

REPRESENTATION

AND

PETITION

FROM HIS HIGHNESS

The Nabob of the Carnatic,

PRESENTED TO THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MARCH 5, 1792.

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L O N D O N:

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

PETITION

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE

THE PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF

PRESENTED TO THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE

YEAR 1871

AND

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

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## INTRODUCTION.

IN order the better to comprehend the principal subject of complaint in the following Petition, it may not be unacceptable to state very shortly the circumstances that have occurred in India, in the last and in the present War.

In the last War, the Nabob assigned over his Country to Lord *Macartney* upon certain conditions, for three or five years; and Mr. *Hastings* earnestly recommended it to his Lordship to appropriate *all the resources of Tanjore* to the Public Service during the War, except such parts of those resources as should be required for the Rajah's subsistence.

The cession of the Carnatic being a *voluntary act* on the part of the Nabob,

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does

✓ does not seem to have attracted the attention of Parliament; but the *sentiments* expressed by Mr. *Hastings* relative to Tanjore, very *strongly* excited the notice of Mr. *Dundas*, who moved the following Resolution, which the House, in the *Rockingham* Administration, *unanimously* voted.

29th April, 1782. “ That any attempt to seize upon the revenues of the kingdom of Tanjore, and to confiscate the same for the purpose of the Nabob, or of the East-India Company, is *contrary to the Public faith*, and tends to the *oppression* and ruin of the Company.”

28th May, 1782. “ That if any person, in violation of the *Public faith*, given by the East-India Company in 1775, and contrary to the *true intent* and meaning of the several Resolutions

“ tions of this House, of the 29th of  
“ April last. have taken in sequestration,  
“ or *otherwise*, the revenues of Tanjore  
“ into the management of the *Nabob*  
“ of *Arcot*, or of the *East-India Company*,  
“ it is the *duty* of the Court of Direc-  
“ tors *forthwith*, to order the said reve-  
“ nues to be *returned to the Administra-*  
“ *tion of the King of Tanjore, agreeable*  
“ *to the Treaties of 1762 and 1775.*”

We have inserted these Resolutions to shew of how much *importance* it appeared to be in the opinion of Mr. *Dundas*, and of the House of Commons, that *Treaties* should be inviolably adhered to.

In the year 1784, the Board of Controul directed the Government of Fort St. George, to *restore to the* management of the Nabob, the revenues of the Carnatic, and they acknowledged him to be the Sovereign of the Country. It ap-

appears, that between the month of December, 1781, when the Nabob assigned the Carnatic to Lord *Macartney* during the War, and the month of September, 1784, when the Board of Controul ordered his country to be restored to him, the Nabob had repeatedly complained that the conditions on which he had assigned his country had not been preserved. Whether this complaint was well or ill founded is now of no consequence, as, from the month of February, 1787, the Nabob and the Company entered into a *new Treaty*, and it is of the violation of *that Treaty*, his Highness now complains.

After a long and intricate negociation, Sir *Archibald Campbell*, on the 24th of February, 1787, signed a *Treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance and security* with the Nabob, in the presence of Sir  
*John*



*John Macpherson* and *Mr. Stables*, who were then at Fort St. George, in their way to England.

This Treaty was concluded under the orders of the Board of Controul. It is drawn up with remarkable perspicuity, and the object and scope of the Treaty is so evident, that no man can mistake it.

Sir Archibald Campbell laboured to secure for the Company, in time of peace, the payment of a fixed sum annually, for the support of the military establishment on the coast; and in war, to secure the payment of four-fifths of all the revenues produced in the Carnatic.

The Nabob, *on his part*, laboured so to secure his own honour and dignity, that without a *direct* and *flagrant* violation of *public faith*, no *possible contingency* could arise, that should deprive him of  
the

the *sovereignty* and management of the Carnatic, either in peace or war.

The Treaty therefore contains the following *positive* conditions.

I. That the Nabob shall pay a specific sum annually, for the support of the military peace establishment.

II. That in time of war, he shall appropriate four-fifths of his revenues to support the war.

But should the Nabob fall in *arrear* in his payments *in peace*, certain specified districts are to be delivered over to the Company, until the arrear shall be paid up; the Company are to receive the revenues of those districts, *from the Nabob's Aumils*; if the Aumils behave ill, the Nabob shall dismiss them, and appoint such others as the Company approve of.

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In war the Company are allowed to send inspectors, to see that four-fifths of his revenues are *honestly* appropriated. He has the same *privilege* in war, relative to the countries *in our possession*. The Company have also the privilege, in war, to send *superintendants*, to receive the revenues from the *Nabob's Aumils*.

The Treaty then states “ That the  
 “ exercise of power over the said dis-  
 “ tricts, in case of failure, shall not  
 “ extend, or be construed to extend,  
 “ to *deprive* his Highness the Na-  
 “ bob of the Carnatic, in behalf of  
 “ himself or his successors, of the *civil*  
 “ government thereof, the credit of his  
 “ family, or the dignity of his *illustrious*  
 “ house; but that the same shall be pre-  
 “ served to him, and them inviolable,  
 “ saving and excepting the powers in the  
 “ foregoing

“foregoing article *expressed* and *mentioned*.”

It is also stipulated in the Treaty, that the Company shall communicate all their negociations, in which the interest of the Carnatic shall be concerned, to the Nabob; and that his name shall be inserted in all Treaties, relative to the Carnatic.

It is also agreed, that if the revenue of the Carnatic, in time of peace, should fall short, in consequence of a want of rain, or any other unforeseen calamity, a proportional reduction shall be made from the amount of the sum he had stipulated to pay.

This Treaty received the fullest *approbation* of the Board of Controul, under whose *orders* it was in fact concluded.

Sir

Sir *Archibald Campbell*, when he sent home the Treaty, speaks in the following terms of the Nabob.

“ I have *narrowly watched* all the  
 “ Nabob’s *conduct* and *sentiments* since  
 “ my arrival in this country, and I am  
 “ ready to *declare* that I do not think it  
 “ *possible* that any *Prince*, or *Power on*  
 “ *earth*, can be more sincerely attached  
 “ to the prosperity of the Honourable  
 “ Company than his Highness, or *that*  
 “ *any one has a higher claim to their fa-*  
 “ *vour and liberality.*

Sir *Archibald Campbell* was succeeded in his government by Mr. *Holland* in 1789, and in the month of March 1790, General *Medows* arrived. The war with *Tippoo* was then *determined upon*, though not *commenced* until *June*.

The General, on the 31st of March 1790, writes in the following terms to the court of Directors :

“ We have a long arrear both from  
 “ and to us. His Highness the Nabob  
 “ is so backward in his payments, and  
 “ oppressive to his Poligars, that at this  
 “ time it is so necessary to have on  
 “ our side, that *I conceive* it will  
 “ be *absolutely necessary* upon his first  
 “ material delay of payment, *to take*  
 “ *the management of his country into*  
 “ *your own hands* ; a measure, in spite  
 “ of the opposition to it, so advantageous  
 “ to you, to the country, and even to his  
 “ Highness himself, when so wisely pro-  
 “ jected and ably executed by Lord  
 “ Macartney.”

The arrear due at this time was six and a half lacks of pagodas. The Nabob on his part required a deduction for  
 bad

bad seasons, *agreeably to the* letter of the treaty; but admitting the Nabob to owe *any sum whatever*, the Treaty had provided a remedy. The construction therefore to be put upon the General's letter is this, that for *political purposes*, he conceived it absolutely necessary to seize the government of the Carnatic, in violation of the Treaty.

In the subsequent stages of this business, the *principles* upon which the Government of Fort St. George acted, are very fully explained. A 44

In the letter from the Madras Government to the Court of Directors, which is before the House of Commons, they detailed the various applications that they had made to the Nabob, for the balance due to them, according to the stipulations in Sir A. Campbell's Treaty; and war being in fact inevitable, and

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their



their army equipping for the field, they *candidly* and *fairly* say (in their letter to Bengal), “ We proceeded to remark *on* “ *the insufficiency of the stipulations in* “ *Sir Archibald Campbell’s treaty*, to secure the regular receipt of 4-5ths of “ the Nabob’s revenues, agreed to be “ paid to the Company’s treasury, *in the* “ *event of war.*”

They say further, “ With this view “ we pointed out to his Lordship in “ council, *the impolicy of depending for* “ *our principal resources*, at a time when “ *the greatest exertions were necessary*, and “ *pecuniary supplies of the utmost import-* “ *ance*, upon *the operation and manage-* “ *ment of the Nabob’s Government*, of “ which the system was perhaps as defective and insufficient as any upon “ earth ; and we did not hesitate to declare it, *as our unqualified opinion*, that “ this



“ this Government *ought*, during the  
 “ war, *to take the Nabob's country under*  
 “ *their own management*, as affording  
 “ the only means by which the resources  
 “ to be derived from it could be realiz-  
 “ ed, and the fidelity and attachment  
 “ of the Polegars, and tributaries se-  
 “ cured, which is of the utmost impor-  
 “ tance to the successful operations of  
 “ the war.

“ In the event of his Lordship's  
 “ agreeing with us in opinion, and in-  
 “ structing us to act in conformity, we  
 “ submitted to him the *necessity* of our  
 “ adopting the measure, *in so comprehen-*  
 “ *sive a manner, as to preclude any kind*  
 “ *of interference on the part of the Nabob,*  
 “ *while the country was under our ma-*  
 “ *nagement*; and stating, that if this  
 “ *were not done, the expected advantages*  
 “ *would not be derived.*”

12th May,

12th May, 1790, “ It might have  
 “ been *expected*, that the securities for  
 “ the performance of the war stipula-  
 “ tions, which are of such importance,  
 “ would have been made *stronger* than  
 “ those which are provided in the event  
 “ of failures in the time of peace ; but  
 “ they are, in fact, *less efficient*, and the  
 “ process prescribed for failures in time  
 “ of war, is so tedious and complicated,  
 “ *that it can scarce be said to deserve the*  
 “ *name of any security or provision what-*  
 “ *ever.*”

The Madras Government first endeavoured to *persuade* the Nabob to resign his Government during the war, and until the arrears were paid off. This, as it was very natural to believe, was a vain attempt. He professed the utmost astonishment at the attempt, but offered to receive inspectors, agreeably to the  
*letter*

*letter* and spirit of Sir *Archibald Campbell's* Treaty. We have entered *the reasons* assigned by the Madras Government for pressing Earl *Cornwallis* to assent to their seizure of the Carnatic—the arguments, however *strong*, are such as a House of Commons cannot *endure* upon the *principles* on which they voted the Resolutions of April and May, 1782, or upon the principles on which they voted to impeach Mr. *Hastings* for an alledged breach of faith, not said to be committed by him, when it was in his option to have war or not, but when war actually raged in every part of India, and when the Public expences were most pressing.

After various representations to Bengal, the country was at last seized, in spite of the strongest remonstrances of the Nabob. Of the seizure, the following

lowing Petition complains, but the subject has often been agitated in the House of Commons.

The friends of Mr. *Hastings*, have used it as an *argumentum ad hominem* against Mr. *Dundas*, without going into the subject with any other view. Mr. *Dundas* has, on his part, *denied that* there had been any breach of Treaty; and very freely did confess that he should be barred from every plea of defence if he could consent to impeach Mr. *Hastings*, for a violation of faith, and approve of the same conduct in others. In this assertion he manifestly differs from the Government of Madras, who do not conceal that they have broken the Treaty, but assign as a reason, that the Treaty itself was *inefficient*.

All the papers on this subject are now ordered to be printed, and if these re-  
marks

marks should be honoured with any attention by Members of Parliament, all the Writer hopes or wishes is this, that it may induce them to read those Papers, and then he is *confident* there cannot be *two opinions upon the subject*.

There is one curious part of the Petition which must forcibly strike every reader. The Nabob gives precisely the same account of the *duties* of inferior Rulers and Zemindars that Mr. *Pitt* gave in his celebrated Speech in the Benares Charge, a few years ago.







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REPRESENTATION

A N D

P E T I T I O N

FROM THE

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS,

*Lunæ, 5<sup>o</sup>, Die Martii, 1792.*

A PETITION of *Albany Wallis*,  
and *Richard Troward*, of *Nor-*  
*folk Street* in the *Strand*, Gentlemen,  
was presented to the House, and read;  
setting forth, that his Highness the Na-  
bob of *The Carnatic* hath, by legal and  
authenticated instruments, appointed

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the

the Petitioners his Law Agents, in Great Britain, to conduct and manage all his law concerns, as well in Parliament as otherwise; and that the Petitioners, as such Law Agents, in the month of *July* last, received from his Highness a Representation and Petition, under his seal, addressed to the House, stating certain facts and grievances, and praying such relief as to the House should seem meet, which said Representation and Petition the Petitioners were directed to deliver into the hands of the Right Honourable the *Speaker* of this House, together with a letter from his Highness, requesting that the *Speaker* would present the said Representation and Petition to the House, and which the Petitioners delivered accordingly; and that the *Speaker* hath declined to present the said Representation and Petition, and hath re-  
turned

turned the same to the Petitioners ; and therefore praying, that they may be permitted to present to the House the said Representation and Petition of his Highness the Nabob of *The Carnatic* through the hands of some Member of the House.

And Mr. *Speaker* having acquainted the House, that his reasons for declining to offer the said Petition of his Highness the Nabob of *The Carnatic* to the House, did not arise from any reference to the contents of the said Petition, but from respect to the course of the proceedings that is observed, when Petitions are offered to the House ;

*Ordered,*

That leave be given to present the said Petition of his Highness the Nabob of *The Carnatic*, as desired by the said *Albany Wallis* and *Richard Troward*.

Then

Then a representation and Petition, of his Highness the Nabob *Wau Lau Fau Ummeer ul Hind Omdat ul Mulk Ausuph ud Dowlah Unwer ud Dien Cawn Babauder Zuphar Jung Sepah Saular*, Sovereign and Soubahdar of the *Carnatic Payenghaut* and *Ballaghaut*, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the Empire of the *Moguls*, in *India*, has subsisted for several ages, dispensing, by favour of the Almighty God, the blessings of a regular Government to a large division of the inhabitants of the earth: that one supreme monarch the King of the *Moguls* rules over all the kingdoms, provinces, and dominions, of the said extensive empire: that the several kingdoms, or provinces, are governed by Princes, who derive their right to authority from the King of the *Moguls* by letters patent under  
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the great seal of the empire and a solemn investiture on such conditions as may have been mentioned and ordered in such letters patent : that inferior rulers hold certain districts under the said Nabobs or Princes, by whose Saned and solemn investiture, the authority and rights of such inferior rulers are constituted : that those inferior rulers pay immediate allegiance and obedience, with a stated annual tribute, to the said Nabobs, for their country, besides performing military service in war, and when peace comes paying their proportion of the expences incurred, estimated by the usual amount of their respective revenues : that, upon the dutiful behaviour of such inferior rulers, the possessions of the father are granted to the son, or nearest legitimate kinsman, by a regular Saned or commission, and a new investiture,



ture, upon paying the accustomed fine of succession: that no succession is legal, nor can the successor execute any legal act of power, until he has received such Saned or commission, and such investiture, from his immediate superior the Nabob, who is Lord Paramount of the country: that, when such inferior rulers or vassals commit any great public crime, refuse to pay their annual tribute, evade or disobey orders in attending their superior in war with all their forces, when they abet enemies, encourage conspiracies, or in any dangerous degree prove faithless to their immediate Lord, they are fined, imprisoned, or subjected to absolute forfeiture, in proportion to their crimes: that, upon the extinction of the legitimate male line of such vassals, and their lawful male kindred, their territories fall of course to the disposal



posaf of their liege Lord: that the present Nabob of *The Carnatic*, as well as his father *Anwar ul dien Cawn Babauder*, have been Nabobs or Princes of that kingdom or country by all the legal and regular grants and investitures of the empire of the *Moguls*: that the present Nabob succeeded his father in the year of the Christian æra 1749, by all the legal and regular grants, as Prince of the whole kingdom of *The Carnatic*, from the River *Cristua*, to Cape *Comorin*: that such grants, and such investitures, were renewed to him, with additional rights, immunities, franchises, and privileges, by the successive kings of the *Moguls*, till at length, more than four and twenty years ago, he received an *altumgah*, or free grant, for ever, from the present King *Shah Allum*: that, by this grant of total independence, the al-

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legiance

legiance of all the inhabitants of *The Carnatic*, whether natives or Europeans, was transferred to him, as it had been possessed by their former Sovereigns the Kings of *Delhi*: that the Nabob's right to the government, royalty, and dominion, of the whole *Carnatic*, has to the present day remained unimpaired, undiminished, and unimpeached, by any act, deed, compact, treaty, conquest, or other ground or pretence whatsoever: that he is of right, and *de facto*, independent of any claim of sovereignty by any Prince, Power, or State upon earth: that he is the legal, undisputed, and acknowledged successor of the King of the *Moguls*, in all his prerogatives and absolute rights, over the whole *Carnatic*: that his Highness's father, as well as himself, became known to the great and gracious Kings of *Great Britain*, King George

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the Second, and his present Majesty King *George* the Third : that his Majesty King *George* the Second, in letters under his royal signature, and countersigned by the principal Secretary of his kingdom, promised his support to the present Nabob, as an ally who merited and should receive his protection : that, in consequence of the reciprocal friendship between the King of *Great Britain* and the Nabob, and in consideration of the undoubted rights of the latter, he was guaranteed in the possession of the whole *Carnatic*, by his *Britannic* Majesty and the *French* King, by the eleventh article of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded at Paris in the year of the Christian æra 1763 : that his Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, acknowledging and considering the Nabob as Sovereign of the *Carnatic*, wrote him

✓ many gracious letters under his own royal hand, treating him as an independent Prince, and promising him and his family his royal and august protection: that his Majesty sent to the Nabob, as an independent Sovereign, two several embassies under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*: that his rights to an absolute independence are so self-evident and undeniable, that the *East India* Company, when on the worst terms with the Nabob, declared solemnly on their records, that they must acknowledge him to be a *Sovereign Prince*: that the *English East India* Company settled factories in the *Carnatic*, as merchants carrying on their business as such under the protection of the Nabobs of the country: that, conformable to their confined situation, they addressed their immediate superior the Nabob by

*arzee* or *petition*: that *Anwar ul dien Cawn Babauder*, the father of the present Nabob, when he arrived in his government of the *Carnatic*, found them in their factory, surrounded by something more like a garden wall than a fort: that the injustice of the French induced *Anwar ul dien Cawn Babauder* to support the English, as well as himself, against such injustice: that *Anwar ul dien* being killed in battle by the *French*, and his son, the present Nabob, having succeeded him, *Abmed Shab*, the King of the *Moguls*, ordered his subjects, the *English* factories settled in the *Carnatic*, to obey him the Nabob, as the mediate power between them and their sovereign, the King of the *Moguls*: that the governors of the said factories wrote *arzees* or petitions of thanks to the *Mogul*, for appointing the  
present



present Nabob to rule over them: that during the long war, which the ambition and injustice of the *French* raised against the Nabob, the *English* Company uniting themselves with him as faithful subjects of the Mogul, their joint exertions, which were powerfully assisted by the King of *Great Britain*, became at length victorious over all their enemies: that the Company's servants, after this signal success, solemnly, under the hand of their Governor, assured the Nabob, that their wish and resolution were to carry on their business under his protection, as they had done under the protection of former Subadars: that the Company were so thoroughly satisfied that the Nabob was the legal and rightful Sovereign of the *Carnatic*, that they wrote circular letters to all the inferior rulers, who governed different districts



districts of the country, and who, taking advantage of the misfortunes of the late times, had acted a false and undutiful part towards their liege Lord : that among other rulers of less note, they wrote to the Rajah of *Tanjore* to obey orders and commands, signifying by such communication, that, should that vassal prove refractory, they, as good subjects, would unite their arms with those of the Nabob against the Rajah as a rebel : that, when the business of the country was settled, the presidency of *Fort Saint George*, as representatives of the *English* Company, entered into an agreement with the Nabob, with this expression, “ being obedient to him :” that they declared that, “ by the blessing of God, the whole *Carnatic* was intirely and firmly established in the Nabob and his posterity :” that they

solemnly

solemnly engaged, that as long as the *English* settlements shall remain in the *Deckan*, *Bengal*, and *Hindoostan*, the Company's people are diligently to use their endeavours in promoting and assisting the affairs of the *Carnatic*, in its obedience to the Nabob, and in maintaining firm friendship and regard : that the mind of the Nabob, being swayed by reciprocal sentiments of regard towards the *English* Company, granted them a large jaghire, which they still hold under him as Lord Paramount : that the grant of such jaghire not only promoted their opulence, but raised them to their political situation in the *Carnatic*, which is that of perpetual Jaghiredars : that, after the fortunate settlement of the public troubles, peace, the wish of all good men, became the commencement of misfortune to the

Nabob :

Nabob: that the Company's servants having, by the powerful aid of the King of *Great Britain*, been of very signal and very effectual service in expelling the enemies of the *Carnatic*, began to mix their hands with its internal politics: that, under the presence of being unable to obtain justice by force from the Rajah of *Tanjore*, for his rebellious, treacherous, and dangerous behaviour during the war, they entered into a treaty with him: that the Nabob, deeming the terms of the treaty very far from being adequate, was very unwilling to sign it; and that the president of *Fort Saint George* put the Nabob's chop by force to the said treaty: that the Nabob will not ascribe the treaty to the interests of individuals, but will only observe, that it was a glaring encroachment on his just and independent

pendent rights, as Sovereign of all the  
 inhabitants of *The Carnatic*: that the  
 Company's servants having forgot the  
 object of their institution, which was  
 trade, in the length of the war turned  
 their thoughts to other views: that, by  
 pressing the Nabob to pay his debt  
 to the Company, which he had in-  
 curred for their aid, during the troubles,  
 and that in instalments too large for his  
 revenue, he was forced to involve him-  
 self by borrowing money of individuals  
 at a great interest: that thus he became  
 to be pressed by nearly the same persons  
 in a double capacity; on the one side as  
 managers of the public funds, on the  
 other as partly the proprietors of the  
 private debts: that distress thus began,  
 and was followed up by various misfor-  
 tunes: that the Company's government,  
 on the score of his distresses, assumed a  
 high

high tone, and as creditors of the Nabob began to lessen his authority, by interfering with his government : that, to render him more subservient to their own domineering spirit, they very industriously and successfully concealed from the Nabob his being guaranteed in all his rights by the eleventh article of the treaty of *Paris* : that he only heard of that treaty at last through the humanity of an *English* gentleman, after the Presidency of *Fort Saint George* threatened to reduce him the Nabob to a mere nominal Nabob like *him* of *Bengal* : that the Company's servants, availing themselves of the Nabob's ignorance of the treaty, and of his want of access to the justice of the *British* government and nation, pressed and oppressed him as avarice or other passions prevailed ; that they en-



✓ tered into a war without his consent,  
 but in his name, and charged him with  
 the expences of it as his war : that he  
 was thus exposed to a double misfor-  
 tune, his country being ravaged by the  
 enemy, and being forced to extort from  
 his exhausted subjects such sums as the  
 servants of the Company chose to charge  
 him with on account of their masters :  
 that the Nabob, worn out by oppres-  
 sions, and harassed by extortions, resolv-  
 ed to convey his complaints to the ears  
 of his protector and the guarantee of his  
 dominions, his Majesty the King of  
*Great Britain* : that he wrote a letter  
 to the Earl of *Chatbam*, then his Majes-  
 ty's Minister, and who had correspond-  
 ed with him the Nabob, as an ally of  
*Great Britain*, ten years before : that,  
 ✓ in consequence of his letter, his Majes-  
 ty was pleased to appoint an ambassa-  
 dor,

dor, under the Great Seal, to inquire into the grievances of the Nabob on the spot: that the inferior and subordinate rulers of provinces and districts of *The Carnatic*, perceiving that the Nabob's authority was invaded by the Company's servants, became refractory, disobedient, and treacherous, evading their annual tribute, refusing their military services, corresponding with rebels, and abetting enemies: that the most rich, and consequently the most powerful, the Rajah of *Tanjore*, though highly favoured in an agreement made in the year 1762, became, perhaps, upon that very account, the least attentive to his duty, and the most obstinate in his public and constitutional delinquency: that, small as the tribute was which he agreed to pay by that treaty, he evaded the payment of it by various and false pretences: that he

he encouraged and corresponded with  
 the rebel *Jfoph Cawn*: that he abetted  
 the invasion of *Hyder Ali*, and gave him  
 money and provisions for his army: that  
 he invited *the Mabratras* to *the Carnatic*,  
 and carried on intrigues with the differ-  
 ent *European* factories and settlements  
 on the Coast: that he refused to perform  
 his military services when war was in  
 the country, though bound to give it  
 upon the requisition of the superior:  
 that as a proof of his connivance with  
 ✓ *Hyder Alli*, that chief, when superior in  
 the field, insisted upon his being includ-  
 ed as his friend in the treaty which he  
 forced upon the servants of the Company  
 at the gates of *Madras*: that he refused  
 to pay his proportion of the expences of  
 the war, though possessed of a very am-  
 ple revenue, and his country being si-  
 tuated in the very heart of *the Carnatic*,  
 he

he was protected from all danger by the exertions of the Nabob and the *English* nation : that the conduct of this Rajah was altogether inexcusable, will appear from the following facts : that the part of *the Carnatic* which is called *Tanjore* is, as has been just mentioned, surrounded on three sides by the rest of *the Carnatic* : that the fertility of the country depends on the river *Cavery*, which, contrary to its natural course, is forced into the province of *Tanjore*, by a mound of earth, in a place beyond its limits : that from that circumstance, and others unnecessary to be named, *Tanjore* has been always dependent on its neighbours : that when a *Hindoo* sovereign reigned over *the Carnatic*, the Naigs of *Tanjore* were his feudatories, vassals, and subjects : that when the *Hindoo* empire declined, it became a

part

part of the conquest of the *Patan* kingdoms of *the Decan*; and that when trouble and invasions directed their forces and attention to another quarter, *Tanjore*, never intended, by its situation and nature, to be a separate government, became dependent on the Rajahs of *Tritchinopoly*: that in the years of the Christian æra 1686 and 1687, that great, wise, and fortunate king of the *Moguls*, the illustrious *Allumgeer*, having reduced the kingdoms of *The Decan*, became sovereign of *The Carnatic*: that *Allumgeer*, having constituted one of his nobles *Zulphuear Cawn Behauder* Nabob of *Arcot* and *The Carnatic*, ordered him to reduce the Naig of *Tanjore*, who had raised troubles by abetting the designs of the enemies of the king: that when the said Nabob was on his march to displace the Naig, the said Naig made the  
 most



most humble submissions to him the Nabob as his immediate superior: that, in consequence of his submission, he was restored to his government, upon the usual terms given to feudatories and vassals; that is, upon paying an annual tribute of £. 300,000. besides performing military service, with all his forces: that to the said Naig, whose name was *Sabu-je*, succeeded *Shurfa-je*; and to him *Babu-Sabeb*, both of whom paid their annual tribute, performed their military services, besides paying the usual fine of succession upon their respective investitures to their immediate liege Lord, the Nabob of *Arcot*: that, after some troubles, which were settled and composed by the decision of the Divan, or Council of the Nabob of *The Carnatic*, *Sabu-je*, the second of the name, became Rajah, by the commission,  
 G creation,

creation, and investiture of the said Nabob: that *Sabu-je*, becoming disobedient and refractory, was afterwards imprisoned by his liege Lord *Sepadar Ali*, Nabob of *Arcot*, who made his own preceptor, *Sbeik Affud*, Governor of *Tanjore*: that, in troubles which followed, *Sabu-je* was again restored; but, being a second time deprived of *Tanjore*, one *Pertaub Sing* was raised to the dignity of Rajah, by Saned of *Abdalla Cawn*, Nabob of *The Carnatic*; in which he was afterwards confirmed by the Nabob *Anwar ul Dien Cawn*, the father of the present Nabob: that *Pertaub Sing* becoming negligent in paying his tribute, and otherwise refractory, *Anwar ul Dien Cawn* Nabob of *The Carnatic*, was obliged to march against him, and, having defeated and chastised him, received him to his protection, upon

upon paying his arrears, and the expence of the expedition: that the *English* Company's Government fired their guns, and made other demonstrations of joy, when they heard of the Nabob's victory over his vassal, and congratulated him in an address on that victory: that when the Nabob was unfortunately killed in battle by the *French*, and other rebels, in *July* 1749, much trouble ensued in *The Carnatic*: that a war being kindled, in which the *French* assisted a false Nabob, and the *English*, as good subjects of the Empire, having stood forth in support of the legal Nabob, his present Highness of *The Carnatic*, *Pertaub Sing*, proved false to his immediate Lord: that he evaded the payment of his annual tribute, and refused compliance upon requisition of the military services, he was bound to perform by

the nature of his tenure : that he secretly abetted the *French*, and corresponded with their rulers, whilst he amused, betrayed, and deceived, his Lord Paramount, and his friends the *English* : that by these means he saved his revenue, and became rich, and thus, by his influence or his power, induced the *English* Presidency to make the said treaty of 1762 : that, however, the treaty of 1762 related only to matters of account, and the future amount of the annual peishcush, or tribute ; and that, consequently, it left the constitutional rights of the Nabob over *Tanjore* unimpaired and entire : that *Pertaub Sing* dying in *December* 1763, his son *Tulja-je*, in consequence of the Nabob's promise to the father, was raised by saned and investiture to the *Putt* of *Tanjore*, upon paying the usual fine of succession

ſucceſſion to his Lord : that the firſt act  
 of his power was to aſſaſſinate all his  
 legitimate male relations, making him-  
 ſelf the laſt of his family : that he was  
 as perfidious, and more abandoned than  
 his father, was guilty of every public  
 breach of duty, allegiance, and faith :  
 that the Directors of the *East India*  
 Company were ſo much offended at his  
 conduct, that they ſent poſitive orders  
 to their ſervants at *Madras* to aſſiſt the  
 Nabob in bringing the ſaid *Tulja-je*, his  
 vaſſal, to a ſevere account, for his mul-  
 tiplied delinquencies : that thoſe orders  
 were not executed by the preſidency of  
*Fort Saint George*, on account of the po-  
 litical ſtate of the ſurrounding powers  
 when the orders arrived, the Nabob  
 himſelf being unwilling to drive matters  
 to any extremity on the ſame account :  
 that the Rajah, continuing a ſyſtem of  
 delinquency,



delinquency, presumed to take up arms against his neighbours and fellow vassals, the subjects and dependents of the Nabob; that the *English* Presidency, as well as the Nabob, when they remonstrated against the conduct of *Tulja-je*, were treated by him with inattention, insolence, and contempt: that the Nabob and the Presidency, were obliged, through necessity, to have recourse to arms: that their troops, in conjunction with the eldest son of the Nabob, attacked and besieged *Tanjore*, and, a breach being made, the Rajah agreed to terms equally dissatisfactory to the Nabob and to the Presidency: that the besiegers had scarce removed their troops from the sight of the Rajah, when he began, or rather renewed, his connection with *Hyder* and the *Mahrattas*, then the enemies of the *Carnatic*: that he continued

tinued his intrigues with the *French*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*: that he not only left unperformed the articles of his late agreement, but broke the treaty of 1762, by evading the payment of his tribute, the settlement of accounts, and the amount of the annual tribute, being the sole objects of that treaty: that, while he refused to pay his just peish-cush to his superior, he aided the enemies of that superior with money, provisions, and every species of assistance, to induce and enable them to invade the *Carnatic*: that the Presidency of *Fort Saint George*, urged by the necessity of preventing the dangerous efforts of the Rajah in the very heart of the *Carnatic*, again joined their forces with those of the Nabob, to chastise, and, should he prove obstinate, to reduce entirely this refractory and hostile vassal: that know-  
 ing

ing the tenure of the Company in the country, and that they had no right to interfere but as guardians of the public safety, they solemnly declared that they only acted as auxiliaries in the expedition : that they stipulated the conquest, if any conquest should be made, should belong to, and be put in possession of, the Nabob, the principal in the war : that accordingly the expence of the expedition should be paid by him, as he only was to derive any benefit from the success which might follow : that the capital and the country should remain in his hands, in the double capacity of conqueror and Lord Paramount, for that as the Company did not appear as principals in the war, they had no claim to the rewards of victory : that under such stipulations, and many others of a similar kind, too tedious to mention,

tion, the united forces of the Nabob and the Company, took *Tanjore*, the capital of the province of that name: that the Rajah, having alienated a part of the country to the *Dutch*, without the knowledge or consent of his liege Lord, the Presidency declared that their duty would not be fully performed, without placing the country, as well as the capital, in the hands of the Nabob: that the Nabob, to prevent the effusion of blood, and every pretence of a difference between the *English* and *Dutch*, agreed to pay to the latter the money which they had advanced to the Rajah, or pretended to have advanced, for the districts in their possession: that thus the province of *Tanjore*, independent of his rights as superior, became the undoubted property of the Nabob, as the acknowledged and undeniable principal in a

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war,

war, which terminated in conquest, the  
 most indisputable and irreverfible title  
 that can be acquired by the law of na-  
 ture and nations: that *Tanjore*, thus ac-  
 quired, remained and flourifhed in the  
 hands of the Nabob for more than two  
 years: that the Company, fwayed by  
 motives different from any adherence to  
 juftice, or public faith, interfired with  
 the moft f acred rights of their fuperior  
 in *The Carnatic*, and reftored as princi-  
 pals a conquest, in the making of which  
 they were paid as mercenariēs: that,  
 with innumerable aggravations of injuf-  
 tice, they took to themfelves the very  
 diftricts which the Nabob had redeemed,  
 with a large fum, from the *Dutch*, and  
 that fo regardless were they of the  
 fmalleft constitutional rights of the Lord  
 Paramount, that they took no care for  
 the difcharging of the fmall tribute fti-  
 pulated



pulated by the treaty of 1762 : that the flagrant breach of the public faith, made by the restoration of *Tanjore*, was followed by various and grievous encroachments on the remaining rights of the Nabob : that he was stript of all dignity and authority among his subjects, by being denied the freedom of entertaining a few troops for enforcing the laws, and protecting his person : that, contrary to the privilege of a Prince and Sovereign, his family and servants have been wantonly insulted by the operation of the Company's law court within his territories, and even within his residence : that, contrary to the laws of nations, *The Carnatic* has been involved in war, without either the consent or participation of its Sovereign ; and that he was obliged to pay a very large portion of the expence : that although the province of

✓  
 Tanjore yields a great revenue, and ought to yield more, no proportion of the expences of the war was demanded of the Rajah: that, when peace was concluded in *The Carnatic*, the name of the Nabob, the Sovereign of the country, was not mentioned in the treaty: while, to add to this severe indignity, the names of some of his vassals and dependents were inserted, and their interests included in that treaty: that although the war was not the Nabob's war, to manifest his attachment to the *English* interests, he agreed to assign his revenue towards maintaining it into the hands of the Company's servants, upon certain stipulations and conditions, and for a time limited: that as soon as the collection of the revenue came into the hands of the Company's servants, they seized the whole authority of the Nabob, who was  
 thereby

thereby disgraced in the eyes of his subjects, and all the powers of India : that, although the Nabob was severely aggrieved by such invasion and oppression, the Company were not benefited by the measure, the country yielding much less under the new collectors, than it had done to the Nabob : that the Nabob, and his family, and dependants, were reduced to want and distress by the smallness and irregularity of the payment of the portion allotted for his subsistence ; and that he languished for several years under the indignity and pressure of his misfortunes : that, when peace was established between the crowns of *Great Britain* and *France*, his Sacred Majesty the King of *Great Britain* agreed to intercede with his ally the Nabob for the cession of additional territories to the *French* on the Coast : that,

notwithstanding

notwithstanding this implied interces-  
 sion, considerable districts of the *Carna-*  
*tic* were delivered to the French by the  
 Presidency of *Fort Saint George*, with-  
 out asking either the consent or acquies-  
 cence of the Nabob : that orders were  
 sent from *England* in 1784, which ar-  
 rived in *June* 1785, to restore his  
 country and revenue to the Nabob :  
 that in these orders it was mentioned,  
 that the Nabob should consent to pay  
 annually twelve lacks of pagodas to his  
 public and private creditors : that the  
 government of *Fort Saint George* de-  
 manded four lacks of pagodas more for  
 the current expences, in all sixteen lacks  
 of pagodas : that the Nabob complained  
 of the burden of this sum, as too great  
 for the ability of his country, fresh from  
 the devastations of war : that he sig-  
 nified his wishes, as the public expence  
 of

of defence must of necessity be defrayed,  
 to have his annual payments of debts  
 lessened, from which little inconvenience  
 would arise, as it would be only  
 extending the payment of a debt, for  
 which interest would be regularly given,  
 to a small portion of time, beyond what  
 was originally intended: that this would  
 give ease to the distressed subjects of the  
*Carnatic*, and enable the Sovereign to  
 restore the country to its former prosperity,  
 by encouraging the cultivation: that orders,  
 which must be allowed to be founded on  
 the principles of equity, were sent to the  
 Presidency of *Fort Saint George*, that the  
 Company, in the proportion to the revenue  
 on the Coast, should pay their share of the  
 public expence: that, on this principle, the  
 Nabob's proportion, under a wrong estimate  
 of his revenue, was calculated at nine  
 lacks



✓ lacks of pagodas : that this sum, added  
 to the twelve lacks paid to his public  
 and private creditors, increased his an-  
 ^ nual kists to twenty-one lacks of pago-  
 das : that his nett receipts, even in the  
 very best years, and in the most prof-  
 perous times, seldom amounted to that  
 sum : that they had fallen much below  
 that amount, through the devastations  
 of war, and a general and destructive  
 drought : that the kists, stipulated to  
 be paid to the Company, are far from  
 being the whole of the expences of the  
 Nabob : that to keep his country from  
 absolute ruin, he must maintain public  
 works, repair tanks and water courses,  
 and give money to the poor ryots, to  
 enable them to cultivate their lands :  
 that he is bound, by every tye, to pay  
 sums, for charitable uses, to support his  
 relations and their families, together  
 with

with the old servants and dependents of himself and his father: that, besides, he is obliged to support some kind of decent kind of dignity, as Prince of the country, and to maintain a numerous family of children: that the fundamental laws, on which the rights of the Nabob of *the Carnatic* are founded, are deeply affected with respect to *the jaghire* and district of *Arni*: that *Zulphucar Cawn Bahauder*, Nabob of the *Carnatic*, confirmed one *Conary Row* in that jaghire on the usual conditions: that the said *Conary Row* was to take care of, and to keep the fort in repair, to pay monthly the garrison, to send their receipts to the King's office as vouchers, to treat the soldiers with kindness, and to pay every attention to their rights, to engage their fidelity and attachment to the King: that the said

*Conary Row* should pay a yearly peish-cush into the King's Treasury : and, in the event of a war in the *Carnatic*, to pay his share of the expences thereof, in proportion to the revenue of the jaghire, as settled by the Nabob of the King : “ that, in case he should act contrary to those duties, he must look upon himself as dispossessed, and under the displeasure of the King :” that during the troubles, which infested the *Carnatic* for several years, the Killedar of *Arni* took advantage of the misfortunes of the times, by withdrawing his obedience : that he oppressed the people of the jaghire, being under no apprehension of controul : that he attacked his neighbours and fellow subjects, and gave protection to robbers, murderers, and all criminals who fled from justice : that he was guilty of all the crimes that constitute

constitute public delinquency, in the eyes of any regular government: that the presidency of *Fort Saint George* concurred in opinion with the Nabob, as to the expediency of removing the Killedar: that he was accordingly deprived of his command, and the military stipend, arising from the jaghire, was taken away, but that he and his family were provided with an allowance, for an honourable subsistence: that, notwithstanding the concurrence of the Presidency in depriving so dangerous a man of power, they restored to him the emoluments formerly allotted for the military service of the state: that the fort and its expence were left to the Nabob, and the whole revenue given to the Killedar and his friends: that an ample revenue, received without deduction, promoted disputes and

diffentions among themselves : that the  
 circles of trouble spreading to the neigh-  
 bouring country, the servants of the  
 Company, as well as the Nabob, were  
 alarmed : that the Presidency accord-  
 ingly gave their advice and concurrence  
 ✓ to the Nabob in resuming the jaghire :  
 that the Nabob accordingly resumed it,  
 and paid a monthly allowance to the  
 Killedar and his family, till *Hyder Ali*,  
 having ravaged *Arni*, with other parts  
 of the *Carnatic*, in the year 1780, de-  
 prived it of all resources : that *Arni*,  
 with the rest of the *Carnatic*, fell under  
 the management of the servants of the  
 Company by the deed of assignment :  
 that when the rest of the *Carnatic* was  
 ✓ restored to the Nabob, *Arni* was not  
 restored : that such conduct is an unjus-  
 tifiable interference with the independent  
 rights of the Nabob : that, besides his  
 loss



loss of revenue, he is dishonoured, by  
 the measure, in the eyes of India; as  
 the nature of things, as well as the mat-  
 ter of fact, proves, that the Killedar  
 could not possibly have been permitted  
 to have any indefeasible right, in a place  
 within a few miles of the capital of *The*  
*Carnatic*: that on the 31st of *January*  
 1787, *Tulga-ge*, Rajah of *Tanjore*, died,  
 leaving none existing of the legitimate  
 line of his family: that the Nabob, as  
 Lord Paramount of the country, made a  
 requisition to the Company's governments  
 in *India*, to place *Tanjore* under his ad-  
 ministration, according to the universal  
 laws of the east: that the view of the  
 Nabobs's requisition was, not only the  
 preservation of the undoubted and indis-  
 putable rights of his government and  
 sovereignty, but to secure the peace of  
*The Carnatic*, which nature intended,  
 and

and policy required, should be under one government: that, adding advantage to justice, the Nabob made propofals, which could not fail to render the affairs of the *English* nation, on the coast, prosperous: that the whole revenue of *Tanjore* is estimated, at present; at no more than ten lacks of pagodas; which may justly be ascribed to the loose, profligate, and oppressive government of the country, after it was unjustly wrested from the hands of the Nabob, in 1776: that the Company only receive, out of that sum, four lacks of pagodas, for the general defence: that the Nabob proposed, that the *whole revenue* of *Tanjore* (after defraying the charges of collection, and providing such a reasonable subsistence for the remains of *Tulja-jé's* family, as the Company's government should think proper),

proper) should be appropriated, and set apart, for the military service of *The Carnatic*: that to render this offer more determinate and explicit, the Nabob engaged to realize, the first year eleven lacks; the second year thirteen lacks; and from the third year fifteen lacks of pagodas annually, to be paid to the Company, and to be applied to the general expence: that this last mentioned sum is one third more than the whole estimated revenue of the country at present; and near four times as much as the Company now receive from *Tanjore*, towards the public defence: that the Company's governments acceding to the Nabob's proposals would perfectly secure *The Carnatic* from all foreign invasion: that the public finances would flourish, and the army be formidable: that the Company, instead of being almost destitute

titute of commerce, as at present, might  
 apply their whole revenue, amounting  
 to near twenty lacks of pagodas, to the  
 purposes of investment: that a subject  
 of such importance will prove an excuse  
 for repetitions, that the Nabob is the  
 Sovereign and Lord Paramount of *Tan-*  
*jore*, which was left without heirs, by  
 the death of *Tulja-je*: that, by the laws  
 of *India*, and those of all countries in  
 the world where the feudal government  
 exists, a territory left without heirs re-  
 verts to the sovereign: that the *East*  
*India* Company are no more than subjects  
 in *Hindostan*: that in *Bengal* they are  
 Dewans; but only Jaghirdars in *The Car-*  
*natic*: that neither as Dewans of *Bengal*,  
 which country hath nothing to do with  
*The Carnatic*; nor as Jaghirdars on the  
 coast, where their very tenure marks  
 them as subjects, they have the smallest  
 shadow

shadow of a title to interfere with the constitutional rights of their Lord Paramount: that, however, the constitutional rights of the Nabob, with respect to *Tanjore*, were overlooked or neglected: that the offers of an immense advantage to the Company and *British* nation were disregarded: that a natural son of the late *Pertaub Sing*, who had been more than twelve years a prisoner, was placed in the government of *Tanjore*: that neither a saned of succession, nor an investiture were either asked from, nor given by, the Nabob; without which no legal government can possibly exist in *Tanjore*: that, thus the Nabob is grievously injured, in his nearest, dearest, and most sacred rights: that the Company and *British* nation are much injured in point of finance: that an example of encroachment is exhibited to the eyes of



all *India*; and a government established, in one of its provinces, which, having its foundation on no right, cannot dispense justice, the great end of all government: that, when the treaty of *February* 1787, was negotiating between the Nabob and the *Madras* government, he represented to them, that the sums demanded from him were of such a vast magnitude as he was fully convinced his country was by no means able to bear; ✓ and Governor *Campbell*, in consequence of the Nabob's representations, agreed, in a public letter, previous to the execution of the treaty, that an abatement of two lacks of pagodas *per annum* should be made in his kists, if the revenues were formed unequal to the payment: that the Company's servants have refused to allow him this annual abatement, though the Nabob offered to submit

mit the accounts of his receipts to the inspection of such persons as the Governor and Council should think proper to appoint for that purpose: that by the said treaty of 1787, it was stipulated, that in the event of any failure in the kists from the want of rain, or other unforeseen calamities, a deduction should be made to the extent of the injury which the revenues might thereby sustain: that the Company's servants have also refused to conform to this stipulation, and to allow him any deduction in his kists on account of failure in his revenues from the want of rain, though it was well-known to them that they had suffered in a very great degree from an unusual drought of four successive years, and their own jaghire had suffered greatly from the same cause, and for which they had granted remission to

✓ their own rentors: that by the same  
 treaty it was agreed and stipulated, that  
 the Nabob should be furnished annually  
 with an accurate account, shewing the  
 number of troops maintained, and the  
 names and situations of the garrisons  
 supported by the annual contributions,  
 and particularly the troops and garrisons  
 maintained by the nine lacks of pagodas  
 annually contributed by his Highness to  
 the general defence: that it is now up-  
 wards of three and a half years since the  
 execution of that treaty, yet the Nabob  
 ✓ has not been furnished with any account  
 whatever, not even of the dividends  
 made to his private creditors; and though  
 he is to pay nearly one half of the ex-  
 pences of the late war in *The Carnatic*,  
 and the Company receive yearly about  
 four lacks of pagodas under that head,  
 ✓ yet they will not ascertain the *quantum*  
 of

of those expences, or furnish him with any account to shew when his payments therein are to have an end : that, by the 15th article of the aforesaid treaty, it is also stipulated, that, whenever the Company shall enter into any negotiations, wherein the interests of *The Carnatic* and its dependencies, may be concerned, the President in Council of *Fort Saint George* shall communicate the proceedings to his Highness the Nabob of *The Carnatic*, as the firm ally of the Company, and that he shall be informed of all measures which shall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace with any of the Princes of *Hindostan*, so far as the interests of *The Carnatic* may be immediately concerned therein ; and the name of his Highness shall be inserted in all treaties regarding *The Carnatic* :

✓ *Carnatic*: that great preparations for war were made for several months together, and negotiations entered into with the *Nizam* and the *Mabratta* States, and treaties finally made with those powers by the Company's Governments in *India*: that so far from conforming to that article of the treaty, the Nabob was not informed of any of the proceedings regarding those negotiations, until after they had been concluded, and the treaties executed, and even then no further than being furnished with copies of the treaties with the *Nizam* and the *Mabrattas*, in which neither his name nor *The Carnatic* are so much as mentioned: that the army has been assembled, and hostilities have been commenced against *Tippoo*, for several months past, without



out giving the Nabob any information relative to the operations of the war, though he is expected to pay nearly one half the expence thereof : that the grain of his country, in which the greatest part of his revenues consists, the ploughing cattle, and the husbandmen, were seized for the use of the army, whereby he was deprived of the means of realizing the actual resources of his country : that, after having taken these steps, the Company's Government at *Madras* drew up an incorrect and unjust account against the Nabob, by suppressing the reduction to be made on the new arrangement and the allowance to be granted by treaty for failure of crops in bad seasons, whereby they made appear a large balance in favour of the Company, and, without so much as comparing

paring it with the Nabob's statement, thus transmitted it to the Government General of *Bengal*, which was thereby erroneously led to order the sequestration of his country : that, in direct breach of the aforesaid treaty of 1787, and in defiance of the laws of nations, they carried the said orders of the Government General into the most rigorous execution, seized the Administration of his country by force of arms, committed acts of barbarity towards many of his principal servants and subjects, men of family and distinction, throughout the countries, and, in the face of all the Princes and powers, and the *European* nations, in *India*, in the face of his enemies, and of his own subjects and dependants, have indelibly injured his honour, insulted his dignity, and reduced him

him to the mere shadow of the Prince of *The Carnatic*: that the Nabob has now been the most faithful and stedfast ally of the *English* nation, during a period of near fifty years: that he has gone hand in hand with them at all times of adversity as well as prosperity, and has devoted his whole life and fortune to their welfare: that, after all, instead of enjoying repose and tranquillity which he had expected would have been the reward of his long and faithful attachment to the *English* nation, his latter days are embittered with aggravated misfortune and affliction, and his grey hairs treated with derision and contempt: that there are many other grievances under which the Nabob labours, but which the establishing a general line, that must not be transgressed, will

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remove :

remove : that, in setting forth the grievances he has explained, he has avoided to accuse or blame individuals : that redress is his object, and not revenge; and that, content with receiving justice for the future, he wants no retribution for past injuries : that he is willing to ascribe some public encroachments upon his rights to the Company's being ignorant of the limits of their own ; and far be it from his heart to lay to the charge of a great nation, whom he esteems, admires, and loves, those enormities, encroachments, and oppressions, which passions of various kinds have suggested to individuals : that the Nabob of *The Carnatic* sends this his Petition to the Honourable the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, as the Company of Merchants of *England* trading

trading to *The East Indies*, and their concerns, are peculiarly under their inspection and controul; and therefore praying the House to take the premises into their consideration, and to do in them as to the House shall seem fit.

*F I N I S.*