

326

Dharmapada Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-000326

THE HISTORY
OF BRITISH INDIA,

BY

MILL & WILSON.

IN NINE VOLUMES.

VOL. VIII.

THE HISTORY
OF
BRITISH INDIA.

BY JAMES MILL, ESQ.

FOURTH EDITION WITH NOTES AND CONTINUATION,
By HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, M.A., F.R.S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETIES OF PARIS,
BOSTON AND CALCUTTA, AND OF THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY OF GERMANY; OF THE
IMPERIAL ACADEMIES OF ST. PETERSBURGH AND VIENNA; OF THE IMPERIAL
SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS OF MOSCOW, AND OF THE ROYAL ACADEMIES OF
BERLIN AND MUNICH: CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY
OF FRANCE; PH. DR. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BRESLAU; MED. DR.
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARRBURG, ETC. ETC.; AND BODEN
PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

VOLUME VIII.

LONDON:
JAMES MADDEN, 8, LEADENHALL STREET,
AND
GEORGE WILLIS, PIAZZA, COVENT GARDEN.

M.DCCC.XLVIII.

V2, L. L7

A848.8

326

CONTENTS.

BOOK II.

FROM THE RENEWAL OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER,
1813, TO THE CLOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARQUIS
OF HASTINGS, 1823.

CHAPTER I.

	Page
Appointment of the Earl of Moira as Governor-General.—Entrance upon his office.—Financial embarrassments of the Indian Government.—Indications of hostility.—Situation and Extent of Nepal.—Sketch of its history.—Rise of the Gorkhas.—Succession of their Princes.—Their Conquests in the Mountains.—Aggressions on the British frontier.—(Causes of the War.—Claims on Bhotwal in Gorakhpur.—Commissioners appointed.—Aggressions on the Saran frontier.—Villages in Bettia attacked and annexed to Nepal.—Right of the British Government to Bhotwal established.—Lord Minto's Letter to the Raja.—Military preparations.—Right to Lands of Bettia determined.—Return to Nepal of Gorkha Commissioners.—Disputed Lands occupied.—Outrage of the Nepalese.—War proclaimed.)—Mode of warfare to be adopted.—Plan of the Campaign.—Disposition of the British Troops.—Advance of the Second Division.—First attack on Kalanga,—its failure.—Second attack,—repulsed.—Death of General Gillespie.—Third attack,—defeated.—Bombardment of the Fort.—Evacuation of Kalanga.—March to the Karda Valley.—General Martindell occupies Nahan—besieges Jytak.—Combined attacks by Major Richards and Major Ludlow,—defeated.—Operations suspended.—Proceedings of the first Division.—Nature of the Country.—Gorkha Forts.—Nalagerh evacuated.—General Ochterlony turns the Gorkha Lines at Ramgerh.—Affair with the Gorkhas.—Reinforcements required, and	

operations suspended,—resumed.—Gorkha communications cut off.—Attack on the British post at Dibu,—repulsed.—General Ochterlony marches to the north of Malaun.—Amar Sing moves from Ramgerh to its defence.—Ramgerh taken. Malaun invested.

CHAPTER II.

Operations of the Third Division.—March from Gorakhpur.—Stockade of Jitpur,—attacked,—attack repulsed.—General Wood falls back, remains on the defensive.—Frontier harassed on both sides.—Return of force to cantonments.—Operations of the Fourth Division.—Advanced detachment under Major Bradshaw.—Gorkha posts surprised.—Parsuram Thapa killed.—Tirai conquered.—March of main body delayed.—Outposts at Samanpur and Parsa,—surprised by the Gorkhas,—great alarm among the troops.—General Marley retreats,—reinforced,—leaves his camp.—General G. Wood appointed to the command.—Defeat of a Gorkha detachment.—Gorkhas abandon the Tirai.—Division broken up,—troops cantoned on the frontier.—Success of Major Latter's detachment.—Alliance with the Raja of Sikkim.—Invasion of Kamaon.—Colonel Gardner's success. Captain Hearsay defeated and taken.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls sent to Kamaon.—Gorkhas under Hasti-dal defeated.—Stockaded hill of Sitauli carried.—Almora surrendered.—Kamaon and Gerwhal ceded.—Fort of Jytak blockaded.—Operations against Malaun.—Positions of Ryla and Deothal carried,—the latter strengthened,—attacked by Amar Sing.—Valour of the Gorkhas,—their repulse.—Bhakti Sing Thapa killed.—Garrison evacuate Malaun.—Amar Sing capitulates.—The country West of the Jumna ceded to the British.—Negotiations for peace,—conditions imposed.—Delays of the Gorkha Envoys.—Insincerity of the Court. Hostilities renewed.—General Ochterlony commands.—Operations.—Churia-ghati pass ascended.—Action of Makwanpur.—Nepal Envoys arrive.—Peace concluded,—conditions.—Objections to the war,—to the mode of carrying it on,—considered.—Votes of thanks.—Results of the War....

CHAPTER III.

	Page
Transactions in Ceylon.—Embassy to the King of Kandy.	
—Aggressions by his people.—Declaration of War.—	
March of troops and capture of the Capital.—Mutu-sami	
made King.—Force withdrawn.—Major Davie left at Kandy.	
—Attacked by the Cingalese.—Kandy evacuated.—Euro-	
peans murdered.—Hostilities continued.—Suspended.—Ty-	
ranny and Cruelty of the King.—Fear and Hatred of his	
people.—British Subjects seized.—War resumed.—The Cap-	
ital again taken.—The King captured, deposed, and sent pri-	
soner to Madras.—Ceylon subject to British Authority.—Uni-	
versal Discontent and Rebellion.—A Pretender to the Throne.	
—Great loss on both sides.—Rebels disheartened.—Leaders	
arrested, and the Pretender captured.—The Insurrection	
suppressed.—Change of system.—Affairs of Cutch.—Dis-	
puted Succession.—General anarchy.—Depredations on the	
Gaekwar's Territories.—Disturbances in Kattiwar.—Sup-	
pressed.—Troops ordered into Cutch.—Anjar surrendered.	
—Agreement with the Rao.—Operations against the Pirate	
States.—Intrigues at Baroda.—Occurrences at Hyderabad.	
—Disorderly conduct of the Nizam's sons.—Put under Re-	
straint.—Disturbances in the city.—Critical position.—The	
Princes sent to Golconda.—Discussions with the Nawab of	
Oude.—Views of the Governor-General.—Death of Sâdat	
Ali.—Succeeded by Ghazi-ud-din.—Visit to the Governor-	
General at Cawnpore.—Loan to the Company.—Complains	
of the Resident.—Retracts.—Submits final requisitions.—	
Principles of future Intercourse.—The Nawab an independ-	
ent Prince in his own Dominions.—Second Loan.—Resi-	
dent's Vindication of himself.—His Removal.—Observations.	
—Internal Disturbances.—House-tax at Bareilly opposed by	
the people.—Tumults.—Troops called in.—The Rioters	
defeated.—Contumacy of great Landholders in the Western	
Provinces.—Dayaram of Hatras.—Shelters Robbers.—Re-	
sists the Authorities.—A force sent against him.—Hatras	
taken.—Disorders on the South-western Frontier.—Insur-	
rection in Cuttack.—Causes.—Excessive Assessments.—	

	Page
Sales of Lands.—Corruption of Authorities.—Oppression of the People.—General Rising.—First Successes of the Insurgents.—Puri taken by them.—Recovered.—Commissioners appointed.—Special Commission.—Cuttack tranquillized.	84

CHAPTER IV.

Relations with Poona.—Designs of the Peshwa.—Influence of Trimbak Rao.—Claims on Baroda.—Mission of Gangadhar Sástri to Poona.—Coldly received.—Other Agents.—Change of treatment.—Apparent cordiality.—Offence given to the Peshwa.—Journey to Punderpur.—Murder of Gangadhar.—Inquiry demanded.—Trimbak implicated.—Resident demands his arrest.—Peshwa reluctant.—Compelled to give him up.—Trimbak confined at Thanna.—Discontent of Mahratta Princes.—Objection of the Raja of Nagpur to a Subsidiary Alliance.—His designs upon Bhopal.—Unites with Sindhia against the Nawab.—Siege of Bhopal. Gallant Defence.—Besiegers retire.—Preparations of Sindhia.—British interference.—Sindhia indignant, but suspends operations.—Alliance not formed.—Death of the Nawab, and of the Raja of Nagpur.—Apa Saheb Regent.—Subsidiary Alliance concluded.—Sindhia.—His intrigues.—Disorders of his Government.—His policy.—Son and successor of Mulhar Rao Holkar adopted.—Tulasi Bai Regent.—Balaram Seth Minister.—Put to death.—Troops Mutiny.—Flight of the Regent and young Raja.—Tantia Jóg Minister.—Reconciliation negotiated.—State of affairs in Rajputana. Chand Sing defeats the Mohammedans.—Defeated by them.—Jaypur ravaged by Amir Khan.—Rajas of Jaypur and Jodhpur reconciled by his mediation.—Fresh quarrels, and both States laid waste.—The Khan marches to Jodhpur.—Domestic intrigues.—The Minister and Family Priest of the Raja assassinated.—Man Sing feigns imbecility, and abdicates.—Continuance of Amir Khan's depredations.—Distracted state of Central India..... 146

CHAPTER V.

Organized plunderers termed Pindaris.—Their origin.—Settlements on the Nerbudda.—Sindhia Shahi, and Holkar

	Page
Shahi.—Their leaders.—Cheetoo.—Karim.—Dost Mohammed.—Plan of their incursions.—Cruelty and brutality.—Annually plunder the territories of the Nizam, the Peshwa, and the Raja of Berar.—Invade the British territory.—Threaten Mirzapur.—Plunder the Masulipatam district.—Gantur.—The Northern Circars.—Their parties surprised or overtaken.—Many killed.—Defects of a defensive system.—Offensive operations contemplated by the former Government.—Policy of Lord Moira.—Total suppression of the predatory system.—Expected conduct of the Mahratta Princes.—Proposal to annul the 8th Article of the Treaty with Sindhia, and renew an Alliance with Jaypur.—Prohibition of the Board of Control.—Modified.—Opposition in the Council.—Perseverance of the Governor-General.—Raja of Jaypur seeks the renewed Alliance.—Hesitates.—Conclusion of Treaty deferred.—Alliance with the Rajput Princes, with Amir Khan, with the Nawab of Bhopal.—Sindhia's concurrence.—Coöperation of Nagpur.—Death of the Raja.—Succession of Apa Saheb.—Disposition of the Peshwa.—Regrets abandonment of Trimbak.—Requires the charge of him.—Many grievances.—Escape of Trimbak.—Insurrection raised by him.—Its existence denied.—Secretly encouraged by the Peshwa.—Subsidiary troops of Poona and Hyderabad in movement.—Insurgents dispersed at Maswan.—Lieutenant Warre murdered.—Insurgents routed in Kandesh.—Proceedings of the Resident.—Poona surrounded.—Peshwa promises to give up Trimbak and disband his levies.—Proclamation of rewards for Trimbak's apprehension.—Orders of the Government.—New Treaty.—Conditions.—Additional Subsidiary Force.—Territorial Cessions.—Arrangements with the Gaskwar.	183

CHAPTER VI.

Plan and purposes of the campaign of 1817-18.—Disposition of British forces—in Hindustan.—Grand army.—Centre.—Right Division.—Left Division.—Subordinate Detachments.—Reserve.—Army of the Dekhin.—First Division.—Second, or Hyderabad.—Third.—Fourth, or Poona.—Fifth.—Reserve.—Events at Poona.—The Peshwa's dis

content.—Poona division takes the field.—Force left in Can-	Pag a
tonments withdrawn to Kirki.—Menacing appearances.—	
Explanation demanded.—Peshwa's ultimatum.—The Resi-	
dency destroyed.—Battle of Kirki.—Peshwa defeated.—	
British Officers seized by marauding parties.—The Vaugh-	
ans murdered.—Return of General Smith to Poona.—Flight	
of the Peshwa.—Poona occupied.—Advance of the third	
and fifth Divisions across the Nerbudda.—Pindaris driven	
from their haunts.—Union of the first and third Divisions	
under Sir T. Hislop, near Ujayin.—Conduct of Sindhia.—	
Advance of the centre and right Divisions of the Army of	
Hindustan towards Gwalior.—Treaty with Sindhia.—Ra-	
vages of Cholera in the centre Division.—Change of Posi-	
tion.—Disappearance of the Disease.—Pindaris cut off from	
Gwalior.—Fly towards Kota.—Overtaken by General Mar-	
shall.—Amir Khan intimidated.—Disbands his Troops.—	
Pindaris intercepted by General Donkin.—Return to the	
South.—Encountered by Colonel Adams.—Join Holkar's	
Army.—Cheetoo flies to Jawad.—Diminished strength of	
the Pindaris.....	226

CHAPTER VII

Transactions at Nagpur.—Discontent of Apa Saheb.—
 Accepts publicly honorary distinction from the Peshwa.—
 Hostile indications.—Preparations for defence.—British
 force.—Situation of the Residency.—Sitabaldi Hills.—Resi-
 dency attacked.—Action of Sitabaldi.—Mahrattas defeated.
 —Negotiations.—Arrival of General Doveton with the se-
 cond division of the Dekhin army at Nagpur.—Advance of
 General Hardyman's division.—Action of Jabalpur.—Town
 occupied.—Affairs at Nagpur.—Terms offered to the Raja.
 —Apa Saheb comes into the British lines.—Action of Nag-
 pur.—Mahratta army dispersed.—Contumacy of the Arab
 garrison.—City stormed.—Failure of the attack.—Terms
 granted, and Nagpur evacuated.—Provisional engagement
 with the Raja.—Policy of the Court of Holkar.—Intrigues
 with the Peshwa.—Professions of amity.—Violence of the
 military leaders.—Murder of Tulasi Bai.—Hostilities with
 the British.—Battle of Mahidpur.—Advance of Sir Thomas

Hislop.—Joined by the Guzerat division.—Sir John Malcolm detached in pursuit of Holkar.—Negotiations for Peace.—Treaty executed.—Prosecution of operations against the Pindaria.—Karim protected at Jawad.—Concentration of British divisions on Jawad.—Movements of General Keir.—Cheetoo returns to the Nerbudda Valley.—Surprised by Major Heath.—Takes refuge in Bhopal.—Proposes to submit.—Refuses the terms.—Again flies.—Karim's Durra surprised by Major Clarke.—Dispersed.—Many of the leaders surrender.—Lands granted them in Bhopal and Gorakhpur:—General Brown marches against Jawad.—Jeswant Rao Bhao surrenders.—Forts in Mewar recovered.—Troops under military Chiefs in Malwa dispersed.—Order restored in the territories of Holkar.—Operations against the Peshwa.—General Smith marches to Purandhar.—Peshwa retreats towards the sources of the Godaveri.—Joined by Trimbak.—General Smith cuts off his flight to Malwa.—He falls back towards Poona.—Captain Staunton detached to reinforce the troops at the Capital.—Falls in with the Peshwa's army.—Brilliant action at Koragam.—General Smith returns to Seroor.—Peshwa turns off to the East.—Pursued by the Reserve.—Joined by the Fourth Division.—Possession taken of Satara.—The Raja proclaimed.—Peshwa formally deposed.—Mahratta forts reduced.—Smith resumes his pursuit.—Overtakes the Peshwa at Ashti.—Cavalry action at Ashti.—Mahratta horse defeated.—Gokla killed.—The Raja of Satara rescued.—Baji Rao's followers leave him.—The Southern Chiefs submit.—He flies to the North.—Hemmed in between the British divisions.—Passes to the East to join the Raja of Nagpur at Chanda.—Chanda covered.—Baji Rao pressed by General Doveton.—Falls upon Colonel Adams.—His whole force broken up.—He escapes.—Flies towards Burhanpur.—State of the Mahratta territories.—Ceded districts in charge of Colonel Munro.—His operations.—Organizes a Local Militia.—Reduces the neighbouring districts.—Reinforced.—Captures Badami and Belgam.—Assumes command of the Reserve.—Wasota taken.—Raja of Satara formally installed.—General Munro marches against Sholapur.—The Peshwa's Infantry defeated and

	Page
dispersed.—The Fort surrendered.—Operations in the Konkan.—Reduction of Raigerh.—Country between the Bhima and Krishna Rivers occupied.....	259

CHAPTER VIII.

Dissolution of the armies of Hindustan and the Dekhin.—Divisions left in the field.—March of Sir T. Hislop with the 1st division to the South.—Contumacy of the Kiladar of Talner.—Fort stormed.—Murder of British Officers.—The Kiladar hanged.—Return of Sir T. Hislop to Madras.—Military operations in Kandesh.—Hill Forts surrendered or captured.—Arab mercenaries.—Siege of Maligam.—Storm of the Fort.—Repulsed.—Petta carried.—Garrison capitulate.—Operations in the Nerbudda Valley.—Movements of the left division of the Grand Army in Bundelkhand.—Rights of the Peshwa transferred.—Ságar annexed to the British Territory.—General Marshall advances to the Nagpur ceded districts.—Dhamani and Mandala taken.—Kiladar of the latter tried.—Acquitted.—Operations in Gondwana.—Proofs of Apa Saheb's hostile designs.—His arrest and deposal.—Baji Rao, a minor, made Raja.—Administration by the Resident.—Fatal error of the Peshwa.—Chanda taken.—Colonel Adams cantoned at Hosainabad.—Apa Saheb sent to Hindustan.—Makes his escape.—Peshwa overtaken by Colonel Doveton.—Prevented from crossing the Nerbudda by Sir J. Malcolm.—Negotiates with the latter.—Joins his camp.—His troops mutiny.—Are reduced to terms and dismissed.—Baji Rao marches towards Hindustan.—Governor-General disapproves of the terms granted to the Ex-Peshwa.—Confirms them.—Their defence by Sir J. Malcolm.—Baji Rao settled at Bithur.—Trimbak taken.—Confined at Chunar.—Mahratta power annihilated

327

CHAPTER IX.

Barbarian Races of the ranges of hills along the Nerbudda.—Gonds, Bhils, &c.—Measures against the depredations of the latter in Kandesh and Malwa.—Operations

against the Gonds, and other adherents of Apa Saheb.— His refuge in the Mahadeo Hills.—Irregular bands in his service.—Desultory hostilities.—Defeat of a British detach- ment.—Death of Captain Sparkes.—Extension of the In- surrection.—Checked.—Many parties cut up.—Troops penetrate into the hills.—Gond villages destroyed.—Con- certed plan of operations.—The Mahadeo hills ascended.— Apa Saheb leaves the hills, accompanied by Cheetoo.— Flies to Asir.—Not allowed to remain.—Assumes the dis- guise of an Ascetic.—Makes his way to Mundi.—Cheetoo not admitted into Asir.—Flies to the thickets.—Killed by a Tiger.—Asirgerh demanded from Sindhia—Jeswant Rao Lar ordered to deliver up the fort.—Procrastination.—The fort besieged.—Lower fort taken.—Upper surrendered.— Documents proving Sindhia's insincerity.—Asirgerh re- tained.—Close of the War.—Its results.—Territorial ac- quisitions from the Peshwa.—System of management.— From Holkar—from Sindhia—from Nagpur.—Territorial arrangements with the Nizam—with the Gaekwar.—Politi- cal results.....	371
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

✓ CHAPTER X.

✓ Settlement of Central India.—Territories of Holkar.— Improvement in Population and Revenue.—Claims of the State—of its dependants.—Adjusted by British interference. —Rival Pretenders to the Throne.—Suppressed.—Settle- ment of Dhar and Dewas.—Relations with Sindhia.— Services of the Contingent.—His financial difficulties.— Engagements with Bhopal.—Islamnagar restored to the Nawab.—Death of Nazar Mohammed.—Killed by accident. —His Widow Regent.—Principality prospers.—Rajput Princes—secondary and principal.—Topographical situa- tion of the former.—Engagements with Banswara.—Dun- gerpur.—Pertabgerh.—Sirohi and Krishnagar—with Bundi and with Kota.—Peculiarity of the treaty with the latter— its inconveniences.—Death of the Raja.—Aversion of Kesari Sing, his successor, to the Hereditary Minister.— Quarrels with Zalim Sing.—Raises Troops.—Action of Mangrole.—Kesari Sing restored under restrictions.—

	Page
Death of Zalim Sing.—His Son succeeds as Minister.—	
Continued aversion of the Raja.—Treaty with the Rana of	
Udaypur.—Alienated and usurped lands recovered and re-	
stored to him.—Country improved.—Treaty with Jaypur.—	
Delay—finally concluded.—Interference necessary.—Death	
of the Raja.—Disputed succession.—Birth of a posthumous	
son.—Bhyri Sal made Minister.—Resident appointed.—	
Supports the Minister.—Treaty with Jodhpur.—State of	
parties.—Man Sing resumes the government—puts his ad-	
versaries to death.—Country prospers.—Treaty with Bhi-	
kaner.—Suppression of insurrection among the Bhattis.—	
Treaty with Jesalmer.—International tranquillity assured.	
Internal tranquillity imperfectly maintained	403

CHAPTER XL

- Miscellaneous Occurrences during and after the Mahratta
- 1) War.—Affairs of Cutch.—Hostility of the Rao.—His in-
temperance and violence.—Force sent against him.—Bhuj
taken.—The Rao surrenders.—Deposed.—His infant Son
raised to the Throne.—A Council of Regency, under the
superintendence of the Resident.—Subsidiary Treaty.—
 - 2) Amirs of Sindh unfriendly.—Causes.—The Khosa Robbers
attacked.—Sindh Troops enter Cutch—withdrawn and dis-
avowed.—Treaty with the Amira.—Arrangements with
 - 3) Kolapur.—Outrages by Plunderers from Troops left at
Kishme.—Consequences.—Defeat of a British detachment
by the Beni-Bu-Ali Arabs.—Second Expedition.—Tribe
almost exterminated.—Agency abolished.—Transactions at
Mocha.—Town of Sawantwari.—A Force sent into the Coun-
try.—Treaties with the Regency.—Treaty with the Chief
of Kolaba.—Piracies in the Persian Gulph.—Force sent
against them.—Ras-al-Khaima again taken.—Treaty with
the Arab Tribes.—Political Agent.—Treaty with the Imam
of Senna.—Occurrences in the Eastern Archipelago.—
Exclusive policy of the Dutch.—Defeated by Sir T. Stam-
ford Raffles.—Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen.—His
views on Sumatra.—Objected to by the Governor-General.
—Offence not to be given.—Treatment by the Dutch of the
Sultan of Palembang.—Determination of the Government

	Page
of Bengal to secure the Straits of Malacca.—Negotiations with Malay Chiefs anticipated.—Settlement effected at Singapore.—Protested against by the Dutch.—Admitted by Treaty with Holland.—Prosperity of the Settlement.—Affairs of Achin.—Treaty with the Sultan.—Mission to Siam and Cochin China.—Relations with the Subsidiary States on the Indian Continent.—With the Gaekwar.—Death of Fateh Sing.—Prince Syaji made Dewan.—Death of Anand Rao.—Syaji succeeds.—Difficulties of position.—Arrangements.—Tranquillisation of Pahlampur.—Of Kattivar.—Relations with Hyderabad.—Mal-administration of Chandu Lal.—Interference of the Resident.—Dissatisfaction of the Governor-General.—Question of Interference considered.—Chandu Lal's Financial embarrassment.—Connection with the mercantile house of Palmer and Co.—Sanctioned by the Governor-General.—Disapproved of by the Court of Directors.—Dissolved.—Affairs of Oude.—Border Plunderers.—The Nawab Vizir allowed to take the title of King	438

CHAPTER XII.

✓ <u>N</u> Internal Administration of the Marquis of Hastings.— <u>R</u> Progressive Legislation.—I. Civil Judicature.—Inefficiency of the Courts.—Injunctions of the Home Authorities to revert to Native Institutions.—Measures adopted in Bengal —at Madras and Bombay.—Result.—II. Criminal Justice and Police.—Reforms at the Presidencies.—Union of the Powers of Magistrate and Collector.—Extended Police Powers of the Revenue and Village Officers at Madras, and at Bombay.—III. Revenues.—Land Revenue.—Principles of Ryotwar Settlement to be universally adopted.—Perpetual Settlement prohibited.—Enactments in Bengal.—Village and District Native Accountants re-established.—Rules for Sale of Lands modified.—Settlement of ceded and conquered Provinces.—System of Village Settlement preferred.—Necessity of previous Inquiry.—Abuses to be remedied.—Fraudulent Transfers of Property extensive.—Discontent of the People.—Special Commission appointed.—Wrongs redressed.—Question of Perpetual Settlement of

	Page
the Western Provinces re-considered.—Deferred Periodical Settlements continued.—Nature of Inquiries to be instituted.—As regarding the Land.—As regarding its Occupants.—Regulation to give effect to the Arrangements.—Revenue Surveys commenced.—Great delay anticipated.—Still greater experienced.—Merit of the Government.—Madras Village Settlements closed.—Ryotwar resumed.—With Modifications.—Lands for Sale in the permanently settled Districts bought on Public Account.—Bombay Revenue Arrangements.—Based on Native Institutions.—Inquiry found necessary.—Revenue Commission.—Revenue Survey of Broach.—Its Objects.—Similar Surveys in Guzerat.—Village Accountants made Public Servants.—Opposition of Heads of Villages.—Objections to the Arrangement.—Gradually relinquished.—Settlements of the Dekhin.—Combination of Village and Ryotwar Systems.—Survey commenced.—Other branches of Revenue.—Opium.—Difficulties respecting Malwa Opium.—Measures adopted.—Salt.—Customs.—Duties on British Goods remitted.—Finance.—Augmentation of Revenues—of Charges.—Surplus of Local Receipts.—Home Charges and Commercial Advantages insufficiently provided for.—Loans raised.—Public Debt increased.—Separation of Territorial and Commercial Accounts.—Debt contracted to the East India Company's Commerce.—Sufficiency of Indian Revenues for Disbursements in time of Peace.—Prospect of Financial Prosperity.—Changes of Social Condition.—Calcutta an Episcopal See.—Bishop Middleton.—Difficulties of his Position.—His Proceedings.—Foundation of Bishop's College.—His Death.—Establishment of Scottish Church.—Activity of Missionary Societies.—Increased numbers of Missionaries.—Attention turned to Native Education.—Defects of Native System.—Schools established—partly by Missionary Bodies—partly by Individuals for General Education; the latter assisted by the Government.—Censorship of the Press abolished.—Immediate Results.—Close of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings	506

APPENDIX.

I.

PAGE 67.

From Umur Singh and his sons, Ram Das, and Urjun Thapas, to the Raja of Nipal, dated Raj-gurh, 2nd March, 1815.

A COPY of your letter of the 23rd December, addressed to Runjoor Singh, under the Red Seal, was sent by the latter to me, who have received it with every token of respect. It was to the following purport:—"The capture of Nalapanee by the enemy has been communicated to me from Gurhwal and Kumaon, as also the intelligence of his having marched to Nahn: having assembled his force, he now occupies the whole country from Barapursa to Subturee and Muhotree. My army is also secretly posted in various places in the junguls of the mountains. An army under a general has arrived in Gorukpoor, for Palpa, and another detachment has reached the borders of Beejypoor. I have further heard that a general-officer has set off from Calcutta, to give us further trouble. For the sake of a few trifling objects, some intermediate agents have destroyed the mutual harmony, and war is waging far and wide: all this you know. You ought to send an embassy to conciliate the English, otherwise the cause is lost. The enemy, after making immense preparations, have begun the war, and unless great concessions are made

No. I.

No. I. they will not listen to terms. To restore the relations of amity by concession is good and proper; for this purpose it is fit, in the first place, to cede to the enemy the departments of Bootwul, Palpa, and Sheeoraj, and the disputed tracts already settled by the commissioners towards Barah.¹ If this be insufficient to re-establish harmony, we ought to abandon the whole of the Turæe, the Doon, and the low lands; and if the English are still dissatisfied, on account of not obtaining possession of a portion of the mountains, you are herewith authorised to give up, with the Doon, the country as far as the Sutlej. Do whatever may be practicable to restore the relations of peace and amity, and be assured of my approbation and assent. If these means be unsuccessful, it will be very difficult to preserve the integrity of my dominions from Kunka Teesta to the Sutlej. If the enemy once obtain a footing in the centre of our territory, both extremities will be thrown into disorder. If you can retire with your army and military stores to pursue any other plan of operations that may afterwards appear eligible, it will be advisable. On this account, you ought immediately to effect a junction with all the other officers on the western service, and retire to any part of our territory which, as far as Nipal, you may think yourself capable of retaining. These are your orders."

In the first place, after the immense preparations of the enemy, he will not be satisfied with all these concessions; or if he should accept of our terms, he would serve us as he did Tippoo, from whom he first accepted of an indemnification of six crores of rupees in money and territory, and afterwards wrested from him his whole country. If we were to cede to him so much country, he would seek some fresh occasion of quarrel, and at a future opportunity would wrest from us other provinces. Having lost so much territory, we should be unable to maintain our army on its present footing; and our military fame being once

¹ Meaning the twenty-two villages on the Sarua frontier.

reduced, what means should we have left to defend our eastern possessions? While we retain Bisahur, Gurhwal is secure: if the former be abandoned, the Bhooteas of Ruwain will certainly betray us. The English having thus acquired the Doon and Ruwain, it will be impossible for us to maintain Gurhwal; and being deprived of the latter, Kumaon and Dotee will be also lost to us. After the seizure of these provinces, Achain, Joomlee, and Dooloo, will be wrested from us in succession. You say "that a proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of the eastern kurats;" if they have joined the enemy, the other kurats will do so likewise, and then the country, Dood Koosee, on the east, to Bheeree, on the west, cannot be long retained. Having lost your dominions, what is to become of your great military establishments? When our power is once reduced, we shall have another Knox's mission, under pretence of concluding a treaty of alliance and friendship, and founding commercial establishments. If we decline receiving their mission, they will insist; and if we are unable to oppose force, and desire them to come unaccompanied with troops, they will not comply. They will begin by introducing a company: a battalion will soon after follow, and at length an army will be assembled for the subjection of Nipal. You think that if, for the present, the low lands, the Doon, and the country to the Sutlej, were ceded to them, they would cease to entertain designs upon the other provinces of Nipal. Do not trust them! They who counselled you to receive the mission of Knox, and permit the establishment of a commercial factory, will usurp the government of Nipal. With regard to the concessions now proposed, if you had, in the first instance, decided upon a pacific line of conduct, and agreed to restore the departments of Bootwul and Sheeroaj, as adjusted by the commissioners, the present contest might have been avoided. But you could not suppress your desire to retain these places, and, by murdering their revenue officer, excited their indignation, and kindled a war for trifles.

No. I.

At Jythuk we have obtained a victory over the enemy. If I succeed against General Ochterlony, and Runjoor Singh, with Juspao Thapa and his officers, prevail at Jythuk, Runjeet Singh will rise against the enemy. In conjunction with the Seiks, my army will make a descent into the plains; and our forces, crossing the Jumna from two different quarters, will recover possession of the Doon. When we reach Hurdwar, the Nuwab of Lukhnow may be expected to take a part in the cause; and, on his accession to the general coalition, we may consider ourselves secure as far as Khunka. Relying on your fortune, I trust that Bulbhudur Koonwur and Rewunt Kajee will soon be able to reinforce the garrison of Jythuk; and I hope, ere long, to send Punt Kajee with eight companies, when the force there will be very strong. The troops sent by you are arriving every day: and when they all come up, I hope we shall succeed both here and at Jythuk.

Formerly, when the English endeavoured to penetrate to Sundowlee, they continued for two years in possession of Bareh Pursa and Muhotree; but, when you conquered Nipal, they were either destroyed by your force, or fell victims to the climate, with the exception of a few only, who abandoned the place. Orders should now be given to all your officers to defend Choudundee, and Choudena in Bejypoor, and the two kurats, and the ridge of Mahabharut. Suffer the enemy to retain the low lands for a couple of years: measures can afterwards be taken to expel them. Lands transferred under a written agreement cannot again be resumed; but if they have been taken by force, force may be employed to recover them. Fear nothing, even though the Seiks should not join us. Should you succeed now in bringing our differences to an amicable termination by the cession of territory, the enemy in the course of a few years would be in possession of Nipal, as he took possession of the country of Tippoo. The present, therefore, is not the time for treaty and conciliation. These expedients should have been tried before

the murder of the revenue officer (in Gorukpoor), or must be postponed till victory shall crown our efforts. No. I.
 If they will then accede to the terms which I shall propose, it is well; if not, with the favour of God and your fortune and bounty, it shall be my business to preserve the integrity of my country from Khunka to the Sutlej. Let me entreat you, therefore, never to make peace. Formerly, when some individuals urged the adoption of a treaty of peace and commerce, I refused my assent to that measure; I will not now suffer the honour of my prince to be sullied by concession and submission. If you are determined on this step, bestow the humiliating office on him who first advised it. But for me, call me to your presence; I am old, and only desire once more to kiss your feet. I can recollect the time when the Goorkha army did not exceed twelve thousand men. Through the favour of Heaven, and by the valour of your forefathers, your territory was extended to the confines of Khunka, on the east. Under the auspices of your father, we subjugated Kumaon; and, through your fortune, we have pushed our conquests to the Sutlej. Four generations have been employed in the acquisition of all this dignity and dominion. At Nalapanee, Bulbhudur defeated three or four thousand of the enemy. At Jythuk, Runjoor Singh, with his officers, overthrew two battalions. In this place I am surrounded, and daily fighting with the enemy, and look forward with confidence to victory. All the inhabitants and chiefs of the country have joined the enemy. I must gain two or three victories before I can accomplish the object I have in view—of attaching Runjeet Singh to our cause. On his accession, and after the advance of the Seiks and Goorkhas towards the Jumna, the chiefs of the Dukhun may be expected to join the coalition, as also the Nawab of Lukhnow, and the Salik-Ramee-Leech.¹ Then will be the time for us to drive.

¹ It is not known who Umur Singh means by the Salik-Ramee-Leech; and some other of his names of places and persons differ from any in common use.

No. I. out the enemy, and recover possession of the low countries of Palpa, as far as Bejypoor. If we succeed in regaining these, we can attempt further conquest in the plains.

There has been no fighting in your quarter yet; the Choundundee and Choudena of Beejypoor, as far as the ridge of Muhabharut and Sooleeana, should be well defended. Countries acquired in four generations, under the administration of the Thapas, should not be abandoned for the purpose of bringing matters to an amicable adjustment, without deep and serious reflection. If we are victorious in the war, we can easily adjust our differences; and if we are defeated, death is preferable to a reconciliation on humiliating terms. When the Chinese army invaded Nipal, we implored the mercy of Heaven by offerings to the Brahmins, and the performance of religious ceremonies; and, through the favour of one and intercession of the other, we succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Ever since you confiscated the Jageers of the Brahmins, thousands have been in distress and poverty. Promises were given that they should be restored at the capture of Kangrah; and orders to this effect, under the red seal, were addressed to me, and Nin Singh Thapa. We failed, however, in that object, and now there is universal discontent. You ought, therefore, to assemble all the Brahmins, and promise to restore to them their lands and property, in the event of your conquering and expelling the English. By these means, many thousand worthy Brahmins will put up their prayers for your prosperity, and the enemy will be driven forth. By the practice of charity, the territory acquired in four generations may be preserved; and, through the favour of God, our power and dominion may be still further extended. By the extension of territory, our military establishment may be maintained on its present footing, and even increased. The numerous countries which you propose to cede to the enemy yielded a revenue equal to the maintenance of an

army of four thousand men, and Kangrah might have been captured. By the cession of these provinces, the reputation and splendour of your Court will no longer remain. By the capture of Kangrah, your name would have been rendered formidable; and, though that has not happened, a powerful impression has, nevertheless, been made on the people of the plains by the extension of your conquests to the Sutlej. To effect a reconciliation by the cession of the country to the west of the Jumna, would give rise to the idea that the Goorkhas were unable to oppose the English, would lower the dignity of your name in the plains, and cause a reduction of your army to the extent of four thousand men. The enemy will, moreover, require the possession of Bisahur, and after that the conquest of Gurhwal will be easy; nor will it be possible, in that case, for us to retain Kumaon, and with it we must lose Dotee, Acham, and Joomlah, whence he may be expected to penetrate even to Bheree. If the English once establish themselves firmly in possession of a part of the hills, we shall be unable to drive them out. The countries towards the Sutlej should be obstinately defended; the abandonment of the disputed tracts in the plains is a lesser evil: the possession of the former preserves to us the road to further conquest. You ought, therefore, to direct Gooroo Rungnath Pundit and Dulbunjun Pandeh to give up the disputed lands of Bootwul, Sheeoraj, and the twenty-two villages in the vicinity of Bareh, and thus, if possible, bring our differences to a termination. To this step I have no objections, and shall feel no animosity to those who may perform this service. I must, however, declare a decided hostility to such as, in bringing about a reconciliation with the English, consult only their own interest, and forget their duty to you. If they will not accept these terms, what have we to fear? The English attempted to take Bhurtpoor by storm; but the Raja Runjeet Singh destroyed an European regiment, and a battalion of sepoys. To the present day they have not

No. I.

No. I. ventured to meddle with Bhurtpoor again: whence it would seem that one fort has sufficed to check their progress. In the low country of Dhurma they established their authority; but the Raja overthrew their army, and captured all their artillery and stores, and now lives and continues in quiet possession of his dominions. Our proffers of peace and reconciliation will be interpreted as the result of fear; and it would be absurd to expect that the enemy will respect a treaty concluded under such circumstances. Therefore, let us confide our fortunes to our swords; and, by boldly opposing the enemy, compel him to remain within his own territory;—or, if he should continue to advance, stung with shame at the idea of retreating after his immense preparations, we can then give up the lands in dispute, and adjust our differences. Such, however, is the fame and terror of our swords, that Bulbhudur, with a force of six hundred men, defeated an army of three or four thousand English. His force consisted of the old Gourukh and Kurrakh companies, which were only partly composed of the inhabitants of our ancient kingdom, and of the people of the countries from Bheree to Gurhwal; and with these he destroyed one battalion, and crippled and repulsed another. My army is similarly composed: nevertheless, all descriptions are eager to meet the enemy. In your quarter you are surrounded with the veterans of our army, and cannot apprehend desertion from them;—you have also an immense militia, and many Jageerdars, who will fight for their own honour and interests. Assembling the militia of the low lands, and fighting in the plains, is impolitic: call them into the hills, and cut the enemy up by detail—(a passage here the sense of which cannot be discovered). The enemy is proud, and flushed with success, and has reduced under his subjection all the western Zemindars, the Ranas, and Raja of Kuhlur, and the Thakooraen, and will keep peace with no one. However, my advice is nothing. I will direct Ram Doss to propose to General Ochterlony

the abandonment, on our part, of the disputed lands, and will forward to you the answer which he may receive. No. I.
 All the Ranas, Rajas, and Thakooraen, have joined the enemy, and I am surrounded: nevertheless, we shall fight and conquer, and all my officers have taken the same resolution. The Pundits have pronounced the month of Bysakh as particularly auspicious for the Goorkhas; and, by selecting a fortunate day, we shall surely conquer. I am desirous of engaging the enemy slowly and with caution, but cannot manage it, the English being always first to begin the fight. I hope, however, to be able to delay the battle till Bysakh (April, May), when I will choose a favourable opportunity to fight them. When we shall have driven the enemy from hence, either Runjoor or myself, according to your wishes, will repair to your presence. In the present crisis, it is very advisable to write to the Emperor of China, and to the Lama of Lassa, and to the other Lamas; and, for this purpose, I beg leave to submit the enclosed draft of a letter to their address; any errors in it, I trust, will be forgiven by you; and I earnestly recommend that you will lose no time in sending a petition to the Emperor of China, and a letter to the Lama.

II.

PAGE 79.

Proposed Petition to the Emperor of China by the Raja of Nepal.

I yield obedience to the Emperor of China, and no one dare invade my dominions; or if any power has ventured to encroach on my territory, through your favour and protection I have been able to discomfit and expel them. No. II.
 Now, however, a powerful and inveterate enemy has attacked me, and, as I owe allegiance to you, I rely on

No. II.

obtaining your assistance and support. From Khanka to the Setlej for a thousand kos war is waging between us. Entertaining designs upon Bhote, the enemy endeavours to get possession of Nepal, and for these objects he has fomented a quarrel and declared war. Five or six great actions have been already fought; but, through the fortune and glory of your Imperial Majesty, I have succeeded in destroying about twenty thousand of the enemy; but his wealth and military resources are great, and he sustains the loss without receding a step. On the contrary, numerous reinforcements continue to arrive, and my country is invaded on all points. Though I might obtain a hundred thousand soldiers from the hills and plains, yet without pay they cannot be maintained; and though I have every desire to pay them, I have not the means. Without soldiers I cannot repel the enemy. Consider the Gorkhas as your tributaries; reflect that the English come to conquer Nepal and Bhote, and for these reasons be graciously pleased to assist us with a sum of money, that we may levy an army and drive forth the invaders. Or, if you are unwilling to assist us with subsidies, and prefer sending an army to our aid, it is well. The climate of Dharma (Bhután) is temperate, and you may safely send an army of two or three hundred thousand men by the route of Dharma into Bengal, spreading alarm and consternation among the Europeans as far as Calcutta. The enemy has subjugated all the Rajas of the plains, and usurped the throne of the King of Delhi, and therefore it is to be expected that these would all unite in expelling the Europeans from Hindustan. By such an event your name will be renowned throughout all Jambudwip (India); and wherever you may command, the whole of its inhabitants will be forward in your service. Should you think that the conquest of Nepal, and the forcible separation of the Gorkhas from their dependence on the Emperor of China, cannot materially affect your Majesty's interests, I beseech you to reflect, that without your aid I cannot re-

pulse the English; that these are the people who have already subdued all India, and usurped the throne of Delhi; that with my army and resources I am quite unable to make head against them; and that the world will henceforth say, that the Emperor of China abandoned to their fate his tributaries and dependants. I acknowledge the supremacy of the Emperor of China above all the potentates on earth. The English, after obtaining possession of Nepal, will advance by the routes of Bhadrinath and Mansarowar, and also by that of Digarchi, for the purpose of conquering Lassa. I beg, therefore, that you will write an order to the English, directing them to withdraw their forces from the territory of the Gorkha State, which is tributary and dependent upon you, otherwise that you will send an army to our aid. I beseech you, however, to lose no time in sending assistance, whether in men or money, that I may drive out the enemy and maintain possession of the mountains; otherwise he will, in a few years, be master of Lassa.

No. II.

 III.

PAGE 79.

From the three Governors at Arzung, named, first, Shee-Chan-Chun, principal Vizir: secondly, Shee-Taran: thirdly, Kho-Taran. Let this letter be taken to the officer commanding at Rungpur, who, after opening it and ascertaining its contents, will forward it to his master.

This is written by the enlightened Vizir of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and by the two Vizirs who are Hakims of this place, namely, Shee-Taran and Kho-Taran. These three, of whom one has lately arrived from the capital, from the presence of the Emperor, and the other

No. III.

No. III. two the Governors of Arzung, have agreed to write to the English gentlemen as follows:—

From a letter which was received from the Raja of Gorkha, addressed to the two Tarans, it was understood that the English had demanded of the Raja of Gorkha, and of Dhama Shanga, a free passage to this quarter, declaring that they had no intention of attacking those chiefs, and that they only wanted a free passage to Lassa, when it would be seen what would happen. It was stated also that the English proposed that the above-mentioned chiefs should pay to them the tribute which they now pay to China. A letter to the same effect was received from the Raja of Gorkha, addressed to the two Tarans at Lassa. The two Tarans of this place sent the original letter to the Emperor. The heart of his Imperial Majesty is as pure as the sun, and enlightened as the moon, and truth and falsehood are in all matters apparent to him. Not relying on the Raja of Gorkha's letter, he, in order to ascertain the truth of the circumstances, sent from his own presence Shee-Chan-Chun with a royal army: that person accordingly will soon arrive with the army at Tingari, and will inquire into your proceedings.

Such absurd measures as those alluded to appear quite inconsistent with the usual wisdom of the English. It is probable that they never made the declaration imputed to them: if they did, it will not be well. On a former occasion, when Thron-Tan came here to make war against the Raja of Gorkha, a letter was received from the English, addressed to Thron-Tan, asking assistance. The hostile course which, according to the Raja of Gorkha, they have now adopted, is, therefore, beyond measure surprising. An answer should be sent as soon as possible to Tingari, stating whether or not the English have made the absurd propositions imputed to them to the Raja of Gorkha and Dhama Shanga. It is probable that they did not. If they did not, let them write a suitable explanation addressed to Shee-Chan-Chun, that he may make a corre-

sponding communication to the Emperor, stating that the whole story is a falsehood of the Raja of Gorkha. Let the true state of the case be told, that it may be reported to the Emperor. The Emperor of China is just. Be it known to the English gentlemen that his Majesty of China is just and merciful. Send an answer as soon as possible.

Dated 23rd Jemadurs-sani, 1231: Hij. (23rd May, 1816.)

IV.

PAGE 309.

Substance of a Mahratta Proclamation issued on the 11th February, 1818, by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, Sole Commissioner for the territories conquered from the Peshwa.

From the time when Bajī Rao ascended the Musnud, his country was a prey to faction and rebellion, and there was no efficient government to protect the people. At length Bajī Rao was expelled from his dominions, and took refuge in Bassein, where he was dependent on the bounty of Kandi Rao Rastia. At this time he entered into alliance with the British Government, and was immediately restored to the full possession of his authority; the tranquillity that has been enjoyed since that period is known to all ranks of men. At Bajī Rao's restoration, the country was laid waste by war and famine, the people were reduced to misery, and the Government derived scarcely any revenue from its lands: since then, in spite of the farming system, and the exactions of Bajī Rao's officers, the country has completely recovered, through the protection afforded it by the British Government, and Bajī Rao has accumulated those treasures which he is now employing against his benefactors. The British Govern-

No. IV. ment not only protected the Peshwa's own possessions, but maintained his rights abroad. It could not, without injury to the rights of others, restore his authority over the Mahratta chiefs, which had expired long before its alliance with him; but it paid the greatest attention to satisfying his admissible demands, and succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in adjusting some, and in putting others in a train of settlement. Among these were Baji Rao's claims on the Gaekwar. The British Government had prevailed on that prince to send his prime minister to Poona for the express purpose of settling those demands, and they were on the eve of adjustment with great profit to the Peshwa, when Gangadhar Sastri, the Gaekwar's Vakil, was murdered by Trimbakji Dainglia, the Peshwa's minister, while in actual attendance on his court, and during a solemn pilgrimage at Pundrapur. Strong suspicion rested on Baji Rao, who was accused by the voice of the whole country; but the British Government, unwilling to credit such charges against a prince and an ally, contented itself with demanding the punishment of Trimbakji. This was refused, until the British Government had marched an army to support its demands; yet it made no claim on the Peshwa for its expenses, and inflicted no punishment for his protection of a murderer: it simply required the surrender of the criminal, and, on Baji Rao's compliance, it restored him to the undiminished enjoyment of the benefits of the alliance. Notwithstanding this generosity, Baji Rao immediately commenced a new system of intrigues, and used every exertion to turn all the power of India against the British Government. At length he gave the signal of disturbances by fomenting an insurrection in his own dominions, and preparing to support the insurgents by open force. The British Government had then no remedy but to arm in turn. Its troops entered Baji Rao's territories at all points, and surrounded him in his capital before any of those with whom he had intrigued had time to stir. Baji Rao's

life was now in the hands of the British Government; No. IV. but that Government, moved by his professions of gratitude for past favours, and of entire dependence on its moderation, once more resolved to continue him on his throne, after imposing such terms upon him as might secure it from his future perfidy. The principal of these terms was a commutation of the contingent, which the Peshwa was bound to furnish, for money equal to the pay of a similar body of troops; and, on their being agreed to, the British Government restored Baji Rao to its friendship, and proceeded to settle the Pindaris, who had so long been the pests of the peaceable inhabitants of India, and of none more than the Peshwa's own subjects. Baji Rao affected to enter with zeal into an enterprise so worthy of a great government, and assembled a large army, on pretence of cordially assisting in the contest; but in the midst of all his professions he spared neither pains nor money to engage the powers of Hindustan to combine against the British; and no sooner had the British troops marched towards the haunts of the Pindaris than he seized the opportunity to commence war without a declaration, and without even an alleged ground of complaint. He attacked and burned the house of the British Resident, contrary to the laws of nations and the practice of India, plundered and seized on peaceable travellers, and put two British officers to an ignominious death. Baji Rao himself found the last transaction too barbarous to avow; but as the perpetrators are still unpunished, and retain their command in his army, the guilt remains with him. After the commencement of the war, Baji Rao threw off the mask regarding the murder of Gangadhar Sastri, and avowed his participation in the crime by uniting his cause with that of the murderer. By these acts of perfidy and violence Baji Rao has compelled the British Government to drive him from his musnud, and to conquer his dominions. For this purpose a force is gone in pursuit of Baji Rao,

No. IV. which will allow him no rest; another is employed in taking his forts; a third has arrived by way of Ahmednagar, and a greater force than either is now entering Kandesh, under the personal command of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop; a force under General Munro is reducing the Carnatic, and a force from Bombay is taking the forts in the Konkan, and occupying that country, so that in a short time not a trace of Baji Rao will remain. The Raja of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Baji Rao's hands, will be released, and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view the fort of Sattara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order; the rest of the country will be held by the Honourable Company. The revenue will be collected for the Government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured; all wuttun and enam (hereditary lands), warshásan (annual stipends), and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable. The farming system is abolished; officers shall be forthwith appointed to collect a regular and moderate revenue on the part of the British Government, to administer justice, and to encourage the cultivators of the soil. They will be authorized to allow of remissions in consideration of the circumstances of the times. All persons are prohibited from paying revenue to Baji Rao or his adherents, or assisting them in any shape. No deduction will be made from the revenue on account of any such payments. Wuttundars, and other holders of land, are required to quit the standard of Baji Rao, and return to their villages within two months from this

time. The Zemindars will report the names of those who remain; and all who fail to appear at that time shall forfeit their lands, and shall be pursued without remission until they are entirely crushed. All persons, whether belonging to the enemy or otherwise, who may attempt to lay waste the country, or to plunder the roads, will be put to death wherever they are found. No. IV.

V.

PAGE 391.

NOTES FOUND AT ASIR-GERH.

1. *From Dowlat Rao to Jeswant Rao Lar.*

I send you the news: the Company and the Sirkar are friends, and have joined to annihilate the Pindaris and secure the roads. The Company have required Hindia and Hurda from the Sirkar, who replied "take them," and has written the necessary papers, and has also written a chor-chiti (a note authorising the quitting of the fort) to you. I write you the information of what has passed; but do you be in readiness, and keep your people, so that your manhood may be known to all, and that no trick or deceit may be in your jurisdiction. Be careful: do not keep your family or children with you, but send them to your house, or to some place of safety, so that no person may be acquainted with their residence. Have no incumbrances about you. Be ready. What is decreed will take place. Keep your heart steady to me. There is no need to write much; you will understand everything from this. No. V.

2. *(Written in Sindhia's own handwriting.)*

Obey all orders that may come from Srimant (the Peshwa). Plead not that I have given no orders, but

No. V. do exactly as Srimant may require you. Should you not do so, I shall be perjured. The people have written you from hence, so that you will know everything that is going on. Consider this note as equal to a thousand notes, and act accordingly.

VI.

PAGE 397.

Various properties and rights claimed by Raja Mulhar Rao Holkar in parts of Kandesh and the Dekhin, subject to the Peshwa as Desmukh, Head of a district, or as Patel, Head of a village.

1.

No. VI. DESMUKH'S RIGHTS IN THE PERGANA OF CHANDORE, ETC.

A house in Chandore.

Several villages in Jagir.

Seven per cent. on the Government revenue of the village of Mutád.

A certain quantity of grain from sundry villages.

One rupee per village for the Desmukh and for his Gomashta or agent.

Three and a half per cent. on all money coined in the mint of Chandore.

The customs taken at the four towns of Chandore, Devgaon, Raichur, and Búri, during two months in each year.

A sum levied from each village for the maintenance of a writer in attendance on the officers of the ruling power, on the part of the Desmukh.

Fees on all deeds conveying real property or vested rights, which require the Desmukh's signature.

A khalat, or dress of honour, by the revenue contractor or the jagirdar, on the settlement of the year's revenue

accounts, also requiring the counter-signature of the No. VI.
Desmukh.

Various gardens, mango groves, and tanks, rent-free, in different villages and towns.

A fee, or present, from certain villages on the determination of their assessment, and its annual payment. A present from the same at the festival of the Dashara; and a present of one rupee from each, if visited by the Desmukh; and a similar fee on the appointment of a new Gomashta.

Right of free pasture in various places.

A present at marriages and births, where the villagers can afford it, however trifling.

Seven per cent. of the forage supplied by the village to the Government.

A full suit of clothes, value two hundred rupees, annually from the Customs of Chandore.

A certain quantity of sesamum and molasses from each village, on various occasions.

A portion of any fine imposed upon Brahmans, as an expiation of offence against Caste.

2.

PATEL RIGHTS IN VARIOUS VILLAGES IN THE PERGANAS OF NASIK, DHER, SANGAMNER, ETC.

A certain proportion of all crops when gathered.

An allotment of rent-free land in each village.

A piece of cloth from each family on occasion of a marriage.

A piece of cloth annually from each weaver's shop.

A betel nut daily from each grocer.

A blanket annually from each shepherd.

A proportion of sugar from every quantity manufactured.

A pair of shoes annually from each chumar, or worker in leather.

No. VI. A handful of every sort of vegetables daily from the sellers.

A certain quantity of oil daily from the makers.

3.

DESMUKH'S RIGHTS IN VARIOUS VILLAGES IN THE PER-
GANA OF GALNA.

Five per cent. per annum on the Government revenue.

Two rupees from the large, and one from the small villages per annum, for offerings to the Manes in the month Bhadon.

Two-thirds of a fourth of all customs and duties.

Money and food on occasion of marriages.

A share of the crops.

Half a seer of oil daily from every oil press.

A certain quantity of oil on the Desmukh's visiting a village.

Proportions of cane, molasses, and sugar from every field and mill.

Two seers of rice from every field.

A portion of the load of every Bunjara bullock that passes through the village.

A present of a rupee a-year from every village.

Two betel leaves from every load, and ten from each shop daily, and one betel nut daily from each grocer.

At fairs in the vicinity of a fort, a portion of every article—as a handful of grain from each load, or of vegetables from each basket: twenty-five mangoes from each cart-load, and twenty-five canes from a similar load of sugar-canes, &c.

A set of horse-shoes annually from every smithy.

Two bundles of straw annually from each village.

Shoes, blankets, cloth as before mentioned.

A cart-load of firewood annually from each village.

Five mango-trees in every hundred.

A tax of five rupees a-year on eunuchs, and on vagrants with bears or wild animals.

Portions of meat and spirits daily from butchers and venders of spirituous liquor, and a skin and a half annually from each village. No. VI.

Whatever platters (of leaves) or pots are required for devotional purposes must be supplied by the manufacturers, and free labour is expected from various castes, when required by the Desmukh.

Contributions, in money or kind, are also levied at the great Hindu festivals, the Dewali, Dasahara and Sankránt.

The whole of these, and of similar rights in other places, which were formerly valued at more than three lakhs of rupees annually, were valued in 1819 at little more than one, and of that the greater part was intercepted by the officers appointed to make the collections.

VII.

PAGE 560.

A.—Comparative Statement of the Revenues and Charges of British India in the Years 1813-14 and 1822-23.

1813-14	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	No. VII.
Receipts	£11,172,000	5,297,000	759,000	17,228,000	
Charges	£ 7,135,000	4,893,000	1,589,000	13,617,000	
			Surplus Revenue	£3,611,000	
			Deduct Interest on Debt	£1,637,000	
			Supplies to England	116,000	
				£1,653,000	
			Surplus in 1813-14	£1,958,000	
1822-23.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	
Receipts	£14,168,000	5,685,000	3,372,000	23,120,000	
Charges	£ 8,746,000	5,072,000	4,264,000	18,082,000	
			Surplus Revenue	£5,038,000	
			Deduct Interest	1,694,000	
			Surplus in 1822-4	£3,444,000	

No. VII.

ITEMS OF AUGMENTED RECEIPT.

	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	1813-14.	1822-23.	1813-14.	1822-23.	1813-14.	1822-23.
Mint	29,000	23,000	16,000	21,000	6,000	2,000
Post-Office	43,000	61,000	20,000	25,000	6,000	11,000
Stamps	16,000	150,000	31,000	62,000	"	17,000
Judicial	104,000	54,000	20,000	19,000	6,000	8,000
Customs	322,000	477,000	190,000	218,000	108,000	158,000
Land Rev ^s .	3,028,000	4,468,000	893,000	877,000	37,000	130,000
Do. Ceded	2,371,000	2,411,000	"	"	206,000	260,000
Conquered	1,664,000	1,806,000	"	"	291,000	1,430,000
Nerbudda	"	609,000	"	"	"	"
Salt	1,779,000	2,553,000	155,000	148,000	"	"
Opium	964,000	1,493,000	"	"	"	1,158,000
Marine	31,000	33,724	9,000	8,000	40,000	21,000
Carnatic	"	"	1,131,000	1,464,000	"	"
Tanjore	"	"	436,000	459,000	"	"
Mysore	"	"	1,519,000	1,400,000	"	"
Nizam	"	"	685,000	669,000	"	"
Travancore	"	"	91,000	89,000	"	"
Cochin	"	"	32,000	23,000	"	"
Farms and Li- cences	"	"	62,000	100,000	53,000	74,000
Dutch Settle- ments	"	"	"	"	"	"

TOTAL INCREASE OF REVENUE.

1822-23	£23,120,000
1813-14	17,228,000

Increase £5,892,000

Of which the increase in Bengal was £2,991,000

Ditto ditto Madras 288,000
Ditto ditto Bombay 2,613,000

£5,892,000

Increase in Salt—Bengal £774,000
Ditto Opium—Bengal 529,000

1,303,000

Ditto Ditto—Bombay 1,158,000

£2,461,000

Increase on Land in Bengal:—

Lower Provinces £560,000

Ceded Ditto 140,000

Conquered Ditto 142,000

£842,000

Revenue from the territories on the Nerbudda	£ 609,000
Ditto from the Mahratta conquered territory	1,839,000

No. VII.

£2,448,000

Report Lords, 1830. App. Revenues of India.

*B,—Comparison of Receipts with Charges and Interest
from 1813-14 to 1822-23.*

	Revenue.	Charges and Interest.	Local Surplus.
1813-14	£ 17,228,000	£ 15,154,000	£ 1,958,000
1814-15	17,231,000	15,684,000	1,547,000
1815-16	17,168,000	16,665,000	503,814
1816-17	18,010,000	16,949,000	1,161,000
1817-18	18,305,000	17,597,000	708,000
1818-19	19,392,000	19,224,000	168,000
1819-20	19,172,000	18,981,000	191,000
1820-21	21,292,000	19,423,000	1,869,000
1821-22	21,753,000	19,488,000	2,265,000
1822-23	23,120,000	19,778,000	3,342,000
	Comm. Comm. 1832.	App. Finance, No. 4, Art. 1.	

LONDON:
Printed by S. & J. BENTLEY, WILSON, and FLET,
Bangor House, Shoe Lane.

326

MILL AND WILSON

History of British
India Vol. 8

Name of borrower

Lent on

Received
on

2. Gadgil 22-7-5

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY
POONA 4.

1. Books drawn from the library may not be retained for longer than a fortnight.
2. Borrowers will be held strictly responsible for any damage done to books while they are in their possession.