that there was no equality between the situations of the two parties. To the ex-Viceroy detection might be inconvenient, to the Raja it was ruin irremediable. For that very reason, indeed, his Highness was sure to keep the letters pretty safely. Nor after all is it proved that every paper without exception was given back. It is possible enough that the ex-Viceroy might retain one or more as a protection to himself in an extreme case I give this not as actual explanation of facts which I have no means of explaining, but merely to show that there is no such inherent improbability in the statement as should make us hesitate to receive it when attested by competent evidence.

240 Nos. 10 and 11 are two letters dated the 26th July 1836, dictated by Nago Deorao four days before his death, from Warree; the first to the Raja of Sattara, the second addressed jointly to Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, and Narran Bhutt Chitney. In his letter to the Raja, after alluding to communications sent by Raojee Kotnees and Narran Bhutt, and to two humble supplications, and a horse formerly sent, the writer states, that his sickness had increased, and that being overcome by disease, and convinced that he would never see the Raja's feet again, he had written a supplication, and having intimated all to Bulkrustna Rugoonth and Moro Bulal Josee, he had sent them to the service. After this preamble, Nago prefers the five following requests:—

- 1st. That the offerings and perpetual lamp of the Deo of Shree Revunsidh may constantly continue.
- 2d. That a debt due from him to the shop at Revunsidh may be paid.
- 3d. That his children, who are young and ignorant, may be provided for and protected, as the Raja may think proper
- 4th. That the pledge to liquidate the debt due by the late Chintoram be fulfilled
- 5th. That a provision be made for Dajeeba Waced, who has been with me for two or three years, has much exerted himself, and has been of infinite service during my sickness.

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Having made the above requests, he concludes thus : " The master has hitherto provided for me in every way, and will do so hereafter. Therefore, taking this supplication into consideration, the master is powerful to make a provision. The papers and stamps have been delivered into the charge of Balerustna Rugoonath. By the virtuous actions of the master the affair will be accomplished, but myself being unfortunate, I am bereft of the feet. Never mind Shree Sidraj will bless the master with constant prosperity "

241. In his letter to his three coadjutors, Nago Deorao informs them, that since their departure his distemper daily increasing, and his constitution getting very weak, being overcome with disease and despairing of recovery, he had written a humble supplication, which they were to present, and get the whole of the arrangements made. Nago then observes, " He will comply, of which I am assured. Balumbhutjee, Balkoba Tatia, Dajeeba Waeed, and Moropunt Dajee, will communicate all the matter, in short, remembering how you and myself have hitherto behaved, take care of all the Mundullee, and see them all conduct themselves with one unanimous concern, and the affair, through the grace of Shree Sidh, should be accomplished by the exertions of all : the Deo being favourable will crown it with success. To accomplish his own affair it depends on Shree Deo ; my desire was, that the affair might succeed, and all, with pleasing consideration, might be ready in the service of the Deo ; persevering in it, you should, by the command of the Shree, accomplish it, he will have favour Do not desert Dajeeba Waeed, and it rests with you all to fulfil the pledge given by me to M Bajjee Wittal Let your kind regard remain."

242. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans very naturally calls our particular attention to these documents, which, if their authenticity be established, are, I conceive, of themselves quite sufficient to prove whose agent Nago Deorao really was in the Goa affair. On the point of their authenticity, few who read the account of the death-bed scene, as given by eye-witnesses, which the papers contain, and which will be found faithfully extracted in the summary of evidence (B B. 1.) will entertain any doubt That summary, however, does not contain the direct evidence to the handwriting and identity of the letters, which therefore I deem it proper to extract entire Moropunt Josee says, " These two letters (Nos. 10 and 11) are in my handwriting Nana (Nago) made me write them at the time of his death. Both letters are completed by Nana himself with his own hand " Balkoba Kelkur says, " I have looked at the paper No. 10. It is the same letter which Nana at the time of his death left with me to give to the Maharaj." Dajeeba Waeed says, " These two papers (Nos 10 and 11) are in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee, and Sidhraj, near 'Shri,' and 'Vidnaprinah' at the end, these words are in the handwriting of Nago Deorao. These are the same papers which were written at the time of his death." Raojee Kotnees says " The papers (Nos 10 and 11) are in Moropunt Josee's handwriting. No. 10 seems begun and completed in the handwriting of Nago Deorao, and No 11 is completed by him. I now see them for the first time." Hurry Punt Fatuck says, " The papers 10 and 11 are written by Moropunt Josee, and near 'Shri,' and at the end, have been completed by Nana Waeed. I did not see either of these letters before." Lastly, Narrain Bhutt Chitney says, " The paper No. 10 is written to the Maharaj by Nago Deorao, in the handwriting of Moropunt Josee It appears to have been begun near 'Shri,' and to have been completed at the end by Nana himself. No 11 is also written by Moropunt, and begun and finished by Nana Waeed, and in his own handwriting."

243. Independently of this mass of evidence in support of the authenticity of these documents, the contents of the letters are just such as might have been expected What more natural than the supplication of the dying man in favour of the shrine of Revunsidh, which he is proved to have constantly visited during the progress of the intrigue, and for the payment of a debt which he had contracted in that service ? What more natural than his petitions in behalf of his children, and of the nephew who, during the last two or three years of his life, had been his constant companion and his coadjutor in the service of the person addressed ? What more natural than that he should request his master to redeem a pledge which he had made to Chintoram (Chintopunt) the uncle of Moropunt Josee, who may be said to have died in the cause which both had embraced. The letters prove also the zeal of Nago in the cause, and his confidence of ultimate success, and are entitled to that credit due to documents originating from a person who reached the closing moment of life, and who, evidently under a solemn consciousness of his situation, was expressing his last wishes in confidential communion with his intimate friends A combination of the most extraordinary circumstances has placed these letters in our possession ; but nothing could be further from the intention of the writer than that they should fall under any eyes but those of the persons addressed, and especially of his master and patron.

244. These letters are, in another view, curious, as indirectly confirming facts elicited from the general body of the evidence.

It is to be observed that the three persons jointly addressed by Nago in the second letter, together with the four persons then at his bedside, and to whom he refers for a fuller communication of his sentiments, exactly constituted all that then survived of the Mundullee, of whom he had long been the acknowledged head It was not likely that he should comprise in his address Mahdeo Rao Sirkey, who had only very recently been admitted into the affair, who is proved to have had no friendly feelings towards Nago, and who was admitted rather as a check on him than an assistant. His making no mention of that person, therefore, is not inconsistent with the general tenor of the narrative, while his specific mention of the other seven, and his earnest exhortation to the three addressed to " take care of all the Mundullee, and see them all conduct themselves with one unanimous consent," adding, " and the affair, through the grace of Shri Sidh, should be accomplished by the exertions of all," indirectly confirms the account given by several other witnesses as to who were the

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the principal associates of Nago in the active management of the intrigue. At the commencement of the letter, also, he makes a distinction between Hurry Punt and the other two persons addressed, which is observable. The other two, separately from Hurry Punt, are told that "since this event" the distemper daily increased. The evidence, as might be expected, shows that both Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Bhut Chitney had recently been with Nago in the Goa country, and the latter had even seen him at Warree, where he died, whereas Hurry Punt is known never to have stirred from Sattara.

245. I have another observation to offer on these letters, which I think not immaterial; both of them, but especially No 11, bespeak a confidence in the ultimate success of the intrigue, founded on religious feelings, which is very remarkable. He declares that the Shri Deo will crown it with success; that the Deo will "accomplish his own affair," that the party should all be "ready in the service of the Deo." These expressions may indicate the leading motive of this indefatigable agent. It was apparently not ambition, or avarice, or simple fidelity to an engagement: it was a persuasion that he was labouring in a sacred and meritorious enterprise, and one under the immediate protection of the Divinity, in honour of whom it had been undertaken. That he should have entertained this belief is quite consistent with the known fact that the undertaking had originally been suggested to him by the Swamee of Sunkeshwer, a person deeply interested in the support of the Hindu religion, while it at the same time may explain both the ardour and the confidence of the agent in the preservation of a purpose which, on all rational principles, he must have felt to be desperate. It is indeed impossible to witness the satisfaction which Nago, on his death-bed, evinces at the recollection of his own exertions in carrying on this perfidious intrigue, and the calm but sanguine hope which he expresses of its ultimate success through the favour of Shri Deo, without sincerely wishing that so much zeal and energy had been devoted to a better faith and a worthier cause.

246. The letters (Nos. 12 & 13), dated the 15th Mohurram (26th June), and 1st Zilkad (15th April), but no year mentioned, purport to be originals from the Raja to Don Manoel. The first announces the arrival of Herculano, "who came in charge of a letter," and states that he had been informed of the state of his health, for which remedies should be devised. Nago Deorao, it is added, and Eshwunt Ramkrushna (Rowjee) will be dispatched. They will explain all, and medicines should be appointed; they will explain the rest. The second acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Governor, stating that Herculano had gone on public duty, and that he should be sent as soon as he returned; and congratulates Don Manoel on having received some new title, the news of which had afforded the writer indescribable pleasure. It concludes by observing that Nago Deorao, who was already near the Governor, would communicate with him.

247. These letters are sealed like the rest, and are stated by Dajeeba Waeed to have been among those returned by the Governor to Nago Deorao; they are proved to be in the handwriting of Nana Fatuck, by the evidence of Hurry Punt Fatuck, Narrain Bhutt Chitney, and Moropunt Josee, consequently they must have been written before August 1832, when he died, and as Herculano's mission undoubtedly occurred in June 1831, the correct dates are probably the 15th of April and 26th June * of that year. No. 12 must, I think, be taken figuratively, not in reality referring to the health of the Raja himself, but to that of his state. On the former supposition no reason appears why the agents at Goa should enter into explanations with the Governor on the subject. At the same time it is probable enough that an allusion was intended to the professional character of Herculano. It will be recollected that in the letter inviting that person to Sattara (*see above*, para. 230), it was expressly said that he was to administer remedies to his Highness, this would perhaps have been made the pretext for his visit had he been detected at the time. The letter, No. 13, which was the earlier written of the two, corroborates the oral evidence of Narrain Bhut Chitney and Raojee Kotnees, both of whom state that when Nana Fatuck proceeded to Goa to conduct Herculano to Sattara, he was told that Herculano was absent, and should be sent when he returned. The allusion to the Governor's new title is also founded in fact, for I am informed that when he first arrived in India he was only Governor and Captain-general, but that in 1831 he was, by the Government of Don Miguel, appointed Viceroy of Goa and its dependencies.

248. No. 14 is a paper without date, containing apparently requisitions from the Governor of Goa to the Raja of Sattara. It is proved by Hurry Punt Fatuck and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, to be in Nana Fatuck's handwriting, and Raojee Kotnees states that he saw it in Nago Deorao's possession. It is a curious document, calling for information under 19 heads, exactly of that nature which the Governor might be supposed anxious to receive previously to his embarking his country in hostilities on behalf of the Raja. It must not therefore be inferred that he entertained any such design. The document, from its nature, does not admit of abbreviation; but one of the requisitions is too remarkable to be passed over in silence. The 15th requisition is as follows: "In what way was the present treaty with the Maharaj concluded; what is the nature of the arrangement respecting him, what is the extent of his sovereignty; what was the first promise made? who possesses the sovereignty over the rest of the Prudhans, and how do they conduct themselves? After carefully ascertaining, this should be written." The interrogatory in italics clearly proves that, in the intercourse with Goa, complaint must have been made of a breach of faith on our part, when our existing treaty with the Raja was framed, and it is very important to observe that this infamous and unfounded charge against British honour, is to be traced in documents which we have received from the advocate of the Raja, Doctor Milne, the late President of the Bombay Medical Board.

249. No. 15 is also a remarkable document; it is headed, in Portuguese and Mahratta,

* The meeting, it will be recollected, occurred on or about the 19th June 1831

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"Instructions," and these are said to have been verbally communicated to the Raja's agents, and afterwards committed to writing by Dajeeba Waeed, according to their dictation.

It consists of nine heads:—

1st. The Raja is recommended to turn his attention to the promotion of commerce.

2d. To cause ten persons in each village to be instructed "in cannonading and military discipline," annually to inspect them, and to treat them with honour and distinction.

3d. To maintain a friendly intercourse with the ruler of Goa, through whom troops and stores may be landed; for it is added, "this is the only door in this country for your people to Europe." The Governor assigns reasons why he could not introduce the Raja to his successor, namely, he is not of my rank, being a native of this country, standing in the favour of the elder master ("Don Pedro.")

4th. To keep always in view the preservation of unanimity among all Sawntanees and Sirdars, ("kings and chiefs,") as far as the "Sikhs" I have intimated (he says) to the principal station that you "are master of all the Hindoos."

5th. To translate and read twice a day "histories of Bonaparte, and other valiant and intelligent kings and chiefs" who distinguished themselves, and who by their courage overcame their enemies and contemporary states, and gained the highest glory.

6th. To establish a school like one at Goa.

7th. Your Senaputtee, and the high sirdars below him, should be taught our discipline, and the books which exist regarding the managing of an army, after converting them into the Hindoo language. The books of your enemy can, if required, be procured. Those and ours are of a similar description.

8th. The Raja is advised to take into his service some Portuguese soldiers of artillery and infantry about to return home on furlough. It is added, however, "but your enemy will take offence at this; for even if a few remain in your country, they will be found by them to be formidable. Therefore the matter is communicated to the vakeel."

9th. To befriend Raojee Kotnees, "for when (says the writer) I depart for my own country, it will be obligatory on him to retire to a remote place, as I cannot introduce him to the new Governor. I intend soon, according to your wishes, to return to this country."

250. The evidence in support of this document is as follows:—Dajeeba Waeed says, "This is in my handwriting; the matter which Don Manoel mentioned to Nana and Raojee Kotnees, to communicate to the Maharaj, they both made me take down in writing." Raojee Kotnees says, "The intimations which were to be made to the Raja of Sattara from the Viceroy Sahib, these were committed to a yad by Nana Waeed. This is that yad." In his cross-examination, Raojee further says, "Nago went to Vingorla to the Viceroy, and conversed with him. I did not go there, but Nago informed me yads of their conversation were caused to be written by Dajeeba Waeed, either at Araba or Rybhunder. These were afterwards explained to the Raja, 1st, by Nago Deorao, and, 2d, by myself." Hurry Punt Fatuck says, "Formerly, Raojee Kotnees said to me, 'Don Manoel, by way of instruction, has made and given a yad for the Maharaj,' but I did not see the yad then. I see it now, and it is of the same nature as Raojee Kotnees mentioned, and the Kotnees explained it to the Maharaj in my presence." Moropunt Josee says, "The matter written in them (15 and 16) was explained by Raojee Kotnees to the Maharaj, in my presence, in A.D. 1835-36; I think therefore that there can be little doubt but that this paper is really founded on some verbal communication, which took place between the Raja's agents, and the Governor of Goa, when the latter was making his preparations to return to Europe."

251. No. 16 is another paper of the same description as No. 15. It consists of seven paragraphs, and is headed "Substance of the Instructions received from the Head Nation."

The 1st paragraph states that the "junior master" (Don Miguel) had prepared troops for the success of "your" (of course the Raja's) affairs; but through some contrivance of the English, who are styled "your enemy," had been embroiled with his elder brother, and after much fighting, had retired to a remote state. He is "accompanied by the highest sirdars of the state, Doog de Cadawal, one deeply interested in the cause of your object, and my brother, Marquis de Wallis" (Valencia).

Paragraph 2d states, that in consequence of an intimation from Don Miguel, who was deeply interested in the success of the purpose, the Russians and Austrians, according to the previous plan, were prepared (to invade India); but the road to visit your country runs through the territories of "Sham* and Rom. † Settle by what way they should come, and what sirdar of yours will receive them, and as soon as the armies reach your sirdar, within your boundary line, the expenses should be provided for."

3d. (in substance) In reference to the previous agreement, stating, "Come by sea," Goa being now in the possession of the elder brother, there is no landing there. Name some other port.

4th. I have explained to the vakeel that the expenses of coming by sea would be very considerable.

5th. Troops are ready to come by land or by sea, as you may appoint, but I am directed to bring with me a good and respectable vakeel. Send one, and when he arrives, the sunjam ‡ (army) shall be sent. He should be provided with statements of the stores, &c. required. If I were here, a vakeel would not be required.

6th. Repats

* Means Syria.

† The Turkish empire.

‡ Stores, supplies, not army.

6th Repeats his requisition for a vakeel.

7th. Alludes to his being at a foreign station, to which the vakeel is to be sent. Exhorts the Raja to persevere steadfastly in his designs. The paper concludes thus, "Thus in several paragraphs, and by word of mouth, I have made a communication to the vakeel, being substance of the instructions received from the head station, which should be immediately taken into consideration by you, and immediately dispatch the vakeel, together with another person. Besides this, something tending to the prosperity of the sannsthan (state) has been communicated."

252. The authenticity of this document rests on nearly the same evidence as that of No. 15: Dajeaba Waeed states that he committed it to writing at the dictation of Nana Waeed and Raojee Kotneea. The latter states that the instructions were issued by Don Manoel, and Moropunt Josee, what is the next material circumstance of all, that they were explained by the Kotneea to the Maharaj in his presence. The contents in my opinion prove, that they must have proceeded from some one well informed of events in Portugal, and which we are aware led to the supersession of Don Manoel in the Government of Goa by Bernardo Peres da Silva; and with regard to the object of the paper, supposing it to represent truly a communication intended by the ex-Viceroy for the Raja, it may be considered as an ingenious attempt to explain the delay which had already taken place in the fulfilment of the hopes cherished by his Highness, while at the same time it lays good ground for explaining a further delay of the same kind to an indefinite extent.

253. Nos 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 may be classed together. They are the private and confidential letters of the agents engaged in the intrigues, addressed to Nago Deorao, and are admitted in each case by the persons who wrote them to be genuine and original. They afford undoubted evidence of the mode in which the Raja communicated with Nago, and corroborate in many particulars the principal transactions deposed to by the witnesses. Three of them, 17, 20 and 21, dated respectively the 5th October 1834, 2d December 1835, and 4th March 1836, were written by Hurry Punt Fatuck. The first of these may be soon dismissed; it is unimportant, except as proving the connexion of the parties with the banker Teejeeram. It is in the handwriting of a person named Bhicajee Abbajee Bam, who* is a servant of the Maharaj, an inhabitant of Sattara, employed on the duties of shakdur in the Kurur Petta, and a friend of mine (Hurry Punt Fatuck's) and of Narran Bhut Chitney.

254. The second of Hurry Punt's letters is important in two respects: 1st, in proving the mission of Mahdeo Row Sirkey to Goa, and 2d, in alluding to Sopojee, the feigned name of Rowlojee Naick, who conveyed funds from the Raja to the banker Teejeeram. Hurry Punt acknowledges this letter to be in his handwriting,† and thus explains its meaning: "Mahdeo Row Sirkey was introduced to Don Manoel by Nago Deorao on account of the plot with Goa. Afterwards it was arranged that the Waeed and the Sirkey should come together to Sattara. The Waeed however came first, and having met the Maharaj, went away. The Sirkey followed, and I and he having met, a conversation passed; and with Sopojee, that is, with Rowlojee Naick, a conversation took place regarding the rupees 8,000, which the Maharaj had ordered to be given to Nago Deorao, to send a man with Don Manoel."

255. The third letter is also of importance, as placing beyond doubt the loss of the hoondees for rupees 4,000, alluded to in the 105th paragraph of this minute, and of duplicates being furnished to Balkoba Kelkur. This is also acknowledged by Hurry Punt to have been written‡ by himself, and is thus explained: as the hoondees were stolen, Dajeaba Waeed was sent to Sattara by Nana Waeed, but as the money had not been received at Teejeeram's, Teejeeram said he would give it when the money came from Rowlojee Naick. Afterwards the Waeed sent Balkoba to say that the affair would be successful, and upon which Teejeeram gave hoondees for rupees 3,500, which amount came from Rowlojee Naick, and is credited in the account of Teejeeram. This letter proves the zeal and earnestness with which the writer laboured in the cause he had espoused: "You have now urgently written (he observes), for the hoondees, and Balkoba Tatia has mentioned the whole matter; that the affair would be ruined if the money does not come, therefore the Bae has forwarded hoondees for 3,500 rupees; expend the money in such manner as the affairs of the master can be successful; if 1,000 or 500 more be required, it matters not. If nothing of this be done, a charge of ingratitude will be attached, no room will be left to show the face in, and what calamity may befall cannot be conceived. Therefore, keeping the feet of the master in view, all with unanimous effort, do that by which his affair may be effected: here we have many enemies. In fine, pay attention to the business, and none should mind his own livelihood. Perfectly settling the matter, Rowlojee, Dada and yourself should come soon. Show this Letter to Rowlojee. In further elucidation of the above remittance, I beg to refer to Lukhoba Waeed's account with Teejeeram for Sumbut, 1832-1835, 1836, where

will be found the following entries. On the credit side	<u>Kartich vud 30th,</u>	cash through
	20 Nov. 1835.	
the hands of Bahoo, from Doordee, 4,000 rupees.	<u>Paush Jaod 5th,</u>	cash through
	24th Dec. 1835.	
the hands of Bhugwandass, from Soopajee, 1,990 rupees.	<u>Paush vud 14th,</u>	cash from
	17 Jan. 1836.	
Doordee, through Bhugwandass, 1,000 rupees.	<u>Adik Sood 5th,</u>	through the hands of
	19 June 1836.	Doorjee,

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* Vide evidence of Hurry Punt Fatuck, confirmed by Narran Bhut Chitney, and Teejeeram.

† This is confirmed by Dajeaba Waeed, Moropunt Josee, Narran Bhut Chitney, and Teejeeram.

‡ This is confirmed by Dajeaba Waeed, Moropunt Josee, Narran Bhut Chitney, and Teejeeram.

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Doordjee, 500 rupees. And on the debit side, ^{Falgun vud 7th,} ~~9 March 1836,~~ through the hands of Dal koba Kelhur, two hoondees on Bombay, on Vishnoodass Bhugwandass, 4,000 rupees, and exchange thereon 240 rupees.—*Vide* No. 1, of List (C.) of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' Report of 11 November 1837.

* Raja of Sattara's
daughter

256. Three of these letters (Nos. 18, 19 and 22) are from Narran Bhutt Chitney to Nago Deorao, the two first being dated the 5th October and 3d December 1834, the last without date. They are all acknowledged by the writer, who explains No. 18 to be the paper "which he caused to be written to Nana Waeed, in the handwriting of Bhicajee Abbajee Bam." It means, do not draw the notes publicly. "A publicity obtains—the colt is sent—write a letter and give it to Don Manoel, to attend the nuptials of Gogra Sahib*, here to the Mookh (chief) the matter has been made known." As Rowlojee Naick communicated the Maharaj's order, so I wrote in the letter No 19; Nana says in his letter in the handwriting of Bhicajee Abbajee Bam, and alludes to a pair of shawls and turban of the value of 170 rupees presented by the Maharaj to Nago Deorao as a wedding present. He states, that the nuptials were performed on the 2d Sood, and describes the bridegroom. No 22 is also in Narran's handwriting, in reply to a note from Nago requesting some kinkab for bags; the two lines at the bottom are written by Teejeeram. The banker confirms this, and in regard to Bhicajee Abbajee Bam states, "He lives in Sattara; he is a friend of Narran Bhut and of Hurry Punt Narran Bhut; the Bam, and myself went to Goa. As the Chitney's handwriting is not good, he may have made the Bam write the letters; the Bam is a servant of the Maharaj Sirkar, employed as Shekdar in the Kurad Petta." The above sufficiently explains the nature of these letters, and I shall only draw attention to the following extract from No. 19, as one of the many proofs of the Raja of Sattara being personally concerned in these intrigues, "The contents of the letter of the 19th are understood, but they are not such as he may believe them. You and Raojee are about to come; you should not come over the Ghaut for the present. So it has been clearly said 'bring Rojee.' So it was said; and he must arrive on the 25th December 1834; the Swaree is to proceed on the 31st December into the districts for the jumabundy, therefore Rajee should come quickly."

† Confirmed by De-
Jeeba
Dajeaba Waeed,
Moropunt Josee,
Narran Bhut Chit-
ney, and Hurry Punt
Fatuck

257. The two remaining letters of the series (23 and 24) are acknowledged by the banker Teejeeram, to be in his handwriting, and to have been addressed † by him to Nago Deorao.

This person thus explains the meaning of No. 23: "To take hoondees, Nago Deorao sent Dajeaba Waeed." On this I wrote an answer thus, "The affair below the Ghaut, i. e. of Goa, cannot at present be effected. So to the head (meaning the Maharaj) it is known; in consequence of which the Maharaj gave directions to Rajushri Bhaoo, (meaning Hurry Punt Bhaoo) which he has written to you. Therefore the hoondees are not sent, and both you and Raojee should come away soon. If the business (meaning the affair connected with Goa) can be done, and if you are so convinced, send an intimation to the Bhaoo; then the Bhaoo, taking the money, will come to you." In the letter 24, the banker states, that he has sent hoondees for 4,000 rupees, by Balkoba Kelkur.

‡ Confirmed by Nar-
ran Bhut Chitney

258. No 25 is an exact copy of the letter No 4, dated the 20th December 1830, addressed by the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel, and already explained in the 229th and 230th paragraphs of this minute. This copy is proved by Hurry Punt Fatuck ‡ to be in Nana Fatuck's handwriting; consequently it must have been in existence previous to the month of August 1832, when Nana Fatuck died.

259. No. 26 purports to be the copy of a letter addressed by Don Manoel to the Raja of Sattara, dated from Goa, the 20th August 1832. This acknowledges the receipt of two letters from the Raja, dated the 25th June 1831, and 19th March 1832, and states that Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee, coming personally in the Huzoor, had given pleasant accounts of the Raja's health and happiness. The Governor then observes, "To be of service to Ha Sahib Raja is my pure desire, and therefore by the first opportunity I will communicate the intentions of the Raja to the Huzoor of the padshah (kmg); and in order that the kmg may be of great service to the Raja, and that the greatest assistance may be rendered, I will communicate without delay whatever answer may come from thence." Moropunt Josee admits this paper to be in his handwriting, and states it to be a copy of the translation of a letter to the Maharaj from Don Manoel; and Hurry Punt Fatuck ‡ Dajeaba Waeed, and Narran Bhut Chitney, all agree that it was written by the Josee.

260. No 27 is a copy of a letter from Juwan Coornes Perkus Bitao Coor to Bulwunt Rao Rajey, Senaputtee of Sattara, dated from Panjum, the 9th February 1833. This is in reply to one from the Senaputtee of the 27th December 1832. The writer apologizes for not having written before the particulars, in consequence of want of leisure from being always engaged in the service of his master the Viceroy Captao-general, but states that he frequently desired Nago Deorao to write on his part what was necessary. The writer is of course the mugdoom-more, murdomo, or major-domo alluded to in the depositions of the witnesses in this case. He then observes, "As in your letter regret has appeared, I avail myself of some short leisure to write that the Viceroy Sahib, being sensible of the sincere friendship of the Maharaj, remembers him every moment, and I also make representations when necessary, but as the success of your plan depends on the exertions of the other senior master, even if any delay occurs, the time becoming favourable, a proof of it will be forthcoming. In the last few days a ship from Portugal has arrived, and Nago Deorao has been informed of the news she has brought, and will explain it. Another ship also will come, and will bring pleasant tidings, for which I am waiting. Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Rowjee have obtained the Viceroy's perfect favour, and have enjoyed his fullest confidence; exerting themselves for the business, they have retained a remem-
brance

brance of the same, there appear no other such indefatigable and trustworthy persons; and I also have been exerting myself along with them in support of the object as desired. Good will be done to Erculan de Noray. I am ready here for yours and the Maharaj's service."

261. In support of the authenticity of this paper, Raojee Kotnees says, "It is copy of a letter sent by mugdoom-more to the Senaputtee; its original was sent by Nago Deorao to the Senaputtee; that original I saw, of which this is a copy." Dajeeba Waeed and Moropunt Josee state that it is in the handwriting of Ram Bhaoo Waeed, the son of an elder brother of Nago Deorao's, with whom he used to live, and who is now stated by Moropunt Josee to be practising as a physician in the Goa territories.

262. No. 28 is an exact copy of the letter No. 5, dated the 18th June 1833, from the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel, already alluded to in the 229th to 231st paragraphs of this minute. Moropunt Josee admits that this copy is in his handwriting, and his evidence is confirmed by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeeba Waeed, and Narrain Bhut Chitney.

263. No. 29 is a copy of a letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara, dated the 18th June 1833, to Soor Jao Erculan de Noray. In this the Raja writes: "Placing great confidence in the Portuguese State, in the firmness of its steady pledge and in its great courage with that confidence, and that the friendship with your state may increase and continue, and that the purposes of this Government may be accomplished, you (Erculan) are commanded that articles of agreement were formerly sent; their replies, intimating some delay, came, on which, on sending a letter, you were brought here, and all the matters here were intimated to you in person, and a letter for the Suwasthan was given. Its character being the best, confiding on this, there is great encouragement; but as the matter was communicated to you after intimating it to the Viceroy, you should have sent a reply, but till now no letter from you has come, and some doubt has therefore been entertained in the mind, and you should explain whether you have not communicated the matter, therefore Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee are deputed from this Government, and when they meet you, they will communicate the matter here with which they are charged, and return an answer, and such answer as may have been given (do you) write and send."

264. This letter is of importance as strengthening the proofs already noticed regarding Herculano's mission to Sattara, and the fact that articles of agreement were framed. Moropunt Josee admits that it is in his handwriting and Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeeba Waeed, and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, affirm the same fact.

265. No. 30 is copy of a letter from the Senaputtee of Sattara to Juwun Coorvee, the Viceroy's major-domo, and is dated the 12th February 1834. It is in reply to one of the 13th August, and states that "the khawund (master) and himself are greatly sensible of the great aid which the major-domo had offered in the affair, and that their whole reliance is on him. Nago Deorao (he says) on this subject has already been establishing confidence, and the whole of the matter here has been mentioned to Narrain Bhut Chitney; consider and answer it, refresh the heart by frequent letters containing the news there."

266. Respecting this paper, Raojee Kotnees states that he had seen the original; and Dajeeba Waeed and Moropunt Josee, that it is in the handwriting of Ram Bhaoo Waeed, the person alluded to in the 261st paragraph of this minute.

267. No. 31 is the rough draft of a letter in the name of the Raja to the Governor of Goa, without any date. This acknowledges a letter, and that Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees had intimated that the Governor "was about to proceed to the head station," and that both vakeels had been dispatched with urgency to inform the Governor of the matter, but that they had returned on hearing of his departure. His return having been heard of, the vakeels are again deputed, to whom the Governor should communicate why he had remained, how long, and when he would leave; the rest of the matter the vakeels would communicate. Moropunt Josee admits that this draft is in his handwriting, which is confirmed by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeeba Waeed, and Narrain Bhut Chitney.

268. No. 32 is a copy of a letter from Don Manoel to the Raja of Sattara, dated the 16th February 1835, from Vingoria. This states that the friendly letter of the Maharaj, and the verbal intimations had been received. "Our vakeel, Nago Deorao," he proceeds, "has been charged with a separate letter, containing matters about the affair, and is entrusted with matters useful to the affair. Nago Deorao has carried on the affair most excellently, and has faithfully conducted himself for its success. This friend is ready for the vanquishment of your enemies, and to forward such ends as may be in his power. Answer this letter and dispatch the vakeels immediately."

269. Raojee Kotnees states, that is the copy of a letter sent by the Viceroy from Vingoria, which Nago Deorao delivered to the Raja, so Nago informed him. Dajeeba Waeed acknowledges that it is in his handwriting, and that it is a copy of the translation which accompanied the letter written from Vingoria by Don Manoel to the Maharaj; and Moropunt Josee confirms this statement.

270. No. 33 is copy of the translation of another letter from the Governor to the Raja, dated 2d June. It acknowledges* one from the Raja of the 15th April, and informs the Raja that "in September the writer will proceed to Portugal in a ship of war under repair at Goa." "Then (continues the writer) with our mistress, the most powerful and faithful Queen of Portugal and Algarve, undertaking with great pleasure the service relating

* He also deposes that Nago delivered the tyly and Mahratta version to the Raja, and accompanied Nago to Sattara when he did so

relating to every one of your purposes, I am ready to do that service, and will give you how greatly I am interested in the cause of your affair. Be assured of this. Moropunt Josee admits that this is in his handwriting, and Hurry Punt Fatuck Dajeoba, Waeed and Narran Bhut Chitney affirm the same fact.

271. No. 34 is the rough draft of a letter from the Raja to the Governor, without date, but acknowledging one of the 13th August, informing the Raja that as soon as an answer came from Europe, it should be communicated, and that he was interested in this cause, that both states might be prosperous. In reply, the Raja observes, "That no secret plot had been concerted with Portugal, through former Governors of Goa, but a communication had been formed with him, Don Manoel, because he was of the high royal family, deep in counsel, firm in trust, courageous, and one willing to sacrifice life for the benefit of the Padshah." He alludes to "ports and places" lost by former Governors of Goa, to recover which, and also new states, endeavours had been commenced, "Placing perfect reliance on you," he adds, "the secret project was made, and from this affair the good of both states will result; the ports lost will be regained and new states obtained. Keeping this seriously in the heart, you have been making exertions in every way, and your zeal was manifested in the letter. The affair will be accomplished. By the former letters and papers, you will have understood the benefits to be derived, and how our carbaries, having made one or two secret projects with the English state, after pledging their faith, they effected a total destruction, at last ruined the Dowlut (state.)" He concludes by stating that "Narran Wassodew, that is to say, Narran Bhut Chitney, had been deputed to Nagu Deorao," to intimate some matters at Sattara.

272. It will be seen in Narran Bhut Chitney's evidence, that he has deposed to the fact of his having been deputed by the Raja to Goa, for the purpose of ascertaining how matters were proceeding. Moropunt Josee admits that the above draft is in his handwriting; and this statement is corroborated by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeoba Waeed, and Narran Bhut Chitney.

273. No. 35 is translation of a letter from Narran Bhut Chitney to Balkoba Tatia, dated the 9th September 1836, from Sattara. This is a confidential letter written by the Chitney after Nago's death. In it he says, "Affairs here have been extremely mismanaged, this cannot be stated in a letter, at present, the affair has in fact miscarried." Narran Bhut admits this to be an original, in his own handwriting, and that the above signifies, "Nago Deorao is dead, now cash for expenses cannot be had; thus the Maharaj said, therefore it was written again. You should come and remain at Waeed. Bhaoo and Teejeeram have gone to Poonah. I also am to go on the first of the month, on my return, a plan will be formed." This means "Nago Deorao is dead; if you come here publicity will obtain, therefore, stop at Warree for the present." Again, "The manner of Nana's behaviour at Warree has been wholly communicated here to the master by the person of that place, who is here." This signifies, "Mahdhow Row Sirkey complained to the Maharaj of Nana that he made great expenses, and that he maintained a great many men, Brahmin attendants, horses, &c." Balkoba Kelkur admits that he received this letter at Warree, and that it is in the Chitney's handwriting, and this fact is deposed to by four other witnesses, namely, by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, Dajeoba Waeed, and Moropunt Josee. I will only further observe that the instruction to Balkoba not to come to Sattara was very natural, for at the time when it was issued the Raja's attempt to seduce the sobahdars of the 23d regiment, Native Infantry, had been detected, and was under investigation.

274. No. 36 is a rough draft of a letter from the Senaputtee to the Governor's major-domo, without date. After complaining that no letters had been received, the Senaputtee writes, "My master, the Maharaj, having heard much of the firmness and wisdom of your master the Viceroy, and having been fully satisfied by referring to the ancient duffers (records) of this state, that your state is adorned with the two qualities of trust and courage, he has wholly placed his reliance on your master, but under him there is no person so trustworthy, so respectable and active as yourself. Therefore, the course of the affair is entirely in your hands, and day and night the heart is directed towards you. Frequently supplicate your master, following up the affair, letters should come. As soon as intelligence comes from the head station, let it be intimated here; and to remind you of this, Nago Deorao and Eshwunt Raojee have been kept near you; protect them in every respect." The letter concludes with a strong recommendation in favour of Herculano, and by saying, "My master is cordially resolved that the whole of the Dowlut (state) is yours. Therefore, managing as you may think proper, effect an arrangement; when the affair is accomplished the prosperity of both states will be the result."

275. Moropunt Josee admits that this draft is in his handwriting, which is confirmed by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeoba Waeed, Narran Bhut Chitney, and Raojee Kotnees. The latter deposes, "No. 36 is the rough draft of a letter given to Mugdoom-more from the Senaputtee. There is also my writing in it. The original paper went to Mugdoom-more."

276. No. 37 is the rough draft of a letter in the name of the Raja to the Governor of Goa, without date, and acknowledges the receipt of an answer to two letters formerly sent to the Governor, the one by Herculano, the other by Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees. It is then observed, "You have written, and the vakeel has intimated that you have assured him your desire for the affair is great, and that you will make a communication as soon as the first opportunity offers, but that an answer is to come from the chief station of the empire. As to this, although here the whole of my mind is directed towards that part, and when the favourable news is received the heart will be greatly gladdened. The news of the head station

station should be frequently communicated by letter, and then I shall be revived. Any matter not fit to be written in a letter should be communicated through the vakeel. This friend, placing his whole confidence in you, the preparation of the surinjam (forces) for the affair is in progress. Availing yourself of the favourable time, you will doubtless trace the course of the project, of this I am assured; and to remind you of this, both the vakeels, my confidants, have been placed under your command. Protect them till the affair is completed. The accounts here are written to them." The letter concludes by a strong recommendation in favour of Herculano, and by stating, "if anything be required from hence at any time, send the vakeel immediately: whatever surinjam may be required will be provided."

277. This draft is also admitted by Moropunt Josee to be in his handwriting, and this is confirmed by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Dajeeba Waeed, and Narran Bhut Chitney. Raojee Kotnees states that "it is rough draft of a letter to the Viceroy from the Raja, in which there are words in his handwriting."

278. No. 38, the last of the documents, is in Nago Deorao's handwriting, and is headed "Shree Sidraj," Memorandum of requisitions to be made. These are as follows:—

- 1st. For the papers.
- 2d. By drawing up other papers.
- 3d. How should letters be delivered to the general?
- 4th. For the project, agreements to be concluded with other quarters.
- 5th. Letter of Appa Sahib, arrangement.
- 6th. What letter is to be given to the Maharaj?
- 7th. What time will intervene before going?
- 8th. Some things for the Maharaj.
- 9th. Five letters remaining.

279. This is evidently a memorandum of notes by Nago Deorao on points connected with the Goa intrigues which he desired to remember. Its authenticity is proved by Hurry Punt Fatuck, Raojee Kotnees, Dajeeba Waeed, Moropunt Josee, and Narran Bhut Chitney, all of whom depose that the memorandum is in Nago Deorao's own handwriting.

280. I have now gone through the whole of the evidence accompanying Lieut.-colonel Ovans' able report of the 11th of November last. It may be thought that I have been unnecessarily prolix, but the great importance of this case, and my desire to place the transactions belonging to it in a clear and connected form, fully justify, I think, the course I have pursued; and I would fain hope that what I have here offered will diminish the labours of those by whom the question of the Raja's guilt or innocence must ultimately be determined.

281. To those who have accompanied me thus far, I would beg to suggest, that, as a short *précis* of the whole of this case, they should now peruse or reperuse the report of Lieut.-colonel Ovans just mentioned. It contains a clear and concise summary; and if, on some points of very trifling moment, my views of the case may be slight modifications of those which the Acting Resident has exhibited, the difference is too minute to be worth regarding, while, in all material respects, I am happy that a careful and independent consideration of the evidence has led me to the same conclusions with those of that able officer. It will be found, I must add, that Lieut.-colonel Ovans has weighed with care the difficulties which the case exhibits, and his solution of them appears to me just and satisfactory. To these difficulties I also have adverted as they occurred, and on the whole I must record my firm conviction that the guilt of the Raja of Sattara, judging on the ground of the evidence commented on in this minute, is fully substantiated.

282. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that the preceding pages are far from exhausting the case. My colleagues are aware that the overwhelming mass of evidence has been corroborated by proofs obtained at Dharwar and Rutnagherry. In my minute of the 2d February last, I observed as follows: "I shall hereafter notice the important fact of the formal inquiry at Sattara, and the contingent one at Dharwar, each being conducted by officers quite independent of each other, producing similar results, implicating the same persons, and eliciting similar facts. Is it therefore possible that concert or collusion can exist; and can the most sceptical refuse to believe that the Raja of Sattara really did conceive the mad project of forming a treasonable alliance with the Goa government?" To a small part of the Rutnagherry proofs I have cursorily alluded in the foregoing pages; but there is a great extent of substantive ground yet to be travelled over. Being however unwilling to detain these documents from circulation and ultimate transmission to the Government of India, I will submit my remarks on the despatches of Messrs Dunlop and Spooner in a separate minute, merely here observing, in the language of an eminent jurist, that "when the proofs are independent of each other, the probability of the fact increases in proportion to their number."

(signed) R. Grant

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 15th May 1838.

1. I BEG to circulate a portion of my minute on the Sattara case, together with the proceedings on which it is founded, except Mr. Willoughby's summaries, which are in the hands of the copyist for transmission to England.

2. The summaries, when the copies are completed, will be immediately circulated.

3. I request the immediate and attentive consideration of my colleagues to this important case, which should have the preference over all other proceedings until it is finally disposed of.

4. I feel myself, however, in an embarrassing dilemma at the present moment. We are pledged to send home the case by the packet which is to be sent on the 21st, and having already given that pledge once, without redeeming it, a second failure is out of the question.

To call however on my colleagues for their opinions in the interim, would be to make a demand on them in the highest degree unreasonable, even were a compliance with it physically possible. This is peculiarly true as to Mr. Anderson, who is necessarily unacquainted with the former proceedings. I see no escape from this dilemma but by a course which puts me in a position extremely unpleasant to me. Yet it is one from which I feel I ought not to shrink, under the circumstances; I would therefore propose, that these proceedings be sent with my minute, the Secret Committee being informed that the collective opinion of Government will be sent hereafter.

5. Until my colleagues have recorded their opinions, the transmission of the proceedings to the Governor-general should be postponed; but it is, I need scarcely say, of great importance that no unnecessary delay should occur in putting his Lordship in possession of these documents.

(signed) R. Grant.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

I SHALL be ready to afford the earliest undivided attention to this important subject.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 16th May 1838.

I AM quite prepared to give to the subject the utmost attention, but with this I know that I should only form hasty and unsatisfactory opinions, were I to have to make up my mind in the short interval that will elapse before the departure of the steamer. I am therefore most thankful for the course the Right honourable the Governor has proposed for adoption.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 17th May 1838.

THE difficult situation in which this Government has been placed in this inquiry by the approbation which our course of proceeding at first obtained from the Government of India, and the subsequent indication of a change of sentiment, and of dissatisfaction that the inquiry was not brought to a speedy termination, rendered it of paramount importance to indicate the uniform course which has been pursued in the business by this Government.

2. To do this, the clearest exposition of the result of the investigation was necessary, and the exposition now given, not more expanded than the occasion calls for, is amply sufficient. The Acting Resident's able report, with the evidence arranged as he had taken it, and Mr. Willoughby's convincing summaries of the evidence as bearing on each point in the case, are valuable; but the remarkably complete and connected nature of the evidence, oral and documentary, and the singularly striking corroboration of facts elicited from one kind of evidence by that which is supplied from another evidently free from all concert or collusion, the whole so ably and lucidly unfolded and arranged in the Right honourable the Governor's Minute of the 5th May, carries perfect conviction to my mind of the truth of the main circumstances developed by the overwhelming mass of connected, consistent, and unquestionable testimony produced, of a nature also apparently incapable of being controverted.

3. The main point established is the guilt of the Raja of Sattara of flagrant violation of Article V. of the treaty with him, in having continued for a long period to maintain treasonable communication with the Governor of Goa for objects hostile to the British rule.

4. I need

4. I need not here enumerate the other points established. I have diligently and carefully gone over the condensed evidence, verifying important facts in many instances, and I have felt that my conviction was carried along with the Right honourable the Governor in the deductions drawn by him in his Minute.

5. I beg here to record, that on a careful comparison of the signatures on the documents (A.) and (C.) adverted to in para. 219 of that minute, they appear to me to correspond with the signature of Don Manoel subscribed to the letters undoubtedly genuine, addressed by him to the Governor of Bombay.

6. Extravagant as the Raja's projects have been, the reference to the former greatness and power of the Portuguese in India, shows how much of this has arisen from his ignorance of the altered condition of that kingdom in Europe. The question under investigation, as has been justly observed, is not however the reasonableness of his designs, but the fact of their having been conceived and cherished, and this I consider to have been fully established by the portion of evidence already examined.

Vide No 34 of
List (E)

(signed) *J. Farish*

MINUTE by the Hon. Mr. *G. W. Anderson*, dated 21st May 1838.

1. I HAVE given that attention to the evidence, both oral and documentary, here presented, which the great importance of the subject demands. I have perused with equal attention the elaborate minute of the Right hon. the Governor, and I can come to no other conclusion than that it is established against the Raja that he has for a series of years carried on and been concerned in a treasonable correspondence with the late Governor of Goa, treasonable in having for its object the ultimate subversion of the British authority, and treasonable as being in direct infringement of the treaty of alliance, and to the peculiar obligation under which the Raja lies to the British Government.

2. I do not propose at the present moment to take a minute view of the evidence and to show in detail how it brings out the case; that is in fact done in a manner, perhaps, to leave nothing to be done by the Right hon. the Governor; but I shall have an opportunity of doing this, if it seems necessary, when the whole case of these fatal proceedings on the part of the Raja are before the Board.

3. For the present I will briefly say that I think it conclusively established that Nago Deorao was the agent of the Raja; that it was through him the treasonable negotiations were carried on; that the Raja authorized and made himself responsible for these negotiations; that he was cognizant of their wild and hostile nature; and that he advanced money to supply this and other agents employed.

4. The secret and hasty visit to Sattara of the Portuguese doctor, Herculano; the evidence gained from the books of the banker, Teejeeram, made stronger to my mind by the denials of Rowlojee Naik; the confirmation of Herculano's connexion with the agency, found on the seizure of his papers on the person of Raojee Kotnees at Bombay, the papers found after the death of Nago Deorao, as having belonged to him, and in particular the paper containing his dying requests to the Raja; the irregular mode in which the whole evidence has been obtained, being the evidence of persons found and brought from different and distant parts of the country, together with the kind of key to great part of it, given by the Dewan Govind Rao, showing the utter impossibility of collusion, are some of the chief points, independent of the evidence in the several depositions, that carry conviction to my mind of the story being a true story; and, though singularly improbable, there are circumstances which it is evident in the character, the feelings, and even the position of the Raja, which will account for it. These circumstances will, of course, be fully developed by the Board at the conclusion of its view of these proceedings. For the present I will only observe, that nothing in the character of the Raja appears to me more remarkable, as coming out of this case now before the Board, than the long and successful deception he has practised to those officers who have been accredited to his court, and who have generally terminated their official connexions with it with praise of his virtues and conduct as a prince, and their persuasion of his faithfulness and sense of obligation to the British Government.

5. I record, that I have compared the signature of Don Manoel, the late Governor of Goa, to the letters (A) and (C.) found amongst the papers of Nago Deorao, with the signature of Don Manoel to the letters he has sent to this Government, and I think the signatures to be the signatures of one and the same person.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right hon. the Governor, dated 15th May 1838.

1. IN continuation of my minute of the 5th instant, I shall now submit and remark on the evidence which has been obtained by Mr. Dunlop in the Southern Mahratta country, and by Mr. Spooner at Rutnagherry, in confirmation of that obtained at Sattara regarding the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara with the Governor of Goa.

2. The Acting Resident at Sattara, in a letter dated the 27th July 1837, reported that he had been informed "that a Kolapoor Akhbarnavees, by name Ramapa, now at Dharwar, was some years ago sent to Goa by Mr. Nisbet, to inquire into certain intrigues then carrying on between that place and Sattara, and that it was supposed he succeeded in obtaining the information required." He therefore suggested that the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country should be directed to procure from this person a statement of all that he knew of the transaction in question.

3. On the same occasion Lieutenant-colonel Ovens stated that he had been given to understand that some papers regarding the Goa intrigue had fallen into the possession of Chintamon Rao Sangleekur, and that these might be obtained on application to Annapa Shapoorkur, the Carbarry of Chintamon Rao. The papers were said to have been obtained by the late Swamee of Sunkeshwer from Nago Deorao, and to have been given by the Swamee to Chintamon Rao.

4. On the 3d August the Acting Resident was called on to state whether, in his opinion, Mr. Dunlop should communicate openly or secretly with the above persons, and whether he had any reason to suppose that the Raja of Sattara had held intercourse with Chintamon Rao. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, on the 5th, replied to this reference in the negative, stating that it was supposed that the papers had been made over to Chintamon Rao by the Swamee, "to give him a hold over his Highness." In consequence of this communication, Mr. Dunlop was, on the 16th of the same month, directed to endeavour to obtain the documents alluded to.

5. It is by this clue that the corroborative evidence has been obtained at Dharwar. On the 29th November last Mr. Dunlop, in entire ignorance of the information which had been elicited at Sattara, and uninformed even of the names of the principal agents employed in these intrigues, reported that he had obtained possession of four papers through the agency of Chintamon Rao's Dewan, from the present Swamee of Sunkeshwer, Shuunker Bhartee, and that hopes had been held out to him "of procuring an original thylee from the Sattara Raja, to the address of a Portuguese who is said to have left the country before it was delivered; but from the confused way in which European names are pronounced or written by natives, Mr. Dunlop said he could not discover who might be indicated, and the correspondence through the late Swamee and the Sattara Raja's agent Nago Deo Rao was with a doctor of an equally unintelligible name."

6. The first of these papers is an original letter from Nago Deo Rao to the late Swamee of Sunkeshwer, merely excusing himself for having, "in consequence of an emergent occurrence," proceeded direct to Sattara, and promising to visit Sunkeshwer on his return "to make known all that had passed, and proceed onwards." Its authenticity is proved* by Hurry Punt Fatuck and Balkoba Kelkur, who both state it to be in the handwriting of Nana Fatuck, but begun and ended by Nago Deo Rao himself. The first of those witnesses says, "I have examined this letter; it appears to have been written by Nago Deo Rao to the Shri Sunkeshwer Swamee, and it is in the handwriting of my son Nana Fatuck. It is dated in Vysaick (May), and in Sukey 1754 (A. D. 1832). On the date of the letter Nago Deo Rao came to my house at Sattara, and from thence, as my son was sick, he took him to Revunsidh for medical treatment; on the 13th Shrawun Sood (9th August) in the same year my son died at Revunsidh. The word, 'Sidray,' near Shri, and the words 'Hey Vidnyapunah' at the end, are in the handwriting of Nago Deo Rao." The second witness states that he and Moropunt Josee accompanied Nago Deo Rao to Sattara in May 1832, and that he returned with him and Nana Fatuck to Revunsidh; "this letter is written by Nago Deo Rao to the Swamee; the handwriting is that of Nana Fatuck; and the words 'Sidray' near 'Shri' and 'Hey Vidnyapunah' are written by Nana Waeed."

7. The second paper is supposed by Mr. Dunlop to contain the heads of the propositions which Nago Deo Rao was empowered to make to the Portuguese government. It is only a copy, and "therefore cannot be looked upon as of any force as proof, though it bears the appearance of age, and comes from so respectable a source that it affords grounds for suspicion in the connexion in which it stands." Mr. Dunlop was not of course aware, when he made the above remark, that the preparation of a paper very nearly resembling in its contents the one obtained by him had been distinctly deposed to by one of the witnesses at Sattara, who actually made a copy of it for the Swamee. (*Vide* Summary of Evidence (A. A. 1) annexed to my minute of the 5th May 1838.)

8. The paper obtained by Mr. Dunlop is not the identical copy which Wassoodew Shastry prepared, and this may account for its containing an additional article. His evidence is as follows: "I have examined the copy of the yad; it is not in my handwriting, nor do I know who wrote it. The article in this yad 'when the enemies are defeated and our authority is established, those who are at Brumhwurt (Bithore) and Benares should be brought and delivered up to us,' was not in the yad which I have alluded to in my former deposition, as having made a copy of it with my own hand at Sunkeshwer. The rest of the articles are similar* to those in the one which I copied." When I first perused the evidence of Wassoodew Shastry, his account of this agreement seemed wild and extra-

* *Vide* their Evidence, I and 2 of Lieut.-col Ovens's Report of the 19th Dec 1837

* *N. B.*—Compare his evidence with the paper obtained by Mr. Dunlop

vagant in the extreme, but nevertheless we now find its general accuracy confirmed in a most remarkable manner from a source altogether independent of Sattara, and of the evidence obtained at that place.

9. The paper No 3, Mr. Dunlop states to be an original letter "from a Sherruvee, native of Goa," and Rowjee Kotnees admits that he wrote it to the late Swamee of Sunkeshwer, and that it is in his handwriting. He explains that it was sent about two or three years ago, by Nago Deo Rao and Balumbhut, and that it signifies as follows. "The Viceroy Sahib is about to proceed to Europe, and a certain person who is to accompany him is made ready, his expenses should be provided for. Hitherto pains have been taken for this affair, the accomplishment of which is at hand, and the Doctor has written a separate letter by which all will be understood." He adds, that the letter related to the treasonable communications of the Raja of Sattara with Goa, alluded to in his former deposition.

10. The fourth paper is represented by Mr. Dunlop to be "an original letter from the doctor," and there can be no doubt that it is the identical letter alluded to in No. 3. Rowjee Kotnees deposes, that "it is in the name of Erculan, the doctor," and signifies, "agreeably to the wishes expressed by the Mohil (friend, & e the Swamee), by his own-mouth, pains have hitherto been taken, and a way opened according to your desire. Now everything to follow should be done by you." The letter relates to the treasonable communications of the Raja of Sattara with the Portuguese Wala, and its import is, "the man who is to be sent with the Viceroy, should go soon, or else the business will miscarry." In reference to the allusion to the fact of verbal communications having passed between Erculan and the Swamee, the Kotnees states, that the doctor informed him that they met twice, once at Shapoor, and once after his mission to Sattara. By the term "Gihust," in the following passage, "a letter even has not come, the Gruhust has asked once or twice" (is meant Mudomore the Viceroy's major-domo), and the passage, "as your Swamee was to proceed into this country, permission was obtained," refers to a visit intended by the Swamee to Goa, for which the permission of the Viceroy was obtained.

11. In forwarding these papers, Mr. Dunlop reported that he had questioned the Akhbarnavees alluded to in Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter of the 27th July, and that from the intelligence he formerly obtained, there seemed to be little doubt that Nago Deo Rao was employed by the Raja in Goa, and that Sunkeshwer was an intermediate point from which information could be communicated with less suspicion, from the sanctity of the Swamee's office and character, at the same time that he was himself engaged in these intrigues.

12. With regard to Chintamon Rao, Mr. Dunlop says that this chief admits that he obtained intelligence of something being in agitation at Sunkeshwer, though not in a sufficiently authentic shape to communicate with Government, and therefore that he merely wrote to the Swamee, cautioning him to abstain from all concern in such transactions, but he denies having ever possessed any original papers, though he made use of the information he had obtained, "to endeavour to frighten the Raja into his views respecting the quarrel between the Brahmuns and Prubhoos, by pretending to know much more than he really did." This explanation certainly does not strike me as being very satisfactory, and from what Lieutenant-colonel Ovans states, in the sixth paragraph of his letter of the 19th December last, the conduct of Chintamon Rao seems not a little suspicious. He appears to know more than he is willing to disclose, for Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has learned from a person named Bhasker Mahratta, that the chief some years ago showed him the papers at Sanglee, and mentioned that they had been obtained from Nago Deo Rao and the deceased Swamee of Sunkeshwer, and this fact was communicated to Mr. Dunlop on the 25th of last September.

13. On the 12th December Mr. Dunlop was directed to endeavour to get possession of the "original thylee," alluded to in the fifth paragraph of this minute, but as we have heard nothing further from this officer on the subject, his attention has recently again been drawn to it. He was at the same time informed, and I believe for the first time, that the correspondence of the Raja of Sattara was believed to have been carried on with Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, and that "the doctor," to whom he had alluded in his letter of the 29th November, as one of the agents employed, was named "Ircool," or "Herculano."

14. On the 6th January Mr. Dunlop reported that he had just obtained, through the agency of Nam Rao Akhbarnavees, from the dependants of the deceased Swamee, some papers connected with the late intrigues, and that he had taken the deposition of the person named Narrain Bhut Sidhe, detailing the missions in which he had been employed. The Political Agent further stated that one of the facts mentioned by this witness, namely, that he had seen certain seals of the Peishwa in the Swamee's possession, had been confirmed by these seals having been brought to him, without the knowledge of the deponent, by the Carbaries of the Swamee, in whose treasury they were found at the time of his death.

15. These seals are of silver gilt, and are supposed to have been made by the Swamee, by order of the Peishwa. The inscription on the large seal is in the name of the present Raja of Sattara, with that of the adopted son of the ex-Peishwa Bajee Rao added to it, which, as observed by Mr. Dunlop, "marks the feelings and intentions of the party." The small seal is merely inscribed "Lekhun Seerna."

16. The deposition of Narrain Bhut Sidhey was sent to us in a subsequent letter; but in that of the 6th January, Mr. Dunlop observes, "The principal paper mentioned by Narrain Bhut and others is an original treaty between the Portuguese Governor of Goa, called by

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my informant Don Manoel Sahib, and the Raja of Sattara, signed by the former, and sealed with his seal in wax. At Sattara abundant evidence has been obtained to prove that the Raja of Sattara himself entered into a treaty, and a paper purporting to show the nature of that treaty was found among Nago Deorao's papers. I need not, therefore, point out how strongly the independent evidence of the Dharwar witness corroborates that of Sattara on this vital point; but it goes much farther, for it tends to prove that the treaty was actually ratified by both parties, by the Raja on the one hand, and by the Governor on the other.

17. On the 16th January Mr. Dunlop submitted to Government the undernmentioned documents -

- 1st. The deposition of Narrain Bhut Sidhey.
- 2d. Four original papers obtained from the dependants of the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur.
- 3d. The joint deposition of three Carbarrees, much in the confidence of the late Swamee, by name, Sewram Bhut Ladkur, Babajee Hunmunt Row, and Bamapa Jandar, the persons who brought the seals referred to in a preceding paragraph.

I will offer a few remarks on each of the above-mentioned documents in the order in which they stand.

18. Narrain Bhut Sidhey is an inhabitant of Arosee, in the Sawunt Waree territory. After deposing to certain transactions between the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur and the chief of Soorapoor, which I shall hereafter notice, this witness says, "An agreement was made between the Raja of Sattara and Don Manoel, Raja of Goa, to which the latter affixed his signature and seal stamped in sealing-wax. The original agreement was in the jamdarkhana of the Muth at Sunkeshwur, where I have seen it. Babajee Hunmunt Row, Ramappa, and Bapoo Potedar know that it is there now. The said agreement was made through Nago Deorao Vaidya Waekur, in the service of the Raja of Sattara, and Raojee Kotnees, an inhabitant of Arabee, in the Goa territory. Afterwards, Mahdeo Row Sirkey, on the part of the Raja of Sattara, went from Sattara, by way of Sawunt Waree, to Goa, and spoke to Don Manoel personally on the subject, and then departed. The said Sirkey came to the Swamee at Kolapoor, and then went to Sattara. The following persons used to go to the Goakur, on the part of the Raja of Sattara and the Sankeshwur Swamee -

- 1st. Nago Deorao Vaidya Waekur
- 2d. Rowjee Kotnees Arabeekur.
- 3d. Mahdoo Rao Sirkey, who went once and had an interview.

The following persons were employed on messages to Goa :

- 1st. Babajee Punt Joglekur, inhabitant of Sunkeshwur.
- 2d. Balumbhut Moonjeykur, of Koregaon in the Goa district.
- 3d. Wasdeo Punt Thakoor of Poona.
- 4th. Narrain Bhut Chitney, of Sattara.
- 5th. Teejeeram Sowcar, of Sattara.
- 6th. Bhow Sing, of Waree, in the territory of Sattara
- 7th. Dajeaba Waeed, of Waee, in the territory of Sattara.
- 8th. Balkoba, of Waee, in the territory of Sattara.
- 9th. Baphoo Gorkhya, of Hutnoor, belonging to the Swamee.
- 10th. Moropunt Putwurdun, inhabitant of a village one coss from Sattara.
- 11th. Ram Bhow, of Waee.

The dependants of the Goakur employed in these intrigues were -

- 1st. Cyprian Bardeskur, of Mahupsee, in the Goa territory, who has a banking establishment at Sunkeshwur.
- 2d. A Portuguese, whose name I do not remember, came to the Swamee and put up with Cyprian, and presented a ring to the Swamee, who gave in return a gold chain, diamond ring, and 50 Punalee rupees. I was an eye-witness of this.

19. The remainder of the deposition of this witness relates to the intrigues of the late Swamee with Baroda and other places, and with Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa, and refers to the intended attack of the treasury at Vingorla, which was brought to our notice in August last by Mr. Spöbner, acting collector at Rutnagheree, and of which I shall have occasion to remark in the sequel of this minute. Hurry Punt Fatuck is also named by him as one of the persons engaged in the Goa intrigues. It appears, further, from the evidence both of this witness and of the three Cabarrees next to be noticed, that Atmaram Bhut Moolkur, an inhabitant of Sawunt Waree, was actively employed by the Swamee in his intrigues at Baroda and elsewhere. This is plainly the Atmaram Bhut mentioned in the Sattara evidence as one of the original emissaries on the part of the Swamee to Goa. Very little is said of him in that evidence, but what there appears derives indirect confirmation from the Dharwar depositions. The person referred to is now stated to be dead.

20. The four original letters alluded to by Mr. Dunlop do not relate to the Sattara and Goa intrigue, but to communications regarding a loan to be advanced to the Soorapoor chief, which will be noticed in their proper place.

21. The joint deposition of the three Carbarrees of the late Swamee first alludes to the four papers already remarked on in the 5th and six following paragraphs of this minute, and acknowledges that they were found in the Swamee's jamdarkhana or treasury. It next alludes to the seals referred to in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of this minute, and concludes with a description of various papers, apparently connected with the intrigues of the Swamee at Baroda; but it does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Dunlop to examine
the

the Carbarrees as to their knowledge of those carried on between Sattara, Sunkeshwur, and Goa, which is, I think, to be regretted, as, from the situations filled by these persons, they cannot but be well informed on the subject.

22. In reference to the above documents, Mr. Dunlop observes, "that the treaty between the Portuguese, Don Manoel, and the Sattara Raja had not been brought to him, neither had the other papers mentioned by Narrain Bhut as having been in the late Swamee's possession, and that he had not much hope of procuring any except the first, the existence of which at one time, he adds, is not denied, though it cannot now be proved into whose hands it fell." On the receipt of this letter, we felt ourselves debarred by the instructions of the Government of India from pursuing the collateral inquiries which it naturally suggested. We directed Mr. Dunlop, however, to use every exertion to obtain possession of the other documents alluded to by Narrain Bhut Sidhe, but more especially the treaty alleged to have been entered into by the Raja of Sattara and the Governor of Goa.

23. On the 6th February, Mr. Dunlop's letters of the 6th and 15th January were referred to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and on the 13th they were reported on by the latter officer. Several of the documents obtained at Dharwar were identified at Sattara, and the Acting Resident justly remarks that the evidence of Narrain Bhut Sidhe and of the three Carbarrees corroborates in a very remarkable manner that which had been previously obtained at Sattara, and that although the Dharwar deponents had no knowledge of the information procured at Sattara, they had deposed to the existence of certain papers at Sunkeshwur, and other particulars connected with these intrigues. He then refers to the confirmation at Dharwar of the fact stated by the Sattara witnesses, of a treaty having been concluded, through the agency of Nago Deorao and Raojee Kotnees, between the Raja and Don Manoel, as well as in respect to the mission of Mahdoo Rao Sirkey to Goa. The intimacy between the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur and Narrain Bhut Sidhe is proved by the evidence of Moropunt Josee and Narrain Bhutt Chitney, transmitted by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans with his report.

24. On the 29th January Mr. Dunlop forwarded copies of two letters addressed by the Swamee to Chintamun Rao, the chief of Sanglee, purporting to be in reply to verbal communications to the former from the latter. These letters evidently could not afford the intelligence of which Chintamun Rao admits that he made use of to alarm the Raja, for they in no degree implicate that person. It is too probable, therefore, that this favoured chief has not been perfectly candid in his communications; and my suspicions of his fairness are strengthened by the information conveyed in Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter of the 21st February. Still I do not think the letters delivered up by him altogether unimportant. They clearly show that something improper was in progress, and that the Swamee was implicated with "low persons in secret plans and state affairs." He states, however, that he had "told the person who had spoken to him that he would have nothing to do with the business," a profession to which his conduct does not appear to have been conformable.

25. On the 16th February Mr. Dunlop submitted various papers which he had obtained relating to "the intrigues between the Raja of Sattara and the Sorapoor chief," but as these are not connected with the Goa case, except so far as they indicate that the Raja's designs embraced a wide and extended sphere, I shall pass them over, and proceed to notice Mr. Dunlop's subsequent letter of the 19th of the same month, which exclusively refers to the Goa intrigues.

26. With this despatch Mr. Dunlop submitted the following documents, procured by Ram Rao Akhbarnavees through the influence of the present Swamee of Sunkeshwur.

1st. A letter, alleged to be original, from the Raja of Sattara to Don Manoel.

2d. A letter from Don Manoel to the Raja of Sattara.

3d. A letter from Don Manoel to the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur.

Mr. Dunlop reported that these papers were stated to have been obtained from the house of Raojee Kotnees, a native of Goa, at whose house Nago Deorao had principally resided, and that they had been procured by a person named Ballajee Punt Joglekur.

27. In my minute of the 10th March last I observed that the letters 2 and 3 were evidently not originals, and that they appeared to be Mahratta translations of letters written in the Portuguese character. The first is dated the 25th January 1831, and purports to be in reply to one from the Raja of the 9th, it merely expresses the Governor's satisfaction at hearing that the Raja was well. The second is dated the 13th August 1833, and acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Swamee, sent by Nago Deorao, and a verbal communication made by the same person, and promises to write to the Swamee as occasion may require. Both documents bear the appearance of having been written long since.

28. On the 22d of February Mr. Dunlop submitted the deposition of the persons who obtained these documents, the substance of which is as follows: "I went into the Goa Prant, to the villages of Pedney, Koregaon, and Malpey, and on instituting inquiries, learned that there were some papers in the possession of Raojee Kotnees, who resides at Araba, near Goa. I learned this through Balumbhutt, Moonjeykur, and Sabeo Purub Dessoy of Pedney, but that they could not be obtained without money. On this I wrote to Ram Row Akhbarnavees, and the Carbarrees of the Swamee. The latter joined me, and after receiving assurances, Balumbhutt gave up the papers. The reason of these three papers being in one place is, that Nago Deorao Vyed, a Mookhtyar agent on the part of the Raja of Sattara, and Irculao Doctor, a resident of Goa, between these two the confidential person was Raojee Kotnees, in whose house Nago Deorao resided, through whom the papers belonging to both parties were obtained there; this state intrigue being carried on secretly,

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* *Vide this man's
deposition, taken at
Dharwar, the 19th
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therefore they, with a view that it should not be divulged, used to lodge them there in one place. On the part of the Sattara Maharaj, Nago Deorao Vyed Waekur; and Irkoolao Doctor, a resident of Panjee, at Goa, on the part of Don Manoel Sahib, between these the emissary in the affair was Raojee Kotnees. These three have carried on this state intrigue for 13 or 14 years, from which period Nago Deorao and Rowjee Kotnees used to frequent Sattara and Sunkeshwer from Goa. I have therefore an acquaintance with this affair: I know the parties. On one occasion I went on the part of the Swamee, to Goa, to call Nago Deorao. Raojee Kotnees' house is at Araba, from whence the original letters were obtained from his brother, through Balumbhutt and the Dessoy.*

29. The above deposition, and the documents to which it chiefly refers, were reported on by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens in his letter of the 19th March. Neither the handwriting nor the seals of the Mahratta letter in the name of the Raja of Sattara to the Governor of Goa are identified by any of the Sattara witnesses, all of whom state it not to have been written by any one of the Mundullee or party of Nago Deorao. It is however remarkable that its contents correspond with the letter from the Raja of Sattara to the Viceroy, No 4 of List E. accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' Report of the 11th November, though the dates vary, the one being dated the 21st December, the other the 26th November 1830

30. With regard to the two letters written in the Portuguese character, Raojee Kotnees denies that they were in his house when he left it, and states that they do not bear Don Manoel's signature, and that it was not customary at Goa to write Mahratta letters in the Portuguese character. Nevertheless, the letter of the 13th August 1833 corresponds with the one from the Viceroy to the Raja, marked C. of List E. of the Report of the 11th November, though this is dated the 23d August 1833.

31. It seems to me that there is some mystery connected with these documents to be cleared up. I am rather disposed to think that they were not obtained from the house of Raojee Kotnees, for no object exists which should induce the latter to disown them. It is not impossible that they were found among the Swamee's papers, and that they may have been the drafts from which the genuine letters with which they correspond were written. Being quite unauthenticated, however, they cannot be used to impeach any person, yet, obtained as they have been by a party unconnected with the Sattara inquiry, they seem to add materially to the evidence obtained regarding the general fact of the existence of the Goa intrigues, and the length of time during which they have been in progress, while at the same time the testimony of the person who has produced them, with respect to the principal parties employed in conducting those intrigues, and as to their visiting Sattara and Sunkeshwer, is entirely corroborative of the information previously acquired.

32. On the 10th March last, Mr. Dunlop requested instructions regarding the disposal of a diamond ring, produced by the present Swamee of Sunkeshwur, "as having been presented to his predecessor by a Portuguese named Christovao, who repaired to Sunkeshwer to negotiate respecting the intrigues between that place and Goa, about two years ago," and reported that he had taken several depositions verifying the handwriting of the agent Christovao, and identifying the ring; but that, as they could answer no purpose except to establish the participation of the late Swamee, which was not denied, he had not deemed it necessary to forward them. In reply, he was requested to transmit these documents, and was informed, that although the Swamee is admitted to have been concerned in these intrigues, yet Government deemed it advisable to ascertain in what manner and to what extent he was implicated. Lieut.-colonel Ovens* has reported that he is unable to obtain any information at Sattara regarding the Portuguese named Christovao; but among the agents mentioned by Narram Bhut Sidhe is a Portuguese, whose name he does not remember, of whom he says that he came to the Swamee, and received from him, with other presents, a diamond ring (*vide* paragraph 18 of this minute).

* *Vide his Letter of
the 11th April*

33. I here beg to suggest that Mr. Dunlop be called on to submit, with as little delay as possible:

34. First. The statement of Ram Row Ukburnavees of the result of his mission to Goa under the orders of Mr. Nisbet; and whether this person, as stated in Lieut.-colonel Ovens' letter to Mr. Dunlop of the 25th of September last, made at the time a report to Mr. Nisbet, which was forwarded to Colonel Robertson.

35. Second. Whether he has been able to obtain "the original thylee from the Raja of Sattara to the address of a Portuguese who had left the country before it was delivered," alluded to in the second paragraph of his letter of the 29th November last, as being in the possession of the present Swamee.

36. Third. If such thylee has not been given up, to take all the evidence obtainable regarding its existence and contents.

37. Fourth. To examine the Swamee's three Carbarrees respecting the treaty between the Rajah and Don Manoel. With reference to this, Mr. Dunlop may be informed, that, as Narram Row Sidhe distinctly declares that this treaty, with several other papers, was deposited in the late Swamee's treasury, the present Swamee is bound to produce it; and that, should it appear to him that this person is guilty of double-dealing in the matter, Government authorize the adoption of the measure suggested by him in his letter of the 6th January last, namely, the temporary sequestration of the Swamee's villages until the documents are produced.

38. Fifth. A copy of Lieut.-colonel Ovens' letter of the 19th of December last should be sent to Mr. Dunlop, and the suspicions entertained by Government regarding Chintamun Rao communicated, in order that he may institute further inquiries on the subject of the papers alleged to have been delivered over to that chief.

39. Instituting these further inquiries is contrary to the orders of the Government of India,

India, but they are confined to our own presidency, and I am satisfied that, with the information before us, we are fully justified in so far deviating from our instructions.

40 Although unconnected with the Goa intrigue, I will now briefly allude to the documents referred to in the 19th and 24th paragraphs of this Minute, as having been obtained from the agents of the late Swamee, and relating to communications between certain persons at Sattara and the Beerur chief of Soorapoor, who is dependent on his Highness the Nizam

41 It will be in the recollection of the Board, that on the 5th September last Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen reported that he had been informed that Raojee Kotnees had been deputed by the Raja of Sattara to the chief of Soorapoor, in the Nizam's country, to endeavour to persuade him to assist in his projected attempt to expel the British from India; and that the Raja, in order to raise funds to enable the Beerur chief to commence his movements, sent Raojee Kotnees to the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur in order to obtain from him an advance of money for the chief, and that he was believed to have succeeded in obtaining 20,000 rupees or upwards. This information was transmitted to the Resident at Hyderabad on the 16th September, in order that he might institute inquiries on the subject, and on the 10th October, Lieut-colonel Stewart replied to our reference, and stated that Captain Lee, who was then at Soorapoor, "did not believe Raojee Kotnees was ever at Soorapoor, and felt convinced that the Raja of that place would have seized him or any other person who had come to Soorapoor on any mission of the nature indicated, it being at this moment most particularly the interest of the Soorapoor Zemeendar to conciliate the British authorities."

42 Notwithstanding this opinion, the original correspondence, which has now been obtained at Dharwar, clearly and satisfactorily proves that communications of a suspicious nature passed, about two years ago, between the chief of Beerur, on the one hand, and the late Swamee of Sunkeshwur and Mahdoo Rao Sirkey on the other.

43 The Raja of Sattara not being even named in any of these documents, it would be most unjust, without further inquiry, to include them among the proofs on which any conclusion unfavourable to the character of that prince is made to rest. On the other hand, the positive orders of the Government of India preclude us from urging that further inquiry, which would probably, in one way or other, resolve our doubts on the subject. In this situation, I see no course open to me but, under the distinct warning which I have already given, to state the contents of the documents, with about the same degree of fulness which I have used in abstracting the rest, forming part of the evidence handed up to us in this case. Warranting as they do suspicions against the Raja, I could not pass over that circumstance in silence, and having stated it, I am bound to exhibit enough of them to enable the Board to judge for themselves how far my description of them is sustained.

44 Four of these documents were forwarded by Mr. Dunlop in his letter of the 15th January last. The first is an original letter from Mahdoo Rao Sirkey to Nursing Bhartee, dated from Sattara, the 10th Rubbee ool Awul, and its effect is as follows. "The Soorapoor Raja requires two and a half lacs of rupees. When I spoke to you before on this subject, you told me that if the business could be accomplished it would be well, and for my advantage, I therefore came to Sattara, and have got ready from a Sowcar as much as one lac and a half, and I told Narrain Bhutt Sidhe to speak to you about the remaining lac, and he wrote, you would be able to make it up. Having got one lac and a half ready with Vishnoodass and Tesjeeram, I wrote to you and the Soopora Kur, and received answers by Narrain Bhutt and Lukshmun Jemadar. I have considered these, and send a yad on the part of the Sowcar, and another regarding private arrangements; according to which, an agreement being made, when an answer to the yads and letter is received, the money and my moktyar will be forwarded: the yads and letter should be sent by Agasee to Soorapoor.

45. The second is an original letter from the Swamee to Mahdoo Rao Sirkey, dated Shak 1758, Adhik or intercalary month, therefore the English date is June-July 1836. This alludes to communications having previously passed between them regarding the Soorapoor chief being in want of money, and that in consequence Lukshmun Sing, on the part of the chief Soorapoor and Narrain Bhutt Sidhe, had been sent to him (the Sirkey) with a letter, and had returned with a memorandum of 14 articles regarding the accomplishment of the business. The Swamee then observed, "Some of these articles are hard, nevertheless it will be done, more or less. When I hear that you will certainly accomplish the money affair, I shall be able to write to him, the chief."

46. The third letter is from the Swamee to Narrain Bhutt Sidhe and Lukshmun Sing Jemadar, and says, "My orders are as follows. You state there will be no obstacle on the part of the Sirkey in the money affair; provided the memorandum of 14 articles is agreed to by the Soorapoorkar, an increase of 2,000 rupees to the Neerunook is stipulated for. If I am to mention this, the chief confidence must be in a letter from the Sirkey. Obtain this. Afterwards, having written to the chief and received his answer, I shall be able to bring them together." The fourth letter does not relate to this affair, but to some intrigues carried on by the Swamee at Baroda.

47 The remaining documents, 12 in number, were forwarded to Government by Mr. Dunlop, in his letter of the 16th February last. These were for the most part obtained from Junaidhur Mabadew Agasee, whom Mr. Dunlop reports to have been "an old favourite of the ex-Peshwa, and to have been actively employed." The first is an original letter from the Soorapoor chief to the Swamee, and has a large square seal with an Arabic inscription attached to it. This is written very obscurely, but the writer applies for aid to extricate him from his pecuniary difficulties, and states that he has sent "Timmapa Shastree and

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Janoba Bhow" to communicate verbally on the subject. It further acknowledges the receipt of an encouraging letter, by "Luskmun Sing," calls on the Swamee to perform what he had promised, and observes that the message regarding future plans is judicious.

48. The second is from Mahdoo Rao Sirkey to Timmapa Shastri, and is dated Vysnck Vud the 4th. This acknowledges a letter of Vysnck Sood the 7th, and states that he had received a letter from the Soorapoor Chief, and that a yad had been determined on according to what they had agreed at Kuveer (Kolapore), which he sends. The writer then tells the Sirkey to come with Narran Bhutt Sidhe, bringing the yad, when the business will be settled. He adds, "After meeting we shall settle about the private affairs."

49. The third and fourth papers are not connected with the Soorapoor affair. The fifth is a memorandum of an agreement of nine articles to be made for Mahdoo Rao Sirkey, from which it would appear that the Sirkey was to enter the service of the chief on certain conditions. There is nothing improper indicated in these, on the contrary, one of them is, that the loan advanced by the Sowcars is to be guaranteed "by the British officer at Poonah," which proves that so much at least of the transaction was to be made public.

50. The sixth paper is a letter from the Sirkey to the chief of Soorapoor, informing him that "Agasee" and Luksmun had been deputed with a yad on the part of the Sowcar, and one regarding private concerns, and that on the receipt of his reply, the bankers with the money, and an agent on his part, should be sent.

51. The seventh paper is from the Sirkey to "Janardhun Punt Bhow Agashee," informing him that 2½ lacs of rupees were to be paid to the Soorapoor Sirkar, according to a yad sent separately; in conformity with which he says, "bring it into an agreement, and do the business." The eighth is a letter from the same to the same, on the same subject, and acknowledges a letter sent by Narran Bhutt Sidhe. The contents of this are similar to those of No. 6, and both are of the same date, or the 16 Rubee ool Awul.

52. The ninth paper is an original letter from the Swamee to the chief of Soorapoor, stating that on agreeing to the yad sent it would be transmitted to Sattara, and from thence the money, with a carcoon, would be forwarded.

53. The 10th is a letter from the Swamee to Rajmania Venkut Rao Trimue, treasurer, informing him that he had forwarded the yad agreed upon by Janardhun Agasee and Luksmun Sing, and requesting him to communicate its contents to the chief (Bulwunt Bhyree), and that if he agreed, his reply would be sent to Sattara, and the carcoon returned from thence with the money. The 11th is a letter from the Swamee to Bussapa Dessoy, carbarry of the Soorapoor chief, similar in contents to No. 10.

54. The 12th and last paper is a letter to the late Swamee from the wife of the Soorapoor Kur, acknowledging one from the Swamee, and stating, "Bheem Rao Carcoon is sent on some business, to conclude which and send him back thou our senior art great." Regarding various Government affairs of importance at this place, the Seremunt has written, "We have sent Luksmun Sing to state further subjects to be communicated. For the advance we have agreed to instalments with Vadamoorte Sastree."

55. There is, I repeat, nothing in the above correspondence directly implicating the Raja of Sattara, and it contains no proof that anything more was contemplated than an advance of money to relieve the Soorapoor chief from his necessities, except the strong presumption* that the money must have been raised under the influence of the Raja, the negotiation being conducted by his relation the Sirkey, who, with the banker from whom the greater portion of the loan was to be obtained, were active agents in the Goa intrigue. Allusions, moreover, are contained in some of the letters to "private arrangements," which appear to me very likely to be quite distinct from that regarding the loan, and the engagement for his own benefit between the Sirkey and the chief of Soorapoor. I may refer in particular to the letter from the Sirkey to Timmapa Shastree, which says, "After meeting we shall settle about the private affair." It is also clear that we have not the whole of the conditions on which the Sirkey agreed to obtain the loan. These consisted of 14 articles, but the paper obtained by Mr. Dunlop contains only nine.

* On this point I beg to refer to Mr. Dunlop's letter of 16th February, and Lieut. Colonel Ovens's of the 19th March 1838

† Vide his deposition, dated the 16th February

56. The banker Teejeeram admits † that he was applied to by the Sirkey to lend money to the Soorapoorkur about two years since, and produces a note promising to advance 25,000 rupees, which fixes the date of the transaction, this being dated the 4th May and 28th June 1836. The time, therefore, of the negotiation is pregnant with suspicion, for in the following month the attempt on the fidelity of our native officers was made and detected. Some of the Swamee's letters are identified by Morupant Josee and Narran Bhutt Chittrey. Finally, Narran Bhutt Sidhee distinctly states, that the correspondence is connected with the intrigues carried on with the chief of Soorapoor, though Mr. Dunlop does not appear to have examined him regarding the nature of the intrigues to which he refers.

57. On the whole, I am disposed to conjecture, that the chief of Soorapoor having become involved in pecuniary difficulty, an attempt was made at Sattara to obtain a loan for him; and as this could scarcely be obtained without the assistance of the Raja, who was not likely to lend such assistance without looking for some return, and as the Raja is proved to have been at this very time engaged in hostile measures against us in other quarters, there is, in my opinion, probable grounds for the information received from Mr. Wathen before these papers came into our possession, namely, that it was a part of the plans of the Raja to induce the Soorapoor chief to become a party to those hostile measures. It is with reluctance that I leave the matter in its present state, but the instructions of the Governor-general

general preclude my proposing any further reference on the subject to the Resident at Hyderabad

58. The three papers, unconnected with the negotiation with Soorapoor, are not altogether unworthy of notice: No. 3 is an original letter from Hummunt Govind, the principal carbarry of the late Swamee of Sunkeshwer, to Ramajee Punt, carcoon of Manneing Row Patunker, who, I am informed, was in October 1824 expelled by a British force from the hill fort of Powaghur in Guzerat, and whom, consequently, we may conclude to be inimical to our interests. The letter intimates that Junardhun Bhow Aghase had been residing at Sunkeshwur for five or seven months, and intended, "on account of some business," to proceed to "the force encamped at Gwahor," and requests aid of Ramjee in effecting this business. No. 4 is merely the direction of the above letter.

59. The meaning of the remaining paper would be quite unintelligible without the aid of Narrain Bhutt Sidhe, who states that, in an answer written by the Swamee to a letter from Atmaram Bhutt Noolkur, the person to whom I have particularly alluded in the 19th paragraph of this Minute, with a feigned allusion to Shree Wittoba Arowbekur, and that he knows that this relates to the Baroda affair, some account of which, and of the agency through which it was carried on, will be found in the 3d paragraph of his deposition. Among the papers said to have been left by the Swamee, a treaty with the Guicowar is specified; but Mr. Dunlop has not yet been able to obtain possession of it, and I merely allude to the subject as one at present involved in obscurity, but nevertheless indicating the existence of some deep-laid and extensive schemes of mischief on the part of the Swamee and those connected with them; among whom we have, I fear, ample proof that the Raja of Sattara was a principal

60. After the above digression, which for the reason already stated I could not well avoid, I will now resume the Goa case, and proceed with my remarks on the evidence obtained by Mr. Spooner at Rutnageeree, in confirmation of what has been elicited at Sattara by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the two inquiries being, as in the case of Dharwar, conducted quite independently of each other

61. On the 31st of August 1837, Mr. Spooner reported that he had received information that a body of men, in number about 200, had assembled at the village of Pallee, in the Warree territory, four miles from Vingoria, with the intention of attacking the factory at that place, and carrying off four lacs of rupees which were kept in deposit there during the monsoon

62. At the same time a letter was received by the chief of Warree, and by the British vakeel stationed there, from a person named Gopall Sudee Redkur, mentioning several persons by name as concerned in the affair, and on this information the chief of Warree secured five of them, and having examined them, forwarded their depositions to Mr. Spooner.

63. I will now submit extracts from the evidence of these individuals, premising that, though I condense the originals for the sake of brevity, I am not aware of omitting or altering a material word. These extracts will show that the design on the Vingoria factory was formed by some of the associates of the late Nago Deorao, and at the same time illustrate the nature of that person's proceedings; and it is here worthy of remark, that it was obtained not by any British functionary, but by the native authorities at Warree, without having held any previous communication with Rutnageeree.

64. Hirbhut ben Ramchunder Hubbeea states, "A person named Nana Waeed came from Sattara and informed me that the sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a conspiracy to take possession of all the country at present in the possession of the British, and that he had come to collect men from the Warree country; that he had already engaged men from the Goa territory, and that he expected a supply of money from the Ghauts, on the receipt of which he should commence to take by force the forts of Malwan, Raree, and Vingoria. Nana Waeed died, and about a month ago three of his associates, named Bapoo Ghatgay, Bawoo Sing Purdessee, and Balkoba, informed me that they had assembled 200 men at Pallee, and requested me to collect more men and they would pay for them; I asked for what purpose, and they said they intended to take the forts of Raree, Vingoria, and Malwan. I agreed, and enlisted about 10 men"

65. When re-examined by Mr. Spooner, on the 28th September last, this witness deposes as follows. "Nana Waeed, *alias* Nago Deorao, is an inhabitant of Waeed, in the Sattara country, and was for many years in the service of Sunkei Acharya Swamee. About nine years ago he left the Swamee's service, and went to reside in the Goa territory. In February 1836 he came to Sawunt, accompanied by his two nephews, Dajeeba Waeed and Rhambhaw Waeed, and Balkoba Kelkur; here he died of dropsy in 1836, after which his associates dispersed, some to Goa, and others to Waeed in the Sattara territory. Five days after his death his son came to Warree, and having performed the funeral ceremonies returned to Waeed. Nana Waeed spent about five rupees daily in feeding Brahmans and religious ceremonies, this was not obtained at Warree, but, according to rumour, it was sent from time to time from Sattara. Bapoo Ghatgay and Bawoo Sing Purdessee were in Nana Waeed's service as troopers. These two and Balkoba Kelkur told some persons at Warree that the chief of Nagpoor, Scindiah, and other sirdars intended to wage war with the British, and to take possession of their country, and I heard that Nana Waeed was deputed to this part of the country (Warree) by the Raja of Sattara. In November 1836, Balkoba Kelkur, Bapoo Ghatgay, Bawoo Sing Purdessee, and Ramchunderbhut, a personal servant of Nana Waeed, came to Warree, where also was Moropunt Josee. In August 1837, they commenced collecting about 100 men, intending to collect others from the Goa territory, for the purpose of attacking

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attacking the country in the vicinity of Warree and Vingoria. The Raja of Sattara and chief of Merich were connected with this affair, and some men were to have been sent to them. I was requested to enlist men, and received 10 rupees from Bappoo Ghatgay, which I distributed among four men whose services I engaged. It was settled that we should assemble at Pallee, and Balkoba Kelkur had gone into the Goa territory. The men with Bapoo Ghatgay met at Pallee on or about the 6th August. Bhaoo Sing was expected with some men from Pedney in the Goa territory, but the plot having been discovered we dispersed, and Bapoo Ghatgay went to Araba."

66. On being cross-examined, the witness further states to this effect "Balkoba Tata, Purdeesee, Bapoo Ghatgay, and Bhaoo Sing told him, two or three times, that all the sirdars above the Ghauts had entered into a combination to take possession of the country belonging to the British: this was after Nana Waeed's death. I heard nothing of this during his lifetime. They did not mention the names of the sirdars, but that the Raja of Sattara, chief of Meentch, and the sirdars had entered into the combination. On the 7th August, Bapoo Ghatgay and Rhamchunder Bhutt came to Warree, and informed me that they had already assembled men at Pedney, in the Goa territory, and asked me where the men were who I had promised to assemble. I informed him that two of the men I had enlisted had been seized by the chief of Warree, and one had returned home, on which he became angry, and wished me to refund the 10 rupees. I agreed to collect men about the middle of July, and Pallee was the place of rendezvous. From the conversation of Balkoba Tata and Bapoo Ghatgay, I inferred that the combination had been going on for two years. Bapoo Ghatgay said that he resided at Poonah; Ramchunder Bhutt said that 150 men were assembled at Pallee; from another person I learnt that 50 men were assembled and that 100 were expected from the Goa territory. Gopall Sudjee Redkur and Bud Duree, of Pallee, were concerned in this affair."

67. Rambhutt bin Sudasewbhut Abhian Kur, inhabitant of a village of the Malwan talooka, and lately in the service of Nana Waeed, in his deposition before the authorities at Warree, states as follows "I went with Bapoo Ghatgay and 15 others to Pallee, where about 250 men with arms were assembled. Gopall Sudjee Redkur informed me they intended to attack the detachment stationed at Vingoria, on which I became alarmed and left them."

Vide Mr Spooner's
letter of the 15th
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68. In his examination before Mr. Spooner,* he states, "I live in the Company's territories, and am a bikhshook, or one who lives on alms. About 18 months ago I went to Warree, to the house of Nago Deorao, *alias* Nana Waeed, of Waeed, in the Sattara country. A relation of mine, by name Bickoba Sida, from the Goa territory, who for two or three years was a personal servant of Nago Deorao's, asked me also to enter his service; I consented, and remained with Nago four or five months, until his death. At this time his two nephews, Rambhow and Dageeba Waeed, Moropunt Josee, and Balkoba Tata were with him; Bapoo Ghatgay was also an attendant on Nana Waeed." After alluding to Nago's circumstances, the witness says. "He was in the habit of sending some of his servants to Sattara every one or two months. He died of dropsy in August 1836, and his son came to Warree and performed the funeral ceremonies. After his death, Balkoba Kelkur, Rambhow Waeed, Bapoo Ghatgay, Bhow Sing, and others remained at Warree. I did not get my pay, and Balkoba Tata, being in embarrassed circumstances, pawned Nana Waeed's silver articles, and I returned home. In August 1837, Balkoba sent a person to persuade me to re-enter his service, and I did so. Balkoba commenced to collect 1,000 or 1,200 men, on pretence of taking them to Sattara to be employed there, but he did not succeed, he then formed a plan for collecting some men at Pallee to plunder the treasure in deposit at Vingoria, in concert with Bapoo Ghatgay, Bhow Sing Purdeesee, Hurbhutt Hubbeea, Dondba Kotnees, Gopall Sudjee Redkur, a sepoy of Dadee Bhye's, and two or three men from Pedney in the Goa territory; one or two bhutts from Pallee and Balnoba Soobahdar were also concerned. I returned to my village on the 6th August, and Gopall Sudjee gave me a letter to Bapoo Ghaonkur requesting him to collect 10 men. The following day I went with Bapoo and 10 men towards Pallee, but as Gopall Sudjee did not meet us according to promise, when half way, we returned. On the 8th August, Hurbhutt and Dondba Kotnees sent some men from Warree to Pallee, and I accompanied. I saw there about 200 men, and Gopall Sudjee and Bapoo Ghatgay said others were in the village, and that they intended to attack Vingoria about nine that night, but the attack was deferred on account of some men not having arrived from Pedney. I became alarmed, and wished to return, but was prevented. On the 10th I returned to Warree; Bapoo Ghatgay and the others remained at Pallee. On the 11th Dondba Kotnees sent for me, and told me not to mention to any one the meeting of the bund at Pallee. I took an oath of secrecy, but communicated the whole to Moropunt Lelleh, prime minister at Warree. Balkoba and Bapoo Ghatgay reside above the Ghauts. Nana Waeed came to Warree to collect men, and take them to Sattara; he and his friends were always talking of collecting men, therefore I know this. It was his intention to obtain funds from Sattara, but whether he did so or not I do not know."

69. Watoo Abbajee in his deposition at Warree states, "I was asked by Hurbhutt Hubbeea to enter the service of Bapoo Ghatgay, and Tata Vyed (Balkoba Kelkur) to take possession of Vingoria, and was informed 'that the Portuguese authorities at Goa had been in readiness to afford them every assistance.' I attempted to dissuade them from their purpose, but Hurbhutt told me. Gopall Sudjee, Bapoo Ghatgay, and Tata Vyed, 'had then gone to Pedney and Araba, in the Goa territory, to procure a large body of men,' and requested to follow him to Pallee, but I declined."

70. Before Mr Spooner this person deposes, "I am now and have for many years been

in the service of Dadabhye. On the 6th August 1837, I met Hurbhutt Hubbea, who informed me that Balkoba Kelkur and Bapoo Ghatgay were assembling 400 or 500 men; that Gopal Sudgee was concerned; that they had gone to Pedney; and that if I wanted service, I should go and meet them there, and that they would give me money. I asked to what place the men were to be sent, and he informed me 'some men were to be collected from Warree, and that 400 or 500 men (Feerngees), armed with muskets, were to be assembled at Pallee, from whence the whole body of men were to proceed to Vingorla, and that Wittoo Gimajee of Pedney was employed to bring the men from Pedney.' I asked for what purpose they were to go to Vingorla, and he referred me to Balkoba Kelkur, Bapoo Ghatgay, and Gopal Sudgee Redkur. I declined to go to Pedney, and went and told Dadee Bae's minister, Dondba Kotnees, what I had heard, as Pallee belonged to her. On the following evening I met Hurbhutt at the house of Visram Furzund, and he again asked me to enter the service of Balkoba, but I refused. After this I was cast into prison. Hurbhutt informed me that Bapoo Ghatgay and Balkoba came from the Sattara country; they had resided at Warree about two years, Nana Waeed came to Warree about two years ago, and died there about 18 months since.

71. Ram Sabajee Pundit, inhabitant of Kas, in the Sawunt Warree territory, deposes "At Warree, Bhaoo Sing Purdeese, with his servant Ramjee Ghatwal and a Bramin, came to Kas and asked me to enter the service of his master, who was at Pallee; I accordingly, with two others, went to Pallee, and met Bapoo Ghatgay and Gopall Sudgee, who informed me that, in conjunction with Hurbhut Hubbea and Wattoo Abbajee, they were procuring armed men to take the forts of Vingorla, Malwan, and Raree, and that others were expected to join; I agreed to join, provided Dadeebhyee's servants came and remained two nights at Pallee; after which the party absconded, on Bapoo Ghatgay receiving intelligence that the British authorities were making inquiries regarding us."

72. Before Mr. Spooner this man deposes. "About the 2d August 1837, Bhahoo Sing Purdeese came to my village to enlist men, I was asked to join, and I agreed to do so for pay. Bhow Sing said his master, Bapoo Ghatgay, would settle this at Pallee, with reference to my ability to serve as a sepoy. I went to Pallee about the 9th of August with Bapoo Pundit and Dakloo Christian, and six men of Torus in the Goa territory. Gopall Sudgee came there, and said Bapoo Ghatgay had gone to Warree, and that he would in the meantime supply us with food; Bapoo Ghatgay arrived the next day, and promised an advance of five rupees to each man; he said that Dadeebhaee intended to adopt a son, and that this was the cause of the assemblage, but Gopal Sudgee said it was made for the purpose of taking the forts of Malwan, Raree, Vingorla, and the surrounding country, for which purpose 500 or 700 men had been collected. I was convinced that a gang was being formed, and therefore told Gopal Sudgee I would remain if Dadeebhyee's people came, and was about to return when Gopall and Bapoo learnt that the British Government were in pursuit of them, and ran away. Nana Waeed resided at Warree, and Bapoo Ghatgay and Bhow Sing Purdeese were with him. Only six men came from the Goa territory, but Gopall Sudgee said that a man had been sent to bring some men from that territory, and Bapoo Ghatgay said that the money was to come from Pedneh, Araba and Vingorla."

73. Visram Furzund deposes before the chief of Warree: "Hurbhut Hubbea asked me to entertain five or six persons, promising two months' pay in advance; Bapoo Ghatgay and Bhaoo Sing informed me they were going to Pedneh and Araba, and on their return would bring money to pay us. On their return they gave me one rupee, and Hurbhut said they intended to take the forts of Vingorla and Raree on the arrival of 500 or 600 persons who were expected at Pallee."

74. Before Mr. Spooner he deposes. "About the 6th August 1837 Hurbhut Hubbea informed me that one of the servants of the late Nana Waeed had come from Meerick for the purpose of enlisting men, and asked me to enter his service, I agreed, and asked what pay I should receive. He said that Nana Waeed's servant would give, in the first instance, an advance of five rupees. He lent me one rupee, and a few days after I accompanied him to the house of Kiso Naique Petre, and met Bapoo Ghatgay, Gopall Sudgee, Bhowoo Rana, Chandoo Hanekur, and a Brahmin, who were in conversation. About the 6th August Hurbhutt desired me to hold myself in readiness to go where they wished, and said, money was expected for our expenses from Vingorla. Two or three days afterwards Hurbhutt told me of the arrival of the servant of Nana Waeed, and directed me to go to Pallee, when I should receive money, on the same day, Wattoo Abbajee and myself were seized by the chief of Warree. Nana Waeed lived at Warree about two years. Hurbhut told me it was intended to bring about 200 men from the Pedney Turuf, and that Gopall Sudgee and Bapoo Ghatgay were to bring them."

75. On the 11th November Mr. Spooner reported the apprehension, and transmitted the depositions of eight other persons accused of having joined the Pallee gang. These depositions contain little that is material.

76. Bapoo bin Essoo Gowankur.—The only material fact stated by this person is, that one of the five persons whose evidence is above alluded to, Ramchunder Bhutt, came to his house about the 29th July 1837, and asked him to enter the service of a sirdar who had come from Colapore to Warree to collect men, and that he agreed.

77. Mukund bin Soudjee:—This person states, that Gopall Sudgee informed him that 200 men were coming from Pedney, in the Goa territory, and that they had been collected by Atmaram Pumb Dessoy of that place, and that when they arrived it was intended to attack Raree, and perform other exploits. Gopall Sudgee gave him some rice, and he heard

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heard from an old woman who cooked it that about 50 men had already assembled at Pallee, Gopall endeavoured to induce witness to join, but he refused.

78. Anto Ramjee Hengra — Tobacco farmer, of Pallee, states, that Gopall Sudgee asked him to join a party who were to assemble to attack the fort of Tracol, in the Goa territory, but that he refused.

79. Bisso bin Pando Pundit acknowledges that he actually joined the gang, and that Gopall Sudgee gave him food. Dhacta Christian was of the party.

80. Bhuckroo bin Wittoba states, that he was twice asked by Hurbhut Hubbea to enlist, but he refused to do so.

81. Dhondo Sudashew Kotness :—This person is the prime minister of Dadeebhye, a relation of the chief of Warree, to whom the village of Pallee belongs, he denies all connexion with the plot, but states that he examined Wittoo Abbajee, and learned from him that the gang under Tata Waeed and Bapoo Ghatgay intended to attack Vingorla and carry off the treasure.

82. Bud Dewree bin Nil Dewree admits that he was at Pallee, and purchased some rice from Gopall Sudgee, but denies having been in any way connected with the gang which assembled at that village.

83. Babua Fuzund admits he was at Pallee and met Gopall Sudgee, but declares he did not join the gang.

84. On the 15th November, Mr. Spooner reported that two more persons had been seized, and forwarded their depositions.

85. Bhow bin Baborow Kana states, that he met Hurbhut Hubbea, with three other persons, who the former said were Bapoo Ghatgay, Bhaoo Sing, and Bapjee Bhut. Hurbhut, the witness says, asked me to collect 200 men. I said I would settle this when we met at Warree. Some days after I again met Hurbhut, and asked him where and in what manner the men were to be employed, and what pay they would receive. He asked me to take an oath of secrecy, which, after some demur, I did, and he then informed me a plot had been formed to attack the forts of Raree, Vingorla, and Malwan. About this time Balkoba Tata and Gopall Sudgee came in, and Hurbhut informed me the former was Nana Waeed's brother-in-law; and that Nana's nephew, Rambhow, had collected 200 men at Araba, and that it was intended to assemble at Pallee. I declined to have anything to do with the affair.

86. Satoo Ramjee admits that he went to Pallee, and agreed to enter Hurbhut's service, but pretends that he was ignorant of the nature of the service to be performed.

87. The only additional evidence obtained regarding the design on the treasure at Vingorla will be found in the deposition of Narrain Bhutt Sidhe, already mentioned in the 16th and three following paragraphs of this Minute. This man says, a plot was laid to attack and plunder the treasure sent from Dharwar, at Vingorla, the principal person concerned in which, on the part of the Swamee, was Balajee Punt Jogleckur, besides him, Bapoo Hutjee (Ghatgay), Bhow Sing, Rambhow Waeed, Moropunt Putwurdhun, and the brother of Atmaram Bhut and others went. The people who took the treasure to Vingorla were on their guard, and the plan did not succeed. After laying this plot the Swamee died. His object was, after seizing the treasure, to raise an insurrection in the Rutnagereee collectorate.

88. I have been thus particular in detailing the above evidence, because I conceive the design on the treasure in deposit at Vingorla to have emanated, however incidentally, from the intrigues of Nago Deorao at Goa. Hurbhut Hubbea, one of the chief persons engaged in forming the Pallee gang, states, that Nana Waeed and his associates informed him that the chief of Nagpore, Scindiah, and other sirdars above the Ghauts, had leagued together to take possession of all the territory possessed by the British; and the projected capture of the forts of Raree, Malwan, and Vingorla, is distinctly alluded to by almost all the persons concerned in the Pallee affair. Who, however, were the chief agents concerned in the design on the Vingorla treasury? Almost all of them were, more or less, connected with the late Nago Deorao, Balkoba Kelkur, his brother-in-law, Rambhow Waeed, his nephew, Bapoo Ghatgay, and Bhavoo Sing Purdesee, troopers in his service; and Ramchunder Bhutt, one of his menial servants, performed the most active part in getting up the bund; and we can now understand the observation of Balkoba Kelkur, when he told Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's emissaries, "that he was a criminal," alluding, no doubt, to the conspicuous part which he had taken in the proceedings at Pallee. From whence, also, were the gang to be collected? From the Goa territory, the scene of Nago Deorao's long-standing intrigues; and it is clearly proved that Balkoba and other persons implicated in the design went to Pedney to bring the persons collected in that territory to the scene of action. The prisoner Watoo states, that he was informed "that the Portuguese authorities at Goa were ready to afford every assistance," and that 400 or 500 Feringees, or Portuguese, armed with muskets, were to be assembled at Pallee. And another of the prisoners mentions, that a Christian named "Dakloo, or Dhacta," and six men from a Goa village actually came to Pallee. Another states, that Atmaram Punt Dessoy, of Pedney, was also concerned in the affair. It will also be observed that, according to the statement of Moropunt Josee, Bhapoo Ghatgay, undoubtedly one of the conspirators, served Atmaram Punt for some time in the capacity of horsekeeper. Great light is thrown on the whole subject by the evidence already mentioned of Narrain Bhut Sidhe, which was obtained at Dharwar, and is therefore distinct from the inquiry at Rutnagereee.

89. I cannot help adverting to another circumstance connected with the case. Mr. Spooner applied to the government of Goa to seize some of the persons concerned who had escaped.

escaped into the Goa territory, and the following extract from the report of the major commanding the province of Pernis is not unimportant. Balumbacc Tatta went to Warree many days ago, Bhow Sing Purdeesee, Bapeo Ghatgay, and Gopall Sudjee to the Ghauts. They are the subjects of the Raja of Sattara, and it is said that they, being informed they were accused of being the principal leaders in the case now under investigation regarding the robbery of the Vingoria treasury, escaped to the Ghauts—*Vide* Mr. Spooner's letters, dated 26th and 29th September 1837.

90 I am anxious, however, to state clearly in what sense, and to what extent, I connect this abortive plot at Pallee with the proceedings of the late Nago Deorao and his associates. I have not the remotest suspicion that any of the present authorities at Goa countenanced the Pallee plot, nor is there the slightest evidence, nor do I consider it probable, that it obtained any countenance from Sattara. I conceive, however, that the Mumdullee of Nago, or at least the dregs of them, having long been accustomed to ideas of insurrection against the British Government, and indeed having gained their livelihood by being employed in schemes of that nature, and now deprived of the leader who had directed their proceedings, and moreover being distressed for the common means of living, were irresistibly tempted, by an occasion which promised them abundant wealth, to convert their long-cherished schemes of ambition into a miserable plan of outrage and plunder. It is not the first time that men who have begun by plotting rebellion have ended with becoming common robbers. Still these transactions are worthy of attention, as illustrating the character of the persons engaged in them, and the nature of those intrigues of which they were the immature fruits, but the chief value which I attach to the evidence connected with them is, because of the corroboration which it gives to the information obtained at Sattara, of the history of Nago Deorao, of the patronage under which he acted, of the objects which he had in view, and of his operations in furtherance of his purpose.

91. My colleagues will not fail to observe that the evidence of Hurbhut Hubbea and Ramchunder Bhutt confirms in several respects that previously obtained at Sattara respecting Nago Deorao and his proceedings generally. I particularly refer to the circumstances under which he died, and the persons who were present with him at the time of his obtaining funds at Sattara, and constantly maintaining a communication with that place, and his being employed by the Raja.

92 I beg also to refer to the evidence submitted by Mr Spooner, in a letter of the 2d November, connected with these proceedings, of two persons, named Ramnaick Petree and Juggunath Luximan Nerookur, with whom Nago resided for some time during his last stay at Warree. These are evidently what Mr. Spooner considers them, unwilling witnesses; but they confirm several circumstances in the history of Nago, and more especially his intercourse whilst at Warree with Sattara, his being said to have received some money from above the Ghauts, his connexion with Raojee Kotnees, and the fact that Narrain Bhut Chuttee came to him while at Warree, and, after remaining five or six days, proceeded to Pedney and Araba. Nor can I help noticing that the second witness quite confirms a fact which I thought myself justified in asserting on the authority of the oral evidence obtained at Sattara, namely, that Nago, on his last visit to Warree, was not obliged in the first instance by illness to remain at that place, but had afterwards been seized with the fatal malady. The Nerookur says clearly that, after remaining at Warree 20 or 25 days, Nago went to a temple at Walowlee, in the Warree territory, whence he returned to Warree after a stay of 15 days, and that it was during his residence at Walowlee that he became afflicted with the dyspepsia, of which he afterwards died.

93. In his letter of the 11th November last, Mr. Spooner thus abstracts the information furnished by the witnesses he had examined. "Regarding Nago Deorao, the coincidence between this and the information before obtained at Sattara will be obvious. Nago Deorao, *alias* Nana Waed, took up his residence in the Goa territory some years ago. In April 1836 he came to Warree, where he died about July of the same year. Whilst at Warree, he and his associates were well provided with money, which they received from the Raja of Sattara, and from Raojee Kotnees, of Araba, in the Goa territory. After his death no further supply of money was received from Sattara, and his associates, Balkoba Kelkur, Rambhow Waed, Bappoo Ghatgay and Bhow Sing Purdeesee, were in distressed circumstances, and were obliged to part with some of their horses and household goods. These persons, however, remained at Warree until August 1837, when they were obliged to abscond in consequence of their being concerned as leaders of the Pallee bund." We have recently ordered all British subjects concerned in the meditated attack on Vingoria to be committed for trial, and it is by no means unlikely that something more will be elicited to show the connexion which I conjecture existed between that design and the intrigues of Nago Deorao.

94 There is still, however, one other important transaction of the Sattara intrigues to be noticed, as having been to some extent confirmed by information obtained at Rutnagere, namely, the mission of Mahadeo Rao Sirkey to meet the Governor of Goa about the time of his resigning the government of that place. This is contained in the report of the Government vakeel at Sawunt Warree, dated the 13th December, and forwarded to Lieutenant Colonel Ovens by Mr Spooner on the 22d of December last. In this it is stated that the Sirkey went to Sattara for employment in August or September 1834, and returned in January 1835, and remained at Warree for nine months. In August or September 1836 he went to Goa for the purpose of performing ablution in the sacred stream Gomanchul, and returned in eight or ten days to Warree, and after two or two and a half months he again went to Sattara, and about 15 months after his arrival he died at that place. As remarked

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by Lieut.-colonel Ovans, in his letter of the 20th January last, the above report made, be it observed, by a person who had no knowledge of the object of the reference he was answering, exactly corresponds with some of the particulars of the mission of the Sukey to Goa, and his subsequent return to Warree and Sattara, as deposed to by the witnesses examined at the latter place.

95. On the whole, I entirely agree with Lieut.-colonel Ovans, when he observes, in the 36th paragraph of his Report of the 11th November, that the evidence obtained at Rutnageeree "should not be passed over in silence, inasmuch as that evidence was obtained in a distant part of the country, and without any previous knowledge of the proceedings here (at Sattara), yet still confirming them in a remarkable manner." This remark furnishes my reason, and I trust my justification, for the attention which in the present Minute I have bestowed on the Rutnageeree evidence, and for the still greater prominence which I have given to that obtained at Dharwar.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(True copy)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 19th May 1838.

In circulating my second Minute on the Sattara case, I regret to inform my colleagues that I find it quite impossible to complete the series I have to submit before the 21st instant, the day fixed for the dispatch of the Berence.

2. It is therefore with extreme reluctance that I am compelled to deviate from my first intentions, and to propose that our present Report to the Secret Committee should be exclusively confined to the proceedings connected with the intrigues at Goa, which are commented on in a complete form in my Minutes of the 6th and 15th instant.

3. It is desirable, however, that the Secret Committee should be apprised generally of what further proceedings are to follow, in order that they may not pass a final decision on the proceedings now to be transmitted.

4. I have now under preparation a Minute, comparing my remarks on the Raja of Sattara's intercourse with Moodhaje Bhonsleh, the ex-Raja of Nagpore. This is in a considerable state of forwardness; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I conceive that, by the evidence before me, intercourse is fully proved, and that it was treasonable towards the British Government.

5. I have also to submit a statement, or confession, made by Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, in which he acknowledges his having, though as he alleges under the influence of fear, participated in one flagrant act of treason committed by the Raja.

6. I shall, after disposing of these cases, submit a final Minute, in which I shall—

1st. Recapitulate as briefly as possible the various intrigues which I conceive proved against the Raja.

2d. Point out, and this I can do most satisfactorily, the real key to the Raja's conduct.

3d. Submit my opinion as to how this important case should be finally disposed of.

7. I need not assure my colleagues that no exertions will be wanting on my part to bring my labours to a close, and I propose that a sailing-vessel shall be dispatched from hence to the Red Sea as soon as our proceedings are completed. Although I deeply regret this unavoidable delay, still it will be attended with one great advantage,—the opinions of my colleagues will accompany our final despatch

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 19th May 1838.

1. This complete review of the Darwar and Rutnageeree evidence adds many points of remarkable corroboration to the clear and incontrovertible chain of proofs afforded in the documents and testimony summed up in the Right honourable the Governor's first Minute, and opens out further and more overt acts of hostility on the part of the Raja.

2. I quite concur in the further inquiries suggested in the 33d and other paragraphs. The Government of India could never, knowing the facts, direct otherwise than that every really important branch of this inquiry should be traced out.

3. Upon the 37th paragraph, it occurs to me to suggest, that if Mr. Dunlop should obtain information in which he could place complete confidence of the place where either the tylee or treaty are, he should be authorized, if he judges it the best course, to seize them by either civil or military power; by the last, however, only in an extreme case.

4. The circumstances are such as, I submit, must be held to supersede all privileges of a sirdar.

5. The

5. The reference to Scindia's being connected with these proceedings in connexion with so many other parts of the plan, all of which are established as far as the inquiry has gone, give remarkable weight and importance to this implication.

6. In regard to Nago Waed's proceedings for raising levies to attack Vingorla, Malwan, &c, and advancing bounty to men engaged, may not this account for the disposal of part of the 8,000 rupees advanced under the plea of bearing the expenses of an agent to accompany Don Manoel?

7 Under the information derived from this inquiry, the large body of followers which the Raja of Colapore has been permitted to take with him on his pilgrimage should be closely watched; and there is additional ground for objecting to his augmenting their numbers; indeed, on the first suspicion of any sinister object, Mr. Dunlop should be prepared to require him to disband all but his personal retinue and safeguard.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

(A true copy)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, dated 22d May 1838.

THE evidence of Naran Bhut Sidhe obtained at Dharwar, and under circumstances of ignorance as to what had been deposed to by the witnesses at Sattara, is certainly a very remarkable confirmation of the evidence given by those witnesses.

In other respects, the evidence obtained either by Mr. Dunlop at Dharwar, or Mr. Spooner at Rutnagherry, though in some respects corroborative, does not materially implicate the Raja of Sattara; it affords room for suspicion and for inference, but it is not direct to that prince. It shows intrigue, mystery, and a kind of rumour or persuasion that there was a plot going on hostile to the British Government, in which it was considered as a thing almost of notoriety, that the Raja was concerned. If this were all against his Highness, of course the subject would scarcely occupy the attention of the Board for a moment.

I concur in the further proceedings to be called for from Mr. Dunlop, and I think with Mr. Farish, that a more effectual means than the temporary sequestration of the Swamee's villages should be adopted, to gain the important papers stated to be in his treasury. If Mr. Dunlop has information that he can rely upon of the papers being really of the character he supposes, and that the papers are to be obtained, I think he should be authorised to obtain them by force, if they cannot be otherwise obtained. If Mr. Dunlop determines upon this course, he should proceed either himself to the place, or depute one of his assistants to conduct the proceeding.

The witness, Naran Bhut, with the persons he refers to as cognisant of the papers being in the treasury, should be called upon to attend at the time.

I abstain from minutely commenting upon the evidence, as it might be thought unnecessarily tending to swell out these already voluminous proceedings; whatever is prominent in the evidence, at the same time, has in fact been brought out by the Right honourable the Governor.

I do not know what is the course the Right honourable the Governor proposes should be finally pursued, but I think that if a final decision or final report is made to the Honourable the Court, that it will be just that the Raja should have an opportunity of affording an explanation of what is considered to be established against his Highness.

For this end I think the various facts found, showing the Raja to have been implicated in intrigues and conspiracies, having for their end the subversion of the British authority, should be succinctly stated to his Highness, and that his Highness should be informed that Government is very willing to receive any explanatory refutation of these facts which his Highness may be pleased to afford.

After this I think the proceedings will be ripe for the report of the Board and the decision of the Honourable Court.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(A true copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 24th May 1838.

IN pursuance of the intention expressed in my minute of the 18th instant, I have now to offer some remarks on the intercourse which is alleged to have taken place between the Raja of Sattara with Modhjee Bhonslay, commonly called Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, who has for some years past been residing as a state prisoner at Joudhpoor.

2. The first mention of this intercourse will be found in the evidence recorded by the Sattara Commission on the 10th day of their proceedings. For reasons there mentioned, the name of the informant is not disclosed by the Commissioners, but as there is now no longer any cause for concealment, I may mention that the person alluded to is Ballajee Punt Nuttoo. It is well known that this individual was native agent to Mr Elphinstone, during the transactions which ended in the downfall of the Peshwa. Captain Grant Duff

pays a merited tribute to his "vigilance, vigour, fidelity, and firmness at that trying period," and observes that he "proved himself well entitled to the munificent reward which was conferred upon him." Ballajee Punt Nattoo was at one time in the favour if not in the confidence of the Sattara Raja, although now hated and vilified by that prince and his associates. No man can be better qualified to cope with the crooked politics of a Mahratta Durbar, and being already in affluence, it does not appear that he has any motive for the part which he has taken in the recent inquiries at Sattara, other than that which he professes, his fidelity to the power to whom he owes his fortunes.

3. Before the Commission he deposed as follows: "Within the last 12 months it has come to my knowledge that his Highness has entered into communications with Modhaje Bhonslay, the ex-Raja of Nagpore, now at Joudpoor, with Hyderabad, with Aodepoor, and I have heard with Nagpoor. He likewise communicated frequently with Goa. His object appears to be to enlarge his dominions, to expel the English, and to raise disturbances. The Raja's own brother, Appa Sahib, informed me yesterday, that three days ago his Highness burnt a letter which he had received from Modahjee Bhonslay. This letter, and another to Balla Sahib Senaputtee, were brought by Sewanund Shastry, who was twice deputed to Joudpoor under different pretexts." The Commissioners observe, on this statement, "We do not place implicit confidence in this information, because it was obtained from the Raja's brother, who, although ostensibly on friendly terms, is believed to be at enmity with him;" but they suggest, that with a view to further inquiry, it might be communicated to the political authority at Ajnere.

4. The intimations conveyed in the preceding extract of evidence, have been followed out by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans with the address and activity which he has shown throughout the inquiry, and the result has been, the collecting a mass of information, which, though not equal either in magnitude or importance to that respecting the Goa intrigue, is yet sufficient in both respects to fix the most serious criminality on the Raja of Sattara. I will give in the sequel the substance of the evidence alluded to, but I think it necessary in the first place to exhibit a short and clear view of its purport and effect. It may be ranged under three heads, the two first relating to the oral, and the third to the documentary evidence, and the description of the two former will in fact amount to a brief history of the whole intrigue.

5. The first division of the oral evidence relates to communications carried on by the Raja of Sattara with the Bhonslay, or ex-Raja of Nagpoor, through the medium of Yellojee Mohitey, or rather of messengers passing between Yellojee Mohitey and the ex-Raja.

6. Yellojee Mohitey is the brother of Dinkur Rao Mohitey, an officer high in the service, favour, and confidence of the Sattara Raja. Yellojee Mohitey is also the brother-in-law of the Bhonslay, the latter having married his sister, and is proved to have been in correspondence with that person for several years past. It would seem that this correspondence has not been purely complimentary, but has related to some family disputes among the Mohiteys respecting property, and that at the request of Yellojee, the Bhonslay has interceded on his behalf both with his brother Dinkur Rao, his mother, and also with the Raja of Sattara.

7. Thus far there is no ground for casting particular blame or suspicion on the Raja, excepting that the great reliance which Yellojee seems to have placed on the mediation of the Bhonslay with his Highness is hardly explicable, considering that the Bhonslay had no particular connexion with the Raja, and was a state prisoner for life, except on the supposition that there were peculiar circumstances which gave that mediation a weight beyond what it would naturally have carried. That there were such circumstances, and what they were, appears from the evidence. The Raja availed himself of the interchange of messages between Yellojee and the Bhonslay, to call on the latter to embark in the schemes of hostility against the British power in which his Highness was engaged. In what way this was to be done is not explained; it is to be recollected, however, that the Bhonslay was and is in the custody of a native prince, whose own fidelity has not always been very secure. Escape might not be beyond his reach if a fit bait could be found to reconcile him to the risks of the attempt; and supposing the Mahrattas engaged in a general conflict for the recovery of their former power, it cannot be doubted that the reappearance of the Bhonslay on the scene where he and his ancestors had formerly borne sway would tend to aid their cause and to embarrass their opponents.

8. I will now state in their order, and with their dates, as nearly as can be ascertained, the several instances in which communications passed between the Raja and ex-Raja, through the channel of messengers sent from and to Yellojee Mohitey, and also such intimations as the evidence supplies, of the nature of these communications.

9. About January 1832 Yellojee, Dinkur Rao, and their mother, having received certain letters from the Bhonslay by the hands of one Sewram, and these letters having been shown to the Raja, his Highness desired Yellojee to send his own servant with Sewram on his return to Joudpoor, in order to ascertain whether the Bhonslay had really written these letters. Yellojee accordingly at this time sent his servant Kedaree Mana, together with Sewram. There is no evidence that Kedaree carried on this occasion any message from the Raja to the ex-ruler of Nagpore.

10. About January 1838 Kedaree returned, and with him a servant of the ex-Raja's, called Bhendoo, or Bhundia, who brought from the ex-Raja's letters for the Raja, for the Senaputtee, for Dinkur Rao Mohitey, for Yellojee Mohitey, and for their mother respectively. These

These letters, however, of which more will be said hereafter, contained nothing treasonable. In that which was addressed to the Senaputtee, the complimentary title of "sahib" having been omitted, the Senaputtee did not choose to return an answer.

11. About August 1833, Bhundia left Sattara on his return to Joudhpour, and was accompanied by Wittoo Pateykur, a servant of Yellojee's. On this occasion the Raja, as Yellojee states, personally sent by Bhundia a message to the ex-Raja, desiring him to make preparations to join him in a war against the English.

12. About August 1834, Wittoo Pateykur returned to Sattara, accompanied by a domestic of the ex-Raja's, entitled by the witnesses the Borneykur. This person delivered to the Raja a sealed letter from his master, touching the shares of the property in dispute between the Mohiteys. In it was enclosed a small note in the handwriting of the ex-Raja himself, which is said, by Yellojee, to have dissuaded the Raja from going to war.

13. About November 1835, Yellojee again dispatched to Joudhpour the two domestics, Wittoo and Kedaree, accompanied by a karkoon named Krushna Roo Digambar. The latter was charged with a verbal message from the Raja to the Bhonsla, stating that until the appointed time, two years, or two years and a half still remained, and desiring the Bhonsla to collect troops, which would also be done on the part of the Raja. Wittoo and Kedaree remained at Joudhpour three or four months, and were admitted to the presence of the Bhonsla. The karkoon appears to have taken service with that person, for he remained with him after the two others departed.

14. In July or August 1836, Wittoo and Kedaree returned to Sattara, bringing with them a messenger from the ex-Raja named Bhikoo. They brought letters also, and among others, one for the Raja. Yellojee says, that all the three messengers were introduced into the Raja's presence; but Wittoo and Kedaree both say that Bhikoo was not of the party. The letters were delivered; and Yellojee says, that the letter for the Raja contained, as in the former instance, a note in the handwriting of the ex-Raja, in which he again warned the Raja against the warlike schemes to which he was surrendering himself, and stated that he himself had meditated schemes of the same nature, and had communicated with many chiefs and Rajas, but found none that would support him.

15. Kedaree says that the ex-Raja had given him a verbal message to deliver to the Raja, and that he delivered it accordingly. This message, as he states its purport, was exactly to the same effect as the note of which Yellojee speaks. Yellojee also very distinctly states that Kedaree delivered such a message; but there is some little confusion in his account of it, for he would seem to refer this fact of the verbal message to the first return of Kedaree from Joudhpore, which was about January 1833, and he says that on Kedaree's second return no verbal message was delivered. It is, however, singular that the message he puts into Kedaree's mouth evidently could not have been delivered on the first occasion, but only on the second. It purports to be an answer to the message which the Raja sent "by Bhundia." Now the first visit which Bhundia paid to Sattara was in company with Kedaree, when the latter was returning the first time from Joudhpour. It was after this, as four witnesses tell us, that Bladia went from Sattara to Joudhpour, and of course whatever message he took to the Bhonsla, no answer could have been sent to it by the mouth of Kedaree, until the return of the latter from this second visit to that place.

16. At the same time with the letters, Bhikoo brought as presents from the ex-Raja four pairs of Hindoostanee shoes for the three Mohitey brothers and their nephew, also two battes or turbans of a half-breadth woven for the latter, and two pairs of shoes for the family of the Maricks, of whom something will be said presently. It is stated by Appajee Jhadow, a servant of Yellojee's, that presents of shoes were also brought for the Raja and his brother.

17. It was about a month after the arrival of Wittoo, Kedaree, and Bhikoo at Sattara, that Govind Rao Dewan was seized and conveyed to Poonah. In consequence of the alarm occasioned by this event, Yellojee burned all the letters in his possession which he had received from the Bhonsla, and also cutting the shoes and turbans in pieces, threw the fragments at night into a well. He states that he did this by desire of the Raja, who said to him, "I will make your mother give your property to you, but destroy all the letters."

18. Under the influence of the same alarm, Bhikoo was concealed for eight days in the village of Yoway, near Sattara, and was afterwards, by desire, as Yellojee says, of the Raja, sent away to Joudhpore, having first been presented with a turban and 20 rupees. Appajee Jadow states that, on the same occasion, Dinka Rao Mohitey, in his presence, swore the two domestics, Wittoo and Kedaree, on the waters of the Krushna and the Bellbunder, that they would be silent respecting the matter of Joudhpore.

19. Such were the communications of the Raja with the ex-Raja, through the medium of Yellojee Mohitey. I now come to a second division of the oral evidence relating to similar communications through a different channel.

20. Some time in 1834 the Raja is stated to have expressed to Abba Sahib Rajey Mahreek a wish to know, through some independent channel, whether the statements made by Yellojee or his servants, as to the communications held with Joudhpore, were true or otherwise. Abba Sahib Mahreek is the eldest son of Bhanjee Mahreek, of Sattara; the brahmin Antajee, examined by the Sattara Commission, I think, spoke of him as related to the Raja. I do not see this stated in the evidence before us; but it abundantly appears that he was high in the confidence of his Highness. This person, it will be recollected, was

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was proved by others, and admitted by himself, to have been present at one of the interviews between Govind Row Dewan and the soobahdars of the 23d regiment. On receiving this intimation from the Raja, Abba Mareek sent his own servant, Wittoo Rajamia, a distinct person (it is to be observed) from the Wittoo before mentioned, to Joudpore, to ascertain from the ex-Raja, personally, the fact required. This Wittoo states, that he saw the ex-Raja, received from him satisfactory assurances as to the truth of Yeollojee, besides some money to defray his expenses, and returned to Sattara in March 1836, accompanied by Hurree, a person in the service of the Bhonsla,

21. The Mahreek, on this occasion, introduced Hurree to the Raja in an upper chamber of the palace late in the evening. Hurree then delivered a letter from his master, which is said to have been only complimentary, and which, after having been opened and read, was at the Raja's desire burned in the flame of the candle. It being intended that Hurree should return to Joudpore immediately, the Raja charged him with a verbal message to the Bhonsla, it was to this effect: The Roos (Russians) are coming by way of Room (Constantinople), and if Appa Sahib (the Bhonsla) has any interest with the Romewalla (the Turks), let him exert it to procure from the Romewalla a free passage, for which purpose he may also mention our name.

22. The departure of Hurree having been delayed for two or three months by illness, he was, on the eve of it, again introduced to the Raja, who repeated his message for the Bhonsla nearly in the same words as before, adding, as Hurree was in the act of quitting the apartment, "Tell Madhowjee not to write me any letter." Next day Hurree received from the Raja, through Dinkur Rao, 100 rupees for his expenses.

23. Hurree was accompanied back to Joudhpore by two persons, on the part of Abba Mahreek, Purshotum, a carcoon, and Hybuttee, a slave; and also by Babajee Mhyput, a friend of Purshotum's. The Mahreek gave them funds for the journey, and mounted Hurree and Purshotum on tuttoos. On this occasion they carried with them, for the Bhonsla, a sword concealed in a musical instrument called a beena. This sword, it seems, had formerly been in the armoury of Chundrapoor, which belonged to the Rajas of Nagpore, and having been taken thence by pillage in the war, was bought by Abba Mahreek, or rather by his father, Bhanjee Mahreek. The Bhonsla having heard of this sword through some of Yellowjee's people, was desirous of possessing it, and Abba Mareek, having first consulted the Raja, who said that it should be sent to the Bhonsla, sent it accordingly.

24. Another and a very singular circumstance connected with this mission should be stated. Govind Rao Dewan privately desired the carcoon Purshotum, on his departure, to procure from the Bhonsla an advance of 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees, stating that it was to enable the Goa troops to capture Nagpore, and replace the Bhonsla on his lost Gadee.

25. The evidence taken by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens does not say whether or not the message thus sent by the Dewan was sent by him, on his own part, or as the mouth-piece of his master, the Raja of Sattara; but from the evidence taken by Mr. Hutt at Ahmednuggur, it would appear that whoever delivered the message, the Raja was its real author. Nothing in fact is more evident, as I shall hereafter more fully remark, than that such a message, if it went, proceeded from his Highness.

26. Purshotum and his party reached Joudhpore, paid a visit to the ex-Raja, and afterwards sent him the sword. They afterwards took up their quarters within the precincts of a temple on the verge of which the ex-Raja resided, remained there three months, during which they visited frequently, and were fed at his expense. Purshotum was daily admitted to secret conferences with the ex-Raja, but what passed at those he has not particularly disclosed. He states, however, the answer given by the Bhonsla to the messages of the Sattara Raja and Govind Rao Dewan. To the former he replied that the Romewalla and Rooswalla (Turks and Russians) were now friends, to the latter, that he had no means of raising two lakhs of rupees, but he would try if he could effect it by the aid of the Raja of Joudhpore. Whether this was spoken sincerely or evasively, I do not know, but should be apt to suspect the latter. "I will dismiss you to-day, I will do so to-morrow;" so, observes Purshotum, he was in the habit of saying.

27. They at length quitted Joudhpore in June-July, with the exception of Hurree, who remained with the ex-Raja. Purshotum and his two companions, having received from the Bhonsla presents of turbans and clothes, also 80 or 100 rupees for their expenses, and a mare, proceeded to the encampment of Scindia at Gwalior. The Agra Government, who have caused some inquiries to be made at Joudhpore, state that the mare was a present to the Raja of Sattara. It is remarkable that out of five witnesses examined by Colonel Ovens, who mention the animal as having been given by the Bhonsla, not one states for whom the gift was intended. My conjecture would be that this was left in a sort of obscurity, the present being perhaps nominally made to the Raja, but the purpose being that his Highness should transfer it to the person who had presented the ex-Raja with the sword.

28. Purshotum and his party were accompanied to Sindia's camp by two persons in the service of the ex-Raja, and were charged with letters to different persons in the camp. The incidents of the journey are stated by the party with considerable minuteness, but they do not explain the object or contents of the letters to the court with which they were charged. For anything that they state, these were only complimentary addresses, or related to attempts making by the ex-Raja to obtain from the Supreme Government some relaxation of the terms of his captivity; but I cannot help agreeing with Colonel Ovens, that this part of the case is as yet involved in a good deal of mystery.

29. At Gwalior, exaggerated or distorted rumours reached them of the seizure of Govind Rao. It would appear that they understood the Raja himself to have been placed in custody, but afterwards, on their way from the camp, or even before they left it, as one witness states, they learned who was the person really apprehended. It is said, that alarmed at this intelligence, they returned to Sattara in the disguise of Byrajees, and that Purshotum concealed himself in the village of Savay, and the Brahmin went to his own village of Nuney. The parties themselves say nothing about their having been disguised, or of their having ever tried to conceal themselves; but they admit that the Brahmin went to Nuney, and Purshotum to Savay, where the latter states that he had some rent to collect on the part of Abba Mahreek.

30. The above is the substance of what the evidence tells us of the communications with the Bhonsla through Abba Mahreek; and all that I shall farther remark in this place, is, that the visit of Purshotum to Joudhpore fell in with that of Wittoo, Kedaree, and Krishnarao, when deputed by Yellowjee Mohitey to the same place. The party of Purshotum arrived there a few days later than the other, and departed some weeks earlier. At this point, therefore, the two lines of communication coincide, and as the general fact of these two visits having taken place, and of both parties having remained some two or three months at Joudhpore, is attested by three out of the four persons who composed the party of Purshotum, and by two out of the three who constituted that of Wittoo and Kedaree, who have been examined, besides the two principals, Abba Mahreek and Yellowjee, who speak from the information of their servants; and besides also other witnesses, who speak to circumstances connected with one or other of the two missions, that fact stands on a basis of evidence not to be shaken.

31. The third, or documentary division of the evidence, relating to this case, is of no great extent; nor, except collaterally, of remarkable importance. It consists of four letters from the ex-Raja of Nagpore to the Raja and other persons at Sattara, my remarks on which I will for the present defer. I now proceed to abstract the evidence in the case, as nearly as possible in the order in which it was taken by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and after the narrative which I have given, I should hope that the abstract will be followed without any confusion or difficulty.

32. In consequence of the statement of Ballajee Punt Natoo, as stated in the third paragraph of this Minute, and of other information conveyed to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, it was thought proper to suggest to the Agra government the expediency of making some inquiries at Joudhpore. With this view they were, on the 19th December 1836, furnished with the information first above-mentioned, and on the 5th January 1837, they were advised that a carkoon, named Purshotum, who had come to Sattara from Modhojee Bhonsla, had returned with a sword which had formerly belonged to the ex-Raja, and which had been in the possession of Bhanjee Mahreek since the war of Nagpore. They were also informed that another carkoon named Raojee, supposed to have been deputed by the Raja of Sattara, was believed to be then at Nagpore with Modhojee Bhonsla.

33. On the receipt of the above communications, inquiries were instituted by the government of Agra, and the result was communicated to us in Mr. Officiating Secretary Scott's letter of the 8th April 1837. It enclosed a statement, dated the 27th February 1837, from the news-writer stationed at Joudhpore, to this effect: "That Raojee's proper name was Dewan Kishenrao, a highly respectable man who had come from Sattara about a year before, and resided in the fort as the agent and vakeel of Appa Sahib (the Bhonsla); that in the month of Assar then last Purshotum had arrived from Sattara with a sword, some pieces of cloth, and some letters, said to have been given by the Raja of that place, with whom he had had an interview, through the interest of Appa Sahib's brother-in-law, that his expenses had been paid by Appa Sahib, who had charged him likewise with a bay mare to the Raja." If (as is justly observed by Mr. Scott) it can be ascertained that the mare alluded to has been sent, and that Appa Sahib has a brother-in-law in Sattara, the information may not be incorrect. We have already seen that Yellowjee Mohiteh is related, as above, to the ex-Raja, and that Purshotum was charged with a mare sent as a present from the Bhonsla. The information therefore elicited at Joudhpore corroborates that obtained from Ballajee Punt Natoo, and were it not for the positive injunctions imposed on us by the Government of India, I should be much disposed to transmit the additional evidence since obtained at Sattara to the government of Agra, in order that further inquiries might be instituted at Joudhpore.

34. On the 13th June 1837, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans was instructed to endeavour to trace out Purshotum, and to ascertain if the sword, cloths, and letters had been sent to Joudhpore, and whether a mare had been sent in return to the Raja of Sattara. In reply, on the 3d July, the Acting Resident stated it to be reported that, about 18 months before, a purdesees, whose name was then unknown, had come to Sattara from Joudhpore on the part of Appa Sahib, and that he brought a letter to the Raja, that he remained at Sattara four months, residing with the Mahreeks, and was then sent back with Purshotum and two servants in charge of a sword, which had belonged to the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and which was concealed in a weena, or musical instrument. These persons, it was said, had proceeded to Joudhpore, and having delivered the sword, went to Scindiah's camp, and there hearing of the seizure of Govind Rao Dewan, returned in disguise as Gosaigns with a mare and tattoo. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans therefore recommended that Bhanjee Mahreek, his two sons, Abba Mahreek and Appa Mahreek, Purshotum, and the two servants who went with him to Joudhpore, should be seized; but before he could receive our answer, he reported that having learned that Purshotum was about to leave Sattara, he had, in anticipation of our sanction, secured all the persons named except one of the servants.

35. On the 22d July their examinations were forwarded, and from the manner in which their evidence was obtained, not as a free-will offering to the cause of truth, but from the force of circumstances beyond their control, coupled with the fact that if any bias existed it would lean towards the Raja, with whom the leading parties were connected, and who had the amplest means of influencing them all, I conceive this testimony to be entitled to great credit.

36. Krustnaje Chintamon Agasee states: "A purdeesee, who had come to Sattara from Joudpore with Purshotum, Punt, a carkoon of the Mahoreeks, Babajee Mhyepunt Brahma, and a sepoy were sent by Abba Mahreek to Joudpore; they went under the pretext of visiting Purshotum's brother at Baroda, this was in December or January 1835-36. In November or December 1836, they returned disguised as Byragees, and Purshotum remained concealed two or three months at Savey. A sword was taken for the purpose of being given to Appa Sahib."

37. Babajee Myput Row states: "Purshotum asked me to go with him to Baroda, and I agreed. Hybuttee Sew, and a purdeesee named Hurree, who had come from Joudpore, went with us. Purshotum had a weena. On our arrival Hurree Purdeesee went to Appa Sahib, and Purshotum daily visited him; and I went occasionally, but was not present during the conferences and secret consultations between Purshotum and Appa Sahib. Two or three days after our arrival, a sword was taken out and sent to Appa Sahib. The carbaroes of Appa Sahib are Amurat Row and Krishna Row. From Joudpore we went to Scandia's camp, and Appa Sahib gave us 100 rupees and a mare. On our return we were robbed, and the papers and packets which Appa Sahib gave us were lost." The witness gives a particular account of the ex-Raja's appearance. He further says, "When we were at Joudpore, Krishna Rao Raojee, Kedaree Mameea, and Wittoo Pateykur, belonging to Yellojee Mohiteh, were at that place, having arrived before us. We heard of Govind Rao's seizure while we were in the Gwalior camp."

38. Hybuttee Palkur, the sepoy, states, "I have been a slave for 20 years in the Mahreek family; about 21 months ago, Hurree Purdeesee arrived at Sattara from Joudpore, on the part of Appa Sahib, and when he returned, I was directed to accompany Purshotum and Babjee. We had a weena containing a sword, which was given to Appa Sahib on our arrival. We remained four months, Appa Sahib providing for our expenses. On dismissing us he gave pugrees and shelas and money. Hurree remained at Joudpore, and always lives with Appa Sahib. We proceeded to Gwalior, taking a mare which Appa Sahib had given. On the way back we were robbed. We had no letters or papers. Purshotum, when at Joudpore, used constantly to visit Appa Sahib. I saw the three persons of Yellojee Mohitey alluded to by the last witness while at Joudpore."

39. Abba Mahreek states: "About two years ago, Hurree came from Joudpore, and resided with my family; he said he came from Appa Sahib. I introduced him to the Raja of Sattara, and Hurree said that Appa Sahib was well, and that negotiations were going on at Calcutta, and that an arrangement would soon be effected. Hurree falling sick, remained two or three months; and when about to return he was again introduced to the Raja, who sent a message, saying, 'You (Appa Sahib Bhonsla) and we are equally afflicted or oppressed; our attention is towards you, and your attention should be towards us.' Hurree saw a sword, which I had got from the plunder of the armoury of Chundrapoor during the war. He said it belonged to Appa Sahib, and it would please him if I sent it. It was sent concealed in a weena. Purshotum Karkoon and Hybuttee accompanied Hurree to Joudpore, and returned in a year. Purshotum informed me that he had a message from Appa Sahib to the Raja, and that he had given him money for his expenses, and a mare; the message related to Appa Sahib's negotiations at Calcutta, and he communicated it to the Raja. When Hurree first met the Raja, he informed him Appa Sahib's attention was directed towards him; on the second occasion the Raja gave Hurree 100 rupees for expenses, and said, 'Deliver our message to Appa Sahib; our attention has already been towards him, his should be towards us; in two or three years everything will be as desired by the mouth of Yellojee Mohiteh's people who come to him; all matters are made known to him.'" Dinkur Row and deponent were present when the Raja thus spoke.

40. "For nine years," the witness said, "communications with Appa Sahib have been going on through Yellojee's people, and the Raja directed me to send a man to ascertain whether they really went. On this I sent my man Wittoo Begama to Joudpore, who met Appa Sahib, and came back to Sattara accompanied by Hurree. From Wittoo I learned that Yellojee's people did proceed to Joudpore. Hurree brought a letter from Appa Sahib to the Maharaj, which was delivered in my presence by Hurree, Dinkur Row was present, and the Raja read it. Its contents were, 'By directing our attention day and night towards the Master's feet we subsist; when the feet will be seen, that day will be auspicious.' Neither the Raja's name nor that of Appa Sahib were written in the letter, but it was written 'in the service.'" With respect to the sword, the witness says, "Appa Sahib had learned of the sword being in my possession; I consulted the Maharaj, who said it should be sent. The weena was made in the Government store khana, by a carpenter named Kevulram, under the orders of Govind Rao Dewan. Purshotum on his return said that Kedaree and Wittoo, Yellojee's people, were at Joudpore. I introduced Purshotum, before his departure, to Govind Rao, who told him to tell Appa Sahib 'that 20 or 25 lacks of rupees would be of use in the Goa plot, and the business would be successful.' Appa Sahib sent word in reply, 'that he had not so much money, and that if he had, he himself would have made an effort.'"

41. The witness further says, "The Maharaj said to Hurree, 'The Roos (Russians) will come

come by way of Room, therefore, if there be an acquaintance between Appa Sahib and the Roomwala, he should send to the latter to permit the Rooswala to pass with troops, and for that purpose mention also our name to the Roomwala.' I heard this, being near Appa Sahib, when told of this, replied, "An alliance has been formed between the Rooswala and Roomwala," they are now on terms of friendship, therefore the Maharaj may do just as he likes.' Pursotum told me thus, and I informed the Maharaj. Hurree was first introduced to the Raja at nine o'clock at night, Dinkur Rao was present. The letter Hurree brought was burned before us, by the Raja's orders. Towards the end of the meeting the Senaputtee and a Brahmin came in. The second interview also occurred at night; and the day after Dinkur Rao gave me 100 rupees for Hurree's expenses. The Raja told Hurree to request Appa Sahib not to write any letters to him. Dinkur Rao was present at the second interview."

42. Pursotum Anunt Gosavee states. "In the beginning of 1835-36 Appa Sahib (Mahrick) informed me that Govind Rao intended to send me to Joudpore. Afterwards Govind Rao told me to go and tell Appa Sahib (Bhonsla) to send 25 or 30 lacs to Sattara, so that a negotiation might be made for the arrangement of his raj, and that if he sent the money he should depute some one in his confidence. Govind Rao cautioned me not to mention this message to any one. I set out with Hurree, a servant of the Bhonsla, Hybuttee, and Babjee Deepandy. Govind Rao said to me, 'I am going to give a weena, in which there is a sword; take it with you.' Next day, as I heard, he sent the weena to the Mahreeks. Abba Mahreek also said there was a sword in the weena. Afterwards we went to Joudpore and sent the weena to Appa Sahib. The second or third day after our arrival I delivered Govind Rao's message to Appa Sahib, who said he had not the money, but that after he was re-established, 'some means might be found out.' We remained at Joudpore three months, Appa Sahib supplying provisions, we daily visited him." Deponent then describes Appa Sahib's carbaries, and where he resided. He says, "We left for Scindia's camp with letters from Appa Sahib, but the persons to whom they were addressed would not receive them. On our way back to Sattara we were plundered. When we reached Sattara, in November or December 1836, Govind Rao was a prisoner in cantonments."

43. The witness further says, "When Govind Rao gave me the message about the 25 lacs, he informed me the money was required to obtain the troops of the Gomantucwala to take Nagpore and re-establish him on his raj. Appa Sahib said he had neither the money nor credit, but a few days after said he would make an attempt to obtain it from Maun Sing of Joudpore, to which I objected. Kadaree and Wittoo arrived at Joudpore eight days before we did; I saw them there; a carkoon of Yellojee's, named Krushna Rao Degumber, was also at Joudpore. Hurree informed me that the Maharaj had sent a message to Appa Sahib to the effect that the Rooswala were trying to come here with troops, but that the Roomwala refused them a passage through their dominions, and therefore that if he (Appa Sahib) had any combination with the Roomwala, he must manage to obtain a passage for the Rooswala, whose forces would then come, and the business would be accomplished. Hurree delivered this message, but not in my presence. Appa Sahib, however, alluded to it, and observed that the Raja of Sattara might have got his information from some Parsees of Bombay, but that the Rooswala and Roomwala had formed an alliance, and were on friendly terms, and that whatever the Maharaj might have to do he might do. I informed Abba Mahreek to this effect on my return to Sattara. Appa Sahib (Bhonsla) gave two letters, one to Govind Rao, merely complimentary, the other to Abba Mahreek, jocular, and alluding to their former acquaintance at Nagpore, of both these we were robbed on the journey."

44. Wittoo, son of Sukhojee Bogania, in substance, states: "About three years ago, in Bhadrabad (August, September), my master, Abba Sahib Mahreek, said to me, 'Go to Joudpore and ask Appa Sahib Bhonsla whether or not people from Yellojee Mohitee come to him, and tell him you have been directed to ascertain this and return.' I set off; reached Joudpore after the Dewallee. As I had no letter I could not have an interview with Appa Sahib for 15 days. Afterwards I delivered the message to him. He answered, 'Yellojee's people always come.' He gave me six rupees for expenses, and sent back with me his man Hurree, giving him nine rupees and a letter. I had inquired beforehand of Appa Sahib's people, and heard that Yellojee's people were in the habit of coming and going. Afterwards Hurree and I set off and arrived at Sattara by the end of Falgoon (February, March), before the Parwa (new year's day of Shalwan), 2 1/2 years ago. I communicated what I had heard to my master. Appa Sahib gave me two spangled turbans for my master's use." Deponent describes the Bhonsla's appearance, dress and residence, and states that a Brahmin, named Amrut Rao, was his dewan.

45. The above evidence relates to the communications that form the second head of the historic sketch with which I prepared the abstract, and I conceive completely establishes the facts which I there stated. This evidence was, for the most part, obtained by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens before the evidence relating to the series of communications by means of Yellojee, which commenced earlier in the order of time. It will, indeed, have been observed, that the communications through Abba sprung out of a wish which the Raja entertained to know whether those through Yellojee were truly represented to him. The practice of employing, in cases of moment and secrecy, one set of agents to test the fidelity of another is, as I shall hereafter more fully remark, quite familiar to the policy of the native rulers of India. I will now proceed to the evidence of the communications through Yellojee, merely observing further with respect to the whole case, that if we had the means of knowing the various communications that have passed between the ex-Raja of Nagpore and the Govern-

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ment of India, I think it not improbable that a good deal of light would be thrown on some parts of the present case which are now obscure, and that the general truth of the case, as it stands in evidence, would thereby be confirmed.

46. The following is the substance of the evidence of Appajee Jadhav, the first witness, who speaks of the intercourse carried on through the medium of Yellojee Mohitey. He has been in Yellojee's service for five years. About five years since a jassood, named Sevrarn, came to Sattara from Appa Sahib Bhonsla. He was first taken by Yellojee to the Senaputtee's house, and from thence to the Raja's palace, where a private conference was held. Two months after this a domestic named Kedaree, in Yellojee's service, was sent with Sevrarn to Joudpore; this was about four years since. He returned with a slave boy of Appa Sahib's, named Bhundoo, who met the Raja of Sattara, and was sent back to Joudpore with Wittoo Pateykur, another servant of Yellojee's. Wittoo was sent back by Appa Sahib, with a person called Borneykur, this was about two years ago, and Wittoo was introduced to the Maharaj about a year since. A Brahmin, together with Wittoo and Kedaree, were sent to Joudpore with letters from the Maharaj; Wittoo and Kedaree returned with Krishna, bringing 10 or 11 pair of shoes, two of which were for the Raja and his brother, and the rest for the Mohiteh family, they returned one month before Govind Rao was seized. Afterwards Krishna was concealed for two months in the house of Dhondoo Katwa, at Goway. "I also heard from servants that the shoes and some letters were then burned. Dinkur Rao swore Wittoo and Kedaree on the waters of the Krishna and the Bel Bhundar, not to mention anywhere the circumstances regarding Joudpore. This oath was taken in my presence, after Govind Rao Dewan had been removed to Poonah."

47. The above witness, it will be observed, gives to the person who accompanied Wittoo and Kedaree from Joudpore to Sattara, the last time, the name of Krishna. He describes the man so particularly, that he must have felt certain about the individual; but Wittoo, Kedaree, Abba Mahreek, and last, but not least, Dhondee Katoo, the person in whose house that individual was concealed, call him Bhukoo. It also appears that he was concealed only six or eight days, instead of two months, as Appajee states. These discrepancies, however, do not seem to me material; and the difference of names may perhaps amount to nothing, it being common with the natives to bear several names.

48. On the above information from Abbajee, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens sent persons to bring direct to him the servants Kedaree and Wittoo Pateykur, but found that they were not forthcoming. He was then obliged to apply to the Raja, and after a delay of several days they were produced. Here, therefore, the opportunity of tampering with these witnesses was afforded, if to any one, to the Raja and his party.

49. Wittoo Pateykur states: "I have for seven or eight years served Yellowjee Mohitey as a kidmudgar. About four years ago Kedaree Mania and I were sent to deliver a letter to Appa Sahib Bhonsla, who gave a letter in return, which we delivered to Yellowjee at Sattara. About 18 months since (that is, from August 1837) we were again sent to Joudpore to deliver a letter from Yellowjee to Appa Sahib; Raojee Degumber accompanied us; and seven or eight days after our arrival, Abba Mahreek's carkoon, Pursotum, with Huba, a servant, and Babjee Brahmin, arrived at Joudpore, and gave a weena to Appa Sahib; when we returned, Appa Sahib sent Bhikoo Muikaree with us to Sattara. A month after this, Govind Rao was seized, when Bhikoo was concealed for eight days in the house of Dhondee Kateea, and then sent away to Joudpore."

50. "When we first went to Joudpore, Yellojee sent messages to Appa Sahib regarding family matters. When we returned after our second visit, Yellowjee Kedaree and myself went to the palace, and met the Maharaj, and the letter was delivered to him by Yellowjee. The Raja asked after Appa Sahib, and opened and read the letter. On each of our visits to Joudpore, Appa Sahib gave us two packets."

51. This witness at first stated, that on the occasion of his return from Joudpore the first time, he did not go to the palace; but, on being further asked, he admitted that he had said this falsely, and that he had then visited the Maharaj, and seen the Bhonsla's letter delivered. In conclusion, he recapitulated, in substance, as follows:

1st. Sevrarn came from Joudpore, and Kedaree Mania accompanied him back thither.

2d. Kedaree returned to Sattara, and Bhundoo came with him from Joudpore

3d. Bhundoo went back; I accompanied him, delivered Yellojee's letter to Appa Sahib, and remained at Joudpore two months

4th. I returned to Sattara, and Appa Sahib sent the Borneykur with me. I went to the palace with Yellowjee, and gave him the packets from Appa Sahib, and he gave them to the Maharaj.

5th. Kedaree, the carkoon, Raojee, and I went to Joudpore.

6th. Kedaree returned to Sattara with Bhukoo.

52. Kedaree Mameea.—"I have been kidmudgar to Yellowjee Mohitey for seven years. About five years since I and Wittoo Pateykur were sent to Joudpore with a letter to Appa Sahib, which we delivered. After a month Appa Sahib gave a reply, and we returned to Sattara via Baroda, Broach, and Poonah, and gave the letter to Yellojee. On a second occasion Yellojee sent me and Wittoo with a letter to Appa Sahib, and, in company with Raojee Carkoon, we went to Joudpore and delivered it. After our arrival there, Abba Mahreek's carcoon, Pursotum, with Babjee Brahmin, and Huba, servant, and a Hurkuru of Appa Sahib's, came to Joudpore from Sattara. They remained four months, when Appa

Appa Sahib sent his own hurkaru with Pursotum, and they went to Scindiah's camp. A month after this Appa Sahib dismissed us, and gave us some shoes, two turbans, and a letter, which were given to Yellojee. Bhikoo was sent with us. A month after our return Govind Rao was seized, on which Bhikoo was concealed eight days in the house of Dhondee Katia, of Govey, and then sent back to Joudpore.

53. "When we first went to Joudpore, Yellojee sent a message about a family dispute, and Appa Sahib sent one in reply, telling him to be easy, as he had written to the Maharaj on the second occasion, in reply to a similar message. Appa Sahib sent word that he had written to the Maharaj, and that, by speaking to the Sahib, he himself would soon come to Sattara, and, having had an interview with the Maharaj, would afterwards proceed to Nagpore."

54. On a subsequent examination the witness says, "At the time of leaving Joudpore, after the first visit, Appa Sahib told us to inform the Maharaj that he understood the message sent by Bhundee, but the Maharaj should not act so: 'It must be some one who has stirred the Maharaj up, but he should listen to this. For 15 or 16 years I have had experience in the matter by going amongst Rajas and Rajwaras (princes and chiefs), therefore this should not be done; the Maharaj is master. My humble advice is thus. After this, if the sirkar does, it will be the sirkar's will. I have also commenced a negotiation with Calcutta for my own arrangement, which will be effected about the Dussera or Dewalee, and I shall reside wherever the Sahibs consent; but I will come to Sattara and visit the Maharaj's feet.' This message I delivered to the Maharaj; Yellojee was present, but no fourth person."

55. On our returning from the second visit to Joudpore the letter of Appa Sahib was delivered to the Maharaj in my presence. At first the deponent denied this, at the instigation, as he says, of Yellojee, who once or twice directed that the Maharaj's name should not be mentioned, or that any letter had been given to the Maharaj; therefore he made a false statement. In conclusion the witness recapitulates, with little variation, the various journeyings of the agents to and from between Joudpore and Sattara, as detailed by the last witness; Wittoo adding, that they delivered a message to the Maharaj, after their second return from Joudpore, very similar to the one abovementioned.

56. Dhondee Kattea, a camel man, for six years in Yellojee's service, states - "I heard of Kedaree and Wittoo being sent to Joudpore, and their returning with Bhikoo Hurkaru. A month after this Govind Rao was seized, when Bhikoo was concealed in my house at Goway for eight days, and then sent back to Joudpore. When Abba Mahreek was seized, Yellojee sent off Wittoo and Kedaree for Nagpore, but they returned to Goway, and I brought them to the Sahib."

57. At this stage of the inquiry Yellojee Mohitey was himself summoned, and the importance of this witness leads me to give a pretty full abstract of his evidence.

58. "Six years ago," the witness says, "Appa Sahib (the Bhonsla) sent me, by Bhuda, a letter about our respective welfare, and also desiring some betel nuts and cardamoms to be sent to him. I wrote an answer regarding my welfare, and after keeping Bhudea a month or two, sent him back with a seer of cardamoms. Afterwards, a dispute arising in my house between the brothers, I sent Kedaree Mama and Wittoo Patekar to Appa Sahib, now about four years ago, with a letter, in which I beg him to intercede with the Maharaj in my favour. Appa Sahib sent two letters in reply, one to the Raja, which I delivered, and one to myself, he also wrote to my mother and to Dinkur Row. Afterwards, my mother, leaguings with Dinkur Row against me, removed to the Raja's palace, with the family gold, jewels, and clothes. Therefore, in the beginning of 1836, I again sent Wittoo and Kedaree to Joudpore, with letters to Appa Sahib. They returned with replies, and a domestic of Appa Sahib's named Bhikoo. They brought a letter to me, enclosing one to the Maharaj, which I delivered to him; Dinkur Row alone being present, in a private place. This was in August 1836. The letter stated that I ought to obtain my property; referred to negotiations in progress at Calcutta, regarding Appa Sahib's own affairs; and observed that the Governor-general was coming to Ajmere; that he (Appa Sahib) would soon return to his native place, and that afterwards he would have an interview with the Maharaj, by suitable means."

59. "Afterwards, Govind Row was seized in August or September 1836. An alarm prevailed, and the Maharaj told me to destroy all letters received from Joudpore, from first to last, and some shoes and turbans received from Appa Sahib by Bhikoo. The letters were burnt, and I cut the shoes in pieces, and threw them into the well of Narrain Row. The Maharaj promised to make my mother give up the property, and observed, 'Do you entirely destroy all the letters?' Bhikoo, after Govind Row's seizure, was concealed six days in the house of Dhondee Katia, by directions, and was then told to return to Joudpore."

60. "Lately, when Abba Mahreek was seized, I sent by the Maharaj's directions Wittoo and Kedaree to Nagpore, with a letter to my son, antedated 15 days. They set out, but were attacked with fever, and were brought back a few days since. I went to the Maharaj privately and said, 'Let Appa Sahib's letter, which I delivered, be given back, then I will go and say to the Sahib, It has not been delivered.' The Raja replied, that it was not at hand. Three days after I sent a message to the same effect by Dinkur Row, and received for answer, 'You are all day telling stories, like a woman, and asking for the letter. What is this? The letter has not remained with us.' Dinkur Row said the Raja was angry."

61. On a subsequent day the witness deposes: "Bhudea was sent here by Appa Sahib to inquire about the death of my younger brother. The Maharaj directed me to bring the hurkaru, and I therefore introduced him. The Maharaj asked after Modhojee, and Bhudea

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informed him that negotiations were going on at Calcutta, and that, when completed, Appa Sahib would proceed to Nagpore. The Maharaj again directed me to bring Bhudea to him, when he was to depart for Joudhpore. After two months, I took Bhudea to the Raja, who directed him to leave the following message to Appa Sahib: 'Thence armies are to come here, when they come, you, Appa Sahib Bhonsla, should come with them. At the time of coming, collecting some troops, come here.' This message was delivered at night, between five and six years ago. When Wittoo and Kedaree returned from Joudhpore four years ago, Appa Sahib sent a message by the latter to the Raja as follows: 'The Maharaj sent a message by Bhudea, but the Maharaj should not give occasion for making such a war; it must be some one who may thus have stimulated the Maharaj. I have had experience for 15 or 16 years in these schemes, and have gone to Rajas and Rajwarras, but no one has given me any assurance; so tell him. But he is master; as it may suit his will, so he may do.' Kedaree at night delivered this message to the Raja in my presence, as also the letter in my favour, which the Raja read and then burnt.

62. "Afterwards, when Wittoo and Kedaree went together to Joudhpore, the Raja was not informed. Bhikoo came back with them, bringing the shoes and turbans, and a letter from the Maharaj. After the seizure of Govind Row, the Raja desired me to tear up all letters and papers that had ever been received from the Bhonsla, which was done accordingly. Again, on the day after the apprehension of Abba Mahreek, the Raja desired me to send Wittoo and Kedaree to my son at Nagpore. When Wittoo and Kedaree went to Joudhpore, Krushna Raojee, who is related to a carcoon of mine, happened to be going to Benares, I said to him, 'In a few days I am going to send two domestics to Joudhpore, do you also go to Joudhpore, and get Appa Sahib to write in my favour on the family dispute to the Maharaj, and send the letter here by those domestics, and then go on to Benares.' This he promised to do, and set off. The two domestics set out 15 days after; but they fell in with him on the road, and all went to Joudhpore together."

63. On a still subsequent day, the witness being told that his statement as to the departure of Krushna Raojee for Joudhpore did not agree with that of his domestics, deposed as follows: "When Wittoo and Kedaree went, the Maharaj said, 'Within two years and a half or three years an army will be assembled here. The Bhonsla, also collecting troops, should come here. Send this message by your carcoon, who is going to Joudhpore. I gave this message to Raojee Carcoon, and sent him and the domestics together, and wrote a letter, in which I referred Appa Sahib to the carcoon for a verbal communication. Wittoo and Kedaree, on returning from Joudhpore, brought back a letter, in which was enclosed a note to the Raja, in Appa Sahib's own handwriting, as follows: 'The message sent by the Maharaj has reached me. As to this, the Maharaj should not do this thing. I have wandered into many countries among princes and chiefs, but no one has afforded me a shelter, and I have tried many such risings. After this, you are master. Your servant has written for the purpose of giving a hint, my negotiation is directed towards the Lord Sahib (Governor-general). I also will soon come to meet the Raja. Afterwards, whatever place may be pointed out, there I shall remain.' I went with Kedaree and Wittoo to the Maharaj, and delivered this packet, which he read. The note was then burned, after which Deakur Row was sent for, and the Maharaj, taking him by the hand, went into the mahal." The deponent adds, "I did not at first state all these particulars, and gave a false account of the departure of Raojee Carcoon, because the Maharaj had said to me, 'Our name, in any respect, should not be mentioned,' but what I now state is true."

64. On the last day of his examination, the witness being called on to state fully the times and circumstances of these several missions, speaks distinctly. 1st. To Sewram's arrival at Sattara about eight years ago. 2d. To his coming a second time, about 6½ since, with letters to Dinkur Row, his mother, and himself, which were shown to the Raja. 3d. To Kedaree's accompanying Sewram, on his return to Joudhpore, on a suggestion from the Raja to the effect stated in paragraph 9 of this minute. 4th. To Kedaree returning to Sattara with Bhudea, bringing with him five letters, the same that are referred to in the 10th paragraph of this minute. 5th. To Bhudea's return to Joudhpore with Wittoo, charged with a message to the following effect from the Raja to Appa Sahib: "Our army is to come from thence with them; having collected troops, do you come with them. We have commenced an effort from hence; you should make preparations there, and make war with the English, and we will assemble troops here." 6th. To Wittoo's returning with the borneykur, a domestic of Appa Sahib's, with a sealed letter for the Maharaj, enclosing a note, in Appa Sahib's handwriting, of the nature above described. 7th. To the borneykur returning alone to Joudhpore. 8th. To the mission of Kedaree, Wittoo, and the carcoon, Krushna Row, with a message by the latter from the Maharaj to Appa Sahib as follows: "For how many days, sitting thus, is the time to be spent? Half of our life is nearly gone! How many days more have we to live? Let us die acquiring fame, whilst exerting ourselves. If we die, we go to Heaven; but to sit idle is not good. A message was sent to you once or twice, but still nothing appears on your part. Now, until our appointed time, two years or two years and a half remain. Now even collect troops and come here; our armies are also to assemble from hence, therefore you also should come at that juncture." 9th and lastly. To Wittoo and Kedaree returning to Sattara in July 1838 with Bhikoo, bringing a letter to the Raja from Appa Sahib in his own handwriting, dissuading the Raja from his designs, and to the Raja's instructions on Govind Row's seizure, that Bhikoo should be sent away immediately.

65. Such, in a condensed form, is the evidence of Yellojee Mohitey and his servants. Lieutenant Ovens observes respecting it, in his letter of the 7th August 1837, "The difficulty that has been experienced in extracting the truth will be evident from the several dates of

of these examinations; but I have every reason to believe that the final answers, as recorded in those depositions, contain a true account of these secret communications."

66. In accordance with the above remark, I wish particularly to mention that the force and effect of the evidence of Yellojee, and the two servants, Wittoo Pateykur and Kedaree respectively, will not be properly appreciated, unless we bear in mind that these persons, during the two or three days preceding the earliest of their examinations, had ample opportunity to concert a story; that after the examination commenced they had no means of communicating together, or of knowing what had been deposed to by each other; that when a material contradiction appeared, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens stated to the witness under examination that the correctness of his account was doubted, and desired him to recollect himself, but without endeavouring to lead him, and far less to gain any particular answer by urgency or intimidation. This appears from the questions which are recorded, and from the assurance of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, that these witnesses, in their different examinations, were simply requested to state the truth, and that no inducement was held out to them, except that if they did so, they had nothing to fear. The high character of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens is a sufficient guarantee that this statement exactly conveys the spirit in which the examination was conducted.

67. This being premised, I beg to refer to the examinations, as showing that the witness Yellowjee and his two servants, already mentioned, did to some extent concert a story, with a view of giving to facts which were perhaps too notorious to be denied, or which they might conceive to be already known to the Acting Resident through other channels, as unsuspecting an air as possible. All three begin their evidence with the same untruth, namely, that there were but two missions sent to Appa Sahib by Yellojee, and that Wittoo and Kedaree were the messengers sent on both occasions. It is quite evident that Yellojee was desirous of having it believed that these merely were the only messengers he had ever formally sent, and his reason for so desiring is plain. He wished to make it appear that the communications that had passed through his means with Appa Sahib purely turned on some family disputes, and that the Bhonsla had written to the Raja only on the same subject. It was in each case only by repeated examination, and slow degrees, that Lieutenant-colonel Ovens elicited the dates of the several missions, and the names of the messengers; and when it is observed, that in each case, the apparently concerted story having been abandoned, the witnesses, who had no mutual intercourse since they were first put under examination, give, with trivial differences, the same general statement of the several missions and messengers, and that this statement agrees with the original statement of Appajee, I cannot but look at the coincidence as very remarkable.

68. It will be seen that in each instance the messenger sent, whether from Sattara or Joudhpore, was accompanied back by a messenger deputed from the other side. The adoption of this mode of proceeding seems to me to mark that secrets of some importance were passing to and fro; but I notice the circumstance only with reference to the concurrence of the testimonies of the several witnesses.

69. Perhaps it may be asked, in what way, if the master and his servants had concocted a story, and were desirous of suppressing the real events of the case, I account for the rather remarkable fact, that each of them, before he is cross-examined at all, discloses one very suspicious circumstance, namely, that on the apprehension of Govind Row, Bhikoo, who had come as a messenger from Joudhpore, was carefully concealed for six or eight days, and then sent privately away. Was this, it may be said, a part of the story agreed on? And if so, does it not prove they were resolved to bring suspicion on the Raja, and that their unwillingness to criminate him was only affected?

70. It is not possible, nor do I think it necessary, to solve every particular difficulty which this case, like most cases depending on multiplied testimony, may present. All that can fairly be required is, to show that the difficulty is explicable, and therefore ought not to be made a ground for disbelief. Why the witnesses chose to volunteer the statement of Bhikoo's concealment, I can only conjecture; but there is a circumstance which so naturally accounts for their conduct that I cannot help pointing it out. Bhikoo, it will be observed, was concealed in the house of Dhondee Katia, at Goway, a village in the neighbourhood of Sattara. Now, Dhondee Katoo had, as far as appears, no connexion whatever with these intrigues, except from his having so harboured Bhikoo, yet he had been examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, three or four days before the other three witnesses. In truth, he was examined to the very point of concealment of Bhikoo, and disclosed both the fact and the cause of it; and, though he might not choose to make this publicly known, yet, as he was not kept in confinement, the circumstance of his having been examined must have been notorious, and the matter of it might easily be guessed by Yellojee and the other two servants. I can, therefore, very well believe, that they resolved, on the principle of making a virtue of necessity, to disclose what they knew to have been disclosed already.

71. In like manner, when Yellojee made the statement, that on the apprehension of Govind Row, the Raja directed him to burn the letters and presents which had been received from Joudhpore, I do not think that this necessarily proved either his candour or his willingness to inculpate the Raja. Yellojee would scarcely be ignorant that Appajee, who was a dismissed servant of his own, and who knew of that business, had already been examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens. Hopeless, therefore, of the suppression of the fact, he might think that his best plan was to state it, and might persuade himself that the alarm, which was plainly proved to have been caused in the Raja's mind by the seizure of Govind Rao, would not be set down to the score of a guilty consciousness.

72. In the 4th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter, dated the 2d October last,

last, it is observed that "The evidence relative to the alleged intercourse of the Raja of Sattara with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, is, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, in the highest degree suspicious. The alleged communication between Yellojee Bapoo and the ex-Raja is admitted to have originated in some domestic concern. The evidence of that individual and his servant are full of discrepancies, and it was only after repeated cross-examinations that they were induced to implicate the Raja of Sattara, as having any knowledge of the communications. It is remarkable that Yellojee is represented as having been the person through whose means the intercourse between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore was first set on foot, and yet the two witnesses, Abba Mahreek and his servant Wittoo, deposed, that the letter was sent to Joudpore to ask whether Yellojee Bapoo sent people there."

73 I cannot but think that when the Governor-general is aware of the whole of the evidence in this case he will alter the view of it intimated in the above-quoted passage. With regard to the mode of examination pursued, I would, with deference, refer to the words which I have cited from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in the 66th paragraph of this minute. The cross-examinations of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans were of the mildest kind; even had they been of rougher character, however, I conceive that this would not necessarily be objectionable in the case of unwilling witnesses, and those two native witnesses, and that the testimony of such witnesses should not be set aside merely because it is obtained with difficulty, or is full of discrepancies, but on the contrary may be very valuable in spite of those circumstances.

74. I have already admitted it to be probable that Yellojee and his servants, Wittoo and Kedaree, concerted their story. How far this circumstance destroys their credibility may perhaps appear from the comments which I have ventured to offer on it. I certainly should, from a mere perusal of their evidence, come to the same conclusion with that drawn by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, who had the advantage of examining them personally, and whose sense and penetration none can doubt, namely, that they were reluctant to disclose what they knew, so far as they had concerted their evidence, therefore, it was with a view not to criminate but to benefit the Raja; but having, in fact, concerted it, the truth could not possibly be elicited from them, except by dint of repeated cross-examinations. Induced at length by the skill of their examiner to make a fuller discovery than they had intended, and, adopting this course by degrees, the inevitable consequence was, that they repeatedly contradicted not only each other but themselves. In the sequel, however, as I have before remarked, the coincidence of their statements is even remarkable, though such statements materially differ from those with which they set out.

75. I think it highly probable that the intercourse between Yellojee and the Bhonsla originated in the family connexion which subsisted between them; but this does not in the least invalidate the supposition that the Raja of Sattara availed himself of that intercourse to enter into communication with the Bhonsla of a very different kind. On the contrary, if we believe what I consider as clearly proved in the Goa and Dharwar cases, that the Raja was eagerly looking round for allies and associates in his wild designs of independence, nothing could be more natural than that he should take advantage of the opening which the correspondence between his confidential friends, the Mohiteys and the Bhonsla, afforded him, to endeavour to engage the latter in those designs. I would even go further and say, that the facility of communicating with the Bhonsla through the channel of the Mohiteys, might lead the Raja into such a communication, which otherwise, as being with a dethroned and captive prince, he would perhaps not have taken the trouble to originate.

76. It is with reluctance that I enter so far into reasonings on the probabilities of the case, but where arguments of that nature are used on one side, it is not unfitting to show that similar arguments may be opposed to them. In this view I cannot help repeating an observation which was made in the 7th paragraph of this minute, and which tends to show that the private and the political negotiations between the Bhonsla, on the one hand, and the Sattara party on the other, were not only consistent, but that the private negotiation is made more intelligible by the supposition of the political intrigues having been blended with it than if considered simply by itself. The private correspondence originated in family disputes about property, among the members of the Mohitey family, and it is distinctly stated, that the Raja of Sattara, the patron of the family, sided openly with Dinkur Rao against Yellowjee. On one occasion, the Raja even permits the mother of the family, bringing with her all the family gold and jewels, to take up her residence in his own palace, with the view of depriving Yellowjee of what he asserted to be his rights. Under these circumstances Yellowjee sends special messengers, in repeated instances, to Joudhpore, to pray the intercession of the Bhonsla, not merely with his mother and brother, but with the Raja of Sattara; and not only does Yellowjee attach the greatest weight to such intercession, but the intercession itself, if the witnesses are to be believed, is made in terms almost of authority. Considering the Bhonsla merely as a prisoner for life in a foreign territory, at the distance of many hundred miles from Sattara, and as totally unconnected with the Sattara Raja, what could authorize him to interfere with a decision pronounced by the Raja in a question between his Highness's own dependants? The manners and feelings of Hindoos are in many respects so peculiar, and so little to be estimated by European standards, that I will not speak positively on the subject; but it certainly would appear to me less surprising that the Bhonsla should have influence with the Raja, if the fact was that the Raja calculated, however absurdly, on deriving great aid from him in the accomplishment of the ambitious projects which, with equal or greater absurdity, his Highness entertained.

77. In the letter of Mr. Macnaghten before alluded to, it is pointed out as remarkable that the intercourse between the Sattara Raja and the Bhonsla should have been at first set on foot through Yellowjee, and yet that Wittoo Rogana should have been sent to Joudhpore to ask whether Yellowjee sent people to that place. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens observes on this remark, "that the practice of espionage," or as I should rather call it of espionage on espionage, is habitual to the Sattara Durbar. "It cannot, for instance, be doubted," he says, "that Rungooba is employed by the Raja in Bombay, yet I know that others have been sent as spies over him, and with orders to report direct on his proceedings. In the Goa case too it will be seen that this practice was followed with regard to Nago Deorao, though there was no doubt of his being there on the part of the Raja." I cannot help adding a circumstance singularly confirmatory of the above remark. A correspondence has been handed up by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, as having past between the Raja and Dr. Milne, and is now before me, in which Dr. Milne, the admitted agent of the Raja, strongly protests against the practice of his Highness in employing other agents independent of him, the doctor.

78. The practice to which Lieutenant-colonel Ovens alludes is, I believe, familiar to the diplomacy of India; and were there time for the search, I have no doubt that specific instances could be easily found: in fact it is the natural fruit of a refined system of espionage. Employing secret emissaries in work of deceit and treachery, the Asiatic politician naturally comes to dread the perfection of his own tools, and attempts to guard himself against their infidelity by causing them to check each other. It is well known that the Emperor Aurangzebe was habitually suspicious of the agents who conducted his perfidious intrigues, even where they were his own sons, and my belief is, that every one of them was subjected to secret supervision; but, unable in the haste of the present moment to consult authorities, I only state this as highly probable. The practice, however, is not confined to Asia. The "spied spy"* I believe to be a sufficiently common character in Europe, though from the very nature of his trade he may seldom incur detection. It was said, I think, in Paris, when under consular government, that while the head of the police was the consul's spy on every body else, the head of the gend'armes was the consul's spy on the head of the police. This may or may not have been the case, but its having been said proves that there is nothing in the idea to shock belief.

79. Before I proceed to consider the documentary proofs in this case, I must advert to the evidence of Govind Rao Dewan, as well as to that of Dinkur Rao Mohitey†: these could not well be included in the foregoing abstract, as they were not taken consecutively with the rest of the oral evidence; besides which, Govind Rao was not examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens at all, but by Mr. Hutt, the magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

80. Govind Rao Dewan, on the 11th September 1837, deposes: "I know nothing of any communication between the Raja and Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore, except what Mahadeek (Abba Mahrick), with whom I am very intimate, told me. He said, three or four, or five years ago, I recollect not which, and had nearly forgotten the fact, that he had had a conversation with the Raja, and was about to send a messenger with a letter to Appa Sahib, in order to establish a friendly understanding between him and his Highness. He said the Raja had enjoined him not to be led by his friendship for me to acquaint me with it. Mahadeek was formerly a servant of Appa Sahib's. I afterwards heard that an answer had come from Appa Sahib, who wanted a sword which Mahadeek had brought away when he left his service. Mahadeek told me the matter was not to be mentioned to the Raja, lest he should take a fancy to the sword. The sword was to be put into a weena, but this was only for security. The letter sent with it was prepared by the joint counsel of the Raja Dinkur Rao and Mahadeek; it contained, as far as I have heard, only friendly expressions, and some answer to Appa's remark on the hope of soon returning to Nagpore. Purshotum Punt Carcoon was the bearer of the sword. He had not returned to Sattara when I was imprisoned. I know not if he was charged with a message, but it is not likely, as he was not a person of any consequence. On the 11th October, the witness stated what had passed between Abba Mahreek and himself respecting the sword sent to Joudhpore. We agreed that it should be sent in a weena. I directed Keoubrant, a carpenter in the store, to make a weena, and it was made in the course of three or four days.

81. In answer to a question whether Purshotum had previously to his departure for Joudhpore, an interview with Govind Rao, and what passed, and who was present, and what message Govind Rao gave to Purshotum for the ex-Raja, Govind Rao, on the 21st November last, stated as follows: "Before Purshotum set out, Abba Mahreek said to me, 'The Maharaj

* The policy here described certainly seems to have been practised in Paris at the time alluded to, if we may trust the works of M de Bourienne and Fouché. "The Consul," says the latter, "daily received four bulletins of separate police establishments, derived from different quarters, and which he was enabled to compare together, without mentioning the reports of his privately accredited correspondence." The reason why Bonaparte formed what he called his "Secret Police," which was different from the police managed by Fouché, is given by M de Bourienne. "Bonaparte had the weakness at once to fear Fouché, and think him necessary." Fouché, however, himself practised the same device he says, "that in order to know all Bonaparte's proceedings he bought the private intelligence of Bonaparte's private secretary for 25,000 francs a month, and that of Josephine herself for 1,000 francs a day, and I was enabled," he adds, "reciprocally to control the information of the secretary by that of Josephine, and that of the latter by the secretary."

† For the evidence of Govind Rao, see Nos 1 & 8 of Appendix (C), to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter of the 24th November 1837, for that of Dinkur Rao, see No. 1 of Appendix (B), to the same letter.

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Maharaj has desired me to intimate to the Bhonsla that he has a communication from the Gomantuwala (the Goa authorities) that when money is paid for their expenses, their troops will come; that he (the Raja) cannot provide the money; that the Bhonsla should provide it, and the troops will come, by whose co-operation his coming to Nagpore will be effected. Having said so, the Maharaj introduced me (the Mahareek) to Raojoes Kotnees, of Goa, and Naraai Bhut Chitney. The Mahareek further told me that when the Karkoon Purshotum went to Joudhpore the message was sent. Naraai Bhut also told me, that as the Joudhpore communication was through the medium of the Mahreek, he, Naraan, had been introduced to him, and he was told of the Goa affair."

82. In order to show the bearing of the above evidence on that of Abba Mahreek, Purshotum, and the two servants who accompanied the latter to Joudhpore, it must be observed that Govind Rao Dewan was removed from Poonah to Ahmednuggur in the strictest custody, on the 5th of July 1837; that at the time not one of the above-mentioned four persons had been examined by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the earliest examination of any of them having taken place on the 9th of July, and that from the close watch kept over the Dewan at Ahmednuggur, it was, as I believe, quite impossible that he should have had the slightest information as to what those other four witnesses had or had not deposed. In comparing his evidence with theirs this circumstance should be kept in view.

83. Thus being premised, I own that to me the coincidence between the statement of Govind Rao on the one hand and those of Abba Mahreek and Purshotum on the other, seems very remarkable; there is, I grant, some discrepancy, as there is also between the statements of the Mahreek and the Purshotum; but the discrepancy in each case may be accounted for, and at the most is not greater than may show the want of concert. I allude particularly to the message sent to the Bhonsla about providing 20 or 25 lacs of rupees for the expense of the troops promised by the Goa authorities; an incident which I regard as one of the most important in the present case.

84. Abba Mahreek never mentions the name of Govind Rao till his third examination, though he had before proposed to state in detail the particulars respecting the sword which was sent to the Bhonsla; a matter with which Govind Rao was much connected. In his third examination, however, he distinctly states, that before the departure of Purshotum he (the deponent) conducted that person to the Dewan Khana to introduce him to the Dewan; that every one else was ordered out of the room, and that he then heard Govind Rao charge Purshotum to deliver to the Bhonsla the message about the 20 or 25 lakhs, and also say to him, "Take that weena and deliver it to Appa Sahib, there is a sword in it." The statement of Purshotum is exactly the same, with this difference, that he represents Abba Mahreek as sitting at a distance though within the room, and adds that he, Purshotum, did not afterwards speak of the message to the Mahreek, because Govind Rao had enjoined him to secrecy. I am not sure that this amounts to more than an apparent discrepancy, but at all events it is not of any moment.

85. Govind Rao Dewan, who, we must always recollect, was an unwilling witness, began, as the above abstract may show, with stating that he knew not that Purshotum had been charged with any message to the Bhonsla; but it was not likely, as he was not a person of any consequence. This was a preposterous argument. Purshotum is a Brahmin carcoon, an order of persons very commonly employed by natives of distinction in the most confidential services. On the last occasion of his being examined, however, Govind Rao plainly states that Purshotum had been charged with the important message already mentioned, and that he had also been admitted into the secrets of the Goa intrigue.

86. Here, however, occurs the discrepancy to which I have alluded. Instead of stating that he had himself charged the carcoon with that message, he says that this was done by Abba Mahreek, and that he was so informed by the Mahreek subsequently. To me this discrepancy, which may easily be accounted for from a desire on the part of the witness to screen himself as far as possible, does not seem at all to detract from the confirmation which his statement gives to the fact of such a message as that in question having been sent to the Bhonsla. I do not see how the Dewan could possibly know that the Mahreek and Purshotum had deposed to that fact. If it be said that he conjectured it from knowing of their having been examined, this is at once to admit that the fact was true. If, on the other hand, it be contended that the parties had concerted their story beforehand, I answer, first, that there is no evidence of any such concert; secondly, that from the situations of the several deponents, and from the course of their examination, there is the strongest presumption that they were all unwilling witnesses; thirdly, that if the story had been concerted, the Mahreek and the Dewan would each have brought it out on his first examination, instead of them stating, as each did, what was quite inconsistent with it, and waiting, as both did, to be examined the third or fourth time before it was elicited; fourthly and lastly, that the very discrepancy alluded to proves the want of concert in the strongest manner. The Mahreek and the Dewan each having tried to throw on the other the responsibility of having commissioned Purshotum to the effect stated, which is exactly what they would be tempted to do where both were parties or privy to an act which neither could deny, but which each was very reluctant to acknowledge.

87. I will only observe further on this point, that Govind Rao makes an addition to what the other witnesses had stated, which was not necessary. He says that the message was sent by desire of the Maharaj. I note the statement as being positive; but even without reference to any such statement none can doubt that a message of the nature alleged, if it went at all, could proceed only from the Raja; no one else could have called on the Bhonsla to exert his credit for the provision of so large a sum as 20 lakhs of rupees, or for such an object

object as the support of a foreign army in the Dekhan. The importance, therefore, of this part of the case, in relation to the Raja of Sattara, will at once be appreciated.

88. I quit the evidence of Govind Rao Dewan, and shall close my references to the oral evidence with a very short note of that of Dunkur Rao Mohitey, the brother of Ellojee, and the favorite of the Raja. Dunkur Rao admits, that two years ago his brother Ellojee Bapoo Mohiteh informed him that he had sent two of his servants, named Kedaree and Vitto, to Joudpore to the ex-Raja of Nagpore, but denies all knowledge of any messengers having come to Sattara from the ex-Raja, and meeting the Raja of Sattara, and obtaining money, as deposed to by Abba Mahreek. He admits that Ellojee and Abba Mahreek were in constant intercourse with the Raja, and that secret consultations occurred between them day and night, and names as present at these conferences, himself, the Senaputtee, Balla Sahib Chitnavees, Govind Rao Dewan, Babajee Purukur, Chintopunt Bhattey, Ellojee Mohiteh, and Abba Mahreek; most, if not all of whose names are included among those mentioned in the petition of Girjabee, the mother of the Dewan.

89. I have referred to the evidence of Dunkur Rao, not because I think it very material, but because it completes the oral evidence on the subject, and because it confirms, as far as it goes, what I have already collected from the statements of the other witnesses. I now proceed to the documentary evidence, which consists of five letters, purporting to be sent by the Bhonsla; of these only four are addressed to any of the parties named in the foregoing paragraphs. The fifth letter is curious only as contributing to identify the others. With respect to the four first, they are not at all, as far as I can understand them, of a treasonous import, but they conclusively show the close intercourse which the Raja and his associates carried on with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and by remarkably confirming the statements of some of the witnesses in minute points, they accredit their testimony in general.

90. Translations of three out of the four letters were transmitted to Government by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, with his letter of the 24th November last, and the fourth with a letter of the 20th December. The first of these, No. 2, of List (B.), is the most interesting, and supposing it genuine, of which I will speak presently, is altogether a singular document. It is rather a long letter, and purports to be from Modhojee Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpore, to the Raja of Sattara. It is full of the most lavish professions of obedience and fidelity to the Raja, and in indignant, and even violent terms, disclaims all connexion with Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa. The expressions of homage and loyalty to the Raja are precisely what might be expected from a Mahratta chief towards one who has ever been regarded as the undoubted head of the Mahratta empire, and the representative of its illustrious founder. Colonel Briggs, speaking of the situation of the Raja of Sattara during the reign of Bajee Rao, says,* "Though a close prisoner, the form of addressing petitions to the foot of his throne was preserved till the last, and a mock dignity was observed towards him, even at the very lowest ebb of his humiliation." Much more may we suppose, that the Bhonsla, himself a prisoner, would omit none of these customary observances in addressing the same person while in a state of dignity and comparative independence.

91. This letter is dated in December, but the year is not specified. It contains no reference to the ambitious projects of the Raja, but, on the contrary, blends with an allusion to Bajee Rao, and to "the Courtezan of Scindia," which I have not the means of explaining, an exhortation to the Raja to maintain a close intercourse with the English. It refers to the high descent and fidelity of the writer; it refers also to a "humble supplication" previously sent by him in charge of one Raghopunt Dant Carcoon, of Samul Gmjawal, testifies great anxiety as to the fate of that document, and requests an answer. It mentions "an exalted promise made by the master (the Raja), when Purwuter Goojee went into the service." "The Courtezan of Scindia," it says, "is zealously making a representation on the part of Bajee Rao, therefore the master should keep a close intercourse with the English, for an infidel like Bajee Rao is Bajee Rao himself. As the religious merit of the master is powerful, the courtezan of Scindia will have no success."

92. Of the other two letters, Nos. 3 and 4, List (B.) one is addressed to Yellojee Mohitey, and says, "By the verbal intimation of the man who came from you in charge of letters, the whole of the contents of the letters were comprehended; it was written, 'Send Budhea;' thereupon he has been sent to you; the whole of the affair here will be known by his verbal communication." The third letter is almost exactly to the same purport, and is addressed to Gunga Bhageerthee, the mother of the Mohitey brothers.

93. The Acting Resident reports that these three letters are originals, and that he believes them to have been obtained from the house of Dunkur Rao Mohitey. The seal and signature on each of them have been decidedly recognised by Yellojee Abba Mahreek and Purshotum, the carcoon, as being those of the Bhonsla; Yellowjee adding, that certain respectful words at the end of the letter to the Raja were usual with the Bhonsla in addressing his Highness, and are in his own handwriting, and further, that the paper was of that country. The seal is stated by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens to be of a very peculiar kind, so as neither to be mistaken by any person who had once seen it, nor imitated. The characters of the inscription, which are wonderfully minute and clear, are said to be cut on a diamond which the ex-Raja is in the habit of wearing.

94. The original of the fourth letter was produced to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, under a pledge of redelivering, which of course he fulfilled, a copy having first been taken, which was compared with the original in his presence, and which is authenticated by the copyist and two other witnesses. A translation of this letter accompanies Lieutenant-colonel Ovens'

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* See Lieut-colonel
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letter of the 20th December; it is addressed by the Bhonsla to the Senaputtee, who is called Rajushri Ballajee Rajey Bhonsla Senaputtee Gosavee. It says, "Your letter, which came in charge of Raghopunt Duttokeel Nisbut Gungawul, has been received. I also sent two or three letters, which will have been received; but no answer, even to one letter, has come. This has caused great surprise. I have myself placed my reliance on you, that you are near the feet of the Shreemunt Maharaj Swamee, as if I myself were present. Now Bhudoo is dispatched from hence. By his verbal communication the whole of the matter will be known." Lieutenant-colonel Ovans states that the seal and mortub on this letter exactly correspond with those on the letter to the Raja, and that he entertains no doubt of its genuineness. His language also implies (paragraph 5) that this, like the former letters, has been authenticated by Yellojee, who, however, was not permitted to see any part of any of the letters, except the seal and signature, for the purpose of such authentication. I may add, that the second, third, and fourth letters bear date on the same day, but without naming any year.

* See paras 10 & 64
of this Minute.

95. It will be recollected that Yellojee, on the last day of his examination,* which was on the 5th August 1837, stated that, when Bhudoo returned from Joudhpore with Kedaree, he brought with him five letters from the Bhonsla, one to the Raja, one to the Senaputtee, one to Dinkur Rao, one to Maee (the mother of the Mohiteys), and one to Yellojee himself. Yellojee then added the contents of the letter to the Maharaj were thus: "I am your servant, let a kind countenance be on me. From ancient times I am your servant." The letters to the Senaputtee contained complimentary expressions. As the Senaputtee was not styled Sahib, he gave no answer. Now it is very singular that three out of the four letters produced, as abovementioned, mention Bhudoo as their bearer, while one of them exactly corresponds with the description given by Yellowjee of the letter to the Senaputtee, which he mentions; for, though it is very complimentary, it omits to style the Senaputtee Sahib, as will be seen from the address given above; and it implies that the Senaputtee had returned no reply to two or three former letters, which we may reasonably suppose to have been addressed with the same omission. I am not at all, therefore, surprised to learn from Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, that we have here four out of the very five letters brought by Bhondoo for this even the internal evidence of the letters goes far to establish; and when we take into our account a further circumstance, stated by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, namely, that the letters were not obtained by him through Yellojee, nor had even been seen by that person, except sufficiently to recognise the seal and signature on them, I cannot but regard these letters as affording a very striking confirmation of the leading incidents of the narration which has been elicited from the mouths of Yellowjee and his servants.

96. Of the genuineness, indeed, of these letters there is a negative proof, which seems to me of great force. Had they been forged out of enmity to the Raja, they would have contained direct allusion to his treasonous designs; or even if we suppose the fabricator to have framed them on a more cautious plan, at all events they would have afforded much more numerous and direct, or elaborately indirect, supports to the facts stated by the witnesses, than can now be extracted from them. No reasonable doubt can, therefore, be felt as to their genuineness; and it follows that the confirmation which they actually furnish to the case made out by the oral evidence, though limited, is unimpeachable.

97. Strongly, however, as the genuineness of these documents seems thus established, the indefatigable officer who has produced them would not rest while any further proof could yet be obtained; and the result is, that he has found and laid before Government some additional evidence of considerable value. It will be observed, that the first of the four letters in question speaks of an emissary between the parties, by the name of Ragapunt Dant Carcoon, of Samul Gungawul; and in the fourth letter the same person evidently is called Ragopunt Dat Sakul Nisbut Gungawul. On the 3d March last Lieutenant-colonel Ovans reported that, having accidentally learnt that this person had come to a village near Sattara, he had sent for and examined him. He proved an unwilling witness, but admitted that on one occasion he brought a packet of letters from Joudhpore to Sattara; and that on another he was present when a packet from Sattara was delivered by a person named Pura-shram to Modhojee Bhonsla, at Joudhpore. He denies all other knowledge about these letters, and but very untruly in the opinion of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, who considers him as deeply implicated in the intrigues under consideration.

98. What, however, is of great importance to the present inquiry, among this person's papers was found an original letter, addressed by the Bhonsla to a servant of his, named Poonjajee Sunde. The contents of this letter are altogether unimportant; but the seals attached to it correspond exactly with those on the four letters before described, all of which, moreover, are admitted by this unwilling witness, Raghapunt, to bear the genuine seals of the ex-Raja. The witness satisfactorily explains how the letter to Poonjajee came into his possession, although addressed to a third person: "Poonjajee Sunda went to Poorunpooree Gosavee, who lives at Benares, taking me with him in order to ask something for his expenses; he gave this note to me; it was shown to the Gosavee, who gave 200 rupees to Poonjajee for expenses. The note has remained with me; it is dated the 19th March 1836."

99. From Raghopunt's description of himself, it appears that he is a religious character, in the habit of resorting to the different places of pilgrimage in India. He was in the Dekhan during the war with the Peishwa, and accompanied Appa Sahib, brother of the Peishwa, to Benares. In 1828-29 he was sent to Sattara to collect pilgrims for Gya. He was introduced to the Raja, and bestowed on him prasad, or a blessing. Through the influence of Hurreeba Nana Mohitey he obtained from the Raja a deed conferring on his master the office

office of oopadya (or priest). He was acquainted with the Senaputtee of Sattara, who gave him a mare and horses. He went to Joudhpore in 1831-32, with one Purushram, whom he had met at Mutra. Purushram said, he had brought letters from Sattara for Modajee Bawa. Amroota, a brahmin, who was with the Bhonsla, took deponent and Purushram to him, and Purushram gave the letter in deponent's presence. The same Amroota gave Purushram a sealed letter. They went to Oodeypoor together, from whence Purushram returned to Joudhpore, giving into deponent's charge letters to deliver at Sattara to Hurreeba Nana Mohitey. He delivered the packet in 1831-32 or 1832-33. It was six fingers broad and two fingers high. When Nana had read the letters, he severely chid deponent, and said, "Here the rules of Grant Sahib are in force, notwithstanding this, why have you brought this letter?" Deponent replied that Amroota and Bajee Punt had given it at Joudhpore. When at Sattara he obtained a loan of 280 rupees from Chintopunt Bhalley. He met a carkoon of Abba Mahricks at Joudhpore named Purshotum or Pursoo. Such is the substance of this man's testimony. It is clear that no concert or collusion could have existed between him and the other witnesses who have deposed to the intercourse with Joudhpore, and further, that from his further life and history, he was a very likely character to be engaged in intrigues of this kind; the nature of the contents of the packet which he brought from Joudhpore may also be inferred, for if the communication had only related to the private affairs of the Mohitey family, no reason can be imagined why Hurreeba Nana should have scolded him and have alluded "to the rules of Grant Sahib," by which must, I conclude, have been intended the prohibition against intercourse with foreign states

100. After the length to which these remarks have extended, I will sum them up in a few words.

101. Even on the most superficial view of this case, it seems to me established by a weight of evidence not to be resisted, that for years together a close and secret correspondence, both by letters and messengers reciprocally deputed, has been carrying on between the Raja of Sattara and Modhajee Bhonsla, residing as a prisoner at Joudhpore; the messengers sometimes residing for weeks or even months at the place to which they were deputed, and, occasionally at least, having their expenses paid by the party receiving the message. The fact, too, of some sort of correspondence by letters is established by evidence independent of that which proves the correspondence carried on through messengers. That such intercourse, even supposing it to have related to indifferent objects, was a violation of the treaty of Sattara, which, on pain of forfeiture of his country, prohibits the Raja from having any connexion or correspondence with any foreign power, chief, or prince, except through the British Government, there can be no manner of doubt. The question will then arise, for what purpose did his Highness subject himself to so great a hazard? The Raja of Sattara was the favoured child of the British power. If any reason connected with caste, family, religion, or any other bond of union between Hindoos, made him desirous of communicating with the ex-Raja of Nagpore, he had only to state his wish, and the considerations on which it was founded, to the Resident, and so long as a correspondence was open and innocent, I am not aware that any objection would have been made. The natural inference is, that the communications between the Raja and ex-Raja were such as would not bear the light, and even that they involved some designs treasonous to the British Government.

I repeat on this point what I ventured to observe in my Minute of the 15th August 1837, "No man would have systematically broken so capital a part of the treaty without some object to justify the risk he incurred."

102. But this conclusion is greatly strengthened by the proved conduct of the Raja on the apprehension of his minister, Govind Rao Dewan. It is clearly in evidence that instantly after that event taking place, a number of letters received from the ex-Raja were burned, his presents were destroyed, and a messenger of his, actually in Sattara, was concealed for six days and then sent away privately. It is true that the immediate agent in these measures was Yellowjee Mohitey, but no reason appears why such step should be resorted to, if the letters, presents, or messenger, belonged only to a private correspondence between Yellowjee and his near connexion, the ex-Raja. No treaty forbade Yellowjee from corresponding at first hand with any chief or ex-chief related to his family, nor could the seizure of the Dewan, a public character, inspire Yellowjee with any alarm in reference to the discovery of such family correspondence. The conclusion then, scarcely to be resisted, is, that a higher person than Yellowjee must have been concerned in these proceedings, and when to this strong presumption we add the positive testimony of Yellowjee, that the Raja commanded him to burn the letters, to destroy the presents, and to send away the messenger, I cannot but think the fact perfectly established.

103. The validity of these conclusions can, in my opinion, be contested only on the supposition that the whole of the evidence is false, and has been concerted among the witnesses, a supposition to which I have repeatedly adverted in the preceding pages, and which seems to me untenable. I see no evidence of concert to such an extent as the supposition embraces; I think that to such an extent it was scarcely possible. As far as I see traces of concert at all, it was in favour of the Raja, not against him; and the clear marks of unwillingness in all the principal witnesses is, to my mind, destructive of the idea of a general concert on the other side.

104. Having then the general conclusion thus made out of a prohibited and a highly improper, if not an actually treasonous intercourse held by the Raja with the ex-Raja, we are not led to take notice of such positive evidence as the case presents with regard to the precise nature of that intercourse. Yellowjee states that in two several instances, and by two several messengers, the Raja sent exhortations to the ex-Raja to join him in schemes

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for the subversion of British power, and the answer to one of these messages, which answer implies the message itself, was brought by Kedaree, and by him personally delivered to the Raja; thus adding his testimony to that of Yellowjee for the fact of that message having been sent. Agasa, Abba Mareek says that he heard the Raja deliver to Hurree a message for the ex-Raja, in which that person was desired to aid if he could the march of a Russian force to invade British India. Then Purshotum, who accompanied Hurree to Joudpoor, says that he was on the road told by Hurree that he was charged with such a message for the ex-Raja; and when he arrived at Joudpoor, the ex-Raja told him that such a message had been delivered to him by Hurree, and charged him, Purshotum, with the answer for the Raja. Lastly, Abba Mareek and Purshotum both state that Govind Row charged Purshotum with a message to the ex-Raja, requesting him to provide 20 or 25 lacs of rupees for defraying the expenses of an army which the Goa authorities were to send against the English; while Govind Rao, who does not admit his having charged Purshotum with such a message, says that Abba Mareek had himself done so, and this, as he (Mareek) declared to him, by order of the Raja. Besides which, the message is one which could proceed from the Raja alone. I here pass over the message which Yellowjee states himself to have sent by the Raja's order to Krushna Rao, not because I disbelieve the statement, but only because it stands on the testimony of a single witness.

105. I do not say that every part of the evidence for these three overt acts of treasonous communication is of that technically exact sort which the judicial procedure of our own country requires, or that it might not have been well to seek further elucidation of the actual nature of the intrigues in question; but the actual proof of those three acts having taken place is, in my opinion, morally conclusive, and, coupled with the clear indications of conscious criminality which mark the whole of the proved intercourse between the Raja and the Bhonsla, fixes his Highness with a criminal infraction of the non-intercourse clause in the treaty of Sattara, and subjects him to the penalties by which that clause is guarded.

(signed) *R. Grant.*

(A true copy)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.*

(No. 2.)

MINUTE of the Honourable Mr. *Farish*, dated 31st May 1838.

28th May. THE strong impressions which I had before derived from the evidence obtained by Colonel Ovens and Mr. Hutt have been confirmed by the additional testimony now submitted, and from the clear and connected view traced out by the Right honourable the Governor in this Minute of the bearing of the most consistent parts of the evidence, in several cases quite independent, and almost beyond the possibility of concert, upon one set of facts, I have no doubt whatever of intercourse, in infraction of the treaty, having taken place, between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and that communications were made by the Raja of Sattara to Modhojee Bhonslay, commonly called Appa Sahib, of a treasonable character, having for their object to engage him to join in schemes for the subversion of the British empire in India.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government.*

(No. 3.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, dated 1st June 1838.

I HAVE only to record on these papers, that in my opinion it is established by the testimony gathered from different quarters, that a communication existed between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and that in this communication the Raja of Sattara had views and objects hostile to the British Government, affording another instance, and in a different direction, of long-standing treasonable designs on the part of that prince—another proof of his singular ingratitude, and as singular folly.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Secretary to Government.*

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 26th May 1838.

IN continuation of my remarks on the Sattara case, I now again address the Board. I have already commented on so much of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report of the 24th November, and its enclosures, as relates to the intrigue with Joudhpore, and I had meant on this occasion to call the attention of my colleagues to the rest of the Report, and of those documents. I am unwilling, however, to overload the present discussion. The remaining documents

documents referred to are for the most part not very conclusive, nor, as the evidence now stands, of much importance; I will therefore pass them over, with the exception of three, which I think should not be left unnoticed.

2. The two first of these are the documents entered by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens as Nos. 6 & 7 of List C, being respectively the answers of Govind Rao Dewan to certain questions proposed to him through the judge of Ahmednuggur, and the further examination of Kooshea, the servant of the Dewan.

3. The Dewan fully confirms the evidence taken by the Sattara Commission with regard to the attempts made on the fidelity of the two native officers of the 23d regiment. Govind Rao states, that when he conducted the officers to the palace he was accompanied by his servant Kooshea, who also admits that this was the case. Govind Rao further names the sepoy who, after the interview of the officers with the Raja, was sent to conduct them out of the town. The soobahdars themselves, it will be recollected, deposed to the fact of their having been so conducted, but the name of the sepoy did not then transpire.

4. The servant Kooshea also now confirms the fact of Abba Mahreek's having entered the room during the interview between the soobahdars and the Dewan at the house of the latter. It will be remembered how difficult it was in the first instance to discover the name of a Purdesee whom the soobahdars described as having so entered, and as having spoken of the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

5. Additional and important light, therefore, is now thrown on that very material part of the Sattara case, which may be considered as the consummation of the Raja's guilt, namely, the attempted seduction of the native officers. With this exception, however, and with the exception also of so much of the statements of Govind Rao Dewan as relates to the Joudhpore intrigue, on which I have particularly commented in a previous Minute, the additional evidence of the Dewan seems to me unimportant; and I am inclined to agree with Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, that he was not very deeply admitted into these intrigues.

6. I now come to the most important paper which I have on this occasion to notice. It is that entered by the Acting Resident as No. 1 of List D. This document bears date on the 5th October 1837, and it is alleged to have been sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens by Appa Sahib, the brother of the Raja, nor does Lieutenant-colonel Ovens seem to have any doubt of its authenticity.

7. The paper is vaguely written, but it contains one statement criminary both of the alleged writer and the Raja, which deserves attention. In reference to the two agents whom it is understood that the Raja was about to depute to England, the writer says: "The Raja gave copies of the treaty and other papers to Syud Meer and Ibrahim, and instructed them thus: represent first to the Court of Directors in England, there, should it not be effected according to our desires, represent to the King's durbar; there, if it should be decided that we have full powers in our own country, and that the Bombay Council should have no sovereignty over us, it is good, if not, communicate with the Rooswala (Russians), and adopt means for their army to come down here." Having said so, and having prepared a rough draft of a yad of stipulations to be past to the Rooswala, my brother put his signature on it, and made me put mine. Had I not put it he would that moment have taken my life. Out of this fear I put it, and I became fully persuaded that moment that by such acts the Raja would not continue.

8. The alleged writer takes credit to himself for having communicated to the Sattara Commission the fact that a letter to the above effect had been written by the Raja, and on reference to the 10th paragraph of the Report of the Commissioners it will be seen that such a communication is referred to as having been made to them on the authority of the Raja's brother, although the Commissioners, writing at a period when the intrigue had been but very partially detected, are disposed to treat the information with incredulity.

9. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens states that this singular document was brought to him by a confidential agent named Eswunt Rao Foujdar, with the declared object of having it transmitted to Government, and that at the time of delivering it the agent made verbal representations to the same effect with the contents. The Acting Resident likewise states that Appa Sahib does not appear to have been otherwise concerned in the wild designs of the Raja than in the instance to which he thus pleads guilty.

10. In weighing the claims of this statement to our belief, it is impossible not to observe that there are two circumstances which, taken by themselves, materially detract from its credit. First, the writer acknowledges that enmity has long existed between himself and the Raja: "Day by day," he says, "the enmity of my brother has been increasing, for he suspects me of being in combination with the British Government." Secondly, he anticipates the possibility of the Raja's dethronement, and avowedly aims at succeeding him. "If my brother," he observes, "has done anything wrong, that it may be forgiven out of mercy, and that the Raj be continued firm, is my only wish. Perhaps, in order not to continue my brother on the Raj, if an arrangement be contemplated, I am an heir, and I am not concerned in any improper acts. If my brother has done any, therefore, the British Government will place me on the Raj. I have this confidence.

11. With such powerful inducements to lead him to the crimination of the Raja, the statements of Appa Sahib (for I do not doubt that he is the author of the documents) must be received with considerable reserve. In truth, among the numerous witnesses whose testimonies stand recorded against the Raja, Appa Sahib is the only one who speaks clearly on the side of his own interest. In the case of the rest, if any bias existed, the presumption from their position and circumstances is, that it was a bias in favour of his Highness. The

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brother, actuated by the double motive, of ill-usage to resent, and of a throne to gain, cannot be considered an impartial witness.

12. Having stated fairly the consideration which thus tends to discredit the statement of this prince, it is my duty to point out with equal candour the circumstances that tell in its favour. Let it be observed, then, that the prince freely crimminates himself as well as his brother. True, he extenuates the act which he confesses, but he must have felt that his confession, even thus qualified, could not but place him in a situation of very serious hazard. The presumption, therefore, would seem to be, that some letter of the sort described by him was in existence when he wrote, and that it was out of his own power; and if so, we can hardly suppose that he would commit himself on a false allegation of its having been signed by the Raja, which allegation the production of the instrument would instantly confute.

13. If, on the other hand, we suppose that the Raja is here falsely accused, then we must hold, either that no instrument of the sort existed, and that Appa Sahib's statement is wholly false, or else, that the instrument existed, but, together with the Raja's signature, had been forged by the person who refers to it. But on either of these suppositions, why should Appa Sahib accuse himself of treason as well as the Raja? If he forged the instrument, and the Raja's signature to it, why should he gratuitously add his own? If there existed no such instrument, and the whole story is a fiction, why should it be a part of the fiction that he himself partook in the crime imputed? He would rather have pretended that the Raja had earnestly solicited him to join in the treason, but that he had nobly resisted the solicitation.

14. The more natural supposition therefore, I repeat, seems to me to be, that such an instrument was actually in existence, and that Appa Sahib was fearful of its being produced; and if this be the case, then it is difficult to believe that he would have committed himself on so bold an averment as that the Raja had signed it, unless such averment was true.

15. On balancing these opposing considerations, I incline to think that there is more to be said for the truth than the falsehood of Appa Sahib's statement. But I should not pronounce this opinion decisively, without further inquiry, which, however, I am not disposed to recommend. On the contrary, though I have thought that the circumstance of our receiving such a statement from such a quarter was too remarkable not to be brought forward markedly to the notice of the Board, yet it seems to me that there are many objections to our giving to the statement a prominent place in the question respecting the Raja's guilt or innocence; I do not say that such a step may not eventually be necessary, but, unless necessary, I cannot regard it as advisable. It is unseemly that the brother of the Raja should occupy a principal station among his accusers, and the admission of him in that character, under a declared expectation on his part of succeeding to the Gadee, which he expects the Raja to vacate, might in the sequel of this extraordinary case occasion us much embarrassment.

16. With these observations I shall for the present dismiss the subject.

(signed) R. Grant.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Read, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 31st May 1836.

1. I PROPOSED concluding the series of Minutes which I have now submitted to the Board on the Sattara case with a few remarks—

1st. In recapitulation of the various intrigues which I conceive to have been proved against the Raja of Sattara; secondly, In illustration of the motives and feelings which appear to me to have influenced his Highness's conduct, or, in other words, I shall endeavour to point out the real key of these extraordinary proceedings; and thirdly and lastly, I shall submit my opinion as to the final disposal of the case.

2. On the first of these points, I solicit attention to a Report from Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, dated 30th November last, containing a summary review of the whole of the evidence which up to that date had been obtained against the Raja.

3. This important and protracted inquiry originated in the receipt of intelligence in July 1836, from Colonel Lodwick, then resident at Sattara, of attempts having been made on the part of the Raja and Govind Rao Dewan (his minister) to seduce from their allegiance two native officers and a havildar of the 23d Regiment, Native Infantry, then in cantonment at Sattara. A special commission was immediately assembled for the investigation of this serious accusation, which, after a patient and laborious inquiry, unanimously came to the conclusion*, that the charge, as far as it went, was fully proved, and in this opinion, after much and anxious deliberation, we entirely concurred. In the first instance, however, the crime of the Raja seemed inexplicable, and almost unworthy of belief. For although the Commissioners obtained some slight glimmerings of his having, contrary to treaty, maintained an intercourse with foreign states, still these were too faint for conviction; and the attempt to tamper with our troops, viewed as an isolated act, appeared so monstrously wild and extravagant, as to induce this Government to think that, unless some more distinct and intelligible act of impropriety could be brought home to the Raja, it would not be expedient to adopt extreme measures against his Highness.

4. But the state of things soon altered. The arrest and removal to Poonah, of Govind Rao Dewan, led to important results. His mother, actuated partly by affection for her son, and

*Vide their Report, dated 5 Nov. 1836

and partly by resentment, on finding that he was abandoned by the Raja, almost without an effort to save him, and that he was likely to become the scapegoat for the transgressions of others far more criminal than himself, forwarded by post to this Government a petition, representing that her son was not the only guilty person, denouncing by name the principal persons through whom the intrigues of the Raja had been conducted, and alluding, though in terms rather vague and obscure, to the object and nature of those intrigues. In the language of the Government of India, this document displayed "an air of earnestness and of truth," highly favourable to the veracity of its author, and under the instructions of that authority, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, who had intermediately succeeded Colonel Lodwick as Resident at Sattara, was directed to inquire into its authenticity, and to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the allegations which it contained.

Dated 13 Dec.
1836.

Vide Mr Secretary-
Macnaghten's letter
to this Government,
dated 22 May 1837.

5. The result has been, that a series of strange and impracticable, but at the same time, of seriously formed and systematically conducted machinations against the British Government, has been brought home to the Raja, by such a mass of separate and independent testimonies as in my judgment neither his staunchest friends and supporters, nor the most sceptical or charitable observers will be able to withstand. The authenticity of the petition was first established. Govind Row Dewan next confessed, and confirmed in almost every particular the evidence which had been originally elicited by the Commission with relation to the attempted seduction of our native officers. Abba Mahreock, also one of the persons named in the petition, was then apprehended, and confessed that he had been present during one of the interviews between the Dewan and the native officers, a fact which had been elicited by the Commissioners, although his name did not then transpire. Thus was completed the evidence of that deeply criminal act, the detection of which gave birth to the present inquiry, still, however, it stood as a solitary act, and some explanation was required of the motives and gradations by which the Raja had been led on to such extreme delinquency.

6. The explanation was soon supplied. The long-continued and extensive intrigues of the Raja with the authorities at Goa were fully developed. These were carried on clandestinely for a series of years, during a period of professed amity and confidence, and when no apparent cause of collision or animosity had arisen between the two governments. Their object was undoubtedly to obtain the aid of troops from Europe, for the purpose of expelling the English from India, and of re-establishing on its ancient scale of grandeur the Mahratta empire. I have already communicated at such length on the Goa case, that I will here be content with merely alluding to the combination and multitude of evidence by which it has been established; evidence consecutively, independently acquired from different sources, and exhibiting a degree and description of coincidence and consistency which the circumstances of the case made it impossible to ascribe to concert and collusion, and which in fact concert and collusion would be incapable of producing.

7. Next in order, and in intimate connexion with the proceedings at Goa, must be taken the intercourse of the Raja with Modhjee Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, who has for some years past been residing at Joudhpoor. The existence and the guilty nature of this intercourse has, I conceive, been proved by a combination of evidence, certainly not equal in strength and force to that obtained in the Goa case, yet sufficient to justify the conclusions I have drawn. On this case, too, I have separately offered, and will not now recapitulate, my comments. There is, however, one remark which properly belongs to the present summary, and which I think material; it is this, that whatever is wanting of completeness in the Joudhpoor case is fully supplied by that of Goa. The vague hopes and prospects which the Raja held out to the Bhonsla of an anti-British war within two or three years at once became intelligible, though not rational, where we hear of his negotiations with Don Manoel*, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has justly observed that the Goa intrigue is the key to all the rest.

8. Last, I would mention the statement, or if it may be so called, the confession, of the Raja's brother. I have elsewhere stated candidly my sentiments on this document, in which I see great marks of truth, but which I do not think it desirable to press against the Raja.

9. I have myself no doubt, that notwithstanding so much has been elicited in elucidation of the Raja's intrigues through the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, much still remains concealed and undetected. In the evidence collected by this able officer, traces may be discovered leading to the conclusion that the treasonable communications of his Highness extended to Baroda and to Gwahor, to Soorapoor, in the Nizam's dominions, to Jhunkhundy †, belonging to one of the Putwurdhun family, in the Southern Mahratta country, and lastly, to the country belonging to the Hubshee, situated in the immediate vicinity of Bombay. Although I concur generally with the Acting Resident in his opinion ‡ that grounds exist for believing "that attempts were making to form combinations with the chiefs of the above-mentioned places, which may have been interrupted in consequence of the seizure of Govind Rao Dewan, and the inquiry subsequently instituted at Sattara,"

and

* I take this opportunity of observing that the name of Donnoel, which some witnesses give to this person, is a corruption of his Portuguese appellation, which would be Don Manoel, the Portuguese writing the prefix Dom, and not Don, like the Spaniards.

† I beg to refer to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's Report of the 27th July 1837, and to the 19th & 19th paragraphs of his Report of the 24th November last, and to the evidence therein quoted.

‡ Vide paragraphs 32 & 39 of his Report of the 30th November

and that taking all this into consideration, in connexion with what has been actually substantiated in the other cases, the existence of these supposed communications becomes very probable; still I am free to admit that they have not been absolutely proved, and consequently should not, as the case now stands, enter into that body of charges on which the Raja of Sattara is to be acquitted or condemned.

10. The delinquency brought home to the Raja consists, first, of the Goa intrigue, and next, that of Joudhpoor; but neither even of these, nor both together, can be considered as constituting his deepest offence. His great crime is, that which was at once the effect and in some degree the consummation of these intrigues, the attempt to seduce our troops from their fidelity. That act now stands fully explained, and appears equally without disguise and without excuse. Even when I looked on it as virtually an act of madness, an anomaly rather than a crime, I felt no small degree of misgiving in proposing to visit it only with a mild punishment. At present, all my reserves are removed, and I feel clear that this adoption of one of the worst and wickedest of the offences which cost Bajee Rao his throne and his liberty, by him whom the favour of the British Government exalted on the ruin of that prince, must irresistibly consign him to the same fate.

11. I deem it, however, of some importance, in several views, to endeavour to explain the true origin of the infatuated conduct of the Raja. Opinions were, and I believe still are, strong and high in his favour, both in this country and at home: he was believed to be a most remarkable and an equally interesting example of a native prince attached to British interests by the ties of gratitude for favours conferred, and confidence in friendship expected, or, in the language of the treaty under which he reigned, he was regarded as a striking instance of the beneficial effects resulting from the establishment of a prince "who was to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and who was to be guided in all matters by the British agent accredited to his court." None more cordially cherished these impressions than myself, and none can more deeply lament that a delusion so pleasing has been so completely dispelled.

12. The real key to the Raja's conduct did not escape the penetration of the Sattara Commissioners. In the 8th paragraph of their Report, the Commissioners observe, "We also learn from the best authority that at the time the present Raja was established on the Sattara throne, both himself and his family entertained the most extravagant ideas of their own consequence, and that their expectations were proportionate, so that for a time the bounty they experienced was not duly appreciated." Grant Duff's History, vol. 3, p. 483; perhaps in this passage a key to his Highness's conduct may be found: "Time may have weakened the gratitude which he may once have felt towards the British Government for having restored him to liberty and a throne, and, forgetful of what he was, and of the source from which he derived all that he now possesses, he may have been led by family pride and a weakened intellect to think of the much more extensive kingdom which belonged to his ancestors; and having once nourished the dangerous thought, he may have been gradually led by the designing men who now surround him to entertain false hopes, and with this object may have commenced by assailing the fidelity of our troops."

13. This opinion of the Commissioners has been partially confirmed by our subsequent inquiries, but it is only partially. Whatever may have been the gratitude of the Raja in the first instance, yet if, even amidst the glow and excitement of his first elevation, it was not powerful enough to appreciate the favour which he had experienced, it could be hardly expected to do so afterwards. It could not be expected to become more ardent and lively in proportion as that glow and excitement had subsided, and when he began to feel the restraints and privations inseparable from a limited and a dependent throne. In truth, however, it seems in the highest degree doubtful whether the grateful sentiments imputed to his Highness ever had any existence at all.

14. Let us attend to the evidence on the subject; even from the mouths of the witnesses who have been examined as to different points in the inquiry a good deal may be learned in regard to the *animus* of the Raja towards his British allies.

15. Dajeebee Dufterdar, one of the persons named in Girjabaee's petition, and filling a situation of trust and importance under the Sattara Government, states: "The report heard of is, that the Maharaj was to have had the whole raj (dominions), instead of which, giving a limited raj, the treaty was concluded. In consequence of this there is a dissatisfaction in his mind." Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees mentioned this to me in conversation.

16. Govind Rao Dewan, a witness of undoubted authority, in his reply to the 12th interrogatory put to him by the judge of Ahmednuggur, states: "I can conceive no other reason for his Highness having meditated hostilities against the British Government than a desire to regain the extensive sovereignty enjoyed by Sevajee, accounts of whose feats and dominion the Chitnees Bulwunt Rao was constantly recounting to him, remarking at the same time, that he ought still to be in the enjoyment of them. I suspect him and the Senaputtee to be the principal advisers; yet his Highness does not allow himself often to be guided by others.

17. Kessey Sewram Bandery, another witness, states: "Between the Company's Government and the Maharaj Sirkar friendship existed. During the last five or six years a contrary course has begun to appear on the part of the Maharaj; upon making an inquiry as to the cause of this, it appeared that the Raja and the Chitnavees, and other Mundullees, having entertained a wish that the raj (dominions) should be extended, they opened a communication with foreign parts. The Chitnavees prepared a bukkur, or a memor, for the purpose of negotiating with the British Government. On this the seal of the Maharaj Sirkar is attached; and my name, Ramchandur Shastry's, and Babajee Ramchandur's are

are attached as witnesses. In consequence of that bukkur I was fully convinced that what I used to hear was true.

18. We have, however, a far more unexceptionable witness than either of the above on this part of the case. Dr. Milne, the professed and accredited advocate of the Raja, has himself afforded the most decisive testimony in regard to the inward workings of his Highness's mind, from the day on which he was released from confinement on the field of battle by the army under General Smith, and from the period when he was seated on his throne by Mr. Elphinstone. This is contained in two letters, dated the 15th January and 10th February last, addressed by Dr. Milne to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, and to which; as well as to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's comments on them, contained in his letters of the 1st February and 6th March last, I now solicit the earnest attention of the Board.

19. With the address from Dr. Milne of the 15th January is forwarded what is designated "A Historical Sketch" composed by Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, the whole scope and tendency of which is to show that the British Government committed a flagrant breach of faith towards the Raja in the arrangements adopted on the overthrow of the Peishwa, and the conquest of the Deckan. The whole of this remarkable document is well worthy the consideration of those by whom this case must ultimately be decided; but I shall content myself with noting those parts only which more particularly bear on the point immediately at issue.

20. In this sketch it is made to appear that, previously to the Peishwa's downfall, a secret understanding existed between the Raja and Mr. Elphinstone that the former should be restored to the whole of the dominions possessed by his ancestors. When the Raja was released from confinement by General Smith's army, that gallant officer, at his first interview with his Highness, is made to say, "The whole of the empire will follow the Maharaj now, there is no apprehension or doubt. The throne is with the Maharaj." The defeat of the Peishwa's army is attributed to the Raja's having come over to us; and his Highness is stated to have ordered a salute to be fired in honour of our victorious arms. His coming over to us is represented to have been the effect of a preconcerted arrangement with Mr. Elphinstone, under a secret engagement that his Highness should obtain the empire. A Mr. Billamore is represented to have said, "This vast empire is the possession of the Maharaj;" and by this means, we are told that the Raja began to receive nuzzerana* from every village, according to former rule. The raising of the Raja's standard under a salute is referred to, and at an interview which afterwards followed, General Smith is made to declare, "His Highness the Maharaj will administer his empire, and we will expel Bajee Rao from his residence in the country. His Highness is the owner of the empire. His Highness will go to Sattara, sit on the throne, and administer the government. His Highness will have no apprehension of Bajee Rao any more, and Bajee Rao will not be permitted to enter the kingdom, nor will the empire be ever ceded to any other than his Highness the Maharaj."

21. At his first interview with Mr. Elphinstone, the Raja is said to have observed, in reply to some complimentary expressions "The stipulations were executed through the hand of the Chitnavees, and he has a confidential promise from you, which I hope you will abide by, according to law. I have my confidence in you, and on this account I have left every one and everything, and became confederated with you. Now you should keep your promise." Mr. Elphinstone's alleged reply is vaguely given, but he is said to have remarked, that "a proclamation had been prepared," which proclamation was, on a subsequent occasion, read to the Raja by Ballajee Punt Nathoo.

22. The Raja's expectations are, however, more vividly expressed in the following communication imputed to Captain Grant Duff, the officer who was our first Resident after the establishment of the Sattara Government. He (Captain Grant) stated: "It is in the mind of Mr. Elphinstone, after the conquest of the forts of Kiesla and Kumulgur, to place the following countries under the Raja's authority: that is, from the mountain Syadry to this side of the river Neers, towards the bank of the river Bheema, and thence towards the junction of the rivers of Kmsna and Bheema. We have written to the Marquis of Hastings, the Governor-general of India, and, besides this, we will act conformably to our promise. If we were to give all the forts into your possession there would be risk, as the dispute is not yet settled; therefore we will maintain the defence of all the forts, and raise the neshan (standard) of his Highness the Maharaj." To this his Highness is stated to have replied, "You speak now beyond former agreement, so that with its recollection write to the Governor-general of India, and also tell Mr. Russell to speak thus."

23. In several passages of "The Sketch" the Raja is represented to have been made use of in conquering the Peishwa's possessions, and more especially in the capture of the fort of Wassota, in which his family were imprisoned. In regard to an address, which from the context appears to refer to the proclamation under which the Raja was established on the throne, his Highness is represented to have objected to one article setting forth "that he had been liberated from his confinement imposed by the Peishwa, and had been crowned;" and to have remarked, that he had been crowned for a long time, and that it was not true that he was to be reinstated on the throne, but that he himself had joined the cause of the English, and he concluded by remarking, "What is this that you now state, contrary to the terms of our friendship?"

24. In the above passages the germs of the ambition which possesses this unhappy prince seem unfolded to our view. The sentiment appears to have increased with years, and ultimately to have betrayed him into the insane projects which at length stand unmasked. I beg

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here to quote and to adopt the following opinions and remarks of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, in his despatch of the 1st February last. "This historical sketch is an important document, and fully bears out what is stated by the different witnesses as to the idea entertained by the Raja, and instilled into his Highness's mind by the Chitnavees as to a more ample sovereignty." The plain meaning of this memoir appears to be, that a secret intrigue was carried on with the British Government, by means of the Chitnavees, both before and after our rupture with the Peishwa, having for its object the placing the whole of the empire in the hands of the Raja; that on the faith of this his Highness deserted the Peishwa and joined our camp, and that our engagements were afterwards violated, and only a limited sovereignty conferred upon him. That such an idea had taken possession of the Raja's mind from the beginning is pretty clear; it is alluded to by Captain Grant in the passage of his history quoted by the Commission. Difficulties also were started, even at the formation of the treaty, as alluded to by Captain Grant in his letter to Mr. Elphinstone, under date the 30th September 1819, and Colonel Briggs, in a Report to Government, dated the 1st January 1827, refers to this ambitious feeling, as likely to be the Raja's ruin, in these remarkable and prophetic words, "He is, however, tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resent our control. He has been lately flattered by those around him into an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has already evinced a strong inclination to extend his connexions beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his Highness, if events afford this Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning of the danger he is incurring, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigues with his Highness may take place which will altogether shake our confidence and may lead to his ultimate ruin."

25. The memoir is declared to have been "executed by the command of his Highness," and we have, therefore, as Lieutenant-colonel Ovans justly observes, an open avowal that from the first his Highness was discontented with the limited country conferred upon him, and that disappointed ambition, inflamed by the insidious and dangerous counsels of his advisers, particularly Bulwunt Row Chitnavees, has led him to forget all that he owed to the British Government. It ought not, also, to be forgotten, the Acting Resident adds, that this charge of broken faith against the British Government, and the restoration of the sovereignty of the countries ruled by the former Peishwa, constitutes the basis of the transactions with the Goa authorities.

26. Bulwunt Row Chitnavees gives the following account of the "Historical Sketch": "The bukkur (memoir) written has been sealed and witnessed as deposed to by Kessey Sewram. The Maharaj related the circumstances which occurred before and after he came into the camp of the British Government. He caused a rough draft to be made; that was copied out fair, and the Maharaj had it sealed and witnessed, and our case stands thus: 'To speak this to the Sahib it was made, it is with the Maharaj.'—Vide his examination, Enclosure No. 4 of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's Report to Government of the 6th September 1837.

27. In his letter to Mr. Macnaghten of the 10th February, Dr. Milne proceeds yet further. He presumes to reflect on the conduct of the British authorities in India at the period of our first interference in the affairs of the Poonah state, for having aided in restoring the authority of the late Peishwa, which, he says, led them "to commit unknowingly a great act of injustice to the supreme head of the Mahratta empire, by acknowledging the independence of the Peishwa, but who, in fact, was only the minister of the Raja of Sattara, whose authority he never before presumed to question until he conceived the idea of independence from being supported by the British." This strenuous advocate then refers to the "Historical Sketch," to which I have already alluded, "for the desire of Mr. Elphinstone to afford every reparation" for the injury which the Raja had sustained. "I have no words to express my astonishment at the utter disregard, for it scarcely could be ignorance, which this allegation bespeaks of some of the most notorious facts in Indian history. The merest tyro cannot require to be informed that, long antecedently to our connexion with the Poonah state, the Peishwas had become *de facto*, if not *de jure*, the chief lords of the Government, retaining in close custody, as political puppets, the descendants of Sevajee; and that it was precisely from this condition that the present Raja of Sattara was released after the defeat of the Peishwa on the field of Ashtee."

For some very able comments on Dr. Milne's gratuitous assumptions, I beg to refer to the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 6th March.

28. The enclosure to Dr. Milne's letter, however, is deserving of a brief remark. This he designates as "an important state document," and it is styled "a detailed account of the sovereignty of the Government of Sattara, and of the dominions of the ruling power, since the time of his Highness the late Sevajee Maharaj Chuttraputtee, extracted and selected, for the satisfaction of the British Government," under the authority of the present Raja of Sattara. The Acting Resident has divided this document into five heads:

1. An account of former plots against the Raja.
2. The confinement of his people.
3. The concessions now required to be made to him.
4. The authority formerly possessed by his Highness and by his ancestors.
5. The pledge made by Mr. Elphinstone to restore to his Highness the government of his ancestors.

29 It is with the two last of these points that I have principally to deal. In regard to the first, it may be observed, that the fact of false accusations having at various times been preferred against the Raja cannot affect the merits of the present case; they inculcate caution and discretion in the consideration of questions of this nature, and the necessity of sifting and well weighing the evidence by which they are supported. It is, however, remarkable that among the alleged instances of false accusation adduced by the Raja his intrigues with the Goa authorities are included, and these have now been incontestably established.

30 With regard to the second point, it may be observed*, that no unnecessary severity has been exercised in the cases referred, and that every indulgence has been shown to the persons in question compatible with their safe custody, and with due security against their being tampered with. I have elsewhere alluded to the great difficulties under which these inquiries have been prosecuted, and which must continue in full force so long as the authority of the Raja remains and his ample resources can be applied to the purposes of corruption. In the 24th paragraph of his report of the 30th November, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans observes: "It must, I think, be evident that an inquiry carried on as this has been done in a foreign country, against the sovereign of that country himself, vested in his own person with despotic power, as also with unbounded means at his disposal, and unfettered by law, or in any other manner, in the exercise of his authority, must have very formidable obstacles to contend against, and full allowance must be made in weighing any evidence obtained under such circumstances."

31 In regard to the third point, I shall only refer to the 16th paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' Report of the 6th of March last, for a list of the demands which the Raja does not hesitate to make on the British Government. Most of these would be inadmissible at any time, but at a period when, by repeated and even treasonous breaches of treaty on the part of his Highness, the alliance between the two states must be regarded as virtually dissolved, they seem truly preposterous. I can, however, very well understand the tactics of his Highness's advocates in thus endeavouring to assume the position of an injured and complaining party.

32 In elucidation of the fourth and fifth points, I beg to make some quotations from the document itself. It commences with an assertion which every one must know to be false, namely, "that, in consequence of a treaty with the Raja, the English Government were enabled to obtain a complete victory." It is matter of history that the Raja was proclaimed on the 11th February 1818, and that no treaty was concluded with him until September 1819. Next succeeds a series of documents, the first being dated as far back as the 4th April 1775, apparently to prove, what no one disputes, that former Peishwas exercised the powers they had usurped in the name and authority of the representative of Sevajee. The Raja then states (for it must be borne in mind that the document purports to proceed from himself), that after the British Government had formed an alliance with Bajee Rao, an agent was deputed to the Governor-general at Delhi to solicit that the management of the country might be made over to the Raja, and was informed that the request could not be acceded to until the existing treaty had been violated, when his Highness might rest assured "that he being the possessor of the dominion, it should revert to him." The Raja then refers to Mr. Elphinstone's alleged breach of faith. That distinguished personage, on whose honour, public and private, even calumny has never yet ventured to breathe reflexion, is represented to have been satisfied "of the supreme power of his Highness over the chieftain, as the Peishwa pretended to be independent of his Highness," and to have promised that in case the Peishwa violated the treaty or levied war, "then his Highness the Maharaj should be confident of his word, which he had just pledged for the restoration of his Government," requesting that this promise might not transpire. In conclusion, the Raja states that the Peishwa, after his defeat at Kirkee and retreat from Poonah, requested his (the Raja's) sanction "to commence hostilities against the English," but that in consequence of Mr. Elphinstone's pledge, the Raja rejected all these overtures, as well as others of a similar nature which he received from the Raja of Nagpore. The anachronism in this statement is sufficient evidence of its falsity.

33. I do not deem it requisite to notice the calumnious attack on the character and proceedings of this government, and on those of its officers, contained in Dr. Milne's addresses to Mr. Macnaghten of the 15th of January and 10th of February, or Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' remarks in refutation of them. I shall hereafter have an opportunity of commenting on the unjustifiable proceedings of this gentleman, when I submit to the Board his correspondence with the Raja which has lately been obtained by the Acting Resident. I think it right however to call attention to the character assigned to Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, the author of the "Historical Sketch," in the 14th, 15th, and 16th paragraphs of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' letter of the 1st February, and to the 17th and 18th paragraphs of the same letter, for a refutation of the attack made by the ex-president of the Medical Board on the character of Ballajee Punt Nathoo.

34. Neither do I conceive it necessary to offer any reply to the accusation of breach of faith contained in the "Bukhur, or Historical Sketch," and repeated in "the important state document" prepared by the Raja against the British Government generally, and against Mr. Elphinstone in particular, otherwise I should refer to the statement of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, himself an actor in many of the important events and transactions that preceded

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* On this head, the 20 & 21 paras. of the Acting Resident's letter, of the 6th March last, may be referred to

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and followed the downfall of the Peishwa in 1817-18, which forms an accompaniment to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter* of the 1st February; we are indeed much indebted to Dr. Milne for having thus unintentionally aided the cause of truth in this instance, and for having thrown so much additional light on a case which, at first, was so mysterious and inexplicable. The chief use of the documents he has furnished (and in this point of view they are invaluable) is, that they completely disclose what were the real feelings of the Raja towards the British Government, at the very period when we imagined we were conferring upon him the most important benefits. Having now ascertained beyond a doubt that discontent and dissatisfaction then predominated in the mind of his Highness, we can easily conceive how this feeling has gradually ripened into the most rancorous hostility, and, under the conspiring influence of extravagant, if not superstitious impressions of his own dignity and destiny, has led him step by step into the unhappy predicament in which he is now placed.

36. I now proceed to the third and last head into which I have divided this Minute, or to submit my opinion respecting the manner in which the Sattara case should be finally disposed of.

36. In the first instance, I beg to refer to my Minute, dated the 30th January 1837, as containing my sentiments regarding how the case should have been then disposed of, on the evidence which had been elicited by the Sattara Commission, and which was almost exclusively confined to the attempt of the Raja on the fidelity of the native officers of the 23d regiment, Native Infantry. The sentiments met with the unanimous concurrence of the Board as it was then composed.

37. I am happy that I took the view contained in that document, because it conveys abundant proof, if any be required, that this Government possesses no wish for territorial aggrandizement, nor feels any inclination to deal harshly with the Raja, on the contrary, I conceive that if any objection can be urged against the measures there proposed, it must refer to their leniency rather than to their severity. We certainly thought that some penalties should be imposed on the Raja for the offence of which we conceived him guilty, but we desired to temper justice with a mercy which was perhaps carried to an extreme.

38. In the 43d paragraph of that Minute, however, I expressed myself doubtful of finding my views supported by the Government of India; that doubt was in the sequel verified. In a letter from Mr. Secretary Macnaghten, dated 22d May 1837, the sentiments of the Government of India were thus expressed: "The Governor-general in Council cannot agree with the Bombay Government that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case. The Report of the Commissioners convicts the Raja of an attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule; and if he is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise; nor can his Lordship in Council admit the principle that, in a case like the present, the British Government should, from fear of imputation on the purity of its motives, refrain from the plain course of resuming territories and power when those who have been intrusted with them are using them for its destruction. In such a case his Lordship in Council is of opinion that the treason should recoil upon those who contrived it, and should be made at the same time a source of additional strength to the British Government." The Government of India then proceeded to state, that their first impression was, in the event of the Raja's being finally pronounced guilty, and on the supposition that his nearest connexion and the greater part of his court were innocent and unconscious of his supposed designs, to set him aside and put his brother or other best qualified member of his family in his stead, taking care to reduce his military force, and to provide for the support of a body of horse, under British officers, from the Sattara resources. As however the papers which we had intermediately forwarded had shaken their confidence in the supposed innocence of the Raja's brother, and of others who had exercised an influence in the Sattara Government, if on inquiry it should appear that the whole of the Raja's family were implicated in treasonable designs, then his Lordship in Council informed us that he would not hesitate to recommend that they be altogether set aside, and the territories annexed to the British territory.

39. I have no doubt that by many the views propounded in Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 22d May last, will be considered sound and statesmanlike, even on the supposition that the case stood exactly in the position which it occupied when I wrote my Minute of the 30th January 1837; possibly I was too indulgent, too anxious to spare the guilty, too fearful of misconstruction. No offence can be more unpardonable in a native ally than that of attempting to seduce our troops; for, if once we are disarmed, our empire is gone.

40. In the Minute quoted, however, I expressly reserved myself for another sort of case than that which I was then considering, and indeed for the case which has actually arisen. In the 3d paragraph I observed, "In delivering my sentiments, therefore, on the present subject, I must beg that they may be considered dependent on the result of our recent reference to the Government of Agra, for if it shall hereafter be established that the Raja has held with the ex-Raja of Nagpore communications of a hostile and treacherous nature against the British Government, a case for exemplary punishment will have arisen, and one in which our motives for inflicting it cannot reasonably be misconstrued."

41. In my Minute again of the 15th August 1837, adverting to the final disposal of the case, I observed as follows: "If the case still stood in point of evidence where it did when

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* The 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, & 14th paragraphs of his letter of the 6th March, contain some very sensible remarks on the actual condition of the Raja when in the hands of the Peishwa, and at the period of his re-establishment on the Sattara throne by the British Government.

we recommended to the Government of India a moderate and middle course in the punishment of the Raja, I should have ventured to defend that advice, notwithstanding the dissent of the Government of India; and I firmly believe that the home authorities, had they been consulted, would have acceded to our opinion, subject to the question whether any the least attempt to seduce our native troops from their loyalty ought not to be considered an unpardonable offence. Our case against the Raja was not at that time a very strong one; the evidence, though satisfactory to us, was such as might be questioned without any obstinate incredulity. The offence, though great, might be regarded as the fruit of some casual and momentary aberration, aided perhaps by some mismanagement on the part of the British Government or its agents; at present the matter exhibits a greatly altered appearance. Such a mass of proof has been obtained, and there is every reason to expect still further additions to it, as must, I think, convince the most hardened unbeliever. And in what light does the offender appear? For years, during which he has been the petted child of the Company, the object of their constant indulgence, the theme of their ardent applause, and during which he has in fact maintained a semblance of the utmost cordiality with the British authorities in contact with him, without even the pretext of a grievance, he has been cherishing the most treasonous projects against those who raised him from a prison to a throne."

42. When, however, I recorded these remarks, Lieutenant-colonel Evans' Reports, commencing with that dated the 11th November last, had not reached us, and I need scarcely say how greatly my opinions have been strengthened and confirmed by the mass of additional proofs against the Raja which accompanied these Reports. Every ingredient in the case, which in January 1837 induced me to advise a middle course, has now disappeared or become neutralized. The attempted seduction of our troops, that "offence with which there should be no compromise," appears in its most aggravated form, and I very decidedly, though with great pain, subscribe to the opinion of the Government of India, that "the treason should revert upon those who contrived it, and should be made at the same time a source of additional strength to the British Government."

43. I am aware that the Government of India has since expressed altered views of the case, and have thought that we were pressing our inquiries to a length tedious, profitless, and fraught with inconvenience. On this point I will not dwell. I believe that we may have injured the case, though with the best intention, by presenting to that Government the evidence exactly as it reached our own hands, I mean in a piecemeal and disjointed state; and I feel no doubt that, when his Lordship in Council shall have studied the entire case, with all the additional evidence now attached to it, and in the digested form to which it has been reduced, he will agree with us that it is one to which the principles above cited from the letter of the 22d May 1837—principles which I do not understand him to have abandoned for a moment—precisely and emphatically apply.

44. There is, however, one gloss attempted to be put on the Raja's conduct, by persons who nevertheless admit the facts proved against him, or many of them, which this may be the best place to notice. They allege that, whatever his Highness may have done, he never had any serious intention of breaking with his British friends. Having few objects to interest or amuse him, he got up a sort of intrigue with Goa, which he did not regard as leading to any real results, but which served to divert some of his leisure hours, and gave him consequence in the eyes of his attendants.

45. This explanation may perhaps satisfy those who are content with a superficial view of the case. I will not take the trouble to study the facts in evidence; but I see no traces of it in the papers. A number of persons were employed in the missions which, during a period of ten years, the Raja deputed to Goa and other places, but not one of these seems to have suspected that he was a mere puppet set in motion for the diversion of his master. Nearly 40 witnesses, I think, have been examined, most of whom were more or less concerned in the missions alluded to; but all these, whether they confess or deny their connexion with the intrigue, treat it as a proceeding of the most serious kind. The Raja himself, and his advocate, Dr. Milne, never for a moment intimate that we are mistaking jest for earnest, and magnifying an amusement into a crime. They assert the charge to be a foul calumny, engendered by revenge and malice, and sustained by falsehood and perjury.

46. What marks of seriousness, short of actual rebellion, could an intrigue exhibit, which are not to be found in the proceedings under consideration? Was it for the conduct of a dull and expensive joke that the Swamee of Sunkeshwar recommended Nago Deorao to the service of his friend the Raja? Was it in the character of actors in a foolish farce, that the whole of the Mundullees were salaried by the Raja at high rates for several years together? Was it in the promotion of a court amusement that his Highness spent the 36,000 rupees which are entered in the bankers' books as expended in the Goa affair, most part of the sum being credited under a false name? When Dom Manoel deputed his agent, Herculano, to Sattara, was it merely for the purpose of pleasing his Highness with a dramatic representation? When Nago Deorao, on his death-bed, exhorted the Mundullees to be zealous and active, and predicted, in that case, the success of their cause, was this dying scene a part of the interlude, or was it in reward for his services as a jester, that he solemnly implored the Raja to befriend his children and relations? Above all, was it a part of the divertissement, when the Raja received into his palace at night, and in disguise, two officers of the British army, and made his acknowledgments to them for their intended perfidy to their colours, and enjoined them, on a certain concerted signal from his Highness, to throw off their allegiance, and join him in open rebellion? This, it will at least be allowed, was carrying the jest somewhat far. To play at treason is a dangerous sport; and I am much inclined to

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believe that a state which consents to laugh at such jests as these, will quickly be in a situation to justify the utmost denision of its enemies.

47. The argument which I have, as I trust, answered, is based on the idea that the plots of the Raja were too contemptible to be treated otherwise than with ridicule. There is another which makes a somewhat different use of the same materials; we are told that the Raja, at the worst, is an enemy too insignificant to be punished, that the very schemes which this case discloses prove him incapable of giving us real trouble, and that we should therefore seize the occasion of treating him with a magnanimity which can involve us in no danger. I must with all deference dissent from every proposition which this reasoning includes or implies. The argument is, that his Highness is powerless to injure us, and therefore should be forgiven for the attempt. I beg leave to deny both the truth of the premises and the justness of the conclusion.

48. I deny, in the first place, the justness of the conclusion, even supposing the premises admissible. The object of punishment, I need not say, is not to inflict expiatory pain on the offender, but to deter others from committing a like offence. That end, however, will be totally sacrificed if the malignant enmity with which the ruler of Sattara has for a long course of years been plotting our destruction is passed over with a slight reprimand, merely because his power to do harm is not commensurate with his will. Situated as we are in India, we can scarcely look for a hearty and disinterested friendship from those native allies and tributaries whom our Government at once protects, restricts, and overshades. From none of them indeed had we so clear a right to expect it as from the Sattara Raja; and the value of such an expectation is now fully exposed. Our best hope is in the feelings of prudence and self-interest which the position and circumstances of those princes must dictate to them; but these supports we throw away, if we read to them such an inverted lesson as would be afforded by our forgiveness of the Sattara Raja after the criminal conduct of which he has been convicted. Any one of them henceforth who is instigated by fancied wrongs or ambitious passion to conspire against us will surely yield to the temptation, assuring himself that his machinations, if dexterous and able, will be rewarded by success, and, if weak and abortive, will be passed over with impunity.

49. But I deny further the truth of the premises from which this consequence is deduced. Daily we hear asserted the precariousness, at the best, of our Indian empire. It is represented as a government of the sword, an edifice built on a shifting sand, a fort constructed on the bed of a mine. If there be any meaning at all in such representations, they must imply that, under contingencies which can neither be foreseen nor averted, our Government in this country may be subjected to the most imminent hazards by causes in themselves quite trivial and insignificant. The removal of a few grains of dust may cause the building to collapse; the fall of a single spark may blow the fortress into the air. We should be acting a highly weak and absurd part if a sense of our insecurity were to induce us to listen with eager avidity to every tale of alarm which malice or jealousy may fabricate; but where plots, however impracticable, are actually proved to have been formed, we are not at liberty to neglect them, either in the view of defence or of example. Let it be recollected that our safety entirely depends, under Providence, on our own caution, firmness, and promptitude.

50. The Raja of Sattara is feeble as a state, and his talents for intrigue may be contemptible, yet a conjuncture is possible in which his power to injure us would be great. Let us suppose, for example, that one of his criminal speculations were realized, and that an army of continental Europeans were on our northern frontier; it might in that case make the most serious difference, whether the compact territory of Sattara, occupying as it does the heart of the Deccan, and traversed by some of the principal lines of communication between different portions of our territories, was in our own hands, or in those of a secret but determined enemy. I pause not to consider for what good purpose such an arrangement of things is to be maintained, or to what extent the object originally aimed at by the reation of this subordinate power, which was that of conciliating the Mahratta race, is likely to be answered, when the very instrument of conciliation is our bitter foe; but I may be allowed to ask whether, as rulers of India, our means are so great, our expenses so light, and our task so easy, that we can afford gratuitously to add to our difficulties by entrusting a considerable portion of the resources on which we ought to be able to rely to the keeping of confessed traitors, and to comfort ourselves with the reflection that their treachery is neutralised by their imbecility?

51. I have considered, on general rather than on particular grounds, what should be the final disposal of this case, supposing always that the guilt of the Raja is thought to be established. For the considerations that more particularly attach to it as an individual case, I beg to refer to the Reports of Lieutenant-colonel Ovens. I would specially mention his Report of the 30th November 1837, paras. 48-59, his Report of the 6th March last, paras. 15-19; and finally, his Report of the 17th January last, containing a condensed summary of the evidence against the Raja, prepared expressly for the purpose of being submitted to his Highness when he shall be put on his defence. Time presses so much, that I am not able either to abridge or to comment on the remarks of the Acting Resident. Perhaps this is fortunate, as I might not do justice to his views, distinguished as they are by the same sound sense and judgment, and also by the same honesty and firmness of purpose which have throughout characterized his proceedings in the arduous and trying situation in which he has been placed.

52. I perfectly agree with Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, when he argues that this is not a case which can be disposed of by admonition or reprimand, or by attempting to attach or reattach the Raja to the British connexion by measures of lenity and forgiveness. His Highness,

Highness, it will be observed, exhibits no symptoms of contrition. At one time it was believed that he meditated a confession of his fault, but from this, perhaps his most sensible course, he is said to have been diverted by his Bombay advisers. Whatever may be the counsels that sway him, he has assumed the position, not of repentant guilt, but of trauced and oppressed innocence. He loudly demands redress for the suspicions and humiliation that he has undergone, and vengeance against the accusers who have caused his wrongs. Not only so, but he has seized, as I before observed, this occasion to marshal in array what he alleges to have been the grievances originally sustained by him at our hands, and he calls for reparation and indemnity. Under these circumstances, what ground does the case present, on which an amicable adjustment can be made? To talk of showing him mercy, will, on his principle, be to add gross insult to grievous injury. He will say, "I have done nothing to call for lenity. I am unjustly accused, and even pronounced guilty of crimes which never entered my imagination. Make compensation to me for this unheard-of persecution, I want redress, not pardon. Declare me innocent by proclamation; confess that I have been cruelly wronged; cede me territory; cede me my just claims over the jaghirdars, deliver me up my false and base accusers, that I may deal with them according to their deserts." Such would undoubtedly be the language of his Highness, and I own that, if we lay ourselves open to it, I see not how it can possibly be answered. There is but one course that we can consistently pursue, if we deny him to be innocent, it is to deal with him as a criminal.

53. It will be asked, however, whether he is to be condemned without the opportunity of defending himself. The Raja has not been told of the evidence taken by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and undoubtedly has a right to be heard in his own vindication. I have never meant otherwise, although I do not think that he will vindicate himself successfully. In my Minute of the 15th August 1837, I observed, "I am further strongly of opinion that, before the case is conclusively disposed of, the Raja should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence which has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation." I repeat that opinion, not meaning that there should be merely the form or farce of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed. So far as this Government should be called to decide on that defence, it would be my honest endeavour to discharge my mind of all my previous opinions on the subject, and to judge the case as if I heard it for the first time. But if it be thought that the Bombay Government is too strongly prepossessed with the guilt of the Raja, to be placed in the chair of judgment over his Highness, let the Government of India constitute, in any manner which they think fittest, an impartial and a competent judicature for the occasion.

54. What sort of trial should it be, is a question which may divide opinion. Some may think that it should be modelled on the practice of an ordinary court of criminal justice, sitting perhaps with open doors, and with the advantage to both the accused and the accusers of being attended, if they please, by professional advisers or advocates. In such a case Lieutenant-colonel Ovans might very well fill the post of a prosecutor, and I doubt not that the Raja would be supported by English counsel and attorneys from Bombay. Before such a course, however, is adopted, I trust that it will be well considered. States are bound to act justly, in dealing with their allies or tributaries, but there are a thousand cases in which it may be impossible for them to adapt their course to the ordinary forms of judicial procedure; I must, therefore, regard a precedent as highly inconvenient, if not highly dangerous, which would establish the rule that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *flagrante bello*, except through the medium of a formal trial. If we are to go so far indeed, I know not why we should not go farther. The Raja might ask that half the Commissioners should be subjects of Sattara, or of some other native country. He might claim a right of challenge. He might insist on being tried by his peers. There is no end to the demands and difficulties that might arise.

55. It would be more agreeable to ordinary practice, and would at the same time satisfy the ends of justice, if the Raja were supplied in writing with the nature of the facts brought forward in evidence against him, and were called to meet them with any defensive or explanatory statement which he might think fit to offer. In the letter of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans of the 17th January last, to which I have already alluded, there is a summary of the evidence to be submitted to the Raja as constituting the charges against him. Whether such evidence should be communicated to his Highness in full, or in an abridged or abstracted form, may be a question for consideration. Mr. Anderson, as I collect from his Minute of the 22d instant, would hold the latter plan to be sufficient, and his authority on such a point is high, but the determination must rest with the Government of India.

56. There is however a very material observation to be offered in this place. Whatever be the mode of trial or inquiry we adopt, yet if the Raja is to have the opportunity of offering evidence, and I conceive that he ought, it is essential that he be placed in the same situation with any other accused person, and enjoy the same advantages, but no more. Pending the trial or other proceeding, therefore, his functions of sovereignty should be suspended. His ample wealth and despotic power furnish him with almost unlimited means of procuring favourable evidence by corruption, and of deterring by violence or intimidation all evidence of another character, and of these means, if left in his hands, he is likely to avail himself without scruple. Such a perversion of justice it is essential to prevent, and this may, I conceive, be done in the manner I have proposed. Let the accused be allowed the widest latitude and the utmost facility of defence, but let him be disarmed for the time of the ability to defeat justice by introducing falsehood and excluding truth.

57. On the supposition that the effect of these proceedings will be to vacate the Gadee of Sattara, it will be for consideration whether any and what successor shall be appointed. This question I have considered anxiously, and with a sincere desire to advise, if I could do so conscientiously, that we should not utterly extinguish the state of Sattara, a creation of our own, a monument of British moderation and forbearance, and at the same time the last relic of the house of Sevajee. I regret, however, to declare my conviction that we have no alternative. If a successor to the Raja is to be appointed, it must of course be his brother, Appa Sahib; his cousin, the Senaputta, is clearly out of the question, being deeply mixed up with the treasons which have disqualified the present possessor. With regard to his brother, I believe with Lieutenant-colonel Ovans that he has had very little concern with those treasons. That he put his name to one treasonous paper we know from his own statement; but it is a general and I think a just rule, that a party making a voluntary confession should have the benefit of the extenuating circumstances he brings forward, and under the operation of this rule we must hold that Appa Sahib was induced to sign the paper in question by the fear that the Raja would take his life. Notwithstanding this circumstance, I am not disposed to recommend him for the throne which his brother has forfeited. The treaty does not bind us to it, for it was personal with the present Raja, and its advantages have been lost. The very events which have caused this discussion, show the extreme inconveniences bound up in the existence of such a state as Sattara, a state obtruded into the heart of our dominions, intercepting some of the most important of our internal communications, and likely to be ever a hotbed of faction and mischief. I have the less difficulty in pressing this view of the subject, because though Appa Sahib may be free from grave offence, yet I am not aware of anything in his character or services which should induce us to make any material sacrifice in his favour.

58. If the Raja be set aside, I conceive that a suitable provision in the shape of a pecuniary pension will be settled on him, on condition of his residing under British surveillance in some remote part of India. In like manner we might grant to Appa Sahib a pension, independent of that of his brother, and perhaps on a more liberal scale, with liberty to reside separately, if so inclined; and this arrangement would, I cannot but think, be duly appreciated.

59. In deposing the Raja and annexing the Sattara territories to our own, it would be necessary to issue a proclamation, fully setting forth the perfidious and treasonable conduct of which that prince has been guilty, and referring to that article of the treaty under which, in consequence of his proceedings, his realm has been forfeited. Now that we are apprised of the extent and magnitude of the plots in which he has been engaged against his benefactors, I have no fear that the act of his deposal will be condemned, or that the public sympathies will rally in his favour. Long as his intrigues have remained undetected by the British Government, I am convinced, both from the evidence in this case and from other accounts, that the knowledge of them is very widely diffused; and by the sensible portion of the community he will be regarded as the victim, not of our power or tyranny, but of his own blind, insensate, and ungrateful ambition.

60. The subordinate agents, Dinkur Row Mohitey, Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees, Babajee Parurkur, Chinto Punt Bhattey, and Rowlajee Naik Kaskur, should, I think, be put on their defence, and be confronted with their accusers. Their final disposal may be deferred, but even thus early I cannot but express my hope that it will not be marked by extreme severity.

61. Whether any and what communication should be made to the Government of Portugal, it is not for me to say; the determination of that question transcends even the province of the high authorities to whom the Governments of British India are responsible. I do not, however, I hope, venture on absolutely forbidden ground when I express my earnest wish that means could be found to procure to the Company the cession generally of the Portuguese possessions in India. To Portugal these territories are absolutely valueless, except as the shattered and fading memorials of past glory, to us they are most inconvenient neighbours, by breaking the continuity of our dominions, and by furnishing in very supposable cases rallying points for the discontents and disaffection of our own subjects. The Governor of Goa, in one of his communications with the Raja of Sattara, observes, that the port of Goa is the only door now open by which his Highness may gain European allies against the British power, and certainly it is our obvious policy to seize the earliest opportunity of barring up this most inconvenient and possibly mischievous inlet.

62. I now close my series of Minutes on the Sattara case, with unfeigned concern at the length to which they have individually and collectively extended, with the highest admiration of the talent, assiduity, and ability which the Acting Resident of Sattara has evinced in detecting and exposing the treacherous and treasonable intrigues to which they relate, with the sincerest sense of my obligations to the Political Secretary for his masterly assistance in digesting and methodising the voluminous evidence in which these intrigues are embodied, with the deepest gratitude to my civil colleagues for the kind and liberal support with which they have favoured me, in their comments on those highly important facts of the case which have as yet fallen under their observation, and with my earnest hope that the manner in which I have performed a duty, equally irksome, painful, and unviduous, will, notwithstanding the many imperfections which I doubt not may be detected in it, obtain for me in some measure the approbation of the exalted authorities whom I serve.

(signed) R. Grant

(A true copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 4th June 1838.

III.
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

1. In the Minutes of 26th and 31st of May, in which the Right honourable the Governor submits the views which he has taken of the remaining parts of the Sattara case, I generally concur. It is not necessary to rest much, as against the Raja, on the document to which Appa Sahib states that he was compelled to affix his signature. The fact of Appa's admission that he did himself sign it, however it may mitigate the character of the act as an offence against our Government, is of too equivocal a nature to render it at all safe, should the Government of India eventually take the decided course which they have already intimated to us, to admit of the transfer of the means of carrying on similar plots into his hands.

2. In regard to the Raja himself, the acts of breach of treaty and forfeiture of all that was secured him by that treaty is made out, so that any plausible defence appears scarcely possible. The very vindication set up by his advocate is an aggravation of the treacherous plots thus brought home to him, and avows sentiments of the basest ingratitude, whereas till lately, his professions have been the most friendly. Nor has he been without warning, although, probably, aware that but little of his wild communications with the Goa authorities was known to Colonel Robertson, the warnings of that officer, spoken of in some of the proceedings under the term forgiveness, seem not in the least to have arrested or retarded the prosecution of those very designs.

3. In their character these schemes of ambition, though woven of but weak materials and with little skill, are yet calculated, if not treated in an exemplary manner, to do extensive mischief to our rule. As the representative of the head of the Mahratta confederacy, the name of the Raja of Sattara, in any times of disturbance, may prove to have a weight of which we perceive nothing in times of peace. The plots which he has been carrying on are doubtless known, in some branches, at least, as intimately by the heads of the Mahratta States, as by ourselves, they also know that we have discovered treasonable acts, having for their direct object the subversion of our government, they may give us credit for having discovered some of which we are as yet ignorant; but all India knows that he has been detected in the attempt to seduce our troops, and our not having taken public notice of it is attributed to any conjecture, the most improbable, rather than entertaining doubts of the fact. On what we may now do they will reckon as the measure of our future policy. The course we adopt will doubtless have a very salutary or a very pernicious effect upon our relation with one of them, the Guicowar. If passed by with comparative impunity, he may be tempted to go on from hate to hostility, or to commit acts which may place us in a similar position with regard to him. If treated with only that rigour which the letter and the spirit of the treaty provide, he may be arrested, by whatever motives, and turned into a course which may be the preservation of his throne and the restoration of politico-amicable terms, such at least as may re-establish those mutual good offices in our adjoining possessions of Guzerat, which have for some years been suspended, but which are essential to the maintenance of our supremacy there, and the well-being and peace of the country.

4. As regards the particular measure proposed, of making the Raja acquainted with the charges proved against him, and giving him the opportunity of defence, although in the peculiar position of the case it seems to me hardly necessary, yet, as exhibiting to the native powers the equitable course we desire to adopt, as showing him every lenient consideration, and awarding to him the fullest possible measure of justice I do not hesitate to assent cordially to it, but with this it will be indispensably necessary that, for the protection of those who have given their evidence, and to prevent tampering with witnesses and intimidating them, as Colonel Ovens has pointed out, he be suspended from all power as Raja while making his defence. The political effect of this course is also most important.

5. This part of the procedure must however await the orders of the Government of India. With the clear and connected views of the various parts of the evidence supporting the charges which are given in the able minutes which our President has with such indefatigable labour prepared, that authority will have little difficulty in giving their instructions.

6. Perhaps it will be necessary, in the letter, transmitting these last minutes on the Raja's conduct, to specify particularly the points on which instructions are required, and if they proceed to the measure of removing his Highness, either pending his defence or permanently, they should be conveyed with strict secrecy; and perhaps it would be important that the intimation should be sent direct, and by express from the Governor-general to the Acting Resident, since the facility of giving effect to such orders would mainly depend upon the promptitude of the measures taken.

7. In the close of these proceedings, it is justly due to Colonel Ovens to record my sense of the eminent talent, deep penetration and indefatigable industry with which he has conducted the important, difficult and anxious investigation committed to him, in which he has amply fulfilled the high expectations entertained when at a critical juncture he was selected for the difficult task he has thus far prosecuted.

(signed) J. Farish

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 7th June 1838.

1. UPON the paper of Appa Sahib, the brother of the Raja, my opinion is, that it should not be brought in to tell at all events against the Raja, otherwise than as corroborative proof of the facts it sets forth. Of these facts direct proof is wanting, therefore, and coming as it does with a taint in the application of the succession to the Raj, I think no consideration should be given to it.

2. The chief point that now remains for consideration is, the course to be adopted towards the Raja, on the extraordinary circumstances that have been brought to light, showing his Highness to have been engaged for a series of years in designs hostile to the British authority, and in breach of the treaty in virtue of which he now has his dominions.

3. On this question I think there is no middle course, either all must be forgiven or the territories be held forfeited and annexed to the British sovereignty.

4. In my opinion, the latter course is the one to be adopted.

5. It is apparent that the Raja, from the first, entertained ideas different from those on which we placed him on his throne, and has thought he ought to be reinstated in all the powers and possessions of the house of Sevajee, as head of the Mahratta confederacy.

6. The idea to an ambitious mind is natural; it becomes alone criminal to us when it takes shape, and actual designs are formed, and plans put in practice, to acquire those possessions at our cost and destruction.

7. That such were the views of his Highness there can be no question. It is true that the plans and designs of his Highness were mostly of a futile and impotent character, but to this there is one fatal exception, the endeavour to seduce the native officers from their allegiance, proved on the case itself, and proved in the facts and the character of the proceedings in the other plots in which the Raja has been found to be engaged.

8. In this there was no weakness: the end strikes at the very root of our power, and is so directly fatal, that where it occurs, I cannot think there should be any compromise. It is to sow treason to us, to our sovereignty, is destructive, that where proved, there, I cannot but think, the one should fall.

9. It is hence that I think the course should not be one of forgiveness. There is no part of the Raja's character that calls for it. We found him a prisoner, a mock sovereign: we liberate and vest him with a real sovereignty: a prisoner on the Hill Fort of Sattara, he sighs for a pardon; at its foot we give him a kingdom; and in place of gratitude for the singular munificence, we find him endeavouring to use the authority we so vest him with to the subversion of our Government.

10. He practises a long course of deception, and in no part does he show deceit and faithlessness worse than in the false colour he now attempts to place upon the proceedings and negotiations of Mr. Elphinstone, his peculiar benefactor, and who watched the progress of his Highness's government and administration, whilst he remained in the country, with a never-failing anxiety and interest. Perhaps, too, the worst part of Dr. Milne's advocacy is in not disabusing his Highness's mind of these errors, and plainly showing them, as he must have known them, to be a tissue of falsehoods.

11. It is not with such a character as this that forgiveness is called for, or that hope can be entertained that good would come of it; nor does it appear otherwise desirable.

12. It is not desirable in policy, as an example to other States, to whom we are in a similar relation. It is wise, I think, to show that with treason of a certain colour, as this, we have no compromise.

13. The acquisition of the country will be the acquisition of so much strength; and there does not appear any reason why, if forfeited, we should hesitate to take it—to resume what we had gratuitously given, if such resumption on a certain contingency was in the condition of the bond, and that contingency having occurred.

14. To continue this territory, if forfeited, in other hands than our own, to set up another sovereign, is not demanded by any; the same policy, which at the time we made the grant to the Raja, was deemed cogent and wise.

15. It would be otherwise bad in this respect, that to set up another party there is danger of causing other plots—of making conspiracies—the system by which the downfall of governments is to be attained, and this effect might spread and have operation in other states than the one now in question. I should view the case as a forfeiture to the paramount state; not a question of succession, when, by cause of alliance or descent, a person could claim as in an inheritance.

16. If this succession does not exist of right, I see in this instance no reason why it should be conceded to either of the claimants, who it may be thought have claim by relationship, that is, Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, who advances the claim, or the Senaputtee Bala Sahib, who was part in the intrigues.

17. I have directed my attention solely, in the above observations, to the consideration of the course that should be finally adopted, in the event of its being determined that the Raja has forfeited his dominions, and that they are again at our disposal.

18. There is one other point in the last Minute of the Right honourable the Governor, on which I would beg to offer my opinion, whether and how the Raja shall be called upon for explanation in defence.

19. In a former Minute I recorded that I thought the Raja ought to be called upon for explanation upon the facts found against him. In doing this, I should have preferred a statement of the simple facts rather than the detailed evidence on which they are founded.

it would have remained to have been seen if the explanation afforded by the Raja required that any further information should be placed before his Highness.

20 I do not object, however, to the whole evidence, as indicated in the Memorandum accompanying the Acting Resident's letter of the 17th January last, being at once laid before the Raja; at the worst, it can only lead to a lengthy and perhaps confused discussion; in no degree have I any idea that the evidence can be shaken, or events shown to be otherwise than as from so many collateral circumstances they have been found and considered established.

21. I should not, however, consider it a wise course to depose the Raja whilst any inquiry was going on, be that inquiry of whatever nature it may.

22. It would be a shock to the feelings of the people, whether high or low, to find a sovereign so treated; they would scarcely, I should say certainly not, respect our motives; the degradation to the prince would be thought of, not our sense of justice; and the course would rather be attributed to our weakness than our strength. I do not think it, either, necessary, the same end can be gained without it, and the influence or power of the Raja to injure, could for such a purpose be prevented by our guarantee and assurance of protection.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Right honourable the Governor, dated 8th June 1838.

1. I AM much obliged to my colleagues for the care and attention which they have bestowed on this important case. It has been to me a source of great satisfaction to find that on all essential points we are agreed, and it encourages me to indulge in the confident expectation that our proceedings in the painful and invidious task which we have been called to perform will receive the approbation of the high authorities by whom they will now have to be reviewed.

2. With reference to the 6th paragraph of Mr. Farish's minute, it will, I think, be sufficient to request the Governor-general to favour us with full and explicit orders to guide our future proceedings. In regard to the most essential point, namely, whether the Raja should be put on his defence, his Lordship may be requested to prescribe to us the mode in which such a proceeding shall be conducted.

3. I think also that his instructions should be addressed to this Government, and not direct to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, for possibly it may be necessary for us to accompany them with supplemental directions. For the preservation of secrecy, which Mr. Farish justly thinks very important, the secretary will have the goodness to retain the instructions in his own custody.

4. I observe that Mr. Anderson is adverse to the deposal of the Raja whilst defending himself. I am quite willing to leave this point to the determination of the Governor-general, to whom it more properly appertains; but I am still, I confess, impressed with the idea of the extreme difficulty, if not impracticability, of bringing this matter to a fair and just issue if his Highness is to make his defence while in possession of all those vast means of corrupting and falsifying the case which we know to be at his command, and which he is likely to employ with so little scruple. The persuasion also has now become general among his subjects, that he is certain, or nearly so, of acquittal, though that consummation may be delayed by the intrigues of the Bombay Government. The moral effect of this persuasion, aided by his free use of the means abovementioned, is sure to gain him a large body of witnesses, ready to swear exactly as he may choose to dictate. As a counteractive to these mischiefs, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, who so well understands the case, has again and again declared that a suspension, *ad interim*, of the Raja (for after all, it is only a suspension, not a deposal) is an absolutely essential measure. Now if any step short of his suspension can gain the object, let it by all means be adopted, but as far as I see, there is none other which will both afford efficient protection to true witnesses, and secure us against an inundation of false evidence.

5. The Governor-general may, however, decide that it will be sufficient to furnish a written statement to the Raja embodying the facts of the case, without calling witnesses, in which case the suspension of the Raja may at all events be deferred until he has replied. I think, however, that our instructions should provide for a very probable contingency. It is possible that the Raja may demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him, or may insist on a formal trial, and to be attended by English counsel.

6. In all other respects I concur with the remarks of my colleagues, and have only to propose that the whole case be now submitted as early as possible to the Governor-general.

(signed) R. Grant.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

III.
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India and Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, dated 9th June 1838.

I CANNOT think the suspension of the Raja during any inquiry an essential measure; I should be concerned to see the degradation of the deposition of that prince, unless as a final measure, imposed in justice and for our own safety. I concur in all else of the present minute of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Read*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(No. 107 of 1838.)

TO the Secretary to the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 June 1838.

In continuation of my letter of the 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from this Government to the Honourable the Secret Committee, dated the 1st instant, together with the further proceedings of this Government (as per annexed list) in conclusion of the case of the Raja of Sattara; namely,

1st. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 24th May, containing remarks on the Raja of Sattara's intercourse with Moodhojee Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

2d. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated the 31st May, on the same subject.

3d. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated the 1st June, on the same subject.

4th. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 26th May, chiefly relating to the statement or confession made by Appa Sahib, the Raja of Sattara's brother.

5th. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 31st May, containing a review of the case, explaining the key to the Raja's extraordinary proceedings, and recording his sentiments as to how the case ought finally to be disposed of.

6th. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 4th June, on the subjects discussed in the Right honourable the Governor's minutes of the 26th and 31st May.

7th. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated the 7th June, on the same subject.

8th. Minute by the Right honourable the Governor, dated the 8th June, elicited by those of his civil colleagues of the 4th and 7th June.

9th. Minute by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated the 9th June.

2. I am also instructed to forward for submission to his Lordship, copies of the whole of the proceedings on which the above minutes are founded.

3. From a perusal of these proceedings the Right honourable the Governor-general will perceive that this Government are unanimously of opinion that the three principal charges preferred against the Raja are most fully established; namely,

1st. His treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa.

2d. His treasonous intercourse with the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

3d. His attempt to seduce two native officers of the 23d Regiment N. I., from their allegiance to the British Government.

4. His Lordship will further perceive that this Government are unanimous in opinion, that the nature of the case does not admit of any middle course being adopted, but are strongly of opinion that it is expedient that the principles advocated in Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 22d May 1837, should be acted on, namely, that the Raja should be deposed, and his territories be resumed by Government, suitable pensions being assigned for the support of the Raja and his brother.

5. For full details of the grounds on which this Government has been compelled to arrive at this painful conclusion, I am directed to refer his Lordship to the several minutes above adverted to.

6. A difference of opinion, however, has arisen on one point. In the event of his Lordship being of opinion that further proceedings should be held, and that the Raja of Sattara should be allowed to reply to the charges preferred against him, and to be confronted with the witnesses, the Right honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Farish, are of opinion, that it will not be essential to the ends of justice that the Raja should be suspended from the exercise of the functions of sovereign, as unnecessary and degrading.

7. In his minute of the 8th instant, the Right honourable the Governor observes, "I observe that Mr. Anderson is adverse to the deposition of the Raja whilst defending himself. I am quite willing to leave this point to the determination of the Governor-general, to whom it more properly appertains, but I am still, I confess, impressed with the extreme difficulty

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if not impracticability of bringing this matter to a fair and just issue if his Highness is to make his defence while in the possession of all those vast means of corrupting and falsifying the case, which we know to be at his command, and which he is likely to employ with so little scruple. The persuasion has also become general among his subjects, that he is certain, or nearly so, of acquittal, though that consummation may be delayed by the intrigues of the Bombay Government. The moral effect of this persuasion, aided by the free use of the means abovementioned, is sure to gain him a large body of witnesses, ready to swear exactly as he may choose to dictate. As a counteractive to these mischiefs, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, who so well understands the case, has again and again declared that a suspension, not a deposal, is an absolutely essential measure. Now, if any step short of this suspension can gain this object, let it by all means be adopted; but as far as I see, there is none other which will both afford efficient protection to true witnesses, and secure us against an inundation of false evidence. The Governor-general may, however, decide that it will be sufficient to furnish a written statement to the Raja, embodying the facts of the case without calling witnesses, in which case the suspension of the Raja may at all events be deferred until he has replied. I think, however, that our instructions should provide for a very probable contingency. It is possible that the Raja may demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him, or may insist on a formal trial, and to be attended by English counsel."

8. I am therefore directed to request that the Right honourable the Governor-general of India will have the goodness to favour this Government with full and explicit instructions to guide its future proceedings, and that in the event of his Lordship determining that the Raja should be put on his defence, he will be pleased to prescribe the mode in which such a proceeding shall be conducted.

9. In conclusion, I am instructed to request the attention of the Right honourable the Governor-general to the eminent ability, deep penetration, and indefatigable industry, which Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, the Acting Resident at Sattara, has evinced in the discharge of a most difficult and painful duty.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 24th August 1838.

1. I now submit to the Board the despatches, dated as per margin, from Lieut-col. Ovens, forwarding extracts from an intercepted correspondence with the Raja of Sattara. These were circulated by our late lamented President on the 11th June last, and were afterwards returned to him, in order that he might remark on them, but which his subsequent illness and death prevented.

2. I would propose that the Acting Resident's letters, and the correspondence, be forwarded by an early opportunity to the Governor-general of India, and to the Honourable the Secret Committee; and I need not suggest that every precaution be adopted to ensure secrecy.

3. It will be observed that this correspondence is carried on in the Mahratta language, by a carcon named Rungoba, who is designated, both by himself and Dr Milne, the vakeel or agent of the Raja of Sattara. From internal evidence, however, it is clearly proved that the correspondence originates from Dr. Milne, and consequently that he must be considered responsible for it.

4. In the 4th paragraph of his letter of the 15th February last, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens notices the recent assumption by the Raja of titles not recognised by the treaty of 1819. This is not only remarkable in itself, but also from the circumstance that the title assumed, namely, "Hindoo Pud Padshah, King of the Hindoos," is inserted in the copy of the treaty alleged to have been entered into with the Viceroy of Goa (*vide* No. 8, List E. of accompaniments to the Acting Resident's report of the 11th November 1837). Dr Milne, in this correspondence, fosters the Raja's ambition. Rungoba, in one of his letters dated the 26th December 1837, writes thus:—"Upon this, the Sahib said, the Maharaj is not at all like the jaghirdars; he stands in equal rank with the English Government, according to English rules. I write with prudent consideration, do not you fear." In another letter of the 1st January 1838, Rungoba writes, "They say that the British Government gave the Raj to the Maharaj; whence was it brought, and whose was it when given? This also will be taken into consideration by his Lordship; so he (Dr. Milne) said." In a letter of the 29th January, the agent writes, "In the Gazette of the 26th, the Sahib has inserted a publication in which the Guicowar is a servant, and the Maharaj Sirkar the master. This and other matters are published at length, of which a translation in Hindee is sent; and I will send hereafter the English to the Huzoor." On the 1st February Rungoba writes, "Ten letters have gone to the Governor-general. Now the eleventh letter is under preparation, (alluding to the documents possessed by Ram Rajee Maharaj and the junior Shahoo Maharaj, after the late Shivajee Maharaj Chutruputtee, and Shahoo Maharaj Chutruputtee, from the Peishwa, and others connected with the administration of the Hindu empire,) showing the extent of the

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sovereignty

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1838.
15 February
17 March
25 April
31 May
15 August.
16 August.

No. 8 of the series
submitted with
Lieut-col. Ovens'
letter of 15 Feb.

No. 9 of the same
series

No. 17 of the same
series.

No. 19 of the same
series

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*No. 20 of the series submitted with Lieut.-col. Ovans' letter of the 16th February.

No. 2 of the series accompanying Lieut.-col. Ovans' letter of the 17th March.

No. 18 of the series with Lieut.-colonel Ovans' letter of the 25th April.

No. 5 of the series with Lieut.-col. Ovans' letter of the 16th February.

No. 8 of the same series.

No. 10 of the same series.

No. 11 of the same series.

No. 12 of the same series.

sovereignty and degree of reverence enjoyed by the Maharaj Sirkar;" and states that this document when completed will be sent to the Governor-general, the Court of Directors, and the British Parliament. On the 5th February,* he writes, "An extract inserted in the Gazette of the 2d instant from the London Gazette, together with the answer of the Bombay Gazette, stating that the title Sattarakur Maharaj Sirkar appeared to be high, and giving admonition to the Governor Sahib, being translated from English into Hindunee, is sent in the service. In short, some one of the European friends who have gone has, in order that the British Parliament and the Court of Directors may know that by raising a false charge of treason, oppression has been used, written this in an obscure manner; I will also send the original Gazette to-morrow. Now the Sahib having directed me to send the translation, I have sent it." On the 21st of February Rungoba forwards the document alluded to in his previous letter of the 1st, and thus describes it: "The substance of this yad is, that the sovereignty over the Hindu empire was held until the end of the administration of Bajes Row Ragooneth; that, subsequently, communications took place with the British Government; that according to appointment the Raja, out of his own pleasure, came and joined the camp; that after this, writings, communications, the treaty, &c. were made." On the 2d April the agent writes as follows: "Mr. John Milne asked me to-day thus, 'In English the Maharaj is styled Highness; how do you entitle him in Mahratta?'—I answered, 'Shreemunt Maharaj Rajushn Chuttruputtee Hindu Pud Padshah Sirkar; thus to style him has been the custom from former times; and as the English Padshah is, so is the Maharaj the king of the Hindoos. However the Company's Government style the Maharaj Sirkar, Highness, and style Scindia, the Guicowar, Holkar, Nagpoorkur, &c. his Highness; then, whether in the English language there is or there is not any rule, cannot be made out.' Afterwards the Sahib said, 'First, how the Kamgars committed an oversight cannot be conceived.' I replied, 'The dependants have been made jaghirdars; and the privileges and titles which they enjoyed up to the end of the (year) Suba have been continued to them. Such an article has also been written, and the privileges and respect due to the Maharaj Sirkar, and that he was the sovereign of all, &c. was not thought of by Mr. Elphinstone.' He then said, 'The article as regards the new jaghirdars is there explicitly written; so I think. And now the Padshah is styled King and Majesty, and is also spoken of as Royal Highness.' So he said afterwards: 'At present I write Royal Highness; and when convenient, make it a rule to write according to past usage.' I replied, 'I style him Hindoo Pud Padshah Sirkar, and in English, Majesty; and write so in the signature and in the book in which I take receipts for lukholar (packets) sent to the post; I write according to the above, and get the stamp put on it.' The Sahib said, 'It's right.' I report the conversation which has taken place." I deem these extracts of importance, because they prove the highly objectionable modes resorted to by Dr. Milne to maintain his influence over the Raja's mind.

5. The correspondence contains ample proofs of the extent and nature of the Raja's intrigues at Bombay, and shows that he has numerous agents in his employ besides Dr. Milne. Against this he has strongly protested, and has insisted, and apparently with some degree of success, that reliance should be placed on him alone. This bears strongly on the alleged intercourse of the Raja with Joudpoor, and will perhaps tend to dispel the doubts which were at first entertained by the Governor-general of India on this part of the case, in consequence of two distinct agencies being employed in carrying on that intercourse. I shall therefore select such portions of the correspondence as more particularly relate to this subject.

6. On the 17th December, Rungoba, in Dr. Milne's name, writes as follows: "Meer, and others who are to go, are to be furnished with money, and are to be sent. The Maharaj has no confidence in you (Rungoba), then why do you for nothing persist." I answered, "As to their being about to go, this is nothing;" and he said, "Now a sum of 18,000 rupees is said to have been expended, but these people were previously in Bombay, and are not known there. They went, and by holding out a prospect they did anything they liked for the sake of money. This circumstance became known to the Council, and knowing that nothing can be done by means of these people, and that no European gentleman was concerned in this, storms of various kinds have been raised. The same people are enjoying there the confidence. You know nothing of this; but do you write from yourself and make it known. If there be many advocates, a mishap will be the consequence. If any one was required to be sent separately, the Maharaj should have sent some one of his servants of respectability. These people went, and reliance was placed in them; how this mistake happened is not known. Now, Meer Ibrahim the dulvee, the vakeel of Gokla, a certain Mussulman doctor, and others, are exerting themselves here with the kamdars of the Council. Here every one is trying to do mischief. I would have inquired of these people before, but seeing that the Maharaj would not consider it agreeable I have forbore. But the same method is kept up still, and money is wasted. Such is the popular report." The agent, in conclusion, excuses himself for writing on this subject. In a postscript to a letter dated the 24th December, the agent alludes to another agent named Wittul Punt, as having been employed by the Raja, and states that Dr. Milne had informed him, a Sahib attached to Forbes & Co., and a Carcoon Parsee were to be sent from Poonah to Sattara. Against this the doctor is represented to remonstrate in very strong terms. On the 6th January the Raja is advised to recal a moktyanameh (power of attorney) which had been granted by him to "Meer." This is repeated on the 11th, and in this letter allusion is made to recovering the sum of 10,000 rupees which had been paid to "Meer." On the 14th January Rungoba writes, that Dr. Milne asked, whether there were any other advocates in Bombay? on which I answered, "That Wittul Punt, the Dulvee Meer, and Ibrahim were the advocates." On this he said, "A certain Rajaram Hurry Goojar, under the false colour

colour of the names of the sowcars of Bombay, the bottlewala, and others, is trying to make a communication to the Governor, which being sanctioned, the Maharaj has given some money and jewels in charge of him. Why do you deny any knowledge of this? Now the Governor is perversely opposed, and it is difficult for your communications to be listened to. If any money be given some trace will be discovered. I am a European, and wrote the letters, guided by my knowledge of both sides, and an order came from the Governor-general, and the letters went through the Council to Calcutta, and of the receipts I caused translations to be made immediately, and I made you send them to the Maharaj; but no confidence is placed. Low persons are sent to various places as advocates, they are devoid of sense, and it is not so that they are acting with prudence, and they bear malice. That low people do so you yourself say, and how do you do this? As to this, by reason of other persons making a representation, mischief only will be the consequence, and then it will become necessary for me and you to die by fighting a duel with pistols. I will not countenance a false affair; then, excepting death, there will be no alternative. For the sake of the Maharaj I have fallen out with the Governor and other Sahib Loks, and I have originated enmity, and now I hear there are advocates at various places. Their representations are of a different kind, how then dare there be a coincidence? The karbarees of the Maharaj have maintained separate representations, by reason of which the Sorkany business will miscarry. I (Dr. Milne) distinctly mention this to-day, and it is requisite for you to write thus much that the Maharaj may find out what is true, and put matters under our direction, or he may withdraw from me and continue in any other quarter that may be proper." He got angry with me, and said "You do not write as directed." In conclusion, a man named Dada is sent to communicate with the Raja on the subject. On the 22d of January *, Rungoba writes a letter of remonstrance against a person named Hummunt Rao Gououjee being associated with himself and Dr. Milne. On the 5th March †, Rungoba reports that he had been introduced to Major Bailie (the officer in charge of the 24th regiment, N. I., now in Bombay), who is represented to have observed, "What can be done through my hands in a Government affair? but do you show me the papers, then I will point out some good course." Rungoba's letter of the 12th March ‡ contains allusions to the different agents employed by the Raja. In another letter of the same date §, he strongly urges the Raja against other advocates, and in one of the 13th ||, he writes, in Dr. Milne's name, "Many agents are productive of mischief." In a letter of the 14th March ¶, various persons are mentioned by name, as interesting themselves in the Raja's cause, among whom are Cursetjee Jamssetjee and Nakhoda Rogey. On the 15th of the same month **, he again conveys a remonstrance from Dr. Milne, on the Raja's policy, who observes: "The Kamgars, for nothing, have sent different agents, and they are to make use of the name of the Maharaj, and whether these advocates are honest or dishonest cannot be known. This should be first provided against; this is my most earnest request to the Maharaj." On the 18th March ††, Rungoba details the particulars of an interview between Dr. Milne and one of the advocates, and conveys the following message to the Raja. "As to what is this he is doing, get a letter in my own name from the Maharaj Sirkar, within eight or ten days from this day, to the effect that none of the party are to remain here, and that the confusion has been done away with." The agent excuses himself for writing so much on the subject, and observes: "There being in Bombay 29 vakeels as advocates, a petition setting forth charges against each of them has been written, and a note addressed to me begging that this petition may be delivered to the Maharaj Sirkar. Such a machination is going on here. After making a copy of that petition, I will transmit it." On the 20th March, Rungoba gives the following account of how this remarkable document came into his possession: "On the 17th instant, some Hindoos sent a petition addressed to the Maharaj Sirkar, and a note to my address. That packet was delivered at my lodgings in the evening, at the time of lighting the lamps, and when I was absent. I opened it, and found it to contain the course of proceeding pursued by 29 vakeels, and it was deceitfully sent." He states he cannot discover the author, forwards the petition and note, and observes: "These people of Bombay cannot be controlled. Whosoever likes writes whatever matter he pleases, and sending it to the Durpunwaley, gets it published." I beg to refer my colleagues to the anonymous petition which professes to proceed from "the Hindoo tribe now residing in the different prants of Bombay." I think it highly probable that it was a ruse of Dr. Milne's party to give weight to their remonstrances against the employment of so many vakeels. Each vakeel's character is described in terms of abuse, excepting Dr. Milne himself, who is stated to be "an old man and very steady, and one who will bring to its end anything that he may conceive, such a person he appears to be. None of the European officers in Bombay are on good terms with him." The petitioners remark, as Dr. Milne had done before, "if there be one vakeel, there will be no interruption to business," but the most disgraceful part of the ruse resorted to is that where the destruction of the Hindoo religion is alluded to. "Formerly a turbulence prevailed, but we did not witness it ourselves. Now, however, by seeing the vakeels, we suppose that it must have taken place in this very way, or that the time of the destruction of the Hindoo religion is at hand. Being fully impressed with this, we think that this thing is very ill done. Therefore, let the Maharaj have kindness on the Hindoos, and if he has any wish that our religion should be preserved, that his kingdom should continue firm, and that the false accusation raised should be removed, he should recall all the vakeels to him, and keep one at Bombay on this business from among them who may be intelligent, knowing, smart, steady, and ready at answering. This should be done in the first instance, otherwise some serious mischief will be done by all these vakeels. We write this under an oath." In a letter of the 24th March, Rungoba alludes to Nana Sunkerseeth,

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III.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Members of the Governments of India and Bombay.

*No. 14 of the series with Lieut.-colonel Ovans' letter of the 16th February.

†No. 12 of the series with Lieut.-colonel Ovans' letter of the 17th March.

‡No. 15 of the same series.

§No. 1 of the series with Lieut.-colonel Ovans' letter of the 25th April

||No. 2 of the same series.

¶No. 4 of the same series

**No. 5 of the same series.

††No. 6 of the same series.

No. 7 of the series with letter dated the 26th April.

Editor of a native newspaper published in Bombay.

No. 9 of series of one 25th April.

III.

Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

No. 2 of the series
dated the 17th Mar.
No. 4 of the series
of the 26th April.

No. 19 of the same
series

No. 26 of the series
dated the 31st May.

No. 3 of the series
of the 16th Feb.

No. 8 of the same
series.

No. 12 of the same
series.

No. 15 of the same
series.

No. 16 of the same
series.

No. 8 of series of the
17th March.

No. 3 of series of
25th April.

one of our native justices of the peace, in such terms as show that the Raja had directed his agency to be made use of, but this is declined by the doctor. The Raja also appears to have written, "Now we have placed the whole reliance solely on the Doctor Sahib," on which he observes, "I, a physician, after examining the distemper of the Maharaj, and prescribing medical remedies, and changing the nature of the medicine, have now contracted the whole of the distemper myself, and doses continue to be administered, do not have any fear." I might greatly multiply the extracts bearing on this point, but merely referring to Nos. 17, 20 and 22, of the series of letters accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter of the 31st May, I shall conclude this part of my minute, by a brief allusion to the negotiations for entertaining, on the Raja's behalf, a barrister of the Supreme Court. This subject is first alluded to in a letter from Rungoba, dated the 22d February, at which time his name had not transpired, showing that communications with him were carried on independently of Dr. Milne. On the 14th March, he is alluded to as being "sick, with his leg hurt," which proves that Mr. Howard is the barrister referred to, and it will be in the Board's recollection, that this gentleman applied to Government for permission to visit Govind Rao Dewan, at Ahmednuggur, which was refused, the family of that person afterwards declaring that his interference was without their knowledge. From Rungoba's letter of the 4th April, it appears that Dr. Milne viewed this proceeding with jealousy; for therein the Raja is represented to have written, "As to this, do not you hereafter adopt such a course of speaking so inconsiderately. If any one is coming into our party, it is not necessary to put him off inadvertently. Whatever thing may, in the opinion of both the Sahibs, be thought favourable to our party, and to our advantage, should be done accordingly. Whether he should be believed, or you, cannot be perceived." He then details his efforts to effect a meeting between Dr. Milne and the barrister (Hawt Sahib), which the former declined, observing, "if the Maharaj's complaint were to be made to the King's court, then alone barristers would be required. I do not require in this affair any European or native to assist me." On the 20th May, Rungoba forwards a memorandum, containing particulars of the nature of the negotiations made with Mr. Howard, to which, as well as to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' remarks thereon, in the 12th paragraph of his letter of the 31st May, I request attention. The Raja's object appears to have been to get his cause into the Supreme Court; that in consequence of Dr. Milne's disapprobation, the project was for a time suspended, but that ultimately, engagements of some kind were entered into; 3,000 rupees per mensem, and a reward at the end of the business, being assigned to Mr. Howard, in remuneration for his services.

7. Independently of his Bombay agents, the Raja has numerous agents, and carries on an extensive correspondence with England; and I shall now proceed to select extracts bearing on this point. On the 12th December Rungoba writes, "A certain great man is about to proceed to Europe; I have explained to him the papers, and how the difference arose, and also how a suspicion subsequently originated. All this I made him understand by verbal communication and by papers. He is familiar with the affair of the Sirkar from the first. He and Milne Sahib are of one place and friends. He is well aged. He has tendered his salams." On the 28th December he writes, "The great man and friend is to go to England. In order that he may fully understand the case, the whole of the depositions and other papers sent to Calcutta by Mr. Milne are given to him for perusal; the Sahib is arranging to give with him copies of such of the papers as he thinks important." On the 14th January, Dr. Milne, when strongly objecting to the employment of many advocates, is represented to observe as follows:—"I sent a European to England, not minding the inconvenience arising from my own business, and without expending any money of yours for the present, for in the same way as the Governor has entertained a perverse opposition, I have fostered it." I think it very probable that Mr. Macdonald, formerly editor of the Bombay Gazette, is the agent here alluded to. On the 25th January, allusion is made to a letter from the Raja, transmitted by Rungoba, through a friend of his, to the British Parliament, the receipt of which has been acknowledged. On this Rungoba observes, "I have agreed with the friend, that after our letter reaches its destination, and when we have received an answer, I will take him to the Hoozoor (Sattara), and make a petition, and that the Sirkar will, out of grace, please him in a manner suitable to his character and becoming the high name of the Sirkar. Such a pledge I have given him. Here no expense was incurred for transmission, even though the affair was a difficult one. The charge which may be incurred there only for delivering it will come in writing. After the letter being delivered to the British Parliament an answer will come. Now he has acknowledged its receipt." On the 26th January, Rungoba writes fully about the communications with England, and reports that Dr. Milne had said, "As Robertson Sahib and other Sahib Loks, servants of Government, are afraid to write letters, I have expressly sent another good man to England, of which you are aware. This affair is great, and will take some time more or less; this noise has extended as far as Calcutta and England;" and promises to go himself to England if necessary. The same letter alludes to the receipt of one from England, from Messrs. Sanderson & Co., copy and translation of which is sent to the Raja. It appears that this was in reply to one sent direct by Rungoba, before he became associated with Dr. Milne. On the 28th February, Rungoba informs the Raja that Colonel Robertson, formerly Resident at Sattara, thinking it not right to sit here looking at the adverse time hanging over him, and knowing that unless he went back to England and exerted himself it would not be well, had proceeded to England on sick certificate. On the 13th March the agent writes the mode of transmission to England; Colonel Robertson being a Government servant no answer to letters to him came, therefore a European good advocate, commanding influence, was written

written to be vakeel, and having communicated to him the probable extent of monthly allowance, and having appointed him as vakeel, to make a representation to the Court of Directors, letters of the Sahib went to him, and are constantly going. He farther states, "As soon as information was known from Calcutta, Megh Sahib,* another advocate, was sent, in order to represent to the Court of Directors, and if circumstances required, to the King's Government—the Parliament. Three other friends who went, were made fully informed and entrusted with papers to deliver to Robertson Sahib; two are advocates of truth; one has already given an acknowledgment by a publication." Colonel Lodwick is likewise alluded to as interesting himself in the Raja's cause, in order to shake off the blame on him.

On the 15th March allusion is made to Mr. Ironside having proceeded to England, and as being likely to be of service. He said the papers here, and the papers since prepared, he was desired to see there with Robertson Sahib. From this letter it also appears that the Raja had written about Dr. Milne himself proceeding to England. On the 24th March, alludes to a letter to be addressed to Lord Clare, and observes, "At Calcutta and England good measures are adopted, the advocates have reached; now no fear should be entertained." On the 26th March he announces the arrival of a steamer from England, and that by her Dr. Milne had received a letter from Colonel Ballantine, dated the 24th January, stating that he had represented the Raja's circumstances to Sir James Carnac, and alluding to his own case and the aid afforded to him by Dr. Milne, whom he described to Sir James "as a gentleman of experience, rigidly just, and of good principles. He will not interfere in any false affair, as he writes—then the case of the Raja of Sattara is founded in truth, and his manners are also good." A letter from England, to Dhackjee, is referred to in confirmation of the above. On the 30th March Rungoba reports that letters had on that date been sent to Colonels Robertson and Lodwick. On the 2d April Rungoba reports in detail what letters had been forwarded to England on the 1st July 1837 "to the House of Parliament," by an intimate friend of his, to a mercantile correspondent, without spending any money, and that their receipt had been acknowledged. He forwards at the same time copy in English and a translation of a letter received from Messrs. Sanderson & Co., stating an account of charges would be sent, which must be paid when an answer is received from the Parliament. On the 6th April the agent transmits, by order of Dr. Milne, translation of a letter received from a European friend of the Doctor Sahib, to which I beg particularly to refer, as containing proof of the discreditable devices practised by Dr. Milne to maintain his influence over the Raja of Sattara. The letter states that the Governor is recalled to England for the following reasons:—1st. For not attending to an order from England and Calcutta to establish a bank in Bombay. 2d. For treating the Raja of Sattara with dishonour and disrespect. 3d. For disobeying the orders of the Court of Directors to compel the Guicowar to pay the demands of Dhackjee Dadojee. 4th. For subjecting Colonel Ballantine to difficulty and distress. 5th. In consequence of various complaints from the Governor-general, that the Governor of Bombay will not obey orders." In a letter of the 20th April, Rungoba states that Dr. Milne had sent privately to the Governor-general copy of a letter which he had received from Mr. Elphinstone, copy of which he forwards to the Raja. On the 25th April, he again alludes to this communication, and by Dr. Milne's desire instructs the Raja to send letters to Mr. Elphinstone and Lord Clare. On the 30th April, he refers to a letter written by Dr. Milne to Mr. Elphinstone. On the 2d May, he refers to various papers sent to the Court of Directors, by the steamer, and alludes to himself proceeding to England. On the 14th May, he forwards translation of a letter received by Dr. Milne, from his friend in England, and states that the Doctor has most particularly desired that it may be kept secret. Rungoba's letters of the 18th and 20th May likewise contain allusions to communications received from England. In conclusion, I beg to refer to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' remarks in the 3d and 4th paragraphs of his letter of the 31st May, in which he states he has reason to believe that "the translations of these English letters sent to the Raja are made in such a manner as best to suit the purposes of these Bombay agents, without much attention either to truth or accuracy."

8. This correspondence further proves that Dr. Milne has throughout his agency instructed the Raja what communications he should make to Government, which is not unimportant. On the 9th December, Rungoba, in Dr Milne's name, requests the Raja to send "copies of petitions from the heirs or wives in the houses of Rajushri Dinkur, Row Mohiteh, Babajee Purarkur, Rowbajee Naich, and Govind Raqjee." This requisition is repeated on the 15th and 18th December,* and still more recently on the 24th.† That zubanees or urzees (depositions or petitions) should come, a supplication was written before two or three times. But now the Sahib has said "write and send about the above matter, and write a supplication to the Maharaj Sirkar, that now by papers and by any circumstances, more or less, I should be immediately assisted. If dispatch is not used at the proper time there is helplessness." In a letter of the 28th December, Rungoba alludes to a letter from the Raja, forwarding some zubanees, which he took to Dr. Milne, who was much delighted. It further appears, that copies in English and Mahratta of all Dr. Milne's letters to the Governor-general are sent to the Raja, and the following extracts will show what is the object of this precaution. On the 12th December, Rungoba writes "Mr John Milne Bohadour forwarded through the Governor in Council letters to his Lordship the Governor-general, of which copies in English, and translations in Mahratta, six in number, as well as the letter written before to Major Felix, private secretary, have been already transmitted to the Hoozoor. Now, yads in English, being copies caused by Milne Sahib to be made from the above-mentioned letters, and attested by his own handwriting, have been given to me for transmission, in order that the Hoozoor may be

III
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.
*Mr. Macdonald.

No 5 of series of
the 25th April.

No. 9 of the same
series

No 10 of the same
series.

Sic orig.

No. 16 of the series
of the 25th April.

No 16 of the same
series.

No 20 of the same
series.

No 3 of the series
of the 31st May

No. 6 of the same
series.

No 10 ditto.

No 11 of the same
series.

No 19 of the same
series.

Nos. 23 and 24 of
same series.

No. 2 of series of
15th February.

* Nos 4 and 6 of the
same series

† No 7 of the same
series.

No. 8 of the same
series.

No 3 of the same
series.

III.

Minutes and Proceedings of the Members of the Governments of India and Bombay.

*No. 4 of the series of the 15th Feb.

†No. 8 of the same series

‡No. 9 of the same series.

No. 3 of series of 17th March.

No. 5 same series.

No. 14 same series. No. 5 of the series of the 26th April.

No. 5 of the series of the 31st May.

No. 6 of the same series.

No. 11 same series.

No. 14 same series.

No. 16 same series.

No. 17 of the same series.

No. 24 of the same series.

No. 17 of the series of the 15th Feb.

No. 20 of the same series

Nos. 6 and 8 of the series of 25 April
No. 13 of the series of the 17th March.

No. 11 of the series of the 25th April.

No. 12 of the same series.

acquainted with them as documents to guide in speaking, which I also send in the service." On the 15th December,* he instructs the Raja how to answer any inquiry which the Resident might make respecting Dr. Milne's letters, observing, "The communication here, and that of the Huzoor, should coincide. Let no mistake be committed. To this the khawund (master) should pay the greatest attention. The Sahib has directed me to write on this subject." The injunction is repeated on the 17th December, and on the 28th,† the agent writes "If the Resident asks, then an answer should be given in a manner that the proceeding here and there may agree; he (Dr. Milne) has, however, desired me to write a hint" On the 1st January,‡ the Raja is instructed not to write any letter direct to Government; for that Dr. Milne's letters are written in the name of the Maharaj Chutreeputtee Sirkar. From the context, it appears that the Raja had prepared some letter for transmission. In a letter of the 24th February, Rungoba gives the Raja instructions how to act in case (as was reported) a committee was sent to Sattara by the Government of India; but, on this subject, full and detailed instructions are contained in his subsequent letter of the 26th February, which is deserving of particular attention, as a very curious communication. On the 9th March, the agent acknowledged the receipt of the zubanee of Chand Sopay, and states, it is good. On the 15th March, Dr. Milne, calls for certain documents. Regarding this, he is said to observe, a petition from his brother and zubanee as evidence are required. The same letter contains additional instructions to the Raja in the event of a committee being appointed. On the 24th April, a rough draft of a letter to the Court of Directors, prepared by Dr. Milne, is forwarded to the Raja, with instructions to transmit it in the usual form, through the Resident, and to send a duplicate and triplicate to Dr. Milne, that he may send them direct to England. These instructions are repeated on the 25th, and the Raja is informed, "The rough draft in English was prepared by the Sahib with his own hand, of which a translation, made in Mahratta, is transmitted." The agent at the same time sends a draft of his own. On the 2d of May, the appointment of a committee is again referred to, and a memorandum of instructions is forwarded. On the 4th May, the Raja is called on to send a list of persons confined by Government in the letter to be sent to the Court of Directors. On the 6th May, the agent states, important papers had been sent to the Raja, and requires a receipt, and again calls on him to send the letter to the Court of Directors, that it may be dispatched by the steamer, as well as letters to Mr. Elphinstone and Lord Clare. On the 20th May, Dr. Milne is stated to have said, "Our advocates have arrived in England, therefore send now for a letter of the Sirkar to the Court of Directors, and one should be transmitted to the Resident taking the copies; go." These extracts are sufficient to establish, that the communications purporting to be made by the Raja himself, are in many cases not his, but Dr. Milne's own composition.

9. The most important circumstance however brought to light by this correspondence is, the shameful use, or rather I should say abuse, of the liberty of the press, which Dr. Milne has resorted to in advocating the Raja's cause. It proves him to be the author of the gross libels which have at different times been published in the Bombay Gazette against this Government, in allusion to the Sattara case, and these have invariably been transmitted by Dr. Milne's orders to the Raja, as proof of the power at his command to vilify the Government of which he is the pensioned servant. Dr. Milne's connexion with the Gazette press is a matter of notoriety, and Mr. Macdonald, recently the editor of that paper, is believed to have proceeded to England as the Raja's advocate. On the 29th January Rungoba writes: "In the Gazette of the 26th the Sahib has inserted a publication in which the Guicowar is a servant, and the Maharaj Sirkar the master; this, and other matters are published at length, of which a translation is sent in Hindunee, and I will hereafter send the English to the Huzoor." On turning to the file of that date, I find that Dr. Milne's object was to revive the Raja of Sattara's pretensions to be regarded as the Guicowar's former sovereign, and to advocate his acknowledged claims to superiority over the whole Mahratta empire, which I need not observe ceased with the downfall of the Peishwa. On the 5th February, Rungoba forwards an extract from the Gazette of the 2d, from the London Gazette, together with the answer of the Bombay Gazette, stating that the title "Sattarakur Maharaj Sirkar appeared to be high, and giving admonition to the governor explaining that it had been written by some one of the European friends, in order that the British Parliament and the Court of Directors may know that by raising a false charge of treason, oppression has been used, and so forth." He states that this is sent by Dr. Milne's direction. It refers to a squib alleged to be taken from a Scotch paper, but in all probability concocted in Bombay, stating that Sir R. Grant was to be raised to the peerage under the title of "Earl of Sattara." Allusion is also made to the effusions of the Gazette in Rungoba's letter of the 18th and 24th March. On the 6th March Rungoba reports: "This day the Gazette has published that an order from the Governor-general has come to Bombay; of this a translation in Hindunee, and the original Gazette, are sent to the Hoozoor, by which it will be known." The notice referred to appeared in the Gazette of the 5th March, and reflects most severely on the measures of this Government at Sattara, characterizing them as "most oppressive and injurious, and highly detrimental to our credit with the natives, and productive of inconvenience and annoyance to one of the best affected princes of India to the British Government." On the 25th March the agent forwards translation of the matter published on the 24th instant in the Gazette and Courier, and the English papers; and on the 26th he writes, "In the publication of the Gazette and the Courier of the day before yesterday, the matter regarding the removal of the Governor Sahib and so forth is written, which may most probably have been received."

On

On the 12th May * Rungoba writes, "In the Gazette of the 11th instant it is stated that pultans of women have been prepared, and that the Court of Directors having passed a decision in favour of the Maharaj Sirkar, have declared the Maharaj innocent, and so forth. After translating it, I will send it to-morrow"

10 I request the Political Secretary will have the goodness to collect the notices above alluded to, in order that they may accompany the correspondence. It is for the Governor-general and the home authorities to determine whether one of its pensioned servants should with impunity resort clandestinely to the press, to bring the Government of this country into disrepute. I conceive that if such endeavours are to pass unnoticed, the most injurious consequences will result. I am aware that under the existing laws this Government is powerless, but this naturally suggests whether some law ought not to be passed to provide against such a monstrous abuse of the liberty of the press. Dr. Milne receives a pension of 700*l.* per year, and the Court may, perhaps, take into consideration how far his most unjustifiable proceedings ought to affect this, or at all events, whether it is not expedient to stop its payment in this country, and declare that henceforward it shall only be payable to himself in person at Leadenhall-street.

11. The correspondence teems with abuse of the Bombay Government and its officers. In illustration of this I shall give a few extracts. On the 26th January Rungoba represents Dr. Milne to state, "His Lordship pays great attention to my letters, and after making inquiries writes to the Governor, requiring him to send immediately the proof as to upon what grounds he has raised this storm, and as to what are the documents. In the same way as the Maharaj will not suffer himself to be stigmatized by false accusations raised, so the Governor is placed in the same situation. Out of two parties one must consider himself as worsted; how can that be done soon? Now, after some time, the Governor will write that they cannot be proved." On the 30th January the Government is charged with mistating false claims and accusations against the Raja, and Dr. Milne is represented to reply to some questions from the Raja thus: "About this the Maharaj should have no fear. Let them (the Government) write what they like by dressing it up. I will afterwards call on them to account for this." On the 21st February he writes that the Governor-general had written a letter of censure to this Government; and on the 22d follows, "From Bombay, out of spite to the Raja, and in order to take charge of every thing, such written communications out of perverseness are made. Upon this the persons composing the Committee there (Bengal Council) have drawn an inference that the English authorities at Bombay write from malice, and that there is no document." I beg also particularly to refer to Rungoba's letter of the 26th February, but more especially to the seventh paragraph, likewise, to the falsehoods and abuse contained in the agent's letter of the 2d March, and to the allusion made to the case of the village of Rowley in his letter of the 3d of the same month. In another letter, of the 12th March, Rungoba writes, "Just then an order came from Calcutta to that effect, oppression has been used, and enmity raised against the Raja by listening to false speakers; this appears from your written communications. You declare the Raja's case to be untrue; by using any pretext that you should persecute him (the Raja) is not right. Be it so; we have sent your letters and those of his to England, and will send those which may come. You should preserve your own character. This has happened, and has been done very ill." In another letter of the same date, Rungoba mentions the receipt of a letter from a European friend of Dr. Milne at Calcutta, stating that the Governor-general was greatly displeased with the Governor of Bombay "for having acted contrary to rules and shown dishonour; that the Governor had been actuated by enmity, and had done a thing liable to censure" On the 13th March, Dr. Milne is stated "to have made the Hindoos come off upperhand." On the 25th March the Governor-general is reported to have written, "But Sir Robert Grant, without understanding it, and influenced by stubbornness, is degrading both the Governments. Therefore the letters which came from the Raja, as well as those sent by the Governor, are transmitted. The Court of Directors having seen them, immediately dismissed him, and having appointed another Governor, an order has gone to the Governor-general" In a letter of the 25th March, the Governor-general is represented to praise Dr. Milne, informing this Government that he was "a pensioned old servant of the Company's Government, of experience, mature age, and of high character." On the 30th March Rungoba writes, in Dr. Milne's name, "As the order from Calcutta was not attended to, his Lordship was displeased, and wrote a complaint to England that they would not obey the orders."

I have in a previous part of this Minute alluded to the aspersions cast on this Government in Rungoba's letter and enclosure of the 6th April.† On the 26th May‡ Rungoba writes as follows: "The Mookh (the Governor) is in deep consideration. The cause is, the Bengal Government have written, 'The communications hitherto written by you regarding the Maharaj appear to us to have been written out of spite, and as regards the suspicion, on looking for any fault on his part, nothing appears to us. Such being the case, what you have done is a very improper thing.' In consequence of this his body is inflamed, and he is in consideration, by writing to England, by some act or other the blame on him should be removed, leaving the Council and taking pains he was writing. But any communication to be sent to any distant country could not be sent with the concurrence of the members of Council; therefore Anderson Sahib, Boyd Sahib, and Reid Sahib, seeing the contents of the report, and finding that the whole of the proceeding was out of malice, a conversation between them and the Mookh passed thus." For further particulars, I beg to refer to the letters of the gentlemen above named, being represented as advising the Governor to throw the blame on the Resident, to which effect a report was prepared and dispatched.

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*No 18 of the series of the 31st May.

No. 16 of the series of the 15th Feb

No 18 of the same series

No 1 of the series of the 17th March.
No. 2 of the same series

No 6, same series.
No 10, same series.
No. 11, same series.

No. 15 of the same series.

No 1 of the series of the 25th April.

No. 3 of the same series.
No 10 of the same series.

No. 11 of the same series.

No. 16 of the same series

†No 20 of the same series.

‡No 25 of the series of the 31st May

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12. Another circumstance worthy of remark in this correspondence is Dr. Milne's interference with matters altogether unconnected with the Sattara case. On this point I shall content myself with a general reference to Nos. 2, 4, and 6 of the series, accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 17th March, and to No. 5 of that sent with his letter of the 25th April.

No. 15 of the series
of the 31st May.

13. There is one letter of the series accompanying Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 17th March which deserves to be particularly noticed. It is dated the 12th of that month, and the Acting Resident reports that it was superscribed, "This lukota should be opened and read by the Khuwund Sukar himself; no one else should be allowed to open it." The allusion to a communication made by Ballajee Punt Nathoo needs no other remark than that it is a pure fiction of the writer. The 3d paragraph is of importance, inasmuch as it proves that Dr. Milne demanded that 50,000 rupees should be remitted to him by the Raja, and consequently that his object in so completely identifying himself with this case is not quite so disinterested as he would wish us to believe. The Raja it appears had alluded to a report that he was to be confined in the fort; and on this being communicated by Rungoba, Dr. Milne is represented to have observed, "Do not have any apprehension. A ship also will arrive in the course of 15 or 20 days. If such a thing take place, for expenses 50,000 rupees will be required, regarding which means should be adopted as soon as this letter reaches." The agent proceeds to remark "In short, the money should be taken from the treasury, under the plea that it has been sent to the advocate in England. If the business here be accomplished, the money will remain in deposit with Milne Sahib. As regards this I will send Rajushri Dada Pruthad in the course of two or three days. There is no cash; let no such doubt be entertained. The time is of a difficult nature. If that happen, whose wealth is it? this should be fully seen." On the 20th May Rungoba again alludes to this requisition for money, and states the money should come and remain here. "For the purpose of dispatching me, an amount of money, from 30,000 to 50,000 rupees, should come and remain with me, which will be expended only in the case of my going. This plan being resolved on with the concurrence of the Sahib and the friend, I have written it."

No. 24 of the same
series.

14. It appears from this correspondence that Mr Baber has beyond doubt joined with Dr. Milne in counselling the Raja how to act, and the communications of this gentleman evince great disrespect towards Government, and contain information which he could only have acquired as the servant of Government, and which could not therefore be disclosed without a gross breach of trust. On this subject I beg to refer to the 5th and 8th paras. of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter of the 31st May, and to the letters 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, and 15 of the series accompanying that despatch.

No. 1 of the same
series.

15. Mr. Baber is first alluded to in a letter of the 16th April. At this time he was at Goa, and Rungoba reports that he had written a letter on the 21st March to Dr. Milne, setting forth that the charge of treason against the Raja was false; and as regards the Goa affair, "All this was proved at that time, upon inquiry, to be false. The leaders of this are Ram Rao and others. They are just like the Nathoo, who has raised a charge at Sattara." On the 22d April Rungoba gives a fuller account of Mr. Baber's letter, and forwards copy and translation of it to the Raja. On the 29th, by Dr. Milne's desire, a conversation which had occurred between him (the Doctor) and Mr. Baber. Mr. Baber, after having alluded to his own case and dismissal from office, is reported to have spoken thus: "Ram Rao mentioned to Dunlop Sahib thus, regarding a treasonable plot formed by the Maharaj with the Nizam and other sirdars, copies of the papers have been obtained by me. Dunlop wrote and sent a letter to the Governor thus: 'Ram Rao is a respectable person and a man of high character. Why do you make so much exertion? Ram Rao will soon discover this affair of treason.'" He then describes how certain forged papers were obtained by Ram Rao and sent to Government by Mr. Dunlop; and to a requisition made on the Governor of Goa to surrender a Brahmin who had absconded, which was declined, he (Mr. Baber) said "When the whole of the matter is received in writing, in the course of a day or two, a translation will be sent, that the Maharaj Sirkar may know the matter. Such false stories were raised against the Sattarakur Mgharaj. A committee was sent, who also, without instituting an inquiry, declared what was untrue to be true. A similar committee was held at Dharwar by the Commissioners. Such injustice was done. I wrote and reported the whole of this circumstance to the Governor, therefore I have been dismissed." On the 30th April Rungoba forwards copy of a petition presented to Mr. Baber by a person connected with the late inquiry at Dharwar, "complaining of oppression," and promises to send the "account as regards Goa," and observes, "The Sahib has gone to-day on a visit to him, this circumstance must remain secret; some important documents which may be of use to the Maharaj may come; so it is arranged." On the 4th May Rungoba reports, that having obtained a note of introduction from Dr. Milne, he had met Mr. Baber, who he thus describes. "He is as steady as the Doctor, and is heartily concerned for the Sirkar. He is a distinct speaker, rigidly impartial, of mature age, and of right principles, there are few like himself." He then states that Mr. Baber had sent "some important papers to the Doctor Sahib," and proceeds thus "I returned him the original yad given in at Dharwar by Lukshmun Punt Boders, and said, a copy of this yad, and of the letter which came to you from the Goa secretary, will, if you permit, be sent by me to the Maharaj Sirkar." Mr. Baber replied, that it was for this purpose that he had given the papers to Dr. Milne. Rungoba then asks him to attest them by his signature, to which Mr. Baber warmly observes, "I will assist when occasion may require, but just now my signature is not requisite. Give my message to the Doctor Sahib, then he will put his signature." Accordingly, in this manner they were forwarded to Sattara. For further particulars regarding the conversation between Rungoba

No. 10 of the same
series.

and

and Mr. Baber, I must refer to the letter itself. No. 13 of the series purports to be copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Baber in the name of the Raja, and No. 15 to be the identical memorandum prepared by Mr. Baber, and alluded to in Rungoba's letter of the 12th April. It is quite clear that the minute information contained in this document could only have been obtained by a person who had been in the Southern Mahratta country; and if I recollect right, one of the Government letters* addressed to the Political Agent regarding certain inquiries to be instituted at Sunkeshwer was opened by Mr. Baber, and if so, how he became possessed of a part of the information is accounted for.*

16. In the foregoing review of the Acting Resident's Reports I have to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Willoughby. They tend forcibly to show the importance of bringing to a close the question now before the Government of India regarding the Raja of Sattara, and the great evil that results from the intrigues now being carried on, which at the present moment should be put an end to by an early and effectual decision on the proceedings and opinions of this Government now before his Lordship.

17. Nothing that will leave the seeds of the present disaffection power to spring up should remain. The affairs of Sattara may now be completely set at rest by decisive measures, the effect of which will be extensively observed and felt; but if not so disposed of now, it may be more difficult to deal with them hereafter, should circumstances favour his Highness assuming a more openly avowed position of hostility, the will to assume which is not wanting, and every inducement to do it has been fostered and promoted by our own servants, in the character of his agents, by communicating with him, and through the instrumentality of an unprincipled and licentious press.

18. I have noticed this with regard to Dr. Milne in the 10th paragraph; and we should particularly bring forward, in the letter transmitting these proceedings to the Governor-general, for instructions, the course to be pursued towards that gentleman.

19. The glaring dereliction of duty, and breach of faith and of allegiance, which (as there can be no doubt, from the internal evidence in the Memorandum, No. 15,) Mr. Baber has been guilty of, in communicating to the Raja of Sattara, directly or indirectly, a part of the proceedings of Government, which had come to his knowledge officially, as shown at the close of paragraph 15, will attract the notice of the Governor-general, and of the Honourable Court, and will influence the latter in their decision on his conduct now before them. To trace the communication home to Mr. Baber would not be easy, and I think not expedient at present. Mr. Dunlop may perhaps be able to throw some additional light on this part of the subject.

20. It is desirable that the information now before the Board should be sent by the steamer to the Honourable Court; and to admit of this, the papers should reach the Political Secretary as soon as possible, that there may be time to have copies of them made.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 25th August 1838.

THE Raja of Sattara, in his difficulties, certainly brought upon himself by the various intrigues in which he has engaged, catches at straws, and rests upon delusions. I am not surprised at this, nor do I think what appears in this correspondence of much importance as respects himself, except as taking the title of "King of the Hindoos;" but I think quite the contrary in respect of Dr. Milne - he knows the truth; yet the whole character of his advice to the Raja is deceptive, and fatal to his best interests. Dr. Milne well knows the principles of our Government, since that it is impossible that it can ever have so abused those principles of justice, as to render valid the miserable acts and intrigues into which he has entered, and with which he deludes the Raja.

2. Dr. Milne, I think, should ultimately be made severely responsible for his conduct; for the present I should allow it to lie over, and in the same manner I should not take notice at the present of the part Mr. Baber has taken, so contrary to his duty, in these affairs.

3. On the final determination in respect to the Raja being made known, be that determination what it may, the acts of Dr. Milne and Mr. Baber should be considered, and such measures taken as their conduct may be found to deserve, if the Raja is to be held relieved from the past, at least care should be taken, that by having the use of such agents in Bombay he fall not into the same errors again.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Dunlop.

1. THE circumstance alluded to in the Governor's Minute of Mr. Baber's opening a letter to the Political Agent occurred; but I do not remember the contents of the letter. His present

* The letter referred to is dated the 7th April 1837, in acknowledging which Mr. Dunlop reported, "the letter having been addressed to the Political Agent, Dharwar, it was opened by Mr. Baber, from whom I received it this morning."

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present conduct is of a piece with his character,—reckless and unscrupulous I am unacquainted with previous proceedings.

2. Dr. Milne's conduct is so bad, that some means should be taken to mark the displeasure of Government, both as a warning to others in his situation, and to the natives under our protection, who might be misled, and I may say plundered, as the Sattara Raja has been.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 27th August 1838, subscribed to by the Board.

1. COPY of this letter should be sent to the Governor-general, with reference to our letter of the 3d July.

2. The documents accompanying it are of some importance, as clearing up the only doubt which formerly remained regarding Grjabaee's petition.

3. The writer is now discovered, and he has identified the original petition, which is in Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's possession. The precautions to secure secrecy, for fear of the consequences on discovery, are remarkable.

4. Rungoba's letter of the 18th June shows that he had had another meeting with Mr. Baber, who had promised to write to his friend at Goa, to ascertain what was newly passing there.

5. Copy of this communication should be sent to the Secret Committee.

(signed) *James Farish.*

(No. 170 of 1838)

To the Secretary to the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 1 September 1838.

1. WITH reference to my letter, dated the 3d ultimo, connected with the case of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further despatch from the Acting Resident Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, dated the 16th instant, on the subject.

2. The documents which accompany the Acting Resident's despatch are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, of some importance, as clearing up the only doubt which formerly remained regarding Grjabaee's (the mother of Govind Rao Dewan) petition, the writer of which is now discovered, and has identified the original petition now in the possession of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans.

Vide No 2 of the
Enclosure to Col.
Ovans's letter

3. The precautions to secure secrecy, for fear of the consequences on discovery, are, in the opinion of Government, remarkable; and the letter from Rungoba, dated the 18th June last, shows that he had had another meeting with Mr. Baber, who had promised to write to his friend at Goa, to ascertain what was newly passing there.

4. I am directed to state, that a report on Mr. Baber's proceedings is now under preparation, and will be forwarded for his Lordship's consideration as early as practicable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of Government in the Secret Department, dated
Bombay, 13th August 1838.

(No. 4048.)

From Mr. *F. H. De Wolmaer* to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir,

I BEG leave to request that you will obtain permission from the Honourable the Governor in Council for me to accept of employment, in a civil capacity, in the service of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

Waiting an answer at your earliest convenience,

I have, &c.

(signed) *F. H. De Wolmaer.*

(No. 4049.)

From the Secretary to Government in the Political Department to Mr. F. H. De Wolmaar.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 18 August 1838.
IN answer to your letter, dated the 13th instant, soliciting permission to be allowed to accept of employment, in a civil capacity, in the service of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you that your request cannot be complied with.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 4490)

From Mr. F. H. De Wolmaar to the Honourable James Farish, Esq. Governor of Bombay.

Honourable Sir,
Bombay, 27 August 1838.
IN support of the claim I had the honour of making, for permission to accept of the means offered me for establishing myself in Sattara, I have that of transmitting, for your Honor's perusal, three letters, two of which were addressed to the late ambassador while in England, the third from my friend Major-general Palmer, M.P. to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India. I have further to add, that connected as I am by family ties to the Eustaces, the Gores, and many others who have rendered long and honourable services to the Honourable East India Company, and by those of friendship to the late Sir Samuel Achmuty, you may be assured, honoured Sir, that I should, in whatever position it may please Divine Providence to place me, never be guilty of any act derogatory to my feelings of an Englishman, to the duty and allegiance I owe my sovereign, or that might be detrimental to the political views of the Honourable the East India Company.

I have on a former occasion applied for employment under this Government, and it was refused. My friend with whom I came to this country is dead; the king of Oude, for whose service I was engaged, has also paid the great debt of nature, and I am left far from home, not only to struggle for the maintenance of my own family, but charged with the support of the widow and orphan infant of the late ambassador. Under these extraordinarily painful circumstances, let me entreat you, honourable Sir, to take my case into your serious and benevolent consideration, nor, by a hasty refusal of my just, and I trust reasonable, request, deprive me of the means of obtaining an honourable existence.

And having thus made my "*profession de la foi*," may I be permitted respectfully to ask what injury can there result to the powerful East India Company from the industrious occupations of an humble individual like myself, in the petty principality of Sattara? Moreover, as I have disinterestedly proffered my services to settle all the existing difficulties and disputes between the British Government and his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to the entire satisfaction of the Honourable the East India Company.

Requesting the honour of a favourable and early reply, and that your Honor will be pleased, after perusal, to return the enclosed letters,

I have, &c.
(signed) F. H. De Wolmaar.

(No. 4491.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 31st August 1838, concurred in by the Board.

ON receipt of this letter I informed Mr. De Wolmaar I could not answer his application in my individual capacity.

This correspondence should be sent to the Governor-general, because the Raja of Sattara, by treaty, is bound not to communicate with persons of this description.

(signed) J. Farish.

(No. 4492.)

From Mr. F. H. De Wolmaar to the Honourable the Governor in Council, &c. Bombay.

Honourable Sirs,
Bombay, 5 September 1838.
I BEG to intimate, for the information of your Honourable Board, that having received considerable encouragement to settle in the territories of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, from persons, subjects of that prince, who are desirous, in consequence of an application made by me to his Highness for employment, of engaging in a speculation to be carried on under my management, the purport of my present communication is to solicit permission from this Government to proceed to such part of the Sattara country as may be found suitable.

able for my undertaking, and to be allowed to reside there under the protection of the British Resident.

I am aware that by the 81st section of the late Charter Act, continuing the administration of India in the East India Company, British subjects are prohibited from visiting or settling in such places as Sattara without a licence from Government, to be granted at their discretion, under such restrictions as, by the 82d section of the same Act, the authorities may think fit to impose. As I bear testimonials of a most respectable description from gentlemen in London, known far beyond the limits of the immediate circle in which they move, as persons unlikely to vouch for the character of a man unworthy of their friendship and esteem, I anticipate that your Honourable Board cannot, in refusing to grant me the licence which I solicit, be justified in doing so upon personal grounds.

With reference to the general question of the propriety of permitting any Europeans whatever to enter the territories of the tributary princes, I would most respectfully submit, that had the Legislature intended this exclusion to be universal, the statute would not have provided that in certain instances this permission should be granted.

It appears, then, that it is for your consideration whether my case is one which would entitle me, by the exercise of your authority, to this privilege. I would urge upon your Honourable Board, that my pursuits are of a nature calculated to introduce civilization and manufactures into the state in which I wish to settle, and at the same time be the means of improving my pecuniary circumstances, no trifling matter to a man who, at my time of life, finds himself in a peculiar position in a foreign country, and is glad to betake himself to any honourable and honest calling.

Fully aware that differences at present exist in the relations between the Sattara state and the British Government, I distinctly pledge myself to eschew everything that may have a tendency to involve me in politics, and should this solemn guarantee not be deemed sufficient, a further one may be found in the power vested by Act of Parliament in this Government of withdrawing my licence, should I violate the terms upon which it may be granted. As these terms will be entirely of your own framing, and the conditions upon which alone I will be permitted to settle in that country, it rests with you to devise such restrictions as will ensure the double purpose of preventing any impropriety of conduct on my part, and meeting the spirit of the Charter, which constructively means that an Englishman may be permitted to benefit himself in any Indian principality, so long as the same may not be detrimental to the general interests of the empire. The surveillance of the Resident over my actions could easily detect and punish any such offence as is implied in the little contingency, and surely the colossal power of Great Britain in India has nothing to dread from the imbecile projects of a pageant prince like the Raja of Sattara and an humble solitary individual like myself, should I so far forget my allegiance to my country, and the Raja the solemn obligation of treaties, as to enter upon any designs bearing a hostile appearance.

I therefore beg that your Honourable Board will, at your earliest convenience, favour me with an answer complying with my wishes, fully assured, that in so doing you will only further the industrious views of one who, while he wishes to profit by the experience which he has of commerce and manufactures, has no wish to do so either at the expense of his own private honour or by a sacrifice of the interests of his country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. H. De Wolmaar.*

(No. 4493)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 5th September 1838, concurred in by the Board.

It is worthy of remark, that Mr De Wolmaar's first request was to be permitted to accept employment from the Raja. He now asks permission to settle in the Sattara territory, to carry on some speculation he has in view.

I think, without assigning any reasons, Mr. De Wolmaar should be informed that Government cannot grant him permission to proceed to reside within the Sattara territory.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

(No. 4494)

From the Secretary to Government in the Political Department to Mr. *F. H. De Wolmaar.*

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 12 September 1838

In reply to your letter, dated the 5th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council is unable to grant you permission to proceed to, or to reside within, the Sattara territory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

THE RAJA OF SATTARA.

223.

(No. 4493)

From the Secretary to Government in the Political Department to the Acting Resident, Sattara.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 12 September 1838.
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit for your information copies of letters from Mr. De Wolmaar, dated as per margin, and of the replies returned to that person, regarding his accepting employment from his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

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Dated
18 August - 1838
27 August - —
5 September —

(No. 4496)

From the Secretary to Government in the Political Department to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-General of India

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 12 September 1838.
I AM directed to forward, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copies of the documents noted in the margin, relative to an application from Monsieur de Wolmaar, formerly in the suite of Moolwe Ismael Khan, ambassador from the late king of Oude, for permission to accept employment, in a civil capacity, in the service of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, which has been without hesitation negatived by this Government, and to state that as his Highness the Raja of Sattara, by the terms of his treaty with the British Government, is bound not to communicate with persons of this description, the Governor in Council deems it expedient to refer for any instructions which may occur to his Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

From Mr F H De Wolmaar, dated
18 August 1838.
To - Ditto - dated 18 August 1838.
From Ditto - dated 23 August 1838.
From Ditto - dated 5 Sept. 1838.
To - Ditto - dated 12 Sept. 1838

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 6th September 1838, concurred in by the Board.

* COPY of this letter should, if possible, be sent by the Berence to the Secret Committee, in continuation of our former despatch on the same subject, and likewise to the Governor-general of India.

(signed) *J. Farish*
G. W Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

(True copy)

(signed) *J. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 256 of 1838)

To the Secretary of Governor-general of India.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 20 September 1838.
WITH reference to my letter of yesterday's date, No 256, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable the Secret Committee, under date the 7th instant, submitting information received from the Acting Resident at Sattara, regarding a remittance made by the Raja to Dr. Milne to the amount of 75,000 rupees.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 25th September 1838, subscribed by the Board.

1. THE letter from the Raja of Sattara should be translated, and copy of it sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans for his remarks
2. It should also be forwarded to the Governor-general, with an intimation that it will not be noticed by this Government until we are favoured with his Lordship's instructions on our several late communications on the affairs of Sattara.

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3. We

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3. We should request the Governor-general's particular attention to the 6th paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter, and to the documents therein alluded to, proving that the Raja's agents in Bombay have not scrupled to communicate to the Raja events of a political nature, which are at present the cause of much anxiety and embarrassment to the British Government.

4. Is it, I may ask, to be tolerated that persons, not only British subjects, but servants of the British Government, shall transmit information of a political and secret nature, connected with military operations, to a foreign state, known to be ill-disposed towards us? This government cannot, of course, apply a remedy; but it is our duty to represent in the strongest terms the gross indecency and impropriety of such communications.

5. It will be seen that Rungoba in his letter of the 7th ultimo (No. 9) communicates, in Dr. Milne's name, that disputes exist between us and Persia and Arabia and Russia, that we have concluded a treaty with Runjeet Sing, that we are threatened with hostilities by the chief of Nepal, who has collected an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men; and lastly, that the Raja of Burmah is preparing to war against us. He then adds, that he had visited Mr. Baber, who had confirmed the intelligence to the above effect received from Dr. Milne. In a postscript, he communicates information regarding the movement of troops and reinforcements expected from England, describes Shikarpoor, and states "the Nepalwala has issued proclamations inviting all Hindoos, whoever they may be, to co-operate and to enter his service." In Dr. Milne's name, Rungoba enjoins secrecy. "The Sahib said these matters which I have directed you to write and report to the Maharaj Sirkar should not be publicly communicated to any one there." In a letter of the 6th instant, No. 12, the agent gives information regarding passing events in Afghanistan, and observes, "The Roos liom and other people are warlike soldiers and sturdy, in the event of war breaking out it will be difficult. But the British Government is formidable. After this, good success or ill success in this rests in the power of God. Thus both the Sahibs said." In a letter of the 11th September, he reports that it has been discovered that the states of Rajpootana were in treasonable communication with Russia, and had written, "We all are one; with your co-operation we will expel the English from this country." In allusion to the Raja's own case, the agent observes, and I think significantly, "but there is no documentary proof." In No. 14, he reports that the Russians and Persians have united against us, and that Dost Mahomed Wazeer of Room Sham in Turkistan, had joined them with a great number of troops, and, in No. 15, that orders have been received from the Governor-general to send 13 regiments from Bombay and 20 from Madras against the Russians.

6. The three last letters of the series testify that Lieutenant-colonel Ovans acted with his usual judgment in suggesting that my letter announcing the death of the late Governor should not be delivered, and the manner in which his agent intended to misconstrue that communication.

7. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's present letter should, if possible, be sent to the Secret Committee by the October packet.

(signed) James Farish.

(No. 301 of 1838.)

To the Secretary to the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 26 October 1838.

In continuation of former correspondence regarding the Sattara intrigues, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 20th ultimo, on the same subject.

2. In submitting the above documents the Governor in Council respectfully requests his Lordship's particular attention to the sixth paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter above quoted, and to the documents therein alluded to, proving that the Raja's agents in Bombay have not scrupled to communicate to his Highness events of a political nature, which are at present a cause of much anxiety and embarrassment to the British Government.

3. The Governor in Council cannot suppose that it will be tolerated that persons, not only British subjects, but servants of the British Government, shall transmit information of a political and secret nature, connected with military operations, to a foreign state, known to be ill-disposed towards us. Although this Government has not the power to apply a remedy, yet the Governor in Council deems it his bounden duty to represent in the strongest terms the gross indecency and impropriety of such communications.

4. His Lordship will observe that from Rungoba's letter, dated the 7th August (No. 9 of the enclosures to Colonel Ovans's despatch), that he communicates, in Dr. Milne's name, that disputes exist between the British Government and Persia, Arabia and Russia; that we have concluded a treaty with Runjeet Sing, that we are threatened with hostilities by the chief of Nepal, who has collected an army of 20,000 or 25,000 men; and lastly, that the Raja of Burmah is preparing to war against us; and adds, that he, Rungoba, had visited Mr. Baber, who had confirmed the intelligence to the above effect received from Dr. Milne. In a postscript, Rungoba communicates information regarding the movement of troops and reinforcements expected from England, describes Shikarpoor, and states, "the Nepalwala has issued proclamations inviting all Hindoos, whoever they may be, to co-operate and to enter his service." In Dr. Milne's name, Rungoba enjoins secrecy. The Sahib said, "These matters

matters, which I have directed you to write and report to the Maharaj Sircar, should not be publicly communicated to any one there."

5. In a letter, dated 6th September (ultimo), the agent gives information regarding passing events in Afghanistan, and observes, "The Roos, Room, and other people are warlike soldiers and sturdy. In the event of war breaking out, it will be difficult. But the British Government is formidable. After this, good success or ill success in this rests in the power of God. Thus both the Sahibs said."

6. In a letter of the 11th September (ultimo), the agent reports that it had been discovered that the states of Rajpootana were in treasonable communication with Russia, and had written, "We all are one; with your co-operation we will expel the English from this country."

7. In allusion to the Raja of Sattara's own case, the agent observes significantly, "But there is no documentary proof."

8. In No. 14 enclosure to Colonel Ovans's letter, the agent reports that the Russians and Persians have united against the British Government, and that Dost Mahomed Wuzer of Room Sham in Turkistan had joined them with a great number of troops; and in No. 15, enclosure to the same letter, it is stated that orders have been received from the Governor-general to send 13 regiments from Bombay and 20 from Madras against the Russians.]

9. I am also instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, translation of a letter from his Highness the Raja of Sattara, dated the 13th ultimo, which accompanied Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's despatch, and to state that this government will not notice this document until favoured with his Lordship's instructions on the several late communications to your address on the affairs of the Raja of Sattara.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 3d October 1838.

THIS correspondence sufficiently proves the falsity of the representations made by M. De Wolmaar of the objects which he had in view in requesting permission to visit Sattara, and shows the necessity which existed for our declining to allow him to do so.

2. It should be forwarded to the Governor-general, with our opinion that the public interests must suffer if some decisive measures are not soon adopted to put an end to these intrigues, by bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final determination.

3. The Acting Resident at Sattara may be informed to the above effect; and the Secret Committee be informed, if possible, by the steamer about to leave.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 4 October 1838.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 12th ultimo, No. 1751, in the Political Department, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident at Sattara, dated the 25th September last, which, in the opinion of this Government, sufficiently proves the falsity of the representations made by M. De Wolmaar of the objects he had in view in requesting permission to visit Sattara, and shows the necessity which existed for refusing compliance with his application.

2. I am on this occasion desired respectfully to remark, that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the public interests must suffer unless some decisive measures are speedily adopted to put an end to these intrigues, by bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final termination.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 3d October 1838.

I BEG to inform the Honourable Board that, on returning home yesterday evening from office, Mr. De Wolmaar called at my house, sent in his card annexed, and, when I went to him, stated as follows: "Notwithstanding your cruelty towards me (alluding to the refusal of Government to permit him to proceed to Sattara), I deem it right to inform you that I have been applied to by an agent to obtain 500 engineers and men; the agent does not belong to one of the protected states." I naturally asked the name of the agent, and what state was alluded to; but Mr. De Wolmaar at once said he could not communicate this information, and abruptly left the house. No one was present when the above conversation occurred; but there are witnesses to the fact of his having visited me.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

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MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 3d October 1838.

THE communication which Mr. De Wolmaar has made to the Political Secretary shows strikingly the lengths to which the parties who are engaged in the Sattara intrigues are disposed to proceed. Whatever may have been Mr. De Wolmaar's object in the communication, whether the substance of this communication be true or fictitious, he should, if the law provide the means, be checked and punished for such proceedings. If the communication be true, and means, as implied, that this person has been applied to by the agent of an Indian state for his aid in raising military levies, the communication is treasonable in a British subject, if he withhold from Government the necessary information to enable them to adopt measures of counteraction.

Before, however, adopting any measure, it would be best to refer to the Acting Advocate-general for his opinion as to whether the circumstances reported by the Political Secretary amount to an offence against the laws; and, if so, of what distinct character, and what proceedings may be adopted against Mr. De Wolmaar.

A copy of the memorandum, and of the reference to the Acting Advocate-general, should be sent to the Honourable the Secret Committee by the steam-packet, from which they will perceive the position in which Government is, through its highest officers, liable to be placed in the present state of the law, without, as we apprehend, the means of asserting its just position; but the result of the reference will hereafter be reported.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 5th October 1838, subscribed to by the Board.

1. ALL the material points in this correspondence are noticed by the Acting Resident in his letter forwarding it, to which the Governor-general's attention should be drawn, but more especially to the 8th and five following paragraphs.

2. There is, however, one misrepresentation in Dr. Milne's letter which Lieutenant-colonel Ovens could not expose. He observes, "Out of folly of his own he went on a visit to Mr. Willoughby in the secretariat, when, whilst they were mutually conferring, a violent quarrel took place, which cannot be fully written. On hearing of that quarrel I, though spirited, became wonderstruck. How could I write and report this?" And again, "Such a sahib entered into a controversy with Mr. Willoughby. To go into the Government-house without permission, and subject one's-self to and act with disrespect to the Council, is a thing very ill done."

3. Dr. Milne evidently alludes to Mr. De Wolmaar. It is needless to state, that nothing of the kind which he reports to have occurred at the interview between this person and the Political Secretary took place; on the contrary, in one of his letters, Mr. De Wolmaar acknowledges the "urbanity" with which he was received.

4. In forwarding this letter to the Secret Committee, I think we should refer to the part which Colonel Robertson is alleged to take in this affair. I have no doubt that this officer never intended that his letters to Dr. Milne should be sent to the Raja; but the tenor of those communications, professing, as they do, to disclose what is thought of the Raja's case, and what will be the probable decision of the Honourable Court of Directors, and in other respects, are highly unbecoming and improper. A translation of a Mahratta version of this letter accompanied Lieutenant-colonel Ovens' letter of the 25th June last; but it now appears that a copy in English has likewise been forwarded to the Raja.

5. With reference to the allusion to a person named Nursoo Ventash, in the 3d paragraph of Rungoba's letter of the 19th ultimo, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens should be requested to report who this person is, with any further information regarding his proceedings he may be able to obtain.

6. Paragraph 7 of the Acting Resident's letter should, I think, be sent to Mr. Bell, with a request that he will report what precautions are in force to prevent the Chitnaves from communicating with improper persons.

7. As there will not be time to send this in regular form to the Secret Committee, I request the Political Secretary will send copy of this communication, and of my Minute, at the same time explaining and apologising for the irregularity.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson
J. A. Dunlop.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 29th October 1838, subscribed to by the Board.

COPY of this communication and of its enclosures should now be forwarded to the Governor-general and to the Secret Committee. It throws considerable light as to the mode in which Dr. Milne conducts his pernicious agency; and I think we might ask his Lordship

Lordship whether this should any longer be tolerated, and whether, with reference to those and other previous instances, Dr. Milne should not be peremptorily forbidden henceforward from holding any intercourse, direct or indirect, with the Raja or any person connected with him. In this case, perhaps, also it will be desirable to acquaint the Raja of the prohibition.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

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To the Secretary with the Governor-general.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 16 November 1838.
IN continuation of my letter dated the 13th instant, relative to the Sattara intrigues, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 16th ultimo, and of its enclosures, which, in the opinion of this Government, throws considerable light on the mode in which Dr. Milne conducts his pernicious agency with the Raja of Sattara.

2 In forwarding this communication I am desired to solicit the instructions of his Lordship as to whether such a system should any longer be tolerated, and whether, with reference to these and to other previous instances, Dr. Milne should not be peremptorily forbidden, henceforward, from holding any intercourse whatever, either directly or indirectly, with his Highness or any person in any way connected with him, and whether, in this case, the Raja ought not to be advised of the prohibition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Governor-general of India.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 4 December 1838.
I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 22d ultimo, forwarding translations of documents sent from Bombay, by the direction of Dr. Milne, to his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and to state that, in the opinion of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the contents of these documents are of a singular character, and as likely to confirm his Highness's hostility towards the British Government, by giving him false impressions of the present state of affairs in India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

From *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,
Bombay Castle, 4 December 1838.
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, relative to the Sattara intrigues, and to observe that, in the opinion of this Government, these documents further confirm the information already in our possession, regarding the treasonous intercourse held by his Highness with Goa.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

1. From the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, without date, with enclosures
2. To the Resident at Sattara, dated 26 October 1838.
3. From the Resident at Sattara, dated 16 November 1838.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,
Simla, 24 September 1838.
I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the dates noted in the margin, connected with the case of the Raja of Sattara, and in reply to forward to you the accompanying copy of a Minute recorded by his Lordship on the 23d instant, for the consideration of the Honourable the Governor in Council, and for such further orders as may be deemed requisite.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

31 May - - 1838
12 June - - —
3 July - - —
1 September —

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Report of the final
inquiries on the pro-
ceedings of the
Raja of Sattara.

MINUTE by the Governor-general, dated Simla, 23d September 1838.

I HAVE carefully considered the voluminous papers which have now been submitted in this case, and proceed, in conformity with the intimation in the recent despatches of the Honourable Court, to state my opinion on the whole subject. In doing this I am glad to find myself relieved from the necessity of entering at any length on the details of the several charges against the Raja, by the clear and able summaries of the evidence upon each charge which are contained in the minutes of the late Right honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the other members of that Government.

2. I may premise but a few words on the feeling of the Bombay Government, that there has been inconsistency on the part of the Supreme Government in its views of the manner in which the case against the Raja, generally, should be treated. Perhaps such an imputation might be urged with some apparent truth, although, in fact, the views of the Governor-general in Council were only varied as the case gradually assumed a new complexion. I may refer to the minutes recorded by me in April and October 1837, as proving that the further inquiries, which were authorized about the former of these periods, were intended chiefly to ascertain what members of the Raja's family were implicated with him in the offence of tampering with the sepoy, and that a marked distinction was taken between investigations bearing directly on that one original charge and those subsequently instituted in so many different quarters on other collateral topics. When these new investigations were proposed to be extended from the neighbourhood of Sattara itself to numerous and distant native states; when, on the supposition of concealed plots, requisitions for evidence, marking a general suspicion and mistrust, were sent to all parts of India, as the alarm spread of vague accusation, and acts of extraordinary vigour were resorted to for the purpose of obtaining evidence, the proceedings could scarcely be looked upon without apprehension, and the Supreme Government felt itself bound to check their progress. It has been a satisfaction to me to learn that the instructions which were issued in this spirit have now been sanctioned by the high authority of the Honourable Court.

3. The grave inconveniences of a course of arduous and minute scrutiny into the possible plots and intrigues of the native states are indeed very obvious. The futility of the schemes themselves, and the diversion of time and attention in the search after them from the better objects of Government, are points that need not be insisted on; nor can it be necessary to dwell on the unworthy labour of following out the petty and intricate ramifications of such intrigues, or on the questionable expedients which must be employed in the effort to expose the true meaning and intention of proceedings covered with mystery and obscurity. I would more strongly fix attention on the effect which seems to be justly dreaded from investigations of this kind by the Honourable Court, of injuring the character of our Government for moderation, security, and strength. In this instance of the Sattara investigations, as observed by me in a former minute, "in an affair of no real importance to our power, the idea of mistrust and insecurity on the part of the British Government may have been spread from Rajpootana to Madras and Malabar;" and after all these evils and risks shall have been incurred, and the investigations are at length brought to a close, when all is probed and detected and laid bare, the serious practical difficulty remains, by which we must in this case, though, perhaps, from incidental circumstances, in a less degree than on other occasions, be embarrassed. It being known that the secret has been discovered, it may be impolitic not to take notice of that from which, had we continued in real or affected ignorance of it, we should have sustained no harm; yet by what process and with what impression upon the public mind is the guilty state to be tried, condemned, and punished? When a great Government, like that of the British in India, directs its vengeance, however justly, against a helpless dependent neighbour, and when it cannot avoid the appearance of being prosecutor and judge in its own cause, we must not be surprised if its motives and actions are widely misconstrued; and how can a suspected prince be fairly tried in his own dominions, if left in the possession of sovereign power? Yet, can he be brought to trial without at least plausible imputation of prejudice and injustice, after the open ignominy of a deposition, however avowedly provisional and temporary?

4. All those are points which ought to be seriously thought of before any of our Indian Governments commits itself in measures of inquiry regarding a supposed treasonable conduct on the part of the native princes connected with it. In the present case, however, the difficulties to which I have alluded, in whatever degree they may exist in it, must, I apprehend, in some manner or other, be encountered; for I am well satisfied that the inquiry has been carried through to results which it would not be wise or fitting that we should treat otherwise than as demanding a firm strictness and vigour of procedure.

5. In my Minute of the 27th April 1837, I observed, "The proceedings of the Commission have left no doubt in my mind of the guilt of the Raja, to the extent, at least, of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army;" and it was added in another part of the same paper, "I see no reason why such treason should not recoil upon those who contrived it, and be made at the same time a source of additional strength to ourselves." It is now, also, my painful duty to state, that I am compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Government of Bombay, that the two other principal charges preferred against the Raja, and especially the first of them,

them, appear, from the evidence obtained by the Acting Resident at Sattara, to be fully established, namely:

- 1st. His treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa
- 2d. His treasonous intercourse with the ex-Raja of Nagpore.

6. However wild and nearly incredible the intrigues alleged in these two cases seem to be, the proof of their existence appears to be no less clear and irrefragable. That the Portuguese of Goa should wrest India from the British power, that Appa Sahib, being almost destitute and in restraint, should raise 20 lakhs to enable the Portuguese to restore him to the throne of Nagpore; that Portugal, France, and Austria are to contribute their battalions to the support of Sattara; all these things may look rather like the dream of delirium than the overt machinations of treason; yet, that the ignorant ambition and malignity of the Raja have been duped by insane speculations and deceitful promises of this character, there remains, I fear, little room to doubt.

7. It is shown likewise that the Raja, so far from having a just sense of the favours which have been heaped upon him by the British Government, is bitterly discontented with his position, that he claims the original greatness of the house of his ancestor Sevajee; that he or his confidants and nearest partizans complain of faith having been broken with them, and that they have even the shameful ingratitude of accusing his early and steady benefactor, Mr. Elphinstone, of deception and falsehood.

8. It is principally by these two circumstances of the high offence of tampering with our native troops, and the insatiable and reckless ambition by which he appears to be guided, which would render any middle or amicable course of proceedings with him probably quite fruitless, that I think that the mode of dealing with this case is rendered more direct and plain. We are called upon, I feel, by very strong considerations of propriety and expediency to bring the guilt of the Raja to the test of a final proof by the best and most just process which can be devised, and then, if he should not have been able to exculpate himself, to remove him from a throne of which he will have shown himself to be eminently undeserving.

9. The extent to which we are committed by guarantees of protection to individuals who have given information against the Raja merits attention, though but in a minor degree, as an argument for not seeking to leave him in the possession of an authority which it would too probably be his object to employ for their ruin on every opening that might present itself to him.

10. I would by no means subscribe to the opinion, which would appear to be supported in some of the minutes of the members of the Bombay Government, that magnanimity in pardoning an offence of a weak ally is not, in different cases which may be readily contemplated, to be at all viewed as a suitable and expedient policy. Here, however, where there are several distinct acts of offence, one of them of the gravest nature, and all springing from a deep-rooted spirit of resistance and aversion to the British supremacy, the conclusion is, as I have avowed, forced upon me that measures of leniency and conciliation would be perfectly inapplicable.

11. It is not necessary to establish it as a fixed rule "that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *flagrante bello*, except through the medium of a formal trial." But in this instance, if the Raja should eventually demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to be placed on his trial, or even if he should not himself make that demand, but the written explanation or defence which I would propose in the first instance to require from him should seem, as it very possibly may, to leave a necessity for some further proceeding, there may perhaps be no alternative to such a mode of final examination and disposal of the case, however cumbrous, dilatory, and inconvenient it must be felt to be. Commissioners of high rank and character from the other presidencies, if necessary, might be assembled for the purpose. Detailed orders would in such a case, if we are forced to the measure, be necessary on the precise mode of trial, and all the other circumstances attending the procedure to which allusion is made in the letters from Bombay. But it would be premature to enter at all upon those points at present.

12. As the first step, I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the Raja should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf. The Acting Resident will, of course, take care by every means in his power to see that his guarantees to witnesses are in letter and spirit fully maintained.

13. I should think the above measure, as a preliminary one, preferable to the course of giving to the Raja a memorandum of each distinct portion of oral or written evidence against him, the result of which might be much confused and unnecessary prolixity in the reply. When the reply shall have reached me, I would judge from the tenor of it whether it would be advisable to go on at once to any further proceedings, or to await a further communication from the Honourable Court, to whom of course, as well as to the Supreme Government in India, the reply would be immediately communicated.

14. Should the Raja be found finally guilty, I would not (to use the expression of my former minutes) "abstain from the plain course of resuming to ourselves territories and power, which those who have been by us entrusted with them are endeavouring to use to our destruction." There is in this case no one to whom the sovereignty could be transferred,

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excepting Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother; and there is nothing in his character or claims to entitle him to the immense and gratuitous advantage. On this point, however, I would solicit the earliest and special instructions of the Honourable Court, who will now have all the arguments on this part of the case before them. Copies of all the proceedings and minutes at Bombay have been already communicated to the Honourable Court, and I have to request that a copy of this minute, and of the instructions which may be founded upon it, may also be transmitted by the next steam dispatch.

15. I think it right to request from the Governor in Council at Bombay a brief separate report of all that is established respecting the connexion of Mr. Milne with this affair, in which, as an old servant and pensioner of the Government, he appears to have taken a very improper part, with their opinion as to the notice which his conduct may deserve.

16. I cordially concur in the applause which has been bestowed by the Governor in Council on the ability and industry with which Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has discharged the duty imposed on him as Acting Resident at Sattara, in the prosecution and report of these investigations.

(signed) Auckland.

(True copy.)

(signed) W. H. Macnaghten,

Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

MINUTE of the Honourable the Governor, dated 13th October 1838.

I HAVE perused with the most unfeigned satisfaction the Minute of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 23d ultimo, recording his opinions on the case of the Raja of Sattara, which are in fact exactly similar to those which this Government had previously recorded.

2. I need not explain that my satisfaction does not arise from the fact that his Lordship has pronounced the Raja guilty of the three principal charges preferred against him. It arises from the circumstance that all the obloquy and reproach which has been cast on this Government, and more especially on our late lamented and respected head, by the Raja and his supporters, are removed. We have now the satisfaction of learning that there is no disagreement between his Lordship and ourselves respecting the Raja's guilt; and in this uniformity of opinion rests the complete justification of the measures adopted by this Government in the painful, difficult, and responsible position in which it has been placed.

3. With reference to the 10th paragraph of the Governor-general's Minute, I cannot refrain from observing that I am not aware that this Government has ever stated an opinion "that magnanimity in pardoning an offence of a weak ally is not, in different cases which may be readily contemplated, to be at all viewed as a suitable and expedient policy:" on the contrary, I am quite prepared to admit that cases of this kind have happened, and may again do so, where the parties may evince repentance, and are likely duly to appreciate the clemency extended to them. All the remarks which I have made bearing on this question (and I think I may say the same of those which proceeded from the late Governor and my colleague Mr. Anderson) had peculiar reference to the individual case of the Raja of Sattara, and I am glad to find that the Governor-general is of opinion that in this case "measures of leniency and conciliation would be perfectly inapplicable."

4. I now beg to propose that copy of the Governor-general's Minute be forwarded to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, with a request that he will prepare and submit for our approval, with as little delay as possible, a statement of the description adverted to in the 12th paragraph.

5. To aid this able officer in the preparation of this statement, I would further suggest that the Acting Resident be furnished with the summaries of evidence framed by the Political Secretary, and extracts from the Minutes of Government commenting on them.

6. The only instruction which I deem necessary to issue to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans is, that he should confine himself to the three principal charges against the Raja, and omit all doubtful points, and such as he conceives cannot be supported by sufficient evidence.

7. I should think a month or six weeks will be a sufficient period for the Raja to complete his answer. On this point, however, the Acting Resident's opinion may be called for.

8. In submitting the statement, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should report what measures he deems necessary for the full and efficient protection of the witnesses, and for preserving inviolate the guarantees which have been extended to them.

9. With reference to the 15th paragraph of the Minute, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans may be directed, as soon as he has prepared the statement with which he thinks the Raja should be furnished, to prepare a separate report on Dr Milne's connexion with this affair. I may, however, observe that our recent communications to the Governor-general of India, regarding this individual, will have afforded his Lordship fuller information than he before possessed respecting the highly objectionable character of his proceedings as the Raja's advocate.

10. I am much gratified to observe that the Governor-general has noticed in terms of high commendation the eminent merit which Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has displayed in the prosecution

prosecution and report of these inquiries; and I think extracts from our letters, bearing on this point, should be communicated to this officer.

11. I think also it is essential to the public interests, with the view to support and strengthen Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's authority in the arduous and difficult situation in which he will for some time to come be placed, that we should no longer delay confirming him in the office of Resident at Sattara, for which he has proved himself so eminently qualified. By doing so, we shall afford the best proof in our power of his conduct having merited and obtained our approbation, and on these grounds I have much pleasure in proposing his confirmation accordingly.

(signed) *J. Farsh.*

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

I ENTIRELY concur in the whole of this Minute by the Honourable the Governor.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*, without date.

I ENTIRELY concur also.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

MINUTE by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 15th October 1838.

To the observations of the Honourable the Governor I cordially agree.

(signed) *J. Keane.*

NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 17 October 1838.

THE Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-colonel C. Ovans, of the 26th regiment Native Infantry, to be Resident at Sattara.

Ordered, That copy of the above notification be transferred to the military department for information.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(No. 345 of 1838.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 22 October 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th ultimo, transmitting copy of a Minute by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, dated the 23d of the same month, recording the sentiments of his Lordship on the case of the Raja of Sattara, and to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to his Lordship, copy of a Minute by the Honourable the Governor on the subject, dated the 13th instant, concurred in by the Honourable Board, together with copy of the instructions issued in accordance therewith to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans.

2. As it appears to this Government essential to the public interests to support and strengthen, as far as possible, the authority of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans in the arduous and difficult situation in which he will for some time to come be placed, the Honourable the Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to no longer delay confirming that officer in the situation of Resident at Sattara, which measure, it is trusted, will meet the approbation of the Right honourable the Governor-general.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 11 October 1838.

1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters, dated the 19th and 20th ultimo, with their respective enclosures, relative to the conduct of Mr. Baber and Dr. Milne as connected with the Sattara proceedings.

2. In reply I am directed to state that the Governor-general entirely concurs in the view taken by the Honourable the Governor in Council of the conduct of the two gentlemen in question. With regard, however, to Mr. Baber, his Lordship is of opinion that the decision with regard to that officer may with propriety be left to the Honourable the Court of Directors; and as respects Dr. Milne, it would seem objectionable to take any immediate measures until the investigation into the conduct of the Raja of Sattara shall have been brought to a conclusion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

From *W. H. Macnaghten*, Esq. Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general, to *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 22 October 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, dated the 4th, 5th, and 6th instant, together with their respective enclosures, on the subject of the Sattara intrigues.

2. The Governor-general has expressed a decided opinion as to the highly unbecoming and reprehensible conduct of Dr. Milne, and the papers now acknowledged have served to confirm that opinion, and to induce his Lordship to think even more unfavourably than before of that gentleman's motives and proceedings; nevertheless, the Governor-general would not recommend, until the termination of the pending inquiry into the conduct of the Raja of Sattara, that Dr. Milne should be visited with any serious penalty; for such a measure would be construed into a desire of depriving the Raja of the aid of an efficient adviser, in the preparation of his defence. With regard both to that gentleman and to Mr. Baber, his Lordship would suggest that an abstract of the instances of their misconduct should be prepared and submitted for the consideration and orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, who will visit them with such mark of their displeasure, either by depriving them of their pensions or otherwise, as may be deemed just and proper.

3. With regard to Mr. De Wolmaer, the Governor-general observes, that that person seems to be a mere adventurer, who has mixed himself up in these intrigues in the hope of gaining money. He is not, perhaps, of sufficient importance to merit the notice of Government; but should the Honourable the Governor in Council think otherwise, he might be told that a perseverance in the spirit of intrigue he has displayed would subject him to the penalty of deportation.

4. In thus furnishing you with his sentiments for the consideration of the Governor in Council, it is by no means the wish of his Lordship to restrict in the slightest degree the free exercise of the authority of his Honor in Council on this occasion, though he would add, as a further reason for the expediency of non-interference at present, that the Raja's advisers appear to be quarrelling among themselves for the monopoly of their client, and that if left alone, they will, in all probability, counteract their own ends by their conflicting intrigues and machinations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 22d November 1838.

IN his letter of the 15th instant, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans with great force argues against the expediency of furnishing the Raja of Sattara with the statement ordered by the Governor-general of India, and advocates the adoption at once of some final measures, with the view of bringing the case to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

2. I freely confess I concur in the Resident's opinion; I do not see how we can by any possibility protect the witnesses, or prevent the Raja from tampering with them, or from having recourse to force, intimidation and bribery to induce them to retract their evidence, if the statement is furnished to him, and at the same time he is permitted to retain sovereign powers.

3. Although, therefore, I regret the delay which must be occasioned by another reference, I would propose that the question of our future mode of procedure should be submitted for his Lordship's reconsideration.

4. I am myself in favour of the temporary suspension of the Raja's authority, but this point must be determined by his Lordship. At all events I am of opinion a commission should be at once appointed, with full and explicit instructions for the conduct of the inquiry,

inquiry, and when they have assembled, the statement prepared by Lieutenant-colonel Ovans should be communicated to the Raja, effectual measures having been previously adopted for protecting the witnesses.

5. This course, indeed, if at once adopted, will bring the question to the earliest termination attainable. It may be abortive unless the witnesses are effectually protected, and the only effectual means for their protection appears to me to be that which is adopted in every judicial inquiry into charges affecting the conduct of a functionary in power—the suspension of that power; and the reason is of twofold force when this power is that of a sovereign.

6. As supporting this view of the case, the Resident's separate despatch of the 15th instant forwarding communications from Rungoba, should be forwarded to the Governor-general. These, I think, prove that the Raja has already determined not to answer the statement, but to call for the depositions on which it is founded, which it must be obvious ought not to be granted until the period of his final defence.

7. Some doubts occur to me regarding the place at which the inquiry should be instituted. In some respects I should consider it desirable that it should not be held at Sattara; and Ahmednuggur, for instance, might be named, but this is a subject which will doubtless engage the Governor-general's consideration.

8. Copy of the Resident's letters should if possible be sent to the Secret Committee by the December steamer.

(signed) *J. Farish*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

I CONCUR in thinking that the letter Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has addressed to Government, in submitting a statement prepared to be delivered to the Raja, should be sent to the Governor-general before acting upon the instructions we have received in respect to the proceeding to be adopted towards his Highness. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans urges much argument, and many reasons of great weight, which I cannot but think the Governor-general would desire to have submitted to his judgment on an occasion, and in a matter of such great importance.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *J. A. Dunlop*, without date.

I CONCUR in the proposed reference to the Governor-general under the difficulties represented by Colonel Ovans, which seem to me insuperable if the communication is now made to the Sattara Raja.

(signed), *J. A. Dunlop*.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 486 A. of 1838.)

TO the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 26 November 1838.

1. WITH reference to your letter, dated the 24th September last, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, containing his Lordship's sentiments on the case of the Raja of Sattara, and to my reply thereto of the 22^d ultimo, transmitting copy of the instructions communicated in consequence to the Resident at Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a despatch dated the 15th instant from the Resident, on the subject.

2. In forwarding this communication, I am desired respectfully to observe, that in consequence of the strong and forcible reasons urged by the Resident, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is not expedient, in the first instance, to furnish the Raja of Sattara with the statements alluded to in the 12th paragraph of the Right honourable the Governor-general's minute, but that it is preferable at once to adopt measures for bringing the case to a final and satisfactory conclusion.

3. The Governor in Council entertains this opinion, because he is doubtful if any means short of force can be adopted by which efficient protection can be extended to the witnesses, and he is unable to devise efficient means for preventing the Raja from tampering with them, and by intimidation and bribery inducing them to retract their evidence, should he, in the first instance, be made acquainted with their names, and the nature of their evidence against him.

4. Although, therefore, the Governor in Council much regrets the further delay which will be occasioned by this reference, he nevertheless is compelled, by a sense of duty, to

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place his Lordship in possession of the reasons which have been urged by the Resident against the prescribed mode of procedure, in order that the same may be reconsidered.

5. This Government is, therefore, after mature consideration, of opinion that a Commission should at once be appointed, with full and explicit instructions for the conduct of the inquiry into the charges against the Raja, and that, on their assembling, the statement which has been prepared by the Resident should then be communicated to the Raja, effectual measures having been previously adopted to protect the witnesses, without which it will no doubt occur to the Right honourable the Governor-general, that the proposed inquiry must prove vain and abortive.

6. In further support of this view of the case, I am directed to transmit, for the purpose being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general, copy of a separate despatch on Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, dated the 15th instant, forwarding translations of communications to the Raja from his agent Rungoba, which indicate that the Raja has already solved not to answer the statement with which it is proposed to furnish him, but, as might be expected, to call for the depositions on which it is founded, a request which could not with propriety be acceded to, until the Raja has been put on his final defence.

7. In conclusion, I am directed to forward copies of the minutes recorded on this occasion by the Honourable the Governor and the Members of Government, and to state, that copy of this correspondence will be forwarded to the Honourable the Secret-Committee by the December mail, with a letter, of which copy is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,

Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Camp at Dapooree, 31 December 1838.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and its enclosures, respecting the investigation into the charges preferred against the Raja of Sattara, and in reply to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of a minute recorded by his Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) H. Torrens,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE by the Governor-general, dated Lahore, 29th December 1838.

Sattara Case.

I HAVE attentively considered the new reference made to me upon the Sattara case, and feel very great difficulty in deciding upon it.

2. The reasons urged by the Resident, and concurred in by the Governor in Council, are sufficient to satisfy me that it would not be right to persevere in the course which I had previously recommended, and to present to the Raja a written statement of the charges and the proofs against him, calling upon him for an answer. It is anticipated by the Resident that this course would lay the Government open to such proceedings on the part of the Raja and his advisers as could only lead to fresh embarrassments, and would at the same time expose every witness, whose evidence has been given, to cruel persecution.

3. The course which has been next recommended as open to the Government is the suspension of the Raja from his functions of sovereignty, and the appointment of a commission to sit in judgment upon him. The suspension of a person so placed as is the Raja of Sattara, against whom a strong *prima facie* case has been established, and whose conduct appears from every report to be unscrupulously vindictive, seems, in the event of a new trial being decided upon, to be essential to the protection of witnesses, and to the fairness of proceeding on the part of the accusation; yet the measures would wear a harsh appearance, and be argued as a predetermination to convict. Notwithstanding, however, these objections, it appears to be essential, as a preliminary to any proceeding bearing the character of a final trial.

4. The tribunal for trial might perhaps be best constituted by the appointment of three of the most impartial and experienced members of the service, whom it would probably be expedient to take from Madras and Bengal; but I confess that, looking to the manifold inconveniences of such a mode of trial, to the measures of importance, and to the subjects of interest and excitement by which the Government is already occupied, and especially to the

the possibility that no part of this course would be approved by the Honourable Court, I cannot bring myself to recommend its immediate adoption.

5. There is inconvenience no doubt in the postponement of a decisive measure, but this inconvenience would be as nothing compared with that of the announcement of a measure such as has been proposed, with any hazard before us of its being ultimately interrupted and rejected.

6 I am the more impressed with this feeling, as, while I am myself satisfied of the treachery and extravagant machinations of the Raja, I can conceive it possible that weakness may be discovered by others in so complicated a tissue of evidence, or that an excuse may be found for the acts of the Raja in their folly and wildness, or that the scandal, excitement, and hazard of failure with which the measure proposed would be attended, might lead to its rejection in favour of some mitigated proceeding of reproof, and warning, and security. The general view taken by the Court in the first instance of this case was (as expressed in a despatch received from them some few months back) decidedly unfavourable to a protracted investigation of it. The impression made on them by the voluminous evidence since collected has not been communicated, nor have I yet received an intimation, which I would now specially request, of the opinion formed on it by the Honourable the President in Council. The entire evidence was sent home with despatches for the Bombay Government, which were probably forwarded early in September last. My conclusions are, that evidence and my suggestions on the mode of disposing of the case, were conveyed to the Court in a despatch of the 1st October, and the present reports of the Resident, and minutes of the members of the Bombay Government, were transmitted from that Presidency by the mail of December. Under these circumstances the Home authorities will have had the whole subject fully placed before them, and while the statement of their sentiments on it may be expected at no remote date, I am satisfied, reluctant as I am to leave the Bombay Government subject to the inconveniences of petty intrigues, that it will be on every account prudent and fitting to refrain from a proceeding which might be censured as premature and unsatisfactory, and from which a retreat could scarcely be otherwise than very discreditable and embarrassing.

7. I would, therefore, submit these observations by the steam-packet now under preparation for the immediate orders of the Honourable Court, requesting their attention to the opinions which I have indicated, and soliciting such instructions as it may be deemed expedient to communicate, for the guidance of the local government on the points to which they relate, as well as on all other connected with the mode of trial, if a final trial should be judged proper, and with the policy to be observed in the event of the Raja being found guilty.

The Court may, if they deem it fit, forward their instructions direct, so as to save time to the Governor in Council at Bombay, in whose anxiety for a complete and early settlement of the question they will no doubt fully participate

8. A copy of this minute will also be forwarded without delay to his Honour in Council at Bombay, and to Calcutta, for the consideration of the Honourable the President in Council.

(signed) *Auckland.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. Torrens,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(No. 199 of 1839.)

TO the Officiating Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 26 January 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India on the 29th of the same month

2 In reply, I am desired to express the regret of this Government that the above communication did not reach Bombay until the 31st instant, being one day after the departure of the Honourable Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay, with the overland mails.

3 A copy of his Lordship's minute will therefore be forwarded to the Honourable the Secret Committee by the next steamer, which will leave Bombay on the 25th proximo

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Board, dated 30th November 1838.

COPY of this letter and enclosure should be sent to the Governor-general, whose orders may be asked whether this mission is to be permitted to proceed to England.
Copy also may be sent to the Secret Committee.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

PAPERS RELATING TO

(No. 517 A. of 1838.)

TO the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter and enclosure from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting it to be the intention of the Raja to depute M. De Wolmaer in charge of a mission to England on his Highness's affairs, and to request that you will be pleased to obtain the sentiments of his Lordship as to whether this mission should be permitted to proceed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, to
J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches, under date 4th ultimo, having reference to Dr. Milne's connexion with the Raja of Sattara, and throwing additional light upon the nature of the communications which have passed between that gentleman and his Highness.

2. The Governor-general has, upon perusing these papers, no doubt that Dr. Milne has become an interested partisan of the Raja, and is pursuing the course which he has adopted with little regard to his own character, or even to the duty of allegiance which he owes to his country, and to his position in regard to the Government, of which he is a pensioner.

3. It is right that Dr. Milne should be apprised of the light in which the Governor-general views his proceedings, and that he should be distinctly required to discontinue his intercourse with the Raja.

4. His Lordship has hitherto forborne the issuing of an instruction to this effect from an unwillingness to interfere between a party labouring under a grave accusation and one whom he may have chosen to be his counsellor; but he has not contemplated in such forbearance conduct so reprehensible as that which is exhibited in the papers alluded to, and which, when brought to the notice of the Honourable Court, his Lordship cannot but apprehend may lead to the removal of the name of Dr. Milne from the pension list.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Torrens*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated the 25th January 1839; subscribed to by the Board.

I HAVE some doubts of the expediency of making this communication to Dr. Milne, since it will lead to his calling for the intercepted correspondence, of which it would be highly undesirable he should at the present time be aware.

I beg, however, that this may be considered in Council, and in the meantime my colleagues will have had the opportunity to consider the question.

(signed) *J. Farish*,
G. W. Anderson,
J. A. Dunlop.

MINUTE by the Board, dated 30th January 1839.

DR. MILNE may be informed, that under the instruction of the Governor-general, and as a pensioner of the Honourable Company, he is to refrain from holding any communication, direct or indirect, with the Raja of Sattara, or with his agents.

(signed) *J. Farish*,
G. W. Anderson,
J. A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 299 of 1839.)

From the Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India; Camp.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th instant, relative to Dr. Milne's connexion with his Highness the Raja

Raja of Sattara, and to transmit, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of my communication of this date to that gentleman on the subject.

I am at the same time desirous to forward copies of two minutes recorded by the Honourable the Governor, dated the 25th and 30th instant, subscribed to by the civil members of the Board, from which his Lordship will perceive the reasons which have induced this Government to deviate in some respect from the instructions conveyed in your letter now acknowledged

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 532 of 1839.)

TO the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 7 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letters, dated the 19th January last, and 22d ultimo, No. 137 and 422, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 21st January last, No. 5, reporting certain circumstances confirmatory to the suspicions that a clandestine correspondence is still carried on between his Highness the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and of my reply to them of this date.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

TO *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Camp at Rothuch, 7 February 1839.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 19th ultimo, respecting the existence of a communication between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore, and to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that Lieutenant-colonel Sutherland, Officiating Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, has been requested to give the subject his early attention.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(No. 874.)

MEMORANDUM by the Secretary, dated 12th February 1839.

I HAVE seen the application for a port clearance, M. De Wolmaar's name is inserted, and the following natives:—

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Yeshwunt Row. | 5. Gungoo. |
| 2. Bhugwunt Row. | 6. Tulja. |
| 3. Sutkojee. | 7. Manajee. |
| 4. Rowjee. | 8. Rannoo, and 3 Portuguese. |

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 12th February 1839.

I do not know that we can withhold the port clearance.

The authorities at such ports as the ship is expected to touch at, may be informed that M. De Wolmaar has been, while in Bombay, considered to be a person to whom permission to go into the interior should not be granted, in order that they may prevent his landing and remaining at any of the subordinate stations of the Honourable Company's territories.

In regard to the natives, it would be proper for the senior magistrate of police to ascertain that they know exactly on what terms they are going to a distant country, and whether they go with their own free will, and having means of support.

If they state that they are going under the orders of the Raja of Sattara, they might be detained pending inquiry of the Raja, who cannot be permitted clandestinely to send native agents to England.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

WITH M. De Wolmaar I conceive we have nothing to say, but with the natives, if agents of the Raja of Sattara, I think we have a great deal; and, as I have said in a former minute of this day, I think we should interfere to stop them.

If the Raja applies to send such an embassy, we may refer the application to the Honourable Court's orders.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*, without date.

I AGREE with the Honourable the Governor, that M. De Wolmaar should be watched, and that we have no authority forcibly to prevent natives going, if they wish it, to Europe.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 12th February; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

I AM not aware that Hndoos can be prevented embarking in a "French ship," as passengers for Europe.

The Raja of Sattara can send no deputation, except through the authorized channel, and no such deputation has been authorized.

The grounds on which these persons are supposed to be proceeding to Europe from the Raja of Sattara should be reported, and their names stated.

The Resident to be informed, with a request that he will report if any circumstance confirming this statement of their being deputed by the Raja, comes to his knowledge.

The Governor-general and Secret Committee to be informed.

(signed) *J. Farish*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

As a deputation from the Raja, proceeding without the consent of this Government, I should think these persons could be stopped.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*, without date.

THE intention of certain persons to proceed to Europe on the part of the Sattara Raja was reported to me, but I did not think we could stop them, nor am I aware on what grounds it could be done.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 13th February 1839; subscribed to by the Honourable Board.

THE reference to the senior magistrate of police should be made regarding these natives, and the Advocate-general may be consulted as to whether we can detain them on any information we possess, as deputed by the Raja of Sattara.

M De Wolmaar is quite at liberty to go to Europe, or to quit India, but not to land and remain at subordinate stations; and, after intimation, as proposed by me, the authorities at such stations will act on their own responsibility.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

DOES not the treaty forbid such a measure without our consent? It is to this I refer, not the general question.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*

Further MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, without date.

THE Advocate-general may be referred to the treaty.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT

(No. 384 of 1839.)

TO the Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, copy of a letter this day addressed to the authorities noted in the margin, regarding a European named "De Wolmaar," who it is believed is on the point of proceeding to the Malabar coast in the French ship George Cuvier, bound for Bordeaux.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

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Malabar.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 385 of 1839.)

TO the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 February 1839

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin regarding a native deputation alleged to be on the point of proceeding to England on board the French ship George Cuvier, bound to Bordeaux, on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. In transmitting this correspondence, I am desired to express the hope of the Governor in Council that the course which has been adopted by this Government on the occasion will meet the approbation of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

1. From the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated 12 February
2. From the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, dated 12 Feb 1839
3. Reply to 15 February
4. Acting Advocate-general, dated 15 February
5. Resident at Sattara, dated 15 Feb
6. To Magistrate of Canara, dated 15 February
7. To Magistrate in Malabar, dated 15 February 1839
8. To the Secretary to the Government Fort St. George, dated 15 February 1839

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 18th February 1839; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

THE suggestions in this letter more accord with my view of the course that should be adopted, and they should be immediately acted on. The examination of the parties, and the giving them information of their position, should be conducted by the Acting Persian secretary, who should report the result, with copy of his proceedings, for the information of Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, dated 18th February 1839; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

THE parties declare that they are not agents of the Raja; and if the Raja disowns them too, they will find themselves in a very false position in England, if really going there on the Raja's part; and this should be told them as soon as the Resident reports the result of his communication to the Raja on the subject. But in this case, if they persist, I imagine those people must be allowed to proceed, certainly if repudiated by the Raja.

RESOLUTION of Government, in the Secret Department, dated 19th February 1839.

RESOLVED, That copies of the documents noted in the margin, regarding a native deputation supposed to be proceeding to England on board the French ship George Cuvier, bound to Bordeaux, on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, be furnished to the Acting Secretary in the Persian Department, that the orders of Government contained in the 2d paragraph of the Honourable the Governor's minute, dated the 18th instant, on the letter from the Acting Advocate-general, of the same date, may thence be immediately carried into effect, and the result reported to the Political Department without delay.

From the Superintendent I N, dated 12 February 1839
Acting S M Police, to Ditto, Ditto, dated 15 February 1839
Acting Advocate-general, from Ditto, Ditto, dated 18 February 1839.
Minute by the Hon. the Governor.

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MEMORANDUM by the Political Secretary, dated 18th February 1839

MR. MACKENZIE called on me yesterday, and delivered the accompanying anonymous letter, which he stated he had picked up near his house. It is impossible to guess what was his motive. Mr. Mackenzie stated that he is connected with the public press, and I believe he was formerly employed in the Gazette office, and bears an indifferent character. He seemed rather disconcerted when I informed him Government were aware of M. De Wolmaar's intended departure, and immediately left my house.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government

MINUTE of the Honourable the Governor, dated 17th February 1839; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*.

If these persons are allowed to go, ought they not to be required to make a deposit to provide against the Company being subject to any expense on their account?

The Acting Advocate-general has not yet replied to the reference made to him about these persons.

They cannot, I conceive, be prevented going. The four first should be required to lodge the usual deposit in the treasury for their servants, and the port clearance should be granted.

The senior magistrate should hand up the statement of each individual, which it is presumed he took in writing.

(signed) *J. Farish*,
J. A. Dunlop.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, without date.

UNDER this report, I do not think that these persons can be prevented taking their departure.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*.

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM, dated 21st February 1839.

19th instant * THE Acting Secretary begs to state, for the information of Government, that agreeably to the instructions received,* he has seen the eight Hindoos, and questioned them upon the necessary points, and now enclose their replies.

The Board will observe that Eshwunt Rao, no doubt selected from his being a relation of his Highness, is the head of the mission, and that he acknowledges two particulars of importance; first, the nature of the service upon which he is proceeding to Europe, and secondly, that the mission is provided with the regular credentials from his Highness.

I explained to Eshwunt Rao the nature of their situation, unsupported by authentic documents, but Eshwunt Rao's knowledge that these letters were provided seems to be considered by him satisfactory on that score.

A brother of Eshwunt Rao's has also an intention of accompanying him to Europe, which would make nine in all; but Eshwunt Rao, assisted by the concinist, Purbhoo Bhugwunt Row, is the real head of the party; the other are ignorant servants.

They were informed that no ship, with them on board, could get a port clearance until a reply to the reference made to Sattara was received.

They were also told that the whole of their movements were, of course, perfectly known; and the present object was to explain to them how they were situated, and to learn if they willingly engaged in the enterprise. They stated that that they were afraid only of being prevented from going.

(signed) *W. S. Boyd*,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 22d February 1839.

1. COLONEL OVANS' letter of the 18th instant, and the result of the examinations taken by Mr. Boyd, leave no doubt regarding the nature and objects of the mission about to proceed to England on the part of the Raja of Sattara.

2. I am doubtful whether we possess the power of preventing this mission proceeding; I am, therefore, for non-interference, and allowing them to proceed after having made the usual deposit in the Government treasury. I think this deposit should be made for the persons in the situation of servants proceeding to Europe, as mentioned in my former Minute.

3. The

3. The senior magistrate of police should require this deposit; and the owner of the George Cuvier be informed that Government will not interfere authoritatively to prevent the parties alluded to by him to embark on board his ship, on the established deposit for native servants being made.

4. Mr. Boyd should inform the principal persons that Government are satisfied that, proceeding, as they do, without the sanction of this Government, they will find themselves mistaken in the expectation that they will be recognised in any public capacity by Her Majesty's Government, or the Honourable Court of Directors.

5. The Advocate-general may also be informed of this decision, in case he has any objection to offer to it.

6. Copies of all the papers connected with the subject should be sent to the Secret Committee, with our earnest recommendation that the mission may not, on its arrival in England, be recognised either by the Court or by Her Majesty's Government. Their instructions may also be solicited, whether such missions should be allowed or not to proceed to England.

7. The Secret Committee will determine whether this proceeding is in conformity with the Raja's agreement with Government.

8. For particulars regarding M. De Wolmar we may refer to our despatch, dated the _____, regarding that person.

9. A very material fact has, however, been elicited by our reference to the Resident at Sattara. It appears that Captain Cogan has mixed himself up with these intrigues, and has been in communication with Dr. Milne, and also with an agent of the Raja's, named Humant Rao Goonajee.

10. Captain Cogan is now at Bombay, filling a high situation under the Crown; and how, when so honoured, he can feel himself justified in mixing himself up with political intrigues against this Government, is to me astonishing.

11. I am doubtful whether we ought not to state the facts which have come to our knowledge to Captain Cogan, and require him to explain his conduct. This is a point on which I should like to have the opinion of my colleagues; but the Political Secretary must act on the other parts of this minute without delay, as the steamer leaves on Monday.

12. Copies of all these proceedings should be sent to the Governor-general of India, who will observe in them, I hope, the increased necessity which exists for bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final termination with as little delay as possible, and which the recent letter from the Secret Committee, copy of which has been sent to his Lordship, appears to anticipate.

(signed) *James Farish*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*.

In the present state of the question, as we cannot divulge the source of our information, I doubt if it is expedient to make a communication to Captain Cogan.

I think it would have been better to have made a direct reference to the Raja, to ask if he was sending these persons to England. It is perhaps too late now, as it must be decided at once if these persons are to go or not. I still think, if proceeding as agents of the Raja, that the permission of this Government should have been applied for and obtained; but if it is determined to allow them to proceed, I do not object, and subscribe to the rest of the minute of the Honourable the Governor.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Dunlop*, dated 22d February 1839.

VIEWING this as a mission to England, I doubt our power to prevent its going; and though the circumstance of the parties having taken their passages in a ship bound to France might make a difference in this respect, I am still, on the whole, for non-interference.

I think it would be preferable not to call on Captain Cogan to answer in the present state of the business; in other respects I concur in the views of the Honourable the Governor.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop*.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 22d February.

I FIND a reference has been made through the Resident to the Raja as to whether the mission is accredited by him, but we need not wait for the reply.

On further consideration, I am the more disposed to make a communication to Captain Cogan, merely stating to him that Government has received information that he has been in communication with Dr. Milne, and also with native agents of the Raja of Sattara of an improper character, implicating him in political intrigues carrying on by that Prince against this Government, and that considering the high situation under the Crown which he now fills, the Government considers it due to him to inform him thereof, that if untrue, he may

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have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which he has been honoured.

If this communication has no other effect, it may stop further proceedings in that quarter. I have omitted in my minute to notice a circumstance pointed out by Colonel Ovens, viz., the identity of the parties forming the present mission with those reported by him in November last as about to be sent, a coincidence which remarkably verifies the intercepted correspondence which he has from time to time submitted to Government.

(signed) *J. Farish,*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 22d February, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Dunlop.

I SHOULD doubt the expediency of the communication to Captain Cogan, but if the Honourable the Governor presses it I by no means object.

(signed) *J. W. Anderson.*
J. A. Dunlop.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Dunlop.

My only objection to the proposed communication to Captain Cogan, is the fear that it might lead to a discovery of the source of our information, otherwise I agree that it would be advisable.

(signed) *J. A. Dunlop.*

RESOLUTION of Government in the Secret Department, dated the 24th February 1839.

WITH reference to the memorandum from the Acting Secretary in the Persian Department, submitting the statements made by the natives proceeding to England on a mission on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara on board the French ship George Cuvier, Ordered that the Acting Secretary be requested immediately to inform the principal persons composing this mission that the Honourable the Governor in Council is satisfied that proceeding as they do without the sanction of this Government, they will find themselves mistaken in the expectation that they will be recognized in any public capacity by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 461 A. of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 February 1839.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 15th instant, No. 385, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India, extracts from the further proceedings of this Government, as per annexed list, regarding the native deputation proceeding to England on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara.

2. From these documents his Lordship will perceive the increased necessity which exists for bringing the case of the Raja of Sattara to a final determination with as little delay as possible, and which the recent letter from the Honourable the Secret Committee, dated the 22d December last (a copy of which accompanied my communication dated the 15th instant, No 387), appears to anticipate.

3. A copy of the despatch this day addressed by the Honourable Board to the Honourable the Secret Committee on the subject of this letter, is enclosed for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India; from the 20th to the 23d paragraphs thereof, his Lordship will observe, that Captain Cogan, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, is represented since his arrival in Bombay to have held communication of an improper character with Dr. Milne, and also with a native agent of the Raja of Sattara, which subject is still engaging the consideration of this Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

* MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 2d March.

I was ready to have given credit to a distinct denial had Captain Cogan so replied to our letter. In this letter Captain Cogan, however, does not give the straightforward reply that might have been expected.

He admits, having been visited by parties representing themselves as subjects in the employ of the Raja of Sattara, and if all is right, why should he not have stated the objects and nature of their communications, instead of giving the evasive reply which follows; from this, however, conclusions may be drawn.

For my own part I have no hesitation in stating my belief that the substance of this communication is correctly reported in the intercepted letter, and chiefly for two reasons:

1. The Raja's agent could have no object in naming Captain Cogan at all, but to convey information to his Highness, much less in falsely inventing the circumstances.

2. His references to Captain Cogan in particular are (we know) true. Some of their circumstantial details have much of the air of truth, and are mixed up with other matters which we know to be true: for instance, the examination of the persons proceeding to England at the police office.

I think we ought not to prosecute this matter further at the present moment. I would propose that the reply be sent to the Governor-general and to the Secret Committee, who will form their own conclusions from the circumstances, and, if they see fit, will bring the proceedings imputed to Captain Cogan to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, without date.

I subscribe to the opinion that a more straightforward answer would have been more becoming from Captain Cogan, but think with the Honourable the Governor, that the matter should not be carried further at present by any other communications to Captain Cogan.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 578.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 14 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 24th ultimo, on the subject of its having been represented to Government that Captain Cogan, since his arrival in Bombay as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, had mixed himself up with the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara, and has been in communication with Dr. Milne and with a native agent of his Highness named Hunmunt Rao Goarajee, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of my letter addressed to Captain Cogan on the 28th ultimo on the subject, and of the reply returned thereto by that officer.

2. Copies of the minutes recorded on the occasion by the Honourable the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Anderson, and of the letter addressed to the Secret Committee on the subject, are enclosed for the information of your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*

Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 2d March 1839.

MR. ELLIOTT has committed a great mistake on the receipt of our letter; he ought to have communicated the orders of Government to the parties concerned, and he should now lose no time in doing so.

(signed) *James Farish.*

(No. 515 of 1839.)

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, without date.

Does it not appear from the last intercepted correspondence, that the parties themselves had the intention to withdraw from the passage?

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

PAPERS RELATING TO

MINUTE by the Honourable Board.

To be sent to the Governor-general and to the Secret Committee in continuation of the correspondence.

(signed) James Farish.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 552 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 461 A, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident of Sattara, dated the 22d instant, forwarding translation of a yad from the Raja, admitting that the eight Hindoos therein alluded to are proceeding to England as a mission from his Highness.

2. I am at the same time desired to forward, for the information of his Lordship, copy of a letter from the Acting Advocate-general, dated the 25th instant, stating his opinion as to the course he considers most expedient for Government to adopt with regard to the mission.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 11th March; subscribed to by the Board.

THE senior magistrate of police may be directed to refer these persons to Government, and it would have evinced greater discretion had he done so of his own accord in the first instance.

If these persons address us, we should refuse to recognize them as the Raja's agents.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 1st March 1839; subscribed to by the Board.

I OBSERVE Captain Cogan is alluded to also in this letter, and that, be it remarked, in connexion with the facts of the examination before the police magistrate, which are correctly stated.

Copy of this and of the Secretary's letter to him should be sent to the Governor-general.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Board, without date.

MR. ELLIOTT should have made the communication direct, verbally, and not in writing. No special intimations are necessary to be given to the Collector of Customs.

This letter may be recorded without further correspondence.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, without date.

I DO not think this has been at all well managed; but it is over.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 15 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letters dated the 15th and 24th ultimo, on the subject of a native mission deputed to England by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, and to my communication dated the 14th instant, No. 578, forwarding copy of the letter addressed by this Government to Captain Cogan on the 27th ultimo, on the subject of his having, since his arrival in Bombay

Bombay as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, mixed himself up in the intrigues of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am now directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India copy of a letter and enclosures from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 22d ultimo, No. 10, in which his Lordship will perceive that Captain Cogan is alluded to in connexion with the facts of the examination before the acting senior magistrate of police, which are correctly stated, of the natives forming the mission.

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I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Board, dated 19th March 1839.

I AM not aware that the departure of these persons can be prevented, they have already been informed that they will not be acknowledged in any public character by Her Majesty's Government or the Court of Directors.

This should be reported to the Governor-general, and the Secret Committee, and the Resident.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

Further MINUTE by the Board, dated 20th March 1839.

THE Governor-general may be requested to favour us with his instructions, whether a communication should not be made to his Highness on the subject of his sending this mission clandestinely to England.

(signed) *James Farish.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 649 of 1839.)

To the Officiating Secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 15th instant, No. 580, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council, to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copies of two communications from the acting senior magistrate of police, dated respectively the 14th and 18th instant, and to state that the individuals therein named have already left Bombay for England, as a mission on the part of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, in the ship Reliance.

2. The Governor in Council desires to be favoured with his Lordship's instructions as to whether any communication should be made to his Highness, on the subject of sending, clandestinely, the mission in question to England.

3 I am at the same time desirous to observe, that this Government is not aware that it could have prevented the departure of the above mission. An intimation has already been given to them, that they will not be acknowledged in any public character, either by Her Majesty's Government or by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Board, dated 18th March 1839.

PROCEEDINGS approved, and our further information on this subject to be communicated to the Secret Committee.

The Governor-general of India to be informed of the intended departure of the mission in the Reliance.

(signed) *James Farish.*

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

To *J. P. Willoughby,* Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 28 March 1839.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches dated respectively the 14th and 15th instant, and in reply to state that, as the subject of Captain Cogan's intromission in the affairs of Sattara

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has been referred to the Home authorities, his Lordship does not propose to do more than express his concurrence in the view taken of the matter by the Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No 757 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 April 1839

1. With reference to my letter, dated the 29th ultimo, No. 649, relative to the native mission deputed to England by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a further letter from the Resident at Sattara of the same date, with enclosures on the same subject.

2. On a perusal of this communication, his Lordship will perceive that notwithstanding the warning given to Dr. Milne on the 6th February last, to henceforth refrain from holding any communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, with the Raja, or with his agents, that gentleman is still in communication with his Highness, by means of Rungoba, one of the Raja's agents in Bombay; and it would also appear, that Dr. Milne has written to Mr. Macdonald on the subject of the mission, and requested him to assist it on its arrival in England.

3. With reference to my letters, dated the 14th and 16th ultimo, Nos. 578 and 580, on the subject of Captain Cogan, since his arrival at Bombay as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Imam of Muscat, having mixed himself up with the intrigues of the Raja of Sattara, I am on this occasion directed to transmit, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 4th instant, with enclosures, containing such additional information as he has been able to obtain on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 850 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 8 May 1839.

With reference to my letter, dated the 18th ultimo, No. 757, relative to the native mission deputed to England by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident of Sattara, dated the 26th ultimo, No. 24, from which his Lordship will perceive that another agent, named Wussee Oolla, has proceeded to England on behalf of his Highness the Raja

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copies)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated the 11th January; subscribed to by the Board.

COPY of this letter may be sent to the Governor-general of India, it is very probable that this is a fresh intrigue entered into with the view of aiding in the Raja's defence. It will say the documents that have come into our possession are forged, and instance the papers herein alluded to as proof; this is, however, mere conjecture on my part.

(signed) *J. Farish,*
G. W. Anderson,
J. A. Dunlop.

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To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 29 January 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 4th instant, No. 1, forwarding translation of a yad addressed to that officer by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, on the subject of an inquiry stated to be carrying on by his Highness regarding certain forged papers said to have been found at that place.

2. In forwarding the above communication I am desired to observe that, in the opinion of this Government, it is very probable that this is a fresh intrigue entered into with the view of aiding in the Raja's defence.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 4th February 1839; subscribed to by the Board

As there seems reason to expect that the circumstances now brought to notice will be attempted to be made use of to refute the authenticity of the documents which have been obtained under circumstances which leave no doubt of their being authentic, the Resident should continue to obtain such information as may, when the affair comes under final inquiry, tend to the establishment of substantial justice.

(signed) *J. Farish*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 4th March 1839; subscribed to by the Board.

I CONCUR with the Resident in opinion, that it is not expedient at the present moment to have anything to say with the persons therein alluded to.

It is by no means unlikely that some intrigue is at the bottom of this petition, and our best plan therefore is, to have nothing to do with the petitioner.

Copy may be sent to the Governor-general and Secret Committee, in continuation of former proceedings.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 573 of 1839.)

To the Secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 13 March 1839.

WITH reference to former correspondence on the subject of the Sattara intrigue, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding the translation of a petition and of the deposition of a woman named Lukshmeebyee, regarding the severe treatment which she states her husband and brother have been subjected to by order of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, to induce them to give certain evidence of a particular kind.

2. In forwarding these documents I am desired to state that this Government concurs with the Resident in opinion, that it is not expedient at the present moment to have anything to do with the persons above adverted to.

3. It is by no means unlikely that some fresh intrigue is at the bottom of this petition, and the Governor in Council conceives that the safest plan to pursue is to have nothing to do with the petitioner.

4. Lieutenant-colonel Ovens has, therefore, this day been informed to the above effect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copies.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 1st March 1839.

COPY to be sent to the Governor-general, who will particularly notice that the danger in which Appa Sahib, and those who have given evidence, are placed, is occasioned by the information sent home having been communicated to his Highness by his correspondents here, derived from parties with whom they are in communication in England.

His Lordship's instructions should be requested as to the course we should follow in case of Appa Sahib, the Raja's brother, throwing himself on the Resident's protection, or the Raja molesting any of the other witnesses.

The Resident in the meantime to be directed to adopt the most efficient means in his power to afford the protection required should the said contingency arise, but to do his best to ward it off.

My own impression is, that the only really effective course for the protection of Appa Sahib and the others, in the event of the Raja's committing any open act of a glaring nature, or such as to endanger the lives of those who have fallen under his Highness's anger for the part they have had in these transactions, would be immediately to place his Highness under restraint, depriving him of all authority, and to place the administration of the affairs of his state in the hands of the Resident pending the decision of the Governor-general or the Honourable Court, to whom the Government of India have referred.

This may, if my colleagues concur, be suggested to his Lordship.

(signed) James Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, without date; subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Dunlop.

I ENTIRELY concur in the views of the Honourable the Governor on the contingency of his Highness the Raja committing any act of violence or of oppression against any one of the witnesses who have given evidence in the investigation that has been lately held on his proceedings.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 614 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 4 March 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 25th ultimo, No. 12, forwarding translation of a yad to his address from Appa Sahib, expressing apprehension of violence being exercised against himself, and his officers, by his brother the Raja of Sattara.

2. From this communication his Lordship will particularly notice that the danger in which Appa Sahib and those who have given evidence in the case of his Highness the Raja are placed, is occasioned by the information sent home having been communicated to his Highness by his correspondents in Bombay, derived from parties with whom they are in communication in England.

3. The Governor in Council is desirous of being favoured with the instructions of his Lordship as to the course which should be followed in the event of Appa Sahib throwing himself on the Resident's protection, or the Raja molesting any of the other witnesses.

4. The only course which suggests itself to this Government as a really effective one for the protection of Appa Sahib, and the others, would be, on the Raja committing any open act of a glaring nature, or such as to endanger the lives of those who have fallen under his Highness's anger for the part they have had in these transactions, immediately to place the Raja under restraint, and deprive him of all authority, placing the administration of the affairs of his state in the hands of the Resident pending the decision of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, or the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom the Raja's case is under reference.

5. Copy of the reply this day returned to the Resident at Sattara is enclosed for the information of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 14th March 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

COPY to be sent to the Governor-general and to the Secret Committee. In case matters come to an extremity, I think we are bound to insist that the personal property of the Raja's brother shall not be interfered with, but the instructions recently solicited from the Governor-general will, I trust, enable us to act more effectually for his protection.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

III *
Minutes and
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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 584 of 1839.)

To the Officiating Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India,
Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 18 March 1839

WITH reference to my letter dated the 4th instant, No. 514, forwarding copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting translation of a yad from Appa Sahib, expressing apprehension of violence being exercised towards himself and his officers by his brother the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further letter from Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, dated the 11th instant, with enclosure, affording further information on the subject.

2. In forwarding this communication I am desired to observe that the Governor in Council is of opinion, that in the event of matters coming to an extremity between Appa Sahib and his brother, the British Government is bound to insist that the personal property of Appa Sahib shall not be interfered with, but the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general as to the course to be observed by this Government in this case, solicited in my letter alluded to, will doubtless enable the Governor-general in Council to act more effectually for the protection of Appa Sahib.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 27th March 1839, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

THE Resident may be referred to our recent orders, which seem to meet this event. He should of course afford all the protection in his power to the Raja's brother.

COPY may be sent to the Governor-general, and his early instructions solicited.

(signed) *J. Farish*

(No. 648 to 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 March 1839.

WITH reference to my letters dated the 4th and 18th instant, No. 514 and 584, relative to the apprehension entertained by Appa Sahib of violence being exercised towards himself by his brother, the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further communication from Colonel Ovens, dated the 24th instant, No. 17, stating that Appa Sahib had on the same date proceeded to the Residency, accompanied by two of his confidential officers, and claimed the protection of the British Government, and of my reply thereto of this date.

2. In forwarding these communications, I am desired to request that this Government may be favoured with the early instructions of his Lordship on the above subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 30th March 1839, subscribed to by the Honourable Mr. Anderson.

COPY to be sent to the Governor-general, in continuation of the former correspondence. The Resident's advice regarding Seebundy was very proper.

The Governor-general's orders should be solicited as to what arrangements should be made for the support of the Raja's brother; he has therefore received an allowance of 6,000 rupees per mensem, which should, I think, be continued by the Raja.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 695 of 1839.)

To the Officiating Secretary with Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 April 1839.

IN continuation of my letters, dated the 4th, 18th and 29th ultimo, relative to the apprehension entertained by Appa Sahib of violence being exercised towards him by his brother, the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a further letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 26th ultimo, on the subject.

2 Appa Sahib having hitherto received an allowance from the Raja of Sattara of 6,000 rupees per mensem for his support, it appears to this Government but just that the same should be continued by his Highness; but upon this point the Governor in Council is desirous of being favoured in the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

3. The advice given by Colonel Ovens to Appa Sahib regarding the Seebundy, as reported in the 4th para. of his letter, appears to the Governor in Council to have been very proper, and has accordingly been approved.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay

Sir,

Simla, 18 March 1839.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing copies of your correspondence with the Resident at Sattara, on the subject of an application from the Raja's brother, regarding the danger which he apprehends to himself and followers from the Raja's resentment.

2. The Governor-general is in communication with the Honourable the President in Council, whom his Lordship has consulted on the Sattara question, and as a reference has been made to the Home authorities, he is very desirous to avoid bringing matters to a crisis with the Raja, before he has ascertained the sentiments of the President in Council, and before he can receive instructions from England as to the course to be pursued with respect to the Raja.

3. Meanwhile, his Lordship is strongly of opinion, that in case of absolute violence being attempted against Appa Sahib, or the other witnesses, they will be entitled to the full protection of the British Government, and his Lordship therefore entirely approves of the instructions addressed to the Resident on the 4th instant, that he will adopt the most efficient means in his power to afford protection to Appa Sahib, his officers, and all other witnesses, should such prove requisite; but that he will use his best endeavours to avoid such a contingency.

4. His Lordship observes that the Resident at Sattara does not, in his letter of the 25th of February, anticipate a necessity for so extreme a measure as that of removing the Raja from power, with a view to the effectual protection of the witnesses against him. Nor does his Lordship apprehend that such a necessity can arise; for if necessary, the Raja should be given distinctly to understand, that any act of violence towards those persons must be viewed by the British Government as affording in itself the most signal presumption of his guilt, and as wholly depriving him of all claim to its consideration, and it may be presumed that such a warning will be sufficient to restrain him from serious outrage.

I have, &c

(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India,
with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, without date, concurred in by Mr. Anderson.

In a matter of this nature I do not think Mr. Bell should have so long delayed reporting to Government.

These papers may be communicated to the Resident at Sattara and the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, in order that they may keep a strict watch over the proceedings of the suspected persons who reside within their range.

The question noticed in the last paragraph is set at rest by the objections taken to the measure in subsequent despatch from the Agent of the 16th instant.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

MINUTE of the Honourable the Governor, dated 19th October 1838, subscribed to by the Board.

COPY of this letter and of the previous correspondence may be sent to the Governor-general, with a request that he will inform us whether the proofs obtained by the Commissioner at Bittoor against these suspected persons are sufficient to justify the adoption of any measures against them; whether, for instance, they ought to be apprehended, and a search made for the papers.

Copy may be sent to the Resident at Sattara.

The Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country may be directed narrowly to watch their movements and proceedings.

The names of the persons are,—Venkutrow, Abba Abheyungkur, The Brumcharee, Demodhur Shastree.

If by the employment of a confidential agent, Mr Simson can discover their real objects and the measures they are pursuing, he should do so, and report to Government.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

To the Secretary to the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

*Bombay Castle, 31 October 1838.

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, an extract from the proceedings of this Government as per annexed list, regarding certain individuals suspected of having been deputed from Bittoor to the Deccan on some political mission, on the part of Bajee Row, the ex-Peishwa, and to request that the Honourable the Governor in Council may be favoured with his Lordship's sentiments as to whether he considers the proofs obtained by the Commissioner at Bittoor against these persons sufficient to justify the adoption of any measures against them, and whether they should be apprehended, and a search made for any papers which may be in their possession.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Camp at Ferozepore, 29 November 1838.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 31st ultimo, transmitting extracts from proceedings regarding certain individuals suspected of having been deputed from Bittoor to the Deccan on some political mission on the part of Bajee Rao, the ex-Peishwa, and requesting instructions on the subject.

In reply, I am desired to state, that in the opinion of the Governor-general, the proofs obtained against the individuals in question would hardly seem to be sufficient to warrant the adoption of any measures of severity towards him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten,*
Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 31st October 1838, subscribed to by the Board.

COPY of this letter may be sent to the Resident at Sattara and the Acting Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, and the latter officer may be instructed to act agreeably to the orders contained in the second paragraph of the Government letter of the 31st October last.

(signed) *J. Farish.*
G. W. Anderson.
J. A. Dunlop.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, without date

COPY of this correspondence should be sent to the Governor-general for instructions, with our opinion that the affair is exceedingly suspicious, and that the Raja of Sattara holding direct communication with an adherent of Bajee Rao is a breach of his treaty with the British Government.

(signed) *James Farish*

(No. 428 of 1838.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 13 November 1838.

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 31st ultimo, regarding certain individuals suspected of having been deputed from Bittoor to the Deccan on some political mission on the part of the ex-Peishwa, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 18th ultimo, and of the document alluded to in first paragraph thereof; and in soliciting the instructions of his Lordship on the subject, to observe that the circumstances, which have transpired appear exceedingly suspicious, and that the Raja of Sattara holding direct communication with an adherent of Bajee Rao can be regarded in no other light than as a breach of his treaty with the British Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

To *J. P. Willoughby, Esq.* Secretary to Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Camp at Maloowal, 10 December 1838.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, with enclosures, under date 13th ultimo, and in reply, to state that the deputation therein alluded to on the part of the ex-Peishwa to the Raja of Sattara appears to the Governor-general to be of so irregular and improper a form as to demand some special notice to be taken of it both to the one and the other of these chiefs.

2. I am therefore directed to request that the Honourable the Governor in Council will use his discretion in pointing out to the Raja of Sattara, through the Resident at his court, that when proper channels of communication are available to persons of high rank in the position of himself and the ex-Peishwa, through the British agents respectively deputed to them, secret and unauthorised intercourse by means of inferior persons must be considered by his Lordship, not only as disreputable, but as highly inexpedient and improper.

3. This is more particularly the case as regards the ex-Peishwa, with whom the Raja of Sattara should be doubly careful as to how he communicates, as all correspondence with one so situated should, on the part of a potentate protected by and wholly dependent on the British Government, be conducted in so honest and ingenuous a manner as to obviate the possibility of displeasure on the part of the paramount power.

4. The Commissioner at Bittoor has also been addressed on this subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Torrens,*
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, without date.

I AM doubtful whether any advantage would arise from making a communication of the nature indicated at the present moment.

I would therefore propose that copy of this letter should be sent to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, and his opinion requested on the subject.

(signed) *James Farish*

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 22d February 1839, subscribed by the Board.

COPY should be sent to the Governor-general, and it should be stated, that in virtue of the discretion left, as in the second paragraph of the letter of 10th December, we have abstained from making any communication to the Raja.

The Resident to be instructed accordingly, and copy sent to the Secret Committee.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 504 of 1839)

To the Secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 1 March 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th December last, and to transmit to you, for submission to the
Right

Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 19th instant, expressing his doubt whether it would at the present time be expedient to address the Raja of Sattara on the subject of the communication recently passed between his Highness and the ex-Peishwa.

In forwarding this letter, I am desired to state, that in virtue of the discretion left to this Government in the second paragraph of your letter now acknowledged, the Governor in Council has deemed it proper to abstain for the present from making any communication to the Raja on the above subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

III.
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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir, Camp at Barh, 14 March 1839.
Your letter of the 1st instant, with its enclosure, has been submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general, and I am directed to state, in reply, that his Lordship fully approves the resolution of the Honourable the Governor in Council to abstain for the present from making any communication to the Raja of Sattara on the subject of his correspondence with the ex-Peishwa.

The Governor-general hopes at no distant period to be put in possession of the views of the Home authorities as to the course to be adopted with the Raja, and in the meantime he agrees with his Honor in Council in the propriety of abstaining from remonstrance, which we are not prepared to follow up with measures of coercion in case of our counsel being neglected and our authority set at defiance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Madlock*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government

MINUTE, dated 19th June 1839.

The differences between the Raja of Sattara and the British Government have been so fully investigated, and the facts connected with them so fully brought to notice by my predecessor in office, and my present colleagues, that it is quite unnecessary now to enter into any minute review of them. I think it has been clearly established that the Raja has for years carried on an irregular and unwarranted intercourse with the Portuguese authorities at Goa; that he has intrigued with Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and that he has countenanced and supported attempts to seduce from their allegiance certain native soldiers in the service of the British Government.

The first and second of these only are clear breaches of the treaty by which the Raja of Sattara is bound; for he is restrained from any intercourse with foreign powers, and with all persons whatever who are not by the treaty subjected to his Highness's authority. The third is an equally clear violation of the duty which states professing relations of amity owe to each other.

No doubt existing as to the facts or to the disposition which they indicate, the question arises, how are we to deal with the case? There are apparently but three modes of meeting it:—

1st. By subjecting the Raja to a formal trial, and, after inquiry made and sentence passed, visiting him with appropriate punishment.

2dly. By proceeding in the mode by which national wrongs are ordinarily redressed, by at once commencing hostile operations, taking possession of the Raja's territories, and acting as circumstances may justify, under the right of conquest.

3dly. By addressing to the Raja such remonstrance as may appear expedient, and passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise to better feelings.

The difficulties in the way of the course first referred to appear to me very great. There is no ordinary tribunal to which the Raja could be made amenable, and a special one must be organized for the purpose of investigating the charges against him, if they are to be investigated.

A commission has been proposed, and the expediency has been suggested of selecting its members from the other presidencies, excluding altogether persons serving under this Government.

I think that the proceeding to subject the Raja to trial by a commission would be a course very much open to suspicion and misinterpretation, however that commission might be constituted. I know that from the civil and military services of India there would be no difficulty whatever in selecting commissioners who would perform their duty without regard to

anything but justice, but I need not add, that in the conduct of states, as of individuals, it is most important, not only to avoid wrong, but to make this avoidance apparent, and to place the character of the state for integrity and good faith beyond the possibility of question. For this reason, I should desire, if practicable, to avoid the trial of an issue in which the British Government is a party, before a tribunal which must of necessity be composed of its own servants.

Indeed, the competency of such a tribunal might with some plausibility be questioned, because by assuming the power of subjecting the Raja to a legal trial, we should seem to determine that he was a subject of the British Government; whereas we have always acknowledged him as a sovereign prince, bound only by the terms of the treaty existing between us. I observe, indeed, that in a very able and careful Minute, recorded by one of my colleagues, the conduct of the Raja in intriguing with the government of Goa and with Appa Sahib is termed treasonous. I am not disposed to enter into a discussion upon the point, but it is certain that the crime of treason can be perpetrated only where the relation of sovereign and subject exists. It would seem also that if the Raja could be charged with treason on account of the acts which gave rise to the first and second charges, he is guilty of the same offence under the third. The attempt of a subject to seduce the soldiers of his sovereign from their duty is undoubtedly treasonable, and it is only the absence of the requisite relation which changes the character of the offence. This point would, I fear, be taken up by all who have any feelings of hostility to the British Government. We should be accused of degrading a sovereign from his acknowledged rank, of offering violence to his feelings and dignity, and of assuming a right of superiority to which we have no just claim.

It is not necessary to ask whether these charges would be well or ill founded, it is sufficient that they would be made, and, without necessity, the British Government ought not, in my judgment, to incur them.

Such a commission as has been recommended would appear inexpedient, unless we were quite certain of the result, for if the inquiry should terminate in an acquittal, we should lose something in point of character, while the Raja would be little benefited. A prince suspended from his sovereignty, and put upon his trial, even though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects. He would command little respect from them when they saw with how little consideration he was treated by his ally.

But it may fairly be assumed that there can be no doubt as to the subject of inquiry, and upon this ground it is unnecessary. No information beyond that which we possess is likely to be gained, the commission would only tend to prolong a state of uncertainty and irritation, which has continued quite long enough already, and would in this point of view be a source of mischief.

If unfriendly steps were inevitable, I should much prefer the second course of proceeding to which I have referred. I should prefer taking the remedy provided in the treaty in case of the Raja's breach of his engagements, and resuming the territories committed to his care. But this is an extreme measure, and should not be resorted to without an absolute necessity. Such necessity I do not conceive to exist.

The Raja of Sattara cannot be regarded as a very formidable foe to the British empire, and those with whom he has been connected are as little formidable as himself. No results have followed the intrigues which have been carried on except the transfer of money to agents and adventurers, by whom the intrigues have, without doubt, been fomented, by whom they have perhaps been originated for their own purposes. Without intending to offer any apology for the conduct of the Raja, it is but just to observe that he appears to have been regarded by that numerous class of men who are continually watching for an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others as one whose position offered a very favourable opportunity for their experiments. He has manifested great weakness, and no inconsiderable portion of ingratitude, but it would not accord with the magnanimity of the British Government to visit those offences on a prince, situated as is the Raja, with too great severity. He is altogether at our mercy, and the execution of an order to dispossess him of his territories would scarcely be a more difficult work than to sign such an order. He is the representative of a house distinguished in the history of India, and associated in the minds of the people with much of interest. We have nothing to fear, and we can afford to act with generosity. Under these circumstances, I must admit, that with the highest respect as well for the motives as for the arguments of those who have taken a different view, I decidedly prefer the milder course of proceeding of the three which I have pointed out as before us.

I propose therefore either that the Resident be instructed to assure the Raja of the desire of the British Government to maintain the relations of friendship with him, to point out the necessity of restraining his servants from entering into any measures which may subject his Highness to the imputation of disregarding his engagements, and from retaining, in his Highness's name or otherwise, the political services of any person beyond the limits of his dominion, or that I should in person communicate with the Raja, which latter I am inclined to think would be a preferable course. His Highness possibly might be more readily induced to give attention to the demands we are bound to make upon him (and which I propose that we separately take into consideration) when directly preferred by the head of this Government rather than by the agency of the Resident or any other subordinate authority. In the event of the Board concurring with me in the line of policy I recommend, and in the probable advantage which may accrue from my visiting the Raja, I shall be prepared to proceed to Sattara upon receiving the sanction of the Governor-general to the policy I have suggested

In the meantime, I need scarcely say that our intentions with respect to the Raja should not be suffered to divulge until the intimation of them is made by myself, and that we should do all in our power to discourage the agitation which has been kept up in the name of the Raja

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

III.
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Governments of
India and Bombay.

MINUTE, dated 19th June 1839.

In the earlier proceedings I have already recorded my opinion on the course which should be pursued towards the Raja of Sattara. The Honourable the Secret Committee having, however, expressly referred the decision of this perplexing case to our present Governor, whom I presume to be in the possession of the sentiments of the Home authorities upon it, and Sir James Carnac having proposed to the Board the extremely lenient course explained in his Minute of this date, which has just been read, I consider it my duty to accede to that course; and feeling most desirous that the questions pending with regard to his Highness should be brought as early as possible to a close, and himself placed in a position which may give security for his acting up to the full spirit of the treaty with him for the future, I have only to assure the Honourable the Governor that it is my cordial wish and intention to support the measure he has submitted, and in the further prosecution of the details to endeavour as far as may be in my power to aid in rendering the same effectual.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE, dated 19th June 1839.

I HAVE only, under the like circumstances, to record the assurance of my desire cordially to support and effectually to aid the Honourable the Governor in carrying through the policy he has declared he thinks ought to be pursued towards the Raja of Sattara.

Satisfied of the treachery of the Raja, I from the first thought that no middle course could be taken, but that he must either be deposed or entirely forgiven; the latter course being determined upon, it seems only necessary, in carrying it through with all faith, to warn the Raja for the future to lay down some principles in the spirit of requiring a more strict adherence to the treaty, and effectually to protect those through whose information the Raja's intrigues were brought to light.

It appears to me that all that, and whatever else is immediately called for, is effectually guarded by the different measures which the Honourable the Governor has proposed, and to which it does not occur to me at the present moment that anything is required to be added to carry through safely the policy that has been resolved upon.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

MINUTE, dated 20th June 1839

1. In continuation of my Minute of yesterday's date, I now beg to submit to the Board my views regarding the mode in which I think our intentions towards the Raja of Sattara should be carried into effect

2. It will be inconsistent with our proposed amnesty for the past to make any demand which can justly be regarded as a punishment, and under this impression I at once abandon the measure which appears to have been thought of by the Government of the late Sir Robert Grant, of requiring the Raja to maintain a contingent of horse for the service of the British Government

3. Our demands should be limited as much as possible, and should be confined only to those which will again place the Raja in the precise situation intended by the treaty of September 1819, and will ensure the most efficient protection to all persons who have become obnoxious to him in consequence of the part they have taken in recent proceedings.

4. Before proceeding to Sattara I shall cause a letter to be prepared to the Raja's address, embodying the sentiments which Government entertain of his conduct, and the requisitions which we deem it essential to make in order to ensure his future adherence to his engagements, and to promote peace and concord between the two Governments. The latter may ultimately be embodied in a formal engagement to be required from the Raja.

5. The following is what I conceive should be the substance of my address to his Highness the Raja:

1st. That after a careful and attentive perusal and consideration of the evidence, it is my painful duty to inform him that I entertain no doubt whatever that his irregular and unwarrantable communications with the Goa authorities during a series of years, his intrigues with Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and the countenance and support which he gave to the attempt to seduce from their allegiance certain native officers in the service of the British Government, have been fully proved.

2d. That these proceedings indicate that his Highness, unmindful of the great benefits which he has derived from the Honourable Company, has entertained hostile designs towards their Government at a time when he was openly professing to be on the most intimate terms of friendship and alliance.

569.

x x 4

3d. That

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3d. That by these acts he has most justly incurred the penalty prescribed in his treaty with Government, namely, the forfeiture of all the rights and possessions which that treaty conferred upon him.

4th. That nevertheless the British Government has resolved to overlook his past conduct, and to grant an amnesty on the following conditions :

1st. That his Highness shall promise carefully and scrupulously to adhere to the 5th article of this treaty with Government, dated the 25th September 1819, and explicitly understand that any future infraction thereof will be followed by the penalty annexed to that article, namely, "the loss of all the advantages" secured to him by the treaty.

N. B.—The article itself may be embodied in the agreement to be taken from the Raja.

2d. That his Highness shall moreover engage to act in conformity with all the other provisions of the said treaty, but more especially the 2d article, whereby he is bound to "be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at his Highness's court, and to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government."

3d. That the 7th article of the treaty be strictly attended to, and that his Highness engage to refer all matters in dispute between him and the jaghudars therein named to the British Government, and to submit to their decision.

4th. That if possible a reconciliation be effected between his Highness and his brother Appa Sahib, but that should this be found impracticable, that the latter shall be at liberty to reside wherever he pleases, under the protection of the British Government, with the same allowance for his support as he has heretofore received from the Sattara Government.

N. B.—The attempt at reconciliation may be made on the Governor's arrival at Sattara.

5th. That all persons now in confinement on account of the Sattara intrigues be forthwith released, but that the undermentioned persons shall henceforward be excluded from the Raja's councils, and be prohibited from residing within the Sattara territory without the sanction of the British Government.

N. B.—The Resident should at once be required to submit the names of the persons whom he thinks should be comprehended in this article, being informed it is the desire of Government that the number should be limited as much as possible, and that individuals of minor consideration should be excluded.

6th. That the Raja shall engage not to injure or molest in any way the persons or families of those who have taken part in the proceedings against him, and shall promise to continue to them all property, rights, privileges, and allowances which they enjoyed in July 1836. The names of the persons comprehended in this article are as follow, and they are to be considered under the special guarantee of the British Government.

N. B.—The Resident can alone frame this list, limiting it as much as possible, and stating in detail the reasons why each person's name is inserted.

6. I believe the above to contain all the stipulations which, on the principles we are resolved to pursue, are essentially necessary, but I shall be happy to consider any others which my colleagues may desire to propose.

7. I find that there are various subjects of discussion on minor points between the two Governments, the consideration of which has been postponed pending the final disposal of the Raja's case; such for instance as the transit duty question, the admission of the Company's rupee into the Raja's territories, and some claims affecting individuals.

8. It appears to me, however, inexpedient to mix up these questions in the present discussion. When I proceed to Sattara I can take these proceedings with me, and I shall probably be able to adjust these minor matters either in direct communication with the Raja, or through the Resident.

9. In conclusion, I deem it necessary to refer to a possible, though I hope not probable, issue to the attempt we are about to make to re-establish our relations at Sattara on a friendly footing. The Raja, either from misappreciating our motives, or from relying on the influence which he may fancy he has established by means of the numerous agents he has employed both in England and in India, may refuse to accept our proffered clemency, boldly assert his innocence, and challenge inquiry. I am not prepared at this moment to state the precise course which should be followed under such a contingency, but in order to avoid the delay of another reference to the Governor-general of India, I think the possibility of its occurrence should be pointed out, and his Lordship's sentiments solicited as to the course we should then pursue.

10. In carrying into effect these measures I shall do all in my power to convince his Highness of the serious errors into which he has been betrayed, in friendly and considerate language, but, on the other hand, I shall be firm in my endeavours to convince his Highness that nothing can induce Government to recede from the very lenient terms on which we are willing to cast an oblivion over the past.

11. In my former Minute I referred to the necessity of secrecy as perhaps essential to the success of our plans, and to insure this, I would now propose that these proceedings may not be formally recorded until the Governor-general has replied to the reference to be made to him.

(signed) *J. R. Craven.*

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MINUTE, dated 21 June 1839.

I HAVE nothing to add to the measures here proposed, in which I concur.

(signed) *J. Farish.*

MINUTE, dated 21 June 1839.

I QUITE concur in these measures, consequent upon the line of policy determined upon

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Secretary in attendance on the Right honourable Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 24 June 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, extract from the Proceedings of this Government relating to the case of the Raja of Sattara:

2. I am desired in particular to refer his Lordship to a Minute recorded under date the 19th instant, by the Honourable the Governor, proposing that a general amnesty for the past be extended to the Raja.

3. This course having been assented to by the civil members of the Government, in deference to the presumed sentiments of the Home Authorities, I am further directed to solicit the attention of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to a second Minute, dated the 20th instant, recorded by the Honourable the Governor, suggesting the conditions under which the proposed amnesty should be granted to the Raja, and which have also been concurred in by both the civil members of this Government

4. That in the event of the proposed mode of procedure being sanctioned by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, it is the intention of the Honourable Sir James Rivett Carnac to proceed himself in person to Sattara for the purpose of endeavouring to carry it into effect, and again to place our relations at Sattara on a friendly footing.

5. In conclusion, I am desired to request his Lordship's sentiments as to the course which this Government should pursue under the possible, though it is to be hoped improbable, contingency noticed in the 9th paragraph of the Honourable the Governor's Minute of the 20th instant.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 30 May 1839.

1. THE proposal of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to postpone the final consideration of the case of the Raja of Sattara, has already been communicated for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, by my letter of the 4th April.

2. I am now directed to transmit, for the information of the Governor in Council, copies of a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Government of India, dated 1st ultimo, and of the Minutes of the Council of India on this subject, which had been referred for the opinion of the President in Council on the 31st of January last.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock,*
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

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To *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India with the
Governor-general, Head Quarters.

Sir,

Fort William, 1 May 1839.

WITH reference to your letter, dated the 31st of November last, I am directed by his Honor the President in Council to transmit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general, the accompanying copies of a resolution, and the Minutes recorded by the Government of India, as noted in the margin, regarding the Raja of Sattara.

Resolution of Government, dated 1 May 1839
Minute by Col Morison, dated 26 April 1839
" Mr. Robertson, dated 8 Mar 1839
" " dated 9 April 1839
" Mr. Bird, dated 11 April 1839

I have, &c
(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SECRET AND SEPARATE DEPARTMENT

1 May 1839

READ the despatches from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, regarding Sattara affairs, as per annexed list.

Read also a Minute by the Right honourable the Governor-general, dated 20th December last, on the subject of the foregoing despatches, together with the Minutes by the Honourable Mr. Robertson, Mr Bird, and the President of the Council, connected therewith.

Minutes by Mr Robertson, dated 8 March
and 9 April 1839
Ditto by Mr Bird, dated 11 April 1839
Ditto by the President, dated 25 April 1839

Read also a letter from the Honourable the Secret Committee, dated 2d January last, containing instructions for suspending the decision of the Sattara question till Sir J. Carnac's arrival

Resolution.—The opinion of the members of the Government of India being unanimous as to the guilt of the Raja of Sattara, and his concern for a long period of years in intrigues and proceedings with views hostile to the British Government, and in violation of the terms of his engagement with the British Government, his Honor in Council was prepared to have proposed to the Governor-general the adoption of the necessary measures to defeat and punish these intrigues, and to afford an example to deter others from similar conduct; but the receipt of the despatch of the Secret Committee, above referred to, renders it necessary to await the arrival of the Governor of Bombay, to whose opinion on the case the Government of India is referred as proper to be taken into consideration before any final decision is passed. Resolved, therefore, that the above Minutes be recorded, copies of them and of this resolution being forwarded to the Right honourable the Governor-general; and that the proceedings be brought up again when Sir J. Carnac shall have assumed the Government of Bombay, and furnished the Report that this Government is desired to expect on the subject.

By order of the Honourable the President in Council.

(signed) *H. T. Prinsep*,
Secretary to Government of India.

(True copy)

(signed) *H. V. Bayley*,
Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

MINUTE, dated Calcutta, 25 April 1839.

Case of the Raja of Sattara, and Minute thereon by the Right hon the Governor-general, dated 29 December 1838
Mr Robertson's Minute, 8 March; and Mr. Bird's Minute, 11 April 1839

I AM quite satisfied, as well as his Lordship the Governor-general, of the treachery and extravagant machinations of the Raja of Sattara.

Since his Lordship came to this conclusion as to the Raja's guilt, additional facts have come to light, tending still further to confirm it. The examination of the emissaries taken up at Nellore and at Madras contains matter strongly corroborative of the Raja's disaffection and hostility.

This new communication with the ex-Raja of Nagpoor, and the recently discovered fact of his having an emissary at the court of Nepal, are sufficient to confirm his hostile intentions and breach of the treaty.

But I doubt the expediency of putting him on his trial; he could not be tried by his peers, and the native community, in a case like this, would probably consider a commission of British officers, however constituted, as having been assembled only to convict him. The simple suspension of the Raja would not, in my mind, be an adequate punishment of himself, nor a sufficient example to others, at a moment like the present, and his territory would be kept in a ferment highly injurious to good government by continual rumours of his restoration, and probably intrigues to effect that object. I think, therefore, that he ought to be deposed for his treachery, and the grounds of that decisive but just measure declared publicly by Government, waiting only to fix a time most convenient for carrying it into effect.

In adopting such a proceeding, it would hardly be expedient to leave the Raja a free agent in his territory, or even in any parts of the Mahratta country, otherwise than as a state prisoner, an extremity which I think would not be indispensably necessary if he were removed to Calcutta and required to reside there under the surveillance of an officer of Government, and with such an allowance only as would afford him every comfort without admitting of his doing mischief. This proceeding would, I doubt not, be viewed by the people as extremely lenient.

The treachery and long disaffection of the Raja towards his benefactors, who raised him from a prison to a throne, have, I conceive, cast much doubt upon the wisdom of that humane policy which occasioned his being treated with so much indulgence, for as the hereditary head of the Mahratta empire, he was probably from the first dissatisfied with the provision made for him, and with the smallness of the territory assigned around Sattara, the capital of his ancestor Sevajee. But this restoration of his house, with a territory ample for the maintenance of his dignity, has only, I fear, inspired him with ambitious views, inconsistent with his obligations to the British Government, whose power he is now conspiring to subvert, nor is it, I think, improbable that many of the Mahratta chiefs and people, who pride themselves on their former power and military prowess, entertain high hopes of seeing the empire restored by means of the restored Raja.

On such grounds it would hardly appear to be our best policy in India to restore dynasties which had already fallen, like those of Sattara and Mysore. We do not by such indulgence and consideration insure their attachment and fidelity, but hurt the interest of the people and yield up resources which would add much more effectually to our actual strength than the allegiance of such princes, even if it could be relied on.

These considerations suggest the inquiry (in the event of its being deemed necessary in self-defence and security to make an example of the Raja of Sattara), in what manner his immediate heirs should be dealt with. I confess it to be my opinion, his country being resumed, that the several members of the family ought to be provided for elsewhere, on pensions depending upon good behaviour, and on a scale to be regulated only with reference to their complete comfort and respectable maintenance at such places as the Government may determine.

Since Mr. Robertson's and Mr. Bird's Minutes were written, we have received a letter from the Secret Committee, dated the 22d January 1839, intimating that the Governor in Council at Bombay would be requested to suspend the transmission of any decision to the Raja of Sattara until the Government of India shall have had the opportunity of issuing such further directions as may be deemed proper. After considering such observations and suggestions as may be made by Sir James Carnac, recently appointed Governor of Bombay, any remarks of mine may therefore be deemed superfluous. I have however submitted the above in deference to the desire expressed by the Governor-general to receive the opinion of the Council of India on this very delicate and important subject, and I am only afraid that any longer delay in disposing of it may greatly impair the effect which an early and severe example would give, in repressing intrigue generally, as well as the disposition to disturbance recently manifested at Solapoor and at Malwan, both in the vicinity of Sattara, where the Raja's hostility to the British Government is no secret.

(signed) *W. Morrison.*

(True copy)

(signed) *H. V. Bayley,*

Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India

MINUTE, dated 8 March 1839.

It would be superfluous to attempt to add anything to the masterly analysis of the evidence collected in this extraordinary case, contained in the various Minutes of the late lamented Governor of Bombay, especially that of the 5th May 1838.

It has occurred to me, however, after perusing the voluminous record before us, that I may lighten the labour of my colleagues by merely bringing the leading particulars of the transaction into one continuous narrative.

The most prominent actor, throughout this long and zealously maintained intrigue, was a Mahratta, named Firthswaroop Rajishree Nagoba Nana Waeed, who is designated in the evidence by the two last of this string of names, being called generally Nana Waeed, or more briefly Nana. He is also called Nago Deorao in the Bombay Minutes.

He was the son of the court physician at Poonah, and his father seems to have stood well in the ex-Peishwa's favour. On the fall of that potentate, Nana Waeed became a soldier of fortune, and served for some time in one of our corps of Irregular Horse * at Poonah. He accompanied, either as an independent adventurer, or as one of a Ressalet, the expedition † which went against Kittoor ‡ towards the end of 1824.

Within a few months after the fall of Kittoor ‡, which took place on the 5th December 1824, he must have turned his steps towards Sattara, where he had § a maternal uncle, named Ballojee Punt, who introduced him to me, with whom he was on terms of intimacy, and who seems to have been the parent of the plot which we are now engaged in unravelling. This person ¶ was the Swamee Sunkeshwar, a man of great reputed sanctity, and consequent influence in the Southern Mahratta provinces, where he held a small domain consisting

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Sir R. Grant, para. 81

* Deposition of Nanodies, No 1. Ressalet.

† Sir R. Grant, para. 180

‡ Deposition of —, No 2.

§ Deposition of Balakoba, No 26

¶ Sir R. Grant, para 67

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*Deposition of Balkoba, No. 25.

Deposition of Raojee, No. 22.

Deposition of Balkoba, No. 25, para. 1.

Sir R. Grant, para. 67.

Sir R. Grant, para. 184.

Deposition of Balkoba, para. 3.

Sir R. Grant, para. 186.

*Deposition of Hurry Punt, No. 21, para. 2.

†Deposition of Balkoba, No. 25, para. 5.

‡Sir R. Grant, para. 97.

Deposition of Hurry Punt, No. 21, para. 3.

Sir R. Grant, paras. 117, 118.

Sir R. Grant, para. 115.

Deposition of Hurry Punt, No. 21, para. 4.

Para. 5.

Sir R. Grant, para. 100.

Sir R. Grant, para. 101.

Sir R. Grant, para. 111.

Colonel Orans' letter of 11th Nov 1837, para. 11.

*Sir R. Grant, para. 102.

of ten villages in the immediate vicinity of the temple which stands below the Ghauts, on the road leading from Goa to Sattara. He died, it may be as well to remark, in April 1837. At this meeting, in the early part of 1825, a person* named Atmaran Bhut seems first to have started the idea of dealing with the authorities at Goa, by talking of his own acquaintance with a Portuguese medical practitioner, whom the witnesses call Ercool, but whose real name is Herculanode Nora.

The Swamee, catching at the hint, immediately despatched Nana Waeed with Atmaran into the Goa territory, where, at a village called Chuklee, they met Raojee Kotnees, who afterwards became one of the most active agents in the intrigue. Nana Waeed does not seem to have gone beyond Chuklee; but Atmaran went on to Ryebunder, a suburb of Goa, where he had a meeting with Ercool, and seems to have spoken to him of his wish to have an interview with the Viceroy.

What answer he received does not very clearly appear; but he and Nana, returning to Sunkeshwur, reported so favourably of the disposition of the Portuguese, that the latter was immediately deputed to Sattara to arrange for a meeting between the Swamee and the Raja.

In June 1825, the Swamee proceeded to Sattara, and then it appears, from the evidence of Nana's brother-in-law, and inseparable attendant, Balkoba, the foundation of all the subsequent proceedings was laid, and Nana was constituted the common agent of both the Raja and the Swamee.

The Swamee passed three months at Sattara, and such was the reverence he was held in, that one of the witnesses speaks of the Raja as actually worshipping him.

The interview took place at the commencement of a great festival that is held every twelfth year at Nasuk, and lasts for a whole twelvemonth. The Raja set out for it on the 23d October 1825, having previously given Nana 600 rupees, and deputed him to Poonah on a mission of an uncertain object. The object, whatever it was, does not seem to have been effected, and Nana, returning to Sattara, remained there but for a short time, and then proceeded to join the Swamee at Kolapoor, not far from Sunkeshwur.

It is stated that he was at Kolapoor when Mr. Baber came there with a military force, and this is found to have actually happened in December 1825.

During the next ensuing two years little seems to have been done.

On the 11th October 1827, Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro (a nobleman in the interest of Don Miguel), announced to the Government of Bombay his arrival as Viceroy of Goa. In the evidence, he is always called Dominwell, while his major-domo, who also performs a conspicuous part, is designated as Mugdoom, or Madamoor.

In the course of the year 1829*, several valuable presents were sent from Sattara, and delivered to the new Viceroy. It is difficult to fix the exact time of this renewal of intercourse with Goa†, but that it took place in December 1829, or January 1830, is probable, because Balkoba states‡ that, about two months afterwards, in the month of Falgoun following, he was at Renowel, a place about 150 miles south-east of Sattara, when a total eclipse of the moon occurred, as it actually did on the 9th March 1830.

About two months after this, Nana Waeed returned to Sattara, and was again deputed, along with Nana Fatuck (since dead), the son of the important witness Hurry Punt, and Narram Bhut, to Goa.

There Herculano and Raojee Kotnees, (an inhabitant of the Goa territory before alluded to as one of the first agents in the business), demanded some written credential in proof of their being empowered to treat with the Viceroy. Nana Fatuck returned to communicate this demand to his father, Hurry Punt, who immediately told it to Raojee Naik, a Jummadai of Sowars, in the service of the Raja, who introduced him to the said Raja, when it was agreed to invite Herculano and Raojee to come to Sattara.

In June 1831, the mission accordingly proceeded from Goa to Sattara, and there had a meeting at night with the Raja, at which, beside the parties, there were present five individuals, two of whom, Raojee Kotnees and Hurry Punt, have given evidence to the fact.

Little conversation passed on the occasion; but a note was delivered by Herculano, from the Viceroy to the Raja, while the latter assured the envoy that Nana was his confidential agent.

At this time annual pensions were assigned to all the members of the Mundallee, or Cabal, amounting to the sum of 3,200 rupees.

Costly presents were at this time bestowed by the Raja himself in person on Herculano and the others of that party. This fact is proved by eight witnesses, among whom is the banker who kept the accounts of the expenditure thus incurred.

In December 1832, the sum of 2,500 rupees was paid from the Raja's funds, on the agent Nana's account, to his brother-in-law Balkoba, and Moropunt Josee. This is proved by the evidence of the banker, Teejeeram, and others, as well as by the entry in the banker's books.

During the next two years the plot does not seem to have advanced much, though frequent visits were paid by Nana to Goa in that interim; but in 1835, there appears to have been a great renewal of intercourse, and an increased outlay on account of presents.

It is proved by the books and evidence of the banker, Teejeeram*, and others, that in April of this year 1,800 rupees were advanced from the Raja's funds to Raojee Kotnees, the native agent, on the part of the Goa authorities.

In September of the same year a doubt seems to have crossed the mind of the Raja and his advisers at Sattara, as to the trustworthiness of their agent Nana, and, in consequence,

a person

a person named Madhoo Row Sirkey was deputed to Goa to test the truth of what the others had related.

This person, a near relation of the Raja, is proved to have carried with him presents from the ex-Viceroy, Don Manoel, then on the point of embarking for Portugal. Early in the year 1835, this nobleman had been superseded by Bernard Peris de Silva (called in the evidence Pere), and on the 20th February had written to Sir R. Grant for a vessel to touch at Vingorla to receive him. He embarked on the 20th March 1835 in the *Ganges*; but, disagreeing with the captain, relanded at Clamgoor Churg, and returned by sea to Goa, where he remained till March 1836, when he took his departure for Lisbon. It was after his return to Goa that the interview took place between the ex-Viceroy and the new Envoy of the Raja, who appears to have received from him assurances of his inclination and ability to promote the objects of the plot by his influence in Europe. With this interview, which seems to have confirmed the Raja in the confidence he was inclined to repose in his first agent, Nana Waeed, the intermediate intercourse between Don Manoel and the authorities at Sattara must have terminated*. Many letters and other writings were interchanged during its continuance. There is also direct evidence to the fact of a treaty containing several extravagant conditions, of which the first was the payment by the Raja of the sum of 25 lacs of rupees in advance†, having at one stage in the progress of the plot been reduced to writing at Sattara, and transmitted to Don Manoel while he was yet in power at Goa. There is likewise evidence‡ to the same or a similar paper having been signed and sealed by Don Manoel, and deposited in the temple at Sunkeshwur.

As a consequence of the confirmation obtained by the mission of Madhoo Row Sirkey of the trustworthiness of the original agent, Nana Waeed§, the latter was about the end of 1835, or beginning of 1836, presented with an order on the banker Teejeeram for the sum of 8,000 rupees, part of which he received in cash, and part in hoondees, of which having been robbed on his journey to Goa, of a part of his baggage containing the original drafts, he was obliged to send back to Sattara for duplicates. The exact purpose to which this sum was to be applied is not very clear, but there seems reason to believe that it was to defray the expense of sending an agent with Don Manoel to Lisbon, though it may perhaps, in consequence of the delay caused by the loss of the original hoondees, have been otherwise appropriated.

The last outlay on account of the plot seems to have been made in July 1836, when a sum of 960 rupees was paid out to Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Bhut Chittay, to defray the expense of a journey to meet Erculano at Demaun.

On the 30th of that month Nana Waeed, who appears to have been throughout the prime mover in the plot ¶, died in the town of Warree, and the circumstances attending his death, as well as his deportment at the time, are well deserving of notice. He gave over the seal and signet, with which there is reason to believe that he had been furnished at Sattara for the purpose of attesting letters to his brother-in-law Balkoba, and dictated and verified by a few characters in his own handwriting a letter to the Raja, recommending his family and dependents to his Highness's protection. Though the plot evidently languished from the death of this extraordinary man, who seems really to have been animated by a sincere though not, as I shall show in the sequel, an entirely disinterested zeal for what he professed to regard as a sacred cause, it was not immediately abandoned, for in September 1836 Raojee Kotnees and Narrain Bhut Chittay came to Bombay, and there opened a correspondence with Erculano, who was then living at Demaun. By this time a partial discovery had been made by the British authorities at Sattara, and whether it was from a suspicion of their intrigues being watched, or merely as a natural effect of their being no longer under the influence of an ardent spirit like Nana Waeed, no active steps seem to have been afterwards taken, and no more supplies were received from the Sattara treasury. Reduced in this way to considerable personal distress, Balkoba, the brother-in-law of Nana Waeed, who had continued with the rest of the mundallee or gang to reside at Warree, concerted with them a plan for the attack of the treasury at Vingorla, which would have certainly been attempted had he not been arrested towards the end of August 1837, through the vigilance of Mr. Spooner, the acting collector of the district of Rutnagesere. The evidence taken in the course of this inquiry is strongly corroborative of that obtained at Sattara. The fact of Nana Waeed's having been regarded as the agent of the Raja of Sattara, and of his receiving remittances of money from Sattara, his intimacy with Raojee Kotnees, also the fact of Madhoo Row Sirkey's mission to Goa¶, as well as that of Nana Waeed's having lost part of his baggage by robbery, and coming to Warree in the hope of getting some part of it restored to him**, are all proved incidentally by evidence taken with a view to the discovery, not of the plot against the British Government, but of the plan for attacking the collector's treasury at Vingorla.

It is also worthy of remark, that all the witnesses examined by Mr. Spooner deposed to the existence of a wide-spread rumour of a combination against the British power being formed or contemplated by the native chiefs above the Ghauts. On the whole, I derive from the portion of the evidence from which I have extracted the narrative above given, the strongest conviction of his Highness the Raja of Sattara having incurred the penalty prescribed for a breach of the fifth article of the treaty of the 20th September 1819.

With regard to the motives of the several parties engaged in this extravagant, but far from incredible or even improbable plot, these probably varied with the circumstances of the several individuals engaged in it.

The Raja was probably influenced by ambition, stimulated and excited by superstition and fanaticism.

Sir R. Grant, para. 20

Para 103

Sir R. Grant, paras. 58 to 62

Deposition of —, No 2, para 9. Ditto of Hurry Punt, No 21, para. 6

Ditto of Raojee Kotnees, No 22, para 14, and 8th question. Ditto of Balkoba, No. 25, para 15.

* Sir R. Grant, para. 137 to 141, also summary (BB 1) and (BB. 4)

† Deposition of Mas-soodew Shaskee, No. 1.

Ditto of Dajee, No. 2, para. 2 and 3.

‡ Deposition of Narrain Bhut Sidhey, taken by Mr. Dunlop.

§ Sir R. Grant, para. 104

Sir R. Grant, No. 106, for various anecdotes regarding this person, see Sir R. Grant, para. 34.

¶ Sir R. Grant, paras. 240 to 245

Sir R. Grant, para. 20.

Deposition of Sunjeewur, No 7.

Deposition of Balkoba, para. 18.

Sir R. Grant, para. 21.

Mr Spooner's letter of 31 Aug 1837.

Ditto of 3d October.

Ditto of 6th October, 1837

¶ Ditto of 2d and 11th November, and ditto 20th January 1838.

** Ditto of 12th February 1838.

III.

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Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

Don Manoel may have been actuated by animosity towards a power which had not befriended the sovereign from whom he derived his authority, or by that general jealousy of the prosperity of our eastern empire which is so common among foreigners, or perhaps by even more ignoble motives

Nana Waeed may, as supposed by Sir Robert Grant, have acted under a deep impression of discharging what he regarded as a religious duty; but that such feelings were not unmingled with others of a more mercenary nature I am led to suspect from a passage in the deposition of Kerour Bulne Row, force No. 8, in which he states, that having questioned Nana Waeed as to how his expenses were paid, that person replied, "By getting up some pretext the time is spent. From the Sutteekar Maharaj something is got for expenses, and by selling cloths, &c. &c. I maintain myself."

Sir R. Grant, para.
245

It may be as well here to mention, that the whole sum extracted from the Raja in the course of this intrigue appears, from the evidence of his bankers, to have amounted to about 36,000 rupees.

Sir R. Grant's
Minute of 15th
May.

I have hardly touched upon what is referred to in the minutes as the Darwar evidence, because, though highly corroborative of all that has been collected at Sattara, it does not discover any new facts that bear directly against the Raja himself. Ample proof, however, is there furnished of most suspicious circumstances having been carried on between those who are well known as the Raja's agents and the chieftains in the Southern Mahratta and the Nizam's territory.

Ditto of 24th May

The alleged communications between the Raja of Sattara and the ex-Raja of Nagpore form the subject of a separate minute, in which the late Governor of Bombay has dissected and sifted the evidence with all his wonted diligence and skill.

If the case stood by itself it might be questionable in how far it could be considered conclusive, but taken in conjunction with the others now before us, it cannot be denied that it brings a vast accession to the body of proof on record against the Raja of Sattara

It may be as well to conclude this note with a sketch of the progress of the inquiry.

Sic orig.

In July 1836*, a report was received from Colonel Lodwick, the Resident at Sattara, of an attempt having been made on the part of the Raja and his minister to seduce from their allegiance certain officers and men of the 23d regiment Native Infantry. A commission appointed to inquire into this transaction reported the offence to be clearly proved, though the motive still remained obscure. The arrest of the minister's dewan, Govind Rao, in August 1836, and his detention at Ahmednuggur† Govind Rao, in a petition from his mother containing hints, which induced the Governor to order further inquiries to be made by Colonel Ovens, who had succeeded to the Residency‡

Sir R. Grant's
Minute of 5th May,
paras 148 to 164

His inquiries commenced in the month of July 1837, and ended on the 10th November, and it will be seen, by referring to the passages cited in the margin, how entirely the possibility of concert, or even previous communication, between the witnesses was precluded, by the manner in which their evidence was taken.

(signed) T Robertson

Letter from Colonel
Ovens, 24th Nov
1837, para 20 to 24,
and enclosure (D)
Letter of 30th Nov.
paras. 46, 46.

I have not attended to the communication made by the Raja's brother, because I think it desirable to lay as little stress as possible upon the evidence of that personage. It will be found by referring to the passages marked in the margin.

(True copy.)

(signed) H. V. Bayley, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

MINUTE, dated 9 April 1839

Sattara case.—Alleged tampering with the
native officers of the 23d regiment Bombay
Native Infantry

THIS case being still undecided, there can, I conceive, be no impropriety in my submitting an opinion on the merits of the evidence which I therein find recorded.

My high respect for the judicial talents of the late Mr. Shakespeare has induced me to read with great attention his Minute of the 11th May 1837, in which several ingenious arguments are advanced against the credibility of the evidence, to what then constituted the sole charge against the Raja of Sattara.

Much which then seemed quite inexplicable, has since been cleared up, and it may be doubted whether with the light acquired by subsequent investigations, Mr. Shakespeare would have persisted in the opinion which he has left on record.

What strikes me as remarkable is, that he should not have given more weight to the high character and station of the two principal witnesses, and to the fact, that even the Raja himself does not attempt to assign any plausible motive for their combining to get up a story,

* Sir R. Grant's Minute of 31st May, para. 3. Letter from Colonel Ovens of 30th November 1837, para. 17 to 20. Letter from Colonel Ovens, 24 November 1837, paras. 16 to 19, with Enclosure (C).

† Ibid. para. 4. Colonel Ovens' letter of 30th November 1839, para. 5.

‡ Letter from Government of Bombay, of 2d July 1838, with enclosure. From Government of Bombay, of 1st September 1838

story, to be confirmed in the manner ever most disliked by natives of any pretensions to rank, namely, by their own examinations on oath. Had the Raja even alleged any attempt on their part to obtain from him presents or favours of any kind, one might have suspected them of acting in collusion with the Bramm; but as the case stands, I really can perceive no grounds whatever for not giving full reliance to their testimony.

(signed) T. Robertson.

(True copy)

(signed) H. V. Bayley, Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India.

III.

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MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Bird, datéd 11th April 1839.

THE papers and proceedings submitted by the Government of Bombay, in the case of the Raja of Sattara, contain, it appears to me, abundant proof that the Raja has for a series of years, and in different ways, been deeply implicated in treacherous designs against the British Government, in violation of the treaty of the 20th September 1819, and has subjected himself thereby to the forfeiture of this sovereignty, and the loss of all the advantages bestowed upon him by that agreement.

Case of the Raja of
Sattara

It is true that the papers and proceedings in question afford likewise strong grounds for believing that, predisposed from the first against us, he has been made the dupe of evil and designing men, to serve their own purposes, but this is no palliation of his conduct. It remains, therefore, only to consider the course proper to be pursued towards a tributary standing in such a predicament; a tributary raised from a prison to the throne solely by the power of the British Government.

The course formerly recommended, of presenting to the Raja a written statement of the charges, and of the proofs against him, calling upon him for an answer, is open, I think, to all the objections which have been urged against it, namely, that it would expose the Government to such proceedings on the part of the Raja and his advisers, as could only lead to fresh embarrassments, and would at the same time expose every witness whose evidence has been given to cruel persecution.

The next course proposed, namely, the suspension of the Raja from the functions of sovereignty, and the appointment of a commission to sit in judgment upon him, appears to me equally objectionable. The suspension would, as stated in the Minutes of the Governor-general, be construed into a predetermination to convict; and in regard to the appointment of a commission, I am not aware that the Raja could legally be tried by a tribunal so constituted, or that there exists any law by which the form of procedure for the trial of a sovereign prince, accused of political offences, could be regulated. I am quite sure that the constitution of such a court would be attended with insuperable difficulties and perplexities, and it cannot, I think, admit of a doubt, that in the present state of India, the discussion, the intrigues and the excitement to which such a procedure must unavoidably give rise, might be followed by the most disastrous consequences.

Nor does it appear to me that the case requires to be treated judicially. It is one entirely of a political nature, and as such, all that it behoves us to do, is to satisfy ourselves that the stipulations of the treaty have in fact been treacherously violated. This has been done by an inquiry, than which none was ever more patiently, laboriously and dispassionately conducted, or more minutely and critically revised; and by all the authorities who have had successively to pass judgment in the case, the Raja has been unanimously condemned.

I think therefore that the Raja may at once be set aside. It is the course which has been resorted to in other cases, and which in this, under all the circumstances, ought, I am of opinion, to be adopted.

If the Raja be set aside, I agree with the late Sir Robert Grant, that no one should be set up in his stead. The impolicy of keeping up these petty states in the heart of our dominions is become, from experience, too obvious to require to be pointed out, and we are under no obligations to do it on the present occasion. The Sattara territories should be annexed to our own, and to the Raja and his brother liberal pensions should be assigned on condition of their residing under British surveillance in some other part of India.

I have no apprehension that the annexation will excite any public sympathy in the Raja's favour, or raise a single doubt amongst the community at large as to the propriety of his supersession. The intrigues which have been fomented, and are still fomenting, against us in all quarters, are so notorious that an example is urgently required to be made, and we could not have a better opportunity for the purpose than a case like the present, wherein the grossest treachery has been combined with the deepest ingratitude.

(signed) W. W. Bird.

(True copy)

(signed) H. V. Bayley,
Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government of India

(True copies)

(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general



MINUTE, dated 22d June 1839.

SINCE I recorded my opinion of the course which I would recommend to be pursued with the Raja of Sattara, we have received the despatch from the Secretary of Government with the Governor-general, transmitting, for our information, copies of the Minutes of the Council of India, who unanimously consider that the guilt of the Raja justly subjects him to the penalty of deposition.

The perusal of these opinions has not made any change in the sentiments I entertain of the expediency, on the grounds I have stated in my Minute of the 19th instant, of extending to the Raja the clemency of Government under the conditions set forth in my further Minute of the 20th instant.

The guilt of the Raja of Sattara, in the three instances brought against him, has been proved by unquestionable evidence; but when we consider the extravagance of his intrigues, the utter impotency of those with whom he conspired, and his own political insignificance, it would be more becoming the character of the British Government to overlook his past misconduct than to proceed to the extremity of his deposition, and the annexation of his territories to our dominions. I am not of opinion that the downfall of the Raja would meet with no public sympathy; neither his dependent position, his limited resources, nor his personal character, would be considered by the people as rendering him in any degree formidable to us, and we should rather be exposed to the imputation of being ready, on any pretext, to aggrandize ourselves by adding to our territory, than that the extinction of the Sattara principality was deemed an act essential to our political security.

It will now rest with the Governor-general in Council to determine on the steps which are to be taken in this long-pending and perplexing case

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

MINUTE, dated 22d June 1839.

THE result of the reference to the Governor-general should be awaited.

(signed) J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 29 June 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th ultimo, forwarding for the information of this Government copies of a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 1st ultimo, and of the Minutes of the Council of India on the case of the Raja of Sattara.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a Minute recorded by the Honourable the Governor, stating that the opinions of the Council of India have not produced any change in his views respecting the ultimate disposal of the Raja's case, as recorded in a Minute of the 19th instant, copy of which was forwarded for his Lordship's consideration with my letter of the 24th instant, and at the same time to observe, that it now rests with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council to determine on the steps which are to be taken in this long-pending and perplexing case.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government

(Confidential.)

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 15 July 1839.

IN replying to your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting further Minute by the Governor in Council of Bombay, concurred in by the Board, on the case of the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general to refer you to my previous despatch of the 11th instant for the sentiments of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) H. Torrens,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 24th July 1839, concurred in by the Board.

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1. IN reply to his letter, I think Captain Cogan should be informed that Government consider it very undesirable that he should proceed on a visit to the Raja of Sattara, and recommends that he abstain from all intercourse and communication with his Highness, or any of his agents.

2. Government are now, as it has always been, ready to receive any representation which his Highness may desire to make, through the usual channel, the British Resident stationed at Sattara.

3. In reference to the postscript of Captain Cogan's letter, the letter should be returned. It is not necessary for us to open this letter.

4. The first and third paragraphs of this Minute should be communicated to Captain Cogan.

(signed) J. R. Carnac

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1210 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 25 July 1839.

WITH reference to my letters noted in the margin, on the subject of Captain Cogan, Her Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the court of his Highness the Imam of Muscat, having since his arrival in Bombay placed himself in communication with certain agents of his Highness the Raja of Sattara, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from that gentleman, dated the 23d instant, on the subject, together with copy of my reply thereto of this date.

Dated 24th Feb
1839, No 461 (A)
Dated 14th March
1839, No 578
Dated 15th March
1839, No 580
Dated 19th April
1839, No. 757

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 12 August 1839

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th ultimo, containing copies of letters from and to Captain Cogan regarding his intercourse with the Raja of Sattara, and to state that his Lordship fully approves of the tenor of the reply made to that officer's communication.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated Dapooree, 4th September 1839.

1. I NOW proceed to lay before the Board my proceedings during my recent visit to Sattara, premising with a brief review of the measures adopted in connexion with the case of the Raja, subsequent to the 1st June last, the date on which I assumed charge of the Government of this Presidency.

2. This case has been now under discussion for more than three years, and, under instructions from the Home authorities, a final decision was delayed until my arrival in this country. It therefore immediately engaged my most earnest attention, and from the first I resolved to make a determined effort to rescue the Raja from the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, not only because I am impressed with the conviction that we should not gain in reputation by refusing mercy and forgiveness to him, but also because, on principle, I cordially concur with the many eminent men who are of opinion that it is good policy to uphold and maintain the native states of India by all the means in our power.

3. For an exposition of my views on this case I must refer to my Minute dated the 19th June. In this I felt no hesitation, after a most studied examination of the whole evidence, in recording that the Raja's guilt had been established on the three principal charges advanced against him. I shall only here add, that a subsequent reconsideration of the evidence, the peculiar circumstances under which it was obtained; the impossibility of concert among the witnesses; an inspection of the original documents which have come into our possession; and my own observations since my arrival in the Deccan, have left not a shadow of doubt in my mind respecting the accuracy of my first convictions at Bombay.

4. Following this admission, I discussed in the same Minute three different modes in which it occurred to me the case might be disposed of, namely, 1st. By placing the Raja on his trial; 2d. By summarily deposing him for his violations of the treaty, and annexing his territories to our own; 3d. By granting an amnesty for the past, under certain con-

ditions. I also recorded my objections to the two first of these courses, and my reasons for urging the adoption of the last, intimating my readiness to proceed in person to Sattara, and to endeavour to carry it into effect.

5. Both my colleagues had previously to my arrival recorded their opinions on the subject, and had advocated a different line of policy. Both, however, in deference I believe to the presumed wishes of the Home authorities, readily acquiesced in my views, and I record, with my best acknowledgments, that both have since most cordially co-operated with me in my endeavours to pursue them to a successful termination.

6. In a second Minute, dated the 20th June, I submitted my sentiments respecting the mode in which our lenient intentions towards the Raja might best be fulfilled. I request particular attention to this document, and shall here merely observe, that I therein laid it down as a general principle that we should abstain from making any demand on the Raja that could be justly interpreted as penal, and that we should confine ourselves to those which would place him in the precise situation intended by the treaty of 1819, and which would ensure effectual protection to such of his subjects as had become obnoxious to him in the course of these discussions. I reserve for a future place a few observations on the demands which were in the end actually made, and shall show that I rendered them even more moderate than those which I at first proposed.

7. On the 24th June an extract from the Proceedings of this Government was forwarded for the consideration and instructions of the Governor-general of India, and under the same date the Resident at Sattara was requested to afford certain information which would be required, in the event of his Lordship's seeing fit to authorise the line of policy which I had proposed.

8. At this stage of our proceedings, namely, on the 21st June, we received Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated the 30th May last, transmitting for our information copies of the Minutes of the President and members of the Government of India, in which all unanimously concur in opinion, after a careful and attentive consideration of the whole case, that the Raja's guilt has been conclusively established, and that his offences are of that grave and serious character as to render his deposition, and the annexation of his dominions to the British Indian empire, highly expedient and necessary, as an example to the whole of India.

9. Notwithstanding this important accession to the strength and weight of the opinions previously recorded in favour of this mode of disposing of the case, in my Minute dated the 22d June last, I stated that I still adhered to the sentiments recorded in those of the 19th and 20th of that month, and this was communicated to the Governor-general of India on the 29th following.

10. When, therefore, I became an advocate for a lenient course being adopted towards the Raja, I was opposed to the opinions of the following high authorities.

1st. By the entire Government of the late Sir Robert Grant, whose sentiments were adhered to by the Government of my immediate predecessor, my present respected colleague, Mr. Farish.

2d. By the Right honourable the Governor-general of India; and this is the more important, because in the first instance his Lordship was disposed to view the Raja of Sattara's conduct as I did, as beneath serious notice, but was ultimately constrained to change this view, by the irresistible weight of the evidence adduced against him.

3d. By all the members composing the Government of India.

11. These high authorities agreed in opinion that the charges were undeniably proved, and although some variations are observable in their sentiments in regard to the precise mode in which the case should be finally disposed of, all concurred in thinking that the Raja's transgressions were too heinous to admit of their being overlooked and forgiven. I particularly notice these facts, for although I do not apprehend that any one will doubt my sincerity, they are of themselves an ample guarantee that I must have earnestly and conscientiously endeavoured to succeed in my exertions on the Raja's behalf, and that the failure, and his consequent downfall, is solely to be attributed to his own infatuation and perverse obstinacy, and to the pernicious counsels of interested and designing men.

12. To proceed: The letter from the deputy secretary in attendance on the Governor-general, dated the 11th July, conveyed to this Government the Governor-general's sanction to the amnesty proposed to be extended to the Raja, to the conditions under which I suggested it should be granted; and to my proceeding in person to Sattara, for the purpose of carrying my views into effect, and again to place our relations with the Raja on a friendly footing. On this occasion it was observed, "His Lordship feels it unnecessary to enter into any review of this case, he has already avowed his opinion that, whether led by malignity or folly, or a weak subserviency to bad advisers, the Raja has committed acts which might justly forfeit for him all the favour of the British Government, and justify a sentence of severe retribution. He sees all the embarrassments which might arise out of a formal trial. He feels the strong objections which would be urged in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity, and he is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course proposed, and would indulge the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise, if not to better feelings, at least to more guarded conduct." His Lordship was also pleased to concur with me in opinion that the amnesty should not be accompanied by any demands of a penal nature, but observed that warnings might be made for the future, principles laid down for the more strict observance of the treaty, and above all things, effectual protection should be secured to those who in the course of the late inquiry may, by having afforded information, be assumed to have given offence to the Raja.

Raja. With this expression of his views, his Lordship cordially assents to the propositions laid down by the Governor of Bombay, in his Minute of June 20th, and adopted by his colleagues."

13. I lost no time after the receipt of this letter in proceeding to Poonah, where I arrived on the 29th July. I now deemed it expedient to send for the Resident, not only that I might have an opportunity of explaining to him personally the course of procedure I intended to follow on my arrival at Sattara, but likewise to obtain from him the latest information of the actual state of affairs at that place.

14. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans accordingly visited me at Dapooree on the 11th, and remained with me until the 15th ultimo, on which date he returned to Sattara, with directions to communicate to the Raja in writing my intention to proceed in a few days to the same place, for the purpose of arranging matters of great importance to his Highness's future interests, and that I hoped he would receive me in the same spirit of cordiality and friendship which I felt towards him personally.

15. I shall not anticipate the narrative of my proceedings by detailing the arrangements which were finally determined on in communication with the Resident. I have elsewhere recorded the very high sense I entertain of the cordial co-operation and the valuable information which I received from this able and intelligent officer, who entered into my views with perfect honesty and sincerity, and throughout exerted himself to the utmost to render them successful.

16. It has been usual when former Governors have visited Sattara that they should be received with great pomp and state by the Raja. Our friendly relations with the Raja having been for the last three years virtually suspended, the observance of these forms appeared to me to be inconsistent until our relations were again placed on an amicable footing. Being anxious, however, to avoid anything that would irritate, I directed the Resident to apprise the Raja that as it was my intention to travel *dah* (express) from Poonah to Sattara, and that as the time of my arrival would in consequence be uncertain, it was my desire that the usual official ceremonies might be dispensed with on the occasion of my visit, which was accordingly done.

17. I reached Sattara on the 22d ultimo, and was accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, the political and military secretaries to Government, the officers composing my personal staff, and a small escort of native infantry and irregular cavalry. It has been to me a source of the highest satisfaction to have had the benefit and advantage of Mr. Anderson's counsels and experience, not only when communicating in the first instance with the Resident, but likewise during all the painful discussions which afterwards ensued at Sattara, and it is a relief to my mind to know that every step I have taken has met with his general acquiescence. My esteemed colleague having been obliged to proceed to the Deccan on account of his health, has cheerfully rendered me this assistance, and at considerable personal inconvenience accompanied me to Sattara, and I here gladly record the grateful sense I entertain of the valuable and extensive aid which he has afforded to me, and I trust that on his return to the Residency he will do me the favour to record his impressions, derived from his own personal observation, of these proceedings generally.

18. During my residence at Sattara I had three personal interviews with the Raja at the Residency, and during the same period the Resident, by my desire, visited the Raja four times at his palace. Notes of all these conferences were recorded at the time, and in order that my superiors may have full information of all that occurred on each occasion, I shall record these notes consecutively, and offer such observations as seem necessary in elucidation of what occurred.

Resident's First Interview with the Raja, 23d August.

This was simply to invite his Highness to a personal conference, and to inform him that in my discussions with his Highness I proposed communicating with him direct, and altogether to exclude native agency. For the Resident's report of this interview, I beg to refer to Appendix (A. 1.) to this Minute.

Raja's First Interview with the Governor, 23d August.

The Raja came to the Residency accompanied by a small retinue. The interview was strictly private; no one was present on the part of his Highness, for, by his own request, the only person who came with him was ordered to leave. Mr Anderson, Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and Mr. Willoughby were present throughout this conference.

I commenced by informing the Raja that I had anxiously and carefully considered the whole of the proceedings in his case, and had, in common with all other authorities to whom they had been submitted, become fully satisfied that, misled by evil counsellors and low and interested advisers, he had on three occasions manifested hostile intentions towards the British Government. I reminded his Highness of the peculiar circumstances under which he was rescued from captivity, and invested by the British Government with the sovereignty over his present dominions; that this was a pure act of generosity on the part of the English Government, not founded in any right of possession, since owing to the unprovoked hostilities of the Peshwa, the whole of the Deccan had become ours by conquest, but simply from a feeling of consideration and compassion to himself and family, as the representatives of a fallen but once powerful dynasty, that his Highness must be aware that, by the con-

* Letter to Col. Ovans, dated 30th August 1859

duct he had pursued, he had forfeited all the advantages which he had derived from the treaty of 1819, and in virtue of which he became the head of the Sattara state; that notwithstanding, the British Government were willing, on certain conditions, to bury the past in oblivion; and that, at considerable personal inconvenience, I had come in person to Sattara to endeavour to rescue himself and family from impending ruin. I informed the Raja that I was his sincere friend, and anxiously desired to effect such an arrangement as would restore friendly relations between the two states. Finally, I recalled to his recollection the warning long ago given to him by his friend Mr. Elphinstone against placing his trust and confidence in vakeels and low and intriguing agents, and earnestly urged him to discard from his counsels the numerous agencies he had established, and entreated him not to throw away this, the only opportunity which could be afforded to him for becoming reconciled to the British Government; for that he might rest assured, however much his agents might endeavour to persuade him to the contrary, that I had come invested with full power to decide finally on all pending questions, and that the terms which I should offer to him had already been submitted to and approved of by the Governor-general of India; and that the Home authorities had placed the settlement of all these questions in my hands, consequently he might fully depend upon my having been vested with full powers.

During this address, which I delivered firmly, but in conciliatory language, the Raja evinced a considerable degree of impatience, and frequently interrupted me by abrupt declarations that he had committed no breach of alliance. When I had concluded, he stated that he regarded me as his friend and well-wisher; asserted that the accusations against him originated in the intrigues of his enemies; that as long as the British Government entertained the idea that he had cherished hostile designs, he could agree to nothing; but this idea being removed, he would agree to anything I proposed; that he would consent to anything except to abandon his religion, or to acknowledge that he had been our enemy; that he would receive any conditions, reply to them, and vindicate his conduct generally. Finally, he observed that if I had not leisure to attend to him personally, he could communicate what he had to say through the Resident.

In reply to this, I repeated my former observations; and said that I had come, not to prolong, but to terminate these discussions, which had now occupied a space of three years, and which had ended in satisfying the highest authorities that his Highness had repeatedly violated the terms of the treaty he had entered into with the British Government, that I had come to Sattara to inflict the penalty incurred by these violations of the treaty of 1819. Further inquiry might perhaps have been considered expedient, but that as I had come to overlook, and not to punish, this was quite unnecessary; the case, moreover, against his Highness having been established by a chain of evidence, both oral and documentary, which, from the manner and circumstances under which it was obtained, could not, in my opinion, by any possibility be materially shaken by any other evidence, and all that I should require from his Highness was, that henceforward he would act strictly and in good faith, according to the treaty with the British Government, and assent to two or three other conditions rendered necessary by the detection of his misconduct. These observations were at intervals supported by Mr. Anderson, who informed the Raja that the evidence produced against him was so strong and convincing, that the highest authorities in India had, without exception, concurred in thinking that the penalty prescribed in the 5th article of the treaty should be enforced against him; and that he strongly advised his Highness to attend to the friendly suggestions of the Governor, who had come to Sattara to give him a second time the Raj which he had justly forfeited.

It was with deep mortification and regret that I remarked that these observations produced no effect whatever on his Highness. In order, therefore, that he might at once become fully apprised of all the conditions of the proposed amnesty, I deemed it advisable to put into his hands a Mahratta memorandum, in which they had been embodied. Having perused this, and apparently with great earnestness, the Raja returned the memorandum, and at once said he would not agree to my conditions, asking me to mention what violations of the treaty he had been guilty of. He was then informed that three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him:—

- 1st. Of the 5th article, in having, during a series of years, held improper communications with the Goa authorities.
- 2d. Of the same article, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpoor.
- 3d. Of having tampered with the native officers of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry.

The only observation made by his Highness related to the second of these charges, and was very remarkable, my conviction being that the Raja felt at the moment conscious of his guilt. I had stated that some of Appa Sahib's original letters had fallen into the hands of the British Government, and inquired whether he could deny the fact of those letters having been sent to him. He did not deny, as would have been natural, on the supposition of innocence, but evaded a direct answer, by observing that the circumstance of receiving letters did not constitute guilt on the part of him who received them: a letter from a person does not establish guilt against the party to whom it is addressed. Where are my answers? There is Mr. Anderson; he may receive a letter; but this would be no proof that he answered it, or that he committed any fault in receiving it.

I closed this conference by informing the Raja that the Resident would wait on him the following day with a correct written statement of the conditions on which friendly relations between the two states could alone be restored, and that his Highness would be required;

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to sign these as a supplement of the treaty of 1819. The Raja assented to receive the Resident; and when he was about to take leave, I again earnestly exhorted him seriously to reflect on the consequences of his rejecting the very moderate terms offered for his acceptance; to discard the crowd of interested agents now in his confidence, and warned him, that if he rejected my terms, he could only blame himself for whatever might be the result. On stepping into his carriage, the Raja made a kind of apology for the discussion he had occasioned; but turning towards the Resident, and looking at the paper of conditions which he had returned to the Resident, he observed, "*Yih Kaghuz oopur toomko izar howemgee*," which was interpreted to signify a threat that he (the Resident) would be injured on account of that paper.

A very considerable change occurred in the Raja's manner and demeanour towards the end of this interview. When we first met he was cheerful, and embraced me and all the gentlemen present with apparent cordiality. As the debate progressed, however, and more particularly towards the close, he became sullen and gloomy, and spoke but little, and it seemed that he had for the time entirely lost command over his feelings. From the result of this my first interview I almost despaired of accomplishing the object of my visit to Sattara.

Resident's Second Interview with the Raja, 24th August.

Colonel Ovans this day visited the Raja to deliver the paper of conditions signed by myself. I instructed him to entreat his Highness carefully to consider these terms and the inevitable consequences of his rejecting them, and to inform him that I required that he should either accept or refuse them in my presence, without unnecessary delay. If, as my information led me to expect, the Raja declined, and expressed a desire to come at once to the Residency and intimate his decision, I instructed the Resident not to oppose his wishes; but that if he expressed any desire to delay his final answer, with the object of affording him time for further reflection, I requested Colonel Ovans to suggest that our next interview should be deferred until Monday the 26th. The Resident was also directed at the termination of his interview distinctly to inform the Raja that the terms offered were final, and as a friend and wellwisher both of himself and family, again earnestly to entreat his Highness to reflect on the consequences of his rejecting them, namely, that thereby the alliance between the two Governments would be dissolved. For particulars of what occurred at this interview, I beg to refer to the Resident's notes, (marked A. No. 2), appended to this Minute.

Raja's Second Interview with the Governor, 24th August.

At this conference the same gentlemen were present as at the first. After a few preliminary remarks, I observed that I was exceedingly sorry to understand that the Raja still persevered in his resolution not to accept the proffered amnesty on the lenient terms proposed, and again informed him that these terms were final, and that the consequences of rejecting them would be fatal to his interests. His Highness's reply was much to the same purport as that made to the Resident, and was an unqualified refusal. With reference to the first condition, he said he never would sign it, adding that he had positively declined to sign the original treaty from which it was taken three separate times. With regard to the second condition, he stated he had no objection to offer; and in respect to the third, the Chitnavees was nothing to him; but in regard to the fourth and last condition, although he had no intention to injure the persons alluded to, he never would sign the guarantee on their behalf.

I again exhorted his Highness to change his resolution, and asked him what confidence could be placed in his future intentions, when he absolutely refused to re-enter into an article of the treaty by which he was already bound, or in his professions of a determination not to injure the witnesses against him, when he declined to disavow in writing an intention of this kind. I was supported in my arguments by Mr Anderson, who entreated his Highness to take warning by the fate of the ex-Patehwa Bajee Row, which had passed under his own observation. To this remark the Raja observed, that his road and that followed by Bajee Row were different; on which Mr. Anderson replied, that the two roads, though different, might come to the same end, and that similar consequences would result in both instances.

The Raja's further remarks were of a very desultory nature. In allusion to his agents, he said he never consulted any one, but acted entirely for himself. He said that he was aware the British Government was just, and had no desire to obtain possession of the territory which it had originally bestowed on him, but that he was willing to resign it into their hands. He admitted that he had incurred considerable expenses, a detailed account of which was in his possession. He said he was innocent of what he was accused, and that he had proved the soobahdars to be false by Colonel Lodwick's own admission. Finally, the conference ended on the understanding that the Raja had definitively rejected the amnesty on the terms offered.

Resident's Third Interview with the Raja, 25th August.

Late last night the Raja sent a message to the Resident, requesting that he would meet him early the following morning. My hopes were raised that this indicated that his Highness had changed his mind, but having in the interim resolved on the course which I should pursue in the event of these hopes being disappointed, I authorised Colonel Ovans distinctly to apprise the Raja that, in the event of continued refusal on his part of my terms, I was determined to depose and remove him from Sattara, and proclaim his brother as his successor.

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successor. I beg to refer to the Resident's notes of this interview (A. No. 3), appended to this Minute, from which it will be seen that no change having taken place in the Raja's intentions, a communication to the effect I had ordered was made to him, but failed to produce any effect.

Raja's Third and last Interview with the Governor, 26th instant.

My hopes were again excited by receiving a message from the Raja signifying his desire to visit me at the Residency, to which I immediately assented. He came in about an hour afterwards, and after a few complimentary observations he requested a private interview with me, to which I agreed. Accompanied only by Mr. Anderson, we retired to a private room, and after a short time, at the Raja's request, the Resident was soon after desired to join in the conference which ensued. His Highness then said that the object of his visit was to give me certain papers, which he held in his hand. I asked him what was the nature of their contents, and whether he would not personally explain them to me. He replied that this was not necessary, but that he wished me to look at them and judge for myself. After a few more observations to the same effect, the Raja invited me to visit him at his warah (house or palace), to which I replied, that I should be most happy to accept his invitation, and to restore all the former relations of amity and friendship, provided he would follow my advice and accept and sign the amnesty tendered to him. I added an expression of my hope that I might still have the opportunity of visiting him at the Dussera festival in the month of October, by his compliance with my wishes on the present occasion. I urged the necessity of compliance by every argument that occurred to me. I pointed out that the conditions proposed were of the most moderate description; that I had ventured to depart from the stern orders of the Government of India, with the view of preserving him, and that unless he signed the conditions no confidence could be reposed upon him for the future. In conclusion, I asked his Highness to state what particular part of the terms he objected to, and from the tenor of his reply, it appeared quite evident that he was resolved to sign no new agreement whatever. It was pointed out to him that the principal article was merely a repetition verbatim of the second article of the existing treaty, but he replied he wanted no new treaty whatever, as subscribing it would subject him to similar demands hereafter. He was told that such would not be the case provided he acted up to the terms of the alliance with the British Government, and I again informed him that it was my anxious desire to re-establish friendly relations with him. In alluding to the vakeels or agents employed in Bombay and England, the Raja said he had not spent much money, but spontaneously made two admissions, namely, that he had expended about 85,000 rupees on a ship,* provided by Dr. Milne, to keep open his communications with England, which ship was now employed in the China trade; but he gravely assured me sending her to China was with no hostile intent. He likewise said that he had lately sent 2,500 rupees to his agents at Poonah for Captain Cogan,† 2,000 rupees for expenses, and 500 rupees for the rent of a house. This afforded me another opportunity of pointing out to the Raja the useless expense of his employing agents, but he replied they were merely employed to represent his case. His Highness after this repeated his desire that the British Government should itself assume the entire charge of his country, for that he did not wish to retain it if the condition of holding it was his signing my terms. I inquired of him whether he fully comprehended the arrangement I contemplated in the event of his persisting in refusing, and he replied that he did so, as the Resident had informed him yesterday that I proposed placing his brother on the throne and to remove him from Sattara to Benares or elsewhere, but that this course of proceeding would be oppressive, and contrary to all the customs and usages of India, though he did not desire the Raj. After some further remarks as to the necessity of the Raja following the course pointed out to him, the conference, which occupied about two hours, terminated at the Raja's request, and he returned home.

Resident's Fourth and last Interview with the Raja, 27th August.

Being now, to my deep mortification and regret, quite satisfied that any further attempt on my part to induce the Raja to swerve from the resolutions he had taken would be abortive, I reluctantly prepared to return to Poonah. I determined, however, to give his Highness another opportunity, and the evening before my departure I directed the Resident to wait on him for his final answer, stating that I was going away the next morning, and to assure the Raja that I had looked over the papers which he had left with me the preceding day; that they did not for the most part seem to bear on the questions at issue between us, and had not produced any change in my intentions. The result of this interview was a declaration on the part of the Raja that he intended to adhere to his first resolutions, as is recorded in the Resident's notes (marked A. No. 4), appended to this Minute.

19. I accordingly left Sattara on the 28th August, and reached Poonah on the day following. I particularly instructed the Resident to forward to me any communications which the Raja might make, being still desirous to keep the door open for accommodation up to the last moment, and I intended, in the event of my receiving overtures of concession from

* N B The ship here alluded to is called "The City of Poonah," and was recently advertised for freight to China, by the firm of Pollexfen, Milne & Co. It seemed to me that the Raja's last remark was in allusion to the present disturbances in China.

† Vide Col. Ovens's letter of the 8th and 13th August, forwarding the intercepted correspondence, Appendices to this Minute.

from the Raja before the last arrangements could be made for carrying my final designs into effect, still to have saved him.

20 I shall now proceed, 1st. To state and remark on the conditions proposed to, and deliberately rejected by the Raja; 2d. The arrangements which, under my authority, have in consequence of that refusal been adopted at Sattara; 3d. I shall endeavour to trace the causes which appear to me to have primarily occasioned my failure in the accomplishment of the objects of my visit to Sattara. 4th The further measures that are called for to complete those now in progress. I must be as brief as possible consistently with clearness, for it is highly essential that a full report of my proceedings should be transmitted to the Home Authorities by the overland mail, which is to leave Bombay on the 12th of this month.

21 The information required under the first head, will be best afforded by the following translation of the Mahratta Memorandum which the Raja was required to sign:

"Information having been received by the British Government that your Highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your Highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your Highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, namely,

"First, That your Highness now binds yourself strictly, and in good faith, to act up literally to all the articles of the treaty of the 25th September 1819, and especially to the second article of that treaty, which is as follows:

"The Raja, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's court."

"Second, That your Highness binds yourself to pay your brother Appa Sahib Maharaj whatever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property; and should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the Resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose, under the protection of the British Government.

"Third, That Bulwunt Rao Chitnavees be dismissed from your Highness's counsels, and not permitted to reside within your Highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

"Fourth, The persons whose names are inserted in the separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government, in person, property, and allowances of every description, as the same stood in July 1836, this guarantee is to be binding on your Highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your Highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government; all complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment.

"The above are all the terms to be agreed to by your Highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the treaty of the 25th September 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by your Highness, and while it is announced to your Highness that there can be no modification in these terms, as your Highness's sincere wellwisher the British Government offers them in the confidence that your Highness's penetration will recognise their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected also that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your state (raj) will be duly appreciated by your Highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce your Highness, for the future, scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence, by acting up to the provisions and principles of the treaty."

22. In the sixth para of this Minute, I have observed that the terms offered in the above document are more moderate than those proposed in my Minute of the 20th June last, and this will be clearly manifest on a reference to that paper. In order not to provoke discussion, I omitted to specify the three specific instances in which the Raja had violated the treaty, and substituted the mild preamble to the conditions above given for what I proposed in the fifth para. of my original Minute; I altogether omitted specific mention of the first and third of the original conditions, and made a very important concession to the Raja's feelings, by including under the concluding clause of the fifth only one person. On this point I beg to refer to Colonel Ovens's Report, dated the 29th June last, marked (B.), as an Appendix to this Minute. I soon understood from the Resident that the greatest obstacle to an amicable adjustment with the Raja would be my insisting on the Senaputty being henceforward excluded from his counsels, and notwithstanding that this person has taken a very conspicuous part in these intrigues against the British Government, I resolved to yield this point, in the faint hope of thereby making an impression on the Raja. What then, in fact, was the substance of the terms offered? By the first the Raja was simply required to engage to act according to an article of the treaty of 1819, by which, of course, he is already bound. By the second, he was required to continue the allowances heretofore granted to his brother, a stipulation evidently necessary, not only with reference to the peculiar circumstances which compelled Appa Sahib to throw himself on our protection, and to take up his residence in the British cantonment, but also because the demand is in conformity with the spirit of the treaty of 1819, the preamble to which expressly states that the Raja was then

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invested "with a sovereignty for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity" By the third, he was merely required to remove from his counsels the man who has undoubtedly been the chief cause of his downfall, whose character is so fully exposed in Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report, dated the 1st February 1838, when reporting on the Bukur, or historical sketch, which this man compiled, and which first revealed the clue to the whole of the Raja's infatuated conduct; the man who has constantly pandered to the Raja's ambitious views, by instilling into his mind that he is entitled by hereditary right to the whole of his ancestor Sevajee's dominions, and that instead of being, as we are accustomed to imagine, largely indebted to the British Government for bestowing on him, as a free gift, one of the fairest and most fertile portions of the Deccan, he has been most shamefully wronged; and Mr. Elphinstone's pledged faith to him at the time of his seeking the protection of the British Government violated, by our having retained any portion of the territory conquered from the Peishwa. I need not add that the removal of this person from the Raja's confidence was alike called for in support of the dignity of the British Government, and from a regard to the real interest of the Raja, and his wellbeing for the future. By the fourth and last condition, he is simply bound not to injure, either in person or property, those who had come forward, either voluntarily or by constraint, and proved his guilt, a stipulation which we could never have abandoned, except at a sacrifice of principle altogether destructive of our reputation. I am, however, convinced that it was the first of my conditions which was the most unpalatable to his Highness, and the chief bar to his assent, for to it his objections appeared to be chiefly directed at our several interviews, for he asserted that he refused to sign the original treaty, from which it is taken, three different times, and significantly remarked to the Resident, that assenting to it would reduce him to the condition of mamlutdar (manager or farmer) of a district. What, may I ask, was this but a formal renunciation and, on the Raja's part, of a most important condition of the existing treaty? and how is it possible for us to maintain friendly relations with a prince who so much mistakes his real position, and thinks so lightly of the obligations which he has contracted, and under which he holds his territories?

23. By the Raja's advocates, both in this country and in England, and perhaps by others who will not have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of this case, it may be remarked that the moderately expressed preamble to the conditions, and my refusing to reopen the question of the Raja's innocence or guilt, was fatal to the amicable adjustment of the differences between the two states, which I so ardently desired, and which I as strenuously endeavoured to effect. No middle course, however, presented itself. We must either have acted summarily on our convictions, or we must have placed the Raja formally on his trial; and of necessity, as primary thereto, have suspended him from the exercise of sovereign powers, or in other words, have temporarily deposed him. His trial by a commission was in fact proposed by the late Sir Robert Grant, and was at one time sanctioned by the Governor-general of India. Sir Robert Grant, however, was fully sensible of the difficulties which the adoption of this measure would create, and has justly observed,* "Before such a course, however, is adopted, I trust it will be well considered. States are bound to act justly in dealing with their allies or tributaries, but there are a thousand cases in which it may be impossible for them to adapt their course to the ordinary forms of procedure. I must therefore regard a precedent as highly inconvenient, if not highly dangerous, that would establish the rule, that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *flagrante bello*, except through the medium of a formal trial. If we are to go so far, indeed, I know not why we should not go farther. The Raja might ask that half the commissioners should be subjects of Sattara, or some other native country. He might claim a right of challenge, he might insist on being tried by his peers. There is no end to the demands and difficulties that might arise." The Governor-general of India, moreover, when proposing a commission, showed that he was equally alive to the difficulties of this mode of procedure. "Yet by what process (observes † his Lordship), and with what impression upon the public mind, is the guilty state to be tried, condemned, and punished? When a great Government, like that of the British in India, directs its vengeance, however just, against a helpless dependent neighbour, and when it cannot avoid the appearance of being prosecutor and judge in its own cause, we must not be surprised if its motives and actions are widely misconstrued; and how can a suspected prince be fairly tried in his own dominions, if left in the possession of sovereign power? Yet can he be brought to trial, without at least the plausible imputation of prejudice and injustice, after the open ignominy of a deposition, however avowedly provisional and temporary." When Lieutenant-colonel Ovens's Report, dated the 15th November 1838, pointing out strong objections against the mode of procedure suggested by the Governor-general, and urging either, 1st. that a commission should at once be assembled; or, 2d. that the Raja's authority should be suspended pending further proceedings, was submitted to Lord Auckland, his Lordship candidly admitted ‡ that "the reasons urged by the Resident, and concurred in by the Governor in Council, were sufficient to satisfy him that it would not be right to persevere in the course which he had previously recommended, and to present to the Raja a written statement of the charges and proofs against him, calling upon him for an answer." On the same occasion, the Governor-general thus alluded to the difficulties of placing the Raja on his trial:—"The course which has been next recommended as open to the Government, is the suspension of the Raja from his functions of sovereignty, and the appointment of a commission to sit in judgment upon him. The suspension of a person so placed as is the Raja of Sattara, against whom a strong *prima facie* case has been established, and whose conduct appears from every report to be unscrupulously vindictive, seems, in the event of a new trial being decided upon, to be essential to the protection

* Minute dated the 31st May 1838, para. 4.

† Minute dated the 23d September 1838, para. 4.

‡ Minute dated the 29th December 1838.

protection of the witnesses, and to the fairness of proceeding on the part of the accusation, yet the measure would wear a harsh appearance, and be urged as a predetermination to convict. Notwithstanding these objections, it appears to be essential as a preliminary to any proceeding bearing the character of a final trial. The tribunal for trial might, perhaps, be best constituted by the appointment of three of the most impartial and experienced members of the service, whom it would probably be expedient to take from Madras and Bengal. But I confess that, looking to the manifest inconveniences of such a mode of trial, to the measures of importance, and the subjects of interest and excitement by which the Government is already occupied, and especially to the possibility that no part of this course would be approved by the Honourable Court, I cannot bring myself to recommend its immediate adoption." His Lordship, therefore, although by no means insensible to the inconveniences of delay, finally resolved not to act, but determined to await instructions from the Home authorities on the case generally, the mode of trial, if a trial should be judged proper, and respecting the policy to be observed in the event of the Raja being found guilty. The Home authorities as far back as the 13th June 1838, expressed an opinion decidedly adverse to any further protracted investigation. In my minute of the 19th June last, I have stated the difficulties and objections which would be encountered in subjecting the Raja to a trial before a commission composed of our own servants; that the measure would be open to suspicion and misrepresentation, that we should avoid running even the risk of our character for integrity and good faith being questioned; that the competency of such a tribunal to try a sovereign prince would doubtless be challenged; and that "we should be accused of degrading a sovereign from his acknowledged rank, of offering violence to his feelings and dignity, and of assuming a right of superiority to which we have no just claim." In fact, I know of no mode by which one state can arraign for trial the sovereign of another state, and I could not forget that even in the case of the atrocious murder of Mr. Fraser at Delhi, the proceedings of the authorities in this country were questioned, on the grounds that the chief party implicated was not amenable to our laws, but was an independent chief. The basis of the policy, therefore, which I submitted for the sanction of the Governor-general of India, was that the inquiry should not be re-opened; that the idea of a commission should be abandoned, and that we should content ourselves with recording the conviction of the British Government of the Raja's guilt, and impose on him the lenient terms I have already noticed, and this course was cordially approved and sanctioned in Mr Secretary Maddock's letter of the 12th July. I may, however, here observe, that in as far as relates to the first, and what all must consider the most serious charge, the Raja attended that commission, which assembled at Sattara in October 1836; the evidence against him was read and explained to him, the option was given to him of being confronted with his accusers, but he declined, and his evidence, and a written defence, will be found recorded on the commission's proceedings. I here also deem it proper to refer briefly to the paper which he gave to me at our last interview, headed "Substance of the Case of His Highness," and to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' report thereon of the 2d instant, Appendix C. to this minute. This will give some idea of what the nature of his Highness's defence would have been had the whole question at issue been re-opened. There is nothing in this "Case," as regards circumstances connected with the charges against the Raja, which have not been already before Government, and which have not been fully and satisfactorily explained. The paper called the "Case" is no defence of the real charges against the Raja. It is vague and evasive, and an endeavour rather to show that he is injured, and to make demands quite inconsistent even with the original treaty under which he was put in possession of his territories. I do not perceive that any advantage could have resulted from my proceeding in person to Sattara, unless I had been vested with full powers, and was resolved to put an end to further discussion by finally deciding the case, and I am persuaded that had I adopted any other course, that is, had I consented to re-open it, I should have involved the Government in a labyrinth of difficulties, and the case would have been as far removed from final settlement as when it first originated; and that, to quote the words of the Honourable Court's despatch of the 13th June 1838, "it would not only be a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry into the matter." No doubts exist of the Raja's guilt, and I rely with confidence on the strength and weight of the evidence on which all the authorities who have considered it have pronounced judgment against his Highness, all of them most reluctantly; and some of them, including myself, against their preconceived opinions. I need not here recapitulate the nature of this evidence, or the peculiar and fortuitous manner in which it was obtained. It is only necessary to refer to the exposition of it contained in the late Sir Robert Grant's Minutes, noted in the margin, and to summaries appended to those Minutes, to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' report, dated the 15th November 1838, containing a summary of the evidence on each of the charges, and lastly to the Honourable Mr. Robertson's Minute, dated the 8th March last, and to the fact recorded in the Honourable Colonel Morison's Minute, dated the 25th April last, that it had recently been discovered that the Raja has an emissary at the disaffected Court of Nepal. I will only add one extract from Sir Robert Grant's Minute, dated the 5th May 1838, and state in conclusion of my remarks on this subject, that I am convinced that the evidence is irresistibly conclusive, and that it was obtained under such a combination of circumstances, and through so many different and independent channels, as to render it altogether impossible that it could have been fabricated in concert and collusion by the several witnesses, or that the Raja, as his partisans assert, has fallen a victim to a Brahmical conspiracy —

"Para. 146. I now proceed to the third head into which I have divided my remarks on the oral evidence; namely to show that the testimony of most of the witnesses named

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under the first head is entitled to credit, not only from the impossibility, in the circumstances under which it was obtained, of concert and collusion among them, or from the absence of any adequate motive for the conspiracy which must have been entered into if their testimony is false; but likewise because it is in many instances contrary to the interests and natural wishes of the witnessing parties."

"Para. 147 Any one who weighs well the numerous and extraordinary coincidences which are to be found in the mass of evidence forwarded by Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, must, in my opinion, be impressed with a perfect conviction of its general truth. The witnesses are too numerous, and composed of too many classes of society, to render it probable that a combination has been formed among them for the purpose of giving false testimony. On essential points all the material witnesses agree, although with those variations to be expected from persons deposing to the same facts independently of one another. Various discrepancies, and even contradictions, are to be found in their testimony. The chief of these I have already noticed, and they can all be either satisfactorily reconciled, or may fairly be attributed to the confusion of events and transactions embracing a period of at least 12 years. Far from thinking these variations should be considered as affecting the general credibility of the witnesses, I should have deemed the absence of such variations a clear token of concert, and therefore open to the utmost distrust and suspicion."

To those who desire to pursue this subject further, I must refer to the paragraphs of the same minute which succeed the extract above given, wherein the late Governor clearly establishes the position he had taken.

24. I shall now proceed, in the second place, to explain the arrangements I have adopted in consequence of the Raja rejecting the annuity on the conditions proposed. The first point at this crisis for me to consider was whether I was vested with full authority to act as I judged most expedient, or whether it was necessary to refer again to the Governor-general of India for instructions. On this point fortunately I could entertain no doubt. The very case which had actually arisen had been imagined, and his Lordship's instructions applied for and received. In my minute of the 20th June, I alluded to the possibility of the result of my visit to Sattara as follows "In conclusion, I deem it necessary to refer to a possible, though I hope not probable issue to the attempt we are about to make to re-establish our relations at Sattara on a friendly footing. The Raja, either from misappreciating our motives, or from relying on the influence which he may fancy he has established by means of the numerous agents he has employed both in England and in India, may refuse to accept our proffered clemency, boldly assert his innocence, and challenge inquiry. I am not prepared at this moment to state the precise course which should be followed under such a contingency, but, in order to avoid the delay of another reference to the Governor-general of India, I think the possibility of its occurrence should be pointed out, and his Lordship's sentiments solicited as to the course we should then pursue." The reference was accordingly made and answered* in the following clear and explicit terms: "His Lordship can hardly think it possible that to a frank tender of oblivion of past transactions, and of a return to cordial and amicable relations, and to a strict observance of all the stipulations of the treaty, the Raja will reply by a tone of offensive defiance, or by a rejection of the just and moderate terms proposed, or that he should endeavour to re-open the late inquiry, and to continue the unseemly discussions in which he has been so long by himself and by his agents engaged, yet it is possible that those who have reaped gains by the bad advice with which they have misled him, may see advantage to themselves in this course, and may prevail upon him to adopt it. In such case his Lordship would willingly rely upon the judgment and discretion of the Governor of Bombay, and is prepared to support any strong decision upon which he may determine, whether that decision may be for the deposition of the present Raja, for the substitution of his brother in the Raj, or for any modified course of curtailing his political and military power."

* Mr Deputy
Secretary Torrens'
Letter to Mr Wil-
loughby, dated the
12th July 1839.

25. Under this full authority I determined to act, more especially as I could not be insensible to the injurious effects which would have been produced in the country generally, by my having proceeded in person to Sattara to settle an affair which had been under discussion more than three years, and returning, leaving matters exactly as I found them; such a result to my visit, universally known in the Deccan to have been undertaken with the most friendly intentions towards the Raja, could not fail at least to expose us to the imputation of political timidity, and thus at a crisis when we are so fully aware that emissaries are traversing the empire from powerful states to foment disaffection among our dependent allies. To have wavered in a decided line of action, or to have procrastinated a decision, and thus continue the unseemly discussions which have so long existed at Sattara, appeared to us no less derogatory to our supremacy and national character than dangerous to the peace of India. It then became a subject of my most anxious consideration what course, under all the circumstances of the case, it would be most expedient to pursue; and these suggested themselves:—

1st. Depositing the Raja, making a liberal provision for himself and family, and annexing his territories to our own.

2d A middle course, or curtailing his political and military authority, by resuming a portion only of his territory

3d. Depositing the Raja, but maintaining the integrity of the Sattara state, according to the treaty of 1819, in the person of some other member of his family. I shall now proceed to state why I finally resolved to adopt the last of these courses, in preference to either of the two first.

26. I am prepared to expect that by some the first of the above courses will be advocated. I am aware that the policy adopted in 1818, of conferring an independent sovereignty on

on the representative of Sevajee, has been deemed by some unwise and erroneous; and the result will, with some degree of plausibility, be referred to as conclusive of the soundness of this opinion by those who maintain it. I am not either prepared to contend that the same strong and urgent reasons which induced that eminent and distinguished man, Mr Elphinstone, to establish the Sattara state, exist in such full force at the present moment for our continuing it, now that it has been justly forfeited by the flagrant and repeated violations of the treaty on the part of the Raja we are about to depose; still, as I have observed in a former part of this minute, I am a strong and earnest advocate for upholding the native states of India, and there are peculiar circumstances connected with the Sattara family, their former renown, the extent of their power, the popularity still attaching to their name, and similar associations, which have strongly disposed me to act in conformity to the above principle, and to endeavour to preserve this state within the limits prescribed in the treaty of 1819. In short, although I apprehend that by a pressure of circumstances entirely beyond our control, the whole of the native states of India are perhaps destined ultimately to fall within the vortex of our rule, I am of opinion that our efforts should be constantly and vigilantly directed towards the procrastination of that event. There is also another consideration which has greatly influenced my decision, while we inflict a just punishment on the guilty, we should spare the innocent; and so act that our motives may appear pure and entirely free from the suspicion of self-interest. I do not think that our proceedings would be viewed by the community as free from this taint, were the Raja's deposal accompanied by the resumption of his territories, and annexing them to our own empire. By continuing to maintain the state we at once put to silence the clamour which would be raised by the Raja's party if we pursued the policy against which I am contending. They would say we pronounced him guilty with a view to our own advantage and aggrandizement, and this idea would probably be adopted by many an honest and independent man, who would consider the temptation to which we have been exposed too great to be resisted, and to have rendered us incompetent judges of the Raja's conduct. This, I need not remark, however unjust and erroneous, could not fail to produce the most injurious reflections on our reputation. Finally, I have been supported in the view I have taken of this case by the consideration, that if it is deemed erroneous by the superior authorities, who will have to judge of it, the course of events will in all human probability afford a fair opportunity in a few years of rectifying what may be deemed erroneous. Neither the Raja about to be deposed, nor his brother who is to be substituted in his place, have any children; and at their advanced period of life it is not very likely that they will hereafter have any who can claim the succession by hereditary right. It follows, therefore, that on the demise of the new Raja the Sattara state would lapse to the British Government, unless indeed it shall then be judged expedient to allow this line of princes to be continued by the Hindoo custom of adoption, a question which should be left entirely open for consideration when the event on which it depends shall actually occur. In regard to pursuing a middle course, I will only observe, that it would have been more congenial to the feelings of pity and compassion I entertain towards the Raja to have adopted it; but on public grounds I was constrained to waive all personal feelings, and act as I thought best for the public interests. His conversations with me, and his past conduct, have satisfied me that he is a man whom no treaty can bind, and that he is firmly resolved not to re-enter into and fulfil the stipulations of the treaty under which he was dethroned. We might certainly have curtailed his power, and have reduced his military strength, by resuming a portion of his dominions, but this would only have augmented his animosity towards us, and have rendered him still more dissatisfied and discontented, and still more prone to continue his extravagant intrigues against us; while at the same time the resumption of a portion of his territory would have entailed upon us nearly the same degree of odium, and have rendered our motives subject to misconception, nearly to the same extent as if we had resumed the whole.

27. Having, therefore, determined to adopt the last of the three courses I am discussing, it became necessary to determine in whose favour and under what conditions the lapsed sovereignty over the Sattara state should be confirmed. With regard to the person, as I have before incidentally remarked, there was no choice, for in fact there was only one person on whom the investiture could be conferred, namely, the Raja's brother. Of him but little is known, for he has never been prominently brought forward. From private sources I have been given to understand that formerly he was of dissolute habits, but this report requires confirmation. The Resident entertains a favourable opinion of him as far as his observation extends, and assured me, that after a diligent search of his records and other sources of information, he had not discovered anything that in any degree impeached his character. Whilst at Sattara I had one complimentary visit from him, and my impressions from this interview were certainly in his favour. To his credit he abstained from making the slightest allusion to passing events; and, I may here add, that during the whole period of my remaining at Sattara, I did not discover the remotest indication of any intrigues being at work against the Raja, or of the desire of any party to effect his ruin, with the view of favouring his brother; and I think that had anything of this kind really been in operation I could not have failed to detect it.

28. I must now refer to the annexed copy of the instructions which I communicated to the Resident on my return to Poonah (Appendix D to this minute.) Before leaving Sattara, I had of course fully explained my views to Colonel Ovens, not only in regard to the measures to be adopted, but also to the mode in which I desired that he should carry them into execution. In the ninth paragraph of his letter will be found the conditions under which the new Raja is to be recognized. These are simple and few in number, and secure

no advantages whatever to the British Government, which we are not already entitled to by treaty

The first binds the Raja to conform to all the provisions of the treaty of 1810, not modified by the present engagement.

The second defines the boundaries of the Sattara state to be exactly those specified in the schedule of the aforesaid treaty, with an express declaration that the Raja possesses no title or claim, present or prospective, to any territory situated beyond the prescribed boundaries.

The third transfers the management and control of the Sattara jaghirdars to the British Government, with a reservation in favour of the Raja of the services of the contingents of horse, and all pecuniary payments on the scale fixed by Captain Grant.

The fourth stipulates for the payment to the late Raja, out of the Sattara revenues, of such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government for the future maintenance of himself and family.

29. It of course engaged my consideration, in my communication with the Resident, whether it was probable that the late Raja would resist, and in such case what were the means of resistance at his command. I ascertained that for the size and extent of his territory, the Raja has been accustomed to maintain a much larger force than is necessary for the internal defence of his territories; that his cavalry and artillery are respectable, but his infantry ill-disciplined and inefficient. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans is however decidedly of opinion, that direct and forcible resistance on the Raja's part is not to be apprehended, and expressed his readiness to carry into effect what I proposed, with the aid of the troops ordinarily stationed at Sattara. He believes that the Raja is deficient in personal courage, and that when we declare our intentions to set up his brother, most of his troops will desert him, and thus, I may state, formed an additional argument in favour of that measure, as likely to prevent collision and bloodshed.

30. In cases like the present, however, it is always incumbent to err on the safe side, and on my return to Poonah, I caused orders to be issued for the immediate march to Sattara of the undermentioned reinforcement —

Light Company of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment
Five Companies of Native Infantry
One hundred and fifty Poonah Irregular Horse

These troops left Poonah on the morning of the 31st, the senior officer in command having been instructed on his arrival at Sattara to place himself under the Resident's orders. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has, moreover, been cautioned not to incur any risk, but in the event of his observing any appearance of a determined resistance on the Raja's part, to apply for such additional troops as he may deem requisite to overcome all opposition.

31. I now solicit attention to the draft of the proclamation (Appendix D. No. 1), under which the Raja will be deposed, and his brother proclaimed as his successor. In the preamble of this document, I considered it advisable to recall to the recollection of the community in general the peculiar circumstances under which the Sattara state was established, as set forth in the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation of the 11th February 1818. Having done this, the substance of the second and fifth articles of our treaty with the Raja, dated the 25th September 1819, are recited, in order that the nature of this compact with the British Government may be fully understood. The Raja's violations of his engagements are then stated in general terms, as well as the conditions on which the British Government had resolved to overlook the past. Finally the Raja's rejection of these conditions is announced, and the consequent intention of the British Government to enforce against him the penalty provided by the said article of the treaty, and to proclaim his brother as his successor. It appeared to me indispensable to make this proclamation, that our motives should not be misunderstood or misrepresented in this country.

32. My instructions to the Resident enjoin that every effort should be made to obviate collision, but that should such unhappily occur, that every precaution should be taken to prevent injury to the well-disposed, and to guard against irregularities on the part of our troops. They likewise enjoin that every attention be paid to the personal comfort and convenience of the Raja and his family, and secure to him his private property and a suitable maintenance for his future support. The question of his future disposal is left for consideration hereafter. I have every confidence in Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' judgment and discretion that he will secure that these instructions are scrupulously attended to.

33. I now proceed to endeavour to trace the causes which I believe to have principally occasioned the failure in the accomplishment of my visit to Sattara. These are, I conceive, twofold, 1st. The Raja's character, and the fallacious and erroneous impressions which have been for some time past instilled into his mind. 2d. The confidence he reposes in the numerous agencies he has established in this country and at home.

34. I have observed that the Raja has appeared to me to be a prince whom no treaty can bind, and that he is firmly resolved never again to engage to act up to the stipulations of the treaty of 1819. If this opinion is correct, this feeling was of itself an insuperable bar to an amicable adjustment of existing differences, for it must be observed that any departure from the spirit of this treaty was inadmissible. From the day we seated the Raja on the throne we have discovered that he was a disappointed and dissatisfied prince, inflated with wild and extravagant notions of his own importance; ambitious to extend his dominions, and constantly occupied in the most absurd and ridiculous intrigues with the view of effecting his purpose. The late Sir R. Grant, in his minute of the 15th May 1836, paragraph 87, alludes to the Raja's conduct as follows.

“ I shall

" I shall hereafter have occasion fully to show that this prince was from an early period impressed with the most exaggerated idea of his own claims and pretensions, that in place of those grateful feelings which he might have been expected to cherish for the immense benefits conferred on him, he was filled only with resentment at not having received the yet greater and more valuable advantages to which he conceived himself entitled, that this sentiment was inflamed by the notions industriously instilled into him of his having been treated with bad faith in the arrangements which placed him on the gadee of Sattara, and that, bolstered up by flatterers in these convictions of his consequence and his grievances, he has long been in a state of mind to which any scheme which promised to avenge his wrongs and vindicate his dignity, would find a ready access, and even under these impressions it may seem singular enough that he should have indulged the hope of carrying his objects by the means on which he appears to have relied, but his extreme ignorance, his distempered ambition, and probably also a superstitious reliance on his destinies, may account for the readiness with which he grasped at a project so flattering to his ruling passion "

35. This subject is further discussed at great length, and with much clearness and ability, by Sir Robert Grant, in his final minute on the Sattara case, dated the 31st May 1838, in the 11th and following paragraphs of which he endeavours, and with great success, to explain the motives by which the Raja's conduct had been directed, and which, when it was first detected, seemed too absurd to be credited. The whole of the document is deserving of attentive consideration by those who are desirous of obtaining a clear comprehension of this most extraordinary case

The commissioners who were sent to Sattara in October 1836 remarked as follows:—
" We also learn, on the best authority, that at the time the present Raja was established on the Sattara throne, both himself and family entertained ' the most extravagant ideas of their own consequence, and that their expectations were proportionate, so that for a time the bounty they experienced was not duly appreciated.' Perhaps in this passage a key to his Highness's conduct may be found. Time may have weakened the gratitude which he may once have felt towards the British Government for having restored him to liberty and a throne, and forgetful of what he was, and of the source from whence he derived all he now possesses, he may have been led by family pride and a weakened intellect, to think of the much more extensive kingdom which belonged to his ancestors, and having once nourished the dangerous thought, he may have been gradually led by the designing men who now surround him to entertain false hopes, and with this object may have commenced by assailing the fidelity of our troops " I may here observe that the suppositions contained in the fifth article of the treaty of 1819 are sufficient to prove that the framers of that treaty were not unaware, even at that early period, of the bent of the royal mind, they seem to have foreseen the dangers into which he has actually fallen, and endeavoured, but in vain, to protect him from them, by strictly prohibiting all direct intercourse on his part with all foreign states and princes of whatever description

Para 8. Commissioners' Report
Grant Duff's History, vol. III p. 488.

I could adduce proof upon proof of the Raja's ambition, and of the fact of his restlessness of intrigue being not unknown many years ago to the Residents stationed at his court, which is conclusive against the supposition that the charges that have been under inquiry during the last three years are the fruit of an intrigue of the day against him, one more, however, will suffice. In a letter dated the 1st February 1838, Colonel Ovans observes, " Colonel Briggs, in his report to Government, dated the 1st January 1827, refers to the ambitious feeling as likely to be the Raja's ruin in these remarkable and prophetic words ' He is, however, tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resent our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him into an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has already evinced strong inclinations to extend his connexions beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his Highness, if events afford the Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning of the danger he is incurring, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a developement of a system of intrigue with his Highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may lead to his ultimate ruin.' "

36. I may, in conclusion of this part of my minute, allude to the " Historical Sketch," forwarded to the Governor-general of India by Dr. Milne, the Raja's advocate, and to the late Sir Robert Grant's comments on this document. This unfolds to our view the Raja's inflated claims and pretensions, in prosecution of which he has of late permitted himself to be addressed by the agents in Bombay by the ambitious title of " Hindu pud Padshah," or, King of the Hindoos. There can be no doubt of this fact, for the title is affixed to one of the many communications which have been made to the Governor-general of India, and is commented on by his Lordship in the Deputy-secretary's letter of the 15th June last " The Governor in Council will not fail to observe the style assumed by the Raja of Sattara, ' Hindoo pud Padsha.' In arrogating to himself the right to a title almost imperial, and wholly unacknowledged by this Government, or, as far as is at present known, any principal native power, the Raja has given very evident proof, if not of his own overbearing spirit, at least of those who are about him to excite and flatter his vanity."

Letter to the Governor-general,
15th January 1839

37. In regard to the second cause of failure in effecting the object of my visit to Sattara, we are not left to conjecture. I annex to this minute (Appendixes E. and F.) two letters received from Colonel Ovans, dated as per margin, forwarding some intercepted correspondence of the Raja's agents a short time previously to my arrival at Sattara, and during the very period of my endeavour to induce the Raja to accept an amnesty on the lenient terms proposed.

8th August 1839.
31st August 1839.

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38. It is almost incredible the number of agents employed by the Raja. He has sent two separate missions to England, on whose influence and exertions he confidently depends to obtain a reversal of whatever proceedings are adopted against him by the authorities in India. From the day of my arrival in this country I have been continually beset by his agents in Bombay and at Poonah, and their efforts have been unceasing to induce me to consent to direct communications with them independently of the local authority. I of course defeated this object, and have purposely abstained from resorting to native agency of any kind.

39. There are, however, some English gentlemen who have warmly entered into the Raja's cause, without of course being aware of the real merits of his case, and without possessing any other knowledge of the subject-matter of dispute between the two states than that the Raja and his agents have seen fit to disclose. I deem it only necessary to refer the Board to the intercepted correspondence furnished in Colonel Ovens' letters, dated the 8th and 31st August, to which I would invite its particular attention. I have no doubt in my own mind of the authenticity of this correspondence; in fact, some of the circumstances alluded to passed under my own observation.

No. 29 of the series.

40. It will also be seen from the correspondence, that the press has been resorted to with the same object. On one occasion an article which appeared in the "Times" is translated and forwarded to the editor of the Durpun newspaper, who has raised himself up in these intrigues, for on the 24th August, two days after my arrival at Sattara, one of the correspondents writes as follows: "Ball Shastree (the editor) has desired me to submit an humble representation that the Sirkar should pay attention to the substance of what he has published in the Durpun of the 23d instant, containing distant allusions. This matter will be known from the Durpun."

41. In a letter dated the 5th September 1838, the Bombay Government brought to the notice of the Secret Committee how much in the course of these discussions the liberty of the press had been abused, and in reporting these proceedings, I desire that a particular reference may be made to that communication, for I am strongly impressed with the conviction that one of two results must ensue; either that the authority of the Government of this country will be entirely undermined, or that in a few years there will not be a single native state left in India. This opinion has been before recorded by one of our most distinguished Indian functionaries, the late Sir John Malcolm, who, in allusion to another state under the control of the Government, has thus pointed out the dangers likely to arise from an *imperium in imperio* being established in this country:

Malcolm's Go-
vernment of India,
Appendix (A.)
fol. 5.

"I must, in concluding this short record of Banda affairs, state, that the evils attending them, both as affecting Syajee and the Government, have been greatly aggravated by corrupt agents instilling into his mind false hopes of his receiving support from His Majesty's courts of law at Bombay, and afterwards from one of his principal agents at Calcutta. Proofs will be found of those facts in the records, and they are worthy of the serious attention of the authorities in England. They may not be capable of complete remedy, but a remedy should be applied as far as practicable; for there exists not, amid the difficulties which must ever attend the administration of the empire, one more likely to promote general corruption and intrigue, or which is more calculated to hurry princes and chiefs to their ruin, than that impression which low and interested men create and maintain, of their being able to appeal, in political matters, beyond the local government under whom they are placed."

42. I now proceed to suggest the further measures which are required consequent to the deposition of the Raja. The first of these relates to the place of his future residence. This is a question which must be left for the decision of the Governor-general of India. I am myself of opinion that it is expedient that the Raja should be removed from the territories dependent on this Presidency; and I think that some suitable place, either at Benares, or within the Madras Presidency, should be selected for his future residence, as he will, in either of those situations, be less able to carry on the intrigues in which himself and partisans may be expected to engage after his removal.

43. The next point for consideration is the amount of stipend to be allowed for the future maintenance of himself and family. This should be liberal, but the precise amount must be left for the Governor-general's consideration. The revenues of the Sattara State have of late years averaged about 14 lacs per annum. I would propose that out of these the assignment of from one lac to one lac and 25,000 rupees be made to the Raja, which sum will amply provide for his comfort and that of his family and personal dependants.

44. I shall forward a copy of this minute and enclosures to the Governor-general of India with as little delay as possible, and I request that another copy may be sent to the Government of India with all practicable dispatch.

45. I shall also send copy of the proclamation under which the Raja will be deposed, to the undermentioned officers, to enable them, if necessary, to explain the grounds of the measures adopted at the courts to which they are respectively accredited:—

1. Political Commissioner for Guzarat
2. Resident in Cutch.
3. Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country.
4. Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.
5. Resident at Indore
6. Ditto at Gwalia.
7. Ditto at Nepal.
8. Governor-general's Agent in Rajpootana.
9. Resident

9. Resident at Hyderabad.
10. D.º at Nagpore.
11 Government of Madras

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46 I have caused two copies of the whole of these proceedings to be transcribed here for transmission to England by the next overland mail, but there will not be time to prepare a letter in detail to accompany them, which, under the circumstances, the Secret Committee will doubtless excuse.

47. In a former part of this Minute I have expressed my opinion of the advantage which I have derived from the able assistance and co-operation of the Honourable Mr. Anderson; his long experience as a judicial servant, his former employment in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country as a political officer, and his previous personal acquaintance with the Raja, rendered his counsel of particular value. It is a source of high satisfaction to me that his opinions are in perfect accordance with the line of policy I finally determined to pursue.

48. I have also recorded my sense of the services of the Resident, Colonel Ovans, and it now only remains for me to discharge a further gratifying act of public duty in also recording my acknowledgments to Mr. Willoughby, the Political Secretary in attendance. His information and intimate knowledge of all former proceedings proved of great advantage in my consideration of the Raja's case, and I cannot too highly commend his unwearied industry and promptitude in the execution of my instructions, in particular it is due to this excellent public officer to record that he has evinced an earnest desire throughout my negotiations, that they should succeed to my original intention and wishes.

49 Under the general authority vested in me by the Governor-general of India, I take upon myself the entire responsibility of the policy that has been adopted, and strong in the rectitude of my intentions, I submit these proceedings to the consideration of my superior, and of those high authorities whom I have the honour to serve.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary in attendance on
the Honourable the Governor.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 7th September 1839.

COPIES of this despatch to be sent to the Secret Committee by the steamer on the 12th; a copy also to be dispatched to the Governor-general, with the original treaty, for his Lordship's ratification. It requires no observation, except as regards the second and third articles, which it should be briefly explained have been called for by the unreasonable pretensions set up by the Raja, and the disputes regarding the jaghirdars enumerated in the third article. The Governor-general will observe that the pecuniary payments and contingents borne on the scale fixed formerly, we shall expressly reserve to the Raja.

Colonel Ovans to be informed of my high approbation of the whole course of his proceedings in the execution of the delicate and important duty committed to his hands, in which he has eminently displayed firmness, judgment, and discretion, which entitle him to the warmest expression of the thanks of Government. It has been most satisfactory to me that the seizure of the Raja has not been attended by any disturbance or bloodshed, and that Colonel Ovans has treated him with every indulgence and consideration consistent with his situation. As regards the Senaputty, the Resident has acted wisely in requiring him to accompany the ex-Raja to his residence, though it is not my intention that he should be hereafter regarded as a prisoner, but that as soon as circumstances admit he shall be allowed to go where he pleases.

Colonel Ovans should be requested to communicate to the officers and the troops under his command, the thanks of Government for their soldier-like and steady conduct in the service on which they were employed.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Farish*, dated 9th September 1839.

I HAVE considered with great attention, and the deepest interest, the Honourable the Governor's minute of his proceedings at Sattara. The early dispatch of the steamer has not permitted my having access to the documents forming the Appendix, but the events and circumstances are so fully explained and detailed in the minute as to render this of less importance, I therefore proceed at once distinctly, but briefly, to record my opinion, and can hereafter add anything further should I find it necessary.

2 My entire conviction of the Raja's guilt in the instances charged against him is on record, subsequent events have only tended to confirm it, but the very act of his refusing the conditions of obivion and reconciliation, conditions which even spared him the mortification of expressly acknowledging guilt, particularly the first, as connected with his remark that it would place him in a subordinate situation, is a virtual declaration that he did not hold himself bound by the treaty of 1819, and even setting aside his former infractions of the treaty, shows that no dependence could have been placed on him at any future period. His warmest advocates must be unable now seriously to maintain the position that the Government of British India could, with any regard to its honour and influence, or to

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its position as paramount power, have permitted him to remain at the head of that state over which it had placed him in subordinate co-operation, after distinctly and deliberately renouncing that subordination.

3. I therefore entirely, and on the firmest conviction of its necessity, approve and concur in the measure of the Raja's deposition.

4. I cordially acquiesce also in the soundness of the principle, and of the reasons on which its course was preferred to that of continuing the Raja with diminished power at Sattara.

5. My former views were, I must acknowledge, in favour of the British Government resuming that territory which it had conferred on the representative of the founder of the Mahratta empire, from a conviction that it was intrinsically right to resume what had been voluntarily granted, when the conditions of the grant were flagrantly violated, and the power conferred in clemency abused by the Raja, with hostile feelings to work the injury of his benefactors. I also considered that it was expedient to do so rather than transfer the Government to any of his family, in order to obviate the intrigues of restless ambition, which will always prompt a member of the House of Sevajee to take advantage of circumstances affording the most distant prospect of elevation.

6. These were my views of the course we should follow, but I am free to confess that when I consider the strong grounds on which Sir James Carnac has proceeded in placing the Raja's brother over this justly forfeited state, and all the circumstances which have arisen, that measure does appear to me to have advantages over any other course which could have been pursued. Its real inconveniences may, I trust, after past experience, be guarded against, and whilst it should silence those who might oppose and misrepresent our motives, it will exhibit a practical and salutary lesson to the native princes dependent on us, who have lent too ready an ear to evil advisers unfriendly to us, and furnish another instance of the moderation and clemency of our rule. The moral effect of this at a time when our arms have so signally prospered in the direction to which all eyes are turned, will not, I trust, be without important advantages.

7. I will add no more, but record my cordial concurrence in the whole course which has been ably followed out by the Honourable the Governor.

(signed) J. Farish.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary

MINUTE by the Honourable G. W. Anderson, dated 10th September 1839.

BEING in the Deccan for change of air, the Honourable the Governor expressed a desire that I should accompany him on his visit to Sattara; to this, in the spirit of the aid I had promised, I immediately assented, and I have thus had the advantage of being present at the several conferences held with the Raja, and of being made acquainted, step by step, with the policy and measures the Honourable the Governor deemed it expedient to pursue with this prince.

It is not my intention to again enter into the question of the Raja's guilt; on that question I have already recorded my decided opinion, and I think there cannot be error in the conclusion come to when we find every authority in India, who has recorded an opinion on the case, has arrived at the same conviction, and declare they consider the Raja to have forfeited his throne.

I purpose, then, here only to offer my sentiments upon the occurrences and the measures pursued by the Honourable the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Sattara, and its result.

I consider that it would have been impossible, notwithstanding the intention to pass over and forgive the hostile designs and plots to our injury in which the Raja had engaged, not to have referred to our conviction of these designs in requiring from him those stipulations which, from the circumstances, became essential in continuing to him his throne. It would, however, have been difficult to have referred to those designs in a manner and in a language less offensive, and I am equally satisfied that the stipulations to which he was required to accede will be viewed at all hands, under the penalties he was deemed to have incurred, as the least that would have been demanded. The stipulations required nothing for ourselves, but safety for others, and future safety for himself.

These conditions however the Raja, with unvarying determination, declined to sign; he seemed rather to require that it should be proclaimed that injury had been done to him: that others should be punished; and instead of assenting to a second acknowledgment of the treaty, he wished rather to show that a treaty with its second article was a thing he had more than once resisted, and was at last forced upon him.

It is here that, being present at the conferences and at every conversation, I desire to record that nothing could exceed the kindness and the earnestness with which the Honourable the Governor addressed the Raja, to urge him to the only means by which his Raj could be preserved to him. Every just argument was used, every explanation given, in the spirit of truth and a sincere anxiety to save him from the loss of his principality; but all was vain: he would accede to nothing of the nature of the propositions tendered to him, however plainly, though ever with a remarkable consideration, the consequences of his refusal were placed before him.

These consequences I should have almost doubted his Highness to have understood, had he

he not, seeing something in this doubt, expressly stated that he did understand them, and repented in substance what had been communicated.

It is certain that the most earnest endeavour was made by the Honourable the Governor to warn the Raja of the precipice upon which he stood, and to bring to his mind the conviction that the loss of his Raj, when conferred on his successor, would be a measure that would not be undone.

But it was all without effect, he seemed and seems to place his dependance upon something else, in fact on that agency which, however undesignedly, had worked his ruin, for in my mind it is conclusive that had it not been for that most mistaken agency the Raja, with all his faults, would have been saved.

I abstain from entering into any detail of the occurrences on the visit to Sattara, since the Honourable the Governor in his Minute has so circumstantially and so clearly narrated those occurrences, and so fully explained how, having determined on the policy to be pursued, he gave instructions for the measures necessary to carry it through.

To the accuracy and to the faithfulness with which the several conversations and events are narrated, I here also record myself as bearing the fullest testimony.

In respect to the policy of placing the Raja's brother on the throne, determined upon by the Honourable the Governor, I admit that my general views are very different. I frankly admit, however, that there were circumstances here, that this was an occasion on which the sentiments I entertained could hardly be adopted.

There had been no open hostility, there was no conquest; and though I consider the forfeiture expressly contemplated in the treaty to be complete, yet it was an instance when I consider it was essential to show the country that in the measures it was determined to adopt, we had no view whatever to our own advantage, that no one step was taken in view or desire for acquisition.

The desire, the sincere desire, was to save the Raja, no more, no word seemed so effectual to this as to show, in placing a successor on his throne, as well the integrity of our views as that the measure was final, and therefore that he might see by this fatal determination the irretrievable ruin he was bringing upon himself.

Upon the question of immediately proclaiming the brother as Raja, if that was to be the ultimate policy, I had no doubt the Governor-general had declared that he would support such a decision if resolved upon. The Honourable the Governor considered it the policy that ought to be pursued. A further reference to his Excellency was therefore unnecessary, while the effect of immediate action would be great throughout the country.

The visit of the Honourable the Governor to Sattara was well known, it was desirable to show its result. It was unhappily not that result he so earnestly desired; but being determined, its effect by delay would have been weakened and the great advantage, as a warning to other states, of showing that where so high an authority intervenes and acts that he acts with full power, would have been lost.

In the whole measures pursued by the Honourable the Governor on this occasion, I have now therefore only to record my perfect concurrence. I can conceive no other course that he could have adopted, no other thing done, than that which was done.

The reluctance of the Honourable the Governor to find, as the result became inevitable, that he would have to adopt it, the pain it gave him, was most manifest, and my perfect impression whilst in the room with the Raja was, that if he would allow himself to be saved that the Honourable the Governor would effect it; but the Raja had other advisers, and hence the fatal ruin that has fallen upon him.

(signed) G. W. Anderson. No. 17.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

(No. 26)

From the Secretary to Government of Bombay with the Honourable the Governor, to T. H. Maddock, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, Simla.

Sir,

Dapooree, 18 September 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th July last, conveying the sanction and authority of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to an amnesty being granted to the Raja of Sattara, and to an attempt being made to restore, on certain conditions, friendly relations between the two States.

2. In reply, I am desired to forward, for the purpose of being submitted for his Lordship's consideration, copy of a Minute by the Honourable the Governor, and enclosures, dated the 4th instant, recording the result of his recent visit to Sattara, and the failure of his most earnest endeavours to induce the Raja to accept the amnesty on the very lenient terms proposed.

3. In the same Minute are recorded the measures which have in consequence been adopted, namely, the deposal of the Raja, and the proclaiming his brother as his successor, under certain conditions, which have been embodied in a new treaty, and which is herewith forwarded for his Lordship's approval and ratification.

4. I from the annexed copy of a letter and enclosures from the Resident, dated the 5th instant,

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instant, his Lordship will be gratified to find that these measures were carried into effect on the morning of the 5th instant, without bloodshed or disturbance of any kind.

5. I am further desired to forward, for his Lordship's information, copy of a letter addressed to the Secret Committee, and transmitted by the "Berenice" steamer, in which the principal points of the recent negotiations and measures adopted at Sattara are briefly noticed.

6. There are two points on which the Honourable the Governor is anxious to receive the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India as early as practicable: First, in regard to the future disposal of the ex-Raja; second, in regard to the allowance which should be assigned for the support of himself and family.

7. The views of the Honourable the Governor on both these points will be found in the 42d and 43d paragraphs of his Minute; and I am desired, in conclusion, to express his earnest hope and expectation that his proceedings throughout this trying and painful occasion will meet with the approbation of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary with the Hon. the Governor.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 33 of 1839.)

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.

Sir,

Dapooree, 20 September 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to forward, for the information of the Honourable the President of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter to the address of the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, forwarding copy of a Minute by the Honourable the Governor, dated the 4th instant, with enclosures, regarding the deposal of the Raja of Sattara, and the proclaiming of his brother as his successor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Read,* Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1539 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Governor-general of India

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 5 October 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 23d ultimo, submitting, with his observations thereon, extracts from the Bombay Gazette of the 18th and 20th ultimo, containing certain accusations against his Highness the present Raja of Sattara.

2. In forwarding these documents I am desired to observe, that although the Governor in Council is of opinion that the gross libels now brought to the notice of Government are actionable, still he doubts the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against the paper which has given them currency.

3. The Governor in Council does not, however, doubt the motive from which these libels originate, or their evil tendency; and therefore the subject is submitted for the consideration of his Lordship the Governor-general of India.

4. I am further desired to transmit herewith copies of the editorial articles which have recently appeared in the Bombay Gazette, on the Sattara case generally, and also copy of a letter signed "Native Politician," which appeared in the paper of the 20th ultimo, and which is considered by the Governor in Council of a highly inflammatory nature

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Read,*
Acting Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 27th September 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

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THIS Report is in all respects highly satisfactory.
The abolition of the inhuman rite of suttee in the Sattara territory, where it has been hitherto so prevalent, will be hailed with satisfaction by every friend of humanity.

The measure has no doubt been resolved on by the Raja from the knowledge which he possesses of the abhorrence with which this rite is held by the British Government. It is, however, his spontaneous act, and reflects the highest credit on him.

I trust that the example may soon be followed by other native chiefs under this Presidency. *

The abolition of transit duties is likewise very satisfactory, and is in accordance with an article of our treaty with the Sattara state.

The introduction of the Company's currency is also a satisfactory proof of the Raja's desire to co-operate in the views of the British Government.

A transfer regarding transit duties and our currency should be made to the Revenue Department, and such subsidiary measures adopted from thence to give full and immediate effect to the Raja's resolutions.

The Resident at Sattara should be replied to, to the above effect.

Copy of this letter should be sent to the Governor-general of India and to the Secret Committee.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

(No. 94)

RESOLUTION of Government, dated Bombay Castle, 4th October 1839.

RESOLVED, That copies of the translated proclamations issued by his Highness the Raja of Sattara, Nos. 3 and 4, regarding the abolition of his transit duties, and the introduction of the Company's currency in his territory, be transferred to the Revenue Department, in order that the subsidiary measures may thence be adopted to give full and immediate effect to his Highness's resolutions.

(signed) L. R. Reid,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

(No. 1532 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Simla.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 4 October 1839

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, a copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 47, and of my reply thereto of this date, from which his Lordship will perceive that his Highness the Raja of Sattara is entitled to great praise for the laudable measures adopted by him for the abolition of the rite of suttee, &c. in his territory.

I have, &c.
(signed) L. R. Reid,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(True copy)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 1st October 1839, subscribed to by the several Members of the Board.

1. COLONEL OVANS's despatch and enclosures of the 28th ultimo contain important information in elucidation of the ex-Raja of Sattara's proceedings, and these documents should be forwarded for the information of the Secret Committee by the steamer which leaves on the 7th instant

2 The delicacy observed by the Resident towards the ex-Raja's ladies is highly commendable.

3. The first set of enclosures refers to the original letters addressed by Dr. Milne and other gentlemen to the Raja; a list of these forms accompaniment No. 1, and a selection of them No. 2, to the Resident's despatch.

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4. From the extract from Dr Milne's letter, dated 27th October 1836, at the very time the Sattara Commission was investigating the charge against the ex-Raja of having tampered with our troops, we learn how early that gentleman endeavoured to persuade the Raja to trust to the exertions of an independent agency in England. He therein proposes as a suitable agent in every way, Mr. Macdonald, the editor of the Bombay Gazette and Bombay Examiner, and informs the Raja, that "by the terms of the present charter, the Government cannot prevent" his agency being resorted to. The extract from Dr. Milne's memorandum of the 2d April 1837 is important, because it proves that this gentleman, of his own accord, espoused the ex-Raja's cause, and was not induced to do so at the Raja's request.

5. The extract from Dr. Milne's letter, dated the 4th April 1836, shows to what length he proceeded in his interference, for he therein informs the ex-Raja that two or three additional articles must be added to the treaty.

6. The extract from the letter of the 19th August explains the infatuated conduct of the ex-Raja, in rejecting the amnesty offered to him. It is of the further importance, because in proposing another mission to England, and requiring funds to support it, Dr. Milne admits that the funds formerly sent "had all been absorbed in building the ship originally intended, in 1837, to send him and your Highness's other people who were to accompany him to England." This ship is the City of Poonah, at present trading under the British colours. The two receipts of Pollexfen, Milne, & Co. for 24,000 and 1,000 rupees are also of consequence.

7. Colonel Robertson's, of the 14th March 1838, corroborates the Goa charge against the ex-Raja, for it proves that his intercourse with the authorities at that place was detected in 1827 by that officer, though the extent to which his intrigue was carried, as proved by Nago Deorao's papers, and from other sources, was of course unknown to him. As I have before observed, this fact proves that this charge could not have been fabricated subsequent to the detection of the Raja's attempt to seduce our sepoys.

8. Perhaps, however, the most important portion of these documents is Mr. De Wolmaer's correspondence with the ex-Raja. On this point I beg to quote 6th and 7th paragraphs of the Resident's letter. "The letters from Mr. De Wolmaer also prove how determined the Raja was to free himself from all control of the authorities in this country." The accompaniment to Mr. De Wolmaer's letter of the 4th November 1838 appears to be very important. It is stated to be "the Case of His Royal Highness the King of Sattara, as related by himself," and it is very remarkable that the same claims and pretensions are put forward in the document, and the same grievances complained of, as in the statements found amongst the Goa papers.

It would appear also by the Marathee version of the passport to Mr. De Wolmaer, that the rank of colonel of cavalry, which he had solicited from the ex-Raja, and by which he designates himself, had in reality been conferred on him, and arrangements were certainly made, and 21,000 rupees actually sent to Bombay for this mission, the whole expenses of which were estimated at 124,650 rupees.

9. I beg particular reference may be made to the paper marked No. 13, designated "Case of His Royal Highness the King of Sattara, as related by himself," because herein we have from another independent source a key to the ex-Raja's infatuated proceedings, namely, that from the first he was dissatisfied; that he had considered he had been duped by his best friend, the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, and was hence predisposed from the first to enter into the wild and extravagant plots proved against him.

10. Enclosure No. 3, is a list of Mahratta original letters from the Raja's agents in Bombay; a considerable portion of this correspondence long ago fell into the hands of the Resident, and has been forwarded to the Secret Committee. The originals being now in our possession, is satisfactory, and it will suffice to refer the Secret Committee to our former despatches on the subject.

11. The only portion of these now translated relates chiefly to Captain Cogan; from this it would appear that this officer has accepted the office of agent in England to the ex-Raja on a fixed salary. In his letter of the 2d September Rungoba reports that a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem had been offered to him, but that 2,000 rupees "appears to be the wish." In the same letter Captain Cogan is reported to have asked for an advance of 12 months' pay, and to have observed, "the pension which I enjoy will be stopped, therefore, undertaking your service, it is requisite to make a representation there distinctly and openly."

12. The evils which will result to the native chiefs of India from the interference of irresponsible agents, I have no doubt have been exemplified in the instance of the Raja of Sattara, and unless some means can be devised by the Home authorities, by which the native chiefs will be protected, similar results may be expected in other cases. It is not necessary to dwell in this place on the degree and extent of mischief which must immediately occur by the native princes of India being led to believe, through irresponsible European agency, that they can independently resort through such means to a superior authority in England. By a passage in one of Dr. Milne's letters to the Raja of Sattara, we find he tells him, that by the terms of the present charter the Government cannot prevent his agency being resorted to. If such an interpretation of the late Charter Act is borne out, its correction in that respect is desirable for the sake of the native princes, as well as for the authority of the Government of this country, to which its great interests, its peace and prosperity, has immediately been committed.

13. The Honourable the Secret Committee's attention should be requested to accompaniment No. 8, of Colonel Ovens's letter, being a detailed statement, as far as has been yet traced,

traced, of the sums of money squandered by the ex-Raja on his agents, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of three lacs and 63,000 rupees.

14. Their particular attention should also be drawn to the document referred to in the 13th para. of Colonel Ovens's letter, which corroborates some of the facts connected with the Goa case. First, the fact of the Swamee of Sunkeshwur having visited the ex-Raja at Sattara, and, second, that of Nago Deorao being the agent employed in the affairs in which the Swamee and the ex-Raja were engaged. I am not, for the reason assigned by the Resident, surprised that no further evidence has been obtained, for whatever may have existed within the ex-Raja's control has doubtless long ago been destroyed.

15. The envelope to the letter to the ex-Raja, forwarded by Colonel Ovens, is proof of his having allowed his agents to address him by the imperial title of King of the Hindoos, which is of course quite unrecognised, and must be received as proof of the ex-Raja's arrogance and ambition.

16. Copy of this Minute and of Colonel Ovens's letter should be sent to the Governor-general of India.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

(True copy)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary

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EXTRACT Fort St. George Secret Consultation of 26th November 1839.

The following Papers are ordered to be recorded.

(No. 2.)

From J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, to H. Chamier, Esq. Secretary to the Governor of Fort St. George

Sir, Malcolm Peyt, 13 November 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 11th instant, from the Resident at Sattara, regarding communications stated to have been carried on between the Government of Hyderabad and the ex-Rajah of Sattara, through the intervention of the kazeer, named Kuramut Oola, and to request that you will have the goodness to inform this Government whether the discoveries recently made at Kumool have in any way tended to confirm the statement of the Nellore emissaries, that a confederacy has been formed against the British Government, of which the ex-Raja of Sattara was a member.

I have &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,

Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary in Attendance on the Honourable the Governor, Mahabeshwur.

Sir,

Sattara Residency, 11 November 1839

I HAVE the honour to request you will have the goodness to lay before the Honourable the Governor translations of certain depositions, as per annexed list, regarding communications stated to have been carried on between Hyderabad and the ex-Raja of Sattara

No. 1 to 11.

2. By these depositions it appears, that about eight or nine years ago a kazeer named Kuramut Oola Khan was sent by the ex-Raja of Sattara on a secret mission to Hyderabad, that written communications were transmitted from thence by this kazeer to the ex-Raja, and a reply sent, the objects of which appear clearly to have been of a nature hostile to the British Government.

See Accompaniments, Nos. 1 & 2, as also Accompaniments, Nos. 5 & 7 See Accompaniments, Nos 1 & 3.

3. The letter alluded to by Hajee Goolam Ally Moonshee, and by Govind Rao Dewan, appears to have been written very shortly after the kazeer's first arrival at Hyderabad, that is, eight or nine years ago. The letter alluded to by Senna Oolla Moonshee, a transcript of which has been produced by him, is dated about five years ago, so that it is very probable many other letters passed of which there is no trace here, though they might perhaps be found at Hyderabad in the hands of the kazeer's family there.

Accompaniments, Nos 5 & 7.

4. The information now elicited appears to me to be of importance, as throwing light on the designs in progress for some years back for striking a blow at the British power in this part of India. We have now obtained evidence of these designs from so many separate and independent sources that the facts cannot be doubted, though the details of this plot may never be fully brought to light.

5. The extraordinary manner in which this evidence has been brought to light is conclusive of its truth, for instance, we find in a paper transmitted by the magistrate of Nellore, dated in December last, that the Raja of Sattara was a party to these designs, and was engaged in communications with Hyderabad and Joudpoor, and though the communications with Joudpoor were then fully proved, nothing had transpired as to Hyderabad, which appears to have been the focus of this intrigue.

6. The proof, however, of this is now supplied by the depositions herewith submitted, and it may only be right to notice, that the principal evidence, Senna Oolla, has, as is known to the Honourable the Governor, come forward of his own accord, unsought and uncalled for, to state what he does.

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7 The words in the paper from Nellore are remarkable. Speaking of the mode of communication adopted by the agents, it is said that the information was first conveyed to Moorabuk Ood Dowlah at Hyderabad, "who sends it on to the Raja of Sattara by a private post of his own servants, who communicate it to the Joudpoor chief;" and this chain of communication is now satisfactorily established, substantiated by the evidence obtained here.

8. In fact, every circumstance tends to bring home the conviction to our minds that the ex-Raja's schemes were neither so wild or so extravagant as they were generally pronounced to be. His firm conviction that the rule of the English would be at an end within a given time, and that he would then be reinstated in the dominions of his ancestors by a foreign force, clearly rested upon the designs then so secretly and quietly organising against us, and which would have shown themselves by a simultaneous rising the moment a hostile army crossed, or even approached the Indus.

9 The seizure of Govind Rao Dewan in 1836, however, appears to have struck the first blow at the schemes then in agitation at this place, for it is proved that the communications which had before that time been almost openly going on, were afterwards either suspended, or more cautiously conducted, and the emissaries themselves secreted or ordered off, and the subsequent inquiries, by showing the people that the British Government were now on the alert, effectually checked any further mischief, though the hostile feelings of the ex-Raja remained unabated, or rather were more exasperated by this detection, and these doubtless would have led him to commit himself had any fitting opportunity offered.

10. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Honourable the Governor to the deposition of Shassee Oolla Moonshee regarding the Shahzada, who passed through here some years ago, as this shows the anxiety of the ex-Raja to keep up these intrigues, as also to engage the other chiefs of this country in the same hostile designs.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Ovens, Resident

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor

(No. 3.)

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Secretary in Attendance upon the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,

Fort St. George, 25 November 1839.

Para. 1. I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to inform you that the Kurnool Commissioners have not yet reported the result of their inquiries into the designs of the Nabob of Kurnool, but that they have been requested to submit the information required by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and that their reply will be communicated to you

2. In the meantime I am instructed to request that copies of the enclosures to the letter from the Resident of Sattara, of which a transcript accompanied your communication under acknowledgment, may be furnished for the information of this Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) Robert Clerk,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 4.)

To the Kurnool Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Fort St. George, 25 November 1839.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the secretary in attendance upon the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated the 13th instant, and to request that you will submit the information therein required, as to whether the report of a confederacy against the British Government, of which the ex-Raja of Sattara was a member, has been confirmed by your inquiries at Kurnool.

I have, &c.
(signed) Robert Clerk,
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Secret Consultation of 10th December 1839

Read the following Letter:

(No. 3)

From the Kurnool Commissioners to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Camp, near Kurnool, 30 November 1839.

WE do ourselves the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter in the Secret Department, No. 603, under date the 25th instant, and to state in reply, that no paper has been

been discovered here in which the ex-Raja of Sattara is in any way mentioned, nor has anything transpired during the course of our inquiries, which can lead to the suspicion that there has been any communication between the ex-Raja and the ex-Nawab, as parties to a confederacy against the British Government.

We are, &c.
(signed) *J. W. Steele*, Lieut-col.
J. L. Blanc

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Ordered in consequence, that the following letter be despatched -

(No 4.)

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq., Secretary in attendance with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay.

Sir,
Fort St. George, 7 December 1839
With reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the annexed copy of a communication from the Kurnool Commissioners, dated 30th idem.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Clerk*,
Secretary to Government.

To *H. Maddock*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-general, Simla

Sir,

Dapooree, 18 September 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th July last, conveying the sanction and authority of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to an amnesty being granted to the Raja of Sattara, and to an attempt being made to restore, on certain conditions, friendly relations between the two states.

2. In reply I am desired to forward, for the purpose of being submitted for his Lordship's consideration, copy of a Minute by the Honourable the Governor, and enclosures, dated the 4th instant, recording the result of his recent visit to Sattara, and the failure of his most earnest endeavours to induce the Raja to accept the amnesty on the very lenient terms proposed.

3. In the same Minute are recorded the measures which have in consequence been adopted, namely, the deposal of the Raja and the proclaiming his brother as his successor, under certain conditions, which have been embodied in a new treaty, and which is herewith forwarded for his Lordship's approval and ratification.

4. From the annexed copy of a letter and enclosures from the Resident, dated the 5th instant, his Lordship will be gratified to find that these measures were carried into effect on the morning of the 5th instant without bloodshed or disturbance of any kind.

5. I am further desired to forward for his Lordship's information, copy of a letter addressed to the Secret Committee, and transmitted by the *Berence* steamer, in which the principal points of the recent negotiations and measures adopted at Sattara are briefly noticed.

6. There are two points on which the Honourable the Governor is anxious to receive the instructions of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India as early as practicable. First, in regard to the future disposal of the ex-Raja, 2nd, in regard to the allowances which should be assigned for the support of himself and family.

7. The views of the Honourable the Governor on both these points will be found in the 42d and 43d paras. of his Minute, and I am desired, in conclusion, to express his earnest hope and expectation that his proceedings throughout this trying and painful occasion will meet with the approbation of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary in attendance on the Hon the Governor.

(True copy)

(signed) *L. R. Reid*, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *J. P. Willoughby*, Esq. Secretary to Government of Bombay in attendance on the Honourable the Governor, Dapooree

Sir,

Simla, 24 October 1839.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th ultimo, transmitting a Minute of the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and other documents relative to the deposal of the late Raja of Sattara, and the proclaiming his brother as his successor.

2. These papers have been perused by the Governor-general with the utmost attention, and I am directed to express his Lordship's full conviction that, after the obstinate refusal by the Raja of the very lenient terms which were offered to him by the Governor, as the conditions on which an amnesty was to be granted for his past conduct, aggravated as that refusal was by the clearest indications of the ungrateful and ambitious spirit by which he has been animated, there was no course left but to depose him from power.

3. That the Raja had been guilty of gross infractions of his treaty with the British Government was already proved to the satisfaction of the highest authorities in this country to which the evidence on the subject had been submitted, and his breach of faith as regards the most important charge, that of tampering with the Sepahees, had been established after an inquiry in which the fullest opportunity of clearing himself had been afforded to him. The sentiments of the Governor-general on the case had been recorded, after mature deliberation, in his Minutes of 23d September and 29th December 1838, and his Lordship can only now repeat his complete persuasion of the Raja's inexcusable guilt.

4. The Raja evidently, on his own admission, held the treaty to be hardly binding upon him, and objected principally to give the assurance required from him, because it was to be viewed as a second ratification and confirmation of the most important stipulations of that treaty. Under all the circumstances, therefore, his Lordship is prepared to give his full sanction and support to the measure of deposition to which his Honor the Governor was reluctantly compelled to resort.

5. On the subject of what was most fitting to be done after the deposal of the Raja was effected, there may be a question, which his Lordship need not now discuss at length. He attaches great weight to the arguments which are adduced by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, in favour of the measure which he adopted of raising the Raja's brother to the vacant throne, and had already afforded the sanction of his authority to that measure, if the Governor should see fit to decide upon it; and the peaceful manner in which the change has been effected, the ready acquiescence of the people in that change, and the promise of improved government which has ensued, are circumstances strongly in favour of that course. His Lordship indeed, as will be seen in papers heretofore written by him, would have hesitated on the precise measures, but the settlement of this long pending case having been deferred by the express desire of the Home authorities, with a distinct statement of his Lordship's sentiments on all points of fact and policy before them, till the arrival of the present Governor of Bombay, and his Honor being of course fully acquainted with their views regarding it, his Lordship felt it proper to leave his discretion unfettered, and having taken upon himself the responsibility of the general power which he delegated to his Honor on this part of the case, it only remains for him to await the judgment of the Honourable Court on the course which has been actually followed.

6. In fixing the amount of stipend to be allowed to the ex-Raja out of the Sattara revenues, the Governor-general will request the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, who must be the best judge of what sum will be requisite to provide for this unfortunately misguided prince, to decide upon the amount of his income.

7. His Lordship sees no objection to Benares being selected as the future place of residence of the ex-Raja, and will direct arrangements to be made for his reception as soon as he is informed that he has left the Dekhan in progress to that city.

8. The treaty which has been framed with the present Raja of Sattara is herewith returned duly ratified.

9. His Lordship may take another opportunity of advertng to other topics introduced into the Minute of the Honourable the Governor, and he only thinks it necessary on the present occasion further to express his best thanks to his Honor for the anxious attention which he has bestowed upon this important subject, and to record his satisfaction that the change of government at Sattara, under the judicious arrangements of Colonel Ovens, was happily effected without bloodshed or disturbance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,
Officiating Secretary to Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. Torrens*,
Deputy Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 2d November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

THE person herein alluded to voluntarily came to me at Dapooree, and stated he was willing to afford information regarding the proceedings of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

2. I did not enter into detail with him, but requested him to proceed to Sattara, and state what he had to say before the Resident, cautioning him at the same time to speak nothing but the truth, though I am not aware that he has any motive to do otherwise.

3. The information he has given in his present deposition is of importance, because it corroborates what has from the first been suspected, that the ex-Raja's intrigues were not confined simply to this country, but embraced communications with powers beyond India.

4. I am

4. I am satisfied, however, that we have not yet discovered the full extent of these intrigues. The discoveries recently made at Kurnool may lead to further important discoveries, and I will now only remark that every accession of evidence we obtain is of consequence, because it tends to show that this infatuated prince had grounds, though unknown to us, for supposing that he was only one of a numerous and powerful confederacy secretly formed against us.

5. Copy of this letter to be sent, with the above remarks, to the Secret Committee and Governor-general of India.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*
J. Farish.
*G. W. Anderson. **

(True copy)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary. .*

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SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1635 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 11 November 1839.

WITH reference to my letter dated the 6th May last, No. 850, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of submission to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 30th ultimo, No. 54, together with copies of the documents noted in the margin, the former transmitting translation of a deposition made before that officer on the 23d of the same month, by Wussee Oolla Moonshee, on the subject of the intrigues of the ex-Raja of Sattara.

2. Prior to Wussee Oolla's giving this deposition before the Resident at Sattara, he had been admitted to an interview with the Honourable Sir James Carnac at Dapooree, at which he stated his willingness to afford certain information regarding the proceedings of the ex-Raja.

3. On this occasion the Honourable the Governor refrained from receiving the disclosures of the Moonshee in detail, but requested him to proceed to Sattara, and to state to the Resident the particulars with which he was acquainted, and although the Honourable the Governor was not aware that the Moonshee could have any motive for misrepresentation, still he deemed it right to caution him against any deviation from strict truth in his communications to that officer.

4. The information given by the Moonshee is considered by this Government of importance, as corroborating what has from the earliest stage of these proceedings been suspected, namely, that the ex-Raja's intrigues have not been confined to this country, but have embraced communications with powers beyond India.

5. The Honourable the Governor in Council, however, is satisfied that the full extent of these intrigues has not yet been ascertained. The discoveries recently made at Kurnool may probably lead to farther important disclosures, and it is sufficient now to remark, that every accession of evidence which is obtained becomes of consequence as tending to show that this infatuated prince had reason (the grounds of which have not yet been detected) for supposing that he was only one of a numerous and powerful confederacy secretly formed against the British Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. R. Reid,*
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.*

From the Superintendent of the India Navy, dated 23d April, with Enclosure to the Resident, Sattara, dated 27th May 1839 From the Resident, Sattara, dated 1st June 1839, No 27, with Enclosure

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 12th November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

1. THE evidence accompanying this report is very important, and further corroborates the object of the ex-Raja of Sattara in maintaining intercourse contrary to his treaty with the British Government with foreign states.

2. The person who has afforded this information visited me at Dapooree, in company with the Moonshee Wussee Oolla, and I directed him to communicate what he had to say to the Resident. This he has done, and Lieutenant-colonel Ovans has been able to verify his statements by the evidence of other persons on the spot cognizant of the mission to Hyderabad.

3. The mission of the Cazeer Kurumut Oolla Khan on behalf of the ex-Raja of Sattara, and furnished with funds and an escort by that misguided prince, is fully established, and it further appears that its object was political, and to form a connexion between the two states inimical to the British Government.

4. I have examined the book in which the informant inscribed a copy of the letter addressed to the Raja by the Cazeer (accompaniment No. 2, of the Resident's Report), and have been unable to detect any appearance of fraud or deceit. The writing appears to be of old date.

5. The communication with the nujoomee or astrologer, and the questions put to him by the ex-Raja respecting the increase of his own dominions and the downfall of English rule, are strongly illustrative of the spirit with which he has so long been actuated against his benefactors.

6. The same may be observed in regard to his communications with the Shahzada of Delhi, whose visit to this Presidency in 1831-32 is on record, and may be referred to. It is also known that he proceeded to Hyderabad.

7. I request the secretary in attendance will forward copy of this despatch to the Resident at Hyderabad, with a request that he will favour Government with any information he may be able to obtain regarding the Cazeer Kurumut Oolla, and if he sees no objection, cause his family records to be searched for any correspondence which may have passed between him and the ex-Raja of Sattara.

8. The Resident may be further requested to state whether the investigation into the conduct of Moobarik ood Dowlah has elicited any information in elucidation of the intrigues which the ex-Raja is supposed to have carried on with Hyderabad, or as regards intrigues by any chiefs.

9. Copy of this letter may also be sent to the Madras Government, with a request that we may be informed whether the discoveries recently made at Kurnool have in any way tended to confirm the statement of the Nellore emissaries, that a confederacy has been formed against the British Government of which the ex-Raja of Sattara was a member.

10. Copy of this letter and of our consequent proceedings should be sent to the Governor-general of India and to the Secret Committee.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.
J. Farish.
G. W. Anderson.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 166 of 1839.)

To H. Chamer, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

Sir,

Malcolm Peyt, 13 November 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George, the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 11th instant, from the Resident at Sattara, regarding communications stated to have been carried on between the government of Hyderabad and the ex-Raja of Sattara, through the intervention of a Cazeer named Kurumut Oolla, and to request that you will have the goodness to inform this Government whether the discoveries recently made at Kurnool have in any way tended to confirm the statement of the Nellore emissaries, that a confederacy had been formed against the British Government, of which the ex-Raja of Sattara was a member.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary with the Honourable the Governor.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To L. R. Reid, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 24 October 1839.

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, forwarding copy of a correspondence respecting the measures adopted by his Highness the Raja of Sattara for the abolition of the rite of suttee, &c. in his territory, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the circumstance has afforded much satisfaction to his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Officiating Secretary to Gov of India, with the Governor-General.

(True copy.)

(signed) L. R. Reid, Acting Chief Secretary.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

To *L. R. Read*, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

Simla, 21 October 1839.

I AM desired by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, forwarding extracts from the Bombay Gazette, containing certain accusations against his Highness the present Raja of Sattara; also copies of the editorial articles on the Sattara case generally, and copy of a letter signed "Native Politician," which is considered by the Governor in Council of a highly inflammatory nature.

2 In reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-general entirely concurs in opinion with the Honourable the Governor in Council, that although the papers in question contain actionable libels, it would not be expedient to institute any legal proceedings against the publishers; and although the publication by malignant or interested persons of discussions relative to the position of native princes in India, may produce effects partially injurious and inconvenient, yet his Lordship has little apprehension but that such effects will be in a great measure corrected or counteracted by the influence of time, and the certainty that gross misstatements and exaggerations can obtain but brief credit, and that the true nature of facts will not fail to become in the end apparent, both to the natives of the country generally, and to the princes who might otherwise be misled into acts of, disloyalty and contumacy towards the British Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Maddock*,

Officiating Secretary to Gov. of India with the Governor-general.

(True copy.)

L. R. Read, Acting Chief Secretary

RESOLUTION of Government in the Secret Department, dated Bombay, 9 Dec. 1839.

RESOLVED, That a general order be issued from the Military Department, placing surgeon William Erskine under the orders of the Resident at Sattara for special duty.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,

Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2033 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 9 December 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, No. 277, regarding an hospital which his Highness has resolved to establish at that place for the benefit of his subjects, and of the reply thereto of this date, from which his Lordship will perceive the extent of aid which this Government has considered it advisable to afford to his Highness for the attainment of this highly desirable object.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,

Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 28th November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

IN my Minute of the 25th instant, I stated that I considered that the Resident's establishment was insufficient, and that, with reference to his increased duties and responsibility, he is inadequately remunerated.

2. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' present letter anticipates the first of these subjects. He merely represents, however, the insufficiency of his establishment generally; but I think he should be requested to report to what extent it ought to be augmented. The secretary in attendance will request him to do so.

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3. The Resident suggests that the increased expense shall be borne by the jagirdars, on the ground that the increased duty devolving on him is chiefly occasioned by their being placed entirely under the protection and control of the British Government.

4. Some weight is due to this, but still I doubt the expediency of the suggestion. The jagirdars are certainly likely to be considerable gainers by the recent changes, but it must be remembered, that we have allowed the Raja to retain undiminished all the rights, claims, and advantages which the former Raja derived from these chiefs. I think, therefore, the Sattara Government should provide for the additional establishment which may be necessary, or allow the expense to be deducted from the amount he receives annually from these chiefs. Lieutenant-colonel Ovans' opinion should, however, be called for on this subject, with reference to which the suggestion in the second paragraph is made.

5. In regard to the Resident's allowances, he now receives 600 rupees per mensem, in addition to his military allowances, which seems, as I before have stated, quite inadequate to his present position.

6. Although the arrangement in regard to the jagirdars is the principal cause of this increase of duties, the increase will be general, for, with reference to the present Raja, the Resident's position for some time to come will approximate to what Captain Grant's was in the time of the former Resident.

7. I therefore propose that we should recommend to the Governor-general of India, that an additional allowance of 500 rupees per mensem should be granted to Lieutenant-colonel Ovans, and that, with reference to the extent of duties, and the eminent ability with which he has performed them, this increase be made retrospective to the date of the treaty with the present Raja, namely, the 4th September last.

8. I am however of opinion, that this allowance should be made personal, and not general. When the affairs of Sattara are reduced to order, and the numerous disputes prevailing among the jagirdars themselves, and between them and the Government, are settled, the Resident's duties will again become less onerous, and his successor may be placed on the old footing.

9. It may become a question whether the increased expense should be borne by the British or the Sattara Government, but this may be left to the determination of the Governor-general of India.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

(No. 5258.)

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 29th November 1839, concurred in by the Board.

1. FROM personal observation I can state that this reform is highly desirable. The corps alluded to consists of about 1,100 men, from whom I think it would be exceedingly difficult to select 400 efficient men fit for duty. The remainder consist of aged and worn-out men and boys. The expense incurred is enormous, and the reform proposed will combine both efficiency and economy.

2. I think the aid solicited by the Raja should be extended to him. My only doubt is whether a separate officer ought not to be granted; but as the present proposition is more economical, I am willing to accede to it. The two native officers applied for may also be granted.

3. For the reasons stated in the last paragraph of Lieutenant-colonel Ovans's letter, I think the staff officer of Sattara should be exempted from the rule alluded to.

4. One benefit which will result from these measures is, that it will enable us on an emergency to dispense with a considerable portion of our own troops ordinarily stationed at Sattara. When this local corps has become efficient, the Raja will not require so large a number of our troops for the protection of his country.

5. I am happy to observe that the Raja proposes to provide otherwise for such men as may be found unfit for service in the corps on its new footing.

It should be observed to the Resident, that great care and caution should be observed at first in endeavouring to make this corps efficient. The men should be kindly treated, and not too much harassed by drill, but gradually brought into a reasonable degree of discipline.

7. Copy of this letter should be sent to the Governor-general and to the Secret Committee.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2062 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

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Governments of
India and Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 24 December 1839
SIR,
I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, reporting it to be the wish of the Raja of Sattara to select from the corps of seebundees now in his Highness's service a body of 500 or 600 men, to be properly armed, dressed, and trained under the superintendence of a European officer, so as to form an efficient local corps.

2 A copy of the reply this day returned to the Resident at Sattara, under the instructions of the Governor in Council, is also herewith forwarded, from which his Lordship will perceive the extent of and which this Government has deemed it advisable to afford to his Highness the Raja for the attainment of the object in view.

3 In transmitting these documents, I am desired to observe, that one benefit which will result from the adoption of the measures therein proposed is, that it will enable the British Government, on an emergency, to dispense with a considerable portion of its own troops ordinarily stationed at Sattara, and that when the new local corps has become efficient, the Raja will not require so large a number of our troops for the protection of his country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated Mahabuleshwer, 25th November 1839.

1. I NOW propose briefly to record my proceedings during my second visit to Sattara, made for the purposes stated in my Minute of the 10th instant.

2. I arrived at Sattara on the 16th, and left it on the 22d instant, having made my visit as short as possible, in consequence of being anxious to return to the Presidency.

3. The day after my arrival I received and returned complimentary visits from the Raja. On this occasion I did not enter on business, but merely informed his Highness that his succession to the Sattara state had been confirmed, and the treaty entered into by him ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

4. Early on the morning of the 18th instant, the Raja was conducted in state from his residence near the Residency to the palace, and seated by myself on a throne prepared for the occasion. A public darbar was then held, at which the whole of the Sattara jaghirdars, many of the Poonah sirdars, and a numerous assembly of other persons of minor rank were present. On this occasion I made presents to the Raja, and delivered to him a copy of the treaty, ratified by the Governor-general of India, with suitable remarks. The display of the Raja's military forces was respectable, more particularly the artillery and part of the cavalry, and, altogether, I should think they must have exceeded 3,000 men. The Company's troops were drawn up in line near the cantonments, and a royal salute fired on the procession passing, which was repeated by the Raja's artillery, his bands playing "God save the Queen." Everything passed off without interruption or accident, and the procession was conducted with the greatest order and decorum; and, as far as one can judge from outward demonstrations, all seemed well pleased and satisfied with the peaceful change which has been effected in this government.

5. On the same day, the Sattara jaghirdars, namely, the Punt Prithneedhee, the Raja of Akhulkote; the Punt Suchoe the Nimbalker, and the son of Shaikmeera visited me at the Residency, and I took the opportunity of explaining the nature of the change which has taken place, both in regard to the government and themselves, informing them that henceforward they were placed under the control and protection of the British Government. To this class our measures must in general be exceedingly popular, for, under the rule of the ex-Raja, they were undoubtedly subjected to great oppression. After they had retired I was visited by the female representative of the Duffey family, one of the most ancient in this country, by the mother of the Nimbalkur, and by the adoptive mother of the Punt Suchoe, who is a very interesting child, between nine and ten years of age.

6. On the 19th a deputation waited on me from the Raja, to invite me to an entertainment which his Highness wished to give to myself and the whole European society of the station. The invitation was of course accepted. The entertainment was most sumptuous; the Raja was himself present, with many of the principal officers of his government. After dinner a native darbar was held, at which I received presents from the Raja, in return for those made to him on the day of his inauguration. The town was illuminated, and the entertainment terminated by a very magnificent display of fireworks outside the town, where tents had been pitched for our accommodation.

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7. On the 20th I held a public durbar in tents near the Residency, at which the Raja and his court jaghirdars attended. After this his Highness accompanied me to witness the presentation of new colours to the 8th regiment, and appeared much gratified with this interesting spectacle. On this occasion I gladly availed myself of the opportunity of investing a native officer of this regiment with the riband of the Order of British India, and made an address to the native officers on the parade, explanatory of the views and objects of Government in instituting this order.

8. Early on the morning of the 21st I met the Raja by appointment, and accompanied him to his adawlut, or court of justice, park of artillery, cavalry barracks, and to a garden in the neighbourhood of his palace. I was much gratified with this interview. His Highness displayed much intelligence and activity, and took great pleasure in explaining to me the system which he adopted in the administration of justice, grounded chiefly on the rules in force in the time of Captain Grant, our first Resident. In the afternoon the Raja accompanied me to a review of the troops stationed at Sattara, and in the evening I paid my farewell visit to his Highness at the palace. On this occasion the Raja made some general remarks regarding his having numerous enemies, and his reliance on the British Government for protection and support. He likewise expressed his confidence in the Resident, and his determination to abide by his counsel. I gave his Highness assurances, and explained briefly the principles which should regulate his conduct, and expressed my conviction that he would strictly act up to his engagements and rule his country with justice and moderation, in which case he might always rely on our regard and protection. During this interview I was taken by the Raja to an apartment of the palace which has often been alluded to during the inquiries into the ex-Raja's intrigue; it is a small octagon room, called the "Budamee Kholee," or almond-shaped chamber. It is secluded and well suited for the purpose to which it was appropriated by the ex-Raja. There he was accustomed to hold his secret consultations, and here he received, at night, the native officers of the 23d regiment, one of the Raja's attendants pointing out the very door by which they entered. There are four small doors at opposite angles leading to different quarters of the palace, and in a recess near one of these was found built up in the wall upwards of four lacs of rupees. I may conclude this description by stating, that this was the only allusion made by the Raja, or any person about him, to the ex-Raja's proceedings during the whole period of my residence at Sattara, either on this or my first visit.

9. I left Sattara on my return to the Presidency on the morning of the 22d instant. As far as the present Raja is concerned my visit has been a source of unmingled satisfaction and pleasure, I had opportunities of seeing him under all circumstances, and at all hours, and I can therefore, from personal observation, positively contradict what has been advanced against him in one of the public prints, that he is a man of dissipated habits, although his appearance is alone sufficient to falsify this accusation. As far as I can judge there is much of hopeful promise in the Raja's character. He has not, it is true, the subtle acuteness and quickness of his misguided brother, but at all his interviews with me he displayed considerable intelligence and much benevolence of disposition. He has signalized the commencement of his reign by the abolition of the inhuman practice of suttee, heretofore so prevalent in the Sattara territory, and is, I believe, the first native prince of India who has performed that act of humanity. At considerable pecuniary sacrifice, not less perhaps than one lac of rupees per annum, he has freed commerce and contributed to the comfort and welfare of his subjects by following our example in abolishing transit duties; and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that I now record that his Highness has informed me of his intention, after liquidating some debts to the extent of 2 lacs and 50,000 rupees, to appropriate the remainder of the treasure found in deposit at his succession to works of general improvement and utility, and amongst others he enumerated the following:—

1st. The erection and endowment of an hospital and dispensary at Sattara, to superintend which and to diffuse medical science and knowledge in his territory he solicits the aid of a duly qualified medical officer from the British Government.

2d. The completion of that part of the road from Sattara to Poonah within his territory remaining unfinished.

3d. The erection of dhurrumsalas and travellers' bungalows where they may be required within his territory.

4th. The construction of desirable bridges over the rivers Yenna and Krishna.

5th. The re-establishing of Mahratta and English schools at Sattara.

6th. The building of a bund over the Yenna river, formerly contemplated by the ex-Raja, whereby an extensive tank will be formed in his dominions at Mahabulesher.

10. Previous to my departure from Sattara I made arrangements for the removal of the ex-Raja to Benares as soon as practicable; for particulars I beg to refer my colleagues to the instructions issued to the Resident annexed to this Minute, and to a letter which has been addressed on the subject to the secretary in attendance on the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

11. It will be observed, that subject to the confirmation of the Governor-general of India, I have, under the authority conveyed in Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter of the 24th ultimo, assigned to the ex-Raja and his family 1 lac and 20,000 rupees annually, in the proportion specified in the third paragraph of the instructions to the Resident. By some this sum may perhaps appear too liberal with reference to the amount of the Sattara revenues, but I deemed it advisable to err, if at all, on the side of generosity. The necessary expenses incurred in removing the ex-Raja will likewise be defrayed by the Sattara government.

12. I have

12. I have nominated Lieutenant Crisall, of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, agent, to accompany the ex-Raja, and request that a general order may be issued, placing him under the orders of the Resident at Sattara for a special duty.

13. In the letter this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Maddock, the claim preferred by the ex-Raja in the Resident's letter of the 28th September last, to the treasure and other property in deposit on his deposal, are referred for the decision of the Governor-general of India, with my opinion against their validity.

14. I annex to this Minute a memorandum furnished to me by the Resident, containing a rough estimate of the money and jewels now in deposit, from which it will be seen that Rs. 92,950. 3 a have been expended by, and jewels of the estimated value of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 taken away either by the ex-Raja or his ranees. Deducting these, there remains either actually in deposit or recoverable,

	Rs.	a	p
Treasure in deposit - - - -	6,37,841	4	6
Ditto recoverable - - - -	56,000	-	-
Jewels and other valuables - - -	3,68,267	10	3

15. I have caused these proceedings to be at once submitted to the Governor-general, in order to obviate delay, and to enable his Lordship to issue instructions for the ex-Raja's reception at Benares. I beg, however, that my colleagues will do me the favour freely to record their sentiments on every part of them.

16. I have much pleasure in stating, that I have received the same cordial assistance from the Resident, Lieutenant-colonel Ovens, during my second visit to Sattara, as I experienced during the first.

The Resident's position has become much changed by recent events, and his duties are now more extensive, arduous, and responsible. Some addition to the establishment is called for, and the personal remuneration which he now receives appears to me insufficient, but on this subject I shall shortly submit my opinion in a separate Minute.

17. I cannot conclude without recording my conviction that the measures which have been taken to give importance to the accession of the Raja of Sattara are calculated to produce the best effect throughout the country, and to impress the Raja most favourably towards the British Government. The thousands of people who had repaired from a distance to witness the ceremony of his inauguration, appeared by their demeanor to be highly gratified at the event, and by the attention shown to his Highness on such an occasion. It will have the effect which I anticipated, of giving weight to his government, and enabling him to perform the duties attached to his station with confidence in its stability.

18. These proceedings to be submitted to the Secret Committee as early as practicable.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Farish, dated 3d December.

I HAVE only to record my concurrence in the measures adopted at the installation of the Raja, and for the removal of the ex-Raja to Benares, as well as on the several measures since proposed to be adopted.

(signed) J. Farish.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, dated 4th December.

I ENTIRELY concur in the measures taken by the Honourable the Governor, on his visit to Sattara for the purpose of the installation of the Raja. Every step seems to have been most appropriate, and I do not doubt that the most beneficial effects will result from the part taken by the Honourable the Governor on the occasion.

In respect to the property which was found in the palaces and the state on the dethronement, I have in another Minute expressed an opinion, that such property should be at once declared to be the property of the new Raja, from which such appropriation should be made to the ex-Raja as may either have been promised or may seem just.

It would seem, from the Acting Advocate-general's letter, that we have the power to make this declaration, and I believe that by making it many perplexing questions will be saved.

(signed) G. W. Anderson.

(True copies.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 120 of 1839.)

RESOLUTION of Government in the Secret Department, dated Bombay, 6 December 1839.

RESOLVED, That a General Order be issued from the Military Department, placing Lieutenant T. Crisall, of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Resident at Sattara, for special duty.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

To *T. H. Maddock*, Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

Sir,

Mahabuleshwer, 25 November 1839.

I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th ultimo, and to transmit, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of § Minute and enclosures detailing his proceedings during a second visit to Sattara, made for the purpose of being present at the installation of the Raja, and for making arrangements for removing the ex-Raja to Benares.

2. His Lordship will be gratified to learn, that everything connected with the Raja's inauguration was conducted in a highly satisfactory manner; but I am desired in particular to refer to the 9th paragraph of the enclosed Minute for the most decisive proofs of the creditable manner in which his Highness is likely to conduct his government, and the earnest desire he has already manifested for the improvement of his country and the good of his people.

3. For the arrangements adopted for removing the ex-Raja to Benares, I am directed to refer his Lordship to the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to the Resident. It is expected that Lieutenant Crisall will commence his march about the 7th proximo, and the Honourable the Governor begs to suggest that instructions may now be issued for the reception of the ex-Raja at Benares.

4. Subject to the confirmation of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, an allowance of 1 lac and 20,000 rupees, Sattara currency, has been assigned to the ex-Raja and his family, in the proportions specified in the 3d paragraph of my letter to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens. In addition to this, all necessary expenses incurred in their removal will be charged to the Sattara government.

5. Should his Lordship be pleased to confirm this arrangement, the Honourable the Governor requests that orders may be issued for the payment of the pensions at Benares, the amount being debited to this Government, and ultimately recovered from that of Sattara.

6. With reference to the 10th paragraph of my letter to the Resident, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general, copy of the letter therein alluded to. The Honourable the Governor deems it only necessary to state it to be his opinion that the whole of the claims therein advanced by the ex-Raja of Sattara should be declared inadmissible; that the property which he claims shall be considered as appertaining to the state, and as such be made over to the present Raja; and that the ex-Raja be informed that the pension of 1 lac and 20,000 rupees is assigned to himself and family in satisfaction of all demands whatever against the Sattara government.

7. The amount of public property referred to is detailed in the 14th paragraph of the Honourable the Governor's Minute; it will there be observed that jewels to the value of nearly two lacs of rupees are already in the possession of the ex-Raja and his ranees. Although the Honourable the Governor is not satisfied of their right to retain the whole of this property, he is not of opinion that it would be expedient to raise a question on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*,
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No 1869 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 23 December 1839.

1 I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, No 279, reporting it to be the wish of his Highness the Raja of Sattara to construct certain public works, and of my reply thereto, of this date.

2. Copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the formation of a reservoir at Mahabaleshwar, at the expense of his Highness the Raja, is also herewith forwarded for the information of his Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

III.
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bomby

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No. 1802 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp

Sir, Bombay Castle, 7 December 1839

1. With reference to my communication dated the 25th ultimo, No. 205, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 29th ultimo, No 60, reporting that the ex-Raja of Sattara is expected to commence his march to Benares on the 7th of this month, and of a circular letter issued in consequence to the different civil and military authorities on the route.

2 Copy of the letter addressed to the Resident at Indore on the occasion, on the subject of relieving the detachment of the 8th regiment, proceeding from Sattara to Mhaw, is also herewith forwarded for his Lordship's information.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1859 of 1839.)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir, Bombay Castle, 23 December 1839

As connected with my letter dated the 7th instant, No. 1802, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara of the same date, reporting the departure of the ex-Raja of Sattara from Neemb *en route* to Benares, and the arrangements made for facilitating his journey, together with copy of my reply thereto of this date, and of the memorandum from the ex-Raja, alluded to in the last paragraph thereof.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 11th November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

WHEN we hear from the Governor-general respecting the late Raja's property, we may be able to carry into effect Mr Anderson's suggestion.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

(True copy)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

(No. 120 of 1839.)

RESOLUTION of Government in the Secret Department, dated Bombay, 6 December 1839.

RESOLVED, That a General Order be issued from the Military Department, placing Lieutenant T. Crisall, of the 8th regiment Native Infantry, at the disposal of the Resident at Sattara, for special duty.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

To *T. H. Maddock,* Esq. Officiating Secretary to Government of India with the Governor-general.

Sir,

Mahabuleshwer, 25 November 1839

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2. His Lordship will be gratified to learn, that everything connected with the Raja's inauguration was conducted in a highly satisfactory manner; but I am desired in particular to refer to the 9th paragraph of the enclosed Minute for the most decisive proofs of the creditable manner in which his Highness is likely to conduct his government, and the earnest desire he has already manifested for the improvement of his country and the good of his people.

3. For the arrangements adopted for removing the ex-Raja to Benares, I am directed to refer his Lordship to the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to the Resident. It is expected that Lieutenant Crisall will commence his march about the 7th proximo, and the Honourable the Governor begs to suggest that instructions may now be issued for the reception of the ex-Raja at Benares.

4. Subject to the confirmation of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, an allowance of 1 lac and 20,000 rupees, Sattara currency, has been assigned to the ex-Raja and his family, in the proportions specified in the 3d paragraph of my letter to Lieutenant-colonel Ovens. In addition to this, all necessary expenses incurred in their removal will be charged to the Sattara government.

5. Should his Lordship be pleased to confirm this arrangement, the Honourable the Governor requests that orders may be issued for the payment of the pensions at Benares, the amount being debited to this Government, and ultimately recovered from that of Sattara.

6. With reference to the 10th paragraph of my letter to the Resident, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-general, copy of the letter therein alluded to. The Honourable the Governor deems it only necessary to state it to be his opinion that the whole of the claims therein advanced by the ex-Raja of Sattara should be declared inadmissible; that the property which he claims shall be considered as appertaining to the state, and as such be made over to the present Raja; and that the ex-Raja be informed that the pension of 1 lac and 20,000 rupees is assigned to himself and family in satisfaction of all demands whatever against the Sattara government.

7. The amount of public property referred to is detailed in the 14th paragraph of the Honourable the Governor's Minute; it will there be observed that jewels to the value of nearly two lacs of rupees are already in the possession of the ex-Raja and his ranees. Although the Honourable the Governor is not satisfied of their right to retain the whole of this property, he is not of opinion that it would be expedient to raise a question on the subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,*
Secretary to Government.

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby,* Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No 1869 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 December 1839.

1. I AM directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 28th ultimo, No 279, reporting it to be the wish of his Highness the Raja of Sattara to construct certain public works, and of my reply thereto, of this date

2. Copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding the formation of a reservoir at Mahabaleshwar, at the expense of his Highness the Raja, is also herewith forwarded for the information of his Lordship.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

(No 1802 of 1839)

To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, Camp

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 7 December 1839.

1. With reference to my communication dated the 25th ultimo, No. 205, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a letter from the Resident at Sattara, dated the 29th ultimo, No. 60, reporting that the ex-Raja of Sattara is expected to commence his march to Benares on the 7th of this month, and of a circular letter issued in consequence to the different civil and military authorities on the route.

2. Copy of the letter addressed to the Resident at Indore on the occasion, on the subject of relieving the detachment of the 8th regiment, proceeding from Sattara to Mhaw, is also herewith forwarded for his Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1859 of 1839.)

* To the Secretary with the Right honourable the Governor-general of India.

Sir,

Bombay Castle, 23 December 1839.

As connected with my letter dated the 7th instant, No. 1802, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, copy of a communication from the Resident at Sattara of the same date, reporting the departure of the ex-Raja of Sattara from Neemb *en route* to Benares, and the arrangements made for facilitating his journey, together with copy of my reply thereto of this date, and of the memorandum from the ex-Raja, alluded to in the last paragraph thereof.

I have, &c.

(signed) J. P. Willoughby,
Secretary to Government

(True copy.)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 11th November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

WHEN we hear from the Governor-general respecting the late Raja's property, we may be able to carry into effect Mr Anderson's suggestion.

(signed) J. R. Carnac.

(True copy)

(signed) J. P. Willoughby, Secretary to Government.

III.
Minutes and
Proceedings of the
Members of the
Governments of
India and Bombay.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 18th November 1839, concurred in by the Honourable Mr. Farish.

UNDER this opinion, as far as I can pretend to judge, I think that we had better have nothing more to do with the question, as a matter of prosecution in the Supreme Court. The whole subject has been submitted to the Secret Committee, and we should perhaps abide their opinion on it, before determining on legal steps on the part of the Raja of Sattara. But perhaps Mr. Anderson will favour me with his opinion.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

(True copy.)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable the Governor, dated 20th November 1839, subscribed to by the Board.

I WOULD, however, propose that inquiry should be made under what registry the ship sails.

(signed) *J. R. Carnac.*

(True copy)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.

MINUTE by the Honourable Mr. *Anderson*, dated 20th November 1839.

FOR the present I would not advise proceedings to be taken in the Supreme Court for the possession of the vessel on the part of the present Raja.

But I think it would be advisable for the interests of the present Raja, and to prevent perhaps difficult questions of law, to formally declare all property the late Raja possessed at the time of his dethronement to be the property of the present Raja, and then out of it to make such an appropriation to the late Raja as may either have been promised, or that it may be found just to give him.

This done, it would then be easy to determine the course to be pursued in regard to the vessel, the subject of the present discussion.

(signed) *G. W. Anderson.*

(True copy)

(signed) *J. P. Willoughby*, Secretary to Government.