

EAST INDIA (DHAR).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 February 1861:—for,

“ COPIES OF EXTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE relating to the RESTORATION
of DHAR, not included in former Returns.”

India Office, }
14 February 1861. }

J. W. KAYE,
Secretary in Political Department.

(Lord Stanley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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COPIES or EXTRACTS of all CORRESPONDENCE relating to the RESTORATION of
DHAR, not included in former Returns.

(No. 18.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State
for India.

Foreign Department, Camp Agra,
6 December 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the native State of Dhar, with reference to the instructions of the Court of Directors and of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 22d of June 1858 and the 1st of March 1859.

2. I beg that the time which has elapsed in dealing with this important matter may not be attributed to a desire on my part to delay the execution of the orders of the Secretary of State. It is my duty to point out to Her Majesty's Government any reasons which in my opinion should prevail against the course which recommended itself to their judgment, and I have been desirous, before doing this, to assure myself by personal communication with the chief officers of Central India, Rajpootana, and Bundelcund, in all of which countries the relations of the paramount power to the several Indian states are very similar, that the grounds upon which these reasons rest are of general application, and, in the opinion of men who have had much recent experience of the temper and character of the ruling authorities in native states, sound and practical.

3. That the circumstances attending the revolt of Dhar were such as, in themselves, to justify the punishment of that state and of its rulers by the transfer of all authority within it to other hands, is, I submit, clearly established by the testimony of the British officer, who was necessarily most thoroughly acquainted with them in all their details. The complicity of the durbar, the determined character of the resistance offered, the attempt to extend that resistance by raising rebellion against the British Government in other districts, and the desperate peril to which all Englishmen in Malwa and the adjacent parts of India would have been exposed if the attempt had, at that early period of the revolt, and in the time of our greatest weakness, been successful, are shown in the letters of Colonel Durand, then acting as agent of the Governor General in Central India. My views on this part of the question are set forth in the letter addressed by my orders to Sir Robert Hamilton, on the 12th of August 1858, and I am obliged to say that the reply of Sir R. Hamilton, of the 30th of August, does not alter them in any material respect.

4. But the youth of the present chief of Dhar, and the possibility that his ministers were so coerced by the soldiery, especially by the Mahomedan mercenaries, that they had no power to be loyal, are the grounds upon which it is thought that indulgence should be shown to them.

5. That the durbar took a disloyal course unwillingly there is no satisfactory evidence whatever; and had they been unwilling participators in rebellion, ways were not wanting by which they might have evinced this to the Governor General's agent.

6. The youth of the chief is undoubtedly a plea in his own personal behalf; but I am compelled to say that the present case is one in which, as it seems to me, personal considerations should give way to those which have for their object the security and authority of the British Government in India.

7. In the centre of the British empire in India lies a large circle of country, nearly 500 miles in diameter, occupied almost exclusively by native feudatory states.

states. The obligations by which these states are bound to the British Government are very little onerous. In the case of Dhar there were no obligations at all, except the obvious and general one of allegiance and the maintenance of peace. On the contrary, Dhar, as shown in the Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors of the 22d of June 1858, owed its prosperity and its existence to the favour of the British Government; and yet, if there is a state in India to which the designation of "leader in rebellion" is preëminently applicable, it is Dhar.

8. I respectfully submit that if the authority of the British Crown over its feudatories is to be maintained, Dhar cannot escape the severest punishment.

9. But it may be thought that the punishment should be limited to the soldiery and to the durbar, including the relatives of the chief who are known to have had share in the rebellion. I trust that Her Majesty's Government will not be of this opinion.

10. It is a fact, arising from natural causes, that there is invariably amongst the native states of India, a large proportion, of which the chiefships are in the hands of minors, or which, for other reasons, are governed by regencies. Within the circle of which I have spoken there are at the present time not less than seven states in this condition. If it be once supposed that a state, the head of which is in his minority, or very young, and for the administration of which the durbar is responsible, will on that account, and even in the event of its violating its obligations to the paramount power, be treated with more than usual indulgence, the difficulties generally attendant upon our dealings with such states will be enormously increased. If the durbar and the relatives of the young prince see reason to think that the dynasty to which they are attached is safe against the consequences of their intrigues, misgovernment, and neglect of the allegiance of their state to the paramount power, our hold over them will be slight indeed. The fall of their own fortunes they will risk without hesitation, when they would carefully abstain from any act which would bring loss and injury upon the house of their chief. Moreover, it is not too much to say, that if the principle of not holding a state, during the minority of its chief, responsible for the acts of the durbar, be once established, a temptation will be afforded to the unprincipled men who are not unfrequently to be found in these native durbars, to save the state or dynasty against all risks, by taking care that the throne shall be occupied by a minor chief.

11. I am strongly opposed to the interference of this Government in the internal affairs of the feudatory states, unless in the last extremity, and I consider that then it should be as limited and short as possible. You have approved this principle of action in the recent case of the Ulwur State. But just in proportion as we desire to avoid vexatious interference in petty matters, we must be severe and firm in flagrant cases of rebellion and of continued resistance to our arms.

12. I believe that in no other way can the great feudal empire of the British Crown in Rajpootana, Central India and Bundelcund (to say nothing of the feudatory states in other parts of India) be held together.

13. These are the reasons which lead me very respectfully to urge upon Her Majesty's Government that the confiscation of Dhar be confirmed.

14. I believe that there is not an officer of experience in the countries which I have above named, who does not feel the validity of them; and the officers now in chief authority there are not less zealous for a fair and generous policy towards the states to which they are accredited than any of their predecessors.

15. As to the disposal of the principality, I never entertained the thought of recommending that the territory be retained by the British Government. Such a measure would be politically an embarrassment, and financially little gain to the Government. Indeed, to govern the territory as a British possession would probably entail loss upon us for some time to come.

16. The disposal which I recommend is this: first, that the bulk of the Dhar Principality be granted in perpetuity to Maharaja Sindia; second, that the Maharaja bind himself and his heirs to give in perpetuity a grant to the Dhar family of lands yielding a lakh of rupees yearly, to be held as a fief under his Highness, but also under guarantee of the British Government. This is an arrangement

arrangement which, whilst it would increase the dignity and authority of the Maharaja of Gwalior, in a way otherwise unattainable, would not, in my opinion, press with undue harshness on the house of Dhar.

17. The pergunnah of Bairseah, though separated from Dhar, belongs to it. As to the loyal native state to which this pergunnah should be ceded, I shall have the honour of addressing you separately.

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

(No. 29.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M. P., Secretary of State for India.

Foreign Department, Camp Delhi,
30 December 1859.

Sir,

WITH my Despatch, No. 18, dated 6th instant, relative to the State of Dhar, I only forwarded a copy of the letter to the address of the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, No. 276, dated 12th August 1858, as time did not permit of my sending all the papers on the subject. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of these papers, as per accompanying abstract of contents.

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

(No. 70.)

From Sir *R. Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General; dated Camp Saugor, 22d February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the orders conveyed in your Despatch, No. 4878, dated 7th December 1857, with respect to the Rajah of Dhar, have been fully carried out, as will be learnt by a perusal of the accompanying correspondence.

2. On receipt of your Despatch, I issued instructions to Captain Hutchinson, and addressed a letter to the young Rajah, as well as to the Ranees, explaining fully the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor General.

3. Translation of my letter is annexed, as also translation of a proclamation I caused to be promulgated after.

4. Captain Hutchinson not being able to proceed in person to Dhar, deputed Meer Shahmut Ali, Native Assistant, to Dhar, to carry out the orders. Copy of his report is also annexed, by which it appears that it is now perfectly understood by all classes of people that, owing to the disloyal conduct of the durbar, the State is entirely at the disposal of the British Government, and that the authority of Anund Rao Powar has ceased to exist.

5. Understanding that the troops and establishments were greatly in arrears of pay, I thought it advisable that they should be informed that they should be retained in service, rather than be allowed to scatter abroad, and become disaffected. It now appears that they are nine months in arrears, and measures will be at once adopted to make up and adjust their accounts, which may be paid out of the balance of cash in hand, or out of the funds lodged in the Mhow Fort, amounting to about eight lacs of rupees, for the disposal of which I beg instructions. The jewels and other articles mortgaged should be allowed to be redeemed.

6. It appears in the statement of jagheers, that the Ranees was in the receipt of 31,718 rupees per annum, derived from the rent of six villages, and 1,503 rupees in cash.

7. Captain Hutchinson gave no opinion as to what would be a proper maintenance for her or the young Rajah. I did not consider it would be desirable to allow her to retain villages; but that a monthly disbursement, to the extent of 3,000 rupees, be allowed for the maintenance of the Rajah and the Ranee, until such time as their stipend can be properly calculated.

8. A report will be called for on the remaining stipendiaries of the State, which will be hereafter submitted.

9. In respect of the Fort of Dhar, Captain Hutchinson is opposed to its demolition, on the ground that there should be a secure place for the residence of the officers and of the Treasury. Meer Shahmut Ali reports the buildings in a state of complete ruin, and hardly habitable, and that a large outlay must be incurred in their repairs. With respect to the buildings, I have called for a further report; but I am not prepared to recommend that the breach be repaired, or that the fort walls be again strengthened.

10. It being extremely desirable that we should have a distinct force for local purposes in Dhar and the adjoining district of Amjherra, I have, as a temporary measure, subject to the sanction of the Governor General, directed Captain Hutchinson to embody the good men of the extinct Malwa Contingent into the Bhopawur levy, on the rates of pay they received in the Malwa Contingent, previous to the outbreak of the sepoy mutiny, and placed the whole under the command of Lieutenant Dysart.

11. The cost of this levy will be a charge on the Dhar and Amjherra States, into whose fixed establishments they may eventually be drafted when the future disposal of these two States is finally decided.

12. These orders were carried into effect as a precautionary measure, as a detachment of Her Majesty's 86th were about to arrive at Dhar, *en route* from Baroda to Mhow; but the perfect tranquillity and good order which existed did not necessitate the halt of the detachment, or delay their march a moment.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 242.)

From Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to Captain A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant in charge of Residency; dated Camp Goolgunj, 19th January 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you copy of a letter No. 4878, dated 7th December last, from the Secretary to Government of India, conveying the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor General in regard to the Dhar State. I also transmit a khureeta to the Rajah of Dhar, as well as one to the Ranee, which you will deliver yourself, or cause to be delivered to them as soon as possible. Translation of the khureeta is annexed, and an ishtahar to the same purpose, requiring all persons and subjects within the Dhar State to pay obedience to the British officers appointed to conduct the administration of the state, consequent to the treaty having been abrogated and annulled by the base conduct of the durbar. Fully to carry out the views of Government, I appoint you Superintendent of the Dhar State, and authorise you to entertain an establishment for its proper and economical management.

2. All unnecessary establishment must, as soon as practicable, be discharged. You are requested to report as to the amount of provision you may consider suitable for the young Rajah and the Ranee, that I may report on this point to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

3. As soon as you are in a condition to report on the revenues, expenses, and general condition of the Dhar State, and what may be the probable cost of its future

future management, I beg you will submit a report for my information, and for communication to the Government of India.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
 Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

To the Rajah of Dhar.

My Friend,

ON the 1st October 1857, you had the good fortune to be informed that the Government of India had, in observance of treaties existing with the Dhar State, and its known desire to regard the rites and customs of its loyal supporters, acknowledged you as the adopted son and successor of the late Anund Rao Powar. The Government of India did not expect that the obligation of the treaty would soon be lost sight of by those who administered the affairs of the Dhar State, as was exhibited before and at the recent hostile proceedings at Dhar. Such ungrateful and unfaithful conduct cannot be overlooked in these times in any state; certainly not in one like Dhar, which has so recently received the marked favour of the British Government. The treaty with the Dhar State has been completely abrogated by the act of that durbar, and the Government of India is consequently at perfect liberty to act as it seems fit in reference to the Dhar State. I am therefore to communicate to you that, whilst my Government reserves to itself the right to dispose of the Dhar State hereafter, in such manner as may seem fitting, you can never hope that it will be restored to you. Every provision will be made for your maintenance, and that of the Ranee, in reasonable comfort, though not in pomp or dignity. I have instructed Captain Hutchinson to assume the entire management of the Dhar State: The jageers of Dewan Ramchunder Rao, and of all other members of the durbar, are confiscated, as well as any village or lands that may be held by Bheem Rao, or other disaffected persons. You will continue for the present to reside at Dhar, and you will conform to whatever instructions you may receive from Captain Hutchinson, the Superintendent of Dhar.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
 Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Indore Residency, Camp Goolgunj,
 19 January 1858.

To all the Subjects and People of the Dhar State; dated 19th January 1858;
 Camp Goolgunj.

BE it known to you that in October last the British Government had, in observance of the treaties existing with the Dhar State, and its known desire to regard the rites and customs of its loyal supporters, acknowledged Anund Row Powar as the adopted son and successor of the late Yeswunt Rao Powar. But it did not expect that the obligations of the treaty would so soon be lost sight of by those who administered the affairs of the Dhar State, as was exhibited at the recent hostile proceedings at Dhar. Such ungrateful and unfaithful conduct cannot be overlooked in these times in any state, especially in one like Dhar, which has so recently received the marked favour of the British Government. The treaty with the Dhar State has been completely abrogated by the act of that durbar, and the Government of India is consequently at perfect liberty to act as it sees fit in reference to the Dhar State. But let it be known to you that Anund Rao Powar, whose authority has ceased, can never hope that this state will be restored to him; a provision will be made for him and the Ranee. This proclamation is consequently issued for your information, and it is incumbent on you that you should sincerely pay obedience to the British officers appointed to conduct the administration of the Dhar State, consequent to the treaty having been abrogated and annulled by the base conduct of the durbar.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
 Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 69 of 1858.)

From Captain *Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant to Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General of Central India; dated Bhopawur Agency, Camp Indore, 15th February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 242 A. of 1858, and its accompaniments.

2. In reply, I beg to report that on the 9th instant I deputed Meer Shahamut Ali, Native Assistant, with instructions (copy of my letter to that officer is annexed), for the purpose of carrying out the orders of the Supreme Government.

• 1 Native officer.
2 Havildars.
2 Naicks.
46 Rank and file.

3. I also detached a party, as per margin,* of the Infantry Malwa Contingent, as an escort for that officer.

4. Meer Shahamut Ali reached Dhar on the 13th, and on the morning of the 14th, the khureetas were delivered and read in full durbar, and the proclamation was afterwards made known to the troops and the inhabitants. The detachment of Her Majesty's 86th Royals reached Dhar on the morning of the 14th; but though I have requested the commanding officer to make a halt, should Meer Shahamut Ali request it, I am in hopes that the detachment will not be delayed.

5. I have styled Meer Shahamut Ali as Officiating Superintendent of the Dhar affairs, which I trust will meet your sanction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. R. E. Hutchinson*,
Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant
Superintendent of Dhar.

(No. 66 of 1858.)

From Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant Agent to the Governor General, to Meer Shahamut Ali, Native Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Camp Indore; dated Bhopawur Agency, Camp Indore, 10th February 1858.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, No. 14, of 1858, I have the honour to request that you proceed to Dhar, and there carry out the orders of the Supreme Government.

2. Enclosed are two khureetas, which must be delivered by yourself to the chief; after this has been accomplished, the accompanying proclamation must be published throughout the districts belonging to the Dhar State.

3. Annexed are the instructions to myself of the Agent Governor General for Central India in original, which, after you have taken a copy, I shall feel obliged by your returning to me.

4. You will have to report on the revenues, expenses, and general condition of the Dhar State, and also the probable cost of its future management. I shall also be glad that your views and opinions as to a suitable provision for the young Rajab, the Ranee, and other members of the family.

5. For the present, it will be advisable to retain the services of all the troops of the state, and they had better be paid the arrears due them, but they must be made to understand distinctly that they are servants of a Government that will not tolerate any neglect of duty.

6. All extra establishments, vakeels, &c., must be at once paid up and discharged; of these I should like a return, showing nature of appointment, length of service, and amount of pay or perquisites in land or fees.

7. All

7. All enam land and religious grants must be respected, except in cases of those who have forfeited them by any misconduct.

8. The local officers of Dhurumpoor, Nalcha, Dhar, Kooksee and Budnawur must be looked after, and for the present we must work with them.

9. I shall be glad for your opinions as to the establishments that will be required for the proper and economical management of the state; there ought to be a magistrate, who must be responsible for the general peace of the town, and who will investigate all petty cases of robbery, affrays, &c., and who must have the police arrangements in his hands; there must be a court for the settlement of all petty cases; this court ought to be assisted as much as possible by a punchayet. The treasurer must have charge of all the accounts, land revenues, sayer dues, tribute; in fact, all receipts and disbursements must belong to his department; some of the karkoons in the service of the state can be appointed his assistants; a deputy superintendent will be required, but of this I shall be able to judge better when I receive your report.

10. The chief and family may be allowed to reside in the palace, and you may allow an escort from the troops to guard the palace gates.

11. You are authorised to repair the buildings in the fort, so that there may be suitable accommodation for yourself and the detachment of the Malwa contingent; at present there are some prisoners in the fort; these you can remove to its outwork, or to any other suitable place for a gaol.

12. For the present, all the arrangement for the collection of revenue must remain in force; those lands and villages that are farmed must continue in the hands of the farmers, and the same rule must be observed with regard to the sayer, abkaree, and town dues.

13. There is an establishment for weighing opium; this may be kept on as a temporary measure, and you are authorised to make weighing of any opium there may be ready.

I have, &c.
(signed) A. R. E. Hutchinson,
Bheel Agent, &c.

(No. 81 of 1858.)

From Captain A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Bhopawur Agency, Camp Indore, 17 February 1858.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 69 of 1858, I have the honour to lay before you copy of the report of Meer Shahamut Ali, Officiating Superintendent of Dhar, and its accompaniments.

2. Referring to the jageers and allowances enjoyed by the members of the Rajah's family, I have the honour to solicit your instructions as to whether they are to be resumed at once, or the incumbents be allowed to enjoy them until such time as the provision for the Rajah has been determined; of course the allowance of Bheem Rao has been stopped.

3. With regard to the buildings in the fort, these must be repaired. I have to request your orders as to whether the breach in the wall is to be repaired or not; the orders of Government, I believe, are that the fort be destroyed, but that order has not yet been carried out; and perhaps our occupation of Dhar will avert the contemplated destruction: we must have some secure abode for our officers, and also for the treasury.

4. Another point on which I beg your instructions is the disposal of the pawned gold and silver ornaments, alluded to in para. 3 of Meer Shahamut Ali's letter. They are valued at 15,000 rupees; also gold and silver sticks, and
30. B other

other valuable property, in the possession of the chief. I have instructed Meer Shahamut Ali not to touch anything in the palace, save public treasure and the records.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. R. E. Hutchinson,*
Pol. Assistant and Bheel Agent.

(No. 2 of 1858.)

From Meer Shahamut Alli, Officiating Superintendent of Dhar, to Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant Agent to the Governor General in charge of the Residency, Indore; dated Camp Dhar, 16 February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the two khureetas, from the Agent Governor General Central India, one to the address of the Rajah of Dhar, and the other to the Ranee, communicating the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, in regard to the Dhar State, were yesterday morning delivered by me in person, and their contents distinctly explained to them, as well as to all the functionaries and others who attended the durbar.

2. In the course of the day the Mahajuns, as well as other principal inhabitants of the town and the state troops present at Dhar, were assembled, and fully informed of the purport of the ishtehar that accompanied the Agent Governor General's letter, No. 242, dated 19th ultimo, to your address. A full publicity has likewise been given to the proclamation throughout the territory of Dhar, through local officers.

H. Rupees -	56,675	-	-
Co.'s Rupees -	22,028	-	-
S. S. Rupees -	294	-	-
Eight anna pieces	176	-	-
Four " "	161	12	-
Two " "	199	14	-
Copper pieces	1	4	-

3. Charge of the treasure has also been taken. It amounts to Rs. 79,535. 14. per margin, besides pawned gold and silver ornaments, worth about *Hali* Rs. 15,000.

4. In short, it is now perfectly understood by all classes of people, that, owing to the disloyal conduct of the durbar, the state is entirely at the disposal of the British Government, and that the authority of Anund Rao Powar has ceased to exist.

5. The troops being informed that their services were to be retained in the pay of the British Government, if they will engage to attend duly to duty, expressed their readiness to serve, and seemed satisfied at this kind consideration.

6. They, as well as other establishments, are nine months in arrears; accounts are being prepared, and as soon as ready, they will be paid up in full, and the extra establishments discharged; but to carry out the orders of the Agent Governor General, as well as your own instructions, with a view to collect all the necessary information, the latter may be continued to the end of the month. The kothar and other charges of the sort, however, cease from this day.

7. Accompanying, is a statement of the lands and cash receipts enjoyed by the Ranees and other relatives of the chief. It may enable you and the Agent Governor General to judge what provision may be necessary for their future maintenance; as to the amount of the provision for the Rajah, I feel very diffident to take the liberty to offer any remark. Whatever the generosity of Government may be pleased to suggest, cannot but be suitable to enable him to live in comfort.

8. I will submit my report called for by the Agent Governor General in the 3d para. of his letter, in reference to the revenues, expenses, the general condition of the state, and the estimated cost of its future management, as soon as I am in possession of the information required on the subject.

9. Almost all the buildings in the fort are completely in a state of ruin, and scarcely habitable. It will require a larger amount of outlay than I had expected to make them again suitable to the purposes for which they may be needed;

THE RESTORATION OF DHAR.

11

needed; I will, however, do my best to put them in repairs, or, in fact, to rebuild them at as little cost as possible.

10. Enclosed, I beg leave to return the instructions of the Agent Governor General for Central India to your address, having taken a copy of the same. In conclusion, I beg leave to observe that all classes of people, whether subjects or the servants and dependents of the State, seem quite submissive to the change, and are willing to render every assistance concerning their respective departments.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Shahamut Alli*,
Officiating Superintendent, Dhar.

STATEMENT of the JAGEERS, and the Receipts in Cash enjoyed on the part of the State by the Members of the Family and the near Relatives of the Rajah of Dhar.

JAGEERDARS.	Number of Villages.	Rent.	Cash Receipts.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Elder widow of the late Chief	8	30,215	1,503	31,718	Lately dead; her domestic male and female servants are now maintained from the income of the Jageer.
Youngest widow of the late Chief, now deceased.	8	18,146	1,503	19,649	
Sister of the late Rajah -	1	1,000	9,000	10,000	Absent on leave.
Sumbajee Pouwar, brother of the Rajah.	5	4,498	11,763	16,261	
Dada Sateh - - -	1	1,200	125	1,325	
Rowjee Aroundeh - - -	1	700	125	825	
Keshun Row Sindhia - - -	1	1,000	125	1,125	
Rowjee Sateh - - -	1	301	500	801	
Bhugowunt Row Appa Boondch.	-	-	4,000	4,000	
Bheem Row Bhonsleh - - -	-	-	3,291	3,291	
Suntajee Row Ghosleh - - -	-	-	1,065	1,065	
Jeejajeerow Surwee - - -	-	-	1,032	1,032	
Suntajeerow Sindhiar - - -	-	-	737	737	
Khundebrow Ghosleh - - -	-	-	744	744	
Rajaba Soorwee - - -	-	-	744	744	
Dada Sindhia - - -	-	-	533	533	
Wenalkroy Tampkeer - - -	-	-	754	754	
Bhonsker Row Hundah - - -	-	-	312	312	
Khundey Row Tampkeer - - -	-	-	646	646	
Keeshorow Jugta - - -	-	-	228	228	
Bappojee Neikum - - -	-	-	524	524	
Gunputrow Salunkee - - -	-	-	281	281	
Babooroy Moroe - - -	-	-	168	168	
Dada Dhumderah - - -	-	-	228	228	
Eheemrao Panuhun - - -	-	-	622	622	
TOTAL - - -	24	57,060	40,553	97,613	

(signed) *Shahamut Alli*,
Officiating Superintendent, Dhar.

(No. 363 A.)

From Sir *R. Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant in Charge of Residency; dated Camp Sangor, 19 February 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 69, dated 15th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to approve of your proceedings as therein reported, and of the instructions issued by you to Meer Shahamut Alli. I await his further report on the delivery of the khurectas.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 1454 of 1858.)

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (with the Governor General), to Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Allahabad, 28 May 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 70, of the 22d February last, and in reply to convey to you the following observations:—

2. The Right Honourable the Governor General approves of the proclamation directed by you to be issued on the assumption of the State of Dhar, and your proceedings in informing the troops and establishments of the state that they should be retained in service are also entirely approved.

3. The arrears of pay of these establishments should, I am directed to observe, be discharged as soon as possible; but with reference to your proposal to defray them out of the eight lakhs of rupees lodged in the Mhow Fort, I am to inquire whether this money was found in Dhar when the fort was taken, and whether, in submitting this proposal, you have adverted to the orders of Government which were communicated to Colonel Durand, in Mr. Beadon's letter, No. 593, dated 8th February last.

4. His Lordship assents to your suggestion that the owners of the mortgaged jewels, &c., found in the Dhar treasury, should be allowed to redeem them.

5. In reference to your proposal that a monthly disbursement of 3,000 rupees should meanwhile be made to the Rajah and the Ranee, I am directed to state that his Lordship cannot agree to the payment of this large sum to the Ranee unconditionally. If however, you mean that as a temporary arrangement, the Government officer in charge of the Ranee may be authorised to incur a monthly expenditure up to that amount, the Governor General accords his approval.

6. His Lordship however requests that the promised reports on the revenues of the state (and on the remaining stipendiaries) may be submitted as soon as possible.

7. With regard to your observations respecting the fort, I am to state that the demolition of all its defences is highly expedient, and you are directed to adopt measures for having this effected without delay, should it not already have been done.

8. You report that you have directed Captain Hutchinson to embody the good men of the extinct Malwa contingent into the Bhopawur levy on their former rates of pay; in respect to this, I am directed to warn you that these men must be considered as maintained for strictly local purposes, and that they must

must not be allowed to creep into general employment, nor to be transferred to any corps, regular, irregular, or police, which may be raised for duty, in our own or any other provinces.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone.*

(No. 266 of 1858.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India (with the Governor General); dated Camp Moorar, 22 June 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 1454, dated 28th ultimo, and, in reply to the inquiry in para. 5, to state that my letter No. 70, was despatched from Camp Saugor on the 22d February, on which date I had not received Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 593, dated 8th February, which, by the docket, reached the Indore office on the 19th, from whence it was sent to camp.

2. In para. 7 of my letter, No. 70, dated 22d February, I proposed that the allowance of 3,000 rupees should be sanctioned until such time as final arrangement could be made, and not as a permanent allowance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 1938 of 1858.)

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to Sir *R. N. C. Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Allahabad, 30 June 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 266, dated the 22d instant, and in reply, I am directed to request your attention to the inquiry made in the 3d para. of my letter, No. 1454, dated the 28th ultimo; viz., whether the sum of eight lacs of rupees, said to have been lodged in the Mhow Fort, out of which you proposed to defray the arrears of pay due to the troops and establishments of the Dhar State, was found in the Fort of Dhar when it was captured.

2. It appears from the report of Meer Shahamut Allee, dated the 15th of February 1858, which forms enclosure No. 7 of your Despatch of the 22d idem, that the sum of which he received charge amounted to Rs. 79,535. 14.; and it is therefore not clear to the Governor General whence the sum of eight lacs, said to have been lodged in the Mhow Fort, was obtained.

3. Information upon this point is requisite, before any decision can be passed upon the point referred to in the 5th para. of your letter, No. 70, dated the 22d February last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

(No. 300 of 1858.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General; dated Camp Gwalior, 7 July 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1938, dated 30th ultimo, and in reply, to state that the eight lacs of treasure, jewels, silver dishes, &c., taken in the Fort of Dhar, were brought to and lodged in the Fort at Mhow.

2. No part of the cash or property was brought from the palace; all came from the fort, in which, except what was required for current expenses, or common use, the treasure, silver property, and other valuables, &c., of the state were lodged.

3. The *Rs. 79,535*. 14. alluded to by Meer Shahamut Ali, was in the Palace Jamdar Khana, or treasury, part belonging to the Ranee, and part receipts since the Rajah's demise.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,

Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 308 of 1858.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General; dated Camp Gwalior, 13 July 1858.

Sir,

BY a memorandum just received from Captain Hutclinson in charge of Dhar State, I find that of the sum *Rs. 79,535*. 14. found by Meer Shahamut Ali, 50,000 rupees had been advanced from Indore, to meet expenses, and pay establishment, pending further orders.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,

Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 293 of 1858.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General; dated Camp Gwalior, 5 July 1858.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Despatch, No. 1454, dated 28 May 1858, and in continuation of mine, No. 266, dated the 22d ultimo, I hope I may be permitted to submit the following explanation and remarks:—

2. When my letter, No. 70, dated 22d February, was written, I had not contemplated the attachment of the Dhar State and the deposition of the minor Rajah, or that the property of the state would be considered prize.

3. It was after having written that letter that I received Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 593, dated 8th February. I did not publish its contents, because it seemed to me desirable to await a further communication from you, and I did not at once address you, stating the grounds on which I had not conceived the treasure taken in the Fort of Dhar prize, as I had so recently submitted a report. It is now, however, important that no doubt on the matter should exist,

exist, and that the Right Honourable the Governor General should be in full possession of all the facts, that a final decision may be come to. I therefore delay making known the contents of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 593, dated 8th February 1858, pending a reply to this reference.

4. The State of Dhar has always been faithful and friendly: on the death of the late Rajah without heirs male, his adopted son was recognised by the British Government; and the administration under a Regency was barely formed, when the mutinies broke out.

5. Intimation of the recognition was made to the durbar on the 28th September 1857; but the khillat of investiture was not then (nor has it yet been) sent.

6. The conduct of the Wallaitees, Mukranees, and Putans throughout Malwa became most violent and rebellious after the mutiny broke out; many of these were men who had been removed and put over the Nizam's border, on account of their insubordinate conduct and the impossibility to restrain them. At that time I submitted a remonstrance against such characters being let loose on the community of Malwa; but the measure could not be recalled, and ever since more or less difficulty has arisen from these outlaws; they were foremost at Dhar, Mundesor, Amjherra, and everywhere when the mutiny broke out, and took the lead in the subsequent outrages; and wherever they have stood, whether in Malwa or in Bundlekund, they have proved our most obstinate and determined opponents.

7. As in every native state, so in Dhar, there were two parties equally aspiring to the regency. The selection of the old minister, Ramchunder Rao, was judicious: he, however, failed; having to contend with intrigue, he tried by counter-intrigue to keep his position. The widow Ranee desired her brother to be the manager, and as his appointment could not be obtained, they endeavoured to bring his rival into difficulty. Wallaitees were entertained with a view to afford protection, but really to overawe the minister. He foolishly, to strengthen himself, entertained more Wallaitees and Mukranees; both played their own paltry game, regardless of any possible consequence to the State. The minister submitted his reports on the collection of Wallaitees to the Officiating Agent. The Wallaitees soon found their power, and uniting, went into the fort. The minister then saw the real danger; he reported to the Agent that the fort was occupied by Wallaitees, and being required to expel them, reported the fort was empty. This he did on the faith of his own party's promise: his party did leave the fort, but the other did not, they acknowledged no control; and having come to the knowledge that the whole of the state treasure was in the fort, they resolutely determined not to leave it.

8. Our troops were marched to Dhar to dislodge them; all the Wallaitees, Mukranees, and disaffected then made common cause against us, and the siege commenced. Up to this no announcement had been made that we were at war with the state; the movement of our troops was looked upon as adopted to support the minor we had put on the guddee; supplies were furnished by the durbar officials: and whilst the batteries were firing, I am informed, the minister and others, with the minor Rajah, attended the durbar of the Acting Agent, was received and treated with every consideration, and nothing passed to indicate that the state was in rebellion against us, or the minor Rajah and his durbar looked upon as enemies.

9. The siege progressed; the fort was evacuated just as the breach was declared practicable, our troops then took possession, and so ended military operations in Dhar.

10. It is a grave matter for consideration whether under such circumstances, in the absence of any declaration of war, the state treasure lodged in the Fort of Dhar can be considered lawful prize to the troops.

11. I do not palliate the misconduct of the durbar, but I desire, as I am sure is the most anxious desire of the Right Honourable the Governor General, that our motives be not open to misconstruction, and that the punishment for misconduct bear not the semblance of injustice or plunder.

12. The gallant troops deserve a reward, and that reward may be in a handsome gratuity or a donation of batta, without the confiscation of the contents of the treasury.

13. I may have taken a mistaken view of the case, and under any circumstances I must crave his Lordship's indulgence for having stated my honest opinion; I should for ever deplore having been instrumental in leading the Government to issue any order the justice of which was not clear and distinct. Under a sense of my public duty, I have ventured to submit this reference, and I trust in so doing my motives may not be misunderstood.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton,*
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 2256 of 1858.)

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General to Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, c. b.; dated Allahabad, 19 July 1858.

Sir,

* No. 293, dated
5 July 1858.

I AM directed by the Right Honourable the Governor General to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Agent Governor General for Central India, having reference to the State of Dhar, and the circumstances under which its management was assumed by the British Government.

2. As this letter impugns your proceedings while Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and as several of the statements contained therein differ very widely from those reported in your Despatches of October and November last, I am to request that you will report fully on the proceedings of the Dhar durbar, and the events which occurred in that state, from the time when you first began to entertain suspicions as to its loyalty, up to the date on which the Government was assumed by us; and that you will submit any observations that you may desire to offer upon this remonstrance, as it must be regarded, of Sir R. Hamilton.

3. The papers noted in the margin,† which relate to this matter, are forwarded herewith in original; you are requested to return them with your reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone.*

† From Officiating Agent, Central India	- -	dated	26 October 1857, No. 203.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	20 November 1857, No. 4697.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	30 October 1857, No. 216.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	1 November 1857, No. 220.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	26 November 1857, No. 4763.
Telegraphic Message from Officiating Agent, Central India, dated 2 November 1857.			
From Officiating Agent, Central India	- -	dated	4 November 1857, No. 249.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	2 December 1857, No. 4819.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	3 November 1857, No. 227.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	7 December 1857, No. 4878.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	14 December 1857, No. 290.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	8 February 1858, No. 593.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	22 February 1858, No. 70.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	28 May 1858, No. 1454.
From - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	22 June 1858, No. 266.
To - - ditto - - - ditto - - -	- - -	"	30 June 1858, No. 1938.

(No. 1 A.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, on Special Duty with the Governor General, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General; dated Allahabad, 22 July 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, No. 2256, dated the 19th instant, forwarding by direction of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the copy of a letter, No. 293, dated 5th July 1858, from the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; and calling upon me, as the latter impugns my proceedings while Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India, and differs very widely in several of its statements from those reported in my Despatches of October and November last, to report fully on the proceedings of the Dhar durbar, and the events which occurred in that State from the time when I first began to entertain suspicions as to its loyalty, up to the date on which the Government was assumed by us; and to submit any observations that I may desire to offer upon the remonstrance of Sir R. Hamilton.

2. In proceeding to obey, to the best of my ability and of the means at my disposal, his Lordship's orders, it will probably be most satisfactory that I follow the general statements of Sir R. Hamilton with an exposition of the facts which really occurred, reserving such remarks as I may have to offer upon the remonstrance for the close of this letter. I must beg permission to observe that I write under the serious disadvantage of having no notes, no official records to which to refer except such letters as are enclosed in your own under reply; still, I am confident that my observations will, though wanting in dates, which the records of the Foreign Office may be able to supply, be accurate as to matter of fact and sequence of events.

3. As soon as the death of the late Rajah of Dhar was reported to me at Indore, I referred by a telegraphic message to the Governor General for a recognition of the adopted son, and on receiving a favourable reply, it was at once communicated to the durbar, through its vakeel. The records of the Foreign Office will show the precise date of these events, which took place either in April or early in May 1857; but I think in April. In the 5th para. of Sir R. Hamilton's letter it is stated "intimation of the recognition was made to the durbar on the 28th September 1857, but the khillut of investiture was not then (nor has it yet been) sent." Neither the date of this official recognition, nor the date of its receipt at Mhow is mentioned; from the circuitous route by which despatches had to be forwarded at that time it is probable that it only reached Mhow in September. This circumstance did not, however, involve, as might be inferred from the above quoted paragraph, that the durbar was kept for five months in suspense as to the intentions of the Government of India; the durbar very quickly after the death of the late Rajah, had certain information from myself of the favourable decision of the Governor General in Council.

4. An erroneous inference might also be drawn from the observation that "the administration under a regency was barely formed when the mutinies broke out." None of the old servants of the State were displaced; in composing the regency, therefore, the minister selected was the only new coadjutor. The administration of the State continued in its usual track, and was in as uninterrupted and undisturbed action after as it had been before the death of the late Rajah.

5. No date being given, the precise time of the remonstrance to which importance is attached in the 6th para. is uncertain; but the connexion instituted between the expulsion of Wallaitees from the Nizam's country, and the entertainment of Wallaitees by the Dhar State, appears as questionable as assigning the expulsion of Wallaitees from the Nizam's territory, for the proximate cause of the formidable Mussulman insurrection at Mundesor. When I took charge in April 1857, I have no recollection that any difficulties existed arising from the alleged cause, or that it was affecting the peace and good order of Malwa. The fact is that there is no necessity to look as far off as the Nizam's country for a preserve of Wallaitees; Malwa itself contains one. The Chiefs of

the Bhopal State, themselves a Khybur family, employ many Affghans, and attract more than they entertain in the service of the State; and of the large jagheerdars, Affghans were to be found in the suite of several chiefs both of Eastern and of Western Malwa; and even Mahrattas, such as Baba Aptia, Scindiah's Sir Soobah, had in their service parties of these mercenaries. Whatsoever the time at which the remonstrance may have been made, and the extradition of Welaytees from the Hyderabad territories taken place, to ascribe such serious consequences to the neglect of the remonstrance, and the existence of the practice, exaggerates the importance of both circumstances.

6. Clearly to understand the conduct of the Dhar durbar, and the effect it produced upon our operations, the exact position of affairs, when Brigadier Stuart's column reached Mhow, must be borne in mind.

7. The mutiny at Neemuch, and the defection of the Malwa contingent cavalry, first shook Western Malwa; the minds of the people of that part of the country were still further unsettled by the insurrection at Indore, and the mutiny of the Mhow troops. The re-occupation of Mhow, at the beginning of August, by the small column under Brigadier Stuart, had but a very partial effect in restoring confidence in our power even in the immediate neighbourhood, and still less at a distance. The column was too weak to admit of detachments being made from it, and the heavy rains of August and September, which extended well into October, necessarily paralysed its movement. The fanatic rising, headed by the Shahzada, joined by the Mussulmans of the chief towns of Western Malwa, and by hordes of the Mewatee population of surrounding villages, and strengthened by the defection of Scindia's troops with guns, cavalry, and infantry to the side of the insurgents, found therefore a secure head quarter at Mundesor. The flag of Islam having been thus raised, Affghans and Mekranes flocked to Mundesor from all quarters; like vultures, wherever there is a prospect of license and plunder they collect rapidly for prey; and though few of them came directly from the Nizam's territory, some of them had probably served there, for these mercenaries frequently change place and master. Being good fighters, and in their way devout Moslems, the Shahzada entertained all that came to him, thinking to strengthen himself by their aid. Temporarily he did so, and the insurrection became very formidable. It not only threatened to embrace all Western Malwa, but Neemuch also; and was, because more aggressive and crescent, more dangerous than the disaffected temper of the compromised troops of Holkar, the more active and daring of whom had gone to Gwalior. By the end of August the lowest estimate gave the Shahzada's forces at 20,000 men. South of the Nerbudda the Bheels had risen, and they soon began to plunder and infest the Bombay road. In Eastern Malwa, the Regent of Bhopal had the greatest difficulty in restraining her own relatives, and maintaining her position. One of the family raised the standard of Islam, and was guilty of hostilities against the British Government. Saugor, with all Bundelcund around in rebellion, was held by a small British garrison; but the Boondelas threatened to reach and occupy the right bank of the Nerbudda, in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts to eastward of Bhopal; and Nimawur, on the right bank of the Nerbudda, lying between the Bhopal and Holkar boundaries, became the scene of open insurrection. Whilst such was the state of affairs around Mhow, they were anything but satisfactory in the north of India; whilst in the south of India, especially in the Bombay Presidency, our position was critical. The Bombay troops had in several instances proved not free from taint, and it was of extreme importance that nothing went wrong with the Mhow column, as, in the opinion of their own officers, much hinged upon the conduct of the native troops, both of the Bombay army and the Hyderabad contingent, which formed part of the column.

8. Upon my own responsibility I had brought up to the Nerbudda the small force of the Hyderabad contingent, under Major W. Orr, and had directed it upon Nimawur, with orders to sweep up through Nimawur, and after ascending to the Malwa plateau, to turn to its left and march by the Bhopal road to Mhow, where I wished it to effect a junction with the weak Bombay column at my disposal. It is unnecessary in this place to detail the motives which led me to resolve with such means as were at hand, first to endeavour to relieve Neemuch, and strike down the Mundesor insurrection,
and

and then to return by Oojein, so as to be in a position either to march upon the Nana and Tantia Topce had they advanced south, through Bundelcund, with the Gwalior and Banda mutineers and rebels, or to march upon Indore. Suffice it to say that time was invaluable; that the moment the country was dry enough for the artillery to move, the column was to advance, and that to be delayed by any hostilities, more especially by having, with inadequate means at our disposal, the siege of a fort forced upon us, was the last thing to be desired.

9. Contrary to repeated orders, both Dhar and Amjherra had, even before the 1st of July, entertained a number of Affghan and Mukrance mercenaries, in addition to Seebundees; and upon the news of the Indore insurrection reaching Dhar and Amjherra, a combined advance was made upon Bhopawur and Sirdarpur by the mercenaries of both states. The Rajah of Amjherra took a leading part in the plunder of the two stations, but there can be no doubt of the complicity of the Dhar levies, as the Rajah of Dewass, then in Dhar, sent timely warning to Captain Hutchinson of the approach of some 400 Welaytees from that place.

See No. 284, of
15 Sept. 1857.

10. On the 1st September, Captain Hutchinson, part of whose political charge was the supervision of Dhar and Amjherra, reported that the Affghan and Mukrance levies of Dhar and Amjherra were in a most uncertain and excited state, and rapidly increasing in numbers by the advent of parties, of from 20 to 40, from the side of Dohud and the west; the influx of these mercenaries being caused by the enlistment taking place by order of the Amjherra Rajah, and in consequence of their ejection from the Punj-Mehals under Captain Buckle. These accessions of Welaytees were in addition to levies of Seebundees at Dhar and Amjherra.

No. 274, dated
1 Sept. 1857.

11. On the 3d September, Captain Hutchinson reported that the Fort of Dhar was in the hands of the Welaytees, and on the 7th September he reported that, according to the information given by the vakeel of Dhar, the Affghans and Pathans had promised to evacuate the fort, and sworn upon the Koran.

No. 275, dated
3 Sept. 1857.

No. 278, dated
7 Sept. 1857.

12. As the Dhar durbar had in its service Konkanees and other Sepoys, distinct from Affghans and Mekranees, it was never explained to my satisfaction (indeed, no explanation was ever attempted) how a strong fort, containing the treasure of the State, and easily tenable by the Sepoys against the Affghans and Mekranees, could have passed into the hands of the latter without the connivance of the durbar. The promise to evacuate the fort, and the oath sworn by the Welaytees, I considered, even if there were a shadow of truth as to the force of either ceremony, as being of equal nullity.

The result was precisely what was to have been anticipated.

13. I learnt, at the same time, from other sources, that there had been intercommunication between the Dhar troops and Holkar's troops. The state of affairs was critical at Indore. On the 19th I received a pressing request from Holkar's minister to march upon Indore. From another quarter intercepted Mahratta letters which were sent me, intimated that at the Dusserah, the 28th September, a rise was to take place at Indore; and there was a general feeling throughout the country of a purposed, wide-spread insurrection hostile to the British power. Fettered by the heavy and continuous rains, which rendered the country impracticable for the action of artillery and cavalry (the strength of battle of the small column was its artillery), inaction was compulsory, except under the alternative of bogging the guns, ruining the horses, and destroying by wet bivouacs the few Europeans of the force, the more valuable that there was no possibility of their replacing European casualties.

14. In spite of the animadversions which were cast upon our unaccountable inaction, I patiently awaited finer weather. The first burst of the insurrection storm, foretold through many channels, came from a quarter from which a very different line of conduct was to have been expected.

15. The Dusserah passed over quietly; but on the 11th October a letter from Captain Hutchinson reported that on the 10th the green standard had been raised at Dhar by the Dhar troops and Mussulman population of the place; and

No. 309, dated
11 October 1857.

No. 310, dated
12 October 1857.

Vide Colonel Stook-
ley's Report and
Letter, No. 70, of
1857.

that a detachment had marched to Bhopawur. On the 12th October, a letter from the same officer reported an attack upon Bhopawur and Sirdarpoor by the combined troops of Dhar and Amjhera, and the plunder and burning of those two stations, accompanied by the massacre of the women and children of the Bheel corps at Sirdarpoor. The Seebundees of the Dhar State on duty for the protection of these stations had joined the attacking force, and taken part in its acts. The arms, accoutrements, &c. of the Bheel corps and its artillery were taken, and, as will be hereafter shown, the booty thus acquired found its way not only to the Dhar fort but to the palace of the Rajah.

16. It was after receiving the reports above alluded to, that in writing for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council (No. 163 of 12th October 1857), I remarked that "Dhar must of course be made responsible for the acts of the mercenaries it chose to enlist, but could not manage." At the same time I directed Brigadier Stuart to send out a party of cavalry to reconnoitre towards Nalcha, and down the Bombay road to the Nerbudda, and to be prepared to push a party of cavalry down the Jam Ghât to the support of Mundlaiser, should it appear that that fort and station was threatened.

No. 317, dated
15 October 1857.

17. On the 15th October, Captain Hutchinson reported that members of the Dhar durbar, viz., the Ranee Jejee Bae, and her brother Bheem Rao Bhonslab, were the instigators of the rebellion of the Dhar troops; that the fact formed the topic of conversation in Dhar, and that Bheem Rao went out to the village of Eyarpooora, three miles on the Bhopawur road, to welcome the victorious Welaytees, and that he conferred a dress of honour on their leader. Captain Hutchinson at the same time remarked that the conduct of the durbar was suspicious, that the vakeel of the Dhar State in attendance upon himself did not receive any reliable information, or that he had purposely deceived Captain Hutchinson on the nature of the durbar's negotiations with their mutinous mercenaries, and as to the numbers they had enlisted; that the Welaytees, with five guns, were encamped round the Dhar fort, and had a party of 50 men within its walls; that emissaries from Mundesor (*i. e.* from the Shahzadah) were at Dhar, and treated with the greatest attention and civility by the Dhar authorities; and that the rebels in Dhar and Amjhera received information of everything that went on in the Mhow camp, from the vakeel of Amjhera, attached to the Central India Agency.

18. The cavalry sent out to reconnoitre towards Nalcha and along the Bombay road were witness to the burning of the Goojree bungalow. The rebels retired before them; but when the native officer wished to press upon the rebels, he met with a rebuff at Nalcha, where he found the authorities of the place, which belongs to Dhar, and their troops so hostile and strong, that he withdrew. This report was made to myself by the brigadier, who brought with him a distinguished native officer of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry (since killed in action) to read the report of the native officer commanding the detachment. The brigadier was anxious that Nalcha should be made an example of, but the small column had too much of serious importance to accomplish to allow of main operations being delayed or diverted by minor and merely punitive operations.

19. During the compulsory inaction of the column, the presence at Mhow of the Dhar and Amjhera vakeels was a matter of comparative indifference; but after the letter of the 15th October from Captain Hutchinson, which so seriously implicated the durbar, and after the hostile advance by the Dhar troops to the Bombay road, and the destruction of the Goojree bungalow, accompanied by the hostile and the mutinous attitude assumed by the Nalcha authorities of the Dhar durbar, it became no longer possible to allow the Dhar and Amjhera vakeels to remain at Mhow. Both were summarily dismissed, with the message to their several durbars that they would be held strictly responsible for all that had happened or might happen. At the same time a detachment of cavalry, artillery, and infantry was sent to secure the line of the Bombay road, and cover Mundlaiser from insult.

20. Here it will be observed, with reference to para. 7 of Sir R. Hamilton's letter, that there never was a word from the Minister as to the alleged conflict of parties, and the rival and antagonistic enlistment of Welaytees; nor was there ever the smallest indication of any dissension among the Dhar levies.

Nor

Nor does Sir R. Hamilton explain how, the treasure being in the hands of the Minister of the State, the Welaytees of the opposition were to be paid; nor was there ever a syllable from the Minister to complain of the faction against him, nor even a whisper that his administration had failed or was failing, unable to stand its ground against intrigue. With the support of the Government of India at his back, he would assuredly have been quick enough in making such representations, had there been grounds.

21. It will also be observed, with regard to para. 8, which states, "our troops were marched to Dhar, to dislodge them (the Welaytees), all the Welaytees, Mukranees, and disaffected then made common cause against us, and the siege commenced. Up to this no announcement had been made that we were at war with the State;" that this summary is in every particular thoroughly at fault: first, hostilities did not commence by the march of our troops to Dhar, but by the march of the Dhar troops to Bhopawur and Sirdarpoor, and subsequently to Goojree, on the Bombay road; whereas, at Bhopawur and Sirdarpoor, burning and destruction was their object; consequently the Dhar State, by actual hostilities, declared war against the British Government. Secondly, that the dismissal of the vakeel of Dhar with a message to the Dhar durbar, was, though such was not in the least necessary, as we had to repel aggression, a declaration of war. Thirdly, that the Welaytees, Mukranees, and disaffected, did not await our advance upon Dhar to make common cause against us; but did so long prior to the advance upon Dhar of the column, and were notoriously in communication with the Shahzadah and his forces, and that too with the sanction and connivance of the Dhar durbar. Fourthly, that the siege of Dhar was not the commencement of military operations, but the clearance of the Bombay road, and the covering of Mundlaiser from insult, by the detachment under Major Robertson, was the opening of the campaign. The Dhar troops in short took the initiative, and forced me to send out a detachment to thrust them back, and to prevent the line of communication with Bombay from being embarrassed.

22. In para. 8, Sir A. Hamilton proceeds to state that the movement of our troops was looked upon as adopted to support the minor we had put on the guddee; it is not indicated by whom this view of the advance was taken. It could not have been thus understood either by the Dhar or Amjhera durbars, for both must, by the dismissal of their vakeels, and the message they, the vakeels, were ordered to deliver, have known for certain the contrary. It could not have been thus understood by the Indore durbar, for repeatedly the Indore vakeel was told the contrary, and that Dhar and Amjhera would be held responsible for what took place. It could not have been so understood by the other vakeels in attendance on the Central India Agency, for the same intimation was made to them as to Holkar's vakeel; Scindiah's vakeel wished to be allowed to intervene with regard to Amjhera, alleging that Amjhera was a fief of Scindiah's; this was not permitted, and he was distinctly informed that as Dhar and Amjhera had been guilty of hostilities against the Government of India, that the Government of India would itself bring them to a severe account. I am confident that the Government of India could never have understood the advance of the column in the manner stated by Sir R. Hamilton, as not only did my letter, No. 163 of the 12th October, clearly lay down in para. 4, before quoted, the responsibility of Dhar, but it will be observed that in my letter of No. 193 of the 19th October 1857, in which I acquainted the Government of India with the objects of the movement to be executed on the morrow, that not a syllable is said to lead anyone to suppose that the operations were undertaken in support of the minor we had put on the guddee. Though his adoption and succession had been officially recognised, the sealing act, viz., the investiture by conferring a khillut on the part of the Government of India, had not been carried into effect; strictly speaking, therefore, we had not put the minor on the guddee; and I never used any such expression. As neither the States of Dhar and Amjhera, nor the other states under the agency, nor the Government of India could have misunderstood the purpose of the advance, I am at a loss to conceive who could have looked upon the movement of our troops in the light set forth by Sir R. Hamilton.

23. Captain Hutchinson was charged with the duty of aiding in obtaining supplies. As supplies must be drawn from the country in which operations are taking place, he may have employed the subordinate officials, that is the local

instruments of the Dhar administration. That course was preferable to taking what was wanted by force, the only other alternative when supplies are not brought in willingly; but it in no degree exculpates the malpractices of the durbar.

24. Before the column reached Dhar, Captain Hutchinson reported that overtures had been made by the Sepoys in the service of the Dhar State. The overtures were totally inadmissible, for there was no mistaking their real object, viz., to allow the Dhar Sepoys to side with the rest of the Dhar levies, until the result of an action should prove which was the safest side permanently to adopt. Accordingly, the overture was met by the distinct reply, that all found in arms against us would be similarly treated. But the very fact of such an overture having been made, proved that the Dhar troops, Sepoy and Welaytee, were together in arms against us.

25. When the column came before Dhar on the 22nd October 1857, the above was proved by the whole of the durbar troops, Sepoys and Welaytees, and mounted Mahrattas, being drawn out in position. An action took place in which the enemy were beaten, their guns taken, and the whole driven upon the town and fort. In the pursuit by our cavalry, among others slain, several Mahratta horsemen were killed. I was careful to interrogate upon this point Major Gall, of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, and Captain J. Orr, of the 3rd Hyderabad contingent cavalry, as also several of the native officers of the contingent cavalry, for I knew that they would distinguish a Mahratta from a Welaytee cavalier.

26. After the action it became known that of the Welaytees a part had thrown themselves into the fort of Dhar; their numbers were variously estimated, but it was known that the bulk of the garrison of a thousand or twelve hundred strong, or whatever it might be, was from eight to nine hundred Welaytees. That part had escaped after the action; as we were aware from our pursuit, that the minor Rajah was not in the fort, but in his house or palace in the town, with a guard of Dhar Sepoys about him.

27. During the progress of the siege I received repeated messages from the Ranee, who was anxious then to adopt the line now taken in favour of the Dhar State by Sir R. Hamilton. My replies to these communications, whether verbal or written, admitted of no mis-construction; but in order to put the matter beyond all cavil, I requested the attendance of the minor Rajah, the Minister and the Dhar durbar, at a public durbar held in my own camp. On this occasion I allowed none of the customary salutes and military honours, and the minor Rajah was received and dismissed like a native gentleman of rank, but not like the ruler of the State. Moreover, they were distinctly informed that no return visit would be paid. Your acquaintance with the etiquette observed with the rulers of native States will at once enable you to pronounce how far this was treating the ruler of a State with every consideration in the sense in which the term is applied in para. 8 of Sir R. Hamilton's letter.

28. Present at this public durbar, upon my special invitation, were as many English officers as the tension of the siege duties admitted of being there. This was done on purpose, in order that there might be reliable witnesses to all that passed.

29. It is true that the batteries were firing at the time, and I took advantage of the circumstance, when addressing the Minister and Dhar durbar, to advert to the salvos of ordnance battering in breach the Dhar fort, and taxing him and the rest of the durbar with having brought affairs to such a pass between the British power and the Dhar State, clearly and repeatedly, both English and Hindoostanee, assured them that they and the Dhar State would be held responsible for the hostilities, and would be brought to a severe account. The minor Rajah was assured, because a mere boy, of personal safety and good treatment; the same was assured to the Ranee, in respect to her sex, and to the English alone. The Minister understood English, and heard therefore what was said in English and in Hindoostanee. He at any rate did not mis-apprehend the object of the durbar, or what was said; for he muttered some lame excuses, deprecating the displeasure of the British Government.

30. I am certain the British officers did not misunderstand the object of the durbar, for at its close one of them remarked to me, that after such plain speaking it would be curious if the Minister and durbar were not off in the course of the night. Whether all this be correctly represented by the statement that "nothing passed to indicate that the State was in rebellion against us, or the minor Rajah and his durbar looked upon as enemies," I must leave to the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor General. Short of sending the Minister and the implicated members of the Dhar durbar into Mhow as prisoners, which at the time we had not spare men to do, it would be difficult to say what else was in my power by which publicly to announce the state of affairs. As soon, however, as the fort was in our hands, the Minister and the implicated members of the durbar were sent to Mhow under sufficient escort, and were there kept under surveillance; the administration of Dhar and Amjhera being at the same time entrusted to Captain Hutchinson, pending final orders from the Government of India. His Lordship in Council approved of these measures.

No. 227 of the
3rd Nov. 1857.

31. During the progress of the siege five or six elephants belonging to the Dhar State, and despatched for ammunition for the besieged garrison, were taken by Captain J. Orr, after a sharp pursuit,* and the loss of two of his men by the fire of the party with the elephants. The elephants were claimed by the State as soon as they were known to have fallen into our hands; but I could no more admit this claim than the request of the Rancee to have the Dhar treasure handed over after it had fallen into the possession of the troops.

32. As the commissariat required elephants they were sold to that department at a reasonable valuation, and the proceeds divided among the captors by the military authorities, as an encouragement to the Nizam's cavalry.

33. There is an omission in Sir R. Hamilton's summary of the siege and occupation of Dhar, which requires to be rectified.

It is true that the Welaytee part of the garrison evacuated the fort when the breach was practicable, and that our troops took possession of the fort; but it is an error to leave it to be inferred that the fort was empty. A party of about 30 Konkance and other Sepoys of the Dhar State gave themselves up without opposition, and were made prisoners of war. They stated that they had originally been told off as the treasure guard, and their commander showed where the treasure was kept.

Also during the progress of the siege, letters were intercepted by the Nawab of Jowrah from the garrison of Dhar to the Shahzadah of Mundesor, applying for the rapid advance of a force to relieve the besieged. Farther, during the siege, when the garrison showed a white flag and asked to parley, they refused to treat except through the durbar, under whose orders, and for whom they were defending the fort. These two circumstances clearly demonstrating that the garrison was, whilst acting under the orders of the durbar, in communication with the insurgents at Mundesor.

34. In para. 10, the main reason alleged by Sir R. Hamilton for not considering the treasure captured in Dhar as fair prize of war is, the absence of any declaration of war. I have already shown that this allegation involves a twofold fallacy, viz., 1st. That we began the war, whereas the simple fact is, that the troops and subjects of the Dhar State took the initiative, and struck the first blow by the second attack on Sudarpoor, and by burning the dāk bungalow of Googree and threatening an advance on Mundaiser. 2nd. That there was no declaration of war; whereas, although I do not consider that under the circumstances of unprovoked attack from the Dhar State, any declaration was requisite, yet, there did occur that which the least experienced in intercourse with native States know to be a declaration of war, viz., the summary dismissal of a vakeel with the intimation, that if found within the line of pickets after a certain number of hours, he would be treated as an enemy, and with a mes-ago to his durbar, that it must take the consequences of the hostilities it had itself begun.

35. I entirely differ from the opinion expressed in the 12th para. by Sir R. Hamilton.

* They were pursued until they took refuge in a village. Captain S. Orr dismounted some of his men, and they slew the small party of Welaytees with the elephants, but as these were under cover, two of the cavalry troopers were killed in forcing the village.

Hamilton. In the 11th para. he does not attempt to palliate the misconduct of the durbar; in the 10th, as I have shown, he advances a doubly fallacious reason for invalidating the claims of the troops to the treasure they had taken in a fort stoutly defended for nine days; and in the 12th para. he concludes by proposing that the Government of India reward the troops by a handsome gratuity, or a donation of batta, without the confiscation of the contents of the treasury; that is, more correctly and appropriately speaking, without confiscation of the treasure which the enemy could not carry off with him from the fort, he having carried off all that he could without hampering himself in his silent and rapid flight. In other words, the British Government is to be at the expense of making a special money grant to its troops, in order to screen from well merited loss a State guilty of plunging, unprovoked, into hostilities with the Government of India; of entering into communication with its avowed enemies; of having its troops, Sepoy and Welaytee, fight an action without the walls; of having a part of its Welaytee and a part of its Sepoy troops hold out and force us at a most inopportune moment to enter upon siege operations against a garrison stronger in infantry than ourselves; of having its elephants captured during the siege when despatched for ammunition for the hostile garrison; and of doing nothing whatever to establish its innocence except deprecate just retribution for its gross and treacherous conduct. So far from having anything to show in self exculpation, the guns of the Bheel corps, two three pounders, taken by the Welaytees and Seebundees on the 10th October 1857, were actually found at the palace of the chief and brought from thence under my orders into camp by Captain Hutchinson, as reported in my letter No. 227, of the 3rd November 1857; and carpets, tentage, a lady's parasol, returns of the Bheel corps, and post-office forms were seen by myself in the fort of Dhar on the morning of the capture.

I confess that I do not sympathise with the scruples which would mulct the British Government in order to screen from punishment a durbar whose misconduct, it is at the same time allowed, admits of no palliation.

Nor do I sympathise with the spurious tenderness which prefers that the reality of injustice be inflicted on British troops, rather than run the risk that the semblance of injustice, however illusory and conjured up on false premises and *ad misericordiam* arguments, be alleged by those who sought the destruction of our troops and the humiliation of our power, and by such as accept their bias. I can perceive no single valid reason for depriving the troops of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, as well as the cavalry of the Hyderabad contingent (the column was composed of all four), of the prize property captured in the Fort of Dhar. I will not detract from the pure justice of the claim by touching on the impolicy of a proceeding which will be felt and discussed with the more acerbity by the soldiery of those four armies, as a breach of their rights, from the circumstance of its gratuitously taking place in favour of their enemies. Nor will I remark on the offensive colour attempted to be given by the misuse of the word "plunder" as applied to Dhar prize property, viz., to the guns that fired on our troops and batteries during the nine days' siege, and to the treasure which these guns defended. Whether the words "injustice and plunder" are applicable in such a case, and are ingenuously used, I leave to the decision of the Governor General, but I must beg to be allowed to repeat the opinion expressed in my letter No. 290, of the 14th December 1857, that during a long course of varied military service, I have known no instance of fairer prize of war, and I deem the suggested possible stigma of "injustice and plunder," cast on the decision of the Governor General in Council, as utterly devoid of foundation and a gratuitous assumption.

36. I am the more surprised at the views now advanced, as I do not observe a trace of them in the letter No. 70, of the 22d February 1858, from Sir R. Hamilton; in that letter the Agent reports that he had carried out the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, as conveyed in Despatch No. 4878, of 7th December 1857, a Despatch founded upon my letter No. 227, of the 3d November 1857. I do not see that Sir R. Hamilton raises the smallest objection to the orders conveyed in No. 4878, of 7th December 1857; nor in his various letters to Captain Hutchinson, khurecta to the Rajah, proclamation to the subjects and people of Dhar, instructions to Meer Shahamut Ali, any more than in his reply No. 70, of 22d February, is there any demur to the full execution of the instructions he had received. That my letter No. 290, of the 14th
December

December 1857 was before the agent, there can of course be no doubt, for in his letter No. 70, 9th para., evident allusion is made to my recommendation that the Fort of Dhar should be demolished; and at the close of the 5th para., instructions are requested regarding the disposal of the eight lacs of rupees lodged in the Mhow Fort, *i. e.*, the treasure captured in the Fort of Dhar; it was notorious that this treasure was lodged in the Mhow treasury by the prize agents, and was treated and considered as prize property. The natural course to have pursued, if there existed objections to the guns and treasure being prize property, was, to have set forth at that time, when calling for instructions, any reasons that he had to assign for invalidating the proceedings of the military, and the opinion expressed by myself on those proceedings; that opinion had been from the 10th December to the 22d February before the agent, so that there had been ample time to consider it, and to warn the Government if it was based in error; it is not alleged that between 16th December 1857 and the 5th July 1858, that is, nearly seven months, anything has been brought to light which affects the case.

37. The only thing advanced is (*vide* para. 2 of No. 293 of 5th July 1858), that when Sir R. Hamilton's letter No. 70, dated 22d February was written, he had not contemplated the attachment of the Dhar State and the deposition of the minor Rajah, or that the property of the state would be considered prize; and (*vide* para. 3) that it was after having written No. 70, dated 22d February 1858, that he received Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 593, dated 8th February, in which the Honourable the President in Council concurred in the view expressed by myself regarding the disposal of the treasure and guns taken in the Fort of Dhar, and the demolition of the fortress.

38. The date of the receipt of the orders of Government regarding the prize property is not given, but it is stated that the contents were not published, because it seemed desirable to the Agent to await a further communication from yourself, and that he did not at once address you, stating the grounds on which he had not conceived the treasure taken in the Fort of Dhar prize (he always omits the guns), as he had so recently submitted a report.

39. It might have been supposed that having objections to the decision of Government, no time would have been lost in communicating those objections, for without such reference it is not clear how the further communication awaited from yourself could be looked for.

40. I am not aware whether, between the letter dated the 22d February and that dated 5th July, you received any other report in connexion with the subject of Dhar; but if the report of the 22d February be the one designated recent in the letter of the 5th July, it is still more remarkable that so much delay should have occurred in making this remonstrance, as the report termed recent contains no indication whatever of the writer entertaining views different from those which had been submitted to Government, and confines itself to asking instructions as to the disposal of the treasure.

41. Had Sir R. Hamilton adduced one single new fact, the assertion that it was important that no doubt on the matter should exist, and that the Right Honourable the Governor General should be in full possession of all the facts, might have been comprehensible, but, instead of a lucid statement of all the facts of the case, No. 293 of the 5th July 1858, might, in my opinion, be characterized as a suppression of many and a distortion of other facts; new views are advanced, but not a single new fact; on the contrary, in setting forth new opinions, many important facts are evaded.

42. I confess that when I read para. 2 of No. 293, and then came to read No. 70, dated 22d February, to which it refers, it seemed to me almost incredible that the same head could have dictated, and the same hand could have penned both. I have endeavoured in vain to reconcile the two, and can therefore offer no remarks, for either I do not understand English, or else there is the most absolute and irreconcilable contradiction. It is really with much diffidence that I touch upon points which it is not for myself to reconcile, and yet which, in a letter which the Right Honourable the Governor General considers to impugn my proceedings, it is my duty to notice. I shall do so by simply placing Sir R. Hamilton's own words in juxtaposition, without a word of additional comment on my part.

No. 4878, dated the 7th December 1857, from Secretary to Government of India.

3. His Lordship in Council desires that you will explain to the young chief that, while Government reserves to itself the right to dispose of the state hereafter, in such a manner as may seem fitting, he can never hope that it will be restored to him.

No. 242 of 19th January 1858, which encloses copy of No. 4878, dated the 7th December 1857, khureeta to Rajah of Dhar, and one to Ranees and an "Ishtabar to the same purpose, requiring all persons and subjects within the Dhar State to pay obedience to the British officers appointed to conduct the administration of the state consequent to the treaty having been abrogated and annulled by the base conduct of the durbar, fully to carry out the views of Government. I appoint you superintendent of the Dhar State, and authorize you to entertain an establishment for its proper and economical management."

No. 70, dated the 22d February 1858, from Sir R. Hamilton.

I have the honour to report that the orders conveyed in your Despatch, No. 4878, of 7th December 1857, with respect to the Rajah of Dhar have been fully carried out, as will be learnt by the perusal of the accompanying correspondence.

On receipt of your Despatch, I issued instructions to Captain Hutchinson, and addressed a letter to the young Rajah as well as the Ranees, explaining fully the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor General. Translation of my letter is annexed, as also translation of a proclamation I caused to be promulgated.

Copy of his report is also annexed, by which it appears that it is now perfectly understood by all classes of people that owing to the disloyal conduct of the durbar, the state is entirely at the disposal of the British Government, and that the authority of Annund Rao Powar has ceased to exist.

No. 293 of 5th July 1858, from Sir R. Hamilton.

When my letter, No. 70, dated the 22d February, was written, I had not contemplated the attachment of the Dhar State and the deposition of the minor Raja, or that the property of the state would be considered prize.

43. In No. 70 of the 22d February 1858, I observe that Captain Hutchinson, who had tried the same thing when under my orders, had again endeavoured to prevent the demolition of the Fort of Dhar, and that Sir R. Hamilton had, though Meer Shahamut Ali had reported that the buildings in the fort would require a large outlay, called for a further report. Government concurring in the views I expressed, ordered the complete demolition of the fort, and I trust will not allow its subordinates to trifle with its instructions, but will insist upon the total demolition of the Dhar Fort. Very great endeavours were made to induce me to spare the fort, but deeming the example necessary to the chiefs and people of Malwa, I replied to every representation or solicitation that any fort which had the insolence to fire on British troops would inevitably be razed to the ground. That want of powder and time prevented the demolition from being then carried into effect, but that as certain as a shot had been fired from its walls against British troops it would be levelled.

44. Unless Government wish to encourage revolt, that promise must be carried out. I beg the Right Honourable the Governor General to consider what a successful resistance on the part of the Dhar Fort would have entailed. Our rifle and artillery fire, though it had silenced, had not dismounted the guns of the place; our infantry and batteries occupied a narrow ridge, with the town, and its disaffected inhabitants, and Dhar Subundees on its rear (the brigadier was shot at from the town), and the fort wall close in its front; the breach was, though practicable, a difficult one; and from the form of the ramparts right and left of it, and the facility of defending the head of the breach, I was surprised that Affghans should have shrunk from its defence. Dhar, through the treachery of its "base" (as Sir R. Hamilton calls it) durbar, had become the advanced position of the Mundesor insurgents; their supports were at Nolye of the maps, with their patrols at Kannwen, within 20 miles of Dhar. Nolye is about the same distance from Indore as from Dhar. Holkar's troops were watching events anxiously. Neemuch was besieged by a large body of Welaytees, and I was frequently receiving pressing messages from that place which had only a very limited supply of food, and of gun ammunition. A check at Dhar, or even a storm costly in life, and therefore paralysing the column, might have produced results exceedingly difficult to estimate. Not only Malwa, but also Rajpootana, would have been a prey to the formidable Mundesor insurrection; most certainly

certainly Holkar's troops would again have risen; and in all human probability Eastern Malwa would have been in flames, treading down the Regent of Bhopal, and subverting that state from a friendly to a hostile one. The operation was a most critical one; and when it is considered that independently of the local success, and of freeing the line of the Nerbudda and rolling back insurrection so as to keep the south of India clear, a great deal hinged on the success and temper of the native troops of the column, it would be difficult to exaggerate the mischief which the conduct of the Dhar State and durbar might have caused.

45. I adhere to every word written in my letter, No. 227, on the 3d November 1857, and I consider that the decision of the Government of India was in every respect just, and that no difference can be made between Amjhera and Dhar States other than such as the Government has ordered in consideration of the youth of the lately recognised Rajah of Dhar and the sex of the Raneé. I do not understand why the Rajah of Amjhera and others were hung, if treason to the British Government of a far more dangerous description is to be condoned in the case of Dhar. The excuse was the same in both instances, viz., that the durbars could not control their troops, and in both cases was equally invalid. The example will be extremely prejudicial, if the chiefs of Malwa see that hanging, or exemption from punishment, depend less upon the merits of cases than upon what may be in vogue at the time. I can make no modification of view and opinion in a matter of justice between November 1857 and July 1858, particularly when no facts whatever are brought forward for a reversal, or even for a commutation of punishment; nor do I think it will be held by the chiefs and people of Malwa as becoming the firmness and dignity of a great Government to treat Dhar and Amjhera so differently when, of the two, the conduct of Amjhera was far less dangerous and treacherous than that of Dhar. Chiefs and people will be apt to construe such a policy into a betrayal of weakness towards enemies; a weakness not the more elevated in their eyes by being displayed at the expense of the rights of a small, but faithful body of soldiers, who, launched amid overwhelming masses at a critical period, did the work of a large division: relieved Neemuch, reconquered Western Malwa,* and forced Holkar's troops to lay down their arms. The small column which performed this service had not the honour of acting under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and therefore has not the honour of having its important services noticed in the summary of the events of the war of the insurrection; but the Right Honourable the Governor General must be well aware that, but for the services of that weak column, Sir Hugh Rose's advance at the time it took place would have been impracticable. I leave the rights of that small band of faithful and gallant soldiery, European and native, in the hands of his Lordship; and consider that, had the Dhar prize property been double or treble in amount what it really was, it would not have been too high a reward for the men and officers; and that to deprive them, on an *ad misericordiam* argument of what they actually took in the Fort of Dhar, would be equally impolitic and unjust.

* This was Holkar's own expression.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. M. Durand*, Lt.-Col. Engineers,
On Special Duty with the Governor General.

(No. 2767.)

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to Sir *R. Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to Governor General for Central India; dated Allahabad, the 12th August 1858.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 293, of the 5th ultimo, having reference to the State of Dhar.

2. Advantage has been taken of the presence of Colonel Durand at Allahabad to obtain from him an explanation in regard to some of his proceedings while officiating agent to Governor General, which have been commented on in your letter under reply, and I am now to convey to you the following observations:—

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3. You

3. You state that when your "Letter, No. 70, dated 22d February, was written," you "had not contemplated the attachment of the Dhar State, and the deposition of the minor Raja." I am directed to observe that this is inconsistent with what is stated in your previous correspondence.

4. In my letter, No. 4878, of the 7th December last, you were desired to "explain to the young chief (of Dhar) that, while Government reserves to itself the right to dispose of the state hereafter, in such manner as may seem fitting, he can never hope that it can be restored to him."

Encl. No. 2 of No. 70, dated 22 Feb. 1858.

Encl. No. 3 of No. 70, dated 22 Feb. 1858.

5. In your reply, No. 70 of the 22d February, you reported that the "orders conveyed with respect to the Raja of Dhar have been fully carried out;" and on the 19th January last, you yourself addressed a letter to the Rajah of Dhar in the identical terms of the orders, and issued a proclamation, in which you informed "all the subjects and people of the Dhar State," that "the Government is at perfect liberty" to act as it sees fit "in reference to the Dhar State," and that Anund Rao Powar * * * * "can never hope that the state will ever be restored to him."

6. The Right Honourable the Governor General is not able to reconcile the statements recorded in the above-mentioned documents with that which he finds in your letter under reply, and I am directed to request that you will submit any explanation which you may have to offer on the subject.

7. In para. 4 of your letter, you state that you have refrained from publishing the contents of Mr. Secretary Beadon's letter, No. 593, of the 8th February, which declared the property found in the Fort of Dhar to be proper prize; and after reviewing the events which have occurred at Dhar since the death of the old Raja, you observe that it is a grave matter for consideration, whether under such circumstances, in the absence of any declaration of war, the state treasure, lodged in the Fort of Dhar, can be considered lawful prize to the troops.

8. You remark that intimation of the recognition by Government of the adopted son of the late Rajah was made to the durbar on the 28th September, 1857, but that the khillut of investiture was not then sent. In reference to this I am desired to observe, that as soon as the death of the late Rajah was reported to Colonel Durand, the officiating agent, he referred by a telegraphic message to the Governor General for a recognition of the adopted son; and, on receiving a favourable reply, it was at once communicated to the durbar through its vakeel.

9. It is not therefore the case, as might be inferred from para. 5 of your letter, that the durbar was kept for five months in suspense as to the intentions of the Government of India; on the contrary, the durbar, very quickly after the death of the late Raja, had certain information from Colonel Durand of the favourable decision of the Governor General in Council.

10. An erroneous inference might also be drawn from your observation, that "the administration under a regency was barely formed, when the mutinies broke out." The fact being that, as appears from the statement of the then Officiating Agent of the Governor General, none of the old servants of the state were then displaced, and that, in composing the regency, the minister selected was the only new coadjutor. The administration of the state continued in its usual track, and was in as uninterrupted and undisturbed action after, as it had been before the death of the late Rajah.

11. In reference to the remarks in para. 6 of your letter, as to the conduct of the Wilaytees, Makranees, and others, it is to be observed that, even before the 1st July, both Dhar and Amjhera had, contrary to repeated order entertained a number of Affghan and Mukraanee mercenaries, in addition to sebundies; and upon the news of the Indore insurrection reaching Dhar and Amjhera, a combined advance was made upon Bhopawur and Sirdarpore by the mercenaries of both states.

No. 284, dated 15 Sept. 1857.

12. The Raja of Amjhera took a leading part in the plunder of those two stations, and there can be no doubt of the complicity of the Dhar levies, as the Rajah of Deewass, then in Dhar, sent timely warning to Captain Hutchinson of the approach of some 400 Wilayatees from that place.

13. On the 3d September it was reported to the Officiating Agent of the Governor General

General, that the Fort of Dhar was in the hands of the Wilaytees; but I am to observe that seeing that the Dhar durbar had in its service Konkanees and other sepoys, distinct from Affghans and Mukranees, it does not appear how the strong Fort of Dhar, containing the treasure of the state, and easily tenable by the sepoys against the Affghans and Mukranees, could have passed into the hands of the latter without the connivance of the durbar.

14. Colonel Durand observes that no attempt at explanation on this point was ever made by the durbar.

15. The correspondence in this office also shows that the acts of rebellion committed by the Dhar levies were believed, by the officers on the spot, who had the best means of ascertaining the truth, to have been instigated by some of the durbar.

16. Captain Hutchinson reported on the 15th October 1857, that members of the Dhar durbar, viz., the Ranees Jejee Bae, and her brother Bheem Rao Bhonslah, were the instigators of the rebellion of the Dhar troops; that the fact formed the topic of conversation in Dhar; that Bheem Rao went out to the village of Eyarpooora, three miles on the Bhopawur road, to welcome the victorious Wilaytees; and that he conferred a dress of honour on their leader. No. 317, dated
15 October 1857.

17. Captain Hutchinson at the same time remarked that the conduct of the durbar was suspicious; that the vakeel of the Dhar State in attendance upon himself did not receive any reliable information, or that he had purposely deceived Captain Hutchinson on the nature of the durbar's negotiations with their mutinous mercenaries, and as to the numbers they had enlisted; that the Wilaytees, with five guns, were encamped round the Dhar Fort, and had a party of 50 men within its walls; that emissaries from Mundesor (*i. e.*, from the Shahzada), were at Dhar, and treated with the greatest attention and civility by the Dhar authorities; and that the rebels in Dhar and Amjhera received information of everything that went on in the Mhow camp, from the vakeel of Amjhera attached to the Central India agency.

18. It appears also that a detachment of Hyderabad cavalry, sent to reconnoitre towards Nalcha, and along the Bombay road, found the authorities of Nalcha, which belongs to Dhar, and their troops so hostile and strong, that the native officer in command had to withdraw his men. This was reported to the Officiating Agent of the Governor General by Brigadier Stuart, then commanding the Central India field force, and the Dhar and Amjhera vakeels were then summarily dismissed, with the message to their respective durbars, that they would be held strictly responsible for all that had happened, or might happen.

19. In reference to the remarks contained in the 7th para. of your letter, the late Officiating Agent of the Governor General has stated that there never was a word from the minister as to the alleged conflict of parties, and the rival and antagonistic enlistment of Wilaytees; nor was there ever the smallest indication of dissension among the Dhar levies. Neither did a syllable fall from the minister in complaint of the faction against him, nor even a whisper that his administration had failed, or was failing, unable to stand its ground against intrigue. It is not credible, I am to observe, that the minister should have refrained from making such representations if there were reasonable grounds for them.

20. You observe, in para. 8 of your letter, that "our troops were marched to Dhar to dislodge them" (the Wilaytees). "All the Wilaytees, Mukranees, and disaffected then made common cause against us, and the siege commenced. Up to this no announcement had been made that we were at war with the state." But I am to point out that this summary is incorrect in the following particulars:—

1st. Hostilities did not commence by the march of our troops to Dhar, but by the march of the Dhar troops to Bhopawur and Sirdarpoor, and subsequently to Goorce, on the Bombay road, where, as at Bhopawur and Sirdarpoor, burning and destruction was their object. The Dhar State, therefore, by actual hostilities, declared war against the British Government.

2d. The dismissal of the vakeel of Dhar, and the message with which he was

charged to the durbar; was announcement sufficient, if, under the above-mentioned circumstances, any announcement had been necessary.

3d. The "Wilaytees, Mukranees, and disaffected," did not await our advance upon Dhar to make common cause against us, but did so long prior to the advance upon Dhar by the column, and were notoriously in communication with the Shahzadah and his forces, and that, too, with the sanction and connivance of the Dhar durbar.

4th. The siege of Dhar was not the commencement of military operations; but the clearance of the Bombay road, and the covering of Mundlaisir from insult, by the detachment under Major Robertson, was the opening of the campaign.

21. In para. 8 of your letter, you further state that "the movement of our troops was looked upon as adopted to support the minor we had put on the gудdee." You do not, however, indicate by whom this view of the advance was taken; and Colonel Durand, in his remarks, observes that it could not have been thus understood by the Dhar or Amjhera durbars, for both must, by the dismissal of their vakeels, and the message they, the vakeels, were ordered to deliver, have known, for certain, the contrary. Nor could it have been so understood by Holkar's vakeel, or by any of the other vakeels in attendance on the Central India agency; for they were repeatedly told by the Officiating Agent that Dhar and Amjhera would be held responsible for what had taken place, and that the Government of India would bring those states to a severe account.

22. In reference to your remark that supplies were furnished by the durbar officials, Colonel Durand observes that Captain Hutchinson was charged with the duty of aiding in obtaining supplies; and as supplies must be drawn from the country in which operations are taking place, he may have employed the subordinate officials; that is, the local instruments of the Dhar administration.

That course was, of course, preferable to taking what was wanted by force, the only alternative when supplies are not brought in willingly; but it in no degree excuses the malpractices of the durbar.

23. You remark also that you are "informed the minister and others, with the minor Raja, attended the durbar of the acting agent, whilst the batteries were firing, and were received and treated with every consideration; and nothing passed to indicate that the state was in rebellion against us, or the minor Raja and his durbar looked upon as enemies, &c." The account given by Colonel Durand of this interview shows that your information on this head is incorrect.

24. Colonel Durand states that during the progress of the siege he received repeated messages from the Ranee, that his replies admitted of no misconstruction, and that, in order to put the matter beyond all cavil, he requested the attendance of the minor Raja, the minister, and the Dhar durbar, at a public durbar held in the British camp. On this occasion the Officiating Agent allowed none of the customary salutes and military honours to be given, and the minor Raja was received and dismissed like a native gentleman of rank, but not like the ruler of the state; he was also distinctly informed that no return visit would be paid.

25. It is true, the Officiating Agent observes, that the batteries were firing at the time, and he took advantage of the circumstance, when addressing the minister and the Dhar durbar, to advert to this, and taxing them with having brought affairs to such a pass between the British power and the Dhar State; he clearly and repeatedly assured them, both in English and Hindustani, that they and the Dhar State would be held responsible for the hostilities, and would be brought to a severe account. The minor Raja, as being a mere boy, was assured of personal safety and good treatment; the same was assured to the Ranee in consideration of her sex, and of that alone.

26. The minister, the Officiating Agent observes, understood English, and heard, therefore, what was said in English and Hindustani; and he did not misapprehend the object of the durbar, or what was said; for he muttered some lame excuses, deprecating the displeasure of the British Government.

27. As soon also as the fort was in our hands, the minister and the implicated members of the durbar were sent to Mhow under escort, and were there kept under surveillance. They could not, the Officiating Agent observes, have been sent

sent while the siege was in progress, because we had no spare force to send with them.

28. In reference to your statement, that the Fort of Dhar was evacuated, and our troops then took possession, it appears from the report of the Officiating Agent that only the Willaytee part of the garrison evacuated the fort; that about 30 Konkanees and other sepoy of the Dhar State gave themselves up as prisoners of war; that these men stated that they had originally been told off as the treasure guard, and that their commander showed where the treasure was kept.

29. It also appears that, during the progress of the siege, letters were intercepted by the Nawab of Jowrah, from the garrison of Dhar to the Shahzadah of Mundesor, applying for the rapid advance of a force to relieve the besieged; and that during the siege, when the garrison showed a white flag, and asked to parley, they refused to treat except through the durbar, under whose orders and for whom they were defending the fort; thus clearly demonstrating that the garrison was, whilst acting under the orders of the durbar, in communication with the insurgents at Mundisore. Were other proof of the complicity of the Dhar durbar wanting, it is found in the Officiating Agent's letter, No. 227 of the 3d November 1857, in which it is stated that the guns of the Bheel corps, taken by the Willaytees and Sebundies on the 10th October 1857, were found, not in the fort, but at the palace of the Raja.

30. The main reason alleged by you, in para. 10 of your letter, for not considering the treasure captured in Dhar as fair prize of war, is the absence of any declaration of war. On this I am directed to observe, that it has already pointed out, in para. 20 of this letter, that the troops and subjects of the Dhar State themselves took the initiative and struck the first blow; and that though, under these circumstances, no declaration of war was requisite, yet the summary dismissal of the Dhar vakeel, with an intimation that if found within the line of pickets after a certain number of hours he would be treated as an enemy, and with a message to the durbar that it must take the consequence of the hostilities it had itself begun, was fully equivalent to a declaration of war.

31. The Right Honourable the Governor-General, I am therefore to inform you, on a review of all the circumstances of the case, sees no reason whatever to alter or modify the orders conveyed to you on the 8th February last, regarding the disposal of the treasure and other property found in the Fort of Dhar; nor can his Lordship perceive any reasonable grounds for questioning the justice of the decision, conveyed in my letter, No. 4878, dated 7th December 1857, as to the sequestration of the Dhar State. You are requested, therefore, no longer to delay the announcement which you have been directed to make.

Letter, No. 593,
dated 8 Feb. 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) G. F. Edmonstone,

(No. 397 of 1858.)

From Sir R. Hamilton, Bart., Agent to Governor General for Central India, to G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General; dated Indore Residency, 30th August 1858.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 2767, dated 12th instant, and in reply beg the following explanations and statements may be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor General of India:—

2. In submitting the explanations, I will endeavour to follow the order of the paragraphs of your letter. First, then, with respect to the remark in para 3, I have to observe that the word "annexation" should have been written for "attachment."

3. I respectfully beg to state the opinion I held, when my letter of the 20th February was penned, was, that without the annexation, confiscation, or extinction

tion of the Dhar State by an order of Government, no legal right was acquired under which the property, treasure, or jewels of that State could be bestowed or given away. As there has been no such measure declared by the Government, no lawful right has been acquired to declare the treasure, jewels, and property found in the Fort of Dhar, prize; and, as prize, to distribute it amongst the captors. That was my opinion, and to it, with every deference, I still adhere.

4. Having received the orders of Government to attach the state, it was my duty honestly to carry them out, and that I faithfully and completely did, as reported by me, and alluded to in paras. 4 and 5 of your Despatch. The orders of the Governor General are not to be disobeyed by me, or by any subordinate authority, whatever the opinion of the individual may be: the orders were for attachment, and these I am quite prepared to support; but the order making away with as prize the state property, that is, the jewels and treasure found in the Fort of Dhar, is of a totally different character, and it was against this decision of the President in Council I ventured to offer remarks.

Annexure, No. 1. 5. Having now made the notification directed in para. 31, I still hope the Governor General will accord some consideration, if not weight, to that which I am about to place before his Lordship.

Para. 8. 6. There was no delay in making known the recognition of the adoption to the durbar. A khurreeta, translation of which is annexed, dated 1st October 1857, was addressed to the Rajah; the vakcel appears to have been verbally informed of the favourable reply to the telegram, but as the investiture of the khillut, and the presentation and acceptance of the nuzzur, are the public acts of recognition, until they have taken place the recognition is not, in the estimation of the native community, completed and final.

Para. 9.

7. The Rajah died on the 23d May 1857; the mutiny had broken out at Meerut, and was spreading. The Bhopal Contingent and Malwa Bheel Corps had been assembled at Indore, and great uneasiness prevailed in all classes.

Annexure, No. 3. 8. I can find no letter on his appointment, or of instructions, to Ram Chunder Rao, who assumed office as minister on the 22d July 1857. Ram Chunder Rao only came once to Indore to visit the Officiating Agent Governor General on his arrival. This was before the death of the Rajah. He states that he never had any communication with the Officiating Agent personally, or by letter from the date of his becoming minister up to the durbar during the siege. He has sent copies of the letters he addressed to the Officiating Agent Governor General, and they are annexed. To not one was an answer or acknowledgment vouchsafed.

9. A prohibition to enlist Willaitees or Mukranees had for some time previous to the mutinies been urged in all the native states; these mercenaries, however, had got a hold in Amjheera, Dhar, Ali Rajpooor, and in that quarter, which caused delay in their dismissal, rendered still more difficult by the system under which they took service through their jemadars, who generally were creditors of the state. A great injustice was done to all the states in Malwa by the expulsion of the Rohillas, Wallaitees and Patans from the Hyderabad territory, which at the time was noticed by me to Government. I am unable, however, to quote the date, as all the records of this office were destroyed by the mutineers.

10. From all the information that has been elicited during the several trials held before me, I do not think it was in the power of any petty state to control the Wallaitees, Mukranees, Patans and other Mussulman mercenaries, after the assumption of the throne by the King of Delhi, was promulgated throughout the country; orders, perwannahs, proclamations, on his part and in his name, were circulated throughout the land. The general impression was, that the British power had ceased. The Rajah of Amjheera was weak enough to act on this impression, and justly suffered for his disloyalty.

11. The Dhar durbar were, to a certain extent, worked upon and coerced by these rebel classes, which a weak, if not disunited regency, and a minor chief tended to encourage. The Dhar Wallaitees, Affghans, Mukranees, and others, through their junction with those of Amjheera, involved the Dhar durbar in the charge of complicity.

12. On the 2d of September, Captain Hutchinson wrote from Camp Mhow.

Para. 2. "At present there are about 500 Affghans and Mukranecs in the service of the Dhar chief, and the Amjheera Rajah has a similar number in addition to the Serbundees."

Para. 3. "These mercenaries are out of the control of their respective chiefs; those of Dhar have lately rescued a prisoner made over by my orders to the durbar for custody; they have attempted to stop the mails between Indore and Baroda, and now they contemplate the plunder of the town, or the seizure of the Fort of Dhar." I have underlined
this.
(signed)
R. N. C. H.
A. G. G.

My assertion is thus borne out by the official report above made to the Officiating Agent, a copy of which I beg to annex *in extenso*, to prevent mistakes. These Wallaitees obtained possession of the Fort of Dhar on the 31st August, as reported on the 5th September, when the Officiating Agent wrote to Government as follows:—

Para. 2. "The impotence of every chief, great or small, to control their levies, is a normal feature of the state of armed anarchy which afflicts the country."

13. With these official reports on record it is difficult to understand how the "impotent" Dhar durbar could be supposed to have been able to prevent, through its Konkanne and other sepoys, the Fort of Dhar passing into the hands of the Wallaitees and Affghans. But that the durbar looked for assistance from the Officiating Agent, is established by a reference to the vakeel's petition, dated 12th October 1857, a few days after which (20th October) the force moved from Mhow, and hence the impression, general throughout Malwa, that they moved to support the young Rajah. Annexure, No. 4.
Annexure, No. 5.

14. Captain Hutchinson, in his letter No. 317, dated 15th October 1857, states he has heard from several sources, that the Rance Jeejee Bai and her brother Bheem Rao Bhonsleh were the instigators of the Dhar Mahomedan mercenaries. His informants were fugitives from Bhopawar, and he doubted whether the vakeel attached to him received reliable information, &c. This report was made by Captain Hutchinson at Mhow, where the Officiating Agent Governor General was himself residing, and was susceptible of confirmation, had any really efficient intelligence department existed, but there was no inquiry made, nor any explanation asked. When however Bheem Rao came before me in December, an inquiry being commenced by me, he did not deny that he met the returning Wallaitees, but I stated that he was sent with the object to induce them to encamp outside the town, and to prevent their coming into it to plunder it, as was reported to be their intention; his statement is annexed, and I am bound to add, it is supported by what I have heard from others. Annexure, No. 6.
Annexure, No. 7.

15. In respect to the summary dismissal of the Dhar vakeel, I beg to draw attention to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 669, dated 15th October, to Captain Hutchinson, from the Officiating Agent Governor General, from which the following is extracted: Annexure, No. 8.

Para. 3. "You will either keep or send away the Dhar vakeel of this agency, ordered to join Major Robertson's camp, as you think proper. From your letter of this date I observe you suspect him of withholding information." This was a misconception; it was his own vakeel Captain Hutchinson alluded to, and not the vakeel attached to the Agent Governor General's Office.

16. It is clear that the vakeel had not been dismissed when this letter was written; moreover, on his several petitions, dated respectively 31st October, hereto annexed, are Colonel Durand's order under his signature; it is certain he remained with Captain Hutchinson until he rejoined the Officiating Agent Governor General at Goolwa, and that he was in attendance not only throughout the operations at Dhar, but subsequently at Mundisore; and until the Agent Governor General's return to Indore, where he came to me with the other vakeels, no notice of his dismissal is on record. The vakeel himself makes an affidavit he was never dismissed; the Mir Moonshee of the office was not aware of the circumstance, and not until I had announced the attachment of the State, and that the Rajah was not to be considered as a ruler, did the vakeels, who had all along been in attendance, cease to attend the Agent Governor General's office, and then because I had him informed that he had no one to represent. Annexure, No. 9.
Annexure, No. 10.

17. I can only say, with reference to the remarks in para. 19, that unless free
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and unreserved communication exist between the chief political authority and the minister or member of a regency at a native court, the actual state of parties and feelings, as far as my experience enables me to form an opinion, can never be known.

18. That dissensions did exist in the Dhar durbar was a matter of notoriety; the very person selected as minister had had a serious rupture with the late Rajah, who had never been reconciled to him. He was unquestionably an able man, and the best selection. He was, moreover, the hereditary minister; but he was notoriously in the English interest, and only could hold his position by the support of the British Agent, and this he broadly states in his letter dated 13th June. All his good qualities without that support would be paralyzed by the state of parties, which at that particular juncture he could not then overcome, and yet could not publicly announce.

In Annexure, No. 3.

19. Had the Officiating Agent sent for the minister, or had he had any personal interview with him, he might have learnt much; at all events, a degree of confidence would have been established which must have been beneficial, and the minister would have felt he had the support of the Agent, or found that not having it, his only course was to withdraw from the regency.

Issued when Lord Ellenborough was Governor General.

20. The circular order issued by Government on the duties of Residents, Agents, and political officers, is clear as to the course they should pursue, and should never be lost sight of.

21. The Dhar troops did not march to Goojree on the Bombay road, nor did Major Robertson's detachment proceed below the Ghauts, or beyond Maunpore bungalow, or the River Karun; so Captain Hutchinson informs me.

22. The bungalow at Goojree was burnt on the 16th of October, at the instigation of Bissun Singh Bhoomiah, by some Bheels. He, Bissun Singh, just as he was apprehended, took poison and died, and five Bheels were hanged, after trial and conviction, in the month of March 1858.

23. The Bombay road was closed south of the Nerbudda towards Sindwa; not within the Dhar State, but by the Bheels of the Satpoora range, against whom operations were taken in the first instance, under my orders, by Colonel Stockley, and subsequently from Caudish.

24. The dismissal of the Dhar vakeel has already been shown not to have taken place.

25. The combinations of the Wallaitees, Patuns and Mahomedans was general and extensive; Mundisore was the great focus of intrigue; from thence emissaries were sent in every direction, and an active correspondence inciting rebellion and the destruction of the English kept up.

26. The Amjheera vakeel was dismissed, but the letter which communicated this to the political officer who had charge of the districts of Dhar and Amjheera, does not intimate the dismissal of that of Dhar.

27. The following translated entry from the vernacular diary, details the durbar held at Dhar, on the 28th October 1857.

Jeeja Sahib, father of younger Ranees Rajaba; Soormey, brother of ditto ditto; Winaik Rao Tabakir, darogah of elephants.

On horseback.

"The insurgents showed a great activity; small arms were fired and the guns also; when our battery on the hill opened, the rebels were staggered, and ran and hid themselves. An unusual occurrence took place. The Rajah being ready to pay a visit to the Burra Sahib, the Sahib gave his permission. Preparations for the durbar were made at one o'clock in the day, the Rajah Sahib, the Minister Ram Chunder Rao; the Bakshee Bheem Rao Bhonslay, brother of Dropdee Bai; the Burree Ranees of the late chief attended. It was the custom on such occasions for the Mir, or Naib Moonshee, to go to the Rajah's palace, where he received "utter paun," after which the Rajah would start and was met half way by an assistant, who brought the Rajah into the durbar; on this occasion this was not done. The Rajah arrived at the camp in a palkee. Captain Hutchinson, the Bheel Agent, went out to meet him a short distance within the camp as peishwai, and escorted him. A guard of honour was drawn out to salute; this was not observed this time. No such honour was shown when the Rajah entered the tent; the Agent advanced some steps in peishwai, and inquiring after his health, seated him on his right. The Officiating Agent then said to the dewan,—
'Wah

'Wah toomarey yehan rhoob bundobust raha.' The dewan replied, 'By your favour and assistance, all will be arranged. The Agent said, "The Rajah is a boy and free from responsibility (jowabdehee), which rested, whatever that may be, on you and your advisers, from each of whom a strict account will be taken. Remember this well, the whole responsibility is on you, and you will be answerable. Dewan replied, that he had been minister only for a short time, and the mutiny of the troops existed previously. The Agent said, "Such an excuse would not avail. The late Rajah was well disposed, he never stepped beyond the bounds of obedience to the Government. On this ground the State had been given, but all responsibility is upon your head. After, the Agent asked the Rajah's age, and was informed it was 12 years. When the conversation was over, the Agent presented to the Rajah 'paundan and utter,' and to the minister and the father-in-law of the late chief, 'utter and paun;' to the remainder the office people gave utter and paun, and the durbar ended. No salutes took place. The Rajah returned to his palace. To-day two batteries were opened opposite the gate of the fort, and breaching was determined upon."

"Oh, yours, here has been a pretty bundobust—administration."

28. It is not usual in Malwa to send the political or any British officer to meet or peshwaice any person except the ruler of the State. Captain Hutchinson went on horseback, and the Mir Moonshee was in attendance; the minor Rajah came attended by the principal officers of the durbar; all received utter and paun on taking leave. There were no military salutes, and the peshwaice did not go to the usual distance.

29. I may observe, that not in one instance were military honours or salutes paid to any chief who visited me during the whole of the recent campaign: such ceremonies were not observed in camp, and only when Scindia came to Moorar was a salute fired. Their absence in this instance is not unaccountable, for the salute on the Rajah's visit to the Agent, was always fired from the fort; when he visited the Officiating Agent, the fort guns at the time were otherwise engaged, and troops are usually too much harassed by camp duties to be taken away for ceremonies.

30. What was said at the durbar is recorded in the diary, and confirms what I heard from the British officers who were present; the impression was, that the Rajah, being a minor, would not be held responsible or punished, but that the minister and durbar would be severely dealt with. No vakeels were present but those of the Dhar State.

31. If the reception of the Rajah was intended to be that of a private gentleman or person of rank, a durbar need not have been assembled, and sending out in peshwaice the European officer in political charge to meet the Rajah, should not have been observed. Further, had it not been a public reception of the Rajah of Dhar, it would not have been recorded in the office diary.

32. When the white flag was exhibited at the fort, Captain Hutchinson was directed to ascertain its object; for this purpose he advanced some distance, attended by the durbar vakeel, Ragoobha, attached to him, whom he sent on with the terms "they were to surrender unconditionally within half an hour," and to ask what was the object of the flag. The reply to the vakeel was, that they did not want to speak to him, as he was in the interest of the British, but with some one of the durbar. This was duly reported to the Officiating Agent. No one from the durbar (to whom no intimation appears to have been made) was sent, and firing recommenced at the expiry of the time.

33. A circumstance connected with the display of the white flag was communicated to me by Captain Waterman of the Malwa Bheel corps, who, when recently employed in the Satpoora Hills, met Abbas, jemadar of Mukranees, one of the Dhar garrison, and a chief leader. In alluding to the showing of the white flag, Abbas said that he and his Mukranees had no participation whatever in the plundering of Bhopawar and Soodarpoor, which was done by the Wallaitees alone; that when the fort was invested by Brigadier Stuart, there were two separate parties in the fort, one of the Wallaitees, which had been plundering the cantonments west of Dhar; the other of Mukranees, under himself (Abbas), who were then not committed against the Government; that the Mukraanee party hoisted the white flag, but they were not listened to, because the Dewan prevented the Brigadier being informed that there were two separate

parties in the fort, and that thus he (Abbas) was in a way driven into rebellion by being mixed up, *nolens volens*, with the plundering Wallaites. He upbraided the Dewan for not making known that there were two parties within the fort, and that the white flag had been shown by his party, the Mukranees, who wanted some one from the durbar through whom they could communicate.

34. Whether any intimation should have been made to the durbar is not for me to say, but such might have been done without any detriment to the cause; nor is it for me to express an opinion whether it was the duty of the Officiating Agent to notice the khurreeta of the Ranee, dated 31st October 1857, and to place beyond all doubt the grounds on which he had moved troops, attacked and caused the rebels to evacuate the Fort of Dhar. It is to be regretted that the Officiating Agent did not leave on record in the Persian or vernacular department his views, instructions, advice, warning, or threats, for by such the vakeels of other States, and through such communications the community at large, become acquainted with the facts of a case; there was not the vakeel of a single State present at the durbar at which the minor Rajah attended, and what passed there and then, if judged by the vernacular record, certainly does not convey the idea that the Rajah was to be set aside, or the State punished; what was there said in English might be understood by the Dewan, but no one else, or of those who accompanied the young Rajah, or any one native beside the Mir Moonshee and Raghoba, the Dhar vakeel attached to Captain Hutchinson, understood a word of the English language. So particular are the orders of Government that every intimation made to a native court shall be intelligible to all, that it was ordered that not only should the intimation be made in the official language, but also in that in local use, and in this case, the durbar should have been informed in Ramjree or Mahratee, in addition to the usual communication in Oordoo or Persian.

35. It is worthy of remark, that in the Officiating Agent's Despatch reporting the operations at Dhar, and its evacuation by the Wallaites, who effected their escape just as the breach was about to be practicable, no allusion is made to the property, treasure and jewels found in the fort being declared prize; it was not until the 14th December 1857, that, for reasons stated in his Despatch, one being a notice by the press, that Colonel Durand submitted his proposition to declare the treasure, &c., prize.

36. I do not intend or desire to interfere in the reward of the troops. That which I respectfully urge is, that their reward should not cause any possible reflection on an act of the Government, by being made out of funds not lawfully at their disposal. Had the State been fined and made to pay the expenses of the campaign, and the fine made over for distribution to the force, the troops would have received their reward, and the punishment of the State would have been a significant example which all native States would have comprehended. Such a course may not yet be impracticable, and it may be accompanied by an act of grace and generosity, by allowing the young minor to be reinstated on the gудdee, the administration during his minority, or during pleasure, or until the fine be paid, being retained by Government. Such an act would redound to the honour of our name, and be received with deep gratitude as an earnest of our clemency, and go far to allay the irritation and alarm which have so widely spread throughout the country, owing to the idea that our policy has aimed at getting rid of every native chief by any pretext, so as to absorb and annex every territory held by a native prince, whether small or great.

Annexure, No. 11. 37. In conclusion, I beg to annex in original copy of a petition addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor General, which reached me by post, of which I have not taken any notice; the original having apparently been forwarded direct to his Lordship. I trust I may be pardoned if I have (most unintentionally I assert) written aught which may be considered inconsistent with my position. I have stated facts, and have appended the proofs; it is my duty to obey the orders of the Governor General; that duty I have conscientiously performed, I hope therefore I may be allowed to speak freely on so important a question.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

Annexure,

Annexure, No. 1.

(No. 1731.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent Governor General for Central India, to Brigadier *Stuart*, c. B., late Commanding Malwa Field Force, Jhansi.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor General has directed me to announce to you, for the information of the Malwa field force lately under your command, that the treasure and other property found in the Fort of Dhar shall be considered prize, subject, of course, to the will of Her most gracious Majesty.

Indore Residency,
26 August 1858.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. N. C. Hamilton*,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

Annexure, No. 2.

Translation of a Khureeta to the Chief of Dhar; dated 1 October 1857.

I HAVE received from the Secretary to the Government of India a letter, No. 2809, dated the 3d July 1857, in which I am informed that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council had been pleased to recognise your adoption by the late Yeswunt Row Powar, Rajah of Dhar, and to sanction your succession to the guddee of Dhar. I therefore lose no time in communicating the orders of the Governor General of India, and trust that by your conduct and assiduity in the discharge of the duties of the guddee, you will prove yourself worthy of the favour thus conferred upon you by the Governor General in Council.

Annexure, No. 3.

LETTER I.

To Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I HAVE much pleasure in taking this opportunity of congratulating you upon your honor's arrival at Indore. I trust your honor have enjoyed a pleasant march, and reached at the station in perfect health.

I am desirous of obtaining an interview with you.

The bearer of this is my agent Narayan Rao.

I have nothing further to add, and therefore beg to conclude with my respectful compliments.

Dhar, 19 April 1857.

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappojee*,
Ex-minister of Dhar and Jagheerदार of Kanwan.

LETTER II.

To Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I BEG to communicate to you the following:—

His Highness Yeswunt Rao Powar Raja's death took place on the 23d May 1857, from cholera, in his 35 years of age. He is deeply lamented by his family as well as by his subjects. The usual ceremonies were performed on the corpse according to the custom of Hindoos.

The Dewas Rajah Hybut Rao Powar, alias Bappoo Sahib, is here, who is a most agreeable and intelligent prince.

I am happy to say that the installation of the young Rajah took place on the 10th instant after performing the ceremony of adoption by the widow of the deceased, and seated him on the "musnud," under the name of Anund Rao Puar, who is now 14 years of age. The ceremony appears to have been conducted very imposingly, and to have given the greatest satisfaction to all classes. You are, no doubt, aware that I was prime minister at the Court of Dhar for 10 years, from 1836 up to 1846; unfortunately obstructions had arisen to my successful and peaceful management of the State affairs.

But I feel confident of being reinstated through your kindness, as I have no other protector besides the English gentlemen.

There is so much confusion and mismanagement which have long since been prevailing at the Court of Dhar, through want of a good minister.

The weather continues hot and dry. With best wishes for your prosperity,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappoojee*,
Ex-minister of Dhar and Jahageerdar of Kanwan.

LETTER III.

To Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I AM very happy to hear your honor have reached Mhow in safety, and are in good health.

You have been informed by Captain A. R. E. Hutchinson, political duties at Bhopawar, of my reappointing by H. H. the Rajah of Dhar, into the office of a minister to the Dhar State by the medium of Dewas Rajah Hybut Rao Puar, alias Bappoo Sahib, on consulting with the said gentleman.

I received the clothes of investiture of minister on the 22d ultimo; from that time I am conducting the affairs of the State under Baee Sahib, the widow of the late Rajah.

The season hitherto has certainly been very favourable, and we may trust that it will continue so. With best wishes for your prosperity,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappoojee*,
Minister of Dhar State.

Dhar, 12 August 1857.

LETTER IV.

To Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

THE bearer of this is Appajee Dhondeo, the vakel of the Dhar State, who is in attendance at the Manpoor agency. With best compliments,

Believe me, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappoojee*,
Minister of Dhar State.

Dhar, 14 August 1857.

LETTER V.

To Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I AM sorry to say that the second widow of the late Rajah died three days ago.

I think you would confer a great favour upon the Rajah and the regent Baee Sahiba, by expressing your condolence with them under this trial.

I beg your honor will accept of my respectable compliment.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappoojee*,
Minister of Dhar State.

Dhar, 3 November 1857.

LETTER VI.

To Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I reached Mhow on the night of the 4th instant, and in consequence of being restricted to the limits of the bazar, I am put to much inconvenience for want of suitable accommodation, and shall feel obliged by your allowing me the limits of the station of Mhow in lieu of that of the bazar.

Trusting your honor enjoys good health, and with very best wishes,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Ram Chunder Rao Bappoojee*,
Minister of Dhar State.

Camp Mhow, 12 November 1857.

Annexure,

Annexure, No. 4.

(No. 274 of 1857.)

From Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the Affghan and Mukranee mercenaries at Dhar and Amjehra are in a most uncertain and excited state; their number too seems to increase, for parties of from twenty to forty have arrived from Dohud and districts to the west; this no doubt has been caused by the enlistment of these classes by the Amjhera Rajah, and the ejection of them from the Punj Mhals by Captain Buckle.

2. At present there are about 500 Affghans and Meekranees in the service of the Dhar Chief, and the Amjhera Rajah has a similar number, in addition to sebundies.

3. These mercenaries are out of the control of their respective chiefs; those of Dhar have lately rescued a prisoner made over by my orders to the durbar for custody. They have attempted to stop the mails between Indore and Baroda, and now they contemplate the plunder of the town or the seizure of the Fort of Dhar.

I have, &c.

(signed)

A. R. E. Hutchinson,
Bheel Agent and Pol. Assistant.

Bhopawar Agency, Camp Mhow,
1 September 1857.

Annexure, No. 5.

Ordered to be Translated into English, 13 October 1857.

TRANSLATION of an Urzee from the Vakeel of Dhar, to the Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India; dated 12 October 1857. Received on the 13th October 1857.

THE Willaitees and Patan mercenaries of Dhar mutinying, went to Bhopawar, and fighting with the detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps there, and seizing their guns and ammunition, have returned to Dhar, and are encamped outside. What they intend to do next is unknown; no confidence whatever can now be placed in any troops (sebundeas, &c.) so as to employ them against the rebels. Such I have been informed by the Sircar, and report to you accordingly. The only confidence of the Rajah now is in you, and you should make the best (bundobust) arrangement in your judgment.

(True translation.)

(signed)

F. J. H. Helbert,
Assistant Agent Governor General for Central India.

Annexure, No. 6.

From Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant, Bhopawar, to Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice that I have heard from several sources that the Rancee, Jeejee Bae, and her brother, Bheo Rao Bhonsluh, are the instigators of this rebellion of the Dhar Mahomedan mercenaries.

2. My informants are fugitives from Bhopawar, who state that the above is the topic of conversation in Dhar, and that Bheo Rao went out to the village of Eyanpoora, three miles on the Bhopawar road, to welcome the victorious Willaitees, and that he conferred a dress of honour on their leader.

3. The conduct of the durbar too is suspicious; and I believe that the vakeel for the Dhar State attached to this agency, does not receive any reliable information; or that he has purposely deceived me as to the nature of the Durbar's negotiations with their mutinous mercenaries, and in the numbers they have enlisted.

4. These Willaitees are, I am told, encamped round the Dhar Fort, and they have a party of 50 men within its walls; the vakeel also informs me that they have five guns.

5. Emissaries from Mundisore are also in Dhar, and I hear that they are treated with the greatest attention and civility by the authorities.

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6. I take

6. I take this opportunity to mention, that the rebels in Dhar and Amjhera receive information of everything that goes on in this camp from the vakeel for Amjhera, attached to the Central India Agency.

I have, &c.

(signed) *A. R. E. Hutchinson,*
Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant.

Bhopawar Agency, Camp, Mhow,
15 October 1857.

Annexure, No. 7.

SUBSTANCE of a Statement made by *Bheem Rao*, before the Agent Governor General for Central India, on the 2d January 1858.

I HAVE been a silladar in Pundara sowars for the last 20 years. There were 50 sowars formerly, 40 being enlisted now.

I have been all along at Dhar since the commencement of the mutinies, and there have never been any Willaitees or Mukranies under me. I was at home the day the Willaitees and Mukranies went out under arms from the palace and the town; I did not hear of the event until about 8 p.m., when the same was reported to the Bae Sahib, and intimation given to the vakeel. The Willaitees and Mukranies returned the second day at about 3 p.m. I was sent for by the Bae, who expressed her fears of the town being plundered by the Willaitees. I went under her orders to the staging bungalow, and told Gool Khan it was her order for them not to go into the town. I then took them to the bungalow, which they set on fire; I put down the fire, and on the men trying to go into the town, I remonstrated with Gool Khan about their so doing. He said he would keep them from going, and that I might retire, which I did, going home. I never after that went to the Willaitees, excepting once in "Sawun" for the purpose of persuasion. Granpoora is about four miles distant from Dhar; I never went to meet the Willaitees there, but I used every second, third, and fourth day to go out airing in that direction. I was hidden in the palace the day the British troops arrived at Dhar. Bala Bukshee had written a letter to Mhow, which being intercepted by the Willaitees, it was given out that they would plunder me, and the Bukshee's house. I by no means had gone out that day, and was lying hid in the "zenana" in the palace.

The names of the four jemadars of Pindarees are Kaloo, Imambux, Mahomed, and Nusseer, of whom some are present here.

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. J. H. Helbert,*
Assistant Agent Governor General for Central India.

Annexure, No. 8.

(No. 669.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. M. Durand*, Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India, to Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will join the camp of Major Robertson, commanding detachment at Maunpoor, and that you render that officer every assistance both as to information, obtaining intelligence, and securing supplies.

2. You will keep me informed of all that passes under your cognisance.

3. You will either keep or send away the Dhar vakeel of this agency, ordered to join Major Robertson's camp, as you think proper. From your letter, No. 317, of this day's date, I observe that you suspect him of withholding information.

4. The Amjhera vakeel in attendance on this agency has been directed to leave cantonments with all his attendants; and that if he is found in cantonments, or any of his people after 6 p.m., they will be treated as spies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. M. Durand,*
Officiating Agent Governor General for Central India.

Indore Residency, Camp, Mhow,
15 October 1857.

Annexure,

Annexure, No. 9.

ABSTRACT of an Urzee from the Vakeel of Dhar, dated 31st October 1857.

THE cowherds of camp force away from the grazing grounds cattle belonging to the people of the town of Dhar. Please have strict orders issued and arrangements made.

Ordered, Reply be written that cattle carried off from here have been detained at Mhow cantonments; owners should be sent to the cantonments to recognise and receive them. Dated 31st October 1858.

ABSTRACT of an Urzee from the Vakeel of Dhar, dated 31st October 1857.

THERE are sugar-cane fields belonging to the people of the town of Dhar outside. People of the troops carry off sugar-cane and cause damage. Several fields have been swept off, and now they carry off from other fields; much damage is done to the rayts. I beg you will be pleased to arrange about it.

Ordered, Reply be written to say, that any plundering sugar-cane is to be reported to the Brigadier. Dated 31st October 1858.

ABSTRACT of an Urzee from the Vakeel of Dhar, dated the 31st October 1857.

ON the soldiers killing people in the town of Dhar, the people intended leaving the town. Many have already left. I beg a perwanah may be issued by your giving "khatree" to the rayts, so that they may not leave. "Khatree" has been given them on the part of the State. Your perwanah will be satisfactory.

Ordered, Reply be written that the rayts of Dhar, if they conduct themselves properly and not attack Government troops, will not be molested by any one. Dated 31st October 1857.

ABSTRACT of a Khureetah from *Daropdee* and *Luchmee Baees* of Dhar, dated 31st October 1857.

After compliments.

Business of the State continued to be conducted properly up to this date; friendship being kept on both sides, all went on right, through your kindness. Now, the Willaites and Mukranees disturbing, have carried matters to their present pitch; we have every hope of safety, notwithstanding, from a patron, well-wisher, and supporter of friends, like you. You have been put to great trouble in punishing the rebels, and in marching to this with troops. We shall never forget this obligation; the honour of the State rests with you. The support (nigahs) of the Company's Government kept up "bundbust" up to this time, and we had no trouble. These "budmashes" have now given us much annoyance, and your coming to punish them has caused us much satisfaction. To save the town, the rayts, and the treasure in the fort, rests with you at the present juncture, and we are satisfied that, whatever you do will promote the good of the people and the State.

Ordered, To be recorded, 2d November 1857.

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. J. H. Helbert*,
Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Annexure, No. 10.

I, GOVIND RAO, in the service of the Dhar State, do solemnly affirm that I was durbar vakeel, attached on the part of the Dhar Durbar to the Agent Governor General; that I succeeded my father in the office, and continued in daily attendance on the Officiating Agent until I was sent to Major Robertson; that I rejoined the Officiating Agent (Governor General's camp at Goolba, and continued with it all the time he was at Dhar, and subsequently accompanied him to Mundisore and Indore, and that, on the Agent Governor General's resuming office, I continued in attendance on him and his office until the attachment of the State. I was informed by the Agent Governor General, through Moonshee Shahamut Ali, that as I was vakeel of the State, and the State having ceased, there was no occasion for my attendance at the Indore office.

29 August 1858.

(True translation.)

(signed) *F. J. H. Helbert*,
Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Annexure, No. 11.

From Her Highness *Droopotee Bae Sahib Powar*, of Dhar, to the Right Honourable Lord *Canning*, the Governor General of India.

MEER MOHAMED SHAHAMET ALLY SAHIB came to the durbar on the 14th February 1858 from Captain Hutchinson, and delivered two kharitas from the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, under date Lallyunge, 19th January 1858, one to myself, and the other to Anandrao Baba Sahib Powar, the contents of which were as follows :—

2. "In the month of October last, the late Maharaj Sahib adopted Anand Rao Powar as his son and successor, and the Government, in accordance with the articles of the treaty, acceded to it; but in a few days the managers of the Dhar durbar, in the movement of the crisis, evinced enmity and opposition at Dhar, and it was left at the option of the British Government to assume the affairs of their State into its own charge."

3. On learning the above, my amazement exceeded all bounds, because not a single act of disaffection or disobedience had been to this day evinced by the Dhar State; on the contrary, everything was done to the utmost of its power to show its devoted attachment, submission, and gratitude to the British Government, and its commands and requisitions were always most punctually obeyed and complied with. A few of the acts of the durbar are hereunder detailed.

4. From the day the disturbances in Malwa commenced, this durbar undeviatingly, without failing in a single instance, conducted itself agreeably to the wishes and instructions of the Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India and the Bheel Agent; and after the outbreak, and during the disorder which prevailed, the dawk between Agra and Bombay and the branch to Baroda, was protected throughout the Dhar districts, and the electric wire was also saved from the Bheels, who frequently threatened to destroy it. Five elephants were sent to General Woodburn's force; the safety of the roads was preserved, as well as the tranquility of the neighbourhood; in obedience to the orders received, 50 sepoy, with two guns, were despatched to Bhopwar for the protection of that station.

5. After that, as ill-luck would have it, the Pathans who were in the employ of the Sirkar became disaffected. It may be observed that these Pathans were old servants of the durbar, and enjoyed its confidence to such a degree that on former occasions they were sent with Captains Johnstone and Evans against the Bheels, on which duty they conducted themselves with such zeal, alacrity, and steadiness, that they earned the good opinion of those gentlemen, and brought to the durbar the highest commendations from them, and were accordingly rewarded with inams, &c. That such a change should have come over their minds, with that of almost all Hindostan, is most deplorable and unaccountable. Nothing more can be said about it than that it was the pleasure of God that this once happy and contented country should be so afflicted.

6. The immediate cause of the revolt here seems to have been the following circumstance. The Agent at Bhopawar sent a fakeer belonging to Amjhera to be imprisoned at Dhar. When the fakeer arrived at Dhar, the Willaitees rose and rescued him, and raising the standard of "deen" (faith), seized the fort of Dhar. Becoming now alarmed at their manifest evil intention, the ammunition and other military stores that were in the town and its immediate vicinity were promptly secured, and prevented from falling into their hands.

7. When they had established themselves in the fort they used every endeavour, even bordering on coercion, to induce my son and myself to go into the fort and place ourselves in their power, but their importunity was successfully eluded at that trying and critical moment. No succour or assistance arrived at this time, consequently they became emboldened to proceed without restraint in their outrageous conduct. Under these galling and perilous circumstances, and seeing no help from any quarter, I was compelled, although ever so much against my inclination and sense of duty to the British Government, to enter into an agreement with my oppressors. A copy of it was forthwith forwarded to the Agent at Bhopawar, and the peculiar nature of my situation fully explained. A copy of that paper is herewith appended for your Lordship's information, and humane and indulgent consideration.

8. From the day that the Willaitees seized the fort, constant applications for assistance were submitted to the British authorities. The importunity at last seemed to be so distasteful that even a reference to the subject was deemed offensive.

9. When the Willaitees marched away from Dhar, it was not exactly known where they were going to, but it was supposed that their destination was Bhopawar. This was communicated at Mhow. When the rebels returned from Bhopawar, and were meditating the sacking of Dhar, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed and agitated; Bheem Rao Bhonslah was deputed to dissuade them from it and entering Dhar, but they would not listen to him, but went into the fort and turned the guns in the town. They came also into the town freely, and committed outrages. Information of the above was sent to the agent, and assistance once more earnestly implored. After this the Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India marched from Mhow with the British troops for
the

the relief of Dhar, and punishment of the rebels. While on the road hourly intelligence was forwarded of the doings of the mutineers.

10. After a siege of 10 or 12 days a breach was effected, but before the storm, the enemy evacuated the place during the night, intimation of which was conveyed to the camp by the Marattee garrison which remained behind, without delay. The Agent afterwards went to see the fort, and when the keys of the treasuries were demanded, they were immediately handed over. He has desired that Ramchunder Rao Bappo, Bheem Rao Bhonslay and others, should be made over to him. This was done forthwith.

11. Subsequently three or four messages and khureetas were sent to Colonel Durand, inviting him to the palace, with the view of explaining to him *virâ voce* everything that had occurred. But the Colonel sahib did not come, and shortly after proceeded to Mundesoor, leaving Captain Hutchinson in charge. Under that gentleman's directions and wishes the affairs of Dhar continued to be satisfactorily conducted.

12. In the khureetas from the Agent to the Governor General, above alluded to, it is said that, owing to the conduct of the managers, the treaty had been abrogated. It is respectfully solicited that the conduct which has drawn down such a serious and overwhelming calamity in the Dhar Durbar, may be distinctly pointed out, as it is utterly unconscious of acts done, or intentions contemplated, that could entail on it the displeasure and wrath of its benefactor, the British Government.

13. The resources of this petty State are well known to your Lordship. They are so insignificant that no apprehensions could be entertained from them in any way.

14. Eight days previous to the outbreak at Dhar, Colonel Durand sent the khureeta, according to the adoption of Anandrao Baba Saheb Powar, to the Musnud of Dhar. Had any suspicions been entertained against the Durbar, then it is not likely that the khureeta would have been written.

15. The truth of the matter is this, that ever since the disturbances began in Malwa, the safety of the dawk, the preservation of the electric wire, the detachment sent for the protection of Bhopawar elephants, supplied to the force under General Woodburn, soliciting aid and support, long before the return of the Wallaitees, securing ammunition, &c., which were in the town and around it; sending constant information of the proceedings of the Wallaitees, making over the Durbar people on demand, supplying rusuds, artificers, and whatever was required for the use of the force, during the time it remained at Dhar, which was 17 days; and invariably doing everything in our power that might be agreeable to the British Government, might be allowed to evidence the sincerity, fidelity, and submissive and zealous attachment of the Dhar Durbar. The above is here recapitulated to bring the entire conduct of the Durbar more prominently, and in one view, to your Lordship's notice and favourable consideration, relying on the result being nothing less than justice to this little State and the spread of the renown of the British power.

16. Should your Lordship be pleased to bestow due consideration on what has been submitted in this statement, it is unfeignedly and sanguinely hoped that the stigma now resting on this Durbar will be completely removed, for what has been urged, would of itself exonerate it from even the semblance of blame. It is only necessary to add here that after the demise of the late Maharaj, the affairs of the State under minority were in anything but an organized state, and that all its hopes and expectations were concentrated on the aid, support, and advice of the British authorities to extricate it from its difficulties.

17. It is not concealed that the Moosulmans and Poorbeas have caused great confusion and disaster in large and powerful States, and were not at once controlled. Therefore, considering the extent of Dhar, its resources, and the troops in its employ, being chiefly Moosulmans, it is not to be wondered at that it was unable to contend against them, and that it was left helpless at their mercy. The whole of the troops amounted to about 800, of whom between 500 and 600 were Moosulmans of the country and Wallaitees, about 125 sowars and some 200 or so Peadas, almost without arms; what chance was there of curbing this body of well-armed, licentious, and infatuated ruffians? Under these distressing and embarrassing circumstances the appeal was made to the British authorities at Mhow for aid. It not being practicable to afford it in time, led to the sad events which ensued.

18. Under the above detailed narrative of my unfortunate position, and referring to my present deplorable situation, I have ventured to submit all the particulars to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, trusting that he will advocate and support my cause with your Lordship, to whom alone I can look for extrication and the restoration of the Raj.

19. Should any part of what has been above stated appear doubtful, it is most earnestly solicited and urged that a stringent and scrutinizing inquiry may be instituted, that the truth may be fully elicited.

I have, &c.
(signed) _____

1 May 1858.

Sig. in Nagree.

PAPER of Agreement between the Durbar of Dhar and the Wallaitees and Pathans in its Durbar, Dhar, 2d September 1857.

(Seal of the Kutcheree.)

(Translation.)

ARZEE, or Memorandum, from the Jemadars of the Pathans, presented to the Sirkar of Dhar, on the 3d Bhoddar Soodhi, Wednesday 1265, 12th Mohorum.

I. Sahib Goolkhan, jemadar, claimed from some persons as follows, which the Sirkar is required to get paid:—

1. Apajee Sudasew, on account of dustooree, from the year 1245 to 1259; 15 years.
2. Bapoo Viswunath Buxee, principal amount: 313 rupees.
3. Bhooria Teli's son, his dustooree, paid into the Sirkar, but my claims remain unadjusted.
4. Narain Rao Nana, principal amount: Rs. 429. 8., besides batta due to the Sepoys.
5. Luximon Sing Karabin Wala, principal amount 400 rupees.
6. Bala Buxee, on account of dustooree, from 1262 to 1264.

II. The Fakeer of Amjhera to be pardoned his crimes and offences.

III. The Sepoys who have been invited must be entertained to the extent of 150: more need not be, and no limit as to period of service will be insisted upon.

IV. No loss, damage, or injury shall accrue through us to the Sirkar or the British in the dawk department, electric telegraph, or any other, but as ill feelings exist between the British and us, it must be stipulated that no injury shall be allowed to reach us in any manner.

V. The troops to garrison the Fort of Dhar to consist of the following: 50 Pathans, 50 Mukranees, 50 of the Jemadars Pathans, 50 Kokanees, and 50 Shagird peslia, &c., the whole 250.

VI. The Sirkar may remain in the fort at pleasure.

We are to have full liberty of ingress or egress into the town of Dhar. We shall be subservient to the Sirkar. No suspicion should be entertained against us; a koul or kurinama must be given to us, and we pledge ourselves on the Koran to prove faithful; should any signs of breach of faith appear on our part, the Sirkar can inflict punishment.

Sun 1265, Summut 1914.

Signatures in Persian of Saheb Goolam Khan Jemadar, and Sahib Khan Jemadar.
The Sirkar's orders on the above.

To *Sahib Goolam Khan*, Jemadar of Wallaitees and Pathans.

THE six articles of memorandum which you have submitted to the Durbar are accepted; with respect to money matters therein alluded to on the examination of and after the comparing of accounts, a settlement shall be effected and the money paid.

13th Bhadah Soodhi, 1265.

2 September 1857.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON having proceeded to Jabooa from Bhopawar to avoid the violent proceedings of the rebels at Amjhera, intimated his desire to come to Dhar, and requested that an escort and conveyances might be despatched, to enable him to do so with his party. On this requisition, palanqueens and sowars are sent to join.

2. The batteries were opened, but as no immediate effect was produced, the Agent sent a message requiring the presence of such as might be well acquainted with the localities of the fort, and could point out the weak parts of the fortifications; accordingly several individuals were forwarded, who made out plans of the works, and pointed out the weak places of the ramparts, &c.

3. The Amla (official establishment) of the Bhopawar Agency, who had been kept under restraint by the Amjhera rebels, were rescued and brought away from Amjhera to Dhar, by assistance and aid sent from Dhar for that purpose.

Enclosure in No. 307, dated 30th August 1858.

NOTE.

RACHOBA NARAIN, the vakeel on the part of the Dhar State, was not an old servant of the Durbar; he entered the late Raja's service at Nassick in January 1854, on the Raja's visit to the Bombay Presidency. He is not a native of Dhar, and was not previously known to the people of the place. He speaks English, and is a very intelligent person, but had no local influence, or weight.

(signed) *R. A. C. Hamilton*,
Agent Governor General for Central India.

(No. 255.)

From Brigadier General Sir *R. Shakespear*, K.A., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Indore Residency, 26 May 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward translation of a kaifiyat from the widow lady, who was formerly Regent (on the part of her adopted son) of the Dhar State.

2. My predecessor, in his Letter, No. 397 of 30th August 1858, fully discussed his views regarding the Dhar question.

3. There is no new matter in the inclosed paper; it is merely written to remind that the reply of Government to former representations has not been received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Shakespear*.

TRANSLATION of Kaifiyat from *Darooda Baie*, the Ranee of the late Rajah of Dhar; dated 17th May 1859.

GOBIND RAO, vakeel, has informed me of your arrival at, and taking charge of, the Indore Residency. This afforded me great pleasure, and regarding it as a propitious time, I take this opportunity of laying before you a brief account of the Dhar (Riasut) State.

Before this, a representation was made direct to the Governor General regarding the Dhar State, and Mr. Secretary, in his reply thereto, dated 20th August, was pleased to observe that representations of this nature should be made through the Agent Governor General.

In accordance with this order, a letter* was sent to the Agent Governor General for transmission to Government. The Agent was pleased to report the whole matter to the Supreme Government; subsequently another letter or yad was addressed to the Agent, but no answer has been returned. This has proved a source of great anxiety. As I regard you in the light of my patron, I beg to inform you that nothing as yet having come to light as regards the decision of Government respecting the restoration of the State, I cannot adequately express the anxiety and trouble of the sirdars and servants of the State since the late misfortunes.

Under these circumstances, I am sure you will try to restore the Riasut to prosperity.

All the dependents of the State are suffering from want and anxiety. I therefore beg to request that you will remind the Governor General of this case; this will add to your own credit, and put me under great obligation. There is room to expect that the matter will be brought to a speedy decision, and I have strong hope that you will favour me with a reply.

(True translation.)

(signed) *R. C. Shakespear*,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General of India in Council; dated 14th February (No. 8), 1860.

Para. 1. YOUR Lordship's letters of the 6th and 30th December on the subject of the confiscation of the Dhar Principality have only just reached me, and have been considered by me in Council. These letters are in reply to the letter of the late Court of Directors, dated 22d June 1858, to which your attention was called by the letter of Lord Stanley noted in the margin,† and I cannot avoid the expression of the regret of Her Majesty's Government that your explanation of the grounds of your proceeding in this case should have been so long delayed. †Dated 1st March (No. 8) 1859.

2. Your Lordship has in these letters entered fully into the grounds upon which you determined to visit this State with the severest measure of punishment, and to enforce a confiscation which would have the effect of depriving the Powar family of its ancient territorial possessions.

3. Her Majesty's Government concur with you in deeming the conduct of the Durbar and troops of this principality, and especially the time and manner of the introduction into the fort of Dhar, of Makranee and Welaittee soldiers of known hostile disposition to the British Government, to have warranted the severe measures you adopted. Her Majesty's Government further admit the force of the arguments you have adduced in favour of holding the head of a State responsible to the fullest extent for the actions and conduct of its Durbar and establishments.

4. But, entertaining these views, Her Majesty's Government still consider that the question of enforcing a confiscation justly incurred is always one of expediency, and in this case they are disposed to adhere to the course of policy suggested by the considerations urged in the 9th para. of the letter of the Court of Directors, dated 22d June 1858, in which Her Majesty's Government have expressed their full concurrence in Lord Stanley's Despatch, dated 1st March (No. 8) 1859.

5. They are of opinion that it cannot fail to redound to the credit of British administration if, notwithstanding the misconduct of the Durbar and troops, a merciful consideration were given to the claim arising from the youth and apparent innocence of the young Raja himself, and from the uniform good conduct of his predecessor in this ancient Rajpoot principality; and that by making such arrangements for the future government of Dhar as will not permanently deprive him of the inheritance upon which by the favour of the British Government he had so recently entered, the feelings and sense of justice of the people and princes of India will be better consulted than by enforcing the confiscation, and transferring the territory to a Mahratta State.

6. After a full consideration, therefore, of all the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have resolved to extend mercy to the young Raja, and to direct his restoration to the title and position he inherited as head of the principality of Dhar, reserving, however, the administration of the territory of the State in the hands of British officers until he shall reach the age of 18 years, if he shall then be reported qualified to undertake it.

7. Her Majesty's Government, however, while it has decided to forego the extreme penalty of the confiscation of the State, consider that it is not right nor expedient that the principality of Dhar should wholly escape all penalties for the misconduct of those who directed its counsels and forces during the late events.

8. For some years past the Government of India has, for the sake of the tranquillity of the country, administered Bairseeah, an outlying pergunnah of Dhar, and has paid annually to the ruler of Dhar a lack of rupees, a sum considerably exceeding the revenues of the pergunnah. Her Majesty's Government direct that the payment of this sum shall cease, that the rights of the Raja of Dhar to this pergunnah shall be considered as forfeited, and that it shall be at the disposal of the Governor General for such purposes as he may be pleased to direct.

(signed) *C. Wood.*

(No. 55.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M. P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
3 July 1860.

Sir,

WE have the honour to forward copies of correspondence* with the Governor

*To Agent, Central India, dated 7 May 1860. General's Agent for Central India, showing the effect
From ditto - ditto - dated 22 May 1860. which has been given to the instructions communicated
To - ditto - ditto - dated 15 June 1860. in your Despatch, No. 8, dated the 14th February last,
From ditto - ditto - dated 29 May 1860. respecting the administration of the native State of
To - ditto - ditto - dated 13 June 1860. Dhar, and its ultimate restoration to the young chief.

2. We

2. We also forward copies of previous correspondence on the subject of this State, as follows:

From Agent, Central India, dated 30 October 1858.
 From ditto - ditto - dated 22 March 1859.
 To - ditto - ditto - dated 17 December 1859.
 From ditto - ditto - dated 9 February 1860.
 To - ditto - ditto - dated 2 March 1860.
 From ditto - ditto - dated 28 March 1860.
 From ditto - ditto - dated 21 April 1860.

We have, &c.
 (signed)

Canning.
H. B. E. Frere.
J. Wilson.

(No. 514 D. of 1858.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General; dated, Indore Agency, 30th October 1858.

Sir,

By the original treaty with Dhar we paid one lac of rupees on account of the Bairseeah pergunnah. I request instructions whether payment of that sum is to be made to the manager or discontinued.

2. Tributes due to the Dhar State will of course be realised.
3. Dhar paid no tribute or contribution to any contingent except 8,000 rupees to the Malwa Bheel corps.
4. Annexed is copy of a letter, No. 425, from Captain Hutchinson, in charge of Dhar affairs.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *R. Hamilton*,
 Agent Governor General for Central India.

(No. 425 of 1858.)

From Captain *A. R. E. Hutchinson*, Bheel Agent and Political Assistant Agent Governor General, to Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent Governor General for Central India, dated Bhopawur Agency, Camp Rutlam, 30th October 1858.

Sir,

REFERRING to the affairs of the Dhar State, I have the honour to bring to your notice that the following instalments on account of the Bairseeah districts are due:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
For the half year ending 1st February 1858	- 50,000
For the half-year ending 1st August 1858	- 50,000

2. The Ali Mohun tribute (second instalment for 1914), amounting to 5,000 rupees, is also due.

3. The tanka for Larawut is also in arrear.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *A. R. E. Hutchinson*.

(No. 140 of 1859.)

From Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *R. Simson*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated, Indore Residency, the 22d March 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit a Report on the district of Bairseeah received from the Political Agent at Bhopal, and though it is deficient in information on

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some

some points, still I deem it best to send it on, because it shows to a certain extent what has been the loss consequent to the mutinies in that district, and because it is as well that some rule for guidance may be laid down regarding the collection of the arrears, the district of Bairseeah belonging to the Dhar State.

2. The Bairseeah district was fast improving when the calamities of the year 1857-58 fell on it. The old balances were as follows:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
The Fuslee year	1262	-	2,821	5	6
"	1263	-	1,021	10	5
"	1264	-	5,304	6	1½
"	1265	-	16,541	4	2
TOTAL			<i>Rs.</i> 25,688	10	2½

Since the close of the year *Rs.* 2,991. 10. 7. have been realised, leaving a total balance of *Rs.* 28,680. 4. 10½. outstanding.

3. As a general rule, I would suggest that the balance in all loyal villages be at once remitted, and that the zemindars and tenants be so informed.

4. The circumstances attendant on the outbreak at Bairseeah are peculiar; the principal leader was an old Pindaree pensioner, by name Shoojawut Khan; the detachment of the Bhopal Contingent did worse than nothing; they aided in the plunder of the treasury and stood aloof, if some did not actually participate in the murder of the native assistant, Baboo Soobrao, a most valuable servant of our Government.

5. It is important to bear in mind that the British Government pay one lac of rupees per annum to the Dhar State for Pergunnah Bairseeah, and that we have never realised this amount, nor for some years is it likely we shall. If the Dhar State be a lapse, then the payment will cease, and with it our loss; but should the Dhar State be restored, as I trust it will be, then I would recommend Bairseeah be given up and our management terminate.

6. It was originally supposed that, by having a tract of country under our direct management in the centre of the States, we might possess a footing which would command a beneficial influence all around; the occurrences of 1857-58 must have entirely dissipated such an expectation, which we never attempted to realise, or even advance, by locating any troops in and making Bairseeah the head-station of the Political Agent at Bhopal; the arrangement has proved ruinous in a financial point of view, and failed to realise any political object; to restore the district to the Dhar State would be considered a boon, and I think, the opportunity might be made available to mutual advantage.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. Hamilton,*

Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 59.)

From Major *W. H. Rickards*, Political Agent in Bhopal, to Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Bart., Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated, Bhopal Agency, Sehore, 12 March 1859.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward two Jumma Wasil Bakee accounts for Fuslee years 1264 and 1265, corresponding with 1856-57 and 1857-58, and to submit the following report of Pergunnah Bairseeah.

My letters, Nos. 85, 86, 87, and 88, dated 26th May 1857, have already furnished you with the information required by Government on several points connected with Bairseeah, in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, No. 5,700, dated 17th November 1856. It now remains for me to report on the condition of the district in regard to revenue, and the effect of the mutinies in impeding the collections.

The

3. The gross balance of arrears of revenue at the end of 1263 fuslee, as reported by Captain Eden, was Bhopaul Rs. 12,769. 5. 7.

See letter, No. 257, dated 17th November 1856.

In the following year Rs. 8,842. 3. were realised, as per margin, and a balance of Rs. 3,927. 2. 7. only remained due to Government on 30th June 1857.

Realised in Fuslee year 1264, Rs. 8,579. 15. 10. Remitted by order of Government, Rs. 262. 3. 1½.

The amount of revenue for the fuslee year 1264, was Rs. 94,007. 2. 5½., of which the collections were Rs. 84,457. 14. 5., and the balance in arrears, Rs. 9,549. 4. -½. Thus, the whole balance due to Government on 30th June 1837, stood as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Arrears of revenue as in para. 3 - - - -	3,927	2	7
Ditto, of Fuslee 1264 - - - - -	5,622	1	5½
TOTAL as above - - -	9,549	4	-½

5. The large amount of Bhopaul Rs. 8,342. 2. 11., the outstanding balance of the fuslee year 1262, or 1854-55, the year of blight, realised in 1264, is attributable to the good season of 1855, and the exertions of the late Assistant Baboo Soob Row.

See report of my predecessor, No. 57, dated 22d May 1855.

6. The balance of Rs. 5,622. 1. 5½. remained unrealised at the end of 1264 fuslee, or 1856-57, on account of the ravages of cholera in the district in the months of April and May 1857, and the alarm and excitement which followed the outbreak at Delhi.

7. On the 10th of July 1857, the British officers were compelled to leave Sehore, and proceed to Hasungabad for safety. On the 14th idem the assistant at Bairseeah, Baboo Soob Row, in charge of the Pergunnah, with his Roobakar Nubees, Moonshee Mukhdoom Buksh, two peons and a gomashtha of the Cannoongoes, were murdered by a band of marauders, headed by Shoojawut Khan, Pindaree chief, a political pensioner residing in the district, and Surferaz Khan, Willaitee, from Bhopaul, who plundered the Government Treasury, burnt the Government bungalow and records, and liberated the prisoners. The town of Bairseeah was fortunately spared from being plundered and burnt. Shoojawut Khan proclaimed himself Nawab of the district, and established his thana at Bairseeah, but soon after left the place to join the rebel standard of Adil Mahomed Khan, Jageerdar of Ambakane (Bhopaul). Her Highness the Begum, Regent of Bhopaul, was requested by me to dispatch a sufficient number of her troops to occupy Bairseeah, and preserve order and peace in the district. At this juncture, the chief of Nursinglur volunteered his services to assist in keeping the peace in the district. His offer I willingly accepted, and at the same time I appointed Moonshee Baijee Nauth, of the Agency, a steady and experienced servant of Government, to officiate in Baboo Soob Row's place. Great credit is due to Moonshee Baijenauth for the manner in which he performed the duties, at a time of difficulty and confusion, when hazard and risk of life existed on all sides. His presence in Bairseeah tended greatly to keep the district in tranquillity and order. Moonshee Baijnauth, while at Bairseeah, captured Shoojawut Khan and his son, the principal in the murder of Baboo Soob Row: they were hanged at Sehore, in January last. On another occasion he captured the emissaries of the rebel Rajah of Banpoor.

Vide report, No. 102, dated 14th July 1857.

8. After the disturbance in Bairseeah, on 14th July 1857, Thakoors Chuttersal of Ugrab, Berkhina Murdun Sing, of Pathun (Bhilsa) and Roor Roomair Sing, a Jageerdar of Rajghur, committed depredations in several villages of the district. Again, by the aggressions of the Rajah Muxoomdunghur's people, the crops of two neighbouring villages were cut and destroyed by cattle, and five villages were deserted; causing, altogether, a loss of Rs. 2,658. 1. 8. to the zemindars. The chief has been fined 3,000 rupees, with your approval, and compensation made to the sufferers.

Owing to these outrages many of the zemindars have been ruined, have left their homes and fields uncultivated, and taken refuge in the adjoining districts, which were comparatively safe.

9. From the Jumma Wasil Bakee account of the pergunnah for the year 1857-58, ending 30th June last, you will notice the effects the disturbances in the country have had in the realisation of the Government revenue in this district; a very considerable balance remains to be realised.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

The following statement shows the demands and balance in the year 1265 fuslee or 1857-58 :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of 1264 on 30th June 1857 was	- - - -	9,549	4	- $\frac{1}{2}$
Add revenue demands for 1265 or 1857-58	- - - -	81,500	-	-
TOTAL of demands		91,039	4	-$\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct:				
Realised during 1265 fuslee in account of	} Rs. a. p.	210	8	2
collections of former years				
Ditto of jumma for 1265 Fuslee	- - - -	62,158	14	-
		62,369	6	2
Balance at the end of 1265 fuslee, or 30th June 1858	- - - -	28,680	4	10
Or in further detail—				
Land revenue of Ryotwarree villages	- - - -	18,857	7	-
Ditto of Sohunkuwarra	- - - -	9,820	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL as above		28,680	4	10$\frac{1}{2}$

11. The acting assistant, Moonshee Baijnauth, reports that the balance of the Ryotwarree villagers are for the most part against places that have been laid waste by the depredations of the marauders mentioned above. Another cause of the accumulation of arrears is the over high assessment of some villages.

12. In the Sohunkuwarra, or hereditary Jageers of the Sohunkee Rajpoot Thakoors, a large balance of Rs. 9,820. 13. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$. remains to be realised; on the demand being enforced the thakoors submitted that they entertained during the disturbances an increased number of armed men for the protection of the district, and thus incurred considerable expense, for which they solicit some remission of rent. But as the thakoors rendered no assistance in protecting the villages from plunder, I think their request for remission is undeserving of notice, and have accordingly directed the acting assistant to recover the entire demand, since no other reason is pleaded by the defaulters.

The following is a detail of the balances on the 1st March 1859 :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Balance of Fuslee 1262	- - - -	2,821	5	6
Ditto 1263	- - - -	1,021	10	6
Ditto 1264	- - - -	5,304	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto 1265	- - - -	16,541	4	2
TOTAL of balance on 1st March 1859		25,688	10	3$\frac{1}{2}$
Realised since 30th June 1858	- - - -	2,991	10	7
Balance on 30th June 1858, <i>vide</i> Jumma Wasil Bakee	} Rs.	28,680	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
account - - - -				

By which it will appear that Rs. 2,991. 10. 7. only have been realised since 30th June last. Remissions to a considerable extent will have to be made ultimately on account of these balances.

14. Compensation, to the extent of *Co's* Rs. 652. 14. 5., has been awarded to the zemindars of 14 villages in the pergunnah, on account of losses sustained by them from destruction of crops by the encampments of British force traversing the district.

15. As regards the school and dispensary in Bairseeah, I have the honour to report that the former was closed for about two months after the murder of the late Assistant, but on the arrival of Moonshee Byjnauth it was again opened; the attendance, however, of the pupils was indifferent. The school is now again in as good working order as before the mutiny, and musters as many students. The native doctor attached to the dispensary fled from his post during the disturbance in Bairseeah, and has not been heard of since, it was consequently shut for five months, until another native doctor could be obtained. The instruments and medicines belonging to the dispensary were not touched by the marauders.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Rickards,*
Political Agent in Bhopal.

JUMMA WASIL BAKKE Account of Pergunnah Bairseeah for the Year 1264 Fuslee, from 1st July 1856 to 30th June 1857.

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	DEMANDS IN THE YEAR 1264 FUSLEE.										Collections from 1st July 1856 to 30th June 1857.			Remaining Balance at the end of 30th June 1857.				
	Balance at the end of 1264 Fuslee.				Jumma' of 1264 Fuslee.	Increase, Jumma.	TOTAL.	Decrease, Jumma.	Balance, Jumma.	GRAND TOTAL.	Collections of former Years.	Jumma for 1264 Fuslee.	TOTAL.	Balance on account of former Years.	On Account of 1264 Fuslee.	TOTAL.		
	Gross Balance of previous Year.	Remission.		Net Balance at the end of 1264 Fuslee.														
		Date of Government Authority.	Amount.															
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Land Revenue of Royatee Villages of Pergunnah Bairseeah	11,556 - 8½	Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's Letter, No. 5700, dated 17th Nov. 1856.	262 3 1½	11,293 13 7	66,950	-	-	66,950	-	-	66,950	78,243 13 7	7,801 14 3	64,070 5 3	71,872 3 6	3,491 15 4	2,879 10 9	6,371 10 1
Land Revenue of Royatee Villages of Pergunnah Soohinkheewara ditto	1,213 4 10½		-	-	1,213 4 10½	14,550	-	-	14,550	-	-	14,550	15,763 4 10½	778 1 7½	11,807 9 3½	12,585 10 11	435 3 3	2,742 6 8½
TOTAL - - Rs.	12,769 5 7	-	262 3 1½	12,507 2 5½	81,500	-	-	81,500	-	-	81,500	94,007 2 5½	8,579 15 10½	75,877 14 6½	84,457 14 5	3,927 2 7	5,622 1 5½	9,549 4 -½
Sayer and Custom Collections of Pergunnah Bairseeah	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	4,500	4,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	12,769 5 7	-	262 3 1½	12,507 2 5½	86,000	-	-	86,000	-	-	86,000	98,507 2 5½	8,579 15 10½	80,377 14 6½	88,957 14 5	3,927 2 7	5,622 1 5½	9,549 4 -½

Assistant Political Agent's Office, Bairseeah, }
14 April 1858.

(signed) Jan Ally Khan,
Officiating Assistant Political Agent, Bhopal.

THE RESTORATION OF DIAR.

JUMMA WASIL BAKEE Account of Pergunnah Bairseeah, for the Year 1265 Fuslee, from 1st July 1857 to 30th June 1858.

	DEMANDS IN THE YEAR 1265 FUSLEE.										Collected from 1st July 1857 to 30th June 1858.			Remaining Balance at the end of 30th June 1858.		
	Balance at the end of 1265 Fuslee.			Jumma of 1265 Fuslee.	Increase, Jumma.	TOTAL.	Decrease, Jumma.	Balance, Jumma.	GRAND TOTAL.	Collections of former Years.	Jumma. for 1265 Fuslee.	TOTAL.	—	On Account of 1265 Fuslee.		TOTAL.
	Gross Balance of previous Years.	Remission.												Net Balance at the end of Year 1265 Fuslee.	Rs.	
		Date of Government Authority.	Amount.	Rs. a. p.												
Land Revenue of Ryotee Villages of Pergunnah Bairseeah - - -	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	6,371 10 1	- - -	6,372 1 1	66,950	-	66,950	-	66,950	73,322 1 1	210 8 2	54,252 1 11	54,462 10 1	6,161 8 11	12,697 14 1	18,859 7 -	
Land Revenue of Ryotee Villages of Pergunnah Shobunkhewara - - -	3,177 9 11½	- - -	3,177 9 11½	14,550	-	14,550	-	14,550	17,727 9 11½	- - -	7,906 12 1	7,906 12 1	3,177 9 11½	6,643 3 11	9,820 13 10½	
TOTAL - - Rs.	9,549 4 -½	- - -	9,549 11 -½	81,500	-	81,500	-	81,500	91,049 11 -½	210 8 2	62,158 14 -	62,369 6 2	9,339 2 10½	19,341 2 -	28,680 4 10½	
Water and Custom Collections of Pergunnah Bairseeah	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,500	-	4,500	-	4,500	4,500 - - -	- - -	3,000 - - -	3,000 - - -	- - -	1,500 - - -	1,500 - - -	
GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	9,549 11 -½	- - -	9,549 11 -½	86,000	-	86,000	-	86,000	95,549 11 -½	210 8 2	65,158 14 -	65,369 6 2	9,339 2 10½	20,841 2 -	30,180 4 10½	

Assistant Political Agent's Office, Bairseeah, }
28 August 1858. }

(signed) Jan Ally Khan,
Officiating Assistant Political Agent, Bhopal.

(No. 715.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Camp Golowtee, 17 December 1859.

Sir,

Your predecessor's letters regarding the Bairseeah Pergunnah, of the numbers and dates noted in the margin,* have been duly submitted to His Excellency the Governor General, and I am directed in reply to communicate the following instructions.

2. In regard to the arrears of revenue, the Governor General desires that wherever on a summary inquiry it appears that the zemindars were compelled to pay revenue to the rebels, or are unable to liquidate the Government demand in consequence of injury done to their villages during the rebellion, the arrears should be remitted.

3. I am directed to add that none of the points referred to in the Orders of 17th November 1856, appear to have been attended to. His Excellency desires that they may receive attention.

4. The Bairseeah compensation cannot, of course, be paid to the Dhar State at present, but the amount is to be held in deposit.

5. With regard to the future disposal of the pergunnah, you will receive instructions hereafter.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. Beadon, Secretary to the Government of
India, with the Governor General.

(No. 18.)

From Colonel Sir R. C. Shakespear, Knt., Agent Governor General for Central India, to Cecil Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General; dated Camp, 9 February 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of a report by Captain Cumming on the revenues of the Dhar State.

2. The income of the Dhar State is derived from seven pergunnahs, in the vicinity of Dhar itself, the pergunnah of Bairseeah, near Sehore, the tributes of Airwas and Alli Rajpore, and collections on the Bharoolpoora and the Maunpore roads.

3. The following are the details of the gross revenue:—

	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Seven pergunnahs, including Khasjee - - -	4,08,738
2. Bairseeah Pergunnah - - - - -	1,00,000
3. Tribute of Airwas - - - - -	600
4. Tribute of Alli Rajpore - - - - -	10,000
5. Collections on Maunpore and Bharoolpoora roads -	14,000

Total gross revenue, Halee *Rs.* - - - 5,33,338

4. Of the seven pergunnahs, pergunnah Dhar Khas, contains 179 villages, of which 15 were granted by the native State for temples and jagheers.

5. Of

* No. 514 A, dated 30th October 1858, inquiring whether Bairseeah compensation is to be paid to the Dhar State; No. 140, dated 22d March 1859, submitting a report on the district of Bairseeah.

5. Of the remaining 164 there are 14 villages, which are called "khasgee," and under the native government they were held to meet personal and family expenses of the rajah.

6. I find that the average of 10 years, from 1848 to 1857, shows the gross revenue of the remaining 150 villages of Pergunnah Dhar to have been 1,02,367 rupees, and that of the 14 khasjee villages appears to be 46,871 rupees. The total is 2,09,238 rupees. But this is gross revenue.

7. The whole net receipts of the 150 villages, including the 14 khasgee villages, will be about 1,96,113 halce rupees for the year ending 5th of June 1859.

8. In round numbers, the gross revenue of the seven pergunnahs is four lacs, of which Pergunnah Dhar Khass, including khasgee village, is two (2) lacs.

Pergunnah Bairseeah is one lac, and the tribute and road collections are 33,000 rupees.

9. Amongst the enclosures is a table showing the number of villages in each pergunnah, and giving details of those granted for religious purposes, for jagheer and on fixed tribute, also those for which leases have been given.

10. Pending the final orders of Government, I have directed Captain Cumming to turn his attention more particularly to Pergunnah Dharumpooree, and to endeavour to effect a settlement for 20 years with the zemindars of that pergunnah.

We have gone over the papers carefully, and I think we have safe data on which to make the above settlement.

I selected Pergunnah Dhurumpooree, because it has the largest number of villages on lease.

11. Until the orders of Government are received, my instructions to Captain Cumming have been to make as little change as possible in the arrangements which existed under the native Government, and to work as much as possible with the hereditary officers of the State, supervising their proceedings himself, and by people in his employ.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Shakespear,*
Agent Governor General for Central India.

(No. 1.)

REPORT ON THE DHAR STATE.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM, in A.D. 1819, sets down the revenues of the Dhar State at 2,67,004 rupees.

He estimated that in five years the revenue would rise to 6,54,412 rupees, but it does not seem to have ever reached that amount.

The return marked "A," furnished by Umrut Rao Sudaseo Furnavees, gives the full amount of the revenue, with the exception of the khasgees Dhurmada, Dewusthan, &c., the revenues of the Maunpoor and Bharoolpoora roads, and of the Surawud Pergunnah

The khasgee account is shown in paper "C." There is no account of the Dhurmada, Dewusthan. The Maunpoor and Bharoolpoora road account is shown in paper "D."

The tanka of the Surawud Pergunnah, amounting to Rs. 666. 10. 8. is annually paid to the support of the Malwa dispensaries.

Return "A." shows a steady rise up to the year 1827, when the revenue had reached the sum of 3,95,691 rupees.

In 1829 and 1830 there was a decrease of about 10,000 rupees, owing to the leases of a number of villages expiring in that year.

In 1831, the revenue recovered itself, owing to certain payments made by patells on enam lands, and amounted to 3,97,693 rupees.

In 1832 and 1833, the revenue again fell, owing to certain leases expiring. In the latter year, it was 3,59,910 rupees.

In

In 1834 it reached the amount of 4,00,553 rupees, which was the largest amount collected in any one year since 1819.

In 1835 there was a slight decrease, but in 1836 the revenue again exceeded four lacs.

In 1837 and 1838 there was a similar decrease and increase.

In 1839, 1840, and 1841 the collections decreased to 3,97,412 rupees, owing to a survey of lands which took place.

In 1842 the revenue reached the sum of 4,06,124 rupees, and for the two following years exceeded four lacs.

In 1845 it amounted to 4,30,270 rupees.

The accounts of the Nalcha Pergunnah of 1846 and 1847, were, owing to the kamavisdar having absconded, not made out; however, the total revenue of the latter year amounted to 4,33,098 rupees.

The return marked "A." gives all particulars up to this date, after this it seems no annual account of the Dhar Pergunnah was made up to 1857.

In 1854 no account was made of the income of the Maunpoor Pergunnah; and from 1854 to 1857, the total account of Budnawur was not made up.

In 1857, that of Dhurumpooree was not sent in to Dhar.

I have, therefore, ordered return "B." to be made out; in it the above items are given from such records as I have been able to collect from the pergunnahs.

I have adopted in this return such information as is given in return "A."

At present the Dhar State is divided into seven pergunnahs, viz:—

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Dhar. | 3. Nalcha. | 5. Dhurumpooree. | 7. Nemunpoor. |
| 2. Budnawur. | 4. Kooksee. | 6. Jehangeerpoore. | |

A separate account of each of these is given below.

The pergunnah of Bairseeah is not under this Agency; the nominal income amounts to one lac.

DHAR.

The Dhar Pergunnah contains 179 villages, of which—

Dewusthan and Dhurmada	-	-	-	-	-	9
Chuttree	-	-	-	-	-	2
Inam and Jagheer	-	-	-	-	-	4
						<u>15</u>

Leaving 164, which yield revenue to the State; of these—

Motce Khasgee	-	-	-	-	-	6
Chotee ditto	-	-	-	-	-	8
						<u>14</u>

These 14 were confiscated in 1857.

One hundred and fifty villages are in the charge of the kamavisdar, and these from 6th June 1858 to 5th June 1859, brought in—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Ain Jumma	-	-	-	-	1,31,698	2	9
Sewai ditto	-	-	-	-	25,395	10	6
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>Rs. 1,57,093</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Of this remained unpaid	-	-	-	-	31,064	10	6
The sum actually collected was	-	-	-	-	1,26,029	2	9
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>Rs. 1,57,093</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Of the unpaid balance there has since been } collected up to the 31st December 1859 }	15,363	-	3
Making a total paid - - - - -	1,41,392	3	-
Balance unpaid - - - - -	15,701	10	3
Total - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 1,57,093	13	3

The following are the unpaid items:—		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Sayer - - - - -	-	2,027	9	6
Mint - - - - -	-	249	-	-
Due by patells - - - - -	-	280	5	-
Opium contract - - - - -	-	238	8	6
Due by Kesore zemindar - - - - -	-	551	-	-
On account of disputed rents - - - - -	-	3,789	12	-
By other farmers - - - - -	-	4,742	1	3
In Khalsa villages - - - - -	-	2,733	-	9
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	1,090	5	3
Total - - -	-	<i>Rs.</i> 15,701	10	3

The item of disputed rents is due on 17 villages, held by three influential sowcars, who say that they were induced by the late Rajah to agree to the sums set down in order that others might not hang back from giving the sums for which the other villages were set up.

From inquiry the amount demanded does not seem excessive, and I am told that were the villages put up to-morrow the full amount would be realised on a new lease.

Since I assumed charge of the Bhopawur Agency, 31 new leases have been given in the Dhar Pergunnah by the manager.

The farmers of 29 of these have appeared before me, and agreed to the sums set down in the "puttas."

The revenue system under the native Government was very slack; written leases were seldom given, and it is said that the farmers always expected considerable remissions from the sums they agreed to pay.

Owing to no definite orders regarding the disposal of the State having been received from Government, the manager, when the State was first put under British management, was ordered to carry on business in the same manner as was customary during the rule of the Rajah, and this obtains up to this day.

The total of the outstanding balances in the 150 villages of the Dhar Pergunnahs, previous to 5th June 1858, amounted to *Rs.* 1,31,636. 14. 6.—

Of which became due before the death of the	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
late Rajah - - - - -	111,896	13	3
In 1857-1858 - - - - -	19,740	1	3
	<i>Rs.</i> 1,31,636	14	6

The recovery of the first item is doubtful, owing to the debtors having in many cases absconded, and also owing to the want of authentic records: *Rs.* 818. 13. 3. only have been recovered up to 31st December 1859. Of the second item, *Rs.* 2,112. 5. have been recovered up to the above date; a further sum will be probably recovered when the subject referred to in para. is settled.

Sic orig.

Of the 150 villages in this pergunnah, 22 are inhabited by Bheels, who pay nothing whatever to the State. The greater part of the pergunnah is let in leases, which have one, two, and three years to run.

It is computed that 26,000 beegahs of culturable land are now waste.

The

Khasgee.

The Motec Khasgee contains six villages in the Dhar pergunnah, besides Jurayut in Dhurowza; also two gardens. The revenue for 30 years, from 1829 to 1859, is shown in Paper (C.)

The Chota Khasgee contains eight villages in the Dhar pergunnah, and produces an income as shown in Paper (C.) The records only show the accounts for the last two years.

The Khasgee account is separate from that of the pergunnah, and is not included in the 150 villages in charge of the kamavisdar.

Since the Dhar State has been under our management, an allowance of 1,503 rupees, which was formerly paid to each Khasgee on account of clothing, has been paid in to the state treasury.

BUDNAWAR PERGUNNAH.

The Budnawar pergunnah contains 142 villages, of which 20 are khalsa, and 121 held by 14 thakoors, who pay an annual tribute amounting to 76,496 rupees.

The khalsa villages, in 1859, produced an income of 34,378 rupees from all sources.

Besides the above, there was one village in jagheer, which was confiscated in 1857. This village is now let for an annual rent of 4,390 rupees.

The revenue, therefore, of the pergunnah at this time may be estimated as follows:—

Tribute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rs.</i> 76,496
Twenty khalsa villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,378
One jagheer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,390
Khasgee clothing allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	458
Jurayut confiscated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Extra Income of Duttegarah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,249
Nuzzurana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
								<i>Rs.</i> 1,17,361

In 1857 the outstanding balance in this pergunnah was 1,15,579 rupees, of which 1,896 have been collected, since the state has been under British management; the arrears due amount to 3,217 rupees.

Of the shares of tribute paid by the various thakoors in this pergunnah those of Koad, Budwul, and Panna seem very high.

Koad is said to produce annually	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rs.</i> 14,000
And pays Tanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,511
								<i>Rs.</i> 4,489
Budwul is said to produce annually	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,700
And pays Tanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,658
								<i>Rs.</i> 4,042
Panna is said to produce annually	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700
And pays Tanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
								<i>Rs.</i> 199

Besides the tribute, one per cent. is paid as potdaree.

The above income has been computed for a favourable year; the profits in bad seasons are much less.

NALCHA PERGUNNAH.

There are 56 villages in this pergunnah, exclusive of the Fort of Mandoo.
Of these—

Enam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dhurmada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										<u>5</u>

Leaving in the hands of the kamavisdar 51 villages. These, from the 6th June 1858 to 5th June 1859, brought in—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Ain Jumma	15,219	9	9
Sewai Jumma	2,448	6	3
	<u>Rs. 17,668</u>	-	-
Of this remained unpaid	7,071	-	-
Of which since collected	4,014	14	-
Leaving still unpaid	<u>Rs. 3,056</u>	2	-

The chief unpaid items are—

Loss by fire in Bagria	<i>Rs.</i> 1,360
Ditto - in Nalcha	542
Abkaree	234
Sayer	191

It was customary formerly to grant remissions to the amount of five-sixteenths in cases of fire. The inhabitants of Nalcha and Bagria have petitioned that they may be allowed the above remission.

The remaining items are small, and probably will nearly all be recovered at an early date.

The pergunnah is for the most part khalsa. The southern part is very hilly, and is inhabited by Bheels.

KOOKSEE PERGUNNAH.

The Kooksee pergunnah includes Kunwarra and Loharee.

It comprises 76 villages, of which—

Deserted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Dhurmada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
										<u>6</u>

The remaining 70 villages have, with the exception of the year 1856, been farmed since 1853 by one Ragoo Gobind, who thus holds the whole pergunnah. His lease expires in 1861. The rent in 1853 was 28,008 rupees. In 1856 the pergunnah was held as khalsa by way of experiment. The income decreased, and in 1857 it was again made over to Ragoo Gobind for 25,998 rupees. It increases annually by 400 rupees, and in 1861 will amount to 27,598 rupees.

The kamavisdar, or rather farmer, is allowed for expenditure 4,597 rupees annually, so that in 1861 the full revenue to the state will stand at 23,001 rupees.

When last farmed, the pergunnah was not put up to public competition, but was made over to the present holder by a private arrangement of the late Rajah.

A great

A great portion of the pergunnah is covered with hills and jungles, and is inhabited by Bheels. Rs. 1,134. 8. 9. are still due by the farmer for 1859.

DHURUMPOOREE PERGUNNAH.

This includes—	<i>Villages</i>
Dhurumpoore - - - - -	138
Sooltanabad - - - - -	57
Bulker - - - - -	26
	<hr/>
	221
	<hr/>
Of which—	
Dewasthan - - - - -	5
Inam - - - - -	9
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>

Balance 207 are in charge of the kamavisdar, of which 28 are deserted, leaving 179; which from 6th June 1858 to 5th June 1859, brought in—

	<i>Rs. a p.</i>
Ain Jumma - - - - -	31,139 5 6
Sewai Jumma - - - - -	5,613 7 3
	<hr/>
	Rs. 36752 12 9
	<hr/>

Of this remained unpaid, on the 30th June 1859, Rs. 478. 4.

The sum actually collected was Rs. 36,274. 8. 9., of which 2,142 is paid by Bheel chiefs.

The greater part of the pergunnah is in farm, the rest being khalsa.

Large tracts of ground lie waste from want of population to till the soil.

JEHANGERPOOR PERGUNNAH.

There are 18 villages in this pergunnah, of which—

Khalsa - - - - -	3
Under Bheel Chiefs - - - - -	15
	<hr/>
	18
	<hr/>

The income of the khalsa villages amounted only to 58 rupees.

Of the others, one only pays a tribute of 61 rupees. The other 14 pay nothing.

The remainder of the revenue is derived from sayer, and the present lease, which has been given for three years, amounts for the whole pergunnah to 1,264 rupees, which is paid clear to the state, the farmer paying all zemindaree huqs. This is the highest rent which has been realised for this pergunnah for many years.

NEEMUNPOOR PERGUNNAH.

This pergunnah lies in Nimar, between the Vindyan mountains and the Ner-budda, to the east of the Indore and Asseer road.

It is entirely covered with jungle, has a thin population of Bheels, and produces only about 200 rupees of land revenue, the remainder of the income being derived from sayer dues.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

These dues were let in 1855 for five years, at the following rates :—

1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rs. 3,180
1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,279
1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,374
1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,494
1859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,614

1,001 rupees are still due by the farmer. No one being willing to farm the dues on the expiring of the last leases, the pergunnah is now khalsa. The income, therefore, of the seven pergunnahs, may be estimated in round numbers as follows :—

									Rs.
Dhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,57,093
Budnawur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,17,361
Nalcha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,668
Kooksee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000
Dhurumpooree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,752
Jehangeerpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,264
Nemunpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Khasgee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Rs. 4,08,738</u>

The Maunpore and Bombay road, in 1858, brought in 2,951 rupees, but the income of this road depends on the amount required from the gross collections by the executive engineer on account of repairs.

The Bharoolpoora road, in 1856, brought in 7,392 rupees. Owing to the disturbances in 1857, the income decreased, but now that the opium scales are again established at Dhar, there seems no reason why this amount should not again be realised.

The gross revenue of the state may therefore be considered :—

									Rs.
Seven pergunnahs and Khasgee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,08,738
Bairseeah and Airwas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,600
Maunpore and Bharoolpoora roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000
Tribute of Ali Mohan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Rs. 5,33,338</u>

Dhar, 21 January 1860.

(signed) *W. G. Cumming,*
Political Assistant.

Account of Income of Dhar State, with the Exception of the Khasgee.						Account of Dhurmada, Dewasthan, &c., from the Fuslee Year 1227, or A. D. 1820, to Fuslee Year 1264, or A. D. 1857.										TOTAL.
No.	Years.		Pergunnah Dhar.	Pergunnah Budnawur.	Tanka of Ali Rajpoor.	Tanka of Airwas.	Pergunnah Bansechah.	Pergunnah Neemunpoor Mukrar.	Pergunnah Jehangirpoor.	Pergunnah Nalcha.	Pergunnah Dhurmpoorie.	Pergunnah Bulker.	Pergunnah Sooltanabad.	Pergunnah Kooksee.		
	Fuslee.	A. D.														
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
1	1227	1820	48,687 14 9	92,145 5 6	-	-	50,000	-	85	2,223 2 9	2,839 1 -	330 7 9	-	25,653 7 6	2,21,973 7 3	
2	1228	1821	70,907 6 3	96,387 13 6	-	-	50,000	2,651	103 8 -	3,363 - -	2,371 11 9	430 6 6	-	26,923 9 9	2,53,138 11 9	
3	1229	1822	69,272 13 9	99,079 4 3	-	-	50,000	3,933 12 -	96 - -	3,813 5 6	6,358 10 6	681 11 3	-	26,044 2 -	2,59,279 11 3	
4	1230	1823	95,151 15 3	1,12,908 8 9	10,000	-	50,000	4,277 13 6	108 6 6	5,575 7 3	9,217 15 -	1,304 12 -	-	27,548 8 9	3,16,093 7 -	
5	1231	1824	97,189 6 9	1,10,587 10 6	10,000	-	50,000	3,913 8 -	108 - -	6,038 9 -	10,660 - 3	1,332 - -	-	29,735 - 3	3,19,564 2 9	
6	1232	1825	1,11,802 7 6	1,09,659 6 -	10,000	-	1,00,000	651 - -	107 - -	6,321 14 6	15,678 7 9	1,455 6 6	-	25,831 14 6	3,83,597 12 9	
7	1233	1826	1,09,939 13 9	1,06,127 15 -	10,000	1350	1,00,000	3,282 4 -	127 14 -	7,491 13 6	22,491 12 9	1,457 14 9	-	24,609 3 9	3,86,878 11 9	
8	1234	1827	1,18,823 3 -	1,03,822 6 6	10,000	-	1,00,000	4,859 7 3	216 8 -	7,911 2 9	24,310 - 9	1,504 13 -	-	24,629 5 3	3,96,076 15 9	
9	1235	1828	1,14,497 3 9	1,06,512 14 3	10,000	-	1,00,000	4,063 9 -	187 - -	9,228 2 6	25,017 3 6	1,476 - -	-	24,709 11 -	3,95,691 12 -	
10	1236	1829	1,09,363 7 -	1,01,042 14 6	10,000	-	1,00,000	4,799 15 3	189 - -	9,219 8 6	23,867 15 3	2,253 13 3	-	25,303 11 6	3,86,040 5 3	
11	1237	1830	1,10,200 3 9	1,02,665 7 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	4,918 15 3	107 - -	9,465 1 6	22,685 10 9	1,547 6 -	-	25,574 11 3	3,87,764 7 3	
12	1238	1831	1,20,597 13 3	1,05,445 15 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	2,471 12 6	220 - -	1,109 12 -	22,372 10 6	1,593 - 6	-	23,776 5 3	3,97,603 12 9	
13	1239	1832	1,12,337 2 9	1,03,428 11 3	10,000	600	75,078 6 3	1,690 6 9	228 13 3	9,749 3 6	22,294 8 3	1,595 8 6	-	22,592 12 -	3,59,595 10 6	
14	1240	1833	1,20,701 1 6	1,05,219 4 -	10,000	600	60,401 6 -	4,979 2 9	233 - -	9,583 10 3	22,504 - 6	1,654 6 9	-	23,734 7 6	3,59,910 7 3	
15	1241	1834	1,40,555 4 -	1,20,790 15 6	10,000	600	59,808 13 -	2,232 9 -	257 12 -	12,210 9 3	24,116 14 -	1,657 9 3	-	28,089 13 6	4,00,318 3 6	
16	1242	1835	1,41,591 12 -	1,15,911 - 3	10,000	600	62,300 12 3	1,499 6 6	226 8 -	11,642 4 6	24,460 5 6	2,937 2 6	3,228 8 -	23,264 8 6	3,97,662 4 -	
17	1243	1836	1,46,776 1 6	1,08,744 13 -	10,000	600	67,193 4 9	2,307 6 3	238 6 3	11,673 10 -	24,398 7 6	2,344 14 9	3,758 6 6	22,517 11 3	4,00,553 1 9	
18	1244	1837	1,51,549 - -	1,08,891 12 -	10,000	600	57,340 9 12	2,973 5 6	290 - -	11,551 8 -	23,658 6 3	2,544 14 9	4,258 6 6	23,644 6 3	3,97,302 4 9	
19	1245	1838	1,71,840 2 6	1,20,548 7 -	10,000	600	56,624 14 -	2,925 8 -	305 - -	13,748 14 9	23,780 14 -	2,394 14 9	3,659 6 6	31,353 2 -	4,37,781 3 6	
20	1246	1839	1,60,125 2 -	1,05,577 6 -	10,000	600	56,715 14 3	2,925 8 -	335 - -	12,028 9 3	23,329 14 -	1,746 8 6	2,684 7 6	23,187 13 6	3,99,256 7 -	
21	1247	1840	1,13,387 12 9	1,05,188 15 3	10,000	600	1,00,000	2,925 8 -	355 - -	11,512 10 -	25,097 1 9	1,804 6 6	2,360 10 6	24,535 7 6	3,97,767 8 3	
22	1248	1841	1,14,668 11 3	1,02,170 - 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,025 8 -	375 - -	11,505 3 -	25,332 3 3	1,817 5 6	2,282 12 6	25,635 14 9	3,97,412 11 -	
23	1249	1842	1,15,890 11 -	1,03,031 8 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,125 8 -	375 - -	12,400 15 9	30,333 13 6	1,927 2 6	2,580 4 9	25,659 3 3	4,61,024 3 6	
24	1250	1843	1,19,866 9 9	1,07,122 1 6	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,225 8 -	401 - -	12,376 1 6	26,351 - -	2,100 - -	2,649 - -	26,663 10 -	4,11,294 14 9	
25	1251	1844	1,21,292 6 -	1,07,864 4 3	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,325 8 -	402 - -	12,305 9 9	27,319 - -	2,201 - -	2,771 - -	26,787 4 -	4,14,868 - -	
26	1252	1845	1,38,249 15 9	1,05,534 9 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,425 8 -	411 - -	12,357 - 3	28,649 - -	2,201 - -	2,894 - -	25,948 - 9	4,30,270 2 6	
27	1253	1846	1,38,201 6 6	1,08,461 15 -	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,525 8 -	410 - -	-	29,626 - -	2,301 - -	3,094 - -	25,377 8 3	4,21,797 5 9	
28	1254	1847	1,44,596 15 3	1,12,008 1 3	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,625 8 -	426 - -	-	31,026 - -	2,451 - -	3,344 - -	25,020 14 6	4,33,098 7 -	
29	1255	1848	-	1,11,325 6 6	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,725 8 -	426 - -	15,992 - -	31,825 - -	2,526 - -	3,469 - -	25,001 - -	-	
30	1256	1849	-	1,07,901 13 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	2,664 8 6	550 - -	14,508 6 -	32,625 - -	2,601 - -	3,594 - -	27,501 - -	-	
31	1257	1850	-	1,08,489 12 6	10,000	600	1,00,000	2,431 1 9	620 - -	14,858 6 -	25,746 - -	2,580 8 -	2,761 - -	29,700 - -	-	
32	1258	1851	-	1,13,162 9 6	10,000	660	1,00,000	2,752 12 9	685 - -	15,208 6 -	26,446 - -	2,663 8 -	2,861 - -	26,337 - -	-	
33	1259	1852	-	1,09,275 2 9	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,214 - -	745 - -	15,558 6 -	27,121 - -	2,738 8 -	2,961 - -	27,137 - -	-	
34	1260	1853	-	1,19,181 10 -	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,326 13 -	785 - -	15,908 6 -	27,771 - -	2,813 8 -	3,061 - -	28,088 - -	-	
35	1261	1854	-	-	10,000	600	1,00,000	-	815 - -	15,196 6 -	28,197 - -	2,863 8 -	3,136 - -	28,401 - -	-	
36	1262	1855	-	-	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,229 - -	840 - -	16,209 6 -	29,167 6 -	2,528 9 6	3,298 4 6	29,008 - -	-	
37	1263	1856	-	-	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,279 - -	692 5 6	16,429 6 -	29,527 4 9	2,639 3 6	3,363 - 9	27,011 6 -	-	
	1264	1857	-	-	10,000	600	1,00,000	3,374 - -	-	16,649 6 -	-	-	-	25,998 - -	-	

(signed) *W. G. Cumming,*
 Bheel Agent and Pol. Asst., A. G. G.

(B.)

PERGUNNAHS.	Fuslee Year 1255. A. D. 1848.	Fuslee Year 1256, A. D. 1849.	Fuslee Year 1257, A. D. 1850.	Fuslee Year 1258, A. D. 1851.	Fuslee Year 1259, A. D. 1852.	Fuslee Year 1260, A. D. 1853.	Fuslee Year 1261, A. D. 1854.	Fuslee Year 1262, A. D. 1855.	Fuslee Year 1263, A. D. 1856.	Fuslee Year 1264, A. D. 1857.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhar - - - - -	1,51,843 8 6	1,54,461 8 6	1,75,404 12 6	1,70,004 3 -	1,59,149 7 -	1,65,417 6 6	1,65,704 13 6	1,62,404 4 3	1,59,516 1 9	1,58,767 6 3
Budnawur - - - - -	1,11,325 6 6	1,07,901 13 9	1,08,489 12 6	1,13,162 9 6	1,09,275 2 9	1,19,181 10 -	1,09,669 7 3	1,11,855 2 6	1,09,135 4 -	1,07,615 15 6
Tanka of Ali Rajpoo - - - - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -	10,000 - -
Tanka of Airwas - - - - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -	600 - -
Tauka of Bairsceah - - - - -	1,00,000, - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -	1,00,000 - -
Neemunpoor - - - - -	3,725 8 -	2,664 8 6	2,431 1 9	2,752 12 9	3,214 - -	3,326 13 -	2,094 - -	3,229 - -	3,279 - -	3,374 - -
Jehangirpoor - - - - -	420 - -	550 - -	620 - -	685 - -	745 - -	785 - -	815 - -	840 - -	692 5 6	1,220 10 9
Nalcha - - - - -	15,992 - -	14,508 6 -	14,858 6 -	15,208 6 -	15,558 6 -	15,908 6 -	15,196 6 -	16,209 6 -	16,429 6 -	16,619 6 -
Dhurmpoorie - - - - -	31,825 - -	32,625 - -	25,746 - -	26,446 - -	27,121 - -	27,771 - -	28,197 - -	29,167 6 -	29,527 4 9	30,170 14 -
Bulker - - - - -	2,526 - -	2,601 - -	2,588 8 -	2,663 8 -	2,738 8 -	2,813 8 -	2,863 8 -	2,528 9 6	2,639 3 6	2,718 2 6
Sooltanabad - - - - -	3,469 - -	3,594 - -	2,761 - -	2,861 - -	2,961 - -	3,061 - -	3,136 - -	3,298 4 6	3,363 - 6	3,588 10 6
Kouksee - - - - -	25,001 - -	27,501 - -	29,070 - -	26,337 - -	27,037 - -	28,008 - -	28,401 - -	29,008 - -	27,011 6 -	25,998 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4,56,733 7 -	4,57,007 4 9	4,73,199 8 9	4,70,720 7 3	4,58,399 7 9	4,76,872 11 6	4,66,677 2 9	4,72,140 - 9	4,65,193 - -	4,40,703 1 6

(signed) W. G. Cumming,
Bheel Agent and Pol. Asst., A. G. C.

(C.)

MOTEE Khasgee Income since 1829, and Chotee, for 1858, 1859.

YEARS.	Income of Motee Khasgee.			Income of Chotee Khasgee.			Total Income of both Khasgees for 1858, 1859.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1829	20,314	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1830	23,116	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1831	25,573	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1832	23,248	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1833	26,475	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1834	29,259	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1835	26,630	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836	27,169	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1837	27,012	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1838	25,758	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1839	23,317	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1840	17,959	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1841	29,306	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842	20,739	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1843	21,765	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1844	21,649	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845	16,363	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846	23,517	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1847	20,012	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1848	26,582	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1849	20,398	15	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850	25,612	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	25,991	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852	21,844	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853	29,440	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1854	22,881	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1855	25,812	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1856	28,149	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	26,147	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1858	27,049	7	9	18,187	12	3	45,237	3	3
1859	29,442	8	—	18,962	8	6	48,405	—	6

(signed) *W. G. Cumming,*
Bheel Agent, and Pol. Asst. A. G. G.

(D.)

	Income of Maunpoor and Bharoolpoora Road Dues since									
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Maunpoor Road - -	6,889 8 6	7,325 7 7	4,907 2 6	9,473 15 4	7,873 14 10	8,377 7 10	10,099 11 9	15,174 11 5	2,951 11 8	--
Bharoolpoora Road - -	1,478 - -	2,400 - -	3,000 - -	3,300 - -	4,181 2 -	4,480 4 -	7,392 9 6	2,091 5 -	--	--
TOTAL - - -	8,367 8 6	9,745 7 7	7,907 2 6	12,773 15 4	12,055 - 10	12,857 11 10	17,492 5 3	17,266 - 5	2,951 11 8	--

(signed) *W. Gordon Cumming,*
Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant, A. G. G.

RETURN of Khalsa and Farmed Villages of the *Dhar* State.

No.	NAMES of PURGUNNAH.	Temple and Dhurmada.	In Inam.	Perpetual, with Tribute.	Desolate.	In Khalsa.	In Lease.	Lease will expire on the undermentioned Faslee Year.									TOTAL of Villages.	
								1267.	1268.	1269.	1270.	1271.	1272.	1273.	1274.	1275.		
								(A. D. 1860.)										
1	Dhar - - - -	11	4	7	22	29	106	12	27	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
2	Budnawar - - -	-	4	103	19	4	17	1	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
3	Dhurunpooree - -	6	8	18	27	35	128	3	77	7	4	4	1	26	5	1	-	222
4	Naleha, including Mandoe	1	4	7	22	8	15	6	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
5	Kooksee - - -	-	1	-	4	-	71	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
6	Neemunpoor - - -	-	-	12	156	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
7	Jehangirpoor - - -	-	-	23	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	TOTAL - - -	18	21	170	250	88	340	22	187	85	9	4	1	26	5	1	-	887

(signed) *W. G. Cumming,*
Bheel Agent, and Political Assistant, A. G. G.

(No. 757.)

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Camp Sealkote, 2d March 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 18, dated the 9th ultimo, submitting a copy of a report by Captain Cumming on the revenues of the Dhar State, and in reply to inform you that his Excellency the Governor General approves of the instructions which you have issued to Captain Cumming.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *C. U. Aitchison*,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 99.)

From Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knt., Agent Governor General for Central India, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, Foreign Department; dated Indore Residency, 28th March 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay before his Excellency the following circumstances:—

2. Sir Robert Hamilton, in his letter to your office, dated 5th March 1858, and No. 70 in paragraph 9, referred to the Fortress of Dhar, and stated that Captain Hutchinson was opposed to its demolition, on the grounds that there ought to be a secure place for the residence of the officers, and the treasury.

2. In the reply of your office, No. 1454, of date 28th May 1858, at paragraph 7, a positive order is conveyed for the immediate demolition of all the defences of the fort.

3. I regret to say that this order has never been carried out. There is nothing on record to explain the cause, but I conclude that the appearance of Tantia Topee at Gwalior, shortly after the orders of Government were received, and the excitement caused by his rapid marches and frequent visits to the vicinity of Malwa, must have been the cause of the order above quoted not having been executed; for I find that the native officer in charge of Dhar built up the breach which our own troops had made, when one of Tantia's columns approached Dhar.

4. As so great a delay has occurred, I think I ought to take the orders of Government before destroying the fortifications.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Shakespear*,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

(No. 152.)

From Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knt., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *C. Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, Foreign Department; dated Indore Residency, 21st April 1860.

Sir,

THE proceedings in Parliament relating to Dhar, which were received by the last mail, appear to render it necessary that I should bring to the notice of his Excellency how very greatly the British Government has suffered, and the Dhar State benefited, from the arrangement by which we became bound to pay one lac rupees a year for the revenues of Bairseeah.

30.

I

2. I hope

2. I hope in a few days to forward details, but by the best information which I have yet obtained, it would appear that, after deducting expenditure, we have only realised from the revenues of Bairseah at the rate of *Co.'s Rs. 58,946. 11. 2½.* per annum.

3. As it is probable that orders may be issued consequent to the proceedings in Parliament which were received by the last mail, I have thought it my duty to forward to you a telegram, of which I have now the honour to forward a copy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Shakespear,*
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

From Indore to Simla.

From Sir *R. Shakspear* to *C. Beadon*, Esq., 20 April 1860.

OUR payments to the Dhar State on account of Bairsiah were one lac a year. During the last ten years the receipts, after deducting expenditure, have been under 60,000 rupees a year.

(No. 1696.)

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, to Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knt., Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Simla, 7th May 1860.

Sir,

THE Governor General has been in communication with Her Majesty's Government regarding the native State of Dhar, which, in consequence of the hostile proceedings of the durbar, and the infraction of its treaty engagements, was declared, by order of the Governor General in Council, No. 4878, dated the 7th December 1857, to be at the disposal of the British Government, and placed under the administration of one of its officers.

2. I am now desired by his Excellency to communicate to you the following portions of a Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated the 14th February last:—

“Her Majesty's Government concur with you in deeming the conduct of the durbar and troops of this principality, and especially the time and manner of the introduction into the Fort of Dhar of Makranee and Velaitee soldiers of known hostile disposition to the British Government, to have warranted the severe measures you adopted. Her Majesty's Government further admits the force of the arguments you have adduced in favour of holding the head of a state responsible, to the fullest extent, for the actions and conduct of its durbar and establishments.

“But entertaining these views, Her Majesty's Government still consider that the question of enforcing a confiscation, justly incurred, is always one of expediency, and in this case they are disposed to adhere to the considerations urged in the 9th paragraph* of the letter of the Court of Directors, dated 22d June 1858, in

* “9. The attachment which you have ordered may for the present be continued, but we can only regard it as a temporary arrangement, the duration of which will depend upon the information which you may subsequently acquire regarding the persons concerned in the instigation of the outrages committed by the foreign levies. If it should appear on investigation that any of the persons constituting the durbar, that is, any members of the young Raja's family, or any of the chief public servants of the state, have taken part in, or instigated, acts hostile to the British Government (and we perceive that some such persons have been sent prisoners under strong suspicion to Mhow), it is right that they should be subjected to exemplary punishment. But we are of opinion that, in consideration of the youth and apparent innocence of the young Raja, and of the good conduct of his predecessor in this ancient principality, you may justly and expediently make such arrangements for the future government of Dhar as will not permanently deprive him of the inheritance upon which by the favour of your Government he had so recently entered, and with such fair prospects of a peaceful and prosperous reign.”

in which Her Majesty's Government have expressed their full concurrence in Lord Stanley's Despatch, dated 1st March (No. 8) 1859.

"They are of opinion that it cannot fail to redound to the credit of British administration if, notwithstanding the misconduct of the durbar and troops, a merciful consideration were given to the claim arising from the youth and apparent innocence of the young Raja himself, and from the uniform good conduct of his predecessor in this ancient Rajpoot principality; and that by making such arrangements for the future government of Dhar as will not permanently deprive him of the inheritance upon which, by the favour of the British Government, he had so recently entered, the feelings and sense of justice of the people and princes of India will be better consulted than by enforcing the confiscation, and transferring the territory to a Mahratta state.

"After a full consideration, therefore, of all the circumstances, Her Majesty's Government have resolved to extend mercy to the young Rajah, and to direct his restoration to the title and position he inherited as head of the principality of Dhar; reserving, however, the administration of the territory of the state in the hands of British officers until he shall reach the age of 18 years, if he shall then be reported qualified to undertake it.

"Her Majesty's Government, however, while it has decided to forego the extreme penalty of the confiscation of the state, consider that it is not right nor expedient that the principality of Dhar should wholly escape all penalties for the misconduct of those who directed its counsels and forces during the late events.

"For some years past the Government of India has, for the sake of the tranquillity of the country, administered Bairseeah, an outlying pergunnah of Dhar, and had paid annually to the ruler of Dhar a lack of rupees; a sum considerably exceeding the revenues of the pergunnah. Her Majesty's Government direct that the payment of this sum shall cease; that the rights of the Raja of Dhar to this pergunnah shall be considered as forfeited, and that it shall be at the disposal of the Governor General, for such purposes as he may be pleased to direct."

3. Such being the decision of Her Majesty's Government, I am directed to request that you will communicate the same to the young Raja, and to the Ranee, informing them that, from the 1st of May 1860, the Dhar territory, with the exception of pergunnah Bairseeah, will be administered by the British Government for the benefit of the Rajah until he is 18 years of age, when the question of transferring the government of the state to his Highness will be taken into consideration. You will also inform them that the Raja, on coming of age, will, as chief of the Dhar State, receive from the British Government the same honours that were paid to him before the unfortunate events which led to his deposition.

4. The Governor General trusts that the generosity of Her Majesty's Government in restoring to the Rajah the chief portion of his dominions, no less than the heavy retribution which has befallen the state in consequence of its disloyalty, will be deeply pondered by his Highness, and by all who are interested in the prosperity of the Dhar family; and that, on the complete restoration of the native government, his Highness and his advisers, convinced both of the sincere desire of the British Government to maintain the rights and dignity of its faithful allies and feudatories, and of its power and determination to punish those who break their allegiance, or fail to perform the obligations by which they are bound to the paramount power, will consistently pursue the policy of the late Raja, and maintain the relations of confidence and friendship which so long existed.

5. The Governor General does not propose to enter into a fresh treaty with Dhar in place of that which has been broken. The state will be held in sovereignty by the Rajah and his successors as a free gift from the British Government, subject only to the condition of loyalty and good service, and to such further stipulations with a view to the general tranquillity of Western Malwa as may hereafter be imposed.

6. From the report submitted with your letter, No. 18, dated the 9th February last, it would appear that the gross revenue of the Dhar State, exclusive of pergunnah Bairseeah, but including the tribute of Airwas and Alli Rajpore, and the collections on the Manupore and Bharoolpoora roads, is 4,33,338 rupees; of the expenditure nothing is known to the Government.

7. The Governor General desires that you will, as soon as possible, submit your views as to the mode in which the state should be administered from the commencement of the present official year, until it shall be finally made over to the young Rajah, after he has completed his 18th year. His Excellency is inclined to think that the duty of superintending the administration is of sufficient importance to require the exclusive attention of one British officer, and that his salary may reasonably be fixed at 1,000 rupees a month, payable out of the Dhar revenues. The scale of civil and military establishments must be fixed with due regard to the resources of the state, and after providing for the cost of these establishments, and for necessary contingent charges, as well as for suitable allowances to the Rajah, his relations and dependents, the annual surplus will accumulate for the benefit of the state.

8. The allowances to the Rajah and his family will now have to be regulated with reference to their altered position and expectations, and, without being extravagant, should be considerably more than those at present authorised.

9. The military expenditure of the state should be limited to the amount absolutely required for the maintenance of order within the state itself, and as a fair contribution towards the general preservation of tranquillity throughout Western Malwa. The Governor General desires to know what, in your opinion, is the amount and description of force which should be entertained by Dhar, and what amount it may fairly be called upon to contribute to the expense of the general measures adopted by the British Government for the protection of the country.

10. His Excellency confidently expects that, after providing liberally for all these objects, the revenues of the state, economically managed, will be found to yield a surplus; and though it is neither necessary nor desirable that the present well being of the state should be sacrificed to the object of accumulating treasure for the Raja's future benefit, yet it is his Excellency's wish that his Highness, on succeeding to the government, should find himself in possession of a sum of money sufficient to meet the first expenses of his government, and to relieve him from all excuse for involving the state in pecuniary embarrassment.

11. With reference to my letter, No. 715, dated the 17th December last, I am desired to request that the Bairseeah compensation, from the date of the confiscation of the Dhar state, may be carried to the credit of the British Government; and that for the present, until further orders, the purgunnah may be administered as a British possession.

12. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging your letter, No. 99, dated the 28th March, from which the Governor General learns, for the first time, that nothing has been done towards carrying out the positive orders issued nearly two years ago for the demolition of the defences of the Fort of Dhar. Before repeating those orders, his Excellency wishes to know whether, as the breach has been repaired, and as the fort will remain for some years in our possession, you consider it advisable to make use of it as a place of strength, or to render it at once, as was intended, incapable of defence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 207.)

From Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knt., Agent Governor General for Central India, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William; dated Indore Residency, 22d May 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1696, of date 7th instant, and to report my arrival at Dhar yesterday, for the purpose of explaining to the young Rajah, and to the Ranee, the final orders of Government.

2. I beg

2. I beg to forward copy of a paper which I drew up before the interview, and from which I quoted when explaining the instructions of Government.

3. By my desire the young Rajah, with some of the members of the family, and the old officers of the state, about 15 in number, attended at my quarters. Captain Jenkins, officiating Bheel agent; Dr. Gane, in medical charge of the Bheel corps; Mr. Brackman, deputy opium agent; and Captain Aitkin, Bombay Artillery, were present.

4. I translated the paper, and carefully explained its contents to the Rajah and his officers; after which, a Persian translation, which I had also prepared, was read out by Moonshee Suroop Narain.

5. The anxiety of the people who accompanied the Rajah was intense, and it took some time, and many repetitions, before they realised the nature of the orders which I was conveying to them; but it was very evident that they received them with great delight, and appeared to be relieved of a weight of anxiety.

6. After pointing out that the British Government had, in Sir J. Malcolm's time, raised the State of Dhar from utter ruin to prosperity, and the promptitude and cordiality with which the adoption of the present Rajah had been recognised, I dwelt on the ingratitude of the durbar in having countenanced our enemies during our trials in 1857.

I then gave the Raja the Persian translation of my paper, bearing my seal and signature, which I desired him to take to the Ranee.

7. In the evening I visited the palace, and had an interview with the Ranee.

After ascertaining that this lady understood the orders of Government, I made inquiries as to the expenses of herself and the palace subsequent to the annexation.

8. I have already reported that the Ranee has throughout abstained from taking the allowance of 3,000 rupees a month, which had been set aside for the expenses of the family, and I was very anxious to learn how the expenditure had been covered during the 27 months subsequent to the annexation.

The Ranee informed me that, receiving no income, she had been compelled to raise money by loans, and that the total amount of them would be about two lacs of rupees.

I urged the necessity of giving me full and minute details, both as to the expenditure during the 27 months, and as to what establishments were kept up for the palace during the time of the late Rajah, in order that I might be able to propose to Government a certain fixed sum to be set aside for the palace expenditure. I remarked that I should like to have that expenditure under the management of the Ranee herself during the minority; but that the orders of Government were explicit as to the income and expenditure of the state, which are to remain under the sole management of the British officer who may be appointed to the charge.

9. The Ranee made some demur to the latter arrangement, but I replied that the orders of Government were clear, and must be carried out.

10. On making inquiries, I learnt that no negotiation has been entered on as to the marriage of the young Rajah, and I pointed out that to meet the expenditure on that occasion, and also to have funds ready for the Rajah on his attaining his majority, it would be necessary to exercise strict and careful economy. The Ranee's anxiety, after ascertaining that the administration of the country would not be left with her, appeared to be to obtain the sole control over the 14 Khasgee villages, which used to be set aside for the personal and family expenses of the Rajah. These are referred to in para. 5 of my letter, No. 18, of date 9th February last, and full details are given in its enclosed report from Captain Cumming, under the headings "Dhar Pergunnah," and "Khasgee," and the enclosure marked C.

11. From a reference to those papers it will be seen that the Khasgee villages are 14 in number, and are divided into two shares: one, known as Motee Khasgee, has only six villages, and this grant appears to have existed uninterruptedly since 1829; its revenues have varied from 16,363 up to 29,440.

The Chotee Khasgee consists of eight villages. No record of its origin or account of its income is given by Captain Cumming, except for the years 1858-59, but its average income would appear to be about 18,400 rupees.

The total income of the two Khasgees would appear to be about 41,000 rupees, and this sum the Ranee wishes to consider as set apart for the female establishment of the palace; for she particularly mentioned that the Rajah's expenses were not defrayed from the Khasgee.

12. I told her that until I had seen the whole of the accounts, both during the late Rajah's time and subsequently, it was quite impossible for me to decide what sum should be set apart for the expenditure of the palace, or any other department; but all I could at the present time say, was, that such an arrangement would be made as would ensure the expenditure coming within the income, and that the lady might depend upon my consulting her wishes as far as could be done consistently with maintaining the above primary object.

13. The Ranee spoke in strong terms of her gratification at the final orders which have been passed by Government, and, after taking my leave of her, I returned to the public durbar.

14. Both going to the palace and returning it was very obvious that the orders of Government had caused great satisfaction amongst all grades of the people. The city was illuminated; the Ranee sent fireworks to my quarters, and particularly requested that I would allow a Royal salute to be fired from the fort, in honour of the orders of his Excellency the Governor General.

15. I was particularly desired to visit the palace again this morning, and had another long audience with the Ranee. Her object was evidently to endeavour to get the administration into her own hands; and, failing in that, she urgently requested that the old hereditary officers of the state might be employed in the management. She mentioned some of them as having been faithful throughout, but spoke bitterly of the conduct of others, particularly the kamavisdar of Dhar, whom she averred had often said, that so far from the Rajah having any chance of getting the gудdee (throne), he had no chance of getting even a gудda (donkey).

16. In the present state of matters, it was obviously inconvenient for me to be drawn into any discussion as to the future details of the administration, and all I could say to the Ranee was, that a British officer was to be appointed by the Government to conduct the administration, and that his arrangements would be based upon a desire to manage the estate for the good of the Rajah during the minority, and in such a way as to render its transfer to his Highness possible, without inconvenience or change of officers.

17. I again turned the subject upon the Rajah's marriage, and found the inclination was to select a bride for him from the Guicowar's or Scindiah's houses. Holkar's is inadmissible, being of too low a caste.

18. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter, I conclude that the 1st May has been selected as being the commencement of our own official year; but I beg to observe, that to apply it to the native state will occasion great inconvenience and serious confusion in the accounts, for the revenue year in the durbar's accounts does not end until the 5th June, and if the 1st May is fixed on, one of the kists of the year will not have been realized.

19. I have considered it proper to carry out literally the instructions of Government, and have, in my communications with the durbar, mentioned the 1st instant as the date from which the revenues of the state, minus pergunnah Bairiseeah, are to be administered by us for the benefit of the young Rajah during the minority; but I would beg to suggest, for the above reasons, that the 5th June would be a very much more convenient date to fix upon.

20. I beg I may be favoured with orders on the following points connected with the administration of the Dhar State during the period subsequent to its annexation by the British Government:

1st. Am I still to consider the allowances for the expenditure of the family as limited during that period to 3,000 rupees a month?

2d. During

2d. During that period is the surplus revenue confiscated to the British Government, or is it to be considered the property of the native state?

21. I find that, by Sir Robert Hamilton's order, Mir Shahamat Ali assumed charge of the possessions of Dhar on 14th February 1858. At that time he found in the Government treasury a sum of Rs. 80,668. 6. and, including that item, the total receipts, up to the 20th instant, from all sources of revenue, not including Bairsceah, amount to nine lacs sixty-one thousand three hundred and forty-three rupees, eleven annas, and five pies. The expenditure under all headings has, during the above-mentioned period, amounted to five lacs seventy-one thousand four hundred and twenty-four rupees, fourteen annas, and four and a half pies. There is thus a surplus, on the 20th instant, of three lacs eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighteen rupees, thirteen annas, and one pie, but this surplus will be very largely increased when the year's accounts are closed, on the 5th proximo.

Rs. 9,61,343. 11. 5.

Rs. 5,71,424. 14. 44.

Rs. 3,89,918. 13. 1.

22. It will be noticed that among the receipts there is entered a sum of above eighty thousand rupees, which was found in the treasury; but in the expenditure are entered the two items in the margin, for nine and a half months' arrears of pay to durbar troops and establishment, and payment of debts due by the state: these two items amount to one lac, and twenty two thousand five hundred and four rupees, ten annas; there are also other items of expenditure unconnected with the period of annexation.

Rs. 80,000.

Rs. 92,465. 0. 3.

Rs. 30,039. 9. 9.

Rs. 1,22,504. 10.

The enclosed statement is not sent as a formal account; it will require to be prepared in quite a different form before it can be fit to be submitted to Government as "An account of the revenue and expenditure of the Dhar State;" but it is the nearest approximation to a correct estimate of revenue and expenditure during the period of annexation which it is in my power to submit, so shortly after having received the orders of Government. My object in sending it is to show that, after meeting all expenditure, and without including pergunnah Bairsceah, we have a surplus of between three and four lacs of rupees, and regarding it I beg I may be favoured with orders.

23. If it is intended to mulct the Dhar State, as a war charge, to the amount of the whole surplus during the period of annexation, then, in that case, it will be necessary to consider that we commence our new administration for the young Rajah with a debt equal to the sums borrowed by the Ranee from the date of annexation up to the present time.

The lady herself estimates this amount at two lacs of rupees. I fear it will be found to exceed that sum, but if the state is to be saddled with it, the expenditure must be regulated to meet that demand; whereas if the surplus receipts during the period of annexation are to be credited to the Rajah, we shall start our new administration on his account with a considerable balance in its favour.

24. I think it but just to Captain Cumming and to myself to say, with reference to the debt which the Ranee has contracted, that we have found our position as regards that lady to be most difficult and delicate.

It is close upon one year since Holkar's vakeel sent me the Blue Book containing Lord Stanley's orders regarding the restoration of Dhar; and after such a paper had come to the knowledge of the Ranee and the Dhar officers, it was obviously more inconvenient for either Captain Cumming or myself to urge the Ranee to reduce her expenditure within the allowance of 3,000 rupees a month. The utmost we could do, in reply to their repeated appeals and entreaties for restoration of the state, was to reply that the orders of Government were, that 3,000 rupees a month was the allowance for the family.

25. There is another point to which I wish to draw particular attention; it is the age of the Rajah.

The Ranee has sent me the original junum puttree, *i. e.*, the astrological scheme of nativity of the boy. By this paper it appears that he was born on Chaat Budee Chut Sumbut 1901, which is equivalent to Monday, the 8th April 1844; he is therefore now 16 years and nearly two months of age, and will

reach his 18th year in about 22 months from this time. He is very short of stature, and his personal appearance is painfully unfortunate; the head and features are those of a grown-up man, but the figure is that of a child of 12 years of age; the expression of the face is, I think, peculiarly amiable, and I am very favourably impressed as to the disposition of the boy. I like very much his manner with the people about him, and his conduct at the durbar, and at the Ranee's purdah; he is certainly not deficient in intelligence, and I am told that he is very studious. His marriage ought to take place during the present year, and I conclude that that will involve a considerable outlay.

26. I was much pleased at the Ranee very urgently requesting me to provide funds for a monument in honour of her late husband, and I readily replied that a certain sum should be set apart yearly for that purpose.

27. In paragraph 7 of your letter, I am directed to submit as speedily as possible my views as to the mode in which the estate should be administered from the commencement of the present official year, until it shall be finally made over to the young Rajah after he has completed his 18th year.

In paragraph 3 the expression used is, until he is 18 years of age.

In addressing the Rajah, I used the expression "Until you are 18 years of age."

I beg to suggest that this point be cleared up and plainly settled. Is the transfer to commence with the Rajah's 18th year, or with its completion?

28. Government has decided on appointing a British officer on 1,000 rupees per mensem (payable out of the Dhar revenues), solely for the management of the Dhar territories. I should like much to consult with the officer who may be selected, before submitting a detailed proposition for the different establishments.

29. The whole of our present yearly expenditure, under all the headings, and including 20,000 rupees to the Malwa Bheel Corps, amounts to two lacs and six thousand five hundred and twenty-one rupees, eight annas and five pies, as will appear by the enclosed abstract.

Rs. 2,06,521. 8. 5.

30. But we have worked during the period of annexation with people of our own, and we must in future endeavour to find efficient officers from the old hereditary servants of the estate.

31. Their grants of land and perquisites will considerably exceed our own payments for the administration; they will also, doubtless, be less efficient than the men we have employed, but with an able British officer to superintend I am very sanguine of success. If Captain Wood, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Hosungabad district, was available, I should feel perfect confidence in his ability and judgment, but I am not certain as to being able to obtain his services. Everything will depend upon the qualifications of the officer. He will have a delicate and difficult duty to perform.

32. With reference to the Fort of Dhar, I beg to say, that I think it is deeply to be regretted, that the corner bastions were not destroyed immediately after the capture of the place.

Our authority had been so openly defied there, that its immediate destruction would have had the best effect.

But from the time that Tantia Topey took Gwalior, up to his arrest and execution, we were obliged to use the fort as a stronghold for treasure, gaol, &c. and we still require it for those purposes.

It is an oblong of about 150 yards in length by 100 in breadth. It stands upon an eminence of about 30 feet, and its walls rise about 30 feet above that eminence. There is no ditch, and nearly all the bastions are hollow, the masonry being of so loose a nature as to crumble under the effect of artillery.

On the south-western corner there is a high bank of earth, forming a natural parallel

parallel, with perfect shelter and within 250 yards of the place. Our batteries were formed on this bank. The parapet was destroyed when the fort was taken, and has never since been replaced.

The breach which was made by our guns has been built up by a thin rubble wall, which would crumble under the fire of nine-pounders.

33. From an examination of the place, I should hardly dignify it by the term fort; it is an excellent stronghold in the event of plundering bodies of cavalry and irregular infantry infesting the country, but it never could hold out against a brigade that was accompanied by siege guns.

34. I would not advocate its destruction now. I think it would be sufficient, under all the circumstances, if we positively prohibited any addition to the works or any repair to the breach beyond that which at present exists.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Shakespear*,
Agent Govr.-General for Central India.

Enclosure, No. 1.

ADDRESS of Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knight, Agent Governor General for Central India, to the Rajah of Dhar, on 21st May 1860.

Rajah Sahib,

THE final orders of Her Majesty's Government have reached his Excellency the Governor General of India, and I have been directed by his Lordship to communicate them to you and to the Bae Sahib; they are as follows:

Pergunnah Bairsecah is lost to your house for ever, as a penalty for the conduct of the durbar and troops of your raj, and especially for their having introduced into the fort of Dhar Mukranee and Velaitee soldiers of known hostile disposition to the British Government.

That the conduct of the Dhar durbar warranted the confiscation of the whole estate, but taking into consideration the fidelity of the late Rajah and your own youth, the British Government will not enforce the extreme penalty, and with the exception of pergunnah Bairsecah, the whole of the remaining possessions in land, rank, perquisites, and rights are restored to you, from the 1st of May 1860.

Until you are 18 years of age they will be managed by a British officer for you. After you are 18 years of age, if you are equal to the charge, the management will be made over to you; I am directed also to inform you that after you arrive at 18 years of age, you will receive the same honours as were paid to your ancestors.

(signed) *R. C. Shakespear*,
Agent Govr.-General for Central India.

Enclosure, No. 2.

ACCOUNT of INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Dhar State from 14th February 1858 to 20th May 1860.

R E C E I P T S.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.		DISBURSEMENTS.	QUANT.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Cash balance on the 14th February 1858 - - - - -	-	-	80,668	6 -	Amount paid on account of superintendent's establishment, including adawlut and kotewallee -	21,231	8 3		
Receipts from Mahals, from 14th February 1858 to 20th May 1860 -	6,20,419	9 1			Amount paid for Bhopawur levy -	1,18,713	13 -		
Janka - - - - -	26,866	10 8			Contribution to Malwa Bheel corps -	43,265	3 8		
Opium dues - - - - -	5,383	7 -			Pay of the state troops - - - - -	1,93,030	12 9	3,76,211	5 8
Share of Dhar for road dues from Maunpore, from 14th February 1858 to 20th May 1860 -	28,226	6 10			To Cheeklee Chowkee, as per order from Bheel agent and political assistant - - - - -	-	-	720	- -
Fine, fees, and nuzzreannah - -	4,944	11 9			Paid on account of hire for carts sent for troops to Indore, as per order from Bheel agent and political assistant - - - - -	103	- -		
Sale of public horses - - - - -	6,175	11 -			Paid hire for the remittance of treasury to Indore - - - - -	30	12 -		
Sale of houses by auction, of the rebel villaseties - - - - -	470	2 -			Cost for making two new rowtees -	-	-	133	12 -
Discount of moneys - - - - -	54	11 -			Paid to camel's and elephant's driver, including food, fodder, &c. -	-	-	155	5 6
Sale of grass of meadow - - - - -	18	10 9			Paid to Sirdar Mahomed Jamadar, &c. -	2,107	1 9	6,669	7 3
Sale of grain from Dhar fort - -	1,572	1 6			Paid to Lall Chumli Tudwee - - -	460	- -		
Recovery of old debts - - - - -	52,340	3 6			Paid to opium establishment - -	8,293	7 -		
Confiscated jahageer and khasgee -	1,22,406	13 9	7,46,472	5 4	Paid to khansama of travellers' bungalow - - - - -	91	- -	10,951	8 9
Annuit funds - - - - -	11,316	- 7			Paid to pensioner Ancheetno Powar and widow of the late Brigloll Jamadar - - - - -	-	-	5,470	8 -
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	1,33,722	14 4	Annual charitable expenditure -	-	-	7,313	14 6
					Pay of guler and burkundazes, and including the food for the prisoners -	4,298	10 6}		
					Pay of madrasa or schools - - -	2,067	12 7}		
					Pay of gardeners of Motee bag -	411	- -		
					Stationery - - - - -	1,175	3 -		
					Dhar dispensary - - - - -	668	5 2	8,923	15 3
					Paid to Moona Loll and other jamadars of Jahangeerpore and Dhurmpore for their shares of Maunpore road dues - - - - -	5,196	10 7		
					Purchase of ammunition and repairing magazine - - - - -	2,244	12 6		
					For making urdee for the use of chuprassies - - - - -	238	4 6		
					Purchase of grain for supplying the fort - - - - -	3,145	12 6		
					Paid to the arrears of pay due to the troops and establishment for nine and a half months - - - - -	92,465	- 3		
					Payment of state debts - - - - -	30,039	9 9	1,33,330	2 -
					Paid to the construction of the Sirdarpore cantonment - - - - -	6,000	- -		
					Paid to Ram Chunder, surveyor attached to the Quartermaster General - - - - -	169	- -	6,169	- -
					Cash remitted to Indore treasury for deposit - - - - -	-	-	3,08,819	- -
					BUILDINGS:				
					Ankhas, Boda, Kameh Mehal, and travellers' bungalow, &c. - - -	11,325	4 6		
					Miscellaneous Expenses - - - - -	520	10 8	11,845	15 -
					Cash balance in the treasury - - -	-	-	8,50,243	14 -
								81,099	13 -
TOTAL Rs.			9,61,343	11 8	TOTAL Rs.			9,61,343	11 -

(signed) Junber Lall, Manager.

Enclosure, No. 3.

LIST of Estimated PAY issued from Dhar Treasury.

NAMES OF DEPARTMENT.	MONTHLY PAY.		YEARLY.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Superintendent's office - - - -	737	- -	8,844	- -		
Adawlut - - - - -	122	- -	1,464	- -		
Kotewallee - - - - -	44	- -	528	- -		
Madrassa - - - - -	83	- -	996	- -		
Opium establishment - - - - -	300	- -	3,600	- -		
Jail khana - - - - -	150	- -	1,800	- -		
Dhar troops - - - - -	6,000	- -	72,000	- -		
Late Bhopawur levy - - - - -	4,000	- -	48,000	- -		
Auchet Rao, pensioner - - - - -	200	- -	2,400	- -		
Late Brigloll Jamadar's widow - - - -	10	- -	120	- -		
					1,39,752	- -
Camel drivers - - - - -	58	12 - -	705	- -		
Elephant driver, including fodder, &c. -	213	- -	2,556	- -		
Jail Chund Tudwee - - - - -	20	- -	240	- -		
Khansama of Dhar bangalow - - - - -	7	- -	84	- -		
Gardeners of Motce Bang - - - - -	46	- -	552	- -		
					4,137	- -
Dharmadoll - - - - -	-	- -	8,919	8 -		
Tribute to M. B. C. - - - - -	-	- -	20,000	- -		
Dispensary - - - - -	-	- -	666	10 8		
					29,586	2 8
Establishment attached in the districts -	-	- -	-	- -	33,046	5 9
			TOTAL Rs.		2,06,521	8 5

Dhar, 21 May 1860.

(signed) *Junber Lall,*
Manager of Dhar.

(No. 1994.)

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel Foreign Department.
Sir R. Shakespear, Knight, Agent to the Governor General for Central India; ment.
dated Fort William, the 15th June 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 207, dated the 22d ultimo, detailing the steps taken by you, to make known to the Dhar durbar the final decision of Government regarding that State, and in reply to communicate the following orders and remarks.

2. The Governor General in Council entirely approves your having declined to put the Khasjee estates under the management of the Rancee, or to pledge yourself to any definite arrangement for the support of the ladies of the family.

3. Of the surplus revenue, amounting to Rs. 3,89,918. 13. 1., which has accrued since 1857, whatever remains, after defraying all expenses, is to be carried to the credit of the Dhar State. That State has been restored in merciful consideration to the youth and apparent innocence of the young Rajah, and the mercy should not be stinted by any drawbacks.

4. But the allowance of 3,000 rupees a month to the Rancee will have to be met from the surplus, and should be paid at once, with arrears. Measures should also be taken to settle her debt, to whatever amount it may exceed the arrears due to her.

5. It will be convenient that there should be money in hand for the Rajah's marriage.

6. The suggestion made in paragraphs 18 and 19 of your letter, regarding the date of transfer of the administration, is approved. The administration by a British officer will continue until the Rajah has completed his 18th year; that is, supposing his Highness was born in April 1844, until the end of the local year of account in 1862.

7. It is not desirable to carry the destruction of the fort further at present. But an early examination of it should be made, and a plan of it taken, and you will be careful that nothing whatever is done towards repairing any part of the defences, or setting up guns. It is believed that no guns or military stores of any kind remain at Dhar.

8. Your proposal to administer the government through efficient officers from the old hereditary servants of the State is entirely approved; but care must be taken that none are employed who are under any taint of treason to the British Government, and that the system of payment by grants of lands and perquisites be kept within reasonable bounds, so as not to cripple the revenues of the State.

I have, &c.
(signed) Cecil Beadon,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 213.)

From Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knight, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated, Indore Residency, 29 May 1860.

Sir,

IN my letter, No. 207, of date 22d instant, I forwarded a report of my proceedings when communicating the final orders of Government regarding the State of Dhar.

2. My communications at that time were made to the Rajah and to the Rancee of Dhar, but, as the previous orders of the Government of India were promulgated by my predecessor in a proclamation, I have thought it my duty to publish one explanatory of the new arrangement.

3. I have the honour to forward a copy and a translation of the paper which has been published by me, and which will, I trust, be honoured with the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. C. Shakespear*,
Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

PROCLAMATION.

23d May 1860.

BE it known to the Talookdars, Jageerdars, Zemeendars, and Ryots of the Dhar State, that the final orders of the British Government from London have been received by his Excellency the Viceroy, and on the 21st of May I explained them to the Maharajah and the Rancee Sahib at Dhar, in darbar held on the occasion. The orders as follows:

The misconduct of the officers of the Dhar darbar during the mutinies was so great as to fully justify the Government of India in ordering the annexation (ضبطی) of the whole of the Dhar territory, but the British Government, bearing in mind the fidelity of the late Rajah and the youth of the present, will not exact that extreme penalty.

It is necessary, as a warning to others, that a punishment should be inflicted, and it is therefore ordered that Purgunnah Bairsiah shall be taken for ever from the Dhar government.

But excepting Bairsiah, the whole of the other possessions of the Dhar government are restored to the Rajah from this time.

During

During the minority of the Rajah these possessions will be managed for him by a British officer, and on his attaining his majority the management of them will be made over to the Rajah.

It is about 40 years since Sir John Malcolm found the Dhar State reduced to the verge of ruin.

It was raised to prosperity by the protection of the British Government, and on the sudden death of the late Rajah the adoption of a successor was promptly and willingly recognised by the British Government.

After such continued kindness, and with so recent a mark of favour before them, it was peculiarly reprehensible in the Dhar durbar to fail in its fidelity during such a crisis as that of 1857.

Now that order has been completely restored, and every opposition has been put down, the restoration of the Pergunnahs to the Rajah of Dhar ought to be considered as an act of grace, and the forfeiture of the Pergunnah of Bairseeah should be looked upon as a warning to all who may fail in their fidelity to the British Government.

(True translation.)

(signed) *G. Ashburner*,
 Officiating First Assistant Agent to the
 Governor General for Central India.

(No. 1937 of 1860.)

From *Cecil Beadon*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Colonel Sir *R. Shakespear*, Knight, Agent to the Governor General for Central India; dated Fort William, 13 June 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 213, dated the 29th ultimo, forwarding copy and translation of a proclamation issued by you regarding the Dhar State.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor General in Council to observe, that, although there is nothing that need be disapproved in the proclamation in question, yet it is not exactly in the form, nor does it contain all that, if a proclamation had been known to be necessary, his Excellency in Council should have wished to see put forth.

3. It is always better, where any important act or measure of policy of the Government is to be spoken of in a very public and solemn manner, that the instructions of the Supreme Government should be applied for in time.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

From the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General of India in Council; dated 15 December (No. 91) 1860.

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Excellency's letter (No. 55) of the 3d of July 1860, on the subject of the restoration to its native ruler of the principality of Dhar, in accordance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government. Political department.

2. You have communicated to the young Rajah, and since publicly proclaimed to the people, that the whole of the Dhar estates, with the exception of the Pergunnah of Bairseeah, are henceforth to be administered for the benefit of the young prince, under British superintendence, until he shall have completed his 18th year, and afterwards by the Rajah himself, if he should be qualified to undertake the Government.

3. Having provided for the necessary expenses of administration, and set aside sufficient funds for a suitable maintenance for the Rajah and his family during his minority, you will allow the surplus to accumulate for the benefit of the Rajah, so that upon his eventual assumption of the government of the principality, he may find himself in prosperous circumstances, and have no excuse for suffering the State to lapse into pecuniary embarrassment.

4. During the period of sequestration, it appears that, after payment of all expenses of administration, a balance of nearly 390,000 Company's rupees in favour of the principality has accrued. I entirely approve of your Lordship's proposal to carry this surplus to the credit of the State, paying therefrom the arrears of stipend due to the Rance for the support of the family during the time of annexation; and any further amount which may be required by her for the liquidation of the debt contracted by her in consequence of her non-acceptance of the stipend, and any other claims arising out of the rebellion to which the estate may be justly held liable.

5. I observe, also, with much satisfaction, that although during the minority of the young Rajah, the administration will be placed under British superintendence, arrangements will be made to employ in the service of the State some of the old officers of the durbar and other natives of the country not suspected of disloyalty to the British Government.

6. The irregularity of the issue of a proclamation, without previous reference to the Government, has been very properly noticed by your Excellency.

(signed) *Charles Wood.*
