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[Despatch Abstract.]

Moulvie Ahmedullah Khan—

Memorandum ——

BACK PAPERS.

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Dated Nagpore, the —— September 1870.

From—J. W. Neill, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Central Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to previous correspondence ending with your letter No. 6493, dated 13th December 1869, I am directed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to forward herewith copies of papers containing the result of further enquiries into the proceedings of the Wahabee, Ahmedoollah Khan, in detention at Raepore under Act III. of 1818.

No. 4335, dated Fort William, the 23rd September 1870.

Endorsed by the Government of Bengal.

Forwarded in original for orders to the Government of India in the Home Department, with reference to the endorsement from that Department, No. 9, dated 3rd January last.

Memorandum by Major F. G. Steuart, *District Superintendent of Police, Raepore, regarding the arrest of, and subsequent enquiries of the Police into the antecedents of, the Wahabee, Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan,—dated the 10th August* 1870.

Attention is drawn to one Ahmedoollah by the Madras Military authorities.

On the 23rd September last I received a letter, dated 18th September 1869, from the District Superintendent, Nagpore, enclosing two Circulars, Nos. 363 and 366, dated 13th August 1869, from Madras Army, Head Quarters, the latter of which warned Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces, Regiments of Native Infantry and Cavalry, that information had been received by Government that a native of Bengal, named Moulvie Ahmedoollah, a bigoted Wahabee, was at present supposed to be in the Madras Presidency, and that his chief object was to stir up the sepoys of the army to sedition. A description of the Moulvie was also given in the memorandum, and Commanding Officers were ordered to endeavour to discover whether any such person had arrived in the Presidency, and to furnish any reliable information they might obtain to the local Civil authorities. The District Superintendent further enclosed a demi-official correspondence between Colonel Rishton, Lieutenant Brookes, Cantonment Magistrate of Kamptee, and Police Inspector Lamory, from which it was gathered that a Moulvie, answering to this description, had left about a year ago for the Raepore direction.

Police ascertain that Ahmedoollah Khan arrived at Raepore on the 16th September 1869.

2. On receipt of this information, the Police set to work to ascertain if any such person was in Raepore. It was very soon discovered that there was, and that he was residing with a pensioned Naik, named Mahomed Saheb, and that he had been in Raepore since the 16th September, having come from the Belaspore District *viâ* Simgah. With him was his nephew, Abdoollah, a youth of 18 years of age.

Officer Commanding 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, informs the Civil authorities that an individual in the town, answering to the description of Ahmedoollah, had been visited by professed Wahabees of his regiment.

3. On the 25th, the day after the Police had traced Ahmedoollah, the Deputy Commissioner received a communication from the Officer Commanding the 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, which is quartered at Raepore, acquainting him that "he had been informed that several Mahomedans (who profess the Wahabee tenets) of the regiment under his command had visited and held private conversations with an individual in the town, answering in every respect, but name, to the description of Moulvie Ahmedoollah given in the circular." This letter went on to say that he (the Commanding Officer) had been informed that the man's name was "Rehmadoollah Khan."

Ahmedoollah Khan is watched by the Police, and in his conversation gives conflicting accounts of himself and his intentions.

4. On receipt of this letter, I placed myself in close personal communication with the Adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Gunthorpe, who, since the receipt of the Government circular, had been watching Ahmedoollah's movements very narrowly, and who, during my enquiries, furnished me with most valuable information and gave me the greatest assistance, for all which I here beg to be allowed to record my grateful acknowlegdments. Comparing notes with him, it became apparent that the man under

espionage had evidently some reason for concealing his identity and movements. No two persons set to watch and speak with him brought back the same story regarding the Moulvie as told by himself.

To me he would say his name was Ahmedoollah, and that he had come from Madras to Raepore *viâ* Nagpore, where he had stayed a month; that his object was trade. To a second he would say that his name was Ahmedoollah Khan; to a third Rehmutoollah, and that he was from Calcutta; that he had purchased Rs. 10,000 worth of horns and lac at Sumbulpore, where his son was in charge of the agency; or he would give out that he was going into Balode, Kakheir, and Shihawa to buy wax; or that he was going to set up a leather business in Raepore; or, again, that he was of Dacca, and was agent of Elahee Buksh, of Meerut, horn and hide merchant, from whom he received a monthly stipend of Rs. 100, and, as such, that he had made large purchases of horns and hides at Moogeylee and advanced money to *chumbhars* at Raepore for the purchase of hides. In short, his account of himself was ever varying, ever changing. Then, too, a mysterious uncertainty shrouded his movements. At one time he would give out that he was going to Nagpore, at another to Sumbulpore, Balode, Kakheir, Shihawa, Simgah, while his departure towards the close of his stay changed from day to day, from hour to hour.

5. The watch set upon him and his movements further brought to light that he was daily visited by known Wahabees of the 11th Regiment and town, he himself going to the residences of the latter, and being feasted by them.

Ahmedoollah Khan is daily visited by known Wahabees of the regiment and town.

6. All the above suspicious circumstances taken into consideration, together with his resemblance to the Moulvie described in the circular, and the undoubted fact that he was known by Mussulmans of the regiment as the Moulvie Ahmedoollah who, by his preaching, created a religious disturbance at Ellore in 1862, and who, towards the close of 1865, was arrested by the Civil authorities, for preaching sedition at Berhampore, in the Ganjam Collectorate of the Madras Presidency, and who was subsequently ordered by the Government of India to be confined in the fortress of Coimbatore as a Wahabee missionary suspected of inculcating disaffection amongst the Native troops. It was considered advisable by the Deputy Commissioner after consultation with myself, we being both satisfied with his identity with the Moulvie spoken of in the Military circular as a person whose chief object was "to stir up the sepoys of the army to sedition," to arrest him without further loss of time, and this all the more so as the Officer Commanding the regiment here reported in his letter that several Mahomedans of his regiment professing Wahabee tenets had visited and held private conversations with the stranger. In addition to this it was, of course, assumed that, when the Madras Government issued the circular, they have proof that Ahmedoollah was engaged in stirring up the sepoys to sedition, as was therein set forth.

Grounds for arresting Ahmedoollah Khan.

7. On the 26th (Sunday) it became very apparent that the Moulvie suspected that he was an object of police espionage, and there was now every fear that he might take advantage of the darkness of night to give us the slip, and it was resolved that, on Monday, he should be arrested some time or other before sunset. The Moulvie, however, hastened on the hour of his capture; for, getting up very early that morning, he began to move about in such a manner as to ascertain whether he was being watched, and satisfying himself that he was, and having, as it has since been discovered, become aware that the outlets to the town were being guarded, he resolved to put off his departure, and take his chance of seizure. With this in view, he sought out the city chief constable, Rehimooddeen Khan, who, although not a Wahabee, appears from some cause to have been unmistakeably interested in his welfare, and complained to him that he was being dogged by the police, and wished to be taken before the District Superintendent for the purpose of exculpating himself. Thereupon, the chief constable, in lieu of bringing him to me, as he desired, came to my residence, and in a markedly excited manner informed me of what had occurred between himself and the Moulvie, whom he represented to me as a person who had come to Raepore a few days before for purposes of trade.

Ahmedoollah Khan finding himself watched, complains to the city chief constable, Rehimooddeen Khan.

8. Seeing that our intentions could no longer be concealed, I proceeded to Mahomed Saheb's (the baker), and on my pulling up at the door, Ahmedoollah came forth. To my query as to whether he was the Moulvie who wished to see me, he replied that he was, and complained that he had been watched and followed about by the police. He was, he said, a harmless individual, then why should he be suspected? He had never done anything opposed to the Government. Had never fought against the Government. Had purposed leaving, but discovering that he was being watched, was afraid of being arrested on the road, so thought it best to stay and be arrested here. As regards his avocations and route, he stated that he was intending to proceed to Simgah, Balode, Kakheir, and, indeed, all about this District, purchasing wax.

Explanations offered by Amedoollah Khan to the District Superintendent of police.

9. Observing that his companion, Abdool Kurreem (the son of Mahomed Saheb, the baker, who with Abdoollah, the nephew of the Moulvie, had on the morning of the 25th left for Kamptee), who was sitting inside the shop, had evidently been engaged in writing at the Moulvie's dictation, I alighted from my horse, and took possession of a yet unfinished letter (marked 2 in the file) which was to the address of Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moogeylee, Belaspore District. The gist of this letter, so far as it went, was that it had come to the writer's (Ahmedoollah's) knowledge that a proclamation had recently been issued for the arrest of a certain *Ahmed Shah*, who, in the time of the mutiny, rebelled against the Government, and is carrying on the same machinations in these days. That certain enemies in Kamptee had made known to the authorities that this Ahmed Shah resides in Kamptee, but that he had gone on his travels at the present time; consequent apparently on this order having been sent to Raepore, the District Superintendent had arranged for arresting him (the Moulvie), and that the outlets to Raepore were watched, and he had learned that he would be arrested in the course of the day. The letter then went on to request that whatsoever money had been expended in trade, was to be realized by the sale of the articles purchased, as the affair he was in was a delicate one.

District Superintendent seizes a half-written letter addressed to Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moogeylee, by Ahmedoollah Khan, informing him that he had received intimation of his probable arrest, and asking that any money expended in trade may be realized by sale of the goods.

10. At the same time that I found this letter I discovered another, from Mahomed Abdool Azeem, of Kamptee, to the address of Mahomed Sooliman, Forest Moonshee, giving warning that "a proclamation had lately been issued at Kamptee, ordering the arrest of one Ahmed Shah, an enemy to the British, and who, in the mutiny times, rebelled against them, and who, in these days, was preaching sedition against the English in every city and country, and telling the people to prepare for a disturbance. That, on the issuing of this proclamation, certain evil-disposed amongst the military had given information to the English that this Ahmed Shah was to be found in Kamptee, but that at the present moment he was absent on his travels. That these enemies have indicated Ahmedoollah Khan as Ahmedoollah Shah, and have stated all manner of false things concerning him, and by so doing thought to disgrace his friends." The writer thus proceeds to ask his correspondent to warn Ahmedoollah Khan not to return to Kamptee, as is his present intention, but to return to Abdool Soobhan Khan, of Moogeylee.

Another letter also seized from Abdool Azeem, of Kamptee, to Mahomed Sooliman, Forest Moonshee, Raepore. Wording ambiguous, but evidently intended to convey warning to Ahmedoollah Khan.

Allusion is also made to the English having warned the sepoys of the 1st Regiment not to frequent the mosques attended by the writer's sect, as they are mutinous and rebellious. This letter was found under a cloth which was spread on the floor. It is a very cunningly-worded letter; and, although quite intelligible to the person to whom the warning was conveyed, intended at the same time, no doubt, to prove of use to him, in case of his getting into trouble, by leading his capturers to suppose that the Moulvie was a harmless character, and one who, through the machinations of his enemies, had been represented to the authorities as being the seditious person alluded to in the proclamation, whereas in reality he was not.

11. Having arrested him, the next point to which our attention was directed was to get as much criminatory evidence against him as possible, so as to strengthen what it was assumed had been already collected against him by the Bengal or Madras Governments. To this intent such information as could be obtained concerning him and his movements in this part of India was collected and recorded. Ahmedoollah's own account of himself and his wanderings was taken down by the Magistrate, and various Civil and Police Officers of places he was likely to have visited throughout India were written to, to afford information on these points.

Ahmedoollah Khan is arrested, and District Superintendent proceeds to collect evidence against him.

12. First, as to his own account of himself and his proceedings. He stated that he was a resident of Kamptee, where are his wife and his son, Abdoollah Khan. He left Kamptee eighteen months ago for Raepore and Belaspore to purchase horns and hides; remained in the last-named District for four months; engaged in this trade; and lived at different times with Tehseeldars Ibn-ool Hossein and Soobhan Ally Khan. Leaving Belaspore he went to Jubbulpore and remained there a month, living in a *musjeed;* thence went to Ghazeepore, thence to Calcutta where he stayed a month, after which he went to Dacca, and thence to his native village of Birwa, to see his mother. Remained there three months and then returned to Jubbulpore, whence he came to Raepore *viâ* Mundlah and Moogeylee, leaving servants in these two last places to purchase horns. Has 200 horns in Mundlah, and 300 in Moogeylee and Surgaon. Proposed going to Kamptee, from which he has never been so long absent, when he was arrested. Was born at Birwa, in Bhooal Talooka, of the Dacca Division, of which his ancestors were "*zemindars.*" Even now his family own villages there. Has, however, separated from his relations, having been absent in this part of India for twenty years. Left home at the age of twelve, was educated at Calcutta Mudrussa, then Hooghly, then

Ahmedoollah Khan's account to the Magistrate of the District of himself and his antecedents.

Account of his birth-place, his family, and education.

Jounpore, where he studied the Koran under Moulvie Sukat Ally. About this time joined some pilgrims going to Mecca; but, being taken ill at Saugor, had to forego the trip. Went there alone, however, a year or two after. Spent a year in pilgrimage, and then returned to Saugor, where he married; but his wife dying after three years, he removed to Bhopal, where he married a second time, Was at Bhopal during the mutiny time. At Saugor he assisted his father-in-law, Ameer Khan, now dead, who was a contractor and miscellaneous dealer. At Bhopal set up a small hardware shop, near Ibrahim Khan's *musjeed*, and remained there two and a half years. After quiet was restored, moved to Kamptee, where he has now been for ten years.

Visits Mecca, returns to Saugor, and marries his first wife.

Wife dying, removes to Bhopal, and marries a second wife.

Sets up a small hardware shop, and remains at Bhopal during the mutiny.

13. Is a trader. First dealt in hides, but, suffering loss, took to the cloth trade, going to Bombay for the goods, and returning to sell them in the Berars, Kamptee, and Baitool. Has given up this business for two years, and taken to the horn and hide trade. The horns and hides he has purchased he will send to Alladya in Kolootolah, Agent of Elahee Buksh and Abdool Kurreem, of Meerut. Has never met Elahee Buksh.

What his occupations have been, and are, according to his own account.

14. In the days of his youth had no profession; studied and taught. Is not a Moulvie, but a trader. If asked to explain the Koran, does so, and occasionally preaches in *musjeeds*, although never in regimental ones. Is not a Wahabee; though he has heard of the Wahabee doctrine, but he cannot quite understand them, neither has he ever met any Mussulman professing them.

He denies being a Wahabee. Does not understand Wahabee doctrines. Is a trader only.

15. Has had nothing to say to sepoys since the mutinies. Knew some of the men of MacGowan's regiment at Hoshungabad before the mutinies, and visited them nine years ago at Vizianagram. Was with the 7th Regiment at Kamptee. Could recognize some of the men were he to see them, but is ignorant of their names. Knows none of the sepoys of the 11th Regiment, nor has he visited any of them in the lines. Some of them, with whose names he is unacquainted, however, visited him. Knew some of the men of this regiment also at Vizianagram, and might recognise some of them, but does not know their names. Is acquainted with Havildar Mahomed Cassim;* saw him at Oopeyloor (Ellore), eight or nine years ago, *en route* to Vizianagram.

Denies having any connection with sepoys; but, on cross-examination, admits to having known men in the 24th, 7th, and 11th Regiments, but is unacquainted with their names.

On being questioned, admits acquaintance with Havildar Mahomed Cassim, 11th Regiment, Native Infantry.

16. Has known Birressur Dutt (Extra Assistant Commissioner) for five years, first when he was at Nagpore and Chunda. Has been acquainted with Tehseeldar Yakoob Ally for four or five years, Ashfak Hossein (Extra Assistant Commissioner) for 20 years, and Mahmood-ool Hossein (Tehseeldar of Simgah) also for years.

He claims acquaintance with the senior Native officials in the Raepore and Belaspore Districts.

17. The scar on his skull, resembling a sword cut, was occasioned by his running against a bamboo projecting from the roof, when he was a boy.

Accounts for a scar on his scalp.

18. We will proceed to see how far these statements where proved to be correct or otherwise.

Truth or falsity of his statements tested by the enquiries made concerning him.

Regarding his birth-place the District Superintendent of Dacca writes—

His account of his place of birth, family, &c., confirmed.

"Moulvie Ahmedoollah is a native of Phooldie, Birwa, Bhooal, Dacca. Your description of him is correct. He resides chiefly in Upper India, where he has a wife and children. He very seldom visits his home. He was in Dacca eight or ten months ago, and, on his departure, announced his intention of visiting the neighbouring District of Mymunsing. He is a noted Wahabee. No evidence has been obtained here of his being implicated in the Wahabee conspiracy."

Is a noted Wahabee.

19. The statement that he remained in Bhopal during the time of the mutiny was not confirmed. No trace can be got of him there, hence he must be prevaricating, and knowing that affairs were pretty quiet in Bhopal during the mutiny, he wished to account for himself, during those troublous times, by saying he was there, keeping a small hardware shop.

His statement as to two and a half years' residence at Bhopal proved to be false.

20. On the other hand, I may here state that Lieutenant Gunthorpe informed me on the day the Moulvie was arrested that one of his Native Officers had told him the evening before the arrest that he had asked a young Mussulman acquaintance of his, whom he casually met, whether he had been to see the new Moulvie, when the youth had replied,—"Oh! no. He is a peculiar kind of Moulvie, and I am a worldly Mussulman, and he is a Wahabee. I will have nothing to do with him. Besides, he was engaged in the wars North in the mutiny, and has a sword cut on his head, which he got when fighting against us."

Information concerning the scar on his skull said to have been received when fighting against the British during the mutiny.

* *N. B.*—This man is a known Wahabee, and the leading man of that clique in the 11th Regiment. The prisoner visited him in the lines, and he visited the prisoner at the baker's.

Information received of his having been captured at Jubbulpore when in arms against the British.

Lieutenant Gunthorpe had previously informed me that he had heard from some of his men that the Moulvie had been captured at Jubbulpore and tried, but had got off for want of evidence.

Confirmation of the information regarding the scar on the scalp, and manifest confusion of Ahmedoollah Khan.

On receipt, then, of the information regarding the sword cut on the skull, I immediately examined the Moulvie's head and discovered the scar, whereat he, for the first time since his arrest, completely lost his self-possession.

No records forthcoming in Jubbulpore Deputy Commissioner's Office to show that he was tried and released.

I next made reference to the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, to see if any trace of the records of his case could be found; but none was forthcoming, as in those days of anarchy there was, doubtless, a good deal of confusion, and records somewhat neglected; besides it would not have been difficult for the accused to have given another name when tried, if he was tried. I have lately, too, heard that, subsequent to the mutinies, he changed the name of "Ahmed Khan," by which he was then known, to the one he now bears,—a circumstance which, if true, makes the letter of warning from Mahomed Abdool Azeem to Mahomed Sooliman still more significant.

His residence at Kamptee for 10 years confirmed; also that he is a Wahabee, and constantly moving from place to place.

21. As regards his 10 years' residence at Kamptee, I ascertained through the Police Officer that it was true, that he is a Wahabee, and has visited Calcutta and Bhopal, and is continually moving about from place to place, leaving his family the while at Kamptee.

His statements concerning his connection with Elahee Buksh and Abdool Kurreem, of Meerut, proved to be false.

22. Inquiries regarding his connection with Elahee Buksh and Abdool Kurreem, of Meerut, made through the Magistrate of Meerut, show that his story is false. Besides, what are the transactions which he professes to have carried on? Two hundred horns purchased in Mundlah and 300 in Moogeylee and Surgaon, the price of horns varying from 40 to 80 and even 100 per Rupee! This pretence at trading is, however, a mere blind, which he adopted in order to avert suspicion and as a safe-guard in case of trouble, and one which we find him having recourse to the moment he received the letter of warning and became aware that the police were likely to be on his tracks. This comes out most clearly, thanks to the excellent memory and communicativeness of his young friend, Abdool Kurreem, the baker's son, who, with remarkable clearness, detailed the daily, I might almost say hourly, proceedings of his guest from the day of his becoming an inmate of his father's house.

His pretence of being a trader a mere blind.

On receipt of the letter of warning he dispatches his nephew, Abdoollah Khan, to Kamptee, and makes increased efforts to lead people to suppose that he is a trader.

23. Thus, no sooner does he receive the warning on the 25th September, than we have him first dispatching his nephew, Abdoollah Khan, to Kamptee, and then himself leaving the house, saying that he is going over to Yakoob All, Tehseeldar's, and Mahomed Hossein, the Khyragurh Vakeel's, in order that he may make some agreement about horns and skins! And, again, on the 26th we have him communicating to Mahomed Sooliman, in the hearing of Abdool Kurreem, the fact of Mr. Birressur Dutt having received a letter from Jubbulpore, telling him that the Moulvie's credit was good, and that he might safely advance any money to him that he might require, on the strength of which, he added, he had told Mr. Dutt that he would like to have Rs. 2,000; and, in order to keep up the deception, he ordered Mahomed Sooliman to write out a receipt for Rs. 2,000, and to enter in it that he wanted Rs. 500 to be sent to Belaspore, Rs. 200 to Moogeylee, Rs. 100 to Kamptee, Rs. 100 to be delivered to himself in cash, and the balance Rs. 1,100 to be placed to his credit at Bunseelal's.

He tells Mahomed Sooliman in presence of Abdool Kurreem that Mr. Dutt has received a letter from Jubbulpore to the effect that his (Ahmedoollah's) credit is good.

He also orders Mahomed Sooliman to write out a receipt for Rs. 2,000.

24. In respect to these Rs. 2,000, I may here state that I have carefully examined Bunseelal's books at Raepore, and Mr. Chisholm did the same at Jubbulpore on the same date, so as to prevent any collusion between the firms, in case any such transaction had occurred; but not a single entry did we find tending to show that any sums of money had been remitted in favor of, or by, the Moulvie. On the contrary, instead of his being a man in well-to-do circumstances, we have proof from his own letters that he is anything but well off. Thus writing to Moulvie Nusseeroollah, under date 23rd June 1869, he asks him to get him a "house with rent suitable to the writer's circumstances, *i. e.*, not above Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per month, but as much less as possible."

The examination of the accounts of Bunseelal and others show that Ahmedoollah did not get this money.

Proofs of his being poor and hard up in lieu of rich and well-to-do.

Writing to the same correspondent a month later from Calcutta (10th July 1869), he, again, as if the subject were one causing him much anxiety, refers to the procuring of a house,

"rent Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8," and he goes on to say that if his son, Abdoollah Khan, is hard up, Nusseeroollah must support him until he (Ahmedoollah) arrives. Further, we have him, according to the young baker, complaining to Mr. Dutt that his expenses are two Rupees per diem, which he cannot longer afford, and therefore asking Mr. Dutt's permission to take his departure; but, on Mr. Dutt's promising to defray his expenses, he is persuaded to stay. We also have him, according to the same witness, borrowing Rs. 50 from Mr. Dutt, to carry on his current expenditure; while the fact is very certain that, when he was arrested, he had nothing but the clothes on his back, his books, and the two tattoos which accompanied him; and the baker says he had only two annas in his possession on the day he arrived at Raepore.

25. Again, in continuation of the premeditated deception practiced towards Abdool Kurreem, we have him on the night preceding his arrest, when he, by his own showing, knew he was being so closely watched by the police that one of them was lying in front of his house, telling Abdool Kurreem so loudly that the police spies even heard him, as it was no doubt intended that they should, that he proposed setting up a trade in skins, and asking Abdool Kurreem to rent a room to him in his house, and offering to make him his agent. But that all this was a mere *ruse* is, on the other hand, proved by the spies. Further, overhearing a portion of a conversation held in the dark in the earlier part of the same night, in the verandah of Mahomed Buksh, late Nazir (a known Wahabee), where three or four others of the brethren were assembled, to whom Ahmedoollah was doubtless detailing the precautions he had taken and the excuses he had purposed making if arrested, on hearing which the crafty old Nazir was heard to say to Ahmedoollah that "he had better take himself off, for his skins would not save him."

He manœuvres to mislead the authorities through the Police spies and the baker's son.

Mahomed Buksh, late Nazir, is overheard warning him that he had better be off, that his skins will not save him.

The spies further heard some allusion made to the mutinies by Ahmedoollah, who said that during the mutiny many persons had profited and many had been ruined.

26. With his shrewdness he doubtless foresaw that, if he was arrested, the young baker would be closely questioned with regard to him; it was therefore his object to dupe him; for he, through him, no doubt hoped to deceive the authorities, and one cannot but help admiring his cunning in cajoling the young baker in the very hearing of the Police spies, knowing well that everything would be duly communicated to the head of that Department.

His wiles and manœuvres seen through.

27. Again, he says he never preaches in regimental *musjeeds*. He is not a Moulvie, but a trader; has nothing to say to sepoys. Has friends only in MacGowan's regiment. Knows no sepoys in the 11th Regiment, nor has he visited any of them in their lines. All these assertions, the inquiries made concerning him and his doings, have proved to be untrue; nay, he makes contradictory admissions himself.

His denial of being a preacher and of having friends in regiments, proved to be untrue.

28. He asserts that he is not a Wahabee. Has, it is true, heard of the Wahabee doctrines, but does not quite understand them. Has never met a Mahomedan professing Wahabeeism. Of all this there is ample disproof. *First* and foremost is the fact of books containing the Wahabee doctrines having been found in his possession; and *secondly*, the reports of the several officers who have been referred to regarding him, more especially the Police Officers of Ellore, Dacca, and Nagpore, as also his connection with Mahomed Ishmael Khan, Wahabee, now in Coimbatore Jail, for having preached sedition at various periods of his career, and who used to move about amongst the regiments of the Madras Army, after the fashion of Ahmedoollah, proselytizing and making "*mooreeds*" or disciples.

Disproof of his statement that he is not a Wahabee, &c., &c.

29. Again, he denies ever having been at Ellore, and yet, a little further on in his statement, he admits to having known Havildar Mahomed Cassim, at Oopeloor, by using which appellation for Ellore he doubtless thought to deceive.

His denial of his having been at Ellore is disproved.

Probably his reminiscences of that place were none of the pleasantest, and he saw that it would be to his advantage to say that he had never been there, seeing that, in 1862, he raised such a storm amongst the Mahomedan community by the doctrines he preached, that he was obliged to flee in secret and under cover of night. It is even asserted by two witnesses that they were present when he preached "*jehad*" and tried to get up a subscription towards it, while two others state that they heard he had done these things, and six others declare their conviction that he is a Wahabee, and taught Wahabee doctrines. Be it remembered, too, that while at Ellore he foregathered with the notorious Wahabee, Mahomed Ishmael Khan, to whom allusion is made in the 6th and 28th paragraphs, as having been confined by order of the Supreme Government, under suspicion of being a preacher of sedition, and dangerous to the public peace.

30. Having now given a full history of Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan, and his proceedings so far as they have become known to this Police, and having shown what evidence has been obtained against him, I will conclude by drawing up a brief summary of the report, and the points tried to be established in it, which are these:—

Conclusions arrived at as to what has been proved against Ahmedoollah Khan, and as to his being a dangerous character otherwise.

1*st*, is the man whom we have arrested the Ahmedoollah named in the Madras circular?

2*nd*, is he a Wahabee or not?

3*rd*, has he been in the habit of travelling about from station to station, holding communications with sepoys and pensioners?

4*th*, has he preached "*jehad*," and has he tried to foster a seditious and mutinous spirit amongst his disciples?

5*th*, is there any hope of further evidence being obtained against him?

31. The two first points have, I think, been satisfactorily enough proved.

The District Superintendent considers that it has been satisfactorily proved that Mohomedoollah Khan is the person referred to in the Army Head Quarters' Circular, and a Wahabee.

32. So I think has the third, by—

(1) the statements of men of the 11th Regiment, who identify him as the Moulvie Ahmedoollah who raised disturbances at Ellore in 1862, while the fact of his moving about, preaching amongst the regiments of the Madras Army in which he is said to have many disciples, is directly spoken to by two men of the 11th Regiment, who, before the Moulvie's arrest, were known to be Wahabees and suspected "*mooreeds*" of his, and who visited him during his brief sojourn here, but who, when he was seized, in order to save themselves, pretended, when questioned, to be only acquainted with him as a known preacher of Wahabee doctrines, and a general fomenter of religious disturbances, wheresoever he preached his doctrines;

Reasons for assuming that the third point is proved, *viz.*, that his mission is to visit and tamper with sepoys and pensioners at the various Military stations.

(2) by his recognition by pensioned lascar Francis as the Moulvie who, in 1848, visited the 7th Madras Native Infantry at Hoshungabad when he was turned out of the lines for raising a disturbance, his acquaintance with which regiment he renewed by coming to visit it at Raepore, towards the close of 1868, when it was about to leave for the Straits;

(3) by correspondence in our possession, which shows that he is looked upon as a shining light amongst the Moulvies of his persuasion, being in one letter styled "the dispeller of heresy and the establisher of the true faith;"

(4) by his belonging to the Wahabee mosque in Kamptee, the frequenters of which Ahmedoollah's faithful correspondent (Abdool Azeem, of Kamptee) says, have been denominated by the Kamptee Military authorities as "mutinuous and rebellious," the sepoys of the regiment having on that account been forbidden to frequent it;

(5) by his keeping company during his stay in Raepore, and being visited by the most notorious of the Wahabee community, both Military and Civil;

(6) by the correspondence seized with Mahomed Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moogeylee, whose "*peer*" he is, one of the letters in which file shows that there must have been something requiring secrecy connected with his mission to these parts, which reason, be it what it may, must have been well known to Mahomed Soobhan, Mr. Birressur Dutt (Extra Assistant Commissioner), and Tehseeldar Mahmood-ool Hossein; for the Moulvie, writing to Abdool Soobhan, says that both these officers had expressed themselves annoyed at his (the Moulvie's having put up in so public a place as the shop of the baker Mahomed Saheb, which is on the road,—an expression, by the way, which bears significantly on a similar one in a letter written to Ahmedoollah by Hafiz Ruheem Buksh, of Kamptee, who, referring to some person whose name cannot be ascertained, owing to a fragment of the letter being missing, says he is residing at the house of Abdool Wahud Darogah, which is in quite an out-of-the-way place, so that he (the Moulvie) need be in no wise apprehensive. If there be nothing to conceal, why this secrecy?

33. *Fourthly*, is there any proof that the accused preached *jehad*, and has he been trying to foster a spirit of sedition amongst his disciples? Of course, this is the most serious charge of all, and unfortunately the very one most difficult of direct proof; for it cannot be expected that a man of his undoubted ability and cunning should, in these peaceful times, openly preach sedition, and the only evidence of this nature must be sought for amongst his most devoted and trusted followers, who, as the Inspector General of Police, Madras, remarks, "are not likely to make revelations that would imperil their master."

Is there any proof of his having preached *jehad* and stirred up a mutinous spirit amongst his disciples?

Notwithstanding this, as I have shown, the Inspector of Ellore (whose most intelligent and able report accompanies this file) succeeded in finding two respectable Mahomedan witnesses, who deposed to the fact of his having in their hearing preached *jehad* at Ellore in 1862, and to his having tried to raise a contribution in favor of the cause. Also two others, who spoke to having been given to understand that he had thus acted and preached. In the absence of other direct proof, we are left to inference.

Now, it is well known that the aim and object of Wahabees are the extermination of their enemies, or those who will not accept their dogmas and teachings, and as they never can expect the British to accept them, and they must look upon us as standing in their way, why, then, there must exist an unquenchable hatred against us in their hearts,—a hatred which can only be appeased by our extermination, and it is this which I believe to be an admitted fact is the basis of all the teaching of the secret missionaries of Wahabeeism. Wheresoever they are to be met with, and if, as has been established, Ahmedoollah is a Wahabee teacher of mark, there is nothing to lead us to suppose that he differs in his teachings from his brother missionaries; on the contrary, as there is reason to suspect that he wielded the sword against us in the mutinies, and as, again, we know that his disciple and colleague, Ishmael Khan, did openly preach *jehad* and sedition for which he was eventually placed in *duress* as a State prisoner, there is, I think, just cause for supposing that Ahmedoollah (more wary than Ishmael Khan) has not failed secretly to inculcate this feeling of bitter hatred against the English and the Government, and to prepare his followers for the time, when a seasonable opportunity shall occur, for evincing that hate. As it is, it is very clear that, for the past 10 years, while Kamptee has been his nominal head quarters, he has been most active and assiduous in his wanderings and preachings, he having during this period visited many of the Northern and Southern stations of India, and as I am convinced that these journeyings of his are fraught with no good to the State, and that he is too dangerous a character to be allowed to move about at large, disseminating his seditious and insidious sentiments and doctrines, I am of opinion (if I may be permitted to express it) that it will tend to the future tranquility of the country and the well-being and loyalty of the sepoys if he be treated after the fashion of his quondam friend and pupil, Mahomed Ishmael Khan, and thus rendered powerless for further mischief.

Is there any hope of further evidence being obtained against Ahmedoollah Khan?

34. *Fifthly.*—Is there any hope of further evidence being obtained against him?

On this head it may be remarked that the inquiries from this Office have hitherto been made through the Civil and Police authorities of stations which it was suspected Ahmedoollah might have visited. It is just possible that further information may be obtained from Officers Commanding Regiments, which our inquiries show he has visited, and in which he has "*mooreeds*," and these officers have been accordingly addressed regarding him. Referring, however, to the Bengal Government Order No. 27, dated 8th January 1870, which is one of the accompaniments to this memorandum, it appears more than probable that the Inspector General of Police, Madras, has already obtained, or is engaged in obtaining, this very information which his position renders him much better fitted to collect than myself.

35. And now, before closing this report, it appears incumbent on me to bring to prominent notice the awkward fact which this inquiry has brought to light, namely the extreme intimacy and friendship which appear to have existed between this Wahabee intriguer and the Chief Native Officials of Chutteesgurh, whether they were aware of the manner of man he was may be judged by the papers which accompany this report. The time may come when it will be well for those at the head of affairs here to know who are the friends of, and do honor to, Ahmedoollah Khan and such as he, and it is therefore but right that their names should be brought forth from the midst of the pages of documentary and other evidence before me.

Attention is drawn to the intimacy which this enquiry has brought to light as existing between certain Native officials high in Office and Mahomedoollah Khan.

Ahmedoollah Khan is the "*peer*" of Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moogeylee.

36. First and foremost is Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moogeylee (Belaspore), between whom and the Moulvie the greatest intimacy exists as is shown by the correspondence.

An extraordinary intimacy appears to have existed between Abdoollah Khan and Mr. Birressur Dutt, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

37. Next is the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Birressur Dutt, with whom he seems to have been an honored guest, from whose part of India he is said to come, whom he has been known to for the last five years, by Moulvie's showing, and whose house the Moulvie, during his short stay in Raepore, seems to have gone in and out of with remarkable frequency; who even gave him a "*dawut*" or dinner of ceremony, and to whom he seems to have gone in his extremity when the news of the proclamation for the arrest of *Ahmed Shah* first burst upon him, but who does not seem to have considered it necessary, either before or after Ahmedoollah's arrest, to report to his superiors the suspicious fact of Ahmedoollah's having come and questioned him relative to the receipt here of the proclamation.

Mr. Dutt has not been examined by me as to his connection with the Moulvie, as this part of the inquiry was taken in hand by the late Deputy Commissioner, who, for some reason, deferred his interrogation of Mr. Dutt, and ere he carried it out was transferred to Jubbulpore.

38. Then, there is Ashfak Hossein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whom the Moulvie says he has known for twenty years; Tehseeldar Yakoob Ally, whom he has known for four or five years, Tehseeldar Mahmood-ool Hossein, whom he has also known for long; and Fuzzle-ool Kadir, Extra Assistant Commissioner. He seems also to have claimed old acquaintance with, though it is remarkable how chary all these officials are in acknowledging the acquaintance.

The Moulvie claims acquaintance, extending over various terms of years, with the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ashfak Hoossein and Fuzzle-ool Kadir, and Tehseeldars Yakoob Ally, Mahmood-ool Hossein, and Ibn-ool Hossein.

There is also Tehseeldar Ibn-ool Hossein, of Belaspore, and last, though not least, devoted of his partizans, Mahomed Sooliman, Moonshee in the Forest Department, with regard to whom there can be no hesitation in saying that he was fully aware of who the accused was, seeing that it was through him that the note of warning was conveyed to Ahmedoollah, and if Ahmedoollah is, as there is reason to believe, the dangerous intriguer that he is suspected of being, then is Mahomed Sooliman guilty of having harboured and protected him.

Mahomed Sooliman, Moonshee to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Raepore, one of his stanchest partizans, being the person through whom the letter of warning was sent.

Dated Raepore, the 12th August 1870.

Demi-official from—Major A. B. Cumberlege,

To—The Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

With reference to former demi-official correspondence, I now forward, for the Chief Commissioner's information, a memorandum drawn up by Major Steuart, containing a complete history of the case against the Wahabee Moulvie, Ahmedoollah Khan. The following facts seem to be perfectly clear:—

1*stly*, that the identity of the name with the person described in the proclamation received from the Madras authorities is unmistakeably established;

2*ndly*, that it is proved that Ahmedoollah Khan is really a Moulvie missionary, and that he has for several years been actively engaged in preaching and disseminating the Wahabee dogmas and doctrines;

3*rdly*, that he came up to Raepore either to preach these dogmas or to escape from notice, that his accounts of his antecedents and of his intentions in coming to Raepore are lame in the extreme, and are, in fact, full of falsehoods;

4*thly*, that there are ample grounds for detaining him in confinement as a dangerous character, even though the actual fact of his having preached sedition could not be established.

I would suggest that a copy of Major Steuart's memorandum be sent to the Madras Government, in view to its making any use that it may think fit of the information that it affords. I do not send with this the deposition of the witnesses, and the criminatory documents referred to by Major Steuart, but I have had a list of them made out, and they are available at a moment's notice, should they be required.

There is, however, one point to which I would wish to draw the Chief Commissioner's notice, which is the very intimate relations that appear to have subsisted between the Moulvie and certain Native officials holding high appointments in this Division. The officials in question are mentioned in paragraphs 35 to 38, inclusive, of Major Steuart's report.

As to Abdool Soobhan Khan, the Tehseeldar of Moogeylee (Belaspore), it is plain that he is most intimately bound up with the Moulvie, and that he has assisted him in practising the deceptions regarding the Moulvie having come to deal in horns, hides, &c.

Then comes the Extra Assistant Commissioner here, Biressur Dutt; it is also quite plain that he was perfectly acquainted with the Moulvie's antecedents and character, and did everything to support and countenance him during his stay at Raepore. The officials mentioned in Major Steuart's third paragraph, although they are intimate friends of the Moulvie, were more cautious in acknowledging him, but the Forest Darogah, Mahomed Sooliman Moonshee, the person through whom the warning to the Moulvie was conveyed, must be the man whom he most trusts.

In short, everything goes to show that nearly all the principal Mahomedan officials are hand-and-glove with the Moulvie; and the question is,—are there any grounds for proceeding against any of them?

It does not appear that any of the officials named have been called on for an explanation as to their relations with the Moulvie; the Moogeylee Tehseeldar's house was, however, searched,

and certain documents found, showing clearly that he was aiding the deceptions of the Moulvie, so that he is in a measure convicted as it is.

I hope to be able to discuss this subject, however, with Colonel Keatinge, in view to further steps being taken; for the Moulvie is really the dangerous character that he appears to be; it is rather too much for our officials to aid and abet his intrigues as they have evidently done.

Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan.

FROM Major Steuart's very clear statement of this man's case there is every reason to suppose that he is a dangerous character, but it is not probable that any legal evidence against him can be prepared in the Central Provinces. Copy of the document must, therefore, be sent immediately to the Madras Government, and also to the Officer who is, I believe, specially employed by the Government of India on the investigation of Wahabee movements.

Clear copies of everything must be kept in the Central Provinces, with reference to future action it may be necessary to take against the Government employés who have associated themselves with him.

NAGPORE;
The 17th August 1870.

R. H. KEATINGE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Jud. 30- Dec.
in No. 1988.

Memorandum by the Dy Supt of Police, Raepore, regarding the arrest of, and subsequent inquiries of the Police into the antecedents of the Wahabee Moulvee Ahmedoollah Khan.

Attention is drawn to one Ahmedoollah by the Madras Military authorities

1 On the 23d September last, I received a letter, dated 18th September 1869, from the District Supt. Nagpore enclosing two Circulars, Nos 363 & 366, dt. 13th August 1869, from Madras Army Head Quarters, the latter of which warned officers Commanding Divisions & Forces, Regiments of Native Infantry and Cavalry, that information had been received by Government, that a native of Bengal named Moulvee Ahmedoollah, a bigoted Wahabee, was at present

posed to be in the Madras
idency and that his chief
ject was to stir up the
oys of the Army to
edition. A description
of the Mowlvee was also
given in the Memorandum
and Commanding Officers were
ordered to endeavour to
discover whether any such
person had arrived in
the Presidency, and to fur-
nish any reliable infor-
mation they might obtain,
to the Local Civil authorities.
The District Superintendent
further inclosed a demi-
official correspondence be-
tween Colo. Rickton, Lieut.
Brookes, Cantonment &
Magistrate of Kamptee,
and Police Inspector Lamorey
from which it was gather-
ed that a Mowlvee an-
swering to this description
had left about a year
ago for the Raypoor di-
rection.

2

Police ascertain that
Ahmedoollah Khan
arrived at Ryepore
on the 16th September 69.

Officer Comm.g 11th Regt.
Dr. D.A. informs the Civil
authorities that an in-
dividual in the town
answering to the des-
cription of Ahmedoollah

2 On receipt of the
information the Police
set to work to ascertain
if any such person was
in Ryepoor. It was
very soon discovered that
there was and that he
was residing with a
pensioned Sepoy named
Mahomed Saheb,
and that he had been
in Ryepoor since the
16th September, having
come from the Belaspoor
District, via Sirigah.
With him was his
Stephen, Abdoolla, a
youth of 18 years of
age.

3 On the 25th the
day after the Police
had traced Ahmedoollah,
the Deputy Commissioner
received a communication
from the Officer com-
manding the 11th Regt.
Madras Native Infantry

which is guaranteed at
Rajpoor, acquainting him
that "he had been in-
formed that several
Mahomedans (who profess
the Wahabee tenets) of
"the Regiment under his
"command, had visited &
"held private conversations
"with an individual in the
"town, answering in every
"respect but name, to the
"description of Mowlvee
"Ahmedoollah, given in
"the Circular". This letter
went on to say, that he,
(the Commanding Officer)
had been informed that
the man's name was
"Rehmadoollah Khan."

had been visited & held private conversations with a Wahabee of the Regiment.

4. On receipt of this
letter, I placed myself
in close personal com-
munication with the
Adjutant of the Regi-
ment, Lieut. Gunthorpe,
who since the receipt
of

Ahmedoollah Khan is watched by the Police in his conversations & conflicting accounts of himself & his intentions

of the Government Circular had been watching Ahmedoollah's movements very narrowly, and who, during my enquiries furnished me with most valuable information, and gave me the greatest assistance, for all which, I here beg to be allowed to record my grateful acknowledgements. Comparing notes with him it became apparent that the man under espionage had evidently some reason for concealing his identity and movements. No two persons set to watch and speak with him brought back the same story regarding the Mowlvee, as he told by himself. To one he would say his name was Ahmedoollah and that he had come from Madras to Rajpoor via Saugor, where he had stayed a

...uth - that his object was
...ade. To a second he
...uld say that his name
...as Ahmedoollah Khan;
...o a third Rehmutoollah
and that he was from
Calcutta - that he had
purchased 10,000 Rs: worth
of horns and lac, at Simbul-
-pore, where his son was
in charge of the Agency
(or he would give out that
he was) going into Balode,
Kakeir, and Shihawa to
buy wax; or that he was
going to set up a leather
business in Ryepoor; or
again that he was of
Dacca, and was Agent
of Rahee Burkah of
Merhut, Horn and Hide
merchant from whom
he received a monthly
stipend of Rs: 100, and
as such that he had
made large purchases
of horns and hides at
Moozylee, and advanced

money to Chumbars in
Ryepoor, for the purchase
of hides - In short
his account of himself
was ever varying, ever
changing. There too, a
mysterious incertainty
shrouded his movements.
At one time he would
give out, he was going to
Nagpore, at another,
to Simbulpore, Balode,
Kakeir, Shihawa,
Singalu, while his de-
-partment towards the
close of his stay changed
from day to day, from
hour to hour.

Ahmedoollah Khan is
daily visited by known
Wahabees of the Regiment
& Town.

5 The watch set
upon him and his
movements further
brought to light, that
he was daily visited
by known Wahabees
of the 11th Regiment,
and Town, he himself
going to the residencies

the latter and being
[illegible] enacted by them.

All the above sus-
picious circumstances
to be taken into consideration,
a together with his resemblance
to the Mowlvee described
in the Circular, and the
undoubted fact that he
was known by Mussulmans
of the Regiment, as the
Mowlvee Ahmedoollah
who, by his preaching
created a religious dis-
turbance at Tellore, in
1862, and who, by his
eloquence converted
Ishmail Khan a Sepoy
of the 37th Grenadiers, who,
towards the close of 1865,
was arrested by the
civil authorities for
preaching sedition at
Berhampoor, in the
Ganjam Collectorate of
the Madras Presidency,
and who was subsequently

ordered

ordered by the Govt. of
India to be confined in
fortress of Coimbatore, as
a Wahabee missionary sus-
pected of inculcating dis-
affection amongst the
native troops; it was
considered advisable by
the Deputy Commissioner,
after consultation with
myself, we being both
satisfied with his identity,
with the Mowlvee spoken
of, in the Military Circular,
as a person whose chief
object was "to stir up
the sepoys of the Army
to sedition", to arrest
him without further loss
of time, and this all the
more so, as the Officer
Commanding the Regiment
here, reported in his
letter that several Mahome-
dans of his Regiment,
professing Wahabee tenets,
had visited and held
private conversations

with

to the strangers. In addition to this it was of course assumed, that when the Madras Government issued the Circular, they had proof that Ahmedoollah, was engaged in stirring up the Sepoys to sedition, as was therein set forth.

On the 26th (Sunday), it became very apparent that the Moulvee suspected that he was an object of Police espionage and there was now very fear that he might take advantage of the darkness of night to give us the slip, & it was resolved that on Monday he should be arrested some time or other before sunset. The Moulvee however hastened on the hour of his capture, forgetting up very early that morning he began to move about in such a manner as to ascertain whether he was being

Ahmedoollah Khan finding himself watched complains to the City Chief Constable Rahmoodeen Khan

being watched and satisfying himself that he was, and having as it has since been discovered became aware, that the outlets to the town were being guarded, he resolved to put off his departure and take his chance of seizure. With this in view he sought out the City Chief Constable Rahmoodeen Khan, who although not a Wahabee appears from some cause to have been unmistakably interested in his welfare and complained to him that he was being dogged by the Police and wished to be taken before the District Supdt. for the purpose of exculpating himself. Thereupon the Chief Constable, in lieu of bringing him to the

he desired, came to my
residence and in a marked-
ly exited manner inform-
ed me of what had oc-
curred between himself
and the Mowlvee, whom
he represented to me, as
a person who had come
to Ryepore a few days
before, for purposes of
trade.

8 Seeing that our
intentions could no longer
be concealed, I proceeded
to Mahomed Sahib's,
the Baker, and on my
pulling up at the door,
Ahmedoollah came forth.
To my query as to whether
he was the Mowlvee who
wished to see me, he re-
plied that he was, and
complained that he had
been watched and follow-
ed about by the Police.
He was, he said, a
harmless individual,

over

Explanations offered
by Ahmedoollah
Khan to the District
Superintendent of Police

then why should he be
suspected! He had never
done anything opposed to
the Government; had never
fought against the Govern-
ment. Had purposed going,
but discovering that he
was being watched, was
afraid of being arrested
on the road, so thought
it best to stay and be
arrested here. As
regards his avocations
and route, he stated
that he was intending
to proceed to Singah,
Balode, Kathiee and
indeed — all about this
district, purchasing wax.

9 Observing that his
companion, Abdool Kurreem
(the son of Mahomed Sahib,
the Baker, who with Abdoo-
lah, the nephew of the
Mowlvee, had, on the
morning of the 25th left
for Kamptee), who was
left

Khan informed

ting inside the shop, had evidently been engaged in writing at the Mowlvees dictation, I alighted from my horse and took possession of a yet unfinished letter (marked 2 in the file) which was to the address of Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehseeldar of Moozylee, Belaspore District. The gist of this letter, so far as it went, was that it had come to the writer's (Ahmedoollah's) knowledge that a proclamation had recently been issued for the arrest of a certain Ahmed Shah, who in the time of the mutiny rebelled against the Government, and is carrying on the same machinations in these days. That certain enemies in Kemptee, had made known to the authorities that this

Ahmed

time, that he had [illegible]
situation [illegible]
battle array [illegible]
that any money [illegible]
[illegible] man he is [illegible]
to take [illegible]

Ahmed Shah, reside in Kamptee, but that he had gone on his travels at the present time. Consequent apparently on this order having been sent to Ryepore, the District Superintendent had arranged for arresting him (the Mowlvee) & that the outlets to Ryepore were watched, and he had learned that he would be arrested in the course of the day. The letter then went on to request that whatsoever money had been suspended in trade was to be realized by the sale of the articles purchased, as the affair he was in, was a delicate one.

10 At the same time that I found this

letter

letter I discovered another from Mahomed Abdool Azeem of Kamptee, to the address of Mahomed Soolieman, Forest Moonshee, giving warning that "a proclamation had lately been issued at Kamptee, ordering the arrest of one Ahmed Shah, an enemy to the British, and who in the Burtiny times rebelled against them, and who in these days was preaching sedition against the English in every City and Country, and telling the people to prepare for a disturbance. That on the issuing of this proclamation certain evil disposed amongst the Military had given information to the English, that this Ahmed Shah, was to be found in Kamptee but that at the present moment he

Another letter also signed
from Abdool Azeem of
Kamptee to Mahomed
Soolieman Forest Moonshee
Referred to Wording ambiguous
but evidently intended to
convey warning to Ahmed
Oollah Khan

he was absent on his tour
That these enemies had
indicated Ahmedoollah
Khan, as Ahmedoollah
Shah, and have stated
all manner of false things
concerning him and by so
doing thought to disgrace
his friends". The writer
then proceeds to ask his
correspondent to warn
Ahmedoollah Khan not
to return to Kamptee, as
is his present intention but
to return to Abdool Sook-
han Khan of Moogpylee.
Allusion is also made to
the English having warned
the Sepoys of the 1st Regi-
ment, not to frequent
the Mosque attended by
the Wahabee sect, as they
are mutinous and re-
bellious. This letter was
found under a cloth which
was spread on the floor.
It is a very cunningly
worded letter and although

to intelligible to the
ers
son to whom the warning
fro
was conveyed, intended at
the same time no doubt, to
prove of use to him, in
case of his getting into
trouble, by leading his
captures to suppose that
the Mowlvee was a harm-
less character and one who,
through the machinations
of his enemies here represent-
ed to the authorities as
being the seditious person
alluded to, in the proclama-
tion, whereas in reality he
was not.

11 Having arrested him,
the next point to which
our attention was directed
was to get, as much crim-
inatory evidence against
him as possible, so as to
strengthen what it was
assumed had been already
collected against him by
the Bengal or Madras

Government

Ahmedoolah
Khan is arrested &
with first
Search evidence
found on

Ahmedoolah Khan's
account of the
of the district of
himself and his
antecedents.

Government. To this
intent, such information
as could be obtained con-
cerning him and his
movements in this part
of India, was collected
and recorded. Ahmed-
oolah's own account of
himself and his wander-
ings was taken down
by the Magistrate and
various Civil and
Police officers of places
he was likely to have
visited throughout India,
were written to, to afford
information on these points.

12 First, as to his own
account of himself and
his proceedings. He
stated that he was a
resident of Kamptee
where are his wife,
his son, Abdoolah Khan.
He left Kamptee 18
months ago for Ryepore
and Belaspore to purchase

horses

ns and hides. Re-
rained in the last named
district for 4 months en-
gaged in this trade and
lived at different times
with Tehseeldars Abu-
ool Hossein & Soobhan
Alee Khan. Leaving Belas-
-pore he went to Jubbul-
-pore and remained there
a month, living in a
musjeed; thence went
to Ghazeepoor; thence
to Calcutta, where he
stayed a month, after
which he went to Dacca
and thence to his native
village of Birwa to see
his mother. Remained
there 3 months and then
returned to Jubbulpore,
whence he came to
Rypoor viâ Mundla
and Moogylee leaving
servants in these two
last places to purchase
horns. Had 200 horns
in Mundla and 300 in

Moogylee

Account of his birth
place, his family and
Education.

Moogylee and Surga
Proposed going to Kan
from which he has re
been so long absent, whe
he was arrested. Was
born at Birwa, in Bhooal
Talooka, of the Dacca
Division, of which his
ancestors were Zemindars.
Even now his family own
villages there. Has how-
-ever separated from his
relations, having been
absent in this part of
India for 20 years. Left
home at the age of 12 -
Was educated at Calcutta
Muddussa, then Hooghly,
then Jounpoor, where he
studied the Khoran under
Mowlvee Lukat Alee.
About this time joined
some pilgrims going to
Mecca, but being taken
ill at Sangor had to
forego the trip. Went
there alone however a
year or two after, spent

no

[illegible] ...ravelled in pilgrimage and
[illegible] ...n returned to Saugor
...where he married, but
...his wife dying after 3
...years he removed to Bhopal,
where he married a second
time. Was at Bhopal during
the Mutiny time. At Saugor
he assisted his father-in-
-law, Ameer Khan, now
dead, who was a contractor
and miscellaneous dealer.
At Bhopal set up a
small hardware shop,
near Ibrahim Khan's
Musjeed, and remained
there 2½ years. After
quiet was restored, moved
to Kamptee where he
has now been for 10 years.

13 As a trader. First
dealt in hides, but suffer-
ing loss took to the
cloth trade, going to
Bombay for the goods and
returning to sell them
in the Berars, Kamptee

and

and Baitool. Has giv...
up this business for 2 y...
and taken to the horn...
and hide trade. The
horns and hides he
has purchased he will
send to Allahya, in
Kooloo-Solah, Agent of
Elahee Buksh and Abdool
Kurreem of Meerut. Has
never met Elahee Bukshe.

14 In the days of his
youth had no profession.
Studied and taught. Is
not a Moolvee but a
trader. If asked to
explain the Khoran, does
so and occasionally preach-
-es in Musjeeds, although
never in Regimental ab
ones. Is not a Wahalee,
though he has heard
of the Wahalee doctrines
but he cannot quite
understand them,
neither has he ever
met any Mussulman

professing

professing them.

Has had nothing to
say to Sepoys since the
mutinies. Knew some
of the men of Mac
Gowan's Regiment at
Hoshungabad before the
mutinies and visited
them 9 years ago at
Vizianagram. Was with
the 7th Regiment at Kamptee,
could recognize some of the
men were he to see
them, but is ignorant
of their names. Knows
none of the Sepoys of
the 11th Regiment, nor
has he visited any of
them in the lines. Some
of them, with whose
names he is unacquaint-
ed, however visited him.
Knew some of the men
of this Regiment also,
at Vizianagram and
might recognize some
of them, but does not
know

Knows their names. Is a
-quainted with Havildar
Mahomed Cassim. Saw
him at Dolpeyloor (Allore)
8 or 9 years ago en route to
Vizianagram.

16 Has known Birreysurt
Dutt (Contra Assistant Comr)
for 5 years. First when he
was at Nagpore & Chanda.
Has been acquainted with
Tehseeldar Yakoob Alee,
for 4 or 5 years, Ashfak
Hoosein (Contra Asstt. Comr)
for 20 years and Mahmood-
oob Hoosein (Tehseeldar
of Singah) also for years.

17 The scar on his skull
resembling a sword cut,
was occasioned by his
running against a bamboo
projecting from the roof
when he was a boy.

18 We will proceed to

how far these statements
are proved to be correct
or otherwise.

Regarding his birth
place, the Distt: Supt. of
Dacca, writes "Mawlee
"Ahmed-oolah is a native
"of Khooldi- Burhood-Bhoal-
"Dacca. Your description
"of him is correct. He resides
"chiefly in Upper India
"where he has a wife &
"children. He very seldom
"visits his home. He was
"in Dacca 9 or 10 months a-
"go and on his departure
"announced his intention
"of visiting the neighbouring
"district of Mehmun Sing.
"He is a noted Wahabee.
"No evidence has been
"obtained here of his
"being implicated in the
"Wahabee conspiracy."

19. The statement that
he remained in Bhopal
during the time of the
muting was not confirm-

ed

ed. No trace can be got
of him there, hence it
must be prevarication
and knowing that affa-
airs were pretty quiet
in Bhopal during the
muting, he wished to
account for himself during
those troublous times by
saying he was there keep-
-ing a small handware
shop.

20 On the other hand,
I may here state that
Distt: Supt Cunthorpe informed
me on the day that the
Mawlee was arrested, that
one of his native Officers
had told him the evening
before the arrest, that he
had asked a young Moom-
-lemen acquaintance of
his, whom he casually
met, whether he had been
to see the Mawlee, which
the youth had replied
"Oh! No. He is a peculia-

Vide

d of Mawlvee and A
no
p a worldly Musleman
id he is a Wahabee. All
have nothing to do with
aims., Besides he was in-
"gaged in the wars North,
"in the mutiny and has a
"sword cut on his head
"which he got when fight-
"ing against us."

Lieut: Cunthorpe had previously informed me that he had heard from some of his men that the Mawlvee had been captur-ed at Jubbulpore and tried but had got off for want of evidence.

On receipt then of the information regarding the sword cut on the skull, I immediately examined the Mawlvee's head and dis-covered the scar where at he for the first time, since his arrest completely lost his self possession.

I next made reference

to

to the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, to see if any trace of the records of the case could be found, but none was forthcoming, as in those days of anarchy there was doubtless a good deal of confusion & records somewhat neglected; be-sides it would have been difficult for the accused to have given another name when tried, if he was tried. I have lately too, heard that subsequent to the mutinies he changed the name of "Ahmed Khan" by which he was then known to the one he now bears a circumstance which, if true, makes the letter of warning from Mahomed Abdool Azeem to Mahomed Soolieman still more significant

21 As regards his 10 years residence at

Ranpoor

Kamptee, I ascertained that the Police Officer that it was true - that he is a Wahabee and has visited Calcutta and Bhopal & is continually moving about from place to place leaving his family the while at Kamptee.

22 Inquiries regarding his connection with Ebahee Buksh and Abdool Kurreem of Meerut, made through the Magistrate of Meerut, show that his story is false. Besides what are the transactions which he professes to have carried on? 200 horses purchased in Mmnolah, and 300 in Moozgylee & Surgaon, the price of horse varying from 40 to 80 and even 100 per rupee! This pretence at trading is however a mere blind which he adopts in order

order to avert suspicion and as a safe guard in case of trouble and one which we find him having recourse to, the moment he received the letter of warning and became aware that the Police were likely to be on his tracks. This comes out most clearly thanks to the excellent memory and communicativeness of his young friend Abdool Kurreem, the Baker's son, who with remarkable clearness detailed the daily, I might also say hourly proceedings of his guest from the day of his becoming an inmate of his father's house.

23 Thus no sooner does he receive the warning on the 25th September then we hence him first

against despatching his
nephew Abdoollah Khan
to Kantpkee, and then
himself leaving the
house, saying that he
is going over to Yakoob
Alee Sheeldar's and
Mahomed Hoosein the
Khyraguh Vukeel's - in
order that he may make
some agreement about
horse and stud! And
again on the 26th we have
him communicating to
Mahomed Soolimun, in
the hearing of Abdool
Kurreem the fact of
Mr. Binneyand Dutt hav-
-ing received a letter from
Jubbulpore telling him
that the Mawlucee's credit
was good and that he
might safely advance
any money to him that
he might require, on
the strength of which
he added he had told
Mr. Dutt that he would
like

and make movements
thereto to lead us to
suppose that he
was mad.

He left Mahomedan
in presence of the
Durbar that Mr. Dutt
has received a letter
from Jubbulpore to
the effect that
Abdoollah's credit
is good.

He also ordered Mahomed
Soolimun to write out
a receipt for Rs: 2000/ and
to enter in it that he
wanted Rs: 500/ to be
sent to Belaspore, Rs:
200 to Moogpylee Rs: 100
to Kantpkee, Rs: 100 to
be delivered to himself
in Cash and the balance
Rs: 1100 to be placed
to his credit at Bunsee-
-lal's.

The examination of the
accounts of Bunsilal
will be taken up
when I shall have
got in more

like to have Rs: 2,000 a
in order to keep up the
description he ordered Mahom
-ed Soolimun, to write out
a receipt for Rs: 2000/ and
to enter in it that he
wanted Rs: 500/ to be
sent to Belaspore, Rs:
200 to Moogpylee Rs: 100
to Kantpkee, Rs: 100 to
be delivered to himself
in Cash and the balance
Rs: 1100 to be placed
to his credit at Bunsee-
-lal's.

24 In respect to
these Rs: 2000 I may
here state that I have
carefully examined Bunsee-
-lal's Books at Rajepore
and Mr. Chisholm did
the same at Jubbulpore
on the same date, so as
to prevent any collusion
between the Firms in
case any such transa-
-ction had occurred

but not a single entry did we find, tending to show that any sums of money had been remitted in favor of or by the Mowlvee. On the contrary, instead of his being a man, in well to do circumstances we have proof from his own letters that he is anything but well off. Thus, writing to Mowlvee Nusseeroollah, under date 23d June 1869, he asks him to get him a "house with rent suitable "to the writer's circumstances "i.e. not above Rs: 3 to Rs: "3 1/2 per month, but as much "less as possible". Writing to the same correspondent a month later from Calcutta (10th July 1869) he again, as if the subject were one causing him much anxiety, refers to the procuring of a house "rent Rs: 2 to Rs: 2 1/2". He goes on to say that if his son

Abdoollah

Abdoollah Khan is [illegible] up, Nusseeroollah must support him until Ahmedoollah arrives. Further, we have him according to the young baker complaining to Mr. Dutt, that his expences are Rs: 2 per diem, which he cannot longer afford and therefore asking Mr. Dutt's permission to take his departure, but on Mr. Dutt's promising to defray his expenses he is persuaded to stay. We also have him according to the same witness borrowing Rs: 50 from Mr. Dutt to carry on his current expenditure; while this fact is very certain that when he was arrested he had nothing but the clothes on his back, his books

and

d the two tattoos which
companied him and the
iaker says, he had only
e annas in his possession
on the day he arrived
in Ryepore.

25 Again, in continua-
tion of the premeditated
deception practiced
towards Abdool Kurreem,
we have him on the
night preceding his ar-
rest, when he by his
own showing, knew he
was being so closely
watched by the Police,
that one of them was
lying in front of
his house, telling Abdool
Kurreem so loudly that
the Police spies even
heard him, as it was
no doubt intended that
they should, that he
proposed setting up
a trade in skins and
asking Abdool Kurreem

to

to rent a room to be
in his house and of
-fering to make him
his Agent. But that a
this was a mere ruse
on the other hand proved
by the spies further, over-
hearing a portion of a
conversation held in
the dark in the earlier
part of the same night
in the Verandah - of
Mahomed Buksh late
Naiz (a known Wahabee)
where 3 or 4 others of
the brethren were as-
sembled, to whom
Ahmedoollah was
dauntless detailing the
precautions he had
taken and the excuses
he purposed making
if arrested, on hearing
which the crafty old
Naiz was heard to
say Ahmedoollah that
"he had better take
"himself off, for his skins

would

...ld not save him."
...e spies further heard
...me allusion made to
...he mutinies by Ahmed-
...ollah, who said that
during the mutiny many
persons had profited
and many had been
ruined.

26 With his shrewdness
he doubtless foresaw, that
if he was arrested the
young baker would be
closely questioned with
regard to him, it was
therefore his object to
dupe him, for he, through
him no doubt hoped
to deceive the authorities
and one cannot but
help admiring his
cunning in cajoling the
young baker in the very
hearing of the Police
spies, knowing well
that every thing would
be duly communicated

to the head of that department.

27 Again he says that he never preaches in Regimental Mosjeed - He is not a Moolvee but a trader, has nothing to say to sepoys - Has friends only in Macgowan's Regiment knows no sepoys in the 11th Regiment, nor has he visited any of them in their Lines. All these assertions, the inquiries made concerning him and his doings have proved to be untrue, nay, he makes contradictory admissions himself.

28 He asserts he is not a Wahabee. Has, it is true, heard of the Wahabee doctrines, but does not quite understand them. Has never met

a

Mahomedan professing
the Wahabeeism. Of all this
there is ample disproof.
First and foremost is the
fact of books containing the Wahabee doctrines having been found in his possession and secondly, the reports of the several officers who have been referred to regarding him, more especially the Police Officers of Ellore, Dacca and Nagpore, as also his connection with Mahomed Ishmael Khan, Wahabee, now in Coimbatore Jail, for having preached sedition at various periods of his career and who, used to move about amongst the Regiments of the Madras Army after the fashion of Ahmedoollah proselytizing and making "Moorreds" or disciples

His denial of his having been at Ellore is disproved.

Again, he denies having been at Ellore, and yet a little further on in his statement he admits to having known Havildar Mahomed Casim at Ootapoor, by using which appellation for Ellore, he doubtless thought to deceive. Probably his reminiscences of that place were none of the pleasantest and he saw that it would be to his advantage to say he had never been there seeing, that in 1862, he raised such a storm amongst the Mahomedan community by the doctrines he preached, that he was obliged to flee in secret and under cover of night. It is even asserted by two witnesses that they were pres-

[illegible] he preached a "Jehad" and tried to get up a subscription towards it; while two others state, that they heard he had done these things, and others declare their conviction, that he is a Wahabee and taught Wahabee doctrines. Be it remembered too, that while at Ellore he forgathered with the notorious Wahabee, Mahomed Ishmail Khan, to whom allusion is made in the 6th and 28th Paras: as having been confined by order of the Supreme Govt. under suspicion of being a preacher of sedition and danger. -ous to the public peace.

30 Having now given a full history of Moulvee

Ahmedoollah Khan [illegible] his proceedings so far as they have become known to this Police and having shown what evidence has been obtained against him, I will conclude by drawing up a brief summary of the report and the points tried, to be established in it, which are three.

I Is the man whom we have arrested the Ahmedoollah named in the Madras Circular?

II Is he a Wahabee or not?

III Has he been in the habit of travelling about from Station to Station holding communications with Sepoys and Prisoners?

IV Has he preached

"Jehad" and has he tried to foster a seditious & mutinous spirit amongst his disciples?
Is there any hope of further evidence being obtained against him?

The first two points have I think been satisfactorily enough proved

So I think has the

1 The statements of men of the 11th Regiment who identify him as the Mowluee Ahmedoollah, who raised disturbances at Ellore in 1862; while the fact of his morning about preaching amongst the Regiments of the Madras Army in which he is said to have many disciples

ciples is directly to by two men of the 11th Regiment, who before the Mowluee arrest, were known to be Wahabees & suspected "Moorids" of his, and who visited him during his brief sojourn here, but who, when he was seized, in order to save themselves, pretended, when questioned, to be only acquainted with him as a known preacher of Wahabee doctrines and a general fomentor of religious disturbances wheresoever he preached his doctrines.

(2) By his recognition, by pensioned Sepoy Francis, as the Mowluee who in 1848 visited the 7th Madras Native Infantry

Infantry at Hoshungabad,
when he was turned
out of the Lines for
raising a disturbance;
his acquaintance with
which Regiment he
renewed by coming
to visit it, at Ryepore
towards the close of
1868 when it was about
to leave for the Straits.

(3) By correspondence
in our possession which
shows that he is looked
upon as a shining light
amongst the Mowlees
of his persuasion
being in one letter styled
"the dispeller of heresy
"and the establisher
"of the true faith"

(4) By his belonging to
the Wahabee Mosque
in Kamptee the fre-
-quenters of which,
Ahmadoollah's faith-
-ful correspondent
Abdool Azam of
Kamptee says, has
been denounced
by the Kamptee
Military authori-
-ties as "mutinous
and rebellious";
the people of the
Regiment having
on that account
been forbidden to
frequent it.

(5) By his keeping compa-
-ny during his stay
in Ryepore and
being visited by
the most notorious
of the Wahabee
community both
Military & Civil.

(6) By the correspond-
-ence seized with
Mahomed Soobhan
Khan Scheesldar
of Moozuffee where
Peer" he is, one of
the letters in
which file shows
that there must

have been something requiring secrecy connected with his mission to these parts which reason, be it what it may, must have been well known to Mahomed Soobhan, Mr Bireyeur Dutt (Esc: Asstt: Commrs) and Sheeldar Mahomedoll Hoossein: For the Mowlvee writing to Abdool Soobhan, says that both these officers had expressed themselves annoyed at his (the Mowlvee's) having put up in so public a place, as the shop of the baker Mahomed Sahele, which is on the road, an Expression by the way which bears

significantly

similar significantly an
similar one, in a
letter written to
Ahmedoollah by
Hafiz Rukeem Bux
of Kamptee who,
referring to some
person whose name
cannot be ascertained
owing to a fragment
of the letter being miss-
-ing, says he is
residing at the house
of Abdool Wahid
Daroghu, which is
in quite an out of
the way place, so
that he (the Mowlvee)
need be in no wise
apprehensive - If
there be nothing
to conceal, why
this secrecy?

33 Fourthly - Is there
any proof that the
accused preached
"Jehad" & here he

Is there any proof of his
having preached Jehad
& stirred up a mutinous
spirit amongst his

[illegible] trying to foster a
spirit of sedition a-
mongst his disciples?
Of course this is the most
serious charge of all &
unfortunately the very one
most difficult of direct
proof, for it cannot be
expected that a man
of his undoubted ability
and cunning, should in
these peaceful times
openly preach sedition
and the only evidence of
this nature must be sought
for amongst his most
devoted and trusted
followers, who as the
Inspector General of
Police Madras re-
-marks "are not likely
to make revelations
that would imperil
their master". Notwith-
-standing this, as I have
shown, the Inspector
of Ellore (whose most
intelligent and able

report

C

report accompanies the
file) succeeded in finding
two respectable Mahom-
-an witnesses who de-
-posed to the fact of
his having in their hear
-ing preached "Jedali"
at Ellore in 1862, and to
his having tried to
raise a contribution in
favor of the cause. Also
two others who spoke,
to having been given
to understand that he
had thus acted and
preached. In the ab-
-sence of other direct
proof we are left to
inference. Now it is
well known that the
aim and object of
Wahabees, are the ex-
-termination of their
enemies, or those who
will not accept their
dogmas and teachings,
and as they never can
expect the British to

except him and they must look upon us as standing in their way, why them, there must exist an unquenchable hatred against us in their hearts, a hatred which can only be appeased by our extermination and it is this, which I believe to be an admitted fact, is the basis of all the teaching of the secret missionaries of Wahabeeism wheresoever they are to be met with and if, as has been established, Ahmedoollah is a Wahabee teacher of mark, there is nothing to lead us to suppose that he differs in his teachings from his brother missionaries; on the contrary, as there is reason to suspect, that he wielded the sword against us in the Mutinies, and as against me I know

that

know that his disciple and colleague Ismail Khan did openly preach "Jehad" and sedition for which he was evidently placed in durance as a state prisoner, there is, I think just cause for supposing that Ahmedollah (more wary than Ismail Khan) has not failed secretly to inculcate this feeling of bitter hate against the English and the Govt. and to prepare his followers for the time, when a reasonable opportunity shall occur for evincing that hate. As it is it is very clear that for the past 10 years, while Kamptee has been his nominal Head Quarters, he has been most active and assiduous in his wanderings & preachings, he having during this period visited many

of

of the Northern and Southern Stations of India, and, as I am convinced that these journeys of his are fraught with no good to the State and that he is too dangerous a character to be allowed to move about at large disseminating his seditious and insidious sentiments and doctrines, I am of opinion (if I may be permitted to express it) that it will tend to the future tranquility of the country and the well being and loyalty of the Sepoys, if he be treated after the fashion of his quondam friend and pupil Mahomed Ishmail Khan & thus rendered powerless for further mischief.

34 Fifthly. Is there any hope of further evidence being

being obtained against him?

On this head it may be remarked, that the inquiries from this office have hitherto been made through the Civil and Police authorities of Stations, which it was suspected Ahmedoollah might have visited. It is just possible that further information may be obtained from Officers Commanding Regiments, which our inquiries show he has visited & in which he has "mooreed" and these Officers have been accordingly addressed regarding him. Referring however to the Bengal Govt Order No 27, Dy. 8th January 1870, which is one of the accompaniments to this Memo:, it appears more than probable that the Inspector General of Police, Madras, has

already obtained or is engaged in obtaining this very information, which his position renders him much better fitted to collect than myself.

35 And now, before closing this report, it appears incumbent on me to bring to prominent notice the awkward fact which this enquiry has brought to light, namely, the external intimacy & friendship which appear to have existed between this Wahabee intriguer, and the chief native officials of Chutteesghur. Whether they were aware of the manner of man he was, may be judged by the papers which accompany this report. The time may come when it will be well for those at the head of affairs here, to know who are the friends of, and do honor to Ahmedoollah Khan and such as he, and it is therefore but right that their names should be brought forth from the midst of the pages of documentary and other evidence before me.

36 First and foremost is Abdool Soobhan Khan, Tehsildar of Moogeylee, (Belaspore) between whom and the Maulvee the greatest intimacy exists as is shown by the correspondence.

37 Next is the Hatra Asst. Commr., Mr. Binneyeur Dutt, with whom he seems to have been an honored guest; from whose part of India he is paid to come, whom he has been known to, for the last 5 years by

Mowlvee showing and
Rose house the Mowlvee
during his short stay in
Rajshore seems to have gone
in and out of with remarkable
frequency; who even gave
him a "durbut" or dinner
of ceremony and to whom he
seems to have gone in his
extremity when the news of
the proclamation for the ar-
-rest of "Ahmed Shah" first
burst upon him, but who
does not seem to have
considered it necessary either
before or after Ahmedoollah's
arrest to report to his re-
-ceiver the suspicious fact
of Ahmedoollah having come
and questioned him relative
to the precise here, of the
proclamation. Mr. Dutt
has not been examined
by me as to his connection
with the Mowlvee, as this
part of the enquiry was
taken in hand by the
late Deputy Commissioner
who for some reason

deferred his interrogat-
of Mr Dutt and ere
carried it out, was tr-
ferred to Jubbulpore.

Then there is Ashfat
Hossein, Esc: Asstt: Comr, whom
the Mowlvee says he has
known for 20 years. Tehseldar
Yacoob Alee whom he
has known for 4 or 6 years.
Tehseldar Immood ool Hossein
whom he has also known for
long, and Fuzzle-ool Kadir
Esc: Asstt: Comr he seems also
to have claimed old
acquaintance with, though
it is remarkable how chary
all these officials are in
acknowledging the acquaint-
-ance. There is also Tehsildar
Shu-ool Hossein of Balas-
-pore - and last though not
least devoted of his partizans
Mahomed Sookmanee
Jemadar, in the Forest
department, with regard
to whom, there can be

of hesitation in saying that
he was fully aware of
who the accused was,
believing that it was through
him that the note of warn-
ing was conveyed to Ahmed-
oollah and if Ahmedoollah
is as there is reason to believe,
the dangerous intriguer that
he is suspected of being,
then is Mahomed Soliman
guilty of having harboured
and protected him.

1847 J. G. Stewart
Dist: Supt of Police
Ryepore Distt:
C. D.

Police Office
10th August 870

JR.

Demi Official

5

Raipore 12th August 1870

My dear Mill.

With reference
to former Demi official
correspondence, I now for-
ward for the benefit com-
-missioner's information a
memorandum drawn up by
Major Stewart containing
a complete history of the
case against the Wahabee
Mowlvee Ahmedoollah Khan
The following facts seem
to be perfectly clear.
1st That the identity of the
name with the person des-
-cribed in the Proclamation
received from the Madras
authorities is unmistakably
established
2nd That it is proved that
Ahmedoollah Khan, is really
a Wahabee Missionary and
that he has for several
years been actively en-
gaged

q-ged in preaching and
denominating the Wahabee
dogmas and doctrines.

4th That he came up to
Caspone either to preach these
dogmas or to escape from
notice, that his accounts
of his antecedents, and of his
intentions in coming to Cas-
pone, are lame in the extreme
and are in fact full of false-
hoods.

5th That there are ample
grounds for retaining him
in confinement as a dangerous
character, even though the
actual fact of his having
preached sedition could
not be established.

I would suggest that
a copy of Major Stewarts
Memorandum be sent to
the Madras Govt in view
to its making any use,
that it may think fit of
the information that it
affords. I do not
end with this, the dr.

position

-positions of the Witnes
and the criminatory do
-cuments referred to by
Major Stewart, but I hav
had a list of them made
out and they are available
at a moments notice, should
they be required.

There is however one point
to which I would wish to
draw the Chief Comrs notice
which is the very intimate
relations that appear to
have subsisted between
the Mowlees and certain
native officials in giving
appointments in this Dis
The officials in question are
mentioned in paras: 35 to
38 inclusive of Major
Stewarts Report.

As to Abdool Soobhan
Khan, the Tehseeldar of
Maongeylee / Belaspore /
it is plain, that he is most
intimately bound up with
the Mowlees and that he
has assisted him in

practice

practising the deceptions
regarding the Mawluee
having come to deal in
arms hides &c.

Then comes the Extra Asstt:
here, Beressa: Dutt, — it is
also quite plain that he
was perfectly acquainted
with the Mawluees antecedents
and character, and did every-
thing to subserve his countenance
him during his stay at
Raipore.

The officials mentioned in
Major Stewarts 3rd para: al-
though they are intimate
friends of the Mawluee,
were more cautious in ac-
knowledging him, lest the
Forest Darogah, Mahomed
Soliman moonhee, the
person through whom the
warning to the Mawluee
was conveyed must be the
man who he most trusts.

In short everything goes to
show that nearly all the
principal Mahomedan

Officials

officials and handing [illegible]
with the Mawluee, and [illegible]
the question is, are there
any grounds for proceedin
against any of them?

It does not appear that
any of the officials named
have been called on for an
explanation as to their re-
lations with the Mawluee;
the Monzeylee Tehseeldar &c.
house was however searched
and certain documents
found, showing clearly that
he was aiding the deception
of the Mawluee, so that he
is in a measure convicted
as it is.

I hope to be able to
discuss this subject how-
ever with Col: Keatinge
in view to further steps
being taken, for the
Mawluee is really the
dangerous character that
he appears to be, it
is rather too much
for

... our officials to aid
... and abet his intrigues
... they have evidently done.

Sam

Jamrudey.
18th Sept. A.B. Cumberlege.

R.

Mowlvee Ahmedoo
Khan.

11-35.

From Major Stewart's re-
clear statement of this
man's case, there is every
reason to suppose that
he is a dangerous characte-
but it is not probable 70.
that any legal evidence
against him can be pre-
pared in the Central Provinces. Copy of the
document must therefore
be sent immediately to the Madras Government and
also to the officer who
is I believe specially
employed by the Govt
of India on the investi-
gation of Wahabee
movements.

Clear copies of
every thing must be
kept in the Central
Provinces with reference
to future action

may be necessary to take
against the Government
employés who have
associated themselves
with him.

I have &c
W. H. Keatinge

Nagpore
August 1st
1870.

Confidential

Jud. 70 D.
in No. 2004.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
CENTRAL PROVINCES:

No. 8

FROM
THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Madras

Dated Nagpore, the 1st of September 1870.

Political

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence
ending with your No. 28 P/. 8 January
1870, I am desired by the Offg Chief
Commissioner to forward herewith copies
of papers containing the results of
further enquiries into the proceedings

f 1818.

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your Most Obed[t] Serv[t]

Jn Neill
Off[g] Secretary