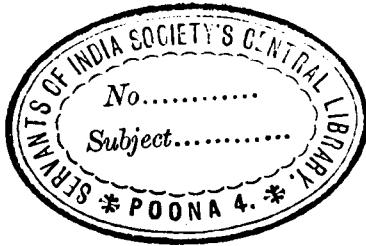


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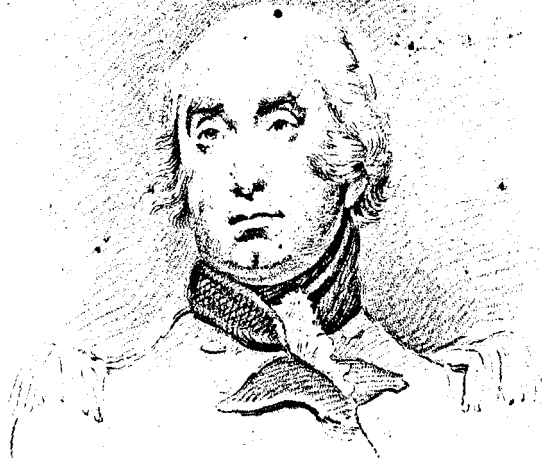


HISTORY
OF THE
POLITICAL AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
IN INDIA.

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Marquess of Hastings. K. G. G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.

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HISTORY
OF THE
POLITICAL AND MILITARY
TRANSACTIONS IN INDIA
DURING THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.
1813—1823.

BY HENRY T. PRINSEP,
OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

ENLARGED FROM THE NARRATIVE PUBLISHED IN 1830.

Res poscere videtur,—ut non modo casus eventusque rerum, qui plerique fortuiti sunt, sed ratio etiam causasque noscantur. TACITUS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

LONDON:
KINGSBURY, PARBURY, & ALLEN,
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1825.

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PREFACE.

THE work published in quarto in 1820, under the title of a Narrative of the Political and Military Transactions in British India, under the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, has formed the basis of the present volumes. The introduction of a particular account of the Nipál War, and the completion of the details of that with the Mahrattas to the taking of Aseergurh, together with the addition of a new and fuller summary of the political and financial result of these operations, have led to the adoption of the more ambitious title now prefixed. In other respects, the present work is only a revised edition of the Narrative.

In the preface to the quarto volume, the Author sufficiently explained the motives which had induced him to publish. A connected state-

ment of the events which had then recently occurred, seemed to him to be a desideratum, which, being opportunely placed for information, it was in a manner his duty, failing any one more able, to endeavour to supply. The compilation was, however, made at a time and under circumstances that obliged him to conclude it prematurely, and to give the results in anticipation from mere estimate or conjecture. This defect it was the Author's intention to have remedied by an early second edition, and even before the published volume reached him in India, some progress had been made in the collection of materials for this purpose. The design was, however, abandoned, partly from the pressure of official avocations, and partly because a succession of similar publications threatened to exhaust the public interest by pressing the subject too much upon attention. When, therefore, the Author came to England, in the course of the past year, he had no fixed intention of republishing; indeed, with exception to the chapters on the Nipâl War, which had been compiled in the first instance,

he brought with him no materials but a few loose notes, taken hastily in the course of business, and hence for the most part irrelative, or incomplete. Moreover, an accident which separated him from his baggage, books, and papers during the voyage home, and led to the loss of several of the latter, must further have defeated such a purpose, had the design been seriously entertained.

Nevertheless, it seemed to the Author, before he had been long in England, that many circumstances combined to revive the public interest in Indian affairs. He found also that his work was in demand, though long out of print; its utility as an authentic exposé of the events of the period not having been superseded by any of the publications which had since appeared. The time, therefore, appearing favourable, the Author was encouraged to undertake the superintendence of a new edition through the press, and hence it became necessary for him to complete the narrative from such materials as he could command, and more especially to endeavour to

bring down the results to the latest period, according to the original design. From what has been stated, however, it will be evident that this part of the work has been executed under great comparative disadvantages.

The author has no longer had the same means of ready reference to official and private correspondence under which it was his boast to have compiled the original narrative. He is sensible, also, that much of the favour, and still more of the credit and authenticity with which his first publication was viewed, were owing to the official situation he then filled, and the intimate relation with the head of the Indian government, in which, from that circumstance, he was supposed to be placed. This certainly is an advantage he cannot claim for any thing new in the present edition; moreover, the distance from his friends, amongst the actors and parties concerned in the events recorded, has deprived him of the power of reference to their judgment and superior intelligence, an advantage of which he before largely availed himself. In the present instance, therefore, the public have the fruit of the Au-

thor's unaided labours; and for any errors or imperfections, or incorrect opinions which may be found, the responsibility is entirely his own.

With respect to the form of publication, it has been the author's aim to place the work as extensively as possible within the reach of those connected with India here or abroad, and to make it as useful as a regard to their convenience and its scope and design have allowed. To have annexed copies of the treaties, and copious notes and references in support of the text, would have had the effect of needlessly swelling the size of the volumes; for the few who require these minute details, can have no difficulty in procuring the entire correspondence as published at the India House, while the abstract contained in the body of the narrative, will suffice for every purpose of general information.

The plans and views introduced into the quarto volume, in illustration of the events of the Mahratta War, have, with exception to the general map of the seat of operations, been omitted in this edition, several of them having

been found to be more or less incorrect, and all greatly inferior to the topographical delineations in the works of Colonel Blacker and Lieutenant Lake, to which any one needing such illustrations may refer. The few, however, having relation to the events of the Nipál War, are retained, as necessary to show the nature of that country, and its positions, and not to be found elsewhere; one or two additional maps of the seat of operations against that nation, have further been inserted for the same reasons.

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A.

(Referred to in Page 76. 80.)

Translation of a copy of the written Opinions of the Principal Goorkha Chiefs, on the Question of Peace or War with the British Government.

Question submitted by the Raja of Nipal.

Disputes exist between me and the English. The Governor-general has written to me that he has given orders to the Judge and Collector to establish their authority, (in the disputed lands on the Gourukpoor frontier,) and that he shall not think it necessary to repeat his intimation on that subject. How then is my Raj to exist? In my judgment, an appeal should be made to arms. Do you deliberate, and give me a decided and united opinion.

Reply of General Bheem Sein Thapa.

Through the influence of your good fortune, and that of your ancestors, no one has yet been able to cope with

the state of Nipâl. The Chinese once made war upon us, but were reduced to seek peace. How then will the English be able to penetrate into the hills? Under your auspices, we shall by our own exertions be able to oppose to them a force of fifty-two lakhs of men, with which we will expel them. The small fort of Bhurtpoor was the work of man, yet the English, being worsted before it, desisted from the attempt to conquer it; our hills and fastnesses are formed by the hand of God, and are impregnable. I therefore recommend the prosecution of hostilities. We can make peace afterwards on such terms as may suit our convenience.

Reply of Kajee Rundoj Singh Thapa.

What General Bheem Sein has stated is good. Alexander overthrew empires, but failed to establish his authority in our mountains. There is, however, one source of apprehension. The Hill Rajas have been expelled from their dominions. They will disclose the secrets of the hills, and will assuredly conduct the English into those regions. When the Rajas shall unite and co-operate with the English, the latter will acquire confidence, and force their way into the country. I therefore recommend a temporizing policy for a time, or even to concede a portion of what is now actually in their possession, as preferable to war. By such a course, the machinations and intrigues of our enemies will best be defeated. I have thus stated what has occurred to my mind.

Reply of Raj Gooroo Runnat Pundit.

I conceive that the will of the Sovereign is paramount to all other considerations, but having been asked my

opinion, I proceed to deliver it, leaving the Sovereign to adopt it or otherwise at his pleasure. Hitherto we have contrived to effect our purpose one way or another, but for the future, it seems to me that without an adjustment of the boundary dispute to their satisfaction, the English will not recede. As yet we have received no injury (calling for an appeal to arms); I propose, therefore, that of the territory of the Nuwab Vizeer, which has come into the possession of this state, (meaning of the usurpations on the Gourukpoor frontier,) half should be relinquished as the price of peace. If the English resolve on hostilities, we cannot maintain ourselves in those possessions, for we cannot cope with them in the plains or Turæe, though in the hills we have nothing to fear. I have thus stated my opinion, but am at the same time ready to yield to the better judgment of others.

Reply of Kajee Dilbunjun Pande (or Panre.)

The Gooroo has made himself personally acquainted with the designs and proceedings of the English, and conceives them to be decidedly inimical. It is well. But are we inferior to the English, that we should yield to them? They cannot invade our territory: if they attempt it, they must be repulsed; for should they once succeed in penetrating, all the concerns of this Raj will be thrown into confusion. If their efforts are directed against the Turæe of this state, and they excite disturbances there, can we not retaliate? and how will they be able to protect their own territories?

Reply of Chountra Bum Sah—of Kajee Umur Singh Thapa—and of Hustodeel.

We have enough to do to manage the territory we

possess. But if circumstances drive us into war with the English, by the influence of the auspicious fortune of this Raj, we should fight and conquer. The present time however is not favourable. The English, seeing their opportunity, have put themselves into an attitude of offence, and the conflict, if war be now undertaken, will be desperate. They will not rest satisfied without establishing their own power and authority, and will unite with the Hill Rajas, whom we have dispossessed. We have hitherto but hunted deer; if we engage in this war, we must prepare to fight tigers. If the Raja would listen to our advice, we would recommend the relinquishment, for the present, of all lands recently occupied, so as to avoid a rupture. For if matters be pushed to extremity with the English, the whole concerns of the state will be thrown into confusion. Matters in this quarter (i. e. in the western hills, of which these three chiefs were governors) are already in a distracted condition, and other parts of the Goorkha territory will similarly become the scene of disorder. The advocate of war, he who proposes to fight and conquer the English (alluding to Bheem Sein,) has been bred up at court, and is a stranger to the toil and hardships of a military life. Even now that he proposes war, his place is about your person. By the influence of the auspicious fortune of this Raj success would crown our efforts in the event of a rupture: but our life has been passed in traversing forests, with hatchets in our hands to collect wood and leaves, and still we pursue the same occupation. War we know to be an arduous undertaking; it is so for veteran troops, and for raw recruits must be much more so. There is an old saying, that they best transact their

master's business who exercise the greatest prudence and circumspection.

APPENDIX A. CONTINUED.

(Referred to in Page 76.)

Translation of Instructions sent by the Raja of Nipal to General Umur Singh Thapa, governor of Palpa, on the Gourukpoor frontier.

I send you a copy of the opinions of all the principal chiefs. They differ widely from one another; but the result is a determination for war. Purchase, therefore, and lay up in store, all the grain you can procure, and send an account of the treasure and gunpowder at your command. Establish a chain of posts from Sooleana to the Gunduk river, and entertain all the recruits you can. Let the property of all persons between the ages of twelve and forty, who may refuse to join in the war, be confiscated, and allow every man a seer of rice for subsistence while he may serve. I have issued orders for calling out the population here, and for establishing a chain of posts along the frontier. You must strengthen the forts of Nonakoh. Five hundred Telingas (regular sepoy) will be despatched to reinforce the troops under your command.

Send daily reports of what passes in your quarter, and prepare for active hostilities.

Dated, Chyt, 1871, Sumbut,

corresponding with 2d April, 1814.

APPENDIX.

B.

(Referred to in Pages 80, 180, 191, and passim.)

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 23d December, addressed to Runjoer 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 Nahu: 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 Gourukpoor, 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, 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 Sheeraj, and the disputed tracts already settled by the commissioners towards Barah.* If this be insufficient to re-establish harmony, we ought to abandon the whole of the Turace, 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 authorized 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 Teestta 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 Nipál, you may think yourself capable of retaining. These are your orders."

* Meaning the twenty-two villages on the Sarun frontier.

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 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 Koossee, 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 Sheeoraj, 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.

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

* Meaning apparently that the British would restore the fallen faction of the Pandes, and by their means govern Nipal.

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 be-

* Alluding to the expedition under Major Kinloch, when the Turæe was occupied for two years; an event that Umur Singh was old enough to have witnessed.

the Seiks and Goorkhas towards the Jumna, the chiefs of the Dukhun may be expected to join the coalition, as also the Nuwab of Lukhnow, and the Salik-Ramee-Leech*. Then will be the time for us to drive 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 Choudundee and Choudena of Beejypoor, as far as the ridge of Mubabharut and Sooleana, 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 Nyn 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

* 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.

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 Kangra 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 Kangra 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 sepoy. To the present day they have not 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 Bulbhadur, with a force of six hundred men, defeated an army of three or four thousand English. His force consisted of the old Gourukh and Kurrukh 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 Kuhlor, 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. 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;—d, by selecting a fortunate day, we shall surely con-

* Commencing about the 10th or 12th of April.

quer. 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, 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.

APPENDIX

C.

(See Page 206.)

Treaty of peace between the Honourable East India Company and Moha Raja Bickram Sah, Raja of Nipal, settled between Lieutenant-colonel Bradshaw, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Francis, Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and by Sree Gooroo Gujraj Missur, and Chunder Seekur Opadheca, on the part of Moharaja Kurman Jodh Bickram Sah Behaudur Shumsheer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Raja of Nipal.

WHEREAS war has arisen between the Honourable East India Company and the Raja of Nipal, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of

peace and amity, which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two states, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon.

Article 1st.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East India Company, and the Raja of Nipal.

Article 2d.—The Raja of Nipal renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two states before the war; and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

Article 3d.—The Raja of Nipal hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetuity, all the undermentioned territories, namely :—

First,—The whole of the low lands between the rivers Kali and Raptée.

Secondly,—The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khas) lying between the Raptée and the Gunduk.

Thirdly,—The whole of the low lands between the Gunduk and Koosée, in which the authority of the British government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly,—All the low lands between the river Mechee and the Teesta.

Fifthly,—All the territories within the hills, eastward of the river Mechee, including the fort and lands of Nagree, and the pass of Nagarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Nagree. The aforesaid terri-

tory shall be evacuated by the Goorkha troops within forty days from this date.

Article 4th.—With a view to indemnify the chiefs and barahdars of the state of Nipal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British government agrees to settle pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lakh of rupees per annum, on such chiefs as may be selected by the Raja of Nipal, and in the proportions which the Raja may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sunuds shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor-general for the pensions respectively.

Article 5th.—The Raja of Nipal renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kalee; and engages never to have any concern with these countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 6th.—The Raja of Nipal engages never to molest or disturb the Raja of Sikhim in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the state of Nipal and the Raja of Sikhim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British government, by whose award the Raja of Nipal engages to abide.

Article 7th.—The Raja of Nipal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, without the consent of the British government.

Article 8th.—In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two states, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

Article 9th.—This treaty, consisting of nine articles, shall be ratified by the Raja of Nipal within fifteen days from this date; and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Raja the ratification of the Governor-general within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

Done at Segoulee, on the 2d day of December, 1815.

(L. S.) [Signed] PARIS BRADSHAW, Lt.-col. P. A.

(L. S.) [Signed] GUJRAJ MISUR.

(L. S.) [Signed] CHUNDUR SEEKHUR OPADHEEA.

Received this treaty from Chundur Seekhur Opadheea, agent on the part of the Raja of Nipal, in the valley of Muckwanpoor, at half-past two o'clock, p. m. on the 4th of March, 1816, and delivered to him the counterpart treaty on behalf of the British government.

[Signed] D. OCHTERLONY,
Agt. Governor-general.

Translation of an engagement (Ikrarnama) in the Hindee language, executed at Mukwanpoor Mande, by Kajee Bukhtawur Singh Thapa, and Chundur Seekhur Opadheea, Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Raja of Nipal, and forwarded by General Sir David Ochterlony along with the above treaty.

At the time of delivering the treaty, Major-general Sir David Ochterlony was pleased to observe, that the Right Honourable the Governor-general had not authorised him to accept the treaty, and that he could not encourage any hope of those indulgences of which a prospect

had been held out by Lieutenant-colonel Bradshaw, being granted in addition to the treaty ; that his Lordship indeed would not grant them, and that he (the general) would not recommend him to do so ; that nothing beyond what was stated in the treaty would be allowed. Accordingly, we, Sree Kajee Bukhtawur Singh Thapa, and Chundur Seekhur Opadheea, have agreed to what Sir D. Ochterlony has required ; in testimony whereof, we have executed this Razeenama, and delivered it to the Major-general, dated 5th of Soodee Phagun, 1872, Sumbut, corresponding with Tuesday the 4th of March, 1816.

A true Translation.

[Signed]

J. MONCKTON,

Persn. Secretary to Government.

From the Raja of Nipal, received on the 18th March, 1816.

On the 21st of Maug, 1872, Sumbut, corresponding with the 2d of February, 1816, I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, dated 13th of January, stating that it was your hope and expectation to have been able to address me in the language of friendship and congratulation, on the renewal of the former relations of amity between the British government and the state of Nipal ; but that unfortunately that hope and that expectation had been defeated and frustrated by the extraordinary conduct adopted by my government, in refusing to ratify a solemn treaty concluded by my authorized agents, stated by myself and my ministers to have been vested with full powers ; intimating, however, at the same time, that there was yet time to avoid the danger to which I had exposed myself, namely,

that the instant ratification of the treaty, and its transmission to Major-general Sir David Ochterlony, would avert the impending evil, and would even induce your Lordship to consider the propriety of relaxing from the rigour of some parts of the engagement, but that any delay would be fatal; adding also, that your letter would be forwarded to me by the Major-general, who was vested with the command of the British force advancing into my territory, and with the conduct of all political affairs with my government.

The relations of harmony and friendship between the Honourable English Company and this state, by the favour of the British government, had subsisted without any difference of interest for a period of fifty years; and my ancestors were always grateful for its kindness. I also had no other wish but that of conforming to ancient rule; and the British government likewise conducted itself, as usual, in the spirit of kindness. Were I, indeed, to attribute the late transactions either to error on my side, or to unkindness on the part of the British government, I should be wrong;—I ascribe all this war and tumult solely to the malignity of fortune. I nevertheless flattered myself that your Lordship still had my welfare at heart. Accordingly, when your Lordship addressed your letter of friendly admonition to me, I considered the counsel and advice which it contained to be all for my own good. I wished therefore, agreeably to your Lordship's injunctions, and for my own interests, to transmit the treaty by the hands of a confidential officer to Major-general Sir David Ochterlony; but, unfortunately, my evil destiny led me to delay its transmission; and, in the mean time, Sir David Ochterlony

advanced with the British army to Mandee, near Muckwanpoor.

As I had no other object in view than the restoration of peace and friendship between the two states, I successively dispatched Kajee Bukhtawur Singh Thapa, and Chundur Seekhur Opadheea, with the ratified treaty to Sir David Ochterlony, who knowing your Lordship's favourable disposition towards me, and being himself also kindly disposed, opened a communication with Kajee Bukhtawur Singh, for the restoration of peace and amity, and received the treaty from the hands of that officer and Chundur Seekhur Opadheea; delivering to them at the same time, in exchange, for the purpose of being forwarded to me, the counterpart of it, under your Lordship's seal and signature, which I have since received.

Sir David Ochterlony caused Kajee Bukhtawur Singh, and Chundur Seekhur Opadheea, to execute a separate engagement in the Hindee language, (Ikarnama,) the contents of which will be made known to your Lordship by the Major-général's communications. I hereby confirm that engagement.

It only remains for me to express my hope that your Lordship will manifest your generosity and magnanimity in such a manner as to secure to this state the same rank and consideration which it has hitherto enjoyed: a compliance with this request is not inconsistent with the dictates of liberality and benevolence.

I trust that your Lordship, believing me to be ever anxious for the pleasing accounts of your health, will continue to gratify me by kind letters.

(A true Translation,)

[Signed]

J. MONCKTON,

Persn. Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX

D.

(See Page 207.)

Treaty, Covenant, or Agreement entered on by Captain Barre Latter, Agent on the part of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-general, &c. &c. &c. and by Nazir Chama Tinjen, and Macha Timbah, and Lama Duchim Longdoo, Deputies on the part of the Raja of Sikhimputee, being severally authorised and duly appointed for the above purposes.

Article 1st.—The Honourable East India Company cedes, transfers, and makes over, in full sovereignty, to the Sikhimputee Raja, his heirs or successors, all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the eastward of the Mechee river, and to the westward of the Teesta river, formerly possessed and occupied by the Raja of Nipal, ceded to the Honourable East India Company by the treaty of peace signed at Segoulee.

Article 2d.—The Sikhimputee Raja engages, for himself and successors, to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Goorkhas, or any other state.

Article 3d.—That he will refer to the arbitration of the British government any disputes or questions that

may arise between his subjects, and those of Nipál, or any other neighbouring state, and abide by the decision of the British government.

Article the 4th,—He engages for himself and successors to join the British troops with the whole of his military force, when employed within the hills, and in general to afford the British troops every aid and facility in his power.

Article the 5th,—That he will not permit any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American state, to reside within his dominions without the permission of the English government.

Article the 6th,—That he will immediately seize and deliver up any decoits, or notorious offenders, that may take refuge within his territories.

Article the 7th,—That he will not afford protection to any defaulters of revenue, or other delinquents, when demanded by the British government through their accredited agents.

Article the 8th,—That he will afford protection to merchants and traders from the Company's provinces; and he engages that no duties shall be levied on the transit of merchandize beyond the established custom at the several Golahs, or marts.

Article the 9th,—The Honourable East India Company guarantees to the Sikhimputee Raja and his successors, the full and peaceable possession of the tract of hilly country specified in the first article of the present agreement.

Article the 10th,—This treaty shall be ratified and exchanged by the Sikhimputee Raja within one month from the present date, and the counterpart, when con-

firmed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-general, shall be transmitted to the Raja.

Done at Titallya, this 10th day of February, 1817, answering to the 9th of Phagoon, 1873, Sumbut, and to the 30th of Maugh, 1223, Bengal æra.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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