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Rare section

RESPECTING THE

PINDARRY AND MAHRATTA WARS.



PRINTED IN CONFORMITY TO THE

RESOLUTION OF THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK,

of the 3d March 1824.



By J. L. Cox, GREAT QUEEN-STREET.

Rare section

AT A

GENERAL COURT

OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO
THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday,
the 3d March 1824,

It was moved, and on the Question,

Resolved, That there be laid before this Court, all Correspondence and other Documents to be found on the public Records of this House, which regard the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings, which may enable the Court to judge of the Propriety of entertaining the Question of further Remuneration to the late Governor-General.

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P A P E R S

RESPECTING THE

PINDARRY AND MAHRATTA WARS.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated the 16th August 1811.

Pindarry
Aggressions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
16 Aug. 1811.

HERE it may not be improper to notice the great and increasing number and power of the Pindarries, who principally infest the southern parts of Hindoostan, and the northern quarter of the Deccan.

Their power appears to be gradually assuming an organized form, and they already possess considerable tracts of country, and many strong fortresses: To this Dowlut Rao Scindia's late impolitic release of the celebrated leaders of Pindarries, Cheetoo and Kurreem, whom he had held in confinement during many years, but whom his pecuniary distresses have at length induced him to liberate, on their agreeing to pay a ransom of ten lacs of rupees, under the security of Rana Zalim Sing of Kota. Their liberation had long been a subject of negotiation with Scindia, and their final release is reported in a despatch from the late Resident at Scindia's court.

(*Sic Orig.*)

We deem it proper to transmit enclosed, for your Honourable Committee's information; a Memorandum drawn up by the late Resident at Hyderabad, Captain Sydenham, towards the close of the year 1809, containing a comprehensive and accurate account of this predatory tribe, their habits, modes of action, their then computed numbers, and the evils and dangers which the continued existence and certain augmentation of their power, if not seasonably checked, were calculated to produce. To that memorandum is annexed a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Sydenham, exhibiting some further details relative to this host of freebooters. Since that time their numbers have greatly increased, and their future operations under their recently liberated leaders, may be expected to be more formidable and important. Their depredations in the Deccan, during the last cold season, were more bold and extensive than at any former period; and your Honourable Committee will observe, by a despatch from the Resident at Nagpore of the 27th December 1810, that the capital of Nagpore itself is not considered safe from the attack of this powerful body.

In the plenitude of the power of the Mahratta chieftains, the Pindarries were attached to, and usually accompanied, the Mahratta armies. They now appear to form for the most part a separate and independant body, but, as observed in the memorandum above referred to, to follow the standard of any turbulent or ambitious chieftain, or of any desperate adventurer, as well as to prosecute their own separate views of rapine and devastation.

EXTRACT *from* Captain Sydenham's Memorandum of the Pindarries towards the close of 1809.

Capt. Sydenham's
Memorandum.

The Pindarries generally invade a country in bodies from four thousand to one thousand each. They advance to the frontier with such rapidity, that the account of their depredations is generally the first intelligence of their approach. As soon as they pass the frontier, they disperse in small parties from five hundred to two hundred each. They are not encumbered with tents, bazars, or

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Capt. Sydenham's
Memorandum.

baggage of any description. They carry nothing but their arms, and their saddlecloths are their beds; both men and horses are accustomed to endure extraordinary fatigue. They make long and successive marches. They never halt except to refresh themselves, to collect their plunder, and to indulge their passions of lust and cruelty. They subsist themselves and their horses on the grain and provisions which they plunder on their march. They carry off every thing which is valuable and easy of conveyance: what they cannot carry off they wantonly destroy. They indulge their licentious passions upon the women, and sometimes destroy the miserable females whom they have first robbed, and then polluted by their savage embraces. They beat and wound and murder the unfortunate inhabitants. They compel them to clean their horses, to provide forage, to collect provisions, and to carry such parts of their plunder as are too bulky to be put upon their horses. They seldom leave a village without setting fire to the houses and grain.

They avoid fighting; for they come to plunder, not to fight. They have neither encampments nor regular halting places. They move to a certain distance, and halt a few hours to refresh themselves and their horses, they then resume their march.

Their movements are equally rapid and uncertain. Being dispersed into small bodies, and marching in any direction where they expect plunder, it is difficult to procure certain intelligence of their position or their numbers. They retire with nearly the same rapidity as they approach, and they have generally reached their strong-holds, and secured their booty, before a Government can adopt any actual measures to repel them.

As they destroy every thing which they cannot carry off, and as they exercise the most wanton and inhuman cruelty upon the inhabitants, their depredations are not to be measured by the quantity of booty which they acquire. What they destroy is generally more valuable to a country than what they carry away. The inhabitants desert their villages, and seek refuge in the walled towns, and in the recesses of neighbouring woods and mountains. It is some time before they venture to return to their villages; and after their return, it is some time before they can resume their labours. Many of the inhabitants abandon their villages, which are exposed to such sudden attacks and to such merciless spoliations.

These are not the only evils; every incursion of Pindarries affords the means to the Collectors to defraud the Government. The depredations of these freebooters are much exaggerated, to justify the Collector in a larger reduction of the public revenues than would be warranted by the actual loss sustained by those depredations.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the enormous evil which is suffered by the proximity of an army of freebooters, who subsist upon plunder, and who take advantage of every opportunity of carrying their ravages through the territories of all the regular Governments within their reach. The incursions of these common enemies to peace and tranquillity are as regular as the periodical returns of the monsoon. The blessings which a bounteous Providence showers at stated periods upon the thirsty plains of the Deccan, are as regularly defeated by a host of plunderers, who seem to wait with malicious pleasure till the crops are ripe upon the ground; in order that the unfortunate husbandman may be robbed of the fruits of his labours, at the moment when he ought to reap them.

The extirpation of such a race of men would be not only a measure of policy, but a service to humanity itself.

It must be evident that no system of defence, and no distribution of troops, can completely protect a country against the occasional depredations of the Pindarries. The employment of infantry in the pursuit of them is quite out of the question. Even the cavalry, regularly equipped, is scarcely capable of overtaking an enemy who is prepared and accustomed to move with the greatest rapidity, and has nothing with him to retard his movements. It has already been observed, that it is very difficult to obtain correct information of the position and numbers of the Pindarries. As they are dispersed into small bodies who are moving rapidly in different directions, intelligence of them is irregular, uncertain, and sometimes contradictory. If one of their light parties

parties should be overtaken and destroyed, the other parties may retreat with impunity.

A permanent system of defence is productive of permanent expense and constant inconvenience; and no system of defence, however well arranged, can cover all the points of an extensive frontier, through which the Pindarries can penetrate into the Deccan. As they march without guns or baggage, every road is accessible and easy.

It would appear that the number of the Pindarries has been gradually increasing for the four last years, and it probably amounts at present to twenty-five thousand. Their numbers, strength, and resources, will probably continue to increase rapidly. They are already possessed of considerable tracts of land, and their possessions will of course be more extensive. Some parties of them appear to be in the service, or at the requisition of Holkar and Scindia; other parties do not appear to be attached to any chieftain. Indeed, the nature of their connexion with Holkar and Scindia appears vague and indefinite; and the influence and authority of those princes over any of the Pindarries seem too weak and uncertain.

The strength of the Pindarries is already so formidable, and such importance is attached to their assistance or opposition, that we observe Meer Khan, the Nabob of Bhopaul, and the Rajah of Berar, negotiating with them, to procure their active assistance, or to secure at least their neutrality. The Rajah of Berar, indeed, at one time proposed to take a body of them into his service; and to allot for their subsistence lands near the river Nerbudda. As their numbers and resources increase, their importance will become greater.

In their present condition, their numbers enable them to furnish a most destructive weapon to any power that may be inclined to disturb the tranquillity of another State. An invasion which might otherwise be resisted, becomes extremely formidable by their co-operation and assistance. They are naturally at all times prepared to follow the standard of any turbulent or ambitious chieftain, or of any desperate adventurer. They are incapable of formal engagements; they have no regular system of interest or policy to pursue; they have no form of government to defend. They are free from all those obligations, both political and moral, which serve to restrain and suppress the irregular proceedings of established States. They are not subservient to any common leader, whose authority can be recognized, and who can be responsible for their conduct.

If they continue to increase in number and strength and to remain unmoled by surrounding States, it will be difficult to foresee to what objects their power may ultimately be directed. They may either establish some State amongst themselves; or they may lend their aid to the ambitious views of some military chieftain in Hindoostan. They will, of course, take advantage of every favourable occasion to repeat their incursions into the Deccan, and they must subsist by ravaging the territories of all the petty chieftains which are scattered between Bundelcund, the Chumbul, and the Nerbudda.

The existence of those large bands of freebooters holds out an encouragement to all the disaffected and turbulent in the neighbouring States. Every horseman who is discharged from the service of a regular government, or who wants employment and subsistence, joins one of the durrâhs* of the Pindarries; so that no vagabond who has a horse and a sword at his command can be at a loss for employment. Thus the Pindarries are continually receiving an accession of associates from the most desperate and profligate of mankind. Every villain who escapes from his creditors, who is expelled from the community for some flagrant crime, who has been discarded from employment, or who is disgusted with an honest and peaceable life, flies to Hindoostan, and enrols himself amongst the Pindarries. This has been very much the practice at Hyderabad, and the great towns in the Nizam's dominions, for the last four years.

It is some time since I received any distinct information of the strength and distribution of the Pindarries. About two years ago they consisted of four principal

* A principal division of Pindarries.

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Capt. Sydenham's
Memorandum.

principal divisions or durrahs. The leaders of those durrahs were Kurreem, Cheetoo, Ranjan, and Dost Mahomed. Of those leaders, Kurreem and Cheetoo were independent, though they professed obedience to Scindia. Ranjan's division was nominally in the service of Holkar; but I do not know whether it is really under his authority. Dost Mahomed was attached to Scindia, and was obedient to him.

This is a very general, and may be imperfect account of the Pindarries. It is probable that their divisions may now be more numerous, and that some alteration may have taken place in the situation and interest of the principal leaders of those divisions.

Letter from Lieutenant Sydenham accompanying the preceding, date' Camp, March 18th 1810.

I now do myself the pleasure to communicate to you a few observations respecting the Pindarries. Your memorandum concerning them, which I have lately seen, comprehends every thing that can be said respecting their mode of invasion, the extraordinary rapidity of their movements, the dreadful effects of their ravages, and the horrid cruelties which they exercise, without the slightest compunction or remorse, upon the unfortunate inhabitants of the countries through which they pass. Your remarks upon these points are strictly conformable to every account which has reached me of the Pindarries, within the period of our late movements. There can be no doubt that they are most hardened villains, and destitute of all the common feelings of humanity, since they plunder, burn, destroy, ravish, inflict torture, and murder with the greatest barbarity and wantonness, and look with the most unrelenting apathy upon the miseries which they occasion to their fellow creatures.

I have endeavoured for some time past to procure information of the numbers of the Pindarries, of their different durrahs or divisions, of the characters and interests of their leaders, and of their terms of service; but the accounts which I have received upon these subjects have been various and contradictory. I examined two Pindarries, who were taken prisoners and brought into our camp; but their statements were vague and confused, and differed in the most essential points. From the imperfect materials in my possession, I must confess my inability to give any thing in the shape of a regular or accurate account of the Pindarries. The following description is the result of a comparison of different statements, which I have attentively considered.

About ten or twelve years have elapsed since the death of Heeroo and Burrun, who were formerly the principal leaders of the Pindarries. They did not then, I believe, exceed ten thousand men; but shortly afterwards their numbers were considerably augmented by Kurreem Khan, who added another durrah to their force, which has been continually increasing, and amounts now, by all accounts, to twenty thousand, divided as follows:

Kurreem Khan's durrah	8,000
Cheetoo's ditto	5,000
Dost Mahomed's ditto	4,000
Under the different petty leaders	3,000
	20,000

Kurreem Khan's durrah includes the parties of Kawder Buksh, Khaujiah Buksh, and Iman Buksh, amounting altogether to three thousand. The two former are Burrun's sons, and the latter is represented to be his nephew. Kurreem Khan is in the confinement of Scindia; and his durrah is commanded by his son Shahmut Khan. Kurreem Khan was formerly an officer in Scindia's cavalry, and joined the Pindarries after the death of Heeroo and Burrun, and is considered to be their most active and enterprising leader. Scindia seized his person by stratagem, between three and four years ago. This durrah lately kept their families and property at Seronge, and have attached themselves to Meer Khan.

Cheetoo

Cheetoo was made prisoner by Scindia, shortly after Kurreem Khan's confinement, and it is said that they are both in his custody at Gualior. The intercourse which formerly subsisted between Scindia and the Pindarries, afforded him an opportunity of obtaining possession of the persons of those leaders who had incurred his displeasure by violating their engagements with him. Cheetoo's durrah is commanded by his brother Ranjan, who is more intimately connected with Vizier Mahomed Khan * than the other chiefs are, and is reported to be still at Bhopaul. The families and property of this durrah were at Raisseen on the arrival of the British army at the Nerbudda.

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Lieut. Sydenham's
Memorandum:

Dost Mahomed is the son of Heeroo, and has a brother with him of the name of Wasib Khan. The families of this durrah were for some time at Bilsah, and left it on our approach to that place. Dost Mahomed is now with Meer Khan, and his durrah is represented to contain more Mussulmans than any of the other divisions.

The parties which are under different petty leaders sometimes act separately, but in general follow the standard of the principal durrahs.

Of the whole of the bodies, amounting to twenty thousand, about one half may be well mounted, and the rest upon inferior horses; but these even are hardy and active, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Very few of the Pindarries have fire-arms, their principal weapon being their spear. They are composed of men of all casts, as their durrahs are a general receptacle for the idle and profligate of every persuasion, for needy adventurers, disbanded soldiers, and fugitives of all descriptions.

The lowest casts, however, chiefly prevail amongst them.

The Pindarries are independent: they serve wherever they have the prospect of the most plunder; and when unemployed by any of the Native Powers, a circumstance which I believe has seldom happened, they subsist upon indiscriminate depredation. During a campaign they are useful auxiliaries to a native army, for they continually harass the enemy, plunder his convoys, carry off cattle from the vicinity of his camp, and desolate his country. Besides, they collect great part of the supplies of the army with which they serve: thus performing the duty of Brinjarries, who indeed much resemble them in their cruel disposition and predatory habits. It is not easy to ascertain the terms upon which they serve the Native Governments: they differ, most probably, according to the strength of the powers which employ them. Their primary engagement is "to be allowed indiscriminate plunder beyond the territories of their employers;" and they serve without pay, in consideration of this license. In the days of Heroo and Burrun, it was customary with them to transfer a fourth part of their spoils to the Government which they served, for the collection of which agents resided with their leaders; but it is probable that the Government was usually defrauded of a considerable part of their share. It is now generally understood, that they give up a fixed portion of their spoil, which they divide among themselves, according to established rule, thus verifying the adage, "there is good faith even amongst robbers." Elephants, however, and palankeens, when captured by the Pindarries, are commonly considered as the property of the Government which employs them. Although they may practise good faith in their internal dealings, the engagements which are formed between them and their employers are frequently violated on both sides. It is not uncommon for the Pindarries to rob the Government which they serve, and, on the other hand, the Government seldom loses an opportunity of extorting from them money under false pretences.

The Pindarries appear to have withdrawn themselves entirely from Scindia, since his confinement of their two principal leaders. It has been conceived that Dost Mahomed is obedient to Scindia; but this supposition must fall to the ground, on adverting to the fact of his having lately plundered many places in that chieftain's country, in conjunction with the other Pindarries who have attached themselves to Meer Khan. Dost Mahomed may perhaps be less hostile to Scindia than the other leaders of the Pindarries are; but his views are not probably

* The Nabob of Bhopaul.

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Lieut. Sydenham's
Memorandum.

probably different from theirs, and it may be presumed that they are all connected by one bond of association, the dissolution of which would be injurious to their general interests. I am inclined to think that Dost Mahomed was invited to Bilsah by the manager of that district. This man has constantly endeavoured to keep upon good terms with Vizier Mahomed Khan, and knowing that the Nabob's strength and principal means of offence consisted in Pindarries, has secured their good will, by affording protection, and perhaps pecuniary aid, to one of their durrachs. Thus may we account for the security of the Bilsah district, notwithstanding the hostility of Vizier Mahomed Khan, and the Pindarries against Scindia. Many parties in Kurreem's durrah are called Holkar Shahee; and this designation may possibly be applied to the whole of that leader's division. It certainly implies some closer connexion with Holkar than this durrah appears at present to maintain, unless we supposed Meer Khan to be still patronized by that chieftain.

The Pindarries have lately attached themselves to Meer Khan and the Nabob of Bhopaul. The durrachs of Kurreem Khan and Dost Mahomed are now with Meer Khan; and it is probable that Vizier Mahomed Khan will retain Cheetoo's durrah under Ranjan within his country, to assist him in repelling the encroachments which the Rajah of Berar may be disposed to make upon the eastern part of this territory. The ambitious and enterprising spirit of Meer Khan will always find employment for the Pindarries. Vizier Mahomed Khan and the Pindarries have been connected by mutual interest. By their assistance, he has been enabled to resist the attacks of Scindia and the Rajah of Berar; and they have essentially contributed to the preservation of his independence. It is the interest of the Pindarries to maintain this connexion, as the Bhopaul country and its vicinity afford them many places of security; and since, from the total inability of Vizier Mahomed Khan to control them, they may dictate to him their own terms of service, or rather, of co-operation, and may, indeed, consider themselves more his masters than his auxiliaries. If Vizier Mahomed Khan were at peace with Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, he might be desirous of dissolving his connexion with the Pindarries; for though they assist him against external enemies, they are most troublesome neighbours to him at home. But he has not the means of expelling them from his territories. Their connexion, therefore, is likely to subsist as long as Scindia and the Rajah of Berar entertain hostile projects against Bhopaul, and as long as Vizier Mahomed Khan has not the power of controlling these freebooters.

The Pindarries are, perhaps, the most troublesome of our enemies in this quarter of India. It is difficult to deal with them in any way. We have not hitherto been able to prevent their incursions into the territories of our allies, and they have generally eluded every pursuit; so that it seems hardly possible to counteract them effectually by any system of defence, or by any mode of opposition. Their numbers have increased in proportion to the decline of the Mahratta powers north of the Nerbudda, and may still continue to increase, unless some means be taken to arrest their progress and limit their ravages.

You will, no doubt, consider this to be a very imperfect sketch of the Pindarries, and perhaps not correct in some parts. The best accounts of them would be obtained from a person who had resided some time at Scindia's court, or had accompanied his army when Pindarries were attached to it.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) G. SYDENHAM.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated the 1st March 1812.

Bengal
Political Letter,
1 March 1812.

On reference to the despatches from the Resident at Nagpore and the Resident at Hyderabad, relative to the movements of the Pindarries, your Honourable Court will observe that a serious irruption had been made into the Rajah's territories, on the 17th November, by a considerable party of Pindarries, who had successively attacked and set fire to one quarter of the town of Nagpore; and

and that the prospective dangers of a future more decisive and formidable attempt on the part of that predatory tribe, (which from their collecting in considerable force to the south of the Nerbudda, and other concurrent circumstances, there was every reason to expect, involving perhaps the sack of the Rajah's capital,) had induced the Resident at Nagpore to apply to Colonel Conran, the officer commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, for an immediate reinforcement of his escort; that Colonel Conran had readily complied with that application, but conceiving that a body of troops not exceeding the required reinforcement, viz. two companies of Sepoys and a six-pounder, might certainly be exposed to danger in the march, from the bands of the Pindarries traversing the country, had very prudently detached a body of six hundred and fifty men to Nagpore. Your Honourable Court will further observe, that with reference to the danger to which, as pointed out by Mr. Jenkins, the Nizam's possessions in Berar would be exposed from the Pindarries, either in the case of a compromise between them and the Rajah, or of their being repulsed from Nagpore, the Resident at Hyderabad had deemed it expedient to require the advance of the subsidiary force from Jaulna to Elichpore, on the north-eastern frontier of Berar, in the event of the Pindarries continuing to the south of the Nerbudda, in the formidable force described by Mr. Jenkins, and had issued instructions to that effect to Colonel Conran; but that Rajah Govind Buksh, the governor of Berar, had been instructed to move with a body of troops to the neighbourhood of Elichpore, whether there should be occasion for the advance of Colonel Conran or not.

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Bengal
Political Letter,
1 March 1812.

The Resident at Nagpore was informed, in reply to those despatches, that we entirely approved his having applied to Colonel Conran for a reinforcement of his escort; that we considered the circumstances represented by him to be such as to render the march of the subsidiary force of Hyderabad to the eastward highly expedient, and entertained a hope, that while it tended to the protection of the province of Berar from any serious invasion on the part of the Pindarries, in the cases supposed by him, it might have the effect of deterring their main body from the execution of the menaced design against the Rajah's capital, and possibly relieve him from the necessity of the disgraceful concessions to which the Rajah's weakness and want of energy seemed calculated to lead. The Resident at Hyderabad was at the same time directed to be informed, that the measure of requiring the advance of the subsidiary force from Jaulna to Elichpore, and the instructions which he transmitted on that subject to Colonel Conran and Lieutenant Sydenham, had met with our entire approbation.

On the Consultations are recorded two further despatches from the Resident at Hyderabad, in continuation of the above subject; the one reporting the march of the subsidiary force on the 8th December, in consequence of the receipt of further intelligence regarding the movements of the Pindarries, confirming the necessity of that measure; the other, reporting a provisional arrangement which had been made for the eventual march of that part of the subsidiary force which remained at Hyderabad, with the exception of one battalion of native infantry: in reply to which, we signified our approbation of the arrangement; but expressed a hope, that the necessity of it would not arise, as it was very desirable that a commanding force of British troops should constantly remain at Hyderabad.

It will be satisfactory to your Honourable Court to learn, however, that since the preparation of the foregoing paragraphs, we have received advices from the Resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, announcing the defeat of a body of Pindarries, under the immediate command of their celebrated leader Kurreem, by a force of Scindia's under the direction of Juggoo Bapoo, who found means to attach to his cause Cheetoo, the other noted leader of Pindarries, between whom and Kurreem disagreements had fortunately, for some time, subsisted. The engagements took place near Monohur Jannee, on the borders of the Kotah territories; and Kurreem has since fled, with a small party of followers, to Meer Khan's camp.* And here it may not be improper to

* Kurreem appears to have been subsequently seized and detained a prisoner by Holkar's Government.

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Bengal
Political Letter,
1 March 1812.

to notice the correspondence on that subject with the Resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, which preceded the event above described.

In the Vice President in Council's address to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the 16th August, his Excellency in Council had occasion to advert to a despatch from the late Resident at Scindia's Court, reporting the release of the celebrated Pindarry chiefs, Kurreem and Cheetoo. Your Honourable Court will observe, however, that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council had judged it expedient to reiterate that representation; and that, in the further instructions which were transmitted to the Resident, Mr. Strachey had been directed to take every opportunity of communicating to the Durbar representations in the spirit of the former instructions, on a transaction which, with reference to the rights of other States, could not but be deemed, on the part of Scindia, unwarrantable and unjust, as well as in the highest degree impolitic with respect to the interest of his own Government; and of founding upon it a declared expectation of his employing the utmost exertions of his military force and influence to remedy the evils he had caused: and, with this view, Mr. Strachey was at the same time desired to intimate to Scindia, that he might justly be rendered responsible for the losses which other States might sustain from the depredations of these marauders, since they had acquired such additional means of prosecuting them by his release of their most active leaders.

In a letter dated the 2d December, the Resident acknowledged the receipt of those instructions. In that despatch, after communicating the details of his conferences with Scindia and his Minister on the subject, he stated that the replies which he had received from the Durbar conveyed every assurance that measures would be adopted for the reduction of the Pindarries; but that although a show of activity had been made, nothing of consequence had as yet been effected, although they had committed repeated depredations in his Highness's territories in Malwa. In reply to which we directed it to be stated to the Resident, that we entirely approved the tenor of his communications to the Durbar; and that although little expectation could be entertained that such representations would rouse the Maharajah to action, they were yet useful and necessary, in as far as they precluded the inference which the silence of the British Government might seem to warrant. We are happy to find, however, that our distrust of the success of Scindia's measures against the Pindarries has been since in a measure removed, by the satisfactory result of Juggoo Bapoo's operations against that predatory tribe, as above described.

Before we quit the present subject, it is proper in this place to observe, that the alarm excited by the apprehended irruptions of the Pindarries, had not been confined to the States above mentioned, but had also prevailed at the Court of Poona; and so little confidence did his Highness the Peishwah entertain of the ability of his own Government to repel the incursions of these powerful hordes, that he had, on two separate occasions, made proposals to the Resident for the employment of the Poona subsidiary force for that purpose. On the first occasion, the Resident contented himself with observing, that the subsidiary force was by no means calculated for such a service, which required rather a number of light cavalry than regular corps of infantry; and recommended that his Highness would provide such a force of his own, as might be sufficient for the purpose of protecting his dominions against the incursions of the Pindarries; that on the renewal of the proposition for the employment of the subsidiary force, Mr. Elphinstone very properly added, that in case of a serious invasion of his Highness's dominions on the part of the Pindarries, the subsidiary force would be ready to oppose them; but that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of Bassein, that the British troops were not to be employed on trifling occasions.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 25th March 1812.

Pindarry
 Aggressions.

Bengal
 Secret Letter
 25 Mar. 1812.

The object of the present address is to bring under the notice of your Honourable Committee the circumstances of an irruption recently made by a body of Pindarries into the district of Mirzapore, and to report the substance of the measures and arrangements which it had in consequence been deemed necessary to adopt, for the immediate reinforcement of Mirzapore, and the general protection of that district and the neighbouring province of Behar.

This incursion was reported to us in a despatch from the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, dated the 12th instant, and also in a despatch from Major-General Wood, the officer commanding the troops at that station, transmitted through the Adjutant-General, stating that a band of Pindarries, of which the number said to have actually entered the Company's territories was differently reported, had made its appearance in the southern part of the district of Mirzapore; and after having plundered Killeah, and three or four more villages on the southern frontier of Mirzapore, had actually threatened the city of Mirzapore. A report was about the same time received from Colonel Martindell, the officer commanding in Bundelcund, stating his having received intelligence of a body of Pindarries having passed by the neighbourhood of Mehar, on the southern frontier of Bundelcund, which was evidently the same as that which had actually entered the district of Mirzapore.

We have received numerous communications from Benares, Mirzapore, Bundelcund, Dinapore, Patna, Gya, and other places, on the subject of the Pindarries, with reports from Major-General Wood, Major-General Watson commanding at Dinapore, and from Captain Roughsedge, of the progress of measures for protecting the various points exposed to the depredations of the Pindarries. The necessity of immediately closing the despatches for the Lord Eldon and Batavia, precludes the possibility of conveying to your Honourable Committee a knowledge of the details of those communications; we shall therefore confine ourselves to a statement of such points and observations as are most material.

The reports of the number of Pindarries which have entered the Company's territories vary from twelve hundred to twelve thousand. Of the depredations which they have committed, and even of the route they have pursued, we have no certain information; our latest advices, however, state that they have quitted the district of Mirzapore, and crossing the Soane, which, at this season of the year, is fordable along a considerable part of its course, extended as far as Daviednagur, which is situated on the southward bank of that river, in a direction north-west of Gya. It may be proper, however, to remark, that it is always difficult to obtain information of the progress of these marauders, as their custom is to divide into small parties and overrun the country in all directions, passing with extreme rapidity from one place to another.

Their advance has naturally excited a great degree of alarm throughout the provinces of Mirzapore and Behar, and even at the cities of Patna and Gya; but we do not apprehend that any of the principal cities are likely to be visited by the Pindarries.

It has been currently reported, and the report has gained a considerable degree of credit, that a further body of about twelve thousand Pindarries was preparing to follow the first body through the territory of the Rajah of Rewah, with whom it is said this last body (as the first is likewise said to have done) has been negotiating for a free passage through his country.

We have every reason to believe that the Rajah of Rewah is entirely attached to the British Government. He indeed immediately communicated to the public officers the intelligence of the approach of the first body of Pindarries; but the truth is, that the Rajah of Rewah is unable to oppose them, and it may be readily imagined that he would find himself compelled to compromise, for the exemption of his own territories from the depredations of these marauders, by allowing them to pass unmolested: a supposition apparently well-founded, since it is understood that his country has not suffered in any degree by their ravages. We shall, however, take into early consideration the means of

Pindarry
Aggressions.

engaging his co-operation in some arrangements calculated to guard that avenue to our southern territories.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 March 1812.

The unavoidable dispersion of our troops over the vast extent of country subject to the authority of this Presidency, or placed under our protection, has necessarily left the southern provinces of Mirzapore and Bahar in a state almost defenceless, against troops of the description of the Pindarries. The rapidity of their movements will always enable them to elude the pursuit of infantry, and the limited number, and dispersed state of our cavalry, prevent our assembling a sufficient force of that description to overtake and destroy them.

Every practicable measure has, however, been adopted, both with a view to the defence of the principal cities within the range of the incursions of the Pindarries, and to compel the retreat of these marauders. When that object shall have been effected, we shall direct our attention to the best means of guarding the frontier of the territories most exposed.

We have already stated the very limited extent of our present information regarding these Pindarries; the most probable conjecture, however, appears to be, that they consist of the remnant of the force lately under the noted leader Kurreem Khan, whose defeat* by the forces of Scindia, and subsequent confinement by the government of Holkar, we have already reported to the Honourable Court.

P.S. Since the preparation of the foregoing despatch, we have received some intelligence of the movements of the Pindarries, from which it appears that they had not advanced eastward much beyond Bidjgurh; that they had evacuated the district of Mirzapore, and were apparently retiring in a southern direction from Bidjgurh, committing ravages; however, in their course; and we trust that by our next despatch we shall be enabled to report to your Honourable Committee that they have entirely quitted the Company's territories.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
24 April 1812.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 24th April 1812.

Our last address to your Honourable Committee was dated the 25th ultimo, and related exclusively to the subject of the incursion of Pindarries into the districts of Mirzapore and Behar, which took place in the early part of last month.

In the postscript of that despatch we mentioned our receipt of intelligence that the Pindarries had evacuated the district of Mirzapore, and were apparently retiring, in a southern direction, from Bidjgurh. We have now the honour to state, that this intelligence was subsequently confirmed, and that the Pindarries actually retired through the district of Sirgoojah (a part of the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore), and passing them to the westward, have returned to the territory east of Malwa, whence they originally issued.

The correspondence of the Magistrates, Political Agents, and Military Officers, relating to this subject, which is recorded on the proceedings, and the orders and instructions resulting from it, have been too voluminous to admit of their being communicated to your Honourable Committee by the present opportunity; and the constant pressure of current business precludes the practicability of including the substance of the numerous points of detail which they contain in the present address. By the Honourable Company's ship Baring, which will be despatched in the course of next month, we shall transmit the broken set of our proceedings, brought up to the latest date practicable, which will supply the deficiency of the present communication; a deficiency, however, by no means material, as the documents alluded to relate principally to matters of internal arrangement, regulated or suggested by actual or conjectural circumstances, to the various opinions and reports of the Officers of Government, respecting the positions, movements, and designs of the military bodies in the interior of the Peninsula; which the late incursion has naturally rendered more than before an
object

* See Bengal Political Letter; dated 1st March 1812, page 6.

object of attention, and to the origin of that incursion: points which it is unnecessary to submit to your Honourable Committee in detail, and in which it will be sufficient, on the present occasion, to state very generally the result of our deliberations and opinions.

The most probable account that has been given of the origin of the late incursion is, that a body of Pindarries, supposed to belong to the durrah or horde under a Pindarry leader named Dost Mahomed, was proceeding on one of their usual predatory excursions into the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore, and was met by the uncle of an expelled Zemindar of a district in Illahabad, who, by assuring them of the defenceless state of the province of Mirzapore, induced them to render that rich province the scene of their predatory incursions, instead of the exhausted territories south of the Nerbudda; and, as far as we have been able to form a judgment on the basis of the multifarious and irreconcilable reports which have been made to us, we have reason to suppose that their numbers did not at the utmost exceed three thousand.

The report mentioned in our last despatch, of the predatory bodies being prepared to follow the footsteps of the former, continued to prevail, and various contradictory and fluctuating intelligence was received on the subject. Intelligence conveyed by the natives of this country, especially that which regards the numbers, projects, movements, and even the positions of military bodies, is almost invariably loose and exaggerated, and frequently invented and conjectural. We entertain great doubts whether any such additional bodies were ever, as reported, assembled on the southern frontier of Bundelcund, or in that territory. Possibly some parties of these predatory bands, in their desultory and rapid movements, may have approached in that direction; but either no second incursion was meditated, or it has been prevented by the preparations of defence which were actually made, or which were to be expected in consequence of the first irruption.

The reported approximation of predatory hordes to the westward and south-westward of Bundelcund, combined with intelligence of the advance of Meer Khan's troops from Kota towards Sheergurh (a place belonging to Rana Zalim Sing of Kota), and thence towards Seronge, also suggested a supposition that incursions might be made into that province, both by the Pindarries and Meer Khan.

With reference to the application which, as stated in the thirteenth paragraph of that despatch, the agents at Benares and in Bundelcund were instructed to convey to the Rajah of Rewah, to grant permission for our troops to occupy such a position within his country as might enable them to intercept the Pindarries in their retreat, and prevent an accession to their numbers by that route, it may be proper to state, that, previously to the receipt of those instructions, the Agent in Bundelcund had authorized a detachment of our troops, which was ordered to advance from the post at Terowah, in the eastern quarter of the province, with a view to intercept the Pindarries on their retreat, and co-operate with the detachment from Allahabad, to enter the Rajah of Rewah's country, if necessary; apprising the Rajah at the same time, that he had done so; and that, in reply to that intimation, the Rajah expressed his ready and unqualified concurrence. The proposed measure of stationing a body of troops in the Rewah country has, of course, become unnecessary at present, in consequence of the retreat of the Pindarries.

It may be further proper to state, that Captain Roughsedge, agreeably to a suggestion of his own, was authorized to advance with the Ramgur battalion into the district of Singrowlee, and even further, if he judged it advisable, for the purposes of watching the motions of the Pindarries, obtaining information regarding them, and making arrangements for guarding the passes to the southward of South Behar.

Pindarry
Aggressions,
Bengal
Secret Letter,
24 April 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,*Dated 3d June 1812.*Pindarry
Aggressions.Bengal
Secret Letter,
3 June 1812.

Since the date of our last despatch, on the subject of the Pindarries, no appearance of any further predatory inroads have occurred. It was not, indeed, to be supposed, that the Pindarries would renew their attempts, under a conviction that defensive arrangements would necessarily follow their first unexpected incursion, and under the hazard of their being interrupted in their retreat by the rise of the rivers and nullahs, which precedes the approaching season of the rains.

The only document, having relation to the subject of the Pindarries, with which it is necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee at the present time, is a paper containing the substance of the deposition of one of the Pindarries who was wounded and taken prisoner. It contains an account of the origin of the incursion, and its progress up to the period of the deponent's capture, corresponding with the relation given of that event in our address of the 24th April. In as far as relates to the proceedings of the Pindarries who invaded our territory, the narrative is probably accurate; but it may be proper to mention, that the account which it gives of Dost Mahomed, from whose durrah or horde those Pindarries were a detachment, and whom the deponent represents as a servant of Scindia, peculiarly attached to him and subservient to his commands, is altogether erroneous.

It is expedient to notice this error, because your Honourable Committee will observe, from a part of the correspondence between the Agent in Bundlecund and Colonel Martindell, commanding in that province, that under the impression of the same error, the latter officer entertained the belief that Dowlut Rao Scindia was the instigator of the late incursion, a supposition which we refuted on very satisfactory grounds, in replying to the Agent's communication of that correspondence, and which was subsequently disproved by points of fact, stated in a letter from the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia to the address of the Agent in answer to the latter's inquiry on the subject; from which it appears, that Dost Mahomed has for several years been at enmity with Scindia, who has long sought to punish him for gross offences committed against his Government.

In our despatch of the 25th March, we signified that Captain Roughsedge, commanding the Ramgur battalion, had been vested with the charge of the military line of defence along the Soane river; and in our address of the 24th April, we stated that Captain Roughsedge had been authorized to advance with his battalion into the district of Singrowlee, and even further if he judged it advisable, for the purpose of watching the motions of the Pindarries, obtaining information regarding them, and making arrangements for guarding the passes to the southward of South Bahar. The retreat of the Pindarries into Malwa removed from his attention the former of these objects, but he has been assiduously employed in the prosecution of the last; and we have now under our contemplation a project for the efficient protection of the passes from Midnapore to Bundlecund, by means of the zemindary forces, supported by detachments of our own troops properly disposed: it is premature, however, to enter at present into the details of this projected arrangement. We expect to complete it, if found to be feasible, during the season of the rains, and shall then report our proceedings to the proper authority.

We also signified, in a former despatch, our intention to endeavour to form an arrangement with the Rajah of Rewah, for the purpose of securing the passes through his territory to Bundlecund against future incursions. Our measures to this effect are in progress, but we suspend a report upon this subject likewise, until the result of them shall appear. Our opinions, and those of the Agent in Bundlecund, respecting the degree in which the Rajah of Rewah assisted in or connived at the late incursion, are contained in the correspondence to which we have referred.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,*Dated 11th June 1812.*Pindarry
Aggressions.Bengal
Political Letter,
11 June 1812.

Your Honourable Court will observe, that the celebrated Pindarry chief, Kurreem Khan, who was stated to have accompanied the Patan chief on a former occasion to Holkar's camp, continues there as a prisoner.

In our address to your Honourable Court of the 1st of March last, we had the honour to state the substance of the intelligence we had then received, regarding the movements of the Pindarries, and of the measures which it had been judged advisable to adopt, of requiring the advance of the Hyderabad subsidiary force from Jaulna, and his Highness the Nizam's contingent from Aurungabad, towards the north-eastern frontier of Berar, with a view to the protection of his Highness's territories against the apprehended incursions of those freebooters in that quarter; and we had also occasion to notice the rout and dispersion, by a party of Scindia's troops, of a considerable body of Pindarries under their celebrated leader Kurreem.

Your Honourable Court will observe, that under the probability of the retreat of the main body of Pindarries under Kurreem, as above noticed, being attended with circumstances which would preclude the practicability of their return during the present season, the Resident at Hyderabad had issued instructions for withdrawing the British troops into cantonments; that, in conformity thereto, the Hyderabad subsidiary force arrived at Jaulna on the 19th February, and on the 10th of the same month the Nizam's contingent, under Rajah Govind Bukhsh, returned to its post at Aurungabad.

Your Honourable Court will observe, that since the return of the Hyderabad subsidiary force to cantonments, a body of fifteen hundred Pindarries had made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Beitoor; but after plundering along both banks of the Wurda down to the neighbourhood of Chanda, had returned with a considerable body to the Nerbudda.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,*Dated 2d October 1812.*Bengal
Secret Letter,
2 Oct. 1812.

Our reports of the incursions of Pindarries into the province of Mirzapore and South Bahar in the month of March, contained in our letter of the 25th of that month, will have led your Honourable Committee to anticipate the probability of a renewed attempt on the part of these marauders, and on a larger scale, to render our territories the scene of their depredations. By intelligence received from the Resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, we have reason to conclude that some plans of incursion into our frontier territory have already been concerted among a few of the leaders of Pindarries. The intelligence states, that they have had under contemplation an incursion into the province of Cuttack, as well as into Mirzapore and South Bahar. Although we consider the former to be improbable, we have not neglected to adopt every practicable measure of precautionary defence in the province of Cuttack.

Your Honourable Committee will have observed, from our last report on the subject, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under our authority, had taken into consideration a general arrangement for the protection of the whole of our frontier against these incursions. His Excellency has combined that arrangement with the system of annual relief, and has to a certain degree anticipated a principle of arrangement which we lately recommended to his attention, namely, that of adapting the general disposition of the army to the annoyance with which we are actually menaced, rather than rigidly maintaining the distribution framed after the conclusion of the Mahratta war, with reference to eventual hostile designs on the part of the States and Chiefs of Hindoostan; designs which, in the present condition of affairs in that region, cannot be supposed to be entertained.

Every precaution that it is practicable to adopt with the limited number of our troops, especially of cavalry, compared with the great extent of our dominions,

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nions, is in progress; and we are willing to hope that the state of our preparations on the frontiers may deter the Pindarries from their meditated attempts, or will enable us, in a great degree, to defeat the object of their incursions.

In our despatch of the 25th March last, we signified our intention of endeavouring to conclude a treaty with the Rajah of Rewah or Bundlecund, imposing on him an obligation to defend the passes of his country against any attempt on the part of predatory bodies to penetrate through it into our territories; and conferring on us the privilege of stationing our troops within the Rajah's territory for a like purpose, whenever occasion should require it. Under our instructions, a treaty has been negociated by the Acting Agent in Bundlecund with that Chief, acceding to these provisions, in return for an obligation on the part of the British Government to guarantee his dominions against external enemies; and by our latest advices from Bundlecund, it appears that the Acting Agent was in daily expectation of receiving the treaty ratified by the Rajah.

We are sensible, however, that all these measures and arrangements are but palliatives; and we cannot but anticipate the necessity, at some future time, of undertaking a system of military and political operations, calculated to strike at the root of this great and increasing evil. Any system of measures, however, adopted to the effectual attainment of this object, must, we are aware, be of a complicated and extensive nature, and can neither be recommended to your Honourable Committee without much inquiry and deliberation, nor undertaken without much previous preparation.

Bengal
Political Letter,
15 Oct. 1812.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 15th October 1812.

The Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia having transmitted to us papers of intelligence relative to the agitation of the question of the release of Kurreem Khan, the noted Pindarry chief, which had been proposed by Meer Khan at Holkar's Durbar, we considered the release of that active marauder to be so undesirable, as to require the interposition of the British influence, in every practicable mode, to prevent it; and we accordingly directed the Resident at Delhi to convey, by such means as he might judge proper, a representation to Holkar's Durbar, respecting the extreme inexpediency, and, with regard to other States, the great injustice of liberating Kurreem Khan.

Viewing that measure even as it might affect the interests of Holkar's Government alone, its impolicy was sufficiently obvious. The Pindarries have never systematically respected the territories of any State, and those of Holkar and Scindia have been continually exposed to their depredations. The release of their most active leader would doubtless augment their numbers and their activity, and give a wider range to their predatory views and exertions; and it would be absurd to rely on the faith of a robber for the security of Holkar's territories against the destructive incursions either of his immediate followers or of those whom he is able to controul. By adding, therefore, to the activity of the existing organized system of indiscriminate plunder the profit to be divided from the ransom which had been offered, supposing it to be realized, might be expected to be more than counterbalanced, by the loss arising from those depredations which the Durbar itself would have encouraged and promoted by the injudicious measure of liberating Kurreem Khan.

A striking example of its impolicy, in this very point of view, was exhibited in Scindia's former release of this freebooter, which was speedily followed by the devastation of some of his provinces: a part only of the stipulated ransom was paid, and none of the conditions of Kurreem Khan's liberation were fulfilled. Scindia was again compelled to adopt measures for the destruction of his force, and the ultimate loss must have greatly exceeded the inconsiderable pecuniary resource which Scindia derived from that act of short-sighted policy. Although it did not appear from the intelligence that Toolsee Bbye (the late Holkar's

Holkar's principal wife), and those who may be called the ministers of Holkar's Government, were disposed to accede to the proposition of Meer Khan, for the release of Kurreem Khan, we were of opinion that they might not probably possess the firmness to resist an opportunity supported by an ascendant power, which might successfully resort to compulsion when other means had failed; nevertheless, we considered it expedient that an application should be made to the Durbar on the subject, we therefore communicated the preceding observations to the Resident at Delhi, as furnishing arguments for the prescribed representations.

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Political Letter,
15 Oct. 1812.

The arguments which opposed the measure of releasing Kurreem Khan were not indeed altogether inapplicable to the interests of Meer Khan himself, in as far as he might be concerned in the prosperity of the state of Holkar, and might be dependant for the supply of his pecuniary exigencies upon the resources of that State. But in stating these sentiments to the Resident, we observed, that whether this observation were correct or not, it was not only the right but the duty of every regular Government to protest against a measure of this description; and it might be expected that the protest of a Government so great and powerful as that of the Company would not be devoid of influence, even over the councils of Meer Khan, whose interest it is to conciliate rather than offend the British Government. Mr. Metcalfe was, therefore, desired immediately to convey a representation to Holkar's Durbar, to the effect suggested by the remarks communicated to him, through the channel which he might consider most advisable.

Although Scindia would, of course, be extremely anxious to prevent the release of Kurreem Khan, we considered it to be expedient to desire the Resident with Scindia to urge him to exert whatever influence he possessed at Holkar's Durbar, for the purpose of counteracting the design, apparently entertained by Meer Khan, of effecting the liberation of Kurreem Khan.

We deemed it proper also to apprise the Resident at Poona of the meditated release of Kurreem Khan, and directed him to suggest to his Highness the Peishwah the expediency of instructing his agent at Holkar's Durbar to oppose the projected measure in his Highness's name.

It appears that Dowlut Rao Scindia had expressed to Mr. Strachey his readiness to use every exertion for the purpose of preventing the release of Kurreem Khan Pindarra, and promised to employ his influence on that point through the ministers of Holkar, whose arrival in camp he immediately expected. It appears from the Resident's report, that Scindia was sensible that he should be the first to feel the effects of a measure so impolitic as the enlargement of that marauder.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 18th November 1812.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
18 Nov. 1812.

Your Honourable Committee was apprized generally, in our despatch of the 2d October, of the arrangements which were in progress for the military defence of the frontier against any meditated incursions of the Pindarries; and we have now the satisfaction to inform you, that those arrangements are in such a state of forwardness, as to relieve us in a great measure from the apprehension of a successful attempt on the part of those marauders to penetrate into the Company's provinces, in any part of the line of frontier from Bundelcund to Cuttack. It is quite impracticable, and if it were practicable would be unnecessary, to enter into a detail of those arrangements.

We have the honour to annex the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 4th instant, lately received, which exhibits a concise view of the disposition of the force on the line of frontier from Bundelcund towards the borders of Midnapore. The latter district and Cuttack are defended by three battalions and a half of native troops, which can be reinforced, if necessary, by the Java light cavalry and horse artillery volunteers from the Presidency. A regiment of native cavalry has also been drawn from Hyderabad to Ganjam, from whence it can move in any direction in which its services may be required.

This

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
18 Nov 1812.

This statement will satisfy your Honourable Committee that every effort has been made, as far as the inadequacy of our military force will admit, to secure the provinces from danger.

Our latest advices from the neighbourhood of the Pindarry camps does not lead to an explanation, that they meditate at present any design on our provinces. A body of Pindarries has lately crossed the Nerbudda, and advanced towards Boorhampore, and another party is reported also to have crossed, and to be menacing the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore. It is probable that the reports which must have reached the Pindarries of our preparations, have deterred them from any immediate attempt on our provinces, and that they may be waiting in expectation that our vigilance will relax. It is not, of course, our intention to discontinue, in any respect, our defensive preparations, and the maintenance of them may probably prevent these marauders from prosecuting their intended incursions into our provinces.

Your Honourable Committee was apprized, in our letter of the 2d October, that a treaty had been concluded by the Agent in Bundelcund with the Rajah of Rewah : that engagement has been ratified, and a detachment of our troops is stationed in the territory of Rewah. The additional security which this position affords to the district of Mirzapore, is a material improvement in the system of defence, and renders disposable, for other service, some part of the force which would otherwise have been required in the latter district.

We have also concluded a treaty with the Rajah of Orcha or Tehree, by the stipulations of which we are entitled to station troops in his country, when such a measure shall appear to be advisable. A copy of the treaty with the Rajah of Tehree is enclosed, for the information of your Honourable Committee. A copy of the treaty with the Rajah of Rewah, and of correspondence connected with it, is recorded in the proceedings noted in the margin.*

Bengal
Secret Letter,
4 Feb. 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 4th February 1813.

There are considerations which render the conclusion of the proposed alliance with Nagpore an object of great importance at the present moment even to our own interests, which, in our judgment, render it highly expedient to seize the first favourable opportunity of renewing the negotiation with advantage.

In the first rank of these, is the increasing power, resources, and audacity of the Pindarries. The situation of these freebooters on the frontier of the dominions of Nagpore, in the vicinity of those of our allies, the Peishwah and the Nizam, and at no very remote distance from our own possessions; their augmented numbers, improved organization, and increased boldness, arising from the success and impunity with which their depredations have been attended; the powerful instrument of conquest or devastation which they present to the hand of an ambitious and enterprising chief, or a foreign invader, and a variety of other reflections, which are not new to your Honourable Committee, and which it would be superfluous to state in this place,—all combine to render the adoption of an extensive and energetic system of measures for their suppression, a matter which presses with increased urgency on our attention, and will become an early object of our concern. Such a system, however, requires the most mature deliberation, and much previous arrangement and combination, political and military, which must necessarily defer the execution of it. It would, therefore, be premature to enter, at the present moment, into a more extended consideration of the question; and the subject is only alluded to here, as forming a powerful argument in favour of the establishment of a British force on the Nerbudda, a measure which will not only afford additional means of intermediate security to our allies and ourselves, but will materially facilitate the execution of any further operations, whether offensive or defensive, which it may be judged advisable to undertake.

We

* A copy of the Treaty with the Rajah of Tehree will be found among the Collection of Treaties. That with the Rajah of Rewah in the same collection.

We have no particular information to communicate to your Honourable Committee on the subject of the late movements of the Pindarries. Rumours of intended expeditions directed against the Honourable Company's territories have at different times reached us; but if they were ever entertained, they have been speedily abandoned. The defensive arrangements which were formerly reported to your Honourable Committee, to which alone must be ascribed the forbearance of the Pindarries, will not be relaxed, while any probability remains of an attempt on the part of those marauders to attack our possessions.

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
4 Feb. 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 29th March 1813.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
29 March 1813.

We have no particular information to communicate to your Honourable Committee, regarding the movements of the Pindarries, except an incursion of a body of those marauders into the Surat Attaveesy,* in the month of February last; they have since retreated. All the information which we possess on this subject is comprised in the despatches from Bombay, and from the Residents at Nagpore and with Scindia, of which copies form numbers in the packet.† They have in no other instances attempted the Honourable Company's possessions in any quarter. The measures of defence which have been adopted on the frontier of these provinces, appear to have effectually deterred the Pindarries from endeavouring to invade them; and the short remaining period of the season in which their operations are conducted, affords every reason to hope that no such attempt will now be made.

With a view to the reduction of expense, and the comfort and convenience of the troops, we have authorized the Commander-in-Chief gradually to withdraw the troops from the stations which they occupy on the frontiers, as the rainy season approaches, and as a knowledge of external circumstances may in his Excellency's judgment warrant.

EXTRACT *from a Letter from Mr. Warden, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Mr. Dowdeswell, Chief Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, dated 5th February 1813, with an Enclosure, referred to in the preceding Extract.*

Letter from
Mr. Warden
dated,
5 Feb. 1813.
and Enclosure.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Resident at Baroda (now at the Presidency), under date the 3d instant, forwarding the translation of a letter received from Surat, by an inhabitant of Bombay, conveying the intelligence of a body of Pindarries having penetrated the Surat Attaveesy, and plundered the villages Moha, Soopa, Calliawarree, and Nowsarree. I am also instructed to forward the copy of an official report of this occurrence by the chief of Surat, dated the 31st ultimo.

Translation of a Letter from Merwaujee Dorahjee to Dhunjee Rustoodjee, dated Surat, 31st January, two at noon.

Last night a very serious misfortune has taken place: a force has come over the gauts suddenly, and plundered the whole of the town of Moha; from thence they devastated Soopa and Calliawarree; and last night, at eleven o'clock, they plundered Nowsarree, and burnt a few houses. To-day the people of the pergunnahs are flying into Surat. It is reported that the force is composed of five thousand horse, that they have plundered Moha, Calliawaree, Nowsarree, and the Cushba of Ambe; and ten or twenty thousand people have run into Surat. By the dawk I will write you all particulars. I made enquiries this morning

* A rich and valuable district in the vicinity of Surat.

† See Letters from Mr. Warden and Mr. Jenkins.

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morning at eight o'clock after your father (living at Nowsarree), but have ascertained nothing of him. I went as far as Oodra (one coss from Surat), but could not gain any intelligence. I write this with despatch. In the post I shall write at length.

Letter from
Mr. Jenkins.

To Mr. Warden, Secretary to the Governor in Council of Bombay.

Sir:

By accounts which I received yesterday from the Pindarry camp, it appears that the body of those freebooters, said to consist of four thousand, which was plundering in the Surat Attaveesy, had just returned to the cantonments at Sutwas. The body in question was composed of detachments from Cheetoo's and the Holkar Shahee durras or hordes; and the accounts of the booty they have carried off, although of course exaggerated, are in the highest degree encouraging to a new expedition, which is now said to be meditated after the Hooly, in the same direction, and by the same parties.

The Pindarries seem both to have gone and returned by the route of Boorhampore.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
23d March, 1823,

(Signed)

R. JENKINS,
Resident.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 June 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 30th June 1813.

No attempt has been made, during the period which this report embraces, on the part of the Pindarries, to disturb the Honourable Company's possessions in any quarter. The troops which were advanced to frontier positions have been gradually withdrawn; and the return of the 6th regiment of cavalry from the banks of the Soane, and the breaking up of the encampment at Chatterpore in Bundlecund, with the recall and discharge of the irregular troops, which had been employed in defending the passes into Mirzapore, have completed the measures which were in progress for discontinuing our defensive arrangements for the season.

They will, of course, be renewed on the return of the season in which the country will be again exposed to the danger of predatory incursion, and must be annually resorted to, until some great and comprehensive system of measures can be formed and accomplished for putting down the evil against which they are meant to guard.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
2 Oct. 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 2d October 1813.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams will take up a position with the whole, or a part of his force, calculated to oppose any attempt which may be made by the Pindarries to enter the territory of Rewah; and we have directed Mr. Wauchope to call on the Rajah at the proper time to station his troops for the defence of the passes, and otherwise to co-operate with the British troops, according to the stipulations of the ninth article of the Treaty of October 1812. Mr. Wauchope has also been instructed to call on the petty chiefs of Myher and Oorcha (Tehree) to be prepared to oppose any meditated incursions of the Pindarries through their territories.

We propose to renew the defensive arrangements on the frontier, which were so successively resorted to in the past year, and have issued instructions on this subject to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

As connected with our measures for the defence of the frontier, we deem it proper in this place to state the considerations which have induced us to adopt the

the resolution of raising a local corps, for the defence of the district of Mirzapore, and the other duties of that station.

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
2 Oct. 1813.

Your Honourable Committee will remember, that we found it necessary last year to engage a body of irregular infantry and cavalry for the defence of the passes into Mirzapore, as a part of our general defensive arrangements against the meditated incursions of the Pindarries. The emergency of the occasion, and the absence of any other means of defence, compelled us to have recourse to this plan, which involved a monthly expense of about eight thousand rupees. When the rainy season commenced, this establishment was ordered to be discharged; and on this occasion the Magistrate of Mirzapore submitted to us the result of his observation and experience of the arrangement in question. The Magistrate considers the establishment of irregulars to have been altogether inefficient for the purposes of their employment, and submits a proposition to Government for raising a corps framed on the model of the provincial corps in the lower provinces, but with a larger proportion of European officers, as a measure not less economical, and in every respect more efficient.

The great inconvenience occasioned by the distribution of the regular troops in positions calculated to protect our territory against the evils of predatory incursions, and the exposure of the whole of the northern and north-eastern provinces to the inroads and aggressions of the Nepaulese, had long before suggested to us the expediency and ultimate economy of raising local corps for the defence of the frontier generally; deferring, however, the more comprehensive measure referred to, until our views should be more matured, and until we should receive a communication, which we were led to expect from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of the deficiency of troops generally under this Presidency, with reference to manifest exigencies. We confined the reference which we determined to make to his Excellency on the present occasion, entirely to the limited measure suggested by the Magistrate of Mirzapore; and, secondly, in the event of his Excellency's approbation of that plan, the extent and constitution of the corps, and the measures to be adopted for its speedy and efficient organization, together with an estimate of the expense attending it.

At our meeting of the 13th August, at which the Commander-in-Chief was present, the subject was discussed, and it was determined to raise a local corps, and orders were accordingly issued for carrying the resolution into effect without delay. The expense of the corps will not exceed that of the Ramgurh battalion.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 13th November 1813.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
13 Nov. 1813.

The arrangements for the defence of the frontier of our provinces against the incursions of the Pindarries are in forwardness, and probably by this time nearly completed.

It is unnecessary, on the present occasion, to lay before your Honourable Committee the details of those arrangements, which correspond generally with those adopted in the past year with such complete success. The principal deviation from the plan of last year is the advance of a detachment of the Ramgurh battalion into the district of Sergoojah, to occupy a pass in that country, which is understood to form the only road by which the Pindarries can penetrate in that quarter, and the possession of which will most materially add to the efficiency of our system of defensive arrangement.

No attempt has yet been made by the Pindarries to penetrate into the Honourable Company's possessions. We have, however, received information of two considerable bodies of those plunderers having crossed the Nerbudda, one of which has advanced into the Peishwah's territories to within forty miles of Poona, and has since taken a northerly direction; the other has entered the Nizam's country. The object of the former party is supposed to be the plunder of a large body of pilgrims collected on the Nerbudda. Precautions had

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had already been taken by the Government of Bombay, and the Guickwar's Government, for the defence of our territories and those of our ally in Guzerat, and we trust that they will not be disturbed. From the early period of the season, and the state of the rivers, the Governments of Poona and Hyderabad appear not to have been prepared for these incursions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
7 Dec. 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 7th December 1813.

No attempt has been made by the Pindarries to penetrate into the Company's provinces, and our defensive arrangements are nearly completed. The bodies of those marauders who entered the territory of the Nizam and the Peishwah have retired, after committing great depredations. A report has reached us of an intention on the part of a considerable body of the Pindarries to establish themselves to the south of the Nerbudda, in Scindia's territory, near Asseergurh and Boorhampore. Deeming it highly expedient to prevent the Pindarries from extending their positions, especially to the southward of the Nerbudda, where they would always menace the possessions of the Nizam and the Peishwah, and our territory, and that of the Guickwar in Guzerat, we have instructed the Resident with Scindia to call on the Maharajah to desire his local officer to expel them and their families. We may eventually judge it advisable to employ the whole, or a part of the force at Jaulna, to co-operate in this service.

Bengal
Political Letter,
21 Dec. 1813.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 21st December 1813.

In our despatch of the 11th of March last, we informed your Honourable Court of a sudden incursion which had, about the commencement of the present year, been made by the Pindarries into the Surat Attaveesy; and that arrangements had been made by this and the Guickwar Governments, which we hoped would deter them from a second attempt of a similar nature. These arrangements, we have the satisfaction of stating, were attended with the consequence we had expected, and no depredations appear to have since been committed on us by that lawless banditti.

As it was, however, to be apprehended that these freebooters would take advantage of the opening of the present fair season to renew their depredations, either in our territories or those of our ally the Guickwar, we deemed it necessary to form a detachment for the northern division, consisting of six hundred rank and file of Native Infantry, a Brigade of Artillery, a squadron and a half of his Majesty's 17th dragoons, with a galloper, and five hundred of the Guickwar Cavalry; and appointed Major Barclay, of the 1st battalion of the 8th regiment of Native Infantry, to command them, with orders to take up a position so as to obstruct the passage of the Pindarries through the Sunkera pass, and, as far as possible, any of the other passes to the northward.

For the southern division, a detachment consisting of five hundred rank and file of the Native Infantry, with the troop of Native Cavalry attached, was ordered from Surat to Nearpore, a little in advance of Beara in the Attaveesy, under the command of Major Cox, of the 2d battalion 5th regiment Native Infantry; from which detachment a force of two hundred rank and file of Native Infantry, with thirty of the Native Cavalry, and two gallopers in advance, was ordered to Soneghur to protect that pass: a detail of one Captain and one hundred rank and file of Native Infantry, and a Soobadar's party of Native Cavalry, being detached to Oonyenear Veywall, for the defence of the Bhoura pass.

These preparatory arrangements appear to have produced the best effects, as on the 1st of November last we received a report from the Assistant in charge of the Residency at Nagpore, that a body of six thousand Pindarries had crossed the Nerbudda, and set out on an expedition, the object of which was said to be the

the plunder of Surat. This force, we have been informed by the Resident at Poona, passed Tamgong, near Ahmednuggur and Taubut, twenty-five miles west of Seroor, and forty north of Poona, and went to Joese, whence it took a northern direction, with the view, it is supposed, of plundering Nassick; but it has since been reported to us, that before it had reached that place, it had proceeded to the eastward, having been discouraged from attempting to commit any further depredations within the British territories, by the state of preparation in which they had found them.

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Bengal
Political Letter,
21 Dec. 1813.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 8th February 1814.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
8 Feb. 1814.

In our despatch of the 13th November 1813, we apprised your Honourable Committee, generally, of the arrangement which we had directed to be made for the defence of the frontier against predatory incursions. We are happy to inform your Honourable Committee, that no attempt has hitherto been made by any body of Pindarries to enter the territories of the Honourable Company in any quarter. Some temporary alarm was excited by the sudden movement of a body of those freebooters, stated to amount to eight thousand men, in an easterly direction from their position at Bagroda; but they did not advance within a considerable distance of the frontier, and appear since to have returned to their cantonments. Parties of the Pindarries have made incursions into the Nizam's territory; but no great movement has taken place in that direction, or towards Nagpore, although reports of intended expeditions are, as usual, circulated. It appears that the Pindarries under Cheetoo, and those of Kurreem's party commanded by Namdar Khan and Khooshall Kooer, have quarrelled, and had an engagement in the vicinity of Hindia, south of the Nerbudda. The dispute followed a meeting between the leaders of the respective parties, at which various plans of expeditions were proposed, but nothing finally resolved on, and the circumstances above stated appear to have operated for a time to suspend their measures. The Pindarries who had moved with their families to the south of the Nerbudda, including Cheetoo, who has lodged his family and property in Scindia's fort of Hindia, continued to the south of that river, by the latest advices, and appear disposed to establish themselves there. We apprized your Honourable Committee, in our letter of the 7th of December, of our intention to move Dowlut Rao Scindia to take measures for compelling the Pindarries to return to their former stations, and of our having it in contemplation eventually to employ the subsidiary force at Jaulna to co-operate with the Maharajah's troops on this service. We have received from Mr. Strachey a report of his conferences with Scindia's ministers on the subject of our proposals, the result of which has not been so satisfactory as we could wish; Scindia has, however, consented to employ a force against the Pindarries, if a negociation which he has resolved to enter into with them shall fail. The object of the proposed negociation is, to offer to assign to them a portion of territory, on condition that they will desist from plundering the country. Mr. Strachey in vain represented to the Maharajah's ministers the inutility and inexpediency of negotiating with the Pindarries, on whose fidelity to their engagements former experience should have taught his Highness not to rely; and afterwards endeavoured to persuade them to support the negociation with an armed force, and to render their return across the Nerbudda a preliminary to all negociation. Scindia's ministers insisted on the advantage of trying the success of negociation in the first instance, and Mr. Strachey was ultimately obliged to be content with this arrangement, improved by some alterations which he suggested.

Our instructions to Mr. Strachey in reply were, to continue to take every opportunity of urging to Scindia to adopt vigorous measures against the Pindarries; but we confess that we cannot entertain hope of any effectual co-operation on the part of the Maharajah and his ministers, whose supineness and indifference to every object except those of the most pressing exigency, are, in the present instance, aided by a secret disinclination to destroy altogether the Pindarry power, on which they reckon as an useful auxiliary force in case of war.

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Bengal
Secret Letter,
8 Feb. 1814.

In the mean time we conceive the importance of driving the Pindarries across the Nerbudda to be so great, that we have determined to authorize the Resident at Hyderabad to instruct the officer commanding at Jaulna to attack them with that force and a detachment of the Nizam's troops, and compel them to return to the north of the river: our present operations must necessarily be confined to this single measure.

Your Honourable Committee is, however, apprized of the extent and scope of our views with relation to the Pindarry power, which is daily acquiring a strength and solidity that must inevitably compel us, at no distant period, to form a great and decided plan of combined operations, for the purpose of destroying this pregnant source of uneasiness and danger to every regular State in India.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
29 April 1814

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated 29th April 1814.

Our frontier has continued to be undisturbed by attempts on the part of the Pindarries; and the advance of the season will enable us gradually to withdraw the troops stationed in advance, for the protection of the country. The despatches which we have received from various quarters, relative to the movements of those marauders, with the exception of a report of little authority, that Dost Mahomed meditated an incursion to Baroda, they do not indicate any design to molest our provinces.

Mr. Wauchope submitted to us his correspondence with Captain Popham, relative to our eventual interference for the protection of Saugur, which was menaced by an attack of the Pindarries; but the defensive principles on which our measures have been founded, appeared to us to oppose any proceeding of that nature.

In conformity to the resolution which we had the honour to report to your Honourable Committee, in our despatch of the 8th February, we transmitted instructions to the Resident at Hyderabad, relative to the eventual employment of the subsidiary force, to compel the Pindarries, who had manifested an intention to settle to the southward of the Nerbudda, to cross that river with their families.

Your Honourable Committee will observe, that we have given Mr. Russell particular instructions with respect to the communication to be made to the officers of Scindia's Government, in the territories where the Pindarries have indicated a design to settle, and have enjoined him not to direct the subsidiary force to cross the frontier without previous permission, except in case of a great and pressing emergency, such as we did not contemplate at the moment.

We furnished the Resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia with a copy of the instructions to Mr. Russell, and directed him to communicate to the Maharajah the resolution which we had adopted, and to endeavour to obtain from his Highness orders to his local officers to co-operate, to the extent of their power, with the British troops.

We took occasion, at the same time, to transmit to the Resident with Scindia, information which had been communicated to the Resident at Hyderabad by Captain George Sydenham, from which it appeared that the incursions of the Pindarries into the Nizam's territories might be considerably impeded by the occupation of those passes in the neighbourhood of Asseerghur, an object which could be effected by a very small force; and we directed Mr. Strachey to move Scindia to direct the Killedar of Asseerghur to occupy the passes, and to furnish him, if necessary, with the means of doing so.

Scindia has admitted the expediency of obstructing the passes near Asseerghur, and has promised to issue orders on the subject, and to direct his local officers to co-operate against the Pindarries.

Before

Before the instructions to the Residents at Hyderabad and the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia could be prepared for despatch, the increasing rumours of the meditated invasion of the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore by Meer Khan, in conjunction with the Pindarries, rendered it necessary to reconsider the subject of employing the force at Jaulna, in driving across the Nerbudda the Pindarries who had settled to the south of that river, and induced us finally to determine to suspend that measure, for the more urgent purpose of maintaining the force in a position which would enable it to cover Berar from any danger which might result from Meer Khan's supposed expedition. As, however, we were still disposed to doubt the actual execution of that enterprise during the present season, we did not deem it advisable to rescind our former resolution, which might be carried into effect, if Meer Khan's rumoured expedition should not be attempted, or if he should be deterred from the prosecution of it by the eventual movements of our troops.

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
29 April 1814.

During Meer Khan's late visit to Holkar's camp, Kurreem was placed in a condition of greater freedom than before, and he followed Meer Khan from camp. He has lately been made a prisoner again, and placed in confinement in Holkar's camp, where he remained by the last accounts.

When the information reached us of the design of releasing Kurreem, we deemed it proper to instruct the Resident at Delhi to address a remonstrance to Holkar against the measure. Mr. Metcalfe had, however, anticipated our instructions, considering those which had been issued on a former similar occasion, to be precisely applicable to the present case.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 23d June 1814.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 June 1814.

During the whole period our frontier has remained undisturbed, and even unmenaced; but we are persuaded we owe this security only to the state of constant, vigilant, and active preparation in which we have been, and the knowledge and dread of this circumstance on the part of the Pindarries. The fact most immediately affecting our interests is the retreat across the Nerbudda of the bodies of Pindarries under Cheetoo, who had crossed to the southward of that river, with the apparent design of settling there, and concerning whom we addressed your Honourable Committee in our despatch of the 29th April and 8th February. Cheetoo has since been engaged in a series of conflicts with some of the Pindarries of the party of Kurreem, united with some of the neighbouring chiefs, and was driven from all his possessions except the fort of Sutwas, and compelled to fly to Oojien, where he received succour from Scindia's officer, and has again been able to make head against his enemies. Other dissensions prevail amongst the Pindarries, but do not appear likely to produce any influence on the general state of that predatory body.

The despatch from the Resident at Hyderabad contains an account of the Pindarries by Captain Sydenham, which that officer states to be fuller and more accurate than he had been able to obtain before; we therefore point it out to the particular notice of your Honourable Committee.

To Henry Russell, Esq. Resident at Hyderabad.

Letter from
Capt. Sydenham.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you statements of the amount of the Pindarries, and of their principal stations, which I have lately received from my head Hircarrah at Hindia.

The amount of the Pindarries is stated to be smaller than is usually supposed, but it may be still somewhat exaggerated, and the real number probably lies between twenty and twenty-five thousand, about half of which may be considered the best cavalry commanded by natives in India.

Some

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Aggressions.
Letter from
Capt. Sydenham.

Some of the stations described in the enclosed paper are permanent, and others temporary. Perhaps those to the southward of the Nerbudda are of the latter description, though in the course of time the Pindarries, if unmolested, would probably make them fixed places of residence. As it is an object of primary importance that the Pindarries should have no resting place on this side of the river, I have taken the liberty to forward to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, a list of the stations south of the Nerbudda, with a letter, a copy of which I do myself the honour to enclose.

The accounts which I have during the past season transmitted to you of the Pindarries, have been sent in detached pieces, according to intelligence obtained at the time, and cannot be so full or satisfactory as a connected memorandum formed from a mass of information collected on the subject. With a view to acquire such information as shall enable me to frame, with some degree of accuracy, a report of the numbers, interests, and connexions of the Pindarries, I beg leave to request permission to proceed in August next, or any other month, to Sundoorjunna, where I could procure intelligence from the Nerbudda in two days, and readily direct the enquiries of my Hirkarrahs. A residence in that quarter would also enable me to ascertain many particulars relative to the state of Bhopaul, the troops under the personal command of Meer Khan, and his probable designs against any of the allies of the British Government. Information on these points would perhaps be found useful towards the end of the present year, when the projects of Meer Khan, and his probable colleagues Vizier Mahomed Khan and the Pindarries, will begin to be developed.

Should this proposal receive your approbation, I am prepared to suggest an arrangement for the performance of my local duties at Aurungabad, during my temporary absence on the frontier.

I have, &c.

Aurungabad,
24th April 1814.

(Signed)

GEO. SYDENHAM,
Agent in Berar.

P. S. Extract from this letter, with copies of its enclosures, have been forwarded to the Residents at Poona and Nagpore.

(Enclosure to the foregoing Letter.)

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Pindarries, according to an Account received from Hindia.—April 20th 1814.

	Horse.
Cheetoo has	10,000
Of this division 5,000 are good cavalry and the rest very inferior. This leader has about 1,500 infantry, which are employed to garrison forts, &c., as Sebundies in his districts, and guards in his camp; and seventeen guns, with three standards.	
Kurreem Khan has	6,000
Dost Mahomed has	4,000
With about 1,200 infantry, seven guns, and two standards. His brother, Wasil Mahomed, is with him.	
Holkar Shahee	5,000
They have 500 infantry, four guns, and three standards.	
Bara Bhye's division	2,000
Total amount of the Pindarries ...	27,000

Aurungabad,
23d April 1814.

(Signed)

GEO. SYDENHAM,
Agent in Berar.

EXTRACT from the Secret Consultations of the Government of Bengal, dated the 21st June 1814.

Pindarry Aggressions.
Bengal Secret Consultations, 21 June 1814.
Mr. Jenkins' Memoranda.

MEMORANDA relative to the Pindarries:—Prepared by Mr. JENKINS, the Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar, in the year 1812.

The Pindarries are commonly considered to be divided into two great bodies, called Scindia Shahee, and Holkar Shahee, according to their former dependence on these chiefs respectively. These divisions, although merely nominal, are observed in the three following accounts of their numbers and the lands they hold. The first of these accounts rather refers to their situation last year; but as it is more particular than the others with regard to their internal organization and composition, I give it first. After stating the three accounts, which I have obtained from three separate sources, I will endeavour to blend the rest of my information in one succinct and general memoir, and offer such remarks as occur to me on the foregoing documents.

FIRST ACCOUNT.

General Statement of the Jagheers held by the Pindarries at the end of 1811.

Cheetoo and the Ranjuns hold lands to the amount of Rupees 4,62,000
Dost Mahomed..... 1,95,000
Kurream Khan 13,00,000

Total of the revenues of the Scindia Shahee.....19,57,000

Holkar Shahee:—Holkar's Pindarries hold country from Holkar alone; but this account does not mention the value.

Names of the Chiefs and Numbers of the Pindarries.

	Horse.	Infantry.	Guns.
Scindia Shahee:—Cheetoo.....	7,925	1,000	4
Dost Mahomed	2,430	400	8
Kurream Khan	3,500	5,150	15
Kadir Buksh	4,750	—	—
Total of the Scindia Shahee.....	18,605	6,550	27
Holkar Shahee:—Tookkoo:	2,000	800	5
Imaum Buksh:.....	2,000	1,000	2
Sahib Khan and Bahadur Khan.	1,060	—	—
Kadir Buksh	2,150	800	4
Nuthooh Bucherkah.	750	—	—
Bappoo, son of Battea:.....	150	—	—
Total Holkar Shahee	26,715	9,150	38

SECOND ACCOUNT.

Abstract of the Forces and Revenues of the Pindarries, as stated in the Second Account.

Forces of the Scindia Shahee..... Horses 19,500
Holkar Shahee..... 7,000

Total Horse..... 26,500

Revenues of the Scindia Shahee..... Rupees 5,87,000
Dost Mahomed 1,08,000

Total of the Jagheers and Lands held by the Scindia Shahee 6,95,000
Revenues of the Holkar Shahee 1,40,000

Total of the Revenues of both Parties. . . .8,35,000

THIRD ACCOUNT.

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Abstract of the Revenues and Forces of the Pindarries, as stated in the Third Account.

Kurreem Khan.....	Rupees 7,00,000
Cheetoo	3,00,000
Dost Mahomed	1,00,000
<hr/>	
Total of the lands held from Scindia.....	11,00,000
Imaun Buksh and Kadir Buksh hold from Holkar	1,00,000
<hr/>	
Total of the Revenues of both parties.....	12,00,000
<hr/>	

FORCES.

	Good Horses.	Of all Descriptions.
Scindia Shahee : Cheetoo and the Ranjuns...	3,000	or 10,500
Kurreem in Bhopaul.....	700	or 2,450
Dost Mahomed.....	2,000	or 7,000
Holkar Shahee : Imaun Buksh	300	or 1,050
Kadir Buksh	300	or 1,050
Sahib Khan	300	or 1,050
Tookhoo	200	or 700
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total of the Forces of both Parties...Horse	6,800	or 22,800
<hr/>		<hr/>

The most superficial review and comparison of the three separate accounts above given of the numbers of the Pindarries, and the value of the lands which they are said to hold from the different States to which they have been either subservient or the cause of annoyance, will be sufficient to show the impracticability of drawing from them any very satisfactory results on the points on which they particularly bear.

First, the real numbers of the Pindarries cannot from them be correctly inferred. A true return of the actual number of the troops in the service of any native State, can seldom be expected even in the most authentic records of its military department. I doubt if the prince himself could give more than a very rough guess of the state of his forces at any particular moment; indeed, the system of deception was, from the commander of an army down to a Jemmadar of five horse, in so great a degree as to render ocular demonstration the only satisfactory evidence on such subjects. What then can be expected from any kind of estimate which is procurable of the numbers of a body of irregular plunderers like the Pindarries, who can never be seen together, and whose numbers are too apt to be exaggerated, and estimated according to the mischief they do?

When General Malcolm was in Scindia's camp in 1804, he estimated the Pindarries then with Scindia at ten thousand, no doubt abating much of the numbers stated to him. Out of this number the General observed, about six thousand were admirably mounted, and very superior both in the quality of the men and horses. The rest were of a very inferior description, many having only tattoos.* This estimate, it is to be observed, could not have included Holkar's Pindarries. I have not the documents to refer to which represented the accounts I had of the Pindarry force whilst I was in Scindia's camp. In the month of September 1809, I forwarded a statement to Government, making the number of Pindarries of Scindia's and Holkar's parties amount together to 24,550, which was by much the lowest estimate I had procured. I then thought it probable that they might have about fourteen thousand good horse. In November 1811, when the Pindarries came down to Nagpore, the body which was drawn up within the view of the Residency could not have been less than four or five thousand judging from the ground over which

which they extended and the apparent depth of their ranks. This body, too, was no doubt composed only of the best of the horse which came on the expedition, and they certainly appeared of a very good description; but they were, by all accounts, of that time, not a very large proportion of the number of the Pindarries. I remember, about the same time, asking Jeswunt Rao* what force of good horse he understood the Pindarries could bring into the field, and he mentioned about twelve thousand. He also said that they were estimated at about twenty thousand of all sorts. The third account here given makes the good horse amount to six thousand, eight hundred only; and upon a calculation, that to every two fighting men there are five Lootarees, or mere plunderers, the whole are estimated at 23,800. But this distinction is of the less consequence, as long as a great part of the Lootarees are armed with pikes, and so well mounted as to make marches of a length, and for a continuance, beyond what any troops but the Mahrattas of former times have perhaps ever done in India. The calculation, too, is of a very loose nature, and would lead to an overcharged estimate of the total number of the Pindarries; unless we suppose, which may be the case, that almost every one in their camps who has a tattoo to ride is considered as a Pindarry.

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If we allow General Malcolm's estimate to have been near the truth (which from the Pindarries then forming a part of Scindia's army at Boorhampore, there seems to be little danger of error in allowing), and if we calculate Holkar's Pindarries at that time to have been only one-third of the number of Scindia's, we may, I think, with some probability admit that there were not less than thirteen thousand Pindarries of all descriptions in 1804, containing perhaps seven or eight thousand good horse. These were, in all probability, real Pindarries; and whether we consider the unlicensed system of plunder which they have of late years pursued, calculated of itself to increase their numbers, or the accessions which the result of the Mahratta wars must have brought them, from the starving bodies of horse which the peace dispersed over Malwah, there is every reason to suppose that a considerable addition had been made to their force between 1804 and Kurreem's late discomfiture. Of the increase of the numbers of the Pindarries from such accessions, Scindia seems to have been well aware, when, on releasing Kurreem and Cheetoo, he made it an article of agreement, that no other persons but such as were real Pindarries should be entertained in the durrachs, and that other adventurers should be expelled.

The principal drawbacks on the increase of the numbers of the Pindarries since 1804, would be the casualties of the war with Holkar, and the great loss of horses and of men which the uncommon distance of their plundering excursions must have entailed. It is not unlikely, too, that many of the adventurers may have left the Pindarries after Kurreem's defeat. Cheetoo, who, since that time, has been serving with Scindia's troops, would probably clear his own party from all foreigners, in obedience to Scindia's orders; and the natural consequence of ill success would lead to many desertions from the parties attached to Kurreem, at least of the extraneous part of his followers. These might have found employment in Bhopaul with Vizier Mahomed Khan, and with Scindia's and the Booslah's† armies; and many, no doubt, with Dost Mahomed, which must be excepted from the account of drawbacks.

I do not find myself able to strike the balance between the contrary sides of the question. I merely state the considerations as they occur to me, because I think they may be of some use in judging of the actual numbers of the Pindarries from the different reports of their force already given, or from any others which may be attainable at a distance, on the accuracy of which no kind of reliance can ever be placed.

From all accounts I have ever heard, I should be inclined to consider the third account, which makes the good horse, or fighting body amongst the Pindarries, amount to six thousand, eight hundred, as rather below than above the truth; although, judging of this account in the same manner as experience shows you must in general judge of native statements in such matters, the

contrary

* Minister of the Rajah of Berar.

† Ragojee Booslah, Rajah of Berar.

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contrary conclusion would be considered safe. In this statement, according to the intention of the person who furnished it, you are only to include both horses and men of the most superior description. By the authors of the other statements, one of whom is a news-writer with the Rajah's camp in Bhopaul, and the other a person in Nagpore, who is well qualified to judge in such subjects, eight or ten thousand excellent horse are represented as being near the truth.

I then take the lowest of the three statements, or six thousand eight hundred, as being something near the truth with regard to the numbers of the superior class of Pindarries; and allowing only one out of what is given for the remaining five parts of the plundering body to be of a middle sort of horses, we should have ten thousand two hundred Pindarry horse, of a description, in the first class, certainly superior, and in the second, not inferior to the common run of undisciplined cavalry in India, without reckoning the third, or the inferior body of the mere plunderers mounted on horses a degree above tattoos. This division into first, second, and third classes, prevails, I believe, in all the native services, and regulates the pay. Absolute tattoos, or ponies, of the very lowest degree only, are excluded from the rank of cavalry, although even these are not to be despised when speaking of Pindarries.

The calculation above stated is, of course, not given as much more than an approximation to the truth.

The Pindarry infantry are scarcely worth mentioning, since the dispersion of the forces of Kurreem. I hear that Cheetoo has two or three Europeans with his guns.

Secondly, with regard to the statements above given of the revenues of the lands and places held by the Pindarries. These statements differ too much to be reconciled. This, however, is of the less consequence, as, even if we had the most correct accounts, they would afford no grounds to go upon, in judging of the strength and numbers of the Pindarries, since their lands have always constituted but a small part of the provision for their subsistence. Kurreem has at two different times possessed himself of very valuable districts in the south-east of Malwah and in Bhopaul; but on his seizure by Scindia in 1807, and again on his late discomfiture, they have been recovered from the hands of his party.

It would be easy, I fancy, whenever it became a public object, to ascertain with precision the estimated value of the lands held by the Pindarries from the different Governments, whether granted to, or usurped by them; at present, private accounts are all that we have to go upon, and these must always be defective in such subjects. With reference to any eventual operations against them, it is sufficient to know their usual stations, and the places where their families are kept. These shall be mentioned under the account of the chiefs, which I propose to give after a slight general description of the origin and progress of the Pindarries, and of their habits and system of operations.

The origin of the Pindarries is involved in some obscurity. All that seems to me to be certain is, that they are of Rohillah or Pattan extraction; but that the earlier ancestors of the principal chiefs, and the tribe in general, were formally settled in the districts about Bejapore, in the Deccan.

On the dissolution of the last Mahomedan dynasties of the Deccan, under whom they seem to have been employed, they entered into the service of the Mahrattas. Their employment is said to have been, to accompany the Bheenee Wallah (or quarter-master general), to go out with foraging parties, and to assist in supplying the bazars with grain; besides performing other services of a plundering body suited to the maxims of a predatory warfare.

The Pindarries, under their principal chiefs, attended the grand Mahratta army under Seedasheo Bhow at the battle of Panniput, and suffered greatly in the common ruin of the army. They were afterwards attached, in different proportions, to the armies of Scindia, Holkar, and the Bhooslah. Since the battle of Kurdlah, in 1794, they are represented to have increased considerably in numbers and insubordination, until the result of the Mahratta war completely emancipated them from all controul, and has rendered them what they now are.

A trifling

A trifling sum seems to have been allowed for each Pindarry horseman ; first by the Peishwah, and afterwards by the Mahratta chiefs to whom they were attached ; but their plunder always formed the principal part of their pay. In lieu of the sum usually paid to them in cash, the jagheers which they now hold from Scindia and Holkar are said to have been granted to their chiefs : some lands they have usurped, and others extorted by the terror of their depredations. The fourth part of their plunder was originally the property of the Government, employing them, as well as certain particular articles of plunder, cannon, elephants, &c. &c.

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The Governments which the Pindarries have served always took the precaution of keeping possession of their families. After the peace of Serjee Anjengaum, the Pindarries then with Scindia openly seized on their families (which had been usually lodged in or about Asseergurh) in the face of his army, and marched away with them to Malwah, where they continued to plunder Scindia's possessions, until they were conciliated and re-united to the army by Seejee Rao Bappoo, in 1805. Their families, however, I believe, they have never since allowed to fall into the power of any one.

In their plundering expeditions the best of the horse form covering parties, and ought not to embarrass themselves with spoil ; a prohibition, probably, much disregarded. This body is intended to be ready on an alarm, to collect at any point, in order to face and amuse an enemy, whilst the plundering parties are making off with what they may have collected. The principal chiefs seldom in person accompany these expeditions, but remain in their cantonments, sending in their stead some of their most confidential chelas* to conduct the operations, and keeping up a regular communication with the different parties by means of Hircarrahs, sometimes disguised as Fakeers and Goossaeens,† and of Fakeers and Goossaeens in their pay. Throughout India, indeed, vagabonds of this description are generally employed as spies : and their mendicant profession and wandering life, with the respect they receive and the access they obtain into camps and towns, render them well calculated for the profession.

The jagheers held by the chiefs are said to be partitioned out by them to the inferior Shogdaurs or Jemmadars, and by these again, as far as they will go, to their immediate followers, who are either Sillahdars, having their own horses, or Bargeers, sometimes, Chelas, viz.,‡ persons purchased or kidnapped, when young and adopted into families, who are mounted on the horses belonging to the Jemmadar.

Those who receive either pay or lands, and the Chelas of course, deliver all their plunder to their immediate chiefs ; and excepting I suppose the latter, are allowed one-fourth, to be divided amongst them as their share. The other three-fourths are retained by the Shogdaurs, who, according to some accounts, are obliged in their turn to present a fourth of what they receive to the head of the durrâh. Others again, who have neither pay or land, and who are perhaps the greatest number, are described to have the entire disposal of three-fourths of the plunder they take ; their immediate chief claiming a fourth, as an acknowledgment for his permission to plunder under his flag.

Such at least is the description I have received of the proceedings of the Pindarries in their incursions, and in the distribution of their plunder, and such are the few straggling facts I have been able to collect respecting them as a body.

It remains to speak of their chiefs, and to describe, as well as my information will enable me, the usual stations of their durrâhs and families respectively.

SCINDIA SHAHEE.

1. Seetoo, Cheetoo, or Siddoo, is said to have been the son of a Jhat,§ purchased in a period of famine by Dooblee Mehr, then a common horseman in the

* Favourite slaves adopted by their masters.

† The name of a certain sect of Hindoo Fakeers.

‡ Cavalry provided with horses by the Government.

§ A tribe of Rajpoots possessing a large territory to the southward of the Jumna.

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the durrak of Burrun, who had accompanied Madajee Scindia on an expedition to Gohud. He was first noticed and promoted by the present Rajah of Berar, in whose service Burrun was entertained at the period of an expedition against Hussengabad, about the year 1797. An early enmity appears to have subsisted between Cheetoo and Kurreem, insomuch as to have caused an attempt to be made by Cheetoo to get Kurreem and his brother Heeroo assassinated. Heeroo was wounded in the attempt. Cheetoo was at that time with Reezah, a Pindarry chief of Scindia's party then stationed at Asseerghur, who protected him in the business, and a battle between the parties of Kurreem and Reezah is said to have been the consequence. In 1805 Cheetoo got the title of Nabob Kumaul Mahommed Moostoo Kurreem Jungh, from Scindia. His seizure in 1807, and release in 1811, are well known.

Cheetoo is represented to be a man of about fifty years of age, of middle stature and proportions, of a complexion called "sawrelah," neither very dark nor very fair, an oval face with whiskers, but no hair on his head; he sometimes wears short Mahratta drawers called "ghoorghes," and sometimes the Mussulman's long drawers, but always a turban in the Pattan fashion.

He has a son named Mahommed Punnah, said to be about twenty years of age, of nearly the same stature, complexion, dress, and appearance as his father, but lean in his person.

The Runjhuns are sons of Dooble Mehr, the original patron of Cheetoo, with whom they are.

The eldest of them, called Barra Runjhun, is described to be a man of about forty years of age, of low stature, middle proportions and dark complexion, maimed in the right hand by a sabre wound: he is said to dress like a Mahratta. When Cheetoo was seized in 1807 Runjhun went to Holkar, was entertained through Meer Khan, and received a flag of cloth of gold, an elephant, and the title of Nabob Raja Mahommed Tkhtear ood Dowlah. The pergunnahs of Turaneh and Kythah were also granted to him.

Chhotah Runjhun, the younger, is said to be twenty-five or thirty years of age, tall, rather corpulent, and fair; he dresses like an Hindoostanee.

The usual place of cantonment of Cheetoo and the Runjhuns is Sutwas, a place in the vicinity of Hindia to the northward of the Nerbudda. The families of these chiefs are kept in the fort, in which two hundred infantry with four guns, and the requisite stores of amunition and grain, are said to be maintained. The fort is not, I imagine, of any strength to stand a siege.

The durraks of Cheetoo and the Runjhuns, with their families, have their cantonment at a village named Bhooreeh, a small distance from Sutwas; and five hundred Sikh infantry, matchlockmen, with four guns, are said to be posted in the different approaches to the cantonment.

Cheetoo has also possession of Soopaner, which commands a gaut of the Nerbudda of that name, between Hindia and Hoossengabad. The other places he holds are Peepuleeah and great Kathapore, in the neighbourhood of Sutwas, which belong to Scindia. On the south of the Nerbudda he has Singpore Barrah, and some other places from the Bhooslah. He has besides the five mahuls, Arone and Shadhaurah, to the northward of Seroujee, lately granted by Scindia; and the Runjhuns are said to have Turaneh and Kythah, belonging to Holkar, in the vicinity of Oojein.

I have mentioned these places, in order that every thing regarding each particular chief may be seen at one view; and on account of the same object I shall add, that according to the computation formerly given, Cheetoo and the Runjhuns may have four thousand and five hundred horse of a good and middling description.

Cheetoo's flag is said to be of a bhawah, or a kind of orange colour, which is that of the Rajah of Berar and the Peishwah; his first standard having been presented to him by the present Rajah.

2. Kurreem Khan is the son of Sheer Khan, who, and his two brothers, Surmust Khan and Shumsheer Khan, were the sons of Roostum Khan. Sheer Khan had another son besides Kurreem, named Heeroo; Surmust Khan had a son

son named Sundut Khan, who is in the service of Holkar; and Shumsheer Khan's son, Hoosein Khan, is now a common horseman in the durrah of Dost Mahomed.

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Kurreem was for some time in the service of Hyut Mahomed Khan, Nabob of Bhopaul, who gave him the pergunnahs of Bhounrassah, Jhurkeerah, Hurrungaon, and Wuljamool. At Jhurkeerah he built the fort called Kurreemghur, which is represented to be near Bhopaul: it has been lately taken by Scindia's troops, in the wars between Scindia and the Baees. Kurreem is said to have adhered to Scindia, and to have sent his brother Heeroo to join the Baees. He has always been closely connected with the Nabob of Bhopaul; and since his late seizure in Holkar's camp, his nephew, Naumdar Khan, son of Heeroo; Khooshall Kooweer, a chelah of Kurreem's; Nuthoch, and Kadir Buksh, son of Burrun, whose families, as well as Kurreem's, were left in Bhopaul, have been acting against Scindia's troops, in conjunction with Vizier Mahomed, and plundering the country formerly held by Kurreem.

Heeroo, who was left as an hostage on Kurreem's release, and Kurreem's son, are in confinement with Scindia.

Kurreem Khan is represented to be a man of about sixty years of age, of middle stature and dark complexion. He is said to dress like a Mahratta, and to wear a turban in the Rajpoot fashion.

Naumdar Khan is said to be a man of about twenty-seven years of age, short in stature, and of a complexion moderately fair. He wears the Mahratta short drawers and a plain turban.

Khooshall Koowur is about forty years of age, thin, and short in his person and stature, and of a complexion moderately fair.

Kadir Buksh is the son of Burrun, a Pindarry chief of the first rank, who with Heeroo, the father of Dost Mahomed, was employed with the Rajah of Berar in his wars against Bhopaul, although both of them were in Scindia's service; he had then one thousand two hundred and fifty horse. His pay for himself and durrah was fixed at one lac and seventy thousand rupees per annum, in cash; and the two pergunnahs of Pulwa and Bamsnee, near Chomagurh, on this side of the Nerbudda, valued at a lac and a half of rupees per annum, were given him as a jagheer. Burrun was treacherously seized, with his son and family, in 1799, and his durrah plundered by the Rajah. Burrun died in confinement; and his son, Kadir Buksh, was released at the demand of Scindia, just before the commencement of the war between the Mahratta powers and the British Government in 1803.

Kadir Buksh is considered, from his descent, to be the first in rank amongst the Pindarry chiefs. He is about twenty-five years of age, short in stature, and of a complexion rather fair. He wears a plain turban and Mahratta short drawers.

He is represented to be a brave and enterprising man.

There is no land at present in the possession of the chiefs of this party. They live entirely upon their plunder, and upon what they can occasionally obtain from the Nabob of Bhopaul. They are at present negotiating with Juggahoo Bhappoo, and offer to quit the service of the Nabob, if Scindia will restore to them some of the places formerly held by Kurreem.

Their cantonment and their families, with that of Kurreem, are in the vicinity of Rasseen; and they may have at present about one thousand and fifty horse of a good and middling description.

Kurreem's flag is said to be white, with a green putka, which is a kind of double pendant flying above the flag.

Kadir Buksh's flag is also white, with a double pendant of the bhugwah, or orange colour, above mentioned.

3. Dost Mahomed is the son of Heeroo, mentioned above as having entered the Rajah of Berar's service with Burrun. Heeroo had about eight hundred or one thousand horse, and received in jagheer the two pergunnahs of Saeckhere

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Saeekhere and Omurwarah, also near Chomagurh, valued at seventy-five thousand rupees per annum, and ninety thousand rupees in cash for himself and durrah. An enmity had subsisted between Heeroo and Burrun, on account of the murder of Mahomed Hoossein, a son of the latter, supposed to have been perpetrated by the former. Heeroo was supported by the Rajah, and Burrun's defeat and seizure was the consequence. Heeroo afterwards rejoined Scindia's Pindarries, and Dost Mahomed succeeded him in the command of his durrah.

Dost Mahomed is at present quite separate from the other Pindarries, and is engaged in hostility to Scindia. His party has been lately increased by the dispersion of Kurreem's adherents:

Dost Mahomed is represented to be a man of about thirty-two years of age, short and fat, with fair complexion. He wears what is called a "koldar" turban, which has a kind of loop coming down on one side of the forehead.

His brother, Wasil Mahomed, is about twenty-six years of age, of the middle size, thin, and of a complexion darker than his brother. He wears a plain turban.

The place of the cantonment of the greater part of Dost Mahomed's force is Bagrode, in the neighbourhood of Bhilsah, where his family and those of the principal part of his followers are said to be: he is building a fort in the neighbourhood. Part of his followers are also said to be cantoned at Gyampore, formerly his principal quarters, and part in the vicinity of Chynpore Barree, which is now in the hands of the Nabob of Bhopaul.

The names of pergunnahs and places he is said to hold are Bhagrode, Dhama-node, and Gyampore, in the vicinity of Bhilsah and Rathgurh; Barrah Kotah, Seehar and Mow, in the Saugor and Deoree countries; Chatoor, Chitrapore, Jytharee, and Oudeypore, in the neighbourhood of Chynpore Barree. Karngurh Bhugdeh is also a new acquisition in the same quarter.

He may have three thousand horse of a very good and middling description.

Dost Mahomed's flag is said to be of a bhugwah or orange colour.

HOLKAR SHAHEE:

1. Imaum Buksh, also known by the title of Noor ool Moolk, is the son of Loll Mahomed. His grandfather, Nuthooh, was in the service of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and the family is considered to be of the real Pindarry cast, that is, from time immemorial to have been Pindarries.

Imaum Buksh is represented to be a man between forty years of age, short in stature, and of a fair complexion.

He has a son named Gholaum Kaudir, of about eighteen years of age.

He holds Hurrangeon and Kurwundee from Holkar, and his cantonment is generally at these places, which are situated near each other to the westward of Bhopaul, adjoining Cheetoo's districts.

He may have about four hundred and fifty horse, of a very good and middling description.

His flag is yellow.

2. Kaudir Buksh is the son of Munnoo, who is represented to have been a brave and enterprising Pindarry, and to have been killed in one of those battles between Scindia's and Holkar's Pindarries, which seem to have been common in former times.

Kaudir Buksh is described to be a man of about forty years of age, tall and of middle proportions, and of a complexion moderately fair. He wears a turban which is called "penschwah," or with the folds twisted.

He is said to hold Soondeersee from Holkar, but his present cantonment is at Lohurdah, below the gauts, in the neighbourhood of Sutwas, Hurrangoon, &c., the places held by Seetoo and Maum Buksh.

He

He may have about four hundred and fifty horse, of a very good and middling description.

His flag is white.

3. Tookhoo and Gollaub Khaun are brothers, sons of Ghauzee ood Deen, who is said to have distinguished himself under Holkar at the battle of Indoor, in which that chief was defeated by Scindia. On the death of their father, who was assassinated by a petty Jemadar of Malwah, Holkar conferred the command held by their father on his sons, and gave them elephants and standards.

He also gave them in jagheers, the pergunnahs of Kunnode and Kattaugaon below the gauts. Their usual cantonment is at Kunnode, which is in the neighbourhood of Sutwas.

Tookhoo is represented to be a man of about thirty years of age, of the middle size and a fair complexion.

He and his brother may have about three hundred horse, of a very good and middling description.

Their flag is the same as Holkar's striped, white and red.

4. Sahib Khan and Babauder Khan are brothers, sons of Briam, who was the first of the family that became a Pindarry, under the command of the father of Tookhoo. They hold Ghoonahs and Yuklehra in the pergunnah of Kunnode, where they are cantoned with their families in conjunction with Tookhoo.

They may have about four hundred and fifty horse, of a very good and middling description.

Their flag is said to be black.

Independent of the appropriate flags of each durrah above-mentioned, the Pindarries in general carry the flags of Scindia or Holkar, according to their designation of Holkar Shahee, or Scindia Shahee.

The durrachs of Cheetoo and the Runjhuns, and those of the Holkar Shahee, it may be observed, are all collected within a very small distance from each other, at the foot of a range of hills, the summit of which forms the table-land of the districts of Shujaulpore, Sarungpore, Ashtah, &c. on a level with Bhopaul. I have heard of four gauts practicable for guns in this range, viz., the Khyree gaut, which is the most easterly, and by which Sudeek Allee lately moved to Doulutpore; the Patranee gaut leading from Soopaner on the Nerbudda to Doulutpore by the nearest route; the Sheeah gaut, a little to the westward of the second, on the direct route from Hindia and Sutwas to Ashtah; and the Panee gaut leading to Indoor from Sutwas: but there are probably many other smaller gauts, which are practicable even for regular troops without artillery, and certainly for Pindarries.

The principal fords of the Nerbudda, leading to these haunts of the Pindarries, are Muddurpore, Gungoree, and Soopaner gauts, between Hoosen gaba and Hindiah, and Buglateer to the westward of Hindiah; but the Nerbudda is in no place fordable during the rains.

Cheetoo is said to be looked up to by the Holkar Shahee Pindarries in the present state of their affairs, being equally apprehensive of Juggoo Bappoo; and there is a family connexion between the Runjhuns and Tookhoo of that party. Cheetoo is further said to be negotiating with the Bhooslah, to obtain some grant of lands to the Holkar Shahee; it does not, however, appear that there is any such general union amongst the chiefs as to give Cheetoo any efficient authority over them. He is, notwithstanding, since Kurreem's seizure, considered the most respectable of the Pindarry chiefs; and next to him Dost Mahomed, who is acting a totally independent part, and justly fears to put himself in the power of Scindia or his commanders:

Restrained, as Cheetoo is, from unlimited plunder, by his union with Scindia's troops, numbers of his party will probably find it necessary to go over to Dost

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Mahomed, as long as he continues independent; for without plunder they must starve.

I do not mention some petty chiefs of Pindarries in different services, who are entertained as regular horse.

Madras
Political Letter,
24 Jan. 1816.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* FORT ST. GEORGE,
Dated 24th January 1816.

We have noted in the margin, for the information of your Honourable Court, correspondence respecting the movement of large bodies of Pindarries along the northern banks of the river Kistna, with the supposed intention of making incursions into the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George. Your Honourable Court will observe, that measures were immediately taken for securing our frontier against the apprehended invasion: the 6th regiment of cavalry, the only disposable corps of cavalry, was marched from Arcot to Bellary; his Majesty's ship *Révolutionnaire* was despatched to Masulipatam, with arms and ammunition for the use of the loyal inhabitants of that district, and of the Zillah of Guntoor; and one thousand three hundred of the horse of the Rajah of Mysoor, and two thousand of his Highness's infantry, were held in readiness to co-operate eventually with the British troops in the ceded districts. We are concerned to state that several of the villages of his Highness the Nizam, and a few of those within the Honourable Company's territories, have been plundered by the Pindarries; but, from recent accounts from the frontier, we have had the satisfaction of learning that those marauders have retired beyond the Godavery.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
22 Feb. 1816.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 22d February 1816.

Your Honourable Committee will receive from the Government of Fort St. George, reports of the expedition of the Pindarries to the banks of the Kistna and the borders of the district of Masulipatam. Although the amount of those predatory bodies has unquestionably been greatly exaggerated, there is no doubt that they have done considerable damage to the countries through which they have passed; that they have acquired a great deal of booty, and they may probably be stimulated by success and impunity to renew their depredations on an extensive scale, and with increased boldness.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
29 March 1816.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 29th March 1816.

In the Governor-General's Letter of the 13th January, his Lordship adverted to the expedition undertaken by considerable bodies of Pindarries into the Deccan, extending as far as the frontier of the district of Masulipatam in one direction, and to the banks of the Kistna in another. The success of these expeditions, and the booty obtained by the Pindarries, have encouraged them, as might be expected, to renew the enterprise; and information has been received of the departure of a very large body of them on a similar expedition. We have not heard of the progress of the principal part of this last expedition.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* FORT ST. GEORGE,
Dated 29th April 1816.

Pindarry
 Aggressions.

Madras
 Secret Letter,
 29 April 1816.

By our general letter from the political department; dated the 24th January last, the Honourable the Court of Directors were fully informed of the movements of the Pindaries up to that period; that having in vain attempted a passage into the Ceded Districts, they had proceeded along the left bank of the Kistna; and after having effected a partial incursion into the Masulipatam district, they were rapidly retiring beyond the Godavery.

Towards the end of January, and in the course of February last, reports were received at Fort St. George, that the Pindaries were again in motion; but their numbers and their objects were very imperfectly understood, even in the distant countries in which they were represented to be moving. One body had appeared in the vicinity of Nagpore, another in the direction of Purainda;* and we were informed, on the 11th of February, by the Resident at Hyderabad, who had also transmitted the intelligence to the local authorities in the districts bordering on the Kistna, that a third body, the same probably as the first, was reported to have been seen to the south of the Godavery, moving in the direction of Warangole.

By an express from Guntoor, dated the 12th ultimo, we were concerned to learn that a body of Pindaries had attacked and plundered that station, and many other villages of the district.†

Recent accounts from the northward afford to us the satisfaction of knowing that the rapid movements of the troops in that direction have succeeded in driving the enemy beyond our frontier, although it is much to be regretted that the means on which we have relied for intercepting their return, have been completely baffled by their extraordinary rapidity, and still more extraordinary intelligence.

We are concerned to close this despatch with laying before your Honourable Committee the copy of a letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, by which we are informed that the Pindaries, with a very inconsiderable exception, having eluded the vigilance of the subsidiary force under the command of Colonel Doveton, have effected their return to their own country with all their booty.

To the Secretary to the Madras Government, Judicial Department.

Sir:

In discharge of a painful duty, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that at break of day this morning, several strong bodies of Pindaries entered the village of Guntoor; and notwithstanding every effort which could be made to resist them, they committed various depredations, attended with acts of the most outrageous violence.

Several skirmishes took place between them and detached parties of the irregular troops belonging to this place.

Five men, of whom two are very severely wounded, were taken prisoners, and about twelve horses were captured.

I cannot form a correct estimate of their strength; but from observations which I made during their progress through the village, I think their number can be little short of two thousand.

They quitted Guntoor about an hour since, and proceeded at a quick pace towards the north-east.

I have

* A town in the Peishwah's country, situated to the eastward of Poona.

† The Documents following this Extract have been selected from the communications inclosed in the Letter from the Government of Madras of 29th April, as containing a description of the devastations committed by the Pindaries during their progress through the British territories.

Letter from
 Magistrate
 of Guntoor.

Pindarry
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Letter from
Magistrate
of Guntoor.

I have again sent off a despatch to Condapilly for troops; and I have likewise addressed a letter to the officer commanding the second regiment of light cavalry, with a request that he will advance to Guntoor with the regiment under his command with the utmost expedition.

My house has been completely sacked, and the dwellings of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Haines have hardly experienced a more gentle fate.

I have, &c.

Magistrate's Office, Guntoor,
12th March 1816, Two o'clock P.M.

(Signed) J. A. DALZELL,
Assistant Magistrate.

Letter from
Collector
of Guntoor.

To the Secretary to the Madras Government, Judicial Department.

Sir :

It is with the utmost concern I have to inform you, that the Pindarries have plundered the village of Guntoor, as also those in its neighbourhood. The report of guns was heard last night in the direction of Chintapilly and Amara-wetty. The horse may be hourly expected here. Not an inhabitant was to be found at any of the villages through which I passed on my way from Suttanapilly, where I had proceeded in consequence of the death of the Zemindar. I do not know whether the Company's cash has been taken or not: it amounted, to the best of my memory, to about thirty thousand pagodas. Gundarow has collected some Cuttoobudy Peons, and with his own relations, I have no doubt we shall be able to hold out against these freebooters until a regular force shall arrive.

I have, &c.

Narasarowpettah,
13th March 1816.

J. A. OAKES,
Collector.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Guntoor.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Dalzell to the Madras Secretary, dated
15th March 1816.

I this morning obtained positive intelligence that the Pindarries appeared yesterday afternoon before the village of Narasarowpettah, the residence of one of the principal Zemindars in this district, and of the arrival at that place of the second battalion 3d regiment Native Infantry, under the command of Major Pepper.

The 2d regiment light cavalry has not yet reached Guntoor, and I therefore conjecture that Major Walker has been apprized of the route of the marauders, and has marched directly in pursuit of them.

Their spoliations in this neighbourhood are marked with the most savage barbarities; every village which they have pillaged contains victims of their fury, and a few hamlets only have escaped their destructive rage.

About fifty persons whom they wounded have already repaired for medical aid to Doctor Haines, the surgeon attached to the Court; and the kind and unremitted attention which they universally receive from him merits the highest commendation.

I last night walked into the village of Guntoor, for the purpose of observing the effect which the arrival of a military force had produced on the minds of the inhabitants.

I found their fears had in some measure subsided; but the distress occasioned by the despoliation of their property, and the barbarous cruelty of their invaders, exhibited a picture of the most consummate misery I ever recollect to have witnessed.

I was under great apprehensions for the safety of Mr. Oakes, and the gentlemen belonging to the military institution employed on survey in the vicinity of Guntoor; but I am now happy in knowing that the former is at Narasarowpettah, and from the information I have been able to obtain respecting the latter, I am disposed to believe that, with the exception of Lieutenant M'Donald, they have
not

not sustained any injury in their persons, though the property of some of them has been plundered.

I beg leave to take this opportunity to express my high sense of the service rendered to the public by the irregular troops employed on the 12th instant in defence of the Collector's office, the court-house and gaol, as also of the conduct of the Cutwall,* whose exertions in repelling the assaults of the Pindarries, and in recovering the property plundered on their retreat, by the Pariars † of the village, entitle him to much praise.

Pindarry
Aggressions.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Guntoor.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Dalzell to the Madras Secretary, dated 16th March 1816.

Ditto.

Since I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I have experienced much uneasiness from learning that the inhabitants of the villages which have been plundered evince a disposition to emigration, in expectation of enjoying in other countries that security to their persons and property, which on this occasion they have been disappointed of obtaining in their present habitations.

Every exertion of which I am capable shall be used to remove an impression so prejudicial to the vital interest of the empire; and nothing will yield me more satisfaction, than a consciousness of having been instrumental towards counteracting a tendency so obviously repugnant to the prosperity of the State.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Dalzell to the Madras Secretary, dated 18th March 1816.

Ditto.

It is exceedingly difficult to obtain correct information respecting the movements of the marauders. They march with astonishing rapidity, and their ravages have inspired the people with so great a degree of terror that few will venture to approach them. Success increases the natural ferocity of their manners. Devastation, violation and death, are the horrid concomitants of their route.

An instance of that heroic resolution which excites the admiration of man, how much soever the horror it occasions may be repugnant to the feelings of humanity, has just come to my knowledge, in the conduct of the inhabitants of Ainavote, a village in the western division of this district: On the approach of the merciless ruffians who are harassing the country, they unanimously resolved to sacrifice themselves and their families, rather than submit to the ravishment of their wives and daughters; and when their noble resistance was overpowered by the superior strength of their assailants, they applied the torch of destruction to their habitations, and perished with their relations in the general conflagration.

The number of wounded patients now under the care of Doctor Haines exceeds a hundred, and all, I rejoice to inform you, promise to recover, under his professional skill and indefatigable assiduity.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ongole, dated 20th March 1816.

Letter from
Ongole.

The horse have plundered Guntoor and fifty villages in that quarter, and have ravished many women. Going from hence on Monday the 18th, they plundered forty other villages, set them on fire, and maltreated the women; from thence they will come to Nellore. This body of troops are only plunderers. The fighting horse, in number about twenty thousand, with two hundred guns, are in the neighbourhood of Neelgondah and Mamedalapully, and people say that they are going to Masulipatam; they can march fifty coss in a day: they are not to be overtaken by our cavalry or infantry. Kalastry Pilbe, a wealthy Soucar, having been severely beaten at Guntoor, is dead. Many women who have been ill-treated have drowned themselves in the wells.

EXTRACT

* A police officer, whose business it is to try and decide petty misdemeanors.

†. Low caste of Hindoos.

Pindarry
Aggressions.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Cuddapah.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Newman, the Magistrate of Cuddapah, to the Madras Secretary, dated 18th March 1816.

I had the honour to receive late last night your letter, dated the 15th instant. Just before its arrival, a report had reached me of a party of Pindarries having appeared in the Doopad talook; and this forenoon official accounts have come from Kurnool, to confirm the presence of a large body of these destructive enemies on the banks of the Kistna.

In this state of affairs, I venture to call the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the great value and importance of the districts around Cuddapah. The public money in the treasury of the Collector amounts to 2,13,000 pagodas.

Ditto.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Newman to the Madras Secretary, dated 19th March 1816.

Many of the inhabitants seem to think of quitting Cuddapah, to seek some place which they deem of greater security among the hills. I have considered it my duty, as a temporary measure, to direct some additional men to be taken into the ranks of the Ashem, and to call out some of the Kutbuddie of the talooks on the plains. These measures, I hope, will not cause great expense to the public, and therefore I trust that the amount will be sanctioned, the object being to place some obstacles to the inconceivable losses which the State would incur, could the Pindarries find the opportunity of roving without controul over the neighbouring plains.

Ditto.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Newman to the Madras Secretary, dated 24th March 1816.

By accounts received yesterday, the Pindarries we said to have plundered several villages in the Doopad talook, but to have fled cross the river, followed by the 2d regiment of cavalry: these accounts I transmitted to the different military stations around.

I have this night received a letter from Major Newall, confirming the above intelligence.

Ditto.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah, to the Board of Revenue at Madras, dated 23d March 1816.

I have the honour to acquaint you with my arrival here yesterday morning, where I found the town in the greatest state of disquietude. Most of the Hindoo inhabitants have left it, and are fled to the hills, and those who still remain are dismayed, and ready to start at the first alarm. The whole of the military in the town and cantonment, amount to about one hundred and thirty men; and there is a strong body of peons, which is hourly increasing.

I informed your Board that all the villages are deserted.

The information from those talooks which have been visited by the Pindarries, is very scanty and uncircumstantial: but is, I regret to state, sufficient to prove that their inroad has been attended with all the circumstances of cruelty and rapine for which these marauders are so justly infamous:

Ditto.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Ross to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th March 1816.

It would seem as if the Pindarries had returned to the Kistna, and left this district entirely. The 2d cavalry have been in the Doopad talook, but I do not hear that they arrived in time to intercept any part of the Pindarries, who have plundered every place of consequence in that talook; but as most of the villages were deserted on the first alarm, I imagine they can have obtained but little profit by their incursion: and though they are stated to have carried off
sixty

sixty bullocks laden with booty, it must be in general of trifling value. The Lumbadies and Koorchievars have not, however, failed to take advantage of the disturbance; and the fugitives into the hills and jungles have, in many instances, been plundered by them of the more valuable articles which they had carried with them.

Pindarry
Aggressions.
Letter from
Collector
of Cuddapah.

I hope to be able to inform your Board in a few days, that the people have returned to their homes in those northern talooks. The same alarm and desertion, though in a smaller degree, has occurred in the Chenoor, Dhooqor, and Kamulapoor talooks: but some of the people of this neighbourhood were beginning to return yesterday evening, and I hope the intelligence I am sending abroad will induce all that have left their homes to return to them.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Long, Magistrate of Rajahmundry, to the Madras Secretary, dated 23d March 1816.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Rajahmundry.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th, with its duplicate of the 16th instant; and beg leave to represent the alarm excited by the irruption of the Pindaries into the Masulipatam and Guntoor zillahs has been very great amongst the natives at this place, and as far as Peddapore. Many of the inhabitants have sent off their families to the hills and the sunderbunds of the Godavery, and between Rajahmundry and Ellore the villages are abandoned; and some Zemindars have represented that the Ryots take advantage of the times to refuse paying their kists.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. Newnham to the Madras Secretary, dated 28th March 1816.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Cuddapah

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Pindaries seem to have entirely left the Doopaud Talook.

The inhabitants entertain such dread of the cruel treatment which the women in particular meet with from the savage conduct of Pindarry horsemen, that the greater part of the inhabitants of many talooks, unto which the irruption of the plunderers did not extend, left their dwellings, and sought refuge in the hills.

Instructions have been issued to the Amildars to quiet the minds of the people, and endeavour to re-establish commerce and agriculture in the former state of activity and confidence which they were enjoying under the protection of the British Government.

The loss of property, however great, causes less distress to the minds of the natives, than the dishonour diffused throughout their families, by the violation of their wives and daughters.

It is with regret that, as a British magistrate, I have found myself subjected to the necessity of enumerating the ills, with which the lawless constitutions of neighbouring States have afflicted thousands peacefully and confidently pursuing industrious occupations under the protection of the British power. It is the earnest prayer of those subjects, that their oppressors may be unable to escape from the avenging swords of the troops who pursue them. I may myself be pardoned the remark, that unless a retaliation, sufficiently severe to deter from repetition, be publicly known to have been inflicted on the enemy, the large population of these districts will be disturbed and overwhelmed with alarm by the slightest rumours of their approach.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Messrs. Ellis and Oakes, the Magistrates and Collector of Guntoor, to the Madras Secretary, dated Guntoor, 31st March 1816.

Letter from
Magistrate
and Collector
of Guntoor.

The inhabitants of all the villages are now deserting, and we are sorry to add that the confidence the natives reposed in our protection has entirely deserted them, as even in this village very few of the inhabitants are now left.

EXTRACT

Pindarry
Aggressions.

Letter from
Magistrate
and Collector
of Guntour.

EXTRACT from a further Letter from Messrs. Ellis and Oakes to the Madras Secretary, dated 31st March 1816.

It is truly deplorable to survey the state to which this town is reduced; there is scarcely a family left, nor will there be any, unless some efficient force is stationed in our district.

Letter from
Commissioner
at Kurnoul.

To the Secretary to the Madras Government.

Sir :

I hope I may now congratulate the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, upon the retreat of the whole body of Pindarries, which lately threatened an irruption into the British possessions in this quarter.

As they are accustomed to straggle about in various parties, it is very difficult to obtain any correct information of their numbers; but if my intelligence is to be relied upon, I have ascertained from various sources, that on the same day, viz, the 31st ultimo, three distinct parties were plundering in three distant places. One party, estimated at ten thousand, were in the neighbourhood of Shumsabad near Hyderabad; another, estimated, at six to seven thousand, were in the neighbourhood of Chittapoor, after plundering the Corwelly district to the south-east of Kulburghee, and about ten or twelve coss from it; the third party, consisting of between five and six thousand, were plundering the intermediate space between Kulburghee and Hyderabad.

This will account for the whole number reported by Mr. Jenkins to have crossed the Nerbudda between the 5th and 10th of February. The latest accounts left the three columns going off in a north-westerly direction; but when they learn that measures have been taken to intercept them by the west side and centre of the peninsula, it will probably hasten their flight towards the east side, to ensure their passage of the Nerbudda before it rises.

As they appear to be possessed of the best information, I have no apprehension of their again turning to the southward this year.

My letters from the Nizam's officers at Muctul, &c., represent the country on both sides of the Beemra as in a state of perfect tranquillity, and this is the side from which alone any serious danger might have been expected.

I have, &c.

Kurnoul,
8th April 1816.

(Signed) THOS. MARRIOTT,
Colonel and Commissioner.

Secret Letter
to Bengal,
26 Sept. 1816.

SECRET LETTER to BENGAL,
Dated 26th September 1816.

1. Since we addressed to you our letter of the 5th instant, we have received from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George a despatch dated the 29th of April, giving an account of an irruption of the Pindarries into some of the districts under that Presidency, attended with circumstances of uncommon atrocity, and terminating in their successful retreat with the plunder which they had collected.

2. This expedition appears to have been of an infinitely more audacious character than any of which we had previously been apprized. On former occasions, parties of the Pindarries have extended their incursions with temporary success into the British territories; but we have not before had to notice an invasion so systematically directed against our provinces, so disastrous in its effects, and perpetrated with such entire impunity.

3. That an enterprise so daring, and so injurious to us, should not have been defeated in a manner calculated to deter its leaders from a repetition of the attempt, but that, on the contrary, the richness of the booty carried off must probably dispose them again to visit our most flourishing possessions, is to us, as it doubtless has been to your Lordship, a source of great mortification.

4. The

4. The measures adopted by the Governor of Fort St. George, for protecting the territories under his Government and for punishing the invaders, appear to have been disappointed, by those peculiar circumstances which create the chief difficulty in all operations against these predatory hordes.

5. Our instructions of the 29th September 1815, as well as those which we have recently issued, discouraged plans of general confederacy and offensive operations against the Pindaries, either with a view to their utter extirpation, or in anticipation of an apprehended danger; but they were not intended to restrain your Lordship in the exercise of your judgment and discretion, upon any occasion where actual war upon our territories might be commenced by any body of marauders, and where the lives and property of British subjects might call for efficient protection.

6. We think it, however, due to your Lordship, not to lose an instant in conveying to you our approbation of any measures which you may have authorized or undertaken, not only for repelling invasion, but for pursuing and chastising the invaders.

7. Such an invasion obviously constitutes a case, in which we have a right to call for the co-operation of our allies.

8. The facility with which the invaders made their way through the dominions of the Nizam, appears to justify a remonstrance with his Highness, and to render it necessary that he should be required to put in motion the body of horse with which by treaty he is bound to aid us in case of hostilities.

9. We have as clearly a right to require of any Native Powers through whose territories the invaders may have forced their way, either an engagement (supported by adequate preparation) to oppose an effectual resistance to any such incursion in future, or a permission to take such positions within their territories, as may be temporarily necessary for our own defence.

10. No such demand could, by any possible perversion, be construed into a design upon the independence of the State to which it was addressed, or into an appetency for enlarged dominion. It would be a measure of the strictest self-defence.

11. With respect to the Rajah of Berar, our former instructions have been sufficiently precise, as authorizing an engagement with that prince, directed specifically against the Pindaries.

12. A similar policy is applicable to other independent powers, whose assistance for this specific object you may think it useful to acquire.

13. Your language to Scindia and Holkar will be guided by the view which you may take; first, of the degree of which either of them may be suspected of having assisted or countenanced the Pindaries in any measures hostile to us or our allies; and secondly, of the necessity or advantage of a passage through his territories, or of the occupation of a post in them for the success of your operations.

14. An avowed co-operation with the Pindaries against us or our allies, on the part of Scindia or of Holkar, would of course place you in a state of direct hostility with the offending chief.

15. Such a connexion known, though not avowed, would furnish the same ground of right. But in acting, or forbearing to act, on this ground, you will be guided by considerations of prudence. It might be politic to attempt to divide such confederacy, by dissembling your knowledge of its existence.

16. Even in the event of its being notorious that such a connexion subsisted, it might yet be not expedient to afford room, and to offer temptations for repentance, to any power or chief who had not actually been party to the outrage to be avenged.

17. In like manner, while you direct your hostilities, as exclusively as may be possible, against a leader or separate corps of the Pindaries which has provoked them, you may avail yourself of any opening for treating with any Pin-

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—
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darry chief, who shall not appear to have been personally concerned in the expedition, or with the men themselves, for delivering up their leaders.

18. We offer these several suggestions without prescribing your adoption of them, being aware that your measures must be (or must have been) taken upon an actual state of things, all the circumstances of which it would be vain for us to conjecture; and not doubting but that we shall find the measures which you will have adopted to be such as merit our approbation.

19. Should an increase of irregular horse have been found necessary for the defence of your frontier, or for enabling you to pursue the invaders, we shall not withhold our sanction from such an augmentation.

20. Should the course of your measures lead you to dispossess the Pindarries of any lands now occupied by them, you will dispose of them among those Powers who may have aided you in your expedition. We are not unwilling that Scindia should be included among the chiefs to whom expectations of such transfer may be held out.

21. We entertain a confident hope, that in the event of another attack, you will be enabled so to deal with the perpetrators as effectually to prevent its repetition.

22. The dreadful cruelties which, we are informed, were committed by these freebooters on the inhabitants of the villages have excited our warmest indignation.

23. To protect those peaceful inhabitants against such outrages, is a duty which no apprehension of inconveniences, can justify us in leaving unperformed.

24. While we rely, therefore, confidently in your constantly keeping in mind our general system of abstinence from any avoidable hostilities, we wish that you should understand us as distinguishing between a plan of policy essentially warlike or directed to objects of remote and contingent advantage, and a vigorous exertion of military power, in vindication of the honour of the British name, and in defence of subjects who look up to us for protection.

East-India House, London,
26th September 1816.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

T. REID,
J. BEBB.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 12th December 1816.

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Bengal
 Political Letter,
 12 Dec. 1816.

The only serious incursion of Pindarries of which we have yet had distinct information, in the present season, is that described in the despatch from the Resident at Poona, of the 22d November; but it must be expected that the success which attended these expeditions in the past year will excite them to fresh and more daring efforts, if they be not checked by more efficient means than any defensive precautions which can be devised have ever proved to be. The establishment of the subsidiary force in the territories of the Rajah of Nagpore, has however produced a most salutary effect, and its advance to the Nerbudda, and the active pursuit by Colonel Walker of a body of Pindarries which crossed the river early in November, has created a degree of alarm in the minds of the Pindarry leaders which may tend materially to restrain these excesses during the present season. Intelligence, indeed, is transmitted to us, that considerable bodies of the Pindarries have penetrated through the wide intervals between Colonel Walker's posts, and have committed some devastation; but as we have not had any distinct report as to the amount or direction of these columns we cannot judge whether they have any more distant object, or are only employed to occupy Colonel Walker's attention.

Colonel Walker pursued the freebooters into Scindia's territories south of the Nerbudda, which afforded him the opportunity of compelling them to return across the river, and ultimately to break up their camp on the north bank, and retire to Sutwas. The Resident had authorized Colonel Walker to take this step, under a conviction that it was essential to any plan of operations for the obstruction, pursuit or interception of the Pindarries, and that no objection would be offered by Scindia or his officers. The latter, as well as the inhabitants of the country in general, received our troops with the utmost cordiality, and afforded such co-operation as was in their power.

It is manifest that no defensive precautions can be of avail against an enemy like the Pindarries, while they occasion an annual expenditure exceeding the most extravagant calculations of the cost of a vigorous and decided system of measures which would destroy the evil effectually. The inability of Colonel Walker's force to defend the extended line of frontier committed to his charge, has already been made manifest, notwithstanding the activity and exertion of that officer and the troops under his command, by a large body of Pindarries having actually turned one of his largest detachments so close to its position as to have been partially engaged with the British troops, which being composed entirely of infantry, was unable to offer any effectual obstruction to the rapid movements of the enemy. We have endeavoured to improve Colonel Walker's means of defence by placing at his disposal two of the battalions intended to form a part of the subsidiary force, and two squadrons of cavalry, which have been assembled at Lohargong for that purpose, and we hope that with this addition his line will be considerably more secure, though, for reasons that need not be detailed, we can entertain no hopes that any system of measures founded on defensive principles will oppose an effectual barrier to the incursions of the Pindarries.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 18th December 1816.

Pindarry
 Aggressions.

Bombay
 Political Letter,
 18 Dec. 1816.

We have received some intelligence relating to the movements of the Pindaries, which we have the honour to communicate to your Honourable Court.

The first advices respecting them, received from the Resident at Nagpore, stated their number to be about twenty-seven thousand; who had collected, and were prepared to cross the Nerbudda. A body of about four thousand men soon afterwards crossed the river at the Buglateer ford, but re-crossed it, in consequence of the movements of the troops under Colonel Walker, commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force. Another similar body having again crossed over at the Buglateer ford, and it being reported that they had taken the Poorhanpoo road, Colonel Walker pursued them for some time in that direction. On his return, with the hope of intercepting some of the other Pindaries who might be expected to follow them, he succeeded in surprising and dispersing a party belonging to the first body, some of whom were killed and a few taken prisoners. It appeared from the information they afforded, that the report of their having proceeded to Boorhampoor was incorrect, and in consequence of Colonel Walker's movements, they re-crossed the river, and the whole of the Pindaries assembled on that part of the north of the Nerbudda immediately fell back.

We have also heard from the Resident at Poona, that a body, supposed to be the same as that pursued by Colonel Walker, had appeared, first near Jaulnah and afterwards Ahmednuggur; and had finally spread itself over the country within twenty-five miles of Poona, its probable destination being to the southward of the Nizam's territories. Every measure appears to have been taken by the officer commanding the Poona subsidiary force, to intercept them and to afford protection to the country, which circumstances would permit. Another division of two thousand men is also reported to have passed Gundapoor on their way to the southward.

SECRET

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,*Dated the 21st December 1816.*Pindarry
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Secret Letter,
21 Dec. 1816:

1. In our despatch of the 12th instant to the Honourable the Court of Directors, we have adverted to the movements of the Pindarries since the commencement of the present dry season, and the measures and arrangements of a defensive nature adopted under our authority, for preventing the incursions of the freebooters into our territories and those of our allies in the Deccan; and we have referred in general terms to the inadequacy of any system of measures founded on defensive principles, for restraining their depredations. We also adverted to the impression apparently produced on the leaders of the Pindarries by the advance of our troops to the Nerbudda, and the pursuit of the marauders by Colonel Walker into Scindia's territory to the south of that river, which though only partially successful, had compelled the body which he pursued hastily to repass the river, and to break up the camp on the northern bank, and retire to their usual station at Sutwas.

2. We have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee a series of despatches from the Resident with Scindia, received within the last week, which more clearly develop the effect produced by the arrangements and operations just referred to, and the feeling with which our actual measures and supposed designs are regarded by the Pindarry leaders, as well as by Scindia himself.

3. On the receipt of the despatches from Captain Close, the Governor-General deemed it proper to lay before us the view he took of this question, as effected by the change that had taken place in our situation, and especially with reference to the circumstances disclosed in those despatches, since the resolution we adopted of refraining from any system of offensive operations against the Pindarries, until we should receive the sanction of your Honourable Committee to that measure. The discussion was pursued in the minutes recorded successively by the Governor-General and the Members of the Council individually, and the result was, our unanimous opinion that the adoption of vigorous measures for the early suppression of the Pindarries was become an indispensable obligation of our public duty. It became, however, a question, whether there was sufficient of the present season remaining to enable us to accomplish this object, or whether it might not be expedient to suspend operations until the ensuing year, occupying the interval in such arrangements as might enable us to act with the greatest possible effect. The result of our deliberations has been in favour of the last-mentioned course of proceedings, and we beg to refer you to the minutes for a statement of the grounds on which this resolution has been taken.

4. We shall at an early period address your Honourable Committee again on this subject, when we shall be able to state with greater precision the plan of political and military operations by which we purpose to accomplish the suppression of the Pindarries. In the mean while, we trust it will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee to receive the enclosed documents, with this summary exposition of our general views and intentions.

Fort-William,
21st December 1816.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

MINTO,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

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SECRET LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated the 4th June 1817.

Secret Letter
to Bengal,
4 June 1817.

1. We received on the 23d ultimo your letter of the 21st December 1816, apprising us of the resolution adopted by your Lordship in Council, for undertaking in the ensuing season vigorous measures for the suppression of the Pindarries.

2. Our former despatches, but especially that of the 26th September last, will have conveyed to you the sanction which you were desirous of obtaining to your proposed course of proceeding; but it may be satisfactory to you to receive an additional assurance, that under the circumstances of aggression which have occurred within the last year, we entirely approve of the resolution which you have reported to us, and that we leave to your judgment and discretion, not only the defence of the territories under your charge against the aggressions of the Pindarries, but the punishment of the aggressors, and the adoption of such measures as may tend to the ultimate suppression of their power.

3. We cannot doubt but that you will keep in view the sentiments which we have expressed in former despatches on the subject of our general policy; and that you will therefore be careful to give no more of extent or of permanency to any political connexions which you may think it advisable to form for this specific object, than may be necessary for the attainment of it.

4. In this confidence, we abstain from referring to any of the particular measures which have been adverted to in the course of the discussions, either between the Members of our Supreme Government, or between them and the authorities at home, the single purpose of this despatch being that, in the emergency which has arisen, you should feel yourselves entirely unshackled in the pursuit of that course of proceeding which, if not prevented by orders from home, you had resolved to pursue.

We are, &c.

East-India House, London,
4th June 1817.

(Signed)

JNO. BEBB,
JAS. PATTISON,
JAC. BOSANQUET.

Fort St. George
Political Letter,
27 Jan. 1817.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER from FORT ST. GEORGE,

Dated 27th January 1817.

By the present despatch we have fully communicated to the Honourable Secret Committee all the intelligence which we have received regarding the movements of the Pindarries; the measures which we adopted, and are still employing, for the protection of the frontier; the successful irruption of those marauders into the district of Ganjam; the atrocities which they committed in that district; and their repeated discomfiture by the native troops allotted for its defence, and their final expulsion from it by a small detachment under the command of Lieutenant Borthwick, of the 2d regiment of Native Infantry. The exemplary conduct of your troops on every occasion in which they have fallen in with the enemy, reflects the highest credit on the character of the native army, and will be brought more particularly to the notice of your Honourable Court in our despatches from the Military Department, in which the reports of their operations, as addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, and the General Orders which we have published expressive of our approbation, will be collectively recorded. The ravages committed by the Pindarries will be reported in our despatches from the Revenue Department, as soon as the details can be sufficiently ascertained. In order, however, that your Honourable Court may be enabled to form, in some degree, a correct conception of the extent of their devastations, we have the honour to enclose, for your immediate information, the copy of a letter on the subject, very recently received by the Board of Revenue from the Collector of the zillah of Ganjam.

To

To the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen :

I am much concerned to report to your Board, that by every concurrent report which is continually reaching me, the Mahrattas on their road to Ganjam, and beyond it, have destroyed and laid waste the whole country. The zemindaries of Turlah, Mandasave, Jellentrah, Boodarsinghy, Cheeghuty, Colleoat, and Hottghur, have all suffered in a most dreadful degree. The Itchapore, &c. pergunnahs have also for a great part been plundered and burnt; and where the Mahrattas did not themselves visit, the fear of their name reached and caused the entire desertion of the villages, leaving them to be plundered by the Aundassees, &c., plunderers of the country, who abound; and the mischief done is beyond my present power of calculation. From Ganjam town alone, it is said they carried off four lacs of rupees in money and jewels; and I should be inclined to consider this a low estimate.

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Letter from
Collector
of Ganjam.

It appears they have made their way through Gumsoor to Nowgad, and of course the zemindary of Gumsoor has suffered much: indeed wherever these Pindaries appeared, plunder and desolation followed; and even where they did not go, the desertion of the inhabitants has been ruinous. I am sorry to say all confidence appears lost; and as yet the inhabitants will not return from the hills and jungles to which they retreated for safety.

From Berhampore I hear many of my cutcherry writers have disappeared, whether killed by the Mahrattas I know not; but as they fled to the jungles for protection, and many of them suffering at the time with the epidemic fever, it is not impossible that the unhealthiness of the hills and jungles, added to their sufferings from the fever, may have proved fatal.

When I gain any certain information, I shall again do myself the honour to address your Board.

In this particular district things are at present in so unsettled a state, that I can give no opinion of the probable result; but as far as the revenue goes, nothing can be worse. We can make no collections; and the grain which has not been destroyed by the Pindaries will be lost by the desertion of the inhabitants, the destruction caused by the cattle running wild, and the total absence of all purchasers, even had we the power to gather the crops.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HUGH SPOTTISWOODE,
Collector.

Ganjam,
6th January 1817.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* FORT ST. GEORGE,

Dated 27th January 1817.

Fort St. George,
Secret Letter,
27 Jan. 1817.

On the 1st of January we were informed that a large body of Pindaries had entered the district of Kimmedy, had sacked and burned that town and the adjacent villages; and on the 7th of that month we learned with concern, that they had succeeded in laying waste nearly the whole of the Ganjam district, and had plundered that town. We had, however, much pleasure in observing the gallantry and conduct displayed by a detachment under the command of Major Oliver, of the Sixth Regiment of Native Infantry, in their attempt to defend the town of Kimmedy, and in an attack which they subsequently made upon the camp of the Pindaries: and we have great satisfaction in noticing the perseverance and judgment evinced by Lieutenant Borthwick, of the second regiment of Native Infantry, commanding a detachment, in his operations against the marauders after they left Ganjam, as reported by the officer commanding the northern division of the army, in his letters of the 4th and 5th instant. From those despatches it appears, that the Pindaries who entered the Ganjam district are endeavouring to effect their retreat to the southward.

Adverting to the calamities and devastation which have already attended the irruption of the Pindaries into the northern circars, and the advance of other

**Pindarry
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other more considerable bodies to the different points of our northern and western frontiers, we have deemed it requisite that the most vigorous measures should be adopted without delay, for the protection of the lives and properties of the peaceable and industrious inhabitants living within the territories subject to this Presidency; and at the recommendation of our President we have placed the whole of the effective troops within the northern division, the centre division, the Ceded Districts, and Mysore, in readiness for field service, to be employed in such manner as circumstances may from time to time require. We have empowered the officers commanding divisions, according to the exigency of the service, to move any part of the troops under their command into a neighbouring division, either for the protection of any particular point that may be menaced by the enemy, or in pursuit of the invaders.

**Political Letter
to Fort St. George,
28 Jan. 1818.****EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER to FORT ST. GEORGE,
Dated 28th January 1818.**

Par. 76. Our Secret Committee have laid before us extracts from your letter to their address of 27th January 1817 respecting the movements of the Pindarries.

77. It is lamentable to observe, that these marauders succeeded in penetrating our territory in several directions, and in laying waste nearly the whole of the district of Ganjam, of which a melancholy picture is given in the letter from Mr. Spottiswoode, the magistrate, dated the 6th January 1817, which we have perused with feelings of strong indignation and regret.

78. That regret, however, is in some degree relieved, by the contemplation of the gallant and successful operations of the detachments of the second, fourth, and fifth regiments of Native Infantry, under the command of Majors Oliver and Lushington and Lieutenant Borthwick, in their attacks upon large bodies of the Pindarries; and we entirely concur with you in opinion, that the exemplary conduct of our troops, on every occasion in which they have fallen in with the enemy, reflects the highest credit on the character of the native army.

**Fort St. George
Revenue Letter,
26 Mar. 1817.****REVENUE LETTER from FORT ST. GEORGE,
Dated 26th March 1817.**

1. Your Honourable Court were apprized, by our despatch in this department dated the 10th January 1817, that in consequence of the irruption of the Pindarries into the Districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah, in the month of March last year, we had appointed a Commission, consisting of the Collectors of the three districts above mentioned, to investigate the injury which that destructive enemy had committed and also to suggest local measures of precaution against similar outrages in future. We have lately received the report of the Commission, and we transmit a copy of it, and of its various enclosures, as a number in the present packet. It presents a most distressing picture of the barbarous cruelties which have been inflicted on the defenceless natives, of the total destruction of their confidence in the protection of Government, and of the devastation which the invaders spread all around them. In some respects, we trust that these consequences may have been, to a certain degree, corrected by the successful measures taken for intimidating and preventing the Pindarries from repeating their atrocities in the same districts this year. Our despatches from the other departments will have shewn your Honourable Court, that for that important purpose, every disposable part of our military force has been put in motion; and that where there was no ground for the apprehension of invasion, or where the ground for that apprehension was least, we have been under the

the necessity of reducing the number of troops lower than, under less urgent considerations, we should have felt ourselves warranted in doing.

2. The immediate pecuniary loss which the Government have sustained is not considerable: it will be found stated in the 25th paragraph of the report. But even in a pecuniary point of view, the ultimate loss to Government by the destruction of private property, of the implements of industry, of cattle; and even of human lives, and by the desertion of the people from their villages, and the continual alarm which prevails throughout the countries which have been laid waste, does not admit of being estimated. The pecuniary loss, however, even in that extended acceptation of the term, is, of all the evils caused by the Pindarries, that which is least deserving of regard.

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Fort St. George
Revenue Letter,
26 March 1817.

3. The losses of individuals are of much larger amount. Those stated by natives amount to the sum of Pagodas 3,65,910, of which the sum of Pagodas 2,55,956 is admitted by the Commissioners to be stated correctly. The losses of the European civil officers at Guntoor amounted to Pagodas 1,689. All of these losses have been stated to the Commissioners for the express purpose of obtaining indemnification; but we have been prevented from admitting those claims, both on account of the extent of the demand, and also because we doubt the expediency or necessity of holding Government answerable for losses which may ensue from the failure of its protection over its subjects. It is impossible, against numerous and powerful bands of predatory horse, regularly organized and equipped for plunder and violence, to rely with confidence on the protection which the present very limited military force at the disposal of this government is capable of affording. We have, however, conceived, that on grounds somewhat different and more strong, we might admit the claims to indemnification preferred by those European officers, who neglected the object of preserving their private property, by being engaged in the performance of public duty. In this situation were Mr. Dalzell, the Register, and Mr. Haines, the Assistant Surgeon at Guntoor, whose claims have accordingly been admitted. Whether the distinction will not also apply to Mr. Oakes, the Collector, remains to be determined, according to further information which we propose to call for.

4. We have readily granted the pensions recommended by the Commissioners for the support of sufferers and their surviving relations, amounting altogether to the moderate sum of forty-six pagodas per mensem.

5. The suggestions of the Commissioners, with regard to arming such of the people as are capable of defending themselves against the Pindarries, have, in a great measure, been anticipated, and shall be fully attended to; but we cannot lead your Honourable Court to expect that, while our weak and extended frontier is threatened at all points by an enemy, the celerity of whose movements is only to be equalled by their barbarous cruelties, it can be efficiently protected by any other means than by the exertions of an adequate military force, directed exclusively to the object of preventing these barbarians from breaking through the line of our frontier. That object has this year been successfully attained in all our districts exposed to Pindarry invasion, except in that of Ganjam; from which, although the enemy has been expelled in the course of eleven days, yet the fatal effects of so short an invasion are perhaps as severely felt as they were last year in Guntoor.

We have, &c.

Fort St. George,
26th March 1817.

(Signed)

H. ELLIOT,
T. HISLOP,
R. FULLERTON,
ROBERT ALEXANDER.

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REPORT from the COMMISSION assembled at CUMBUM, dated 31st January 1817.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir :

1. The Commission appointed by the extract from the Minutes of Consultation of the 3d May 1816, transmitted with Mr. Secretary Hill's letter of the same date, for the purpose of instituting an investigation "respecting the extent and damage, either public or private, done in those parts of the districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Cuddapa, which have lately been invaded by the Pindarries, respecting the meritorious conduct of individuals and their claims to compensation for losses incurred," and also to report upon the best mode of employing the natives in the future defence of the country," having brought the enquiry to a conclusion, have the honour to submit the result for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. We assembled at Cumbum on the 27th June last, where it was resolved that the most effectual means of acquiring the information called for by Government, would be the Commission moving to certain central situations, thereby enabling the numerous claimants to state their losses in person, as we deemed the unfortunate sufferers worthy of every possible consideration, and were fully sensible of the inconvenience we should at that particular period have subjected them to, had we brought them to any considerable distance from their homes. The Commission had, to effect this object, to travel four hundred and seventy-two miles.

3. Although we took every necessary precaution, such as inspecting accounts and the examination of witnesses in the Cuddapa, Palnand, and Guntoor districts, to detect any false claims that might be brought forward, still we found it absolutely necessary to institute a far more minute investigation into the claims of the inhabitants of the Guntoor town, where we found that an advantage was attempted to be taken of the supposed intended liberality of Government, the presenting of false claims, the sifting of which employed the Commission from the 11th of August to the 19th of October. Superadded to the above causes of delay, may be urged, the unlooked-for and melancholy death of the First Commissioner, Mr. Ross, which put a temporary stop to business, and threw a double load on our hands, as the materials only had been collected and the accounts were yet to be prepared and digested.

4. Having explained the reasons of the delay which has occurred, we have only to hope that they will be considered by Government as being of a nature over which we could have no possible control.

5. Before entering upon the subject of the extent of the injury done, public and private, by the Pindarry invasion, we propose giving a short history of the inroad itself, noticing on each day the distance the Pindarries travelled, the extent of country they covered, the number of villages they plundered, of inhabitants they killed, wounded, tortured, and otherwise ill-used, with the dreadful consequences of the alarm they created, and concluding with our opinion of their probable numbers.

6. The Pindarries entered the Company's territories on the 10th of March, and again left them on the 21st of the same month. About nine o'clock on Sunday morning they made their first appearance, in small bodies, on the western border of the Masulipatam District, and continued passing the boundary of his Highness the Nizam's dominions until twelve o'clock, by which time the whole body had assembled in the neighbourhood of Dubbakoo-pullay, a small village situated some miles from the frontier. From hence parties of various descriptions and magnitude were dispersed over the country, for the purposes of plunder and procuring forage, and whose depredations extended for six or seven miles round. The inhabitants but of a few villages had any intimation of their being in their neighbourhood; while those of Mulcaporum, who were alone capable of benefiting by the information, escaped the general plunder, by taking refuge under the bastion of a ruined fort, which was defended by only six matchlock men. Five horsemen had, for the

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the purpose of gaining information, been sent as far as Juggiapettah,* which is ten miles distant from Dubbankoopully, and there finding troops, they returned with this intelligence between six and seven o'clock in the evening, on which a horn was sounded, and the whole body moved off with such expedition that many left behind the food they were preparing. They again assembled at the village of Cumbumpaud, four miles in advance, where they remained during the night, setting fire to a number of houses to direct straggling parties to the place of rendezvous. The number of villages which were plundered on this day were twenty-three. Thirteen persons were killed or put an end to themselves, nineteen were wounded (fourteen severely), and three hundred and forty were tortured in different ways.

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7. Monday, 11th. March.—Before break of day the Pindarries quitted Cumbumpaud, and by seven o'clock in the morning had arrived at the Cusbah of Nundegauma, where a strong party remained for several hours. The main body prosecuted their march direct for Aumaravutty, and crossing the Kistna at Monnaloor and Koonekenepaul, they entered that town a little before noon; and having only partially plundered it, they made the best of their way to Bulsepaud, where they halted during the rest of the day, in the course of which they were again joined by the parties which had been detached to pillage the country for several miles to the right and left of the main body. The Pindarries met resistance at several villages. The inhabitants at Erellapaud having a few matchlocks, took post in an old fort and defended their property. At Pendialah, which is chiefly inhabited by Moosulmans, the inhabitants sought shelter in Mahomed Galub's house, and with their slings and side-arms kept off the first party; but the whole body passing through on their way to Aumaravutty, they were ultimately over-powered. At Aumaravutty the means which the Zemindar, Vasseretty Vencatdry Naidoo, had at his disposal, enabled him to protect the greater part of the town. An apprehension, however, on the part of the inhabitants, that this would not have been the case, induced many to quit the place; and as they were proceeding to the hills, and other places of supposed security, they were overtaken, and plundered. At Singaupoorum the Cummah people made so gallant a resistance, though without fire-arms, that it was several hours before the large body that attacked them found their way into it. The length of this day's march was thirty-three miles. They plundered seventy-two villages, twenty-nine persons were killed, one hundred and twenty-eight were wounded (fifty-seven severely), and seven hundred and thirty-one tortured.

8. The main body, at about nine o'clock in the evening, again moved in the direction of Guntoor, having in the early part of the day despatched a party of fifty horsemen towards that town, which was probably sent for the purpose of alluring out any troops that might be stationed there: for after arriving about dusk at Goruntla, which was only four miles distant, the party again went off, and the main body, on Tuesday the 12th, at six o'clock in the morning, made their approach to Guntoor by a different route. Their entrance into the place was favoured by a thick fog; and breaking into two divisions, one proceeded to enter the town by the west, the other went in an eastern direction, and passed through Munnasultan-pettah, but being fired on by a party of police Sibbendy stationed near the jail: and a Pindarry having been shot, they desisted in their attempt to enter by that road, and proceeded towards Old Guntoor. The inhabitants had, on the evening preceding, heard of the approach of the Pindarries, and appeared during the night to have employed themselves in concealing their property and making preparations of defence, while the gentlemen of the station assembled at the Collector's Cutcherry and at the Court-house, for the purposes of collecting the invalids and furnishing the Zillah Peons with muskets. The invalids, thirty men in number, remained at the Cutcherry for the protection of the cash-chest, and twenty Peons were posted at the Jail and Court-house. The smallness of the force precluded Lieutenant James, who was in temporary charge, from adopting any measures for the protection of the town. A small party of Sibbendy Sepoys, headed by Lieutenant Twedie and

* A detachment of four companies of the 18th Regt. Native Infantry, were encamped at Juggiapettah.

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and Mr. Dalzell, proceeded to a short distance from the Cutcherry and fired many rounds of ammunition at detached bodies, but without any apparent effect, as the Pindarries on all occasions avoided the approach of musketry. The only party which was sent from the Cutcherry into the town consisted of five Sepoys, two half-cast boys (volunteers), and two peons, headed by pensioned Subadar Khan Mohamed, and the Cutwall Shekh Badah. They were directed to bring away a quantity of ammunition which had been left at the house of the Zemindar of Suttanapilly, a service they performed in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and which shall be again noticed, in mentioning the meritorious conduct of individuals. We shall only add here, that every Pindarry who was either killed, wounded, or taken prisoner, met his fate in the town. Two Police Sepoys, it is true, were wounded, the one by a stone and the other by a sword: they had, however, quitted their posts, and had proceeded to their houses in the town. A Sayer Peon was likewise killed, who had been sent with the monthly accounts to the Collector's office: he was unarmed, and consequently incapable of resistance. The Pindarries remained four hours pillaging the place, and then moved off in a north-east direction towards Munglagherry, which they reached before two o'clock in the afternoon, and there found considerable plunder; as, in addition to its being a place of commercial resort, it contains a Pagoda of some note, and many people were at the time assembled from various quarters to celebrate the principal feast of the year. They proceeded a mile further to Autcoor, where they halted the rest of the day. Their pillaging parties extended three miles to the right and two to the left of the road, while some advanced as far as the Kistna. At Venegundla, one of their parties met a repulse; but unfortunately not before they had killed a cultivator who behaved with great gallantry. At another village, Numboor, the Moosulmans of the place withdrew behind the Pagoda walls, and successfully opposed the first body that attacked them: finding, however, that their numbers increased, they were terrified into a surrender, and met severe chastisement for the resistance they had in the first instance made. The Pindarries travelled this day thirty-eight miles. They plundered fifty-four villages, twenty-three persons were killed, one hundred and seventy-six were wounded (sixty-three severely) and one thousand two hundred and forty-one persons were tortured.

9. Wednesday, 13th March. At midnight these marauders were again on the move; and now taking a westerly direction, they shaped their course towards Narsarowpettah. As they made no stay of any length on the road, they arrived at Moopala, a distance of fifty-two miles, in the course of the following night. They passed through several villages, that they had plundered on the Monday; and as the breadth of their line of march was more contracted than on any preceding day, their progress was marked with less devastation. They plundered twenty villages, eleven persons were killed, twenty-two were wounded, (five severely), and one hundred and thirty-six persons were tortured.

10. Thursday, 14th March. The Pindarries appeared in sight of Narsarowpettah at dawn of day: it is the residence of the Zemindar, Mulrauze Vencata Gundarow. Three companies of the Third regiment of Native Infantry, under Major Pepper, after making a forced march of fifty miles, had reached the place only a few hours before: the Collector, Mr. Oakes, was also there. The troops were instantly disposed in such a manner as was hoped would ensure the enemy being entrapped on entering the town: this, however, they did not attempt. They seized seventeen camels which were in a fope and had been brought for sale. They continued their march to Sunta Mangooloor, ten or eleven miles further west, where the main body halted until near sunset: they then moved on ten miles, to Cottaloor, to pass the night. The Pindarries had this day ample time to extend their ravages far and wide, and the defenceless state of the villages prevented any resistance being made; except, indeed, at Bogarum, where the Cuttoobuddy Naic and his Peons drove off the five horsemen who attempted to plunder the village. The length of their march this day was twenty-six miles. They plundered forty-nine villages, nineteen persons were killed, thirty-six were wounded (seven severely), and two hundred and thirty-four persons were tortured. It having been ascertained that the Pindarries intended to pass the night at Cottaloor, no great distance from Narsarowpettah,

it was determined to endeavour to surprise them. At the hour, however, arriving for the troops selected for this service to move, they were found so jaded with the long and frequent marches they had lately made as to be unequal to the enterprise. The Zemindar, with a praiseworthy zeal, therefore despatched a body of armed Peons, consisting of one hundred men, who were originally intended to co-operate with the regular troops. They left the place at eleven o'clock at night, and reached their destination just before break of day.

11. Friday, 15th March.—The Pindarries, supposing these Peons to be regular troops, were seized with a panic, and fled in the utmost confusion, many leaving their horses. The day having dawned and shewn the Pindarries the description of force opposed to them, they recovered from their consternation, and in their turn advanced upon the Peons, who fell back into the village of Cattaloor. A large body surrounded it, but the Peons keeping up a brisk fire and killing two horsemen, they drew off and pursued the route which the main body had taken. They proceeded in a south-west direction, and after marching eighteen miles halted between Bartapoorum and Nuddegudda. In the evening they went on six miles further, to Chintalahchervoo, where they slept. The town of Incondah escaped pillage, from the spirited conduct of some matchlock-men who fired upon the party that approached the town, and having shot a horse the plunderers rode off. At the small village of Inavole a gallant stand was made; but being few inhabitants, and they having no fire-arms, were soon overpowered. The length of this day's march was only twenty-four miles. Their ravages extended into the Vencatahgherry Zemindary, and twenty-four villages of that, of Junacondah and the Doopaud Talook were plundered, thirty-six persons were killed, ten were wounded (four severely,) and one hundred and seven persons were tortured.

12. Saturday, 16th March.—At an early hour on this day, the Pindarries entered the Cuddapā Zillah. They reached Ganapavarum in the course of the morning, where the main body halted. In the evening they went on to Doopaud, and had numerous parties dispersed over the country; which indiscriminately plundered the villages of the Vencatahgherry district with those of Doopaud. One hundred and fifty horsemen advanced as far south as Marcaupoorum, not less than eleven coss from Ganapavarum; but the public servants and villagers had sufficient time to retire behind the pagoda walls, on which they mounted two ginjalls, and as they also had fifteen or twenty matchlocks, the horsemen did not attack them. The length of their march this day was only twenty-three miles. They plundered thirty-four villages of Doopaud, twelve persons were killed, twenty were wounded (four severely), and one hundred and eleven persons were tortured.

13. Sunday, 17th March.—Proceeding in a westerly direction from Doopaud, the Pindarries were at Goodepau, in the Doornal Sannut, a little after sun-rise, the distance being only fifteen miles. Here they passed the day and part of the following night. This was a central station, from which parties were sent to plunder the surrounding villages. They spread ten miles round. Two small villages, which had towers in them with a few matchlock-men, escaped the general pillage. This day twenty-five villages were plundered, nine persons were killed, eighteen wounded (five severely), and ninety-three tortured.

14. Monday, 18th March.—At midnight the Pindarries were again on the move, and keeping a south-east direction, they reached Rawpadoo, a distance of thirty miles, by eight in the morning, and there established their headquarters for the day. They appeared in large bodies before the populous town of Cumbum, but finding troops were in the place and ready to receive them,* they confined themselves to pillaging the dependent Pettahs, which the officer commanding had no means of protecting. Many of the inhabitants of the Cusbah itself, distrustful of the means of defence, and having on some former occasion of a like nature found security in the paddy-fields, fell into the very danger they wished to avoid. At Kakerla and Lunjecottah the people found security in their village towers. The Pindarries having intercepted a tappal runner,

* Lieutenant Homes, with a company of Sepoys, was stationed here.

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runner, the contents of the packet were examined; and on it being proclaimed they had news, the whole body expeditiously assembled, and immediately commenced to retrace their steps. At five P.M. they proceeded directly north for Marcapoorum, and without making any attempt upon the place (which had been reinforced by a small detachment of regular troops), they passed the night in the bed of the tank. The length of their march this day was forty-five miles. They plundered twenty-three villages, fourteen persons were killed, fifty-six were wounded (fourteen severely), and two hundred and thirty-seven persons tortured.

15. Tuesday, 19th March. Continuing their progress north, the Pindaries passed over the same ground as had already been overrun by their various detachments on the preceding Saturday. They reached Doovalee, twenty-two miles from Marcapoorum, in the course of the morning, and in the afternoon were at a hamlet situated a little beyond Chappulamadogoo. Their march this day was thirty miles; and as they proceeded in more compact order, they fell in with no fresh villages to plunder. They seized, however, many inhabitants, who after abandoning their homes and flying to the hills on their first appearance, had returned. The people of Doopaud only escaped: they took shelter on the top of a hill, and having some matchlocks and abundance of slings, they beat off the horsemen. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who had also come to the same place for protection, but being lower and having no weapons of defence were less fortunate. Four persons were killed, eleven were wounded (three severely), and one hundred and twenty-seven persons were tortured.

16. Wednesday, 20th March. The Pindaries, from their incessant enquiries regarding the distance of the Kistna, evinced their anxiety to quit the Company's territories. At noon-rise they prosecuted their march, and moving with extraordinary expedition considering the difficulties of the road, their advanced parties cleared the Bodratee pass, and reached Putlaweed in the Palnaud district by eight o'clock A.M., a distance of thirty miles. The Commission in following their route, proceeded by the same defile, and which is so long, narrow, and stony, that it took them six hours to get through it. A few troops stationed in this pass would have bid defiance to any body of Pindaries that could have opposed them; and so convinced were they of their perilous situation, that they decapitated the Lambadies, whom they had pressed as guides, for having brought them into such apparent danger. In the evening they went on to Maucherla, where they passed the night. Their march this day was thirty-seven miles. Their depredations were confined to plundering seven villages, at four of which they only partially succeeded. The villagers of Taralah defended themselves on a hill; at Autnacoor they had some matchlocks and mounted the roofs of their houses, and at Royavaram and Maucherla the people found refuge behind the Pagoda walls. Nine persons were killed, eight were wounded, and two hundred and thirty-four people were tortured.

17. Thursday, 21st March. The Pindaries began to arrive at Mullavarum, their last stage, fourteen miles distant from Maucherlah, about nine in the morning, and by three in the afternoon the whole body had crossed the Kistna into the Nizam's territory. A detachment of our troops* had the vexation of coming in sight of the Pindaries just as they had reached the opposite bank of the river. They this day plundered six villages which lay in their route, three persons were killed and thirteen were tortured.

18. Were we to incorporate in our report individual sufferings, we should be led into an unnecessary repetition of cruelties: to avoid which, we have prepared two lists, the one pointing out the circumstances which attended the death of each sufferer, and the other detailing the account of those who were severely wounded. We shall, therefore, here confine ourselves to stating the different modes the Pindaries pursued to terrify the inhabitants, and to induce them to expose their concealed property: we shall likewise mention some few instances of their lust and cruelty.

19. On their arrival at a village of any consequence every man was first seized, and his arms being secured, he was thrown to the ground, and ashes or dust applied

* A squadron of the Fourth Cavalry.

applied to his face. A quantity of ashes being first put loosely into a cloth, which was then placed over his head, was repeatedly beat until the sufferer's mouth and nose became filled; and to make the pain more severe, pounded chillies, when they could be procured, were added to the ashes, which were occasionally made hot. Rice beaters, or yokes taken from the plough, were converted into other instruments of torture: while one was placed under the back, a second was fastened over the chest, on either side of which a Pindarry pressed his whole weight, and while in this situation many were unmercifully beaten. Seventy persons died under this treatment, and vast numbers are now suffering from it, of whom not a few continue in a dangerous way. Two persons were burnt to death; several were forced down wells, of whom one was drowned; others, while their heads were held back by their hair, had water poured into their nostrils. When these modes of inducing the sufferers to disclose their property had been pursued until it was imagined they had given all they were possessed of, they were only released to assist in conveying their property to the Pindarry camp, where they were employed in watering, feeding, and cleaning the horses. The office assigned the women was to prepare food for their oppressors. The women were generally detained in camp during the whole night: and it is the outrages perpetrated upon them which has left the deepest impression upon the minds of the inhabitants; for regardless of either age or rank, scarcely a woman who fell into the hands of these wretches escaped violation. Their lust knew no bounds: not less than nine women fell a sacrifice to it; and we would fain cast a veil over such deeds, did we not feel it a duty incumbent on us to make known to Government the extreme cases of misery brought on their subjects by these inhuman marauders. Nemulla Achee, an unfortunate Gentoo woman, was seized, and so numerous were those whose brutal lust she was doomed to gratify, that her body swelled to an enormous size; and although every means which humanity could suggest were employed to divert her mind from the sufferings she had experienced, still did her poignant grief weigh so heavily on her spirits, that little hopes were entertained of her long surviving her distress, and a few days put a period to her misery, which took place on the report of a gun that she fancied had been discharged in consequence of the return of her tormentors. Her emaciated frame could it bear so severe a shock: she trembled and instantly expired. In the case of the Curnum's wife of Mootocoor we have still a stronger instance of their dreadful depravity; and was the evidence not too clear to admit of doubt, we should hesitate to relate it. She is represented as having been particularly handsome, and was of consequence devoted to be a victim to their lust. She however resisted the united efforts of nine horsemen to effect her ruin, and expired under the treatment they inflicted on her; when, shocking to humanity to relate, that death did not secure her person from insult, as those men perpetrated the crime which this good and virtuous woman sacrificed her life to prevent.

20. The cases we shall now notice will evince the dread which the inhabitants must have experienced on the approach of these lawless plunderers, for the reports of their barbarities, in most cases, preceded their arrival. In the town of Nundegama, Cheeralah Ramasem, a Bramin, was seized in company with his family; he was first severely beat, ashes were then applied to his mouth and nose until suffocation nearly ensued, and although the helpless sufferer gave up the whole of his valuables, still did they persevere in tormenting him, when he agreed to shew where he had concealed his cooking utensils and cloths. Disappointed in their expectation of booty, to avenge themselves, the Pindarries fastened round the body of this unhappy man bundles of straw which were set on fire: the agonies in which he must have expired can be more readily conceived than expressed. The case of Moonogaloor Matim Shetty is also shocking. This poor man was first severely pressed with the rice beaters, and a pot of boiling oil having been procured, Margosa twigs were dipped into it and the liquid sprinkled over him, so that his body was entirely covered with blisters. In this state a load was put on his head to carry to camp; but he had not proceeded far when some person informed him that his daughter was dead, overwhelmed by the anguish of his body and mind, he threw down his load and fell prostrate: the horseman finding him immovable, brought a large stone, and letting it fall on his head killed him.

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21. We shall now close this scene of misery, by observing generally, that their cruelties were of a most wanton nature. Infants were torn from the arms of their mothers, and thrown into wells or dashed on the ground; while there is one instance of a child having been thrown into the air, and nearly divided by a swordsman while in the act of falling. Nor was their cowardice less conspicuous than their cruelty, as was continually evinced by their hurry in plundering, or on the slightest opposition being made to them. A stronger proof of their want of courage cannot be brought forward, than their having made no attempt, while at Guntoor, to plunder the Company's treasure, which then amounted to Rupees 1,13,633. 4. 7., when they must have been fully sensible of the inadequate means that were possessed of defending it. A few instances only of humanity on the part of their Chiefs were brought to our notice, in their directing the release of unhappy sufferers; and in one case a Soucar at Guntoor owed his life to his recognizing an old school-fellow, for at the moment he was to be lowered into a well in which they had just drowned his uncle, a stick removed from the face of the Pindarry his handkerchief, and enabled the sufferer, who was already bound, to distinguish the features of John Khan's son. This man accompanied his father some years ago to Hyderabad, where the rest of the family afterwards proceeded. It is related to several Moosulman families resident at Guntoor, but the connexion did not secure them from a better fate than their neighbours.

22. The consequence of the alarm which they created cannot be adequately described. Twenty-five women, several of whom had infants, drowned themselves. At Mavole, ten women with six children, seeing their fathers and brothers murdered in their defence, destroyed themselves, by setting fire to the houses in which they had assembled; and one woman tore out her tongue and instantly expired.

23. The Pindaries were eleven days and a half in the Company's territories. The total number of the villages they plundered were three hundred and thirty-nine, of persons killed one hundred and eighty-two, of persons wounded five hundred and five (one hundred and eighty-four severely); and three thousand six hundred and three persons were tortured in different ways.

24. From the best information we have been able to collect, we cannot estimate the number of the Pindaries at less than five thousand men. They were composed of all tribes, from the Turk, Bramin, and Rajepoot, to the Paria and Chuckler. Of these not more than two thousand appear to have been either well-mounted or equipped; the rest had horses of an inferior description, being seldom twelve hands high: they were, however, extremely hardy, and fed on every sort of grain: when nothing better could be obtained they were known to eat the gingely oil seed. Their dress consisted of a quilted jacket which came below the knee; their turbands were tied on with a handkerchief, and some wore a quilted cap which was made to fasten under the chin: their drawers were composed of thick coarse cloth. The better description of them were armed with a spear, or a sword and shield. The only fire-arms they brought with them were three matchlocks, while it is very certain that a great proportion had no other weapons than iron crow's or iron-pointed sticks, which were chiefly intended for the purpose of digging for property. Their saddles were composed of Numdahs and Jum Kaunahs, and were consequently serviceable as beds: bags were attached to them, in which they put their plunder and carried their provisions. The intelligence which they obtained was excellent, and extended even to ascertaining the names of the wealthy inhabitants of the larger towns. This is not, however, to be much wondered at, when we reflect on the number of persons who are to be found in every populous place without any employment, and whose vice or poverty will induce them to take advantage of their neighbours' misfortunes to enrich themselves; nor so long as beggars, in the habits of Byragies and Fakeers, are allowed without any restrictions to pass through the Company's dominions. There is no doubt that several of our subjects accompanied the Pindaries. Pootoree Budziah, brother to one of the Guntoor Curnums, and connected with many of the most affluent Bramins in that town, was recognized in their train: the information which he would have communicated must have rendered
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essential service. He had left his family two years before; and having always been of a dissolute character, his absence was not regretted, nor did his parents make any inquiry to ascertain the place of his abode: it appears unnecessary to mention that he again left the country with his new associates. At Munglaghurry a person was observed with the Pindarries who had only a year before endeavoured to pass goods clandestinely, in the character of an Hyderabad merchant; and in one or two other places persons were recognized who had formerly gone over the country shewing bears, tygers, and other animals tamed. The Motaud of Ekooroo was forced to join the Pindarries on their arrival at his village, and was furnished by his new masters with a horse and other necessary equipments.

23. We shall now proceed to state the extent of the injury, public and private, first requesting your attention to the statement* Letter A, in which we have compressed the whole of our information regarding the private injury done. It contains the name of every village and the date when plundered; the number of houses burnt and pillaged; the number of persons killed, wounded, and tortured; and the number of persons, or rather heads of families, who have lost property: it also exhibits the amount of private property claimed as having been lost or destroyed, and the amount which on investigation had been admitted.

24. The public injury done is not to be calculated in money. The pecuniary injury, though great, bears no proportion to the moral injury. The loss of character to the Government by the late successful incursion of the Pindarries, will not be restored but by the lapse of years. The diminution, if not total loss of confidence, which is now discernible in every class of inhabitants is truly lamentable. Until lately, they conceived themselves as living under the protection of a power whose very name was a sufficient barrier of defence: the contrary has been proved to them; and on the report of danger they now fly to hills, nullahs, and to the sea-shore, rather than rely on the protection of a power which has once proved inadequate to the task. This remark is not solely applicable to natives residing at small European stations, but even to places of greater note where there are garrisons. The cultivator now ploughs the ground, doubtful to whom his labours will be productive; nor can it be expected that the merchant will risk his fortune, while the prospect of his goods being brought to market is left to chance. In fact, every class of inhabitants has suffered, and they all perform their respective duties with less alacrity than was formerly the case. With the declension of agriculture the vital interests of the Government are wounded, and in the above, as regards the damage, cannot at present be calculated.

25. The public pecuniary injury is not considerable, amounting in the three zillahs to Star Pagodas 818. 14. 5, and composed of the collections from the sayer, moturfah, and stamp paper destroyed, which were plundered at different Choukey stations. With respect to the loss sustained by Government and the Zemindars from the destruction of the crops, we beg to refer to the enclosed statement.† The amount claimed is Star Pagodas 9,606. 29. 24. Of this sum Star Pagodas 8,034. 39. 38 is the damage done in the zemindaries; but as it does not appear by our information that remission has been made by the landholders either to their Renters or Ryots, it will be necessary that the amount which may be eventually allowed as remuneration should pass through the hands of the Collectors, who could then ascertain the proportions to be received by the Zemindars, the Renters, and the Ryots.

26. The amount of the private loss according to the claims given is enormous; and our reasons for considering these to be false in some instances and exaggerated in all, arise, in a great measure, from the limited time the Pindarries had at command. In their search of plunder, they had difficulties to encounter from the inhabitants having secreted their property: at the same time it must be considered, that facilities were offered to them, by the severe examples they were continually making, and their own extraordinary expertness in discovering concealed property. Many of the things said to have been taken by them could not have been so; others were not of use to them. There is no doubt, however, of the greater part of these articles having been lost to their

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owners. Many inhabitants, both before and after they had been visited by the Pindarries, left their houses for the hills and other places of security, and thus gave an opportunity to the Lumbadies and domestic thieves, ever ready to take advantage of the times, to commit their depredations with impunity. The total amount of claims is Star Pagodas 3,65,910. 5. 75; the sum rejected is Star Pagodas 1,09,954. 5. 44; its proportion to the whole being thirty per cent; and the amount admitted is Star Pagodas 2,55,965. 0. 31.

27. We must here be allowed to explain the principles on which the rejections and admissions have been made, and the mode of conducting the enquiry, which has enabled the commission to make them. Accounts were, in the first instance, taken from each individual, which were countersigned by the Curacun of the village: these were examined by the native servants employed by the commission and statements were formed for every village, shewing the amount of rent or tax paid by each claimant: every claimant was then brought before one or the other of the Commissioners, and underwent an examination, when he produced his accounts, bonds, or whatever evidence he might have forthcoming. In cases of trifling amount, it was not considered necessary to commit to paper the account, but an opinion was at once passed upon it from verbal evidence; and no claim exceeding two hundred Star Pagodas was considered as passed until the opinion of each member was taken. We were guided in the admission and rejection of claims, by a due consideration of the means possessed by each claimant of acquiring what was stated to have been lost, with the number of persons composing his family, and the rank each held in society. Our judgment was greatly assisted, in all cases of loss sustained by the Ryots, by a reference to the account of Kist paid and extent of land cultivated; and in regard to Banians, weavers, and other persons paying môturfa tax, we were also much assisted by reference to the accounts. The difficulty was greatest at Guntoor, as here the Wydeek Brahmins carry on nearly the whole trade, and generally claim the most, at the same time that they are subject to no tax, and profess to gain their livelihood as beggars.

28. *Cash.* The amount of cash claimed is not considerable, and is curiously divided; for while large sums are claimed by a few individuals as dug up hoards, the proportion of persons who appear to have been possessed of ready-money is very small. We have given in the margin* an abstract, which shews the total number of persons claiming property, distinguishing those who claim money. They are divided into three classes, viz. cultivators, shopkeepers or traders, and private individuals. It will be perceived, that the proportion of cultivators who claim money is only twenty-nine and a-half per cent.; of shopkeepers a little more than fifty per cent.; and of other individuals thirty-nine and a-half per cent. The cultivators were robbed at the time of their kists being due: at any other period of the year, the cash in their possession would be next to nothing; and when compared with the aggregate rent they pay, nothing. The claims for plundered hoards are the least admissible of any presented, the claimants being hardly deserving of relief when their claim is proved. The incursion took place during the months in which it is usual for both Hindoos and Moosulmans to celebrate their marriages, for which a small sum of money is absolutely necessary: a circumstance that renders the probability of their having lost money greater,

* ABSTRACT.

CLASS.	Total Number of Persons.	Number of Persons who claim Money.	Cash claimed.			Cash admitted.		
			S. Pag.	F.	C.	S. Pag.	F.	C.
Cultivators	4,722	1,388	24,079	35	71	15,890	31	44
Shopkeepers, &c.....	1,272	643	20,562	22	22	13,817	31	14
Other Individuals	4,158	1,633	45,990	34	37	22,810	36	18
TOTAL.....	10,152.	3,664	90,633	2	50	52,519	8	76

greater, at the same time that it increased the surprise at the small quantity of the circulating medium in the hands of the inhabitants. The amount of cash admitted is Star Pagodas 52,519. 8. 76, and that rejected is Star Pagodas 38,113. 38. 54, being a reduction of forty-two per cent.

29. *Jewels.* The amount of gold and silver ornaments and precious stones claimed is very great; nor can it be wondered at, as more or less of these are in the possession of every native in India. Nothing of this description escaped the Pindaries. It was for this they came; and though hardly any of them knew a third word in the Telinga language, not one of them was so ignorant as not to be acquainted with the Gentoos for silver and gold. They carried a ring of each on their fingers, to which they pointed when pronouncing the two words they had learnt: no one thought it safe to misunderstand their meaning. The quantity of these articles stated to be lost is no doubt exaggerated, and we have in most cases made a reduction of at least ten per cent. for over-valuation. The total quantity claimed is Star Pagodas 1,73,153. 36. 30, that rejected is Star Pagodas 47,785. 8. 11, and the amount admitted Star Pagodas 1,25,368. 28. 19, the deduction being twenty-seven and a-half per cent.

30. *Cloths.* The quantity of cloths claimed as lost is enormous. We may fairly conclude, that those only would be carried out of the country by the Pindaries that were of the finest description. They were, however, taken out of the houses and villages; some was made into saddle-cloths and beds, and a great proportion was burnt to light fires, or being dipped in Ghee was used as mashals. What was thrown away was picked up by domestic thieves. The incursion happening during the season prescribed for marriages, occasioned great losses in this article in the families in which they were going forward; and the Commission have accordingly been much more liberal in their consideration of this description of loss than they would otherwise have been inclined to be. Many of the claims being for wearing apparel, some of it avowedly old and in different stages of wear, the value has been considered to have been diminished, and a consequent reduction has been made. The total quantity of cloths declared to have been lost is Star Pagodas 58,989. 10. 12, the quantity admitted is Star Pagodas 43,058. 15. 71, and that rejected is Star Pagodas 15,930. 39. 21, being a deduction of twenty-seven per cent.

31. One of the considerable heads of loss is in copper and brass pots,* which cannot have been destroyed, nor is there a probability of any number having been taken out of these districts. They were, however, always carried away from the plundered houses; except in a few instances, where the plunder was so great that they were thought too inconsiderable for notice. Every Pindarry may be supposed to have furnished himself with a fresh pot or two every day, which he carried with him to his halting place and left behind there, or threw away, as convenience or caprice dictated: this is almost the only way to account for articles easily portable been carried off. They certainly, however, only changed masters; and the inhabitants of the villages, though deprived of their copper and brass utensils, had still the opportunity afforded them of making good their losses, by taking those which were left in their neighbourhood; for their weight alone clearly establish the impossibility of their having been conveyed out of our territories.

32. The Pindaries carried off but few cattle.† The horses they got, with a few exceptions, were only valuable to carry baggage or to mount the lowest descriptions of them, and there is no instance, of their having killed bullocks for food.

33. Of the grain‡ claimed great quantities must have been consumed by the Pindaries and their horses, for they appear to have fed indiscriminately on every description,

	S. Pag.	F. C.
* Claimed	9,888	20 54
Rejected	2,590	41 5
Admitted	7,297	24 49
† Claimed	8,402	34 34
Rejected	1,365	20 63
Admitted	7,037	13 61
‡ Claimed	9,756	1 22
Rejected	308	23 78
Admitted	9,447	22 24

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description, while more was destroyed by being set on fire; sometimes through wantonness, and on other occasions for signals.

34. The remainder of the private losses is not great, it consists of arms, value of burnt houses, ghee, opium, and other shop articles, with household furniture; great however as the loss shewn by the statement is, it is not by any means all that has been sustained. We have many proofs of the Pindaries having consumed great numbers of sheep, and of their having taken as fire-wood quantities of household furniture and ploughing and weaving implements, and though these articles appear in the detail of the columns of sundries, they have not certainly been claimed to the full extent lost.*

35. It is due to the cultivating class in general, and to the poorer inhabitants of villages, to observe that the claims they have brought forward bear in general the appearance of truth. But in Guntoor, and the larger places, claims have been advanced for things that never appear, either by evidence or any probability, to have been in the possession of the claimants, and where the possession of the article is proved or made probable, the value put upon it is absurdly extravagant.

36. The only losses which have been stated to us as having been experienced by European gentlemen are those of Messrs. Oakes, Dalzell, and Haines.† The aggregate amount claimed is Star Pagodas 1,689. 29. 14. The original lists presented to the commission accompany this letter.

37. Having concluded that part of our report which has reference to the injury sustained, we beg leave to bring to the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council instances of good conduct in individuals. These appear but few. We however consider, that under this head is included the inhabitants of all the villages, who defended their property, or were killed and wounded in the attempt; for it certainly required more than ordinary courage for a few inhabitants, ill armed and totally unaccustomed to the use of those they were possessed of, to make a stand against an enemy, whose numbers alone rendered opposition almost desperate.

38. From the instances, however, which have come to our knowledge of successful resistance having been made, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity they have afforded, in expressing our conviction that to the want of fire-arms in the hands of inhabitants, is to be attributed in a great degree the general success of the Pindarry incursion.

39. At Guntoor there were many opportunities offered to the public servants to distinguish themselves, and it is here therefore that the greater proportion is to be found. We must make particular mention of the Cutwall, Shekh Bada, and his party, composed of Lauce Naic Narsingabhan and six peons, who rendered essential service by repeatedly clearing the streets of the enemy, of whom he killed three and took the arms of many which were dropped in flight. He accompanied the pensioned Subadar Khan Mahomed, who was detached by Lieutenant James to secure a quantity of ammunition that was left in the house of the Zemindar of Suttanapilly. Ragoonaikooloo Havildar and Shekh Mahomed, Sepoys of the Sibbendy corps behaved very well: the latter shot a Pindarry near the jail. Stephen De Silva, head writer of the court, was also very active. Secunder Khan, a Soudagur, and Shekh Fareed, Jemadar of the Collector's Peons, not only bid defiance to the attacks made on their houses, but by humanely receiving into their houses all who came to them, were the means

	S	Pags.	F.	C.
Ghee, Opium, &c.	4,153	3	24	
Arms	3,410	24	36	
Value of burnt houses	1,120	22	10	
Medicine	1,026	40	67	
Household furniture	644	30	8	
Ploughing instruments	547	26	69	
Cotton and cotton-thread	1,354	8	30	
Sundries	2,829	14	29	
TOTAL.....	15,086	35	33	
Mr. Oakes	463	0	0	
Mr. Dalzell	949	23	34	
Mr. Haines	777	5	60	

of protecting great numbers in their persons and property. In the old town of Guntoor, the wealthy families assembled in the house of the Zemindar, Vasse-reddy Vencatadry Naidoo, which being a capacious building and enclosed with a good wall, afforded protection to a considerable number of inhabitants. They had received some muskets and ammunition from the Acting Magistrate, and having killed one Pindarry and wounded several others, the rest did not persevere in their attempts to enter the place. A stand was made in the house of the Zemindar of Suttanapilly, where several Boondela families met, and having some fire-arms successfully defended themselves.

40. Two Sayer Peons, the one Mahomed Galub at Nundegama, the other Mahomed Beg at Aumaravutty, behaved with spirit in defence of the public money, and were both severely wounded.

41. At the village of Vachavoy, in the vicinity of which the Pindarries made their first halt, one house escaped the general pillage. The owner, Bekusanny Venkiah, had in his possession three matchlocks, and boldly facing the danger, his house escaped. Several families found shelter with him.

42. At the village of Cunnaveed, a Cumma man, Curnauty Venkiah, to whose house many had fled for protection, fell in his gateway bravely defending himself.

43. At Bulsepaud, the gallantry of three brothers (Rauchavars)* was eminently conspicuous. They took post at the door of their dwelling, and with their pikes kept off for several hours numerous opponents. One of them, Vencataputty Rauze, unguardedly advanced some steps beyond the door, when he received a sabre cut from a Pindarry which struck off nearly the whole of his left hand: he instantly shifted his spear and charged the person who wounded him. The horsemen riding up to him and his brothers, who had rushed forward to his support, laid them senseless and took from them their arms. The females of the family observing them fall set fire to the house. Fortunately the Pindarries immediately quitted the premises, and gave the women an opportunity of retiring to a place of security.

44. At the village of Venegundlah, a cultivator, Conda Vencatachellum, shewed an heroic spirit, though deserted by his companions. In defending himself he was run through the body with a spear.

45. At Maidapee, the conduct of Nundereddy Chinnachellem was spirited and praiseworthy. He was armed with a spear, and received a severe wound in protecting a Bramin woman.

46. In the town of Cumbum, Mahomed Ushruf and Hoossain Naic assembled their friends, and taking post at the east and west entrances of the town, effectually guarded them. They remained at their posts for several days and behaved throughout with much propriety.

47. We have now to recommend to the commiseration of Government the unhappy families of those who have gallantly fell in their defence, as also those who have from wounds been deprived of the means of gaining their subsistence. We have prepared two statements shewing the extent of relief proposed: the one gives the number, age, and sex of the family of the deceased sufferer; the other supplies information relative to the condition in life of the persons disabled. The proposed amount of monthly pensions is, it will be observed, on a very moderate scale.

48. In submitting a letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, with the enclosures therein referred to, we have the opportunity afforded us of pointing out the extent of damage done in the Masulipatam district by the Pindarries, on the 26th November 1815.

49. The only subject which now remains for our consideration is that which has reference to the defence of the country by means of the natives, which, from the connexion it bears with the police hitherto in other hands, is rather foreign to the business to which our attention has been confined. We have, however, perused with attention the enclosed copies of correspondence on that subject

* Wooppalapauty Appul Rauze; Vencataputty Rauze; Vizium Rauze.

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subject with the Magistrates of the frontier districts, transmitted with Mr. Secretary Hill's letter, under date 26th October 1816; and adverting to the repeated instances of good conduct on the part of the inhabitants, which have been satisfactorily established, we feel justified in the conclusion, that arms, judiciously distributed, would be attended with the best consequences; and approving of the plan Mr. Newnham has proposed for the defence of the Cud-dapa Zillah, which seems equally applicable to all those situated on the frontier, we shall in a great measure adopt it as our own, or rather acknowledge, that he has in most respects anticipated our sentiments on the subject.

50. Were arms indiscriminately distributed, or left at the disposal of persons unacquainted with the description of natives who will use or should be trusted with them, we readily acknowledge that it would be a measure attended with no possible benefit. Indeed, we coincide with those gentlemen who have opposed the measure, that the consequences might be such as they have represented. To arm the Bramins and Banians, or even the common cultivators, would be preposterous; but we apprehend that the higher class of Reddies and Cummarvars may at all times be trusted, and in many villages in the Northern Circars will be found numbers of Rachawars and Velmawars, men proverbial for their courage and military spirit. Nor need we, in proof of this fact, go back to the dreadful catastrophe which occurred at Boobely, when the fort was on the point of being taken by assault by Monsieur Bussy, having in a preceding page related the occurrence which took place at Inavole.

51. The Cuttoobuddy is generally composed of the Mootrauze and Boyah cast, which are likewise warlike tribes, and may be rendered of the utmost service to the country in its defence, against an enemy accoutred as the Pindarries were. These men are generally armed either with a pike or matchlock, and require only to be supplied with ammunition.

52. The number of these persons in each district which might on occasion be collected would, in our opinion, be fully equal, aided by the police, to secure the persons and property of the inhabitants, in the event of Government acceding to Mr. Newnham's proposal of attending to the general repair of the village towers, and putting in a state of defence such of the old mud forts which are to be found in many parts of the country. We entirely coincide in that gentleman's opinion, relative to the expediency of this measure, which would be attended with no great expence. Its adoption, we are satisfied, would at once quiet the fears of the natives, who now, on any alarm, are undecided as to the place to which they should repair for security; while an interference on the part of Government of this nature, would greatly tend to induce a return of former confidence on the part of the subject. We at the same time consider it proper, that the Magistrate should keep up a correspondence with the heads of the Velmawars and other descriptions of persons in whom he may have confidence, communicating to them, as occasion might require, any authentic information relative to the discomfiture or success that may from time to time attend the irruptions of the Pindarry horse. This measure would effectually put a stop to the continued state of alarm now excited, either by the fictions of travellers or indiscreet reporters of news.

53. It is only necessary to explain to the natives the preparations made for their security. They have seen the enemy who is likely to be opposed to them, with the success which invariably attended resistance where the inhabitants had fire-arms. This circumstance will fully convince them of the efficiency of the measures taken for their security, and will at once calm those fears, which have in a great degree influenced all their actions since the last invasion.

54. The spirit of revenge, which doubtless now operates on the minds of these higher classes of men, whose persons or property have lately suffered, would lead them to seek it, was the opportunity offered by a return of the Pindarries, and were they sensible that they left their families in places of security.

55. From the elaborate report transmitted by Mr. Newnham, it is evident he is of opinion that there does exist in his zillah internal strength, sufficient to render, in a great measure, the efforts of the Pindarries abortive. That we might have grounds for forming an opinion, how far the observations he has made may have a general tendency, we considered it proper to call on the Guntoor
Magistrate

Magistrate for an account of the present extent of the police under his superintendence, and the number of fighting men residing in his district.

56. From the statement furnished by this gentleman, it appears that there are dispersed over the Guntoor and Palnaud districts 2,922 Cuttoobuddy Peons, exclusive of 1,300 men employed by the Zemindars. This body, if properly disposed of in different places of defence, which we have recommended should be put into an immediate state of repair, would bid defiance to any number of Pindaries, while their families and property would be secure. The Rachawars, Velmawars, and higher classes of Cummawars in these districts, amount to 2,182; men who would rejoice at an opportunity of meeting an enemy for whom they have now so thorough a contempt. There appears also belonging to the Collector five hundred and forty-seven Peons of the Sayer, Moturfah, and Salt departments, who on occasion might be rendered of the utmost service, if supplied with muskets and ammunition, which should be kept at the Sudder station of the Aumildars or Darogahs. These men it may be occasionally proper to drill. The police corps is composed of three hundred and eight men, whose numbers we would recommend should be augmented to five hundred and forty-seven Sepoys. An arrangement of this description would enable them to supply the place of the Peons while attending exercise, and would also render unnecessary the employment of regular troops. Having taken upon ourselves to suggest this augmentation, we shall proceed one step farther, by mentioning that were these men put under the command of an active and experienced European officer, there could be no doubt of the beneficial result that would ensue were these districts again to be insulted. Thus would be formed a body of 1,094 effective men, which could in a few days be collected and led to any part of the district.

57. It appears from the statement delivered by the Magistrate, that there were at the time the Pindaries last entered the district, 7,299 persons bearing arms, who would have rendered the late destructive visit of the marauders, less ruinous, had any arrangements been made for consolidating their strength. In fact, from the knowledge we have gained while on the present Commission, both of the nature of the Pindaries, with the internal strength of the different districts through which we have passed, we have little hesitation in giving our opinion, that were the Magistrates at liberty to call forth, in cases of emergency, the resources we have just shewn them to possess, they would have ample means of defending their districts.

58. As the primary cause of raising the police corps still exists in the Paulnad district, which is infested by the Cheuchoos a race of plunderers, who would take advantage of any reduction to recommence their predatory warfare, we have not deemed the disbanding the corps a safe measure.

59. If we have failed in shewing that the internal strength of each district is equal to the expelling an enemy such as the Pindaries, we still trust that we have evinced, that the force contained in each is at least adequate to prevent the marauders from benefiting from their incursion.

60. In thus boldly asserting our opinion of the physical strength of the country, we must premise, that the person at the head of the police is to be possessed of both zeal, judgment, and a knowledge of the natives. Without the first acquirement, no new arrangement can ever be successfully introduced; without the second, let the means be adequate to the object, yet the effect cannot be produced and without an accommodating and mild demeanour to the persons from whom assistance will be required, a ready compliance to their wishes can scarcely be expected.

61. Having disposed of the different subjects to which our attention has been called, it only remains for us to solicit the sanction of Government for the charges incurred during the period we have been employed in the Commission, and which amounts to Star Pagodas 453. 34. 68.

62. Mr. Robertson's presence being no longer required at Guntoor, he will this evening return to his station at Masulipatam.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

T. A. OAKES,

F. W. ROBERTSON.

EXTRACT

Guntoor,
31st January 1817.

Note.—It has not been deemed necessary to print the Enclosures in the above Report.

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EXTRACT REVENUE LETTER to FORT ST. GEORGE,

Dated 22d April 1818.

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Revenue Letter
to Fort St. George,
22 April 1818.

Par. 2. We have received your separate letter, dated the 26th March 1817, forwarding copy of a report and other documents, which had been submitted to you by the Commission which you appointed in May 1816,* for the purpose of instituting an investigation respecting the extent of damage, either public or private, done in those parts of the districts of Guntoor, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah, which had been invaded by the Pindarries in the month of March preceding, respecting the meritorious conduct of individuals, and their claims to compensation for losses incurred, and lastly respecting the best mode of employing the natives in the future defence of the country.

3. The report of the Committee, which is signed by Mr. Oakes and Mr. Robertson (Mr. Ross having died whilst it was under preparation, and Mr. Russell having, it would appear, in the last stage of the business, transferred the duty with which he was charged to his Assistant), contains a distressing recital of a series of the most revolting atrocities that ever were committed by a ferocious banditti upon an inoffensive and defenceless population. Wherever the Pindarries went, their track was marked by unsparing rapine, murder, and conflagration; by torture in every shape which cruel ingenuity could devise and the most savage barbarity inflict; by ruthless violation of the living, and foul profanation of the dead. It is not at all surprising, that those sanguinary marauders should, in their career of crime, have betrayed a dastardly spirit, wherever they either dreaded or encountered opposition; but it is mortifying to reflect, that where a disposition to resistance was so general and strong among the inhabitants, the means of resistance should have been so circumscribed and ineffectual, and that the history of the incursion should present so many examples of noble-minded and helpless females, who were driven to the necessity of a voluntary death in order to escape dishonour.

4. It is unnecessary to particularize all the painful details of this invasion; but it appears, from one of the documents appended to the report of the Committee of Investigation, that in the twelve disastrous days during which five thousand Pindarries plundered, and polluted, and ravaged with fire and sword, part of three British provinces, 269 houses were burned, and that 6,203 houses were plundered; that 182 persons were killed or destroyed themselves, in consequence of the ill treatment which they had received; that 505 persons were wounded, and that 3,603 persons were subjected to torture; that the number of persons, or rather of heads of families, who lost property, amounted to 10,152; that the amount of private property claimed as having been lost or destroyed was valued at Star Pagodas 3,65,910; and that the amount of private property which, on investigation, had been proved, or might reasonably be concluded to have been lost or destroyed, was valued at Star Pagodas 2,55,956.

5. The Company's treasury at Guntoor escaped pillage; but, as the Commissioners justly observe in their report, "the public injury done is not to be calculated in money. The pecuniary injury, though great, bears no proportion to the moral injury. The loss of character to the Government will not be restored but by the lapse of years. The diminution, if not total loss of confidence, which is now discernible in every class of inhabitants, is truly lamentable. Until lately, they conceived themselves as living under the protection of a power whose very name was a sufficient barrier of defence. The contrary has been proved to them; and on the report of danger they now fly to the hills, nullahs, and to the sea-shore, rather than rely on the protection of a power which has once proved inadequate to the task. This remark is not solely applicable to natives residing at small European stations, but even to places of greater note where there are garrisons. The cultivator now ploughs the ground, doubtful to whom his labours will be productive; nor can it be expected that the merchant will risk his fortune, while the prospect of his goods being brought to market is left to chance. In fact, every class of inhabitants has suffered, and they all perform their respective duties with less alacrity than was formerly the case. With the declension

* Consisting of Messrs. C. R. Ross, T. A. Oakes, and G. E. Russell.

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to Fort St. George,
22 April 1818.

“ of agriculture, the vital interests of the Government are wounded; and in
“ the above regards, the damage cannot at present be calculated.”

6. Although the foregoing passage exhibits a melancholy picture of the sentiments and feelings of the inhabitants, yet we are far from suspecting it of being overcharged.

7. Immediately upon the receipt of your letter addressed to our Secret Committee, under date the 29th April 1816, containing an account of the irruption of the Pindarries into our territories in the preceding month (which letter was communicated to us), instructions, suited to the circumstances which had occurred, were conveyed through the channel of our Secret Committee to the Bengal Government. It is our intention, therefore, on the present occasion, to confine our observations to the proceedings which have been submitted to us in your despatch now under reply.

8. One of your avowed objects in appointing the Committee of Investigation was to ascertain the extent of the losses suffered by individuals, with the view of granting compensation to the sufferers. It is clear also, from the whole tenour of the report of the Committee, that the investigation was not only conducted by them with a full conviction that their labours were preparatory to compensation being granted to the inhabitants, but that the latter were encouraged and invited, if not to prefer claims to relief, at least to state their losses, in the hope and expectation that relief would be afforded to them. In the third paragraph of your letter now before us, after noticing the amount of losses sustained by the individuals, you observe: “ All these losses have been stated by the
“ Commissioners, for the express purpose of obtaining indemnification, but we
“ have been prevented from admitting those claims, both on account of the
“ extent of the demand, and also because we doubt the expediency or necessity
“ of holding Government answerable for losses which may ensue from the failure
“ of its protection over its subjects.”

9. As to the extent of the demand, if it makes it difficult for Government to grant compensation, it also shows the distress to which individuals must be subjected, in consequence of Government withholding compensation.

10. And with respect to the propriety of Government indemnifying its subjects for losses which they might have sustained from the want of its protection, it is a point which ought to have been settled before the investigation was instituted, and before hopes of indemnification were held out to the sufferers.

11. Supposing the conclusion at which you have finally arrived to be a just one, we cannot well conceive a more injudicious course of proceeding, than that which you, in the first instance, adopted; for assuming that compensation is inexpedient, although it might have been proper to collect general information from the individual officers employed in the districts which were the scene of invasion, respecting the damage done by the invaders, it was obviously impolitic to appoint a special Committee for that purpose, and to impress the Committee with a persuasion, which they probably communicated to the inhabitants in words, as they certainly did by their proceedings, that to ascertain the amount of claims to compensation was the object to which their enquiries into losses were directed. After this Committee had travelled through the districts in the same course which the Pindarries had taken, inspecting accounts and examining witnesses, as it appears, with great minuteness of detail, and after the inhabitants had been induced to expect that it was the intention of Government to indemnify them for their pecuniary losses, what must be their feelings, when they are told that the expectations thus excited were wholly fallacious?

12. We do not think it necessary to discuss the abstract question, how far a Government ought to be answerable for losses sustained by its subjects from an invading enemy. The general rule in Europe we believe to be this: When private property is destroyed, either by the agents of Government or by the owners, in consequence of the command of Government, in order to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, then, and not otherwise, is compensation considered to be due for the losses incurred by individuals. It is obvious however, that the practical application of the rule must often be governed by particular circumstances, and that it should at all times be influenced by general considerations of expediency, policy, and humanity. Although it would be very unwise

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in a Government, by an excessive and indiscriminate liberality, to extinguish in the minds of its subjects those motives to self-defence which are founded in a regard for their own private interests, yet in the case now before us, we cannot but think that there are circumstances of a peculiar kind, which constitute an equitable claim on the part of the sufferers to some sort of indemnification for the losses they have sustained, in consequence of the irruption of the Pindarries. We here refer to the utter inadequacy of the means provided by the Regulations of 1802 for the external protection of the country against the depredatory incursions of banditti, compared with those which had previously existed, as connected with the native institution, but which were superseded by the arrangements then adopted, leaving, as in fact they did, not only the preservation of internal order, but even the public security against the attacks of armed bodies of freebooters, except, indeed, in cases where the regular military were available, (which, in the present instance, they clearly were not), almost entirely to depend upon the exertions of petty civil officers acting under the Judge of a Zillah, in his capacity of Magistrate, and at the same time reducing the bulk of the people, and particularly those to whom they had formerly looked up for protection, to a situation which rendered them incapable of protecting themselves individually, much less of co-operating with any effect in resisting a public attack on the community. Besides, if by a temporary sacrifice, you can not only alleviate the pressure of heavy and unmerited suffering, but restore to productiveness the injured sources both of private and public prosperity, it would neither be provident nor humane to withhold the exercise of your bounty. We therefore deem it advisable, for the sake of the public interests, and particularly of the credit and character of your Government, that you should again take the whole case into serious consideration, and that you should consult with your Board of Revenue, as to the most eligible mode of granting some relief to the inhabitants generally of those districts which have been the scene of the Pindarry incursion.

13. We are not prepared to say whether this relief may best be conveyed in the shape of advances of money without interest, or at a low rate of interest, or in that of a remission of revenue; but something should be done in alleviation of the distress of the people, and in redemption of the pledge which was given to them that their claims would be attended to. The Commissioners very justly state, that "as it did not appear by their information that remission had been made by the landholders, either to their renters or Ryots, it would be necessary that the amount which may be eventually allowed as remuneration should pass through the hands of the Collectors, who could then ascertain the proportions to be received by the Zemindars, the renters, and the Ryots."

14. We readily admit the claims to indemnification preferred by those European officers, whose attention was abstracted from the care of their private property by zeal in the discharge of their public duties. We cannot but remark, that the good disposition manifested by the inhabitants generally, and the individual instances of gallantry brought to your notice (both displayed under circumstances the most discouraging to all exertions) have been very inadequately rewarded with pensions amounting in the aggregate to forty-six Pagodas per mensem. In addition to this scanty provision for the unfortunate families of those who fell in resisting the Pindarries, and for such as have been disabled by their wounds from gaining a subsistence, some marks of favour ought surely to have been conferred upon the individuals who are mentioned in the 39th and following paragraphs of the report, as having distinguished themselves by a spirited and praiseworthy conduct; and we desire that you will also re-consider this subject.

15. We shall expect hereafter to be furnished with an account of the losses sustained in the Vencatagherry Zemindarry, to which the enquiries of the Committee did not extend.

16. We have particularly attended to the suggestions contained in the latter part of the report of the Commissioners for providing for the future defence of the districts. The measures which are probably before this time in train for the suppression of those predatory associations, which have on several occasions of late years carried devastation into our territories and those of our allies, will,

we trust, have the effect of greatly preventing a repetition of their inroads. We shall, however, be very desirous to be fully informed of your opinions on this important subject, in the consideration of which, you will naturally take into your view the valuable observations contained in the report of the Commissioners of Internal Administration, dated the 15th July 1815, on the Police of frontier districts, which appear to be applicable to the circumstances, not only of those particular parts of the Northern Circars where the Pindarries committed their ravages, but also to the whole line of boundary territory, situated in that quarter.

17. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our warm approbation of the satisfactory mode in which the Committee of Investigation performed the task assigned to them.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated 10th April 1817.

Our former communications will have apprized you of our resolution to attack and break up the Pindarry association, as soon as the season favourable for operations shall arrive. We shall hereafter have the honour to address your Honourable Committee more at large regarding the course of political arrangement, and military operations to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated 12th April 1817.

We avail ourselves of the return to England of his Majesty's ship *Lyra*, to lay before your Honourable Committee a succinct report of the late extraordinary proceedings of his Highness the Peishwah, and of our consequent measures and resolutions, accompanied by copies of the despatches of the Resident at Poona; reserving for a period of greater leisure, and a more advanced stage of the transaction, a fuller narrative of events and proceedings, and a further elucidation of the circumstances which have constituted the indispensable necessity of the Resolutions which we have reluctantly but deliberately adopted.

Your Honourable Committee will bear in recollection the circumstance of the murder of Gungadur Shastry, the Guickwar's minister at the court of Poona, in the month of July 1815,—the notoriety, as well as the positive evidence, of the fact of its having been perpetrated by Trimuckjee Dainglia, the confidential minister and favourite of the Peishwah,—the strong suspicion that rested on his Highness himself of having been privy to it,—and the measures undertaken at that period for vindicating the honour of the British name and character, so deeply injured by that atrocious proceeding; which terminated in the surrender of Trimuckjee into our hands, and his confinement in the fort of Tannah in Salsette.

These transactions were brought under the notice of your Honourable Committee, in a narrative* transmitted in the Governor-General's separate letter of the 13th January 1816, and in a letter from the Governor-General in Council to your Honourable Committee, of the same date, and in the correspondence referred to in those documents.

The escape of Trimuckjee from Tannah, and the circumstances attending that event, were reported in a letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 12th December last, (paragraphs 15, *et seq.*) on which occasion we stated that there was ground for belief that his escape had been concerted by the Peishwah, and that he was concealed and protected by his Highness, notwithstanding his solemn assurances to the contrary. The impossibility of establishing this fact at the time by evidence, and the belief that the Peishwah, satisfied

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Secret Letter,
10 April 1817.

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the Peishwah.

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Secret Letter,
12 April 1817.

* See this Document, page 69.

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satisfied with having procured Trimbeckjee's freedom, would not risk a rupture with the British Government by any further proceedings in his favour, and would restrain Trimbeckjee from those designs and proceedings which that person's own violence and ambition, and his long-cherished, and now highly aggravated, enmity towards the British Government would prompt him to undertake—(a belief justified by the conduct of the Peishwah at the moment)—induced us to desist from a further agitation of the question, and to receive the assurances of the Peishwah as an acquittal of his Highness from all concern in Trimbeckjee's escape. For some time after, the utmost cordiality seemed to prevail between his Highness and the British Government. Frequent confidential communications passed between the Peishwah and the Resident, and his Highness received a striking proof of the confidence and friendship of the Governor-General in Council, in the communication to his Highness, of our intentions regarding the Pindarries, and the negotiations actually pending with Dowlut Rao Scindia on that subject; a disclosure which had not been made to any other of the allies of the British Government. On the other hand, no measure or proceeding of this Government was either in contemplation or in progress, which could have tended in the remotest degree to alarm or irritate his Highness's mind.

It was in these circumstances that Mr. Elphinstone received intelligence of the assembly of small parties of armed men in the neighbourhood of Mahadeo, about fifty miles from Poona, in which vicinity his information led him to believe that Trimbeckjee was concealed; and subsequently, that more considerable bodies of horse and foot were collecting in the same direction, while active recruiting was going on in other parts of the Peishwah's dominions, and even in the city of Poona itself. Public rumour very early assigned these proceedings to the project of Trimbeckjee, with the direct countenance and assistance of the Peishwah himself.

On the first intimation of these transactions, Mr. Elphinstone called the attention of the Peishwah's ministers to them, pointed out the necessity for measures being taken to suppress the insurrection in this early stage; urged the bad appearance of the existence of a conspiracy of the sort, headed by Trimbeckjee, within fifty miles of the capital, without any attempt to check it, and the inferences which would necessarily be drawn from it unfavourable to the Peishwah, whose direct implication in the affair was a common subject of belief throughout the country. Mr. Elphinstone besought the Peishwah to take immediate measures for dispersing the rebels, and seizing and surrendering Trimbeckjee into our hands, as the only means of satisfying the British Government of the injustice of these imputations.

In reply to these representations, which increased in urgency in proportion as Mr. Elphinstone's intelligence led him to attach a more serious character to the transactions to which they referred, he received nothing but a positive denial of the facts, and a request that if any insurrection existed he would point it out, and inform the Peishwah what measures he ought to take to suppress it, or employ the subsidiary force for that purpose; nor up to the date of our latest advices had any step been taken by the Peishwah, except the detachment of a body of troops, which actually sat down in the midst of the rebels without an effort to seize them, thus confirming the worst suspicions.

For the detail of these proceedings we must refer your Honourable Committee to Mr. Elphinstone's despatch, dated the 11th March,* which forms a number in the packet. The notes of Mr. Elphinstone's messages to the Peishwah,* which have been forwarded to us in a private form, will also be perused by your Honourable Committee with interest, as marking in a striking manner the character both of the Peishwah's proceedings, and the representations and remonstrances with which they were met by the Resident. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that these are mere hasty notes written to assist the memory of the person employed to convey the messages, and were never intended to form regular official records. To the same documents we must refer you for an exposition of the facts and conclusion, on which is
founded

* See subsequent Documents.

founded our entire conviction of the Peishwah's deep concern in the transactions in question.

A deliberate examination of those facts, and of the legitimate and inevitable inferences deducible from them, has carried to our mind the conviction that the Peishwah is engaged in a conspiracy to levy war against the British Government, with the immediate object of compelling it, by intimidation or force, to admit the restoration of Trimbeckjee to power, and perhaps with more extended views.

However unpromising such a design may appear, an attentive consideration of all the circumstances of the case, of his Highness's former conduct and his general character and disposition, and especially his extraordinary infatuation in every thing that regards Trimbeckjee, leaves us no room to doubt that he has seriously entertained it; and at all events, of his connivance and assistance in the hostile proceedings of that turbulent chieftain, your Honourable Committee will perceive that there is the most irrefragable evidence.

NARRATIVE of *Proceedings relating to the Murder of Gungadhur Shastry, the Guickwar's Minister deputed to Poona.*

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the Peishwah.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 April 1817.

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respecting the
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Trimbeckjee Dainglia, in whose conduct the late discussions with the court of Poona have originated, was first appointed to carry on the communications between the Peishwah and the Resident, after the notification of the recall of Gungadhur Shastry to Baroda, and the suspension, by the British Government, of its arbitration of the disputes between the Peishwah and the Guickwar. Trimbeckjee, who had been a menial servant of the Peishwah, and had found some opportunities of rendering his Highness essential service, had always enjoyed a large portion of his master's confidence, and became, by this appointment, the real and efficient Minister of the State of Poona; although Sedasheo Maunkaisur still retained the rank and designation of first minister. The effects of the elevation of his Highness's favourite to a situation of such power and importance, were soon discovered in an entire change of the internal policy of the Court of Poona, and in repeated infractions of the Treaty of Bassein; all of which were, from time to time, reported to the Governor-General; and, on one occasion, brought to the notice of the Peishwah's Government in a detailed and forcible remonstrance, addressed by Mr. Elphinstone to his Highness's Ministers. The Resident had, from the unfavourable opinion which he entertained of Trimbeckjee's character, and the knowledge which he possessed of the motives which led to his appointment to be Minister (as fully explained in the Resident's letter, dated the 27th May 1815), anticipated the probability of the British Government being soon involved in discussions with the State of Poona. These changes in the internal policy of that Court, together with the apprehensions which Mr. Elphinstone had of the consequences to which they might lead, were submitted to the notice of the Governor-General soon after the nomination of Trimbeckjee to conduct the communications between the Peishwah's Government and the Residency.* These expectations were soon realized, although in consequence of events entirely unexpected.

It is known that mutual claims have long depended between the Government of the Peishwah and that of the Guickwar, arising out of the former connexion between those States. By the provisions of the treaties concluded between the British Government and the Peishwah and Guickwar respectively, the British Government is bound to arbitrate these claims. A further subject of discussion arose respecting the farm of Ahmedabad, comprehending the principal portion of the Peishwah's lands in Guzerat, which had been granted to the Guickwar on a lease of ten years; the term of the lease being nearly expired, and the renewal of it being an object of considerable importance both to the British and the Guickwar's interests in Guzerat, a negociation was opened for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain it. With this question were connected others referring to the Peishwah's interests in Kattywar, the whole forming a subject of considerable

* 25 March 1815.

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siderable delicacy and moment, in which the honour and interests of the British Government were directly concerned.

It was very desirable that the Governments of Poona and Baroda should endeavour to come to an understanding on all these points, by direct negotiation; and that the arbitration of the British Government should not be resorted to, except in the event of a failure of those endeavours. This course was accordingly recommended; and after an effectual attempt to accomplish a satisfactory arrangement through the agency of the Guickwar's Vakeel at Poona, whose measures were counteracted by every species of intrigue, both there and at Baroda, instigated unquestionably by Trimbucketjee, who had a personal interest in the resumption of the Peishwah's direct authority in Guzerat, it was determined that Gungadhur Shastry, the Guickwar's principal minister, should be deputed to Poona to bring matters to a close. He accordingly proceeded to Poona in the character of a public minister, and under the declared protection and guarantee of the British Government: the renewal of the lease of Ahmedabad was positively rejected by the Peishwah, and the lands delivered over to his Highness's officers. Every possible delay, procrastination, and evasion were thrown in the way of the negotiation of the other depending points; at length, with the concurrence of the Resident, he determined to retire from Poona, leaving the unadjusted questions to be arbitrated by the British Government. A remarkable change in the conduct of the Peishwah and his minister Trimbucketjee, and in their demeanour towards the Shastry, induced him to suspend this intention. His Highness and the minister now began to show extraordinary marks of favour and kindness to Gungadhur Shastry, and to endeavour by every means in their power to conciliate his regard and confidence; his Highness even went so far as to propose that one of his daughters should be married to the Shastry's son, and the preparations for the marriage were in some progress. Hopes of an early adjustment of all the depending questions, on terms which the Shastry thought it would be for his master's interest to accept, were also held out: deceived by these appearances, the Shastry, with the consent of the Resident, deferred his departure from the Peishwah's Durbar. He accompanied his Highness and the minister on a pilgrimage to Nassick, whither the Resident accompanied the Court, and he returned with the Peishwah to Poona, and thence proceeded on a visit of devotion to Punderpore, at the earnest entreaty of the Peishwah and Trimbucketjee, leaving most of his attendants at Poona, at their desire.

On the night of the 14th July, the Shastry received a message from Trimbucketjee, entreating him to come to the temple and perform his devotions. Being indisposed, the Shastry declined the invitation, which was three times renewed with increased earnestness. Yielding at length to these intreaties, he repaired to the temple, attended by only four or five persons altogether. Having performed his devotions, and conversed for a few minutes with Trimbucketjee, he left the temple to return home, and had only got a short distance from it, when he was attacked and killed by five armed men, who came from the temple and immediately ran away towards the same place, after perpetrating the murder. The particulars of this affair are detailed in a despatch from the Resident at Poona, dated 5th September; and being supported by evidence, left no room to doubt that Trimbucketjee was implicated in the guilt of the Shastry's assassination. The anxiety shown by Trimbucketjee for the Shastry's attendance in the temple on the night of his assassination,—his desire that he should be accompanied but by few people,—the total absence of all investigation on the part of the Peishwah's Government, after the murder had been perpetrated, notwithstanding the atrocity with which it was marked,—and, above all, the fact of no measures having been taken for the arrest of Bugwunt Row and Bundojee, who were at Punderpore, and on whom suspicion immediately lighted, as being the known personal and political enemies of the deceased,—seemed, in the general opinion, to be circumstances which irresistibly fixed the guilt on Trimbucketjee. The Peishwah himself did not escape the imputation of having instigated or approved the murder.

Mr. Elphinstone, who was at Ellora when he learned the murder of the Shastry, immediately addressed the Peishwah,* acquainting him with his intention

* 25th July.

tion of returning to Poona without delay, and calling on his Highness to institute an early and serious investigation of the case, with a view to discover and punish the assassins of the minister of an ally of the British Government, who had come to his Highness's court under the express guarantee of the former. Mr. Elphinstone at the same time directed Captain Pottinger, his Assistant, whom he had left in charge of the Residency at Poona, to take immediate measures for the security of the persons of the rest of the Baroda mission; and authorized him, should such a step appear to be necessary for their protection, to invite them to encamp in the neighbourhood of the British Residency. Mr. Elphinstone's representations were enforced in a letter addressed by the Governor-General to the Peishwah,* soon after his Lordship became acquainted with the tragical event at Punderpore. Mr. Elphinstone also received his Lordship's instructions in detail with respect to the course which he was to pursue, in the event of his demand to the Peishwah, for the discovery and punishment of the murderers, being complied with, resisted, or evaded by his Highness. The refusal or the evasion of our demands, would unquestionably place the Court of Poona in a state of enmity with the British Government. Under a supposition that either of these courses might be pursued by the Peishwah, from a belief of Trimbeckjee being the author of the guilt, Mr. Elphinstone, though he was enjoined not to precipitate hostilities with his Highness, was directed not to relax in the prosecution of our demands, which could not be retracted with dignity or security. His attention was also particularly drawn to the importance of preventing the escape of Trimbeckjee from Poona, either with or without the knowledge of the Peishwah; and as it was possible that his Highness himself might endeavour to withdraw from his capital, it was also recommended that every opposition should be made to this step, should his Highness propose to adopt it. In order to enable Mr. Elphinstone to follow this line of conduct with effect, he was authorized, in addition to the controul which he already possessed over the Poona subsidiary force, to make requisition for military aid to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to Colonel Doveton, should the progress of events appear to him to require this procedure.

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Notwithstanding the urgent demand made by Mr. Elphinstone for an enquiry into the circumstances of the murder, and the punishment of the criminals when they should be discovered, no steps towards an investigation were taken either by the Peishwah or his minister, during their continuance at Punderpore. As the general voice pointed at Trimbeckjee as being the instigator of the crime, and from the tone of Mr. Elphinstone's remonstrance to the Peishwah it was expected that he would not long delay a declaration of the sentiments which he entertained on the subject, extraordinary precautions were taken by his Highness and Trimbeckjee for the security of their persons. Before the death of the Shastry, the Peishwah had already adopted strong measures for his own protection, which, after the murder, were redoubled. New troops were entertained and assembled from a distance, on purpose to guard his Highness; and when he travelled, his person was attended, contrary to his usual practice, by a large body of armed men. The entry of the Peishwah into his capital† was marked by every symptom of distrust and anxiety. He arrived in a close palankeen, without giving notice of his approach, and without being met by any of his chiefs. At night, strong guards were posted, both at his palace and at the house of Trimbeckjee. It happened also that his arrival at Poona was on the day of a great festival, on which thousands of Brahmins were accustomed to attend in order to receive charity from his Highness, who had hitherto never failed to be present. On this occasion, however, of its recurrence, he was not present. These extraordinary precautions were adopted, as Mr. Elphinstone subsequently learned, in consequence of the fear which the Peishwah and Trimbeckjee entertained of being assassinated by some of the soldiers of Gungadhur Shastry, who had remained at Poona with Bapoo Myraul. After his Highness's arrival at the city, the levies of new troops, and the assemblage of those already in his service, in the vicinity of Poona, continued as before. These measures, which had been before carried on with

secrecy,

* 15th August.

† 9th August.

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secrecy, were more openly adopted after Mr. Elphinstone had publicly demanded the surrender of Trimbuckjee to the British Government.

On learning that no attention had been paid to his first remonstrance from Ellora, and having become possessed of information which left in his mind no doubt of Trimbuckjee's guilt, Mr. Elphinstone resolved not to delay publicly charging the Minister with the crime of having instigated the murder of the Shastry, and calling on the Peishwah for his immediate imprisonment. Mr. Elphinstone judged that this demand, the advance of which he regarded to be sooner or later inevitable, could then be made with the greatest effect, and the best prospect of success. The mind of the public, as has been above observed, was fully impressed with the conviction of the Minister's guilt; Trimbuckjee had not had time to work on the feelings of the Peishwah to subdue the popular clamour which was loud against him, and to silence or remove the most formidable of his enemies; and Mr. Elphinstone, foreseeing that the instructions of the Governor-General, when they arrived, would be to call on the Peishwah for justice, deemed that no period could be more advantageous for making such a demand, as the subsidiary force could, at that moment, be spared from the frontier, and might return to its cantonments at Seroor, without creating suspicion.* The considerations by which Mr. Elphinstone was guided in the line of proceedings which he adopted, were submitted in detail to the Governor-General, and received the most unqualified approbation of his Lordship, whose views on the whole subject he had correctly anticipated.†

Mr. Elphinstone at first determined to take no other precaution against any attack which Trimbuckjee might make when his case became desperate, than to place the brigade at Poona and the troops at the Presidency upon the alert, and to order one of the battalions at Poona to be relieved, by which means he might command a reinforcement by the detention of the relieved battalion; but after communication with Colonel Smith, he resolved to recall the subsidiary force to Seroor, a measure which, in his judgment, appeared to be indispensably necessary, on account of the very small number of troops then at Poona, and of that detachment being wholly dependant on the city of Poona for its necessary supplies of all descriptions. Mr. Elphinstone communicated the return of the subsidiary force to its usual cantonments, to the Peishwah, in the manner which appeared to him to be the least calculated to excite alarm or anxiety on the part of his Highness. In order more securely to enable them to send off the family of the late Shastry to Baroda, Bapoo Myraul, and the rest of the mission, were invited to encamp in the neighbourhood of the British Residency, which they at length effected, though not altogether without difficulty, in consequence of a mutiny, supposed to have been excited by the intrigues of Trimbuckjee and Bundojee, having broken out among some of their troops, who, making a want of pay the pretext for their disaffection, were readily joined by the other. Mr. Elphinstone happily succeeded in suppressing this mutiny, without being compelled to resort to force for the protection of the Baroda mission, a measure which might, in the state of irritation which then prevailed, have led to immediate hostilities between the British troops and those of the Peishwah.

Soon after the Peishwah's return to Poona, Mr. Elphinstone requested an audience of his Highness, which was on various pretexts put off. The Resident accordingly determined to discontinue his applications for permission to wait on the Peishwah, and to adopt some other mode of apprising his Highness of what he wished to communicate. He at length, after some difficulty, succeeded in causing to be conveyed to his Highness a paper containing a direct charge against Trimbuckjee, and demanding his immediate imprisonment, as well as that of Bundojee and Bugwunt Row. Mr. Elphinstone had originally intended to have presented this writing to his Highness, had he obtained the audience which he sought. It commenced by stating his anxiety to have been permitted to visit the Peishwah, in order to express to his Highness the surprise with which he had learned that no enquiries had been made into the circumstances of the Shastry's assassination, a neglect which Mr. Elphinstone distinctly imputed to the Peishwah's Ministers, who had not allowed the truth to reach him, and had consequently

* Mr. Elphinstone's Despatch, dated 16th August.

† Mr. Adam's Despatch, dated 10th September.

consequently prevented his Highness from pursuing those measures, which it was doubtless his desire to adopt, in order to mark his abhorrence of the crime which had been perpetrated, and preserve unimpaired the reputation of his Government. Mr. Elphinstone then informed him that the general voice of his subjects had from the first fixed the guilt of this transaction on Trimbuckjee. He then recapitulated the principal facts attending the Shastry's murder, and the conduct of the Minister after that event had taken place, the accuracy of which he undertook to prove when Trimbuckjee should be placed in imprisonment, as his great power and influence would otherwise deter witnesses from coming forward. Mr. Elphinstone argued at length on the full conviction which all these circumstances must bring of the guilt of the Minister, and concluded by demanding that Trimbuckjee, Bundojee, and Bugwunt Row should be apprehended and placed in safe custody until his Highness should have an opportunity of consulting with the Governor-General on the subject, and by enforcing these topics by an impressive appeal to the Peishwah's feelings, as a man of religion and a prince. The paper terminated by distinctly apprizing his Highness that all communication with the British Government must be interrupted until its demands on this point should be satisfied, and assuring him that after the apprehension of Trimbuckjee the choice of his successor would be entirely left to his Highness, in the confidence of his making such a selection as would tend to the improvement and preservation of the alliance. A day or two after the Peishwah received this paper* a message was sent to Mr. Elphinstone from Sedasheo Bhow Maunkpisir, acquainting him that the Peishwah had perused the writing with the fullest attention, and had in consequence ordered Bugwunt Row and Bundojee in confinement; but with regard to Trimbuckjee a more full explanation would be made by a native agent, whom the Bhow requested might be sent to him. This message appeared to Mr. Elphinstone to be insincere, as the Bhow from whom it came had long lost his master's confidence, and as the guards placed over the houses of Bugwunt Row and Bundojee belonged to Trimbuckjee, with whom, as Mr. Elphinstone was credibly informed, Bundojee had had an interview the preceding night. To this message, however, he returned an answer, which he thought best calculated to soothe the Peishwah, and to prevent his entertaining any alarm for himself, or supposing that it was designed to obtain our demands by force, at the same time that no direct allusion was made to the possibility of his Highness having imbibed such apprehensions. The agent whom the Bhow wished to see being disqualified by his age and infirmities from undertaking a negotiation, Mr. Elphinstone sent another person, to whom the Bhow delivered a long message on the part of the Peishwah, professing his attachment to the British Government, but denying the guilt of Trimbuckjee, offering, however, at the same time, to arrest him immediately if his guilt should be proved, and promising even to punish him as convicted of the crime, if Mr. Elphinstone could prove the fact of Trimbuckjee's three invitations to the Shastry to come to the temple with few attendants. Mr. Elphinstone replied to this message only by repeating that he was prepared to make good his charges, and had already furnished his Highness with sufficient proofs. He therefore again called on him to arrest Trimbuckjee, and warned him against the danger which menaced the alliance from the violence and intrigues of Trimbuckjee as long as he should continue in power.

Discussions of this nature continued for some days, during which Mr. Elphinstone had occasion to address his Highness on the subject of the assemblage of troops at Poona; but the Resident's remonstrance produced no other result than that of the rendezvous of the troops being fixed at twenty or twenty-five miles from Poona instead of the city, the recruiting still going on as before.

During the whole of these discussions the Peishwah chiefly rested his resistance to the demands of the British Government, on the ground of the injustice of arresting a person before he was convicted of the crime which was laid to him. He persevered in maintaining the innocence of Trimbuckjee, still promising at the same time to arrest him, if Mr. Elphinstone could substantiate his charges against him: his Highness chiefly dwelt on the circumstance asserted by the

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* 17th August.

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Minister.

Resident, of Trimluckjee's having three times invited Gungadhur Shastry to come to the temple with few attendants. His Highness repeatedly declared, that if these summonses could be proved to have taken place, or if even one invitation could be shown to have been made, he was ready to consider Trimluckjee as guilty, and to punish him as such. The Peishwah's arguments were forcibly combated by Mr. Elphinstone, by an appeal to the facts which were within his knowledge, and of which he was prepared to come forward with the proof whenever the removal of Trimluckjee from the Peishwah's councils should do away the dread which must otherwise prevent witnesses from coming forward to depose what they knew against a minister, to the violent consequences of whose power and intrigues they were exposed. During the course of these discussions, it appeared evident that the Peishwah had become so infatuated as to resolve to make common cause with his favourite, and to stand or fall with him. Preparations were at one time made to facilitate the flight of Trimluckjee, who was to excite a feigned rebellion, in which he was to receive the concealed support of the Peishwah; at another time, several modes of compromise were offered to Mr. Elphinstone, which being inconsistent with the dignity and security of the British interests at the court of Poona, were of course rejected. When intelligence was received of the commotions at Hyderabad, the Durbar assumed a higher tone; and it was then determined that Trimluckjee should remain at court, and in office, and that the demands should be resisted; the Peishwah even went so far as to cause a message to be conveyed to Mr. Elphinstone, which was couched in terms approaching to menace. This procedure, together with an attempt which was at the same time made to obtain false depositions relative to the circumstances of the Shastry's murder, clearly evinced on the part of the Court of Poona a disposition to break the alliance. Mr. Elphinstone opposed to this conduct his usual firmness and caution; the intrigues and attempts at deception practised by the Durbar were resisted firmly. Fearing that the exaggerated accounts which the Peishwah had received of the disturbances at Hyderabad, might encourage the Peishwah in his scheme of resistance to the demands of the British Government, and impel him to quit Poona, and at once to throw himself into the situation of an enemy of the Company, Mr. Elphinstone seriously warned his Highness against the course which he might be advised to pursue from the violence and intrigues of his favourite, whose interests would alone be forwarded, while the rupture of the alliance would be rendered inevitable, and with it the ruin of his Highness's reputation and government. Mr. Elphinstone also ordered the subsidiary force to advance to the vicinity of Poona, communicating this circumstance to the Peishwah, and observing that as the tone of the Durbar appeared to be altered, and troops were assembled from all quarters, it became necessary on his part to adopt corresponding measures of precaution. On the 4th September, Mr. Elphinstone having received the instructions of the Governor-General,* communicated to the Peishwah the decision which his Lordship had passed, in the event, which had now occurred, of no inquiry having been made into the circumstances of the Shastry's murder; again warned his Highness of the danger which he was incurring by his blind support of his unprincipled favourite, and assured him that the British Government would not desist from its demands for the surrender of Trimluckjee. After a long consultation with some of his principal followers, the Peishwah sent a message to Mr. Elphinstone, informing him that he had determined to imprison Trimluckjee, on condition that the British Government should not demand his capital punishment, or his surrender to its own officers, and that no further inquiry should be made into the circumstances of the transaction: these conditions were of course rejected by the Resident, who persisted in his demand for the unqualified surrender of Trimluckjee to the British Government; but in order to allay any fears which the Peishwah might entertain for himself, Mr. Elphinstone made an unofficial intimation to the Bhow,† that when once Trimluckjee should be in our custody no further inquiry would be judged necessary. In the mean time Trimluckjee, after having had an interview with the Peishwah, and received from his Highness assurance of a nature to soothe his feelings, and promises of protection to his family, was sent off to Wassuntghur, a hill-fort near Sattarah; the judicious and persevering firmness

* Mr. Adam's Despatch, dated 15th August.

† 5th September.

firmness of Mr. Elphinstone, aided by the Peishwah's own reflections on the risk which he was incurring of a rupture with the British Government, prevailed on his Highness to comply with the Resident's demands. After a conference with Major Ford, the officer commanding his brigade of regular troops, with whom he had frequently communicated during the course of these discussions, and some of his principal advisers, the Peishwah at length declared his assent to the surrender of Trimbuckjee Dainglia to the officers of the British Government; Mr. Elphinstone assuring his Highness that no further inquiry would be considered necessary; that Trimbuckjee's life would be spared, and that he would undergo no severities which were not implied in a strict confinement. Accordingly a party of Major Ford's brigade received charge of Trimbuckjee,* and escorted him from Wassuntghur to Poona, where he was delivered over to a detachment of British troops,† and conducted to Bombay, together with Bugwunt Row and Bandojee, who were to be given up to the officers of the Guickwar Government. Trimbuckjee was immediately placed in strict confinement in the Fort of Tannah. During the progress of these discussions, there appeared, from the reports of the several Residents, to have been frequent communications between the Durbars of Poona, Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Nagpore. The perverse obstinacy of the Peishwah was considerably encouraged by the intrigues of these chieftains, and by the commotions at the time at Hyderabad.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Narrative
respecting the
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the Guickwar's
Minister.

EXTRACT from a Letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, to the Governor-General; dated 16th August 1815; referred to in the preceding Narrative.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone,
16 Aug. 1815.

I intended to have made your Lordship acquainted with the circumstances of the Shastry's murder, by submitting the detailed account drawn up by the Guickwar Vackeel, and some other papers; but as those documents were confined to the mere circumstances of the assassination, I find myself obliged to trespass on your Lordship's time with a narrative of the event, and the transactions that led to it. Your Excellency is already well acquainted with the hostility evinced towards the Shastry by a party in the Peishwah's Durbar, which was headed by Trimbuckjee, and encouraged by the Peishwah. Their bold intrigues at Baroda, their demand for a change in the Guickwar's Government, their negotiation with Bundojee, and the reception of Bugwunt Row, have all been submitted to your Lordship. At that period the Shastry received frequent intelligence of plans to murder him, which I always encouraged him to treat with disregard, and which for a time were attended with no visible result. This state of things terminated in the rupture of the Guickwar's negotiation, and the demand for the Shastry's dismissal; and it was succeeded by secret overtures from Trimbuckjee to the Shastry, and by a negotiation between those ministers, without my participation, for the settlement of the Peishwah's claims. This led to a degree of intimacy and cordiality between Trimbuckjee and the Shastry, such as I have never known between natives in their situation in life. It was during this period of confidence that Trimbuckjee avowed to the Shastry that he had, before their reconciliation, been engaged in plans for cutting up his party and for making away with him by assassination. It seems impossible that such an avowal should have been made, unless the reconciliation had been sincere; and I am inclined to believe it was, to a certain extent. I imagine that all intentions of acting against the Shastry, by direct force, were laid aside, and that it was now designed to gain as advantageous terms as possible from the Guickwar, by working on the ambition and vanity of his minister, and at the same time to ruin the Shastry with the Guickwar and the English, by leading him into a line of conduct inconsistent with his duty, or even to get him entirely into the Peishwah's power, by engaging him in his Highness's service. To effect this object, which the Peishwah certainly thought essential to the accomplishment of his views on Guzerat, every means were taken to gain over the Shastry. His Highness offered his sister-in-law in marriage to the Shastry's son, and Trimbuckjee persuaded the Shastry that it was the Peishwah's wish to invest him with the principal conduct of his affairs, an offer

* 19th September.

† 26th September.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone,
16 Aug. 1815.

offer with which the Shastry, being a native of this place, was unseasonably dazzled; though I do not imagine that he had made up his mind to accept it. At this time it was agreed by the Shastry and Trimbeckjee, that the Peishwah should forego his claims on the Guickwar, for a territorial cession worth seven lacs of rupees; and that as soon as the Guickwar should consent to this arrangement, the marriage already alluded to should take place. I imagine the Peishwah's Government was sincere in wishing for this arrangement, which would have afforded a present profit and a prospect of further advantages consequent to the ruin of the Shastry. If these plans were really entertained, I imagine they were overturned by an incident that took place at Nassick. At that time, the Guickwar's consent to the proposed cession was hourly expected, and as the marriage was to take place as soon as the news arrived, both parties took their families to Nassick, and much expense was incurred for the purpose of celebrating the ceremony with splendour; but when it appeared that the Guickwar's consent was not likely to arrive while the court was at Nassick, the Shastry became anxious to avoid a connexion which would have had an appearance of neglecting his master's interests to provide for his own; and accordingly he desired that the marriage might be put off for the present. About the same time the Shastry declined engaging in the Peishwah's negotiations with me, in consequence of my rejecting his interference, and pointing out in the strongest light the imprudence of his making himself a minister of the Peishwah. This failure of his designs must have irritated Trimbeckjee; but, above all, the rejection of the marriage which had been negociated by Trimbeckjee, and which could not be broken off or suspended after the bride had been brought and the preparations had been made, without great disgrace to the Peishwah. Unfortunately the Shastry heightened this feeling, by starting other objections to the connexion. These affronts, as I understood at the time, made a deep impression on Trimbeckjee, while his conduct on the occasion was inconsistent and unaccountable. He mentioned the Shastry's conduct to me as an instance of gross breach of faith, and as involving him in the utmost disgrace; but at the same time he professed his entire forgiveness of it, and in fact, he said little on the subject to the Shastry, but continued to treat him with more apparent kindness and affection than ever. During this journey to Nassick, reports were widely circulated at Poona, that the Shastry had been seized by Trimbeckjee, and as I treated them with entire disregard, I could not but be surprised at the earnestness with which Trimbeckjee and his agent Hurree Abba endeavoured to convince me that they were mere popular rumours, and were not founded on any measures or designs of theirs. The journey to Punderpore soon followed that to Nassick. On this occasion, the Shastry peremptorily refused to allow his colleague Bappoo Myraul to accompany him to Punderpore, although the latter expressed great fears of his safety. This was naturally attributed to Trimbeckjee's influence, as that person had all along shown a dread of the wary and circumspect character of Bappoo Myraul, and had insisted on his exclusion from the conferences with his colleague. His interposition was more open in prevailing on the Shastry to leave behind the best part of his escort, and in dissuading me from accompanying him in his pilgrimages, and that his Highness wished me not to go on this occasion. On the journey to Punderpore, Trimbeckjee was followed by Govind Row Bundojee, who had been neglected during the time when the plan was to conciliate the Shastry, but who was still connected with Trimbeckjee, and who had a person, on his part, stationed with him for his protection. This man came to Punderpore with great secrecy, but his arrival was discovered by the Shastry immediately before his death. Two days preceding that event, guards were posted and great precautions taken about the temple and the Peishwah's house, and the alarm of the Punnee assassins was once more set on foot. The existence of this conspiracy, of the name of which so much use has been made, has lately been fully disproved by Mr. Russell's enquiries at Hyderabad, and it may therefore be fairly assumed that the Peishwah's alarms on the subject of it are either feigned, or inspired by those about his Highness, to cover any measures the motive of which it is inconvenient to avow. In this case, the alarm afforded a pretext for increasing the guards, and a way of accounting for the Shastry's murder. Strict orders were also issued against bringing armed men to the temple. The following account of the occurrences on the day of the Shastry's death is extracted from a narrative which was drawn up by Bappoo

poo Myraul, and translated by Captain Pottinger, immediately after the return of the party who had accompanied the Shastry to Punderpore, and was transmitted to me on my journey from Ellora.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone,
16 Aug. 1815.

“ On the 14th, the Shastry went to an entertainment given by Ram Chunder Gosayen Patemkar to the Peishwah, and on his return home complained of fever, and desired that if any person came to request him to go to the temple, they might be told that he was indisposed. In the course of half an hour, one Luxumun Punt came, on Trimbuckjee’s behalf, to invite him to join him in his devotions, and he said, ‘I am unwell, and I will not go out to-day.’ Shortly after, Trimbuckjee sent a second messenger, to acquaint the Shastry, that the Peishwah was to go to the temple next morning, and that he, the Shastry, ought to take advantage of this circumstance and attend prayers, but not to bring many attendants. He returned the former answer. Bappoo Cheproonkur, a friend of the Shastry’s, and Rowjee Mahratta, a relation, then left the Shastry, and walked to the great temple, where they met Trimbuckjee Dainglia, who observed, ‘I have sent twice to the Shastry to come to prayers, he declines doing so, but I wish you would try him again.’ Rowjee Mahratta came back to the house occupied by the Shastry, and told him what Dainglia had said. He at first observed, ‘I am unwell;’ but on reflection, he became apprehensive of offending Dainglia, by not complying with his different messages, and therefore he agreed to go. He accordingly set off with two mussalchees, two personal servants, three Hircarrahs, and a Carcoon* of Trimbuckjee. As he passed among the shops, one of his attendants overheard a man in the crowd ask, ‘which is the Shastry?’ and another reply, ‘he who wears the necklace;’ but he did not think of observing these people. The Shastry entered the temple, performed his devotions, chatted a few minutes with Trimbuckjee Dainglia, and then proceeded towards his house. He desired three of the people to stay behind, with one Cheytun Doss Baha, a kind of preceptor of the Shastry, and a very old man, and he advanced himself, accompanied by Trimbuckjee Dainglia’s Sepoys, who were in front of him ten or twelve paces; next came two of the Shastry’s own Hircarrahs, then two Mussalchees with lighted torches, and about four paces behind them was the Shastry; one Ramchunder Burway, an inhabitant of Punderpore, and a priest of the temple, had hold of the Shastry’s left hand, and Bappoo Cheepoonkur, the Shastry’s friend, was on the opposite side, but a step or two in the rear; these three were followed by the Shastry’s two personal servants; and when the party had walked some little way from the temple, three men came running up behind them, as if they were clearing the road for some person, by calling out, ‘Pice! pice!’ (Make way, make way;) their left hands were folded up in a cloth, probably intended as a shield, and in each of their right hands there seemed to be a twisted cloth, which is usual for striking people in a crowd, to make them stand aside. One of the assassins struck the Shastry a very violent blow, apparently with the cloth, when it was discovered that he had a sword also in his hand; another seized him by the lock of hair on the crown of his head, to throw him down, and when he was falling, the third assassin cut him over the head. Two more men, at this juncture, rushed from the front of the party, and three of the attendants, who attempted to stay by the Shastry, were wounded; on which his friends, Mussalchees, and followers, ran away and left him in the hands of the murderers, who mangled him in the most shocking manner, and one of them exclaimed, ‘We have now finished him!’ This was overheard by one of the wounded men. The assassins then threw down two sword scabbards and made their escape; and the Shastry’s people, who were following with the old man already alluded to, saw five men with naked swords running towards the temple; they also observed the flambeau lying extinguished and smoking on the ground, and became much alarmed; but not knowing what had taken place, two or three of them ran home to the Shastry’s house, and learning he was not there, they returned to search for him, and found his corpse in the road almost cut to bits. They took the pieces and carried them home; this was about half-past eight o’clock at night. The intelligence was immediately carried to the Peishwah, who ordered additional precautions

“ about

* Officers under the Zemindars, who keep accounts of the collections.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone,
16 Aug. 1815.

“ about his own person; and shortly after one of Trimbeckjee’s people came to
“ inquire what had happened. The police officer also attended to see the
“ corpse, and returned to report to the Peishwah, observing that one of the
“ assassins had been seen near the river, and had thrown down his sword and
“ had escaped in the crowd; but that the sword had been carried to Trim-
“ buckjee. The news shortly reached the Guickwar camp; and some of the
“ principal Sirdars came to the town, to take measures for burning the Shastry’s
“ remains, and obtained permission from Trimbeckjee to that effect; and like-
“ wise an order from his Highness the Peishwah, for the Shastry’s people to
“ have free ingress and egress to and from the city. The following day, some
“ of the Shastry’s Carcoons went to Trimbeckjee, and told him, it belovod
“ him, as the friend of the deceased, and also the Minister of the Peishwah, to
“ make enquiries towards ascertaining the cause of the Shastry’s murder; to
“ which Trimbeckjee answered, ‘ I am doing so; but on whom can I breathe
“ suspicion? I have no clue to guide me.’ The Carcoons again observed,
“ ‘ It is due to the Shastry, and also to the honour of your Government, to
“ discover the origin of what has happened.’ Trimbeckjee replied in terms of
“ civility, and declared that the Peishwah was greatly grieved by the event
“ that had happened; but that the Shastry was wrong to venture abroad with-
“ out a number of attendants, fifty or an hundred. The Carcoons replied,
“ ‘ He considered himself in the house of his friend, and besides, it was not
“ usual to bring many people on such an occasion; you know,’ added they,
“ ‘ who are the Shastry’s enemies, the assassins appeared to be Carnatic men.’
“ He replied, ‘ What you say is true, but how could I avert what fate had
“ decreed? There is the Purvoo Seetaram, and you have placed one of the
“ Guickwars, Cannojee, in the Carnatic, though I cannot take the name of any
“ enemy. You must now look to yourselves, but depend on my friendship.
“ He who protected you all is now no more, and I will do so to the utmost of
“ my power.’ The Shastry’s Carcoons then left the place, and the following
“ day they obtained, through Trimbeckjee, the Peishwah’s private permission
“ for the Baroda people to return to Poona. It was at the same time intimated
“ to them, that they need not attend again at either Trimbeckjee’s quarters or
“ the Peishwah’s house.

“ The murderers appeared to be dressed in short breeches, such as are worn
“ in the Carnatic; but spoke in the Mahratta language when they exclaimed as
“ already stated, ‘ we have now finished him ! ’ ”

In this Narrative, it is impossible not to be struck with Trimbeckjee’s soli-
citude, so disproportionate on the occasion, about the Shastry’s coming to the
temple, and with the proof, that he was expected by the murderers, which
in all the circumstances of the case, was almost impossible to have happened,
had they not been acquainted with what was passing between him and Trim-
beckjee. By the question asked in the streets, the murderers appeared to have
been posted before he left his house, or they must have been so soon after; for
his whole absence up to his death, did not exceed three quarters of an hour.
The want of enquiry is also very remarkable; it might have been expected
that Trimbeckjee would have hastened to the spot where the murder was com-
mitted, or at all events, that he would have sent people to make enquiries from
the passengers, to trace out which way the assassins had taken; that he would
have summoned the neighbouring shopkeepers and the Shastry’s attendants,
to ascertain the dress and appearance of the murderers; that he would have
apprehended the Shastry’s known enemies, and would have encouraged his
family to point out all on whom their suspicions fell; that he would have offered
a reward to discover the murderers, and that their detection would have been
the principal object of his attention for a considerable time: instead of which,
he neglected every sort of enquiry, and contented himself with stopping all
letters and all news for the first day, after which he arrested several persons for
reflecting on him. He allowed the man on whom suspicion would most natu-
rally fall, to go unquestioned, and exercised his ingenuity in finding out other
persons likely to have committed the murder, and reasons why it should have
happened as a matter of course. He then employed himself in writing dis-
patches to his turbulent deputy at Ahmedabad, of which we have yet to hear
the effect, and afterwards forbad the Shastry’s name to be any longer men-
tioned.

tioned. This conduct is the more remarkable from the extraordinary exertions which are made by the police of native governments, in all cases where the chief has an interest, and the success with which acts of violence are generally kept under in the Peishwah's cities. Bundojee, respecting whom the Peishwah's minister long affected entire ignorance, is now returned to Poona, where both he and Bugwunt Row reside at large; one of the two was, I understand, secretly received on the night before last by Trimluckjee, on his way to the temple, from which he this day returned.

Hostilities with the Peishwah.

Letter from Mr Elphinstone, 16 Aug. 1815.

To His Excellency the Earl of Moira, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

Letter from Mr. Elphinstone, 11 Mar. 1817.

1. In my last dispatch I had the honour to report to your Excellency, that Trimluckjee Dainglia had assembled a body of plunderers about fifty miles from Poona; that a detachment of Gokla's had been sent against them by the Peishwah, and that I expected soon to hear of their dispersion. His Highness's detachment, however, instead of dispersing the rebels, has quietly sat down in the midst of the tract throughout which they are dispersed, and the commander has reported that there are no rebels in that part of the country. This language is re-echoed by the Peishwah, who says, that he can obtain no intelligence of any assemblage of troops within his territories; and that, anxious as he is to act against them, he must depend on me for finding them out.

2. The insurrection, therefore, has now changed its character, and appears as an attempt of Trimluckjee's to recover his power, by carrying on war against the British Government under the protection of his Highness the Peishwah. As these facts can scarcely fail to lead to important consequences, it becomes necessary to show the grounds from which I derive my conviction of them.

3. It is proper, in the first place, to show my reasons for asserting that there are assemblages of troops in the neighbourhood of Mahadeo, which is denied by his Highness; I shall at the same time show that they are headed by Trimluckjee. The simple fact of such assemblages, in a very frequented part of the Peishwah's country, and within fifty miles of his own residence, will of itself establish that his Highness is acquainted with the proceeding; and his long connivance and subsequent denial of the existence of it, together with his refusal to act against the troops assembled, will probably be thought a sufficient proof that the design for which they have collected is approved by his Highness.

4. Early in last January, I received intelligence that Trimluckjee was at Phultun, in which neighbourhood he appeared to have already past some time during the months of January and February. I heard from numerous sources, that he was in that part of the country, constantly changing his residence between Phultun on the west and Punderpore on the east, extending his range as far as the forts of Taltore and Mymungar on the south. On the 15th January the news-writer at Nursingpoor announces a rumour that some insurgents are collecting; he confirms this report on the 18th, and specifies that twenty-five horsemen and one hundred foot had assembled between Sirsatwarre and Mahadeo, under a Marhatta Sirdar, and that another body was at Poorundwar, about twenty miles to the east of the last village. On the 20th, the same writer mentions another party at Mymungar; and adds a rumour, that all are to unite under Trimluckjee Dainglia. On the 24th, he writes that the party at Sirsatwarre has moved to Natty Potta and Burrud, north of Mahadeo, and that those at Poorundwar have encamped between Mahadeo and Mymungar. On the 26th he announces that more troops are collecting, and on the 29th he gives the following account of the disposition of the whole:

Near Natty Potta and Burrud	500
Near Mahadeo	300
Near Mymungar.....	600
Near Phultun.....	400

Total,..... 1,800

Almost

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone,
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Almost the whole of these were foot, and the bulk of them maung and ramoosées (low and lawless casts like bheels.) At this time I doubted whether the troops assembled were under Trimbuckjee; or if they were, for what purpose such a gang could be designed.

5. From this time till the 18th February the news-writer continues to report the accession of fresh bodies of infantry to the insurgents, and likewise the commencement of measures for collecting cavalry. He also represents, that one of his hircarrahs, who was sent for intelligence, had been cut off by the insurgents, and that he himself was in such danger, that he had been obliged to take refuge in a fortified house belonging to Sedasheo Maunkaisur. On the 18th February he writes, that bodies of horse, in parties of from ten to twenty are moving from all points to join the insurgents at Mahadeo; that the whole country is full of Trimbuckjee's spies, and that dreadful examples are made of all persons who talk of the preparations of the insurgents. On the 19th he repeats the same intelligence, and gives a copy of a paper inviting the services of a particular chief and his troops, and promising a specific rate of pay. Similar papers, he says, are circulated in great numbers. On the 22d he says, nobody now hesitates to speak of the insurrection, or to say, that Trimbuckjee is at the head of it. He also mentions that the 18th of March is the day fixed for the breaking out of the conspiracy.

6. Early in February the news-writers and intelligencers at Poona began to communicate intelligence similar to that received from Nursingpoor; and by the middle of the month, a full confirmation of it was received from two Bramins, who were sent separately to Mahadeo to collect information. The post-office writer at Jewoor (40 miles from Mahadeo, and about the same distance from Nursingpoor) also wrote about the 17th, that Trimbuckjee was at Burrud, assembling horse, and that he had got one thousand five hundred into the neighbourhood of Mahadeo. All accounts concurred in representing Trimbuckjee's vigilance to be very great, and the difficulty of passing through his haunts, and those of his adherents, to be extreme.

7. On the 24th a person of some consequence, long connected with the British Government, brought to me a Marhatta chief of a village, who had actually enlisted in Trimbuckjee's service with twenty horse. He said that Trimbuckjee lived in the jungle apart from his horse, and that he had about five hundred Ramoosées at some distance round his person; that he had got from two to three thousand horse in different villages near his retreat, under the command of his father-in-law Rewie Row Sindia; that he had many others engaged in his service who were still at their villages, and he particularly mentioned different chiefs of horse in his own neighbourhood, which is on the Nizam's border, beyond the river Beema. He said Trimbuckjee had given him a small advance of money, and desired him to remain quiet until after the Hooly,* (the last day of which was the 7th instant,) after which he promised him two months pay, at forty or fifty rupees a month, according to the goodness of the horse.

8. On the 25th a private horseman was introduced to me through another channel, who, though in the Peishwah's service, was engaged with Trimbuckjee. His account agreed in most particulars with that last noticed; but he was a particularly intelligent man, and gave good accounts of the present state and future plans of Trimbuckjee, which derived credit from his knowledge of Trimbuckjee's past proceedings. The only part of his information that is at present applicable, was, that Trimbuckjee had been near two months in the neighbourhood of Phultun and Mahadeo; that he had three thousand horse and three hundred foot about him; that he had constant communication with Poona, and excellent intelligence; that he had a Vakeel from the Pindarries with him, and was in close connexion with the Peishwah, who had very extensive intrigues on foot against us in different parts of India; and that Trimbuckjee was to set up his standard about the 18th March.

9. On the 1st March the Nursingpoor writer sends accounts of more horse enlisting for Trimbuckjee. He specifies as usual the villages where they are quartered,

* A Hindoo festival.

quartered, and in many cases the names of the commanders. On the 2d he writes, that, 2,13,000 rupees have been sent from Punderpore in the night to Trimluckjee. He mentions the names of the persons concerned in sending it, and the spot where a party of horse is stationed for the purpose of furnishing an escort. On the 3d one of the Bramins sent to Mahadeo, confirms the accounts of Trimluckjee's collecting troops; and adds, that a confidential agent of Appa Dessye's had had an interview with him; he likewise states, that the detachment sent by the Peishwah against the rebels, had settled quietly at Nattapoota, and appeared to be on a friendly footing with the insurgents; the people of the country believed they were sent out at Trimluckjee's request. On the same day, the post-office writer at Jewoor mentions different places where troops of Trimluckjee are posted; and states, that much activity prevails in recruiting for him, even about Jewoor; and that considerable quantities of treasure have been sent to him from Punderpore.

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10. On the 5th, I received an overture from a person formerly of some consequence, but whose jageer has been sequestrated of late, to say, that he had been invited by Trimluckjee to raise a large body of horse for him, and offering to give me intelligence, and even to concur in apprehending Trimluckjee.

11. About the beginning of this month, a villager came to Colonel Leighton, and acquainted him, that a body of troops was quartered in his village on the Neera, and that Trimluckjee had many parties in the villages around. I sent out hircarrahs with this man, whom he carried in the night to his village, and showed them the horse. He also showed them a smaller party picketed in the woods at some distance from the village; while they were looking out for these a party of horse passed them, travelling with secrecy and by night. They heard every where of the intended insurrection, and of parties going by night to join it, and understood every where that it was to break out on the 18th of March.

12. On the 6th, the post-office writer at Meritch writes, that troops are raising at different places in his neighbourhood, which he specifies are for Trimluckjee, and that others are collecting for him to the south of the Kistna. The post-office writers at Sangly on the Kistna, and Poosa Souly near Sattara, also report the assembly of the troops under Dainglia in the hills of Mahadeo.

13. On the 7th, a person came to a broker, employed by me to collect intelligence, and wished him to exchange some gold money. By well-managed enquiries, the broker discovered that the gold had been issued by Trimluckjee to a Patna chief, who had enlisted with him, and whose servant the person who offered the money was. He gave much the same account of the state of Trimluckjee's preparations with those already noticed. It is to be observed, that numerous accounts represent all Trimluckjee's money to be in gold, and constant efforts to be made in all the country from Phultun to the Bheema, to procure silver in exchange for it. I leave out many accounts brought by hircarrahs, all tending to prove the existence of the preparations I have described, and the notice they have attracted throughout the country; I shall only add, that for the last fortnight at least, Trimluckjee's preparations for an insurrection, have been the common topic of conversation in Poona; and that every Carcoon who comes to the Residency, if spoken to on the subject, treats it as one of public notoriety.

14. It is under these circumstances, that his Highness the Peishwah asserts, that his local officers have allowed preparations, such as I have described, to go on for two months, without noticing them; that his Ministers have shut their ears to the common talk of the country, and of the capital; that even when his Highness's attention was drawn to the subject, his messengers could learn nothing of these notorious facts; and finally, that a detachment of his troops, under an officer selected for the occasion, could sit down in the centre of Trimluckjee's army, and know nothing of its existence. After all this, it is scarcely necessary to bring any further proof of his Highness's knowledge of the insurrection, the existence of which he so strongly denies; but his confidential adviser and intelligencer, Praubaukur Pundit, mentioned it to me long ago, and could scarcely have concealed it from the Peishwah, had it really been unknown to his Highness till then; and his minister, Seddasheo Maunkaisar, who is not in the secret of the Peishwah's intentions, casually mentioned to

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Kishen Row, early in February, that he had heard the insurgents in the Mahadeo hills intended to attack his fortified house at Taimboornee; that he had therefore increased the garrison, and *had applied to his Highness the Peishwah*, who promised him assistance, and who afterwards made a merit with him of sending out Gokla's detachment, as if it had been done in attention to his wishes.

15. From all these circumstances, I think there remains no doubt that the Peishwah is privy to Trimbucketjee's conspiracy, and has favoured the progress of it; I say nothing of the constant intelligence I have received of his Highness's having continual communication with Trimbucketjee; of his having sent him considerable sums of money *in gold*; and of his having had more than one secret interview with Trimbucketjee himself. These statements, although strongly asserted by many different persons, and though highly probable in themselves, are not sufficiently well established to build upon; but it is certain that troops have been raised for Trimbucketjee in Poona, that treasure has been sent to him from this: in one very recent instance, an Arab Jemadar, who was reported to have joined the rebels, returned to Poona, and told a Mahomedan friend, that he had been employed to carry a casket of jewels to Phultun, to an adherent of Trimbucketjee's; that Trimbucketjee's family and dependents are still in his Highness's favour; that most of them make excursions into the country, which if made without design, are unaccountably indiscreet, and which are constantly reported to be for the purpose of consulting with Trimbucketjee; that Basker Punt, one of Trimbucketjee's principal officers, who commanded one of the divisions of his force attached to Colonel Smith in 1815, has made repeated journeys of this kind from his Highness's court at Phoolsheher; that he finally left that place shortly before his Highness's return to Poona, and is stated on very good authority to be now with the rebels. His Highness has been unable to answer my repeated demands to be informed what has become of him. His Highness's employment in maturing this plan, also accounts for several deviations from his fixed habits, which before excited a good deal of surprise. The first is his journey to Joonere, when Trimbucketjee was supposed to be in that part of the country, soon after Colonel Kingscote's attempt to seize him at Nungaum; his excuse was, a vow of an annual pilgrimage made when he was in prison, which he had forgotten for the last twenty years to perform; another is, his long residence at Phoolshehr, out of the way of observation, and the pains he took to explain his motives to me, frequently complaining that he was detained against his will by his arm, though the distance is only sixteen miles, and his arm was but little bruised. The last is his giving up his annual journeys to Goagur and Copergaum, for the first time, I believe, since his restoration, although the excuse of his arm has for some time been removed.

16. It remains to examine the extent and design of the conspiracy. Long before Trimbucketjee's release, it was the common opinion in the Marhatta country, that the Peishwah would endeavour to revenge the disgrace which he conceived himself to have suffered, by raising up wars and insurrections against the British, in which he should not appear himself. It was stated on better authority, and in a less vague form, that his Highness would try all means for Trimbucketjee's release and restoration; that if he did not succeed by intreaties and temptations, he would try intimidation, and if that failed, he would secretly foment insurrections in the hope of wearying us into a compliance with his wishes; all the plans presented, as precursors to the insurrections, have already been tried; and it is remarkable, that the language held by his Highness's avowed agents should so closely resemble that made use of by Trimbucketjee's emissaries; the same intreaties and promises at first, followed by the same absurd attempts at intimidation, and the same anxiety to obtain a categorical answer immediately before the time when the insurrection began to be talked of.

17. It will be in your Excellency's recollection, that on the third of last November, the Peishwah sent me a secret message, saying, that as he was going to quit Poona for a time, he was desirous to leave his country secure; that Trimbucketjee would probably create disturbances, if not conciliated, and he, therefore wished to offer him terms on the part of the British Government, and offered

offered to answer for his faithful observance of them : considering this message as a threat, or at least an attempt to discover the effect which would be produced on the British Government by Trimbeckjee's raising an insurrection, I returned such an answer, and sent such messages, public and private, as I conceived most likely to impress on his Highness the impossibility of any insurrection on Trimbeckjee's part, for which his Highness would not have to answer, and the total ruin it would bring on his State, if such a proof were to appear of his hostility to the British Government, and infidelity to the alliance. As his Highness entered on the present conspiracy in the face of this remonstrance, and it should seem immediately on receiving it, it must be inferred that he will not easily be deterred from the prosecution of a plan, so deliberately formed. The same conclusion may be drawn from the apparent extent of his intrigues. It appears from the intelligence already noticed, that troops are assembling for Trimbeckjee in the centre and southern parts of his Highness's dominions. Mr. Jenkins' information in November and December last showed that similar levies were made at that time in Berar, under the immediate direction of his Highness's officers at Mailgaut; and there are reports strongly corroborated by circumstances, that troops are also raising in Candeish. It is now many months since I heard that his Highness had made some communications to Jeswunt Row Jewagee, who was once a great freebooter in the Mahratta country. I paid no attention to the report at the time, believing that Jeswunt Row had been long dead; but not very long after I was surprised to hear that Jeswunt Row was at the head of a body of freebooters in Candeish; contrary to the practice of such gangs, this body has remained quiet ever since, and has not been heard of till this time, but it is now reported in Poona that his Highness has a body of men in Candeish ready to join Trimbeckjee, and the last akbar from Candeish revives the mention of Jeswunt Row Jewagee, and says he is getting ready to move: all which circumstances agree so well as to make it very probable that the whole proceedings of Jeswunt Row Jewagee have been directed by his Highness. His Highness's repair of his forts have never entirely been discontinued, and they are now carried on with unusual activity. His Highness's overtures to the Guickwar, and his intrigues at the Courts of Scindia and Holkar, have often been brought to your Excellency's notice. The orders lately issued to the vackeels afford no proof at all that these intrigues are discontinued, but are quite as likely to have been agreed to on purpose to blind the British Government at a moment when his Highness was contemplating a secret operation against it. It is to this motive I attribute the unusual profusion of attentions and compliances which his Highness has displayed since the time when he now appears to have entered vigorously into his plots with Trimbeckjee; his orders to the vackeels are easily rendered nugatory by his intrigues, through unavowed channels. Of this character is Ballajee Coonjur, whose Agent Ballajee Doondea, manages most of his Highness's communications with the other Mahratta powers, and who himself, as well as his son, are pointed out by several reports as engaged in constant communications with Trimbeckjee. There is a circumstance which appears to be connected with his Highness's intrigues in Hindoostan, though it may possibly only relate to the levies of troops in Candeish. It is, that large sums of money have been remitted from this place to Choly Mahaisar or Ougein, which are said to be remitted on his Highness's part, and which really appear to be sent by his directions. Though I have long heard rumours of this nature, I was first led to enquire into them by the seizure of a large sum of money (about 50,000 rupees) by one of our detachments in the gauts; this money was passing off to Malwa in a secret manner; care was taken to elude our parties, and various subterfuges were resorted to, to account for appearances after it had been seized. No application was made to me to release it, although the banker to whom it avowedly belonged, is a frequent attendant at the Residency; and when he was at length called on for an explanation, he gave no satisfactory reason for his long silence. While this subject was under enquiry, I received intimation that the money was his Highness the Peishwa's. I afterwards received information on which I think I can rely, that his Highness has remitted several lacs of rupees to Hindoostan in the name of five different Marwarree bankers, the principal of whom is Ummer Chund. It appears from the state of the market, that these remittances are not made for mere commercial purposes; and several convoys which have been seized by the Peishwah's officers in consequence of a standing prohibition against exporting the current coin, have always been

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been released by his Highness's own orders. It is to be observed, that the greater part of the treasure intercepted by our detachment consists of the prohibited coin (Hally siccas).

18. I now proceed to report the communications I have made to his Highness, and the answers I have received since the date of my last despatch. Up to the 24th February I treated the insurrection as equally offensive to the Peishwah and to the British Government, and expressed my confidence in his exertions to put it down; at the same time pointing out the bad consequences of any remissness on his part. On the 24th, the Peishwah's ministers sent me a letter from the commandant of Gokla's detachment, that had gone against the insurgents, dated from Phultun, denying that there was any insurrection, and enclosing a letter from the revenue officer at Natta Pootta to the same effect. The ministers triumphantly referred me to those papers for a complete refutation of all that I had said about Trimluckjee and his proceedings; they also pointed out in polite language the propriety of deliberation and enquiry, previous to bringing forward charges of so much importance. I replied, by stating the disagreeable impression made on me, by their denying all knowledge of a rebellion that every body else knew of; and saying, that I had done my part, and that the responsibility now rested with them. This only producing fresh denials, I sent a message on the 2d March, requesting an explanation of his Highness's conduct and intentions, and saying, that I should consider his mere denial of a fact so generally known, as a proof that he was determined to avoid all open and friendly discussion with the British Government. His Highness merely replying by general professions, it was apparent, that if the insurrection continued, it would require to be put down by British troops, and that the presence of Gokla's party would only lead to mistakes favourable to the rebels. I therefore took measures to form a detachment, and sent to beg that his Highness would recal his troops, as their remaining inactive so near the insurgents, only led the people of the country to suppose that there was a concert between Trimluckjee's and his Highness's Government. I also desired to be informed, whether any troops which his Highness said were not rebels, were his, or whether he had any troops in the tract round Mahadeo; I also begged to know what precautions had been taken to check the intrigues of Trimluckjee's family and adherents, and what was become of Basker Pundit? His Highness now said, that there must be an insurrection, as I had such a positive account of it; but asked, what he could do? he did not know where Trimluckjee was, and he could not obtain intelligence about his followers; and that however anxious he was to show his sincere friendship for the British Government, it was totally out of his power to do any thing which might convince it of his cordiality. I replied on the 4th, that if his Highness really wished to show his cordiality, he might seize Trimluckjee's family and adherents, and if that proved no check upon him, his Highness might give them over as hostages to the British Government; that he might also give such orders to his troops and officers as would soon change the face of affairs. Signs of his cordiality would then appear of themselves, intelligence would pour in, both on him and us, he would offer his troops to act with our officers, and those who acted by themselves, would attack and disperse the rebels wherever they were assembled. On the other hand, if appearances continued as formerly, I begged his Highness to consider the suspicions they would lead to. His Highness continuing his professions, offering more troops, and ordering out Major Ford's brigade, but without taking any of the steps that were in his power, or even ceasing to deny the existence of an insurrection, I addressed, on the 7th, a long and serious message to him, pointing out the impossibility of his continuing his present course, without being involved with the British Government; the impossibility, in that event, of his ever being trusted more, and the fatal character which the dispute would therefore assume. I endeavoured to show the uselessness of assisting Trimluckjee, who surely was not expected to conquer us, and with whom we could never make terms; the impossibility of any arrangement that should even secure the life of that fugitive, until he was lodged in a British prison: the difficulty his Highness would have in satisfying your Lordship of his good intentions, even if this insurrection were to die away; and the wisdom of adopting such a course as should show that his Highness was sincere in his professions, the result of
which

which, I said, could not fail to be the speedy capture of Trimbeckjee. To this his Highness sent the usual answer, that his troops were at my disposal, that they should move wherever I should point out the rebels, and that he would seize any person whom I should declare to be adherents of Trimbeckjee. I replied on the 9th, that my object was less to crush the insurgents, which could be done by a very small body of British troops, than to obtain proofs of his Highness's good disposition, which might be counted on in future times, and in all circumstances; that if his Highness were disposed, he would find no difficulty in discovering the rebels, and in ascertaining who were Trimbeckjee's adherents: If, then, he were cordial and sincere, he would act on my former suggestions; if not, he would come back and desire me to point out individuals. His Highness now promised to seize Trimbeckjee's adherents, requesting me to point out any that he might omit. He also ordered Major Ford to march against the rebels, and promised him a part of the best horse in his service; but this movement of troops I declined, as quite unnecessary, the insurrection being formidable from the appearance of secret encouragement alone, and not from its own strength. I had also received intelligence, which I thought might be relied on, that the troops at Mahadeo and the neighbourhood had broken up and dispersed; I have not yet heard what has been done about Trimbeckjee's adherents.

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19. The above communications were mostly made through Major Ford and Moro Dickshut; I sent similar messages by Praubaukur Pundit, but in general received still more unsatisfactory answers; yesterday, however, Praubaukur Pundit brought me a long message from his Highness, the purport of which was, to vindicate himself from the accusations I had brought against him; to persuade me that he was not so mad as to meditate war against the British, or to prefer Trimbeckjee's friendship to ours; but a considerable part of the message was taken up by very sharp remonstrances against the tone of the messages which I had sent to his Highness by Major Ford, and which his Highness declared were full of unbecoming imputations against him, and expressed with unwarrantable freedom of language. His Highness showed particular resentment at one passage, which he conceived to threaten him with the fate of Tippoo Sultaan; but as there was not the most distant allusion of the kind in any of my messages, this was easily explained away. His Highness assigned as a reason for not agreeing to some applications that I had made for a personal interview, that in the present state of things such a meeting would be liable to lead to altercation, and to expressions which his Highness might afterwards wish to recal. His Highness also gave some reason for not sending any man of rank and consequence to discuss the subjects now in hand on his Highness's part; I understood him to mean Gokla, who perhaps has impressed his Highness with high notions of the manner in which he would support his Highness's dignity if he were to conduct a conference on his part. My answer to his Highness's professions was in the same spirit as those which I sent through Major Ford; that his Highness's denial of the insurrection obliged me to give way to very unfavourable surmises; that his Highness's conduct on this occasion, at a time when your Excellency was impressed with a particular conviction of his Highness's friendship and good intentions, was calculated to shake your confidence in him for ever; that it could not be expected that aggressions could be passed over as if they did not exist merely because they were not avowed; that his Highness was therefore in a situation of danger, and that the only wise course for him to pursue was to deliver up Trimbeckjee, which, I said, would be the best course even for Trimbeckjee himself. I took pains to efface the bad impression made by my messages, observing, that it is my duty to be explicit with his Highness, and that even if I were his own minister, I should still think I served him better by laying open the true state of his affairs to him, however it might offend him, than by encouraging him in pernicious courses, by dissembling or assentation; that with respect to the terms in which my sentiments were conveyed, his Highness would recollect that neither I nor Major Ford could be expected to avoid improprieties in an Indian language; but that he might be assured I had every wish to render my communications as acceptable as was consistent with the principle I had just avowed; I then begged Praubaukur Pundit to remind his Highness of the timely caution I had given him on Trimbeckjee's escape, of the pains I took to warn him in November last

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of the dangers of harbouring Trimbeckjee, and of the very cordial and friendly terms in which I at first addressed him on this very occasion, until his Highness, by shutting his eyes to the proceedings of the insurgents, compelled me to call his attention by louder complaints. I said, that I had now so many interviews with his Highness, that he was enabled to judge whether any thing I should offer, if he admitted me to an audience, were likely to give him offence; and that, with respect to sending Gokla, his Highness would act entirely according to his own pleasure.

20. During the above discussions I received two different messages from Gokla, couched in his usual strain of respect and attachment for the British Government, but complaining of my having applied for the recal of his troops, reminding me of his former services, protesting that there was no insurrection, and assuring me, that if the insurgents could only be found out, I should soon have cause to applaud his exertions; I replied, that I had imputed no blame to Gokla, who no doubt acted up to the orders he had received; that it was my knowledge of his vigour on former occasions that led me to enquire into the causes of his present inaction; that with respect to the existence of the insurrection, it was with the Government that I had to deal, and that unless Gokla insisted on coming forward for himself, I had no dispute with him on that head. As far as I can learn, Gokla has been his Highness's great adviser through the whole of the present business, assisted perhaps by Waumun Row Apty, and some others of his Highness's dependents. The plan I conceive to originate with his Highness and Trimbeckjee. It suits Gokla's views to fall into any opinions that his Highness may entertain; and as there is no way to win his Highness's favour like standing between him and danger, I should not be surprised if Gokla should not have talked of his own military prowess, and offered to take all consequences on himself. Considering the craft and treachery of his confederate, it is not unlikely that this may cost Gokla dearer than he intends; but I cannot suppose that he had any deliberate intention of incurring the resentment of the British Government, or of embarking in a cause the success of which depends on the constancy of his Highness the Peishwah.

21. Moro Dickshut and his party appear really to be, as they profess, mere instruments of the Peishwah's, without any great share in his confidence, or any influence over his conduct. It is even possible that they may not be admitted into the secret of his Highness's interior policy; all his intelligence, and some of his vackeels at foreign courts, are under the management of Waumun Row Apty; Moró Dickshut has no share whatever in those departments. A Carcoon of Gokla's, named Govind Kaishoo Joshie, is stated from several quarters to have been lately despatched to Scindia's camp; I shall apprize Captain Close of his mission, to enable him to find out the object of it.

22. I have omitted to mention in a former part of this letter, that the Peishwah has occasional private meetings with the vackeels of Appa Dessye, which gives some colour to the alleged connexion between that chief and Trimbeckjee. His late severity to Appa Dessye is no argument against the fact, for it is quite in the spirit of his Highness's policy to turn against us the enmity which has been provoked by our exertions in support of his own authority.

23. I shall now wait a few days to see what course the Peishwah determines on; and if he does not take effectual measures against the insurgents, I shall immediately act against them with a British detachment. For this purpose I have requested Colonel Smith to order the 4th and 8th regiments of light cavalry to move into the neighbourhood of Perinda, and the light battalion into that of Ahmednuggur; I have also suggested to the Resident at Hyderabad to direct Major M'Dowall to move his detachment to the neighbourhood of Tooljapoor; thus I shall be able to assemble a considerable light force in the neighbourhood of the insurgents within three or four days, and at the same time, I hope, the scattered positions, and apparently unconnected movements of the detachments, will prevent the insurgents from quitting the part of the country throughout which they are now quartered.

Poona,
11th March 1817:

I have, &c.
(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

NOTES

NOTES of *Mr. Elphinstone's Messages to the Peishwah.*Hostilities with
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Notes.

February 12th.

His Highness must long have been aware of the assembling of Ramoosées near the Mahadeo pagoda. I have heard of it for a long time, and I have also heard reports, that Trimbeckjee is at the head of the band. This agrees well with what I have long heard, of Trimbeckjee's being at Phultun, or in that neighbourhood; but I conclude that if he were there, it would be known to his Highness, without whose knowledge it would be impossible for him to assemble Ramoosées. Trimbeckjee's family and all his adherents are also in his Highness's hands, which is a security that he cannot have entered on so desperate a course. I therefore conclude they are common insurgents, and recommend to his Highness to disperse them immediately. The report that they are headed by Trimbeckjee, will render great promptitude requisite: and I therefore hope his Highness will show as much as in the affair of the last insurgents to the southward. If Trimbeckjee is really among these rebels, it is evident that, notwithstanding all his Highness's exertion in his favour, he is determined to disturb his country, and, as far as depends on him, to embroil him with us. The only natural conduct for his Highness, in such circumstances, and what every one will expect of him, will be to act vigorously against him, to seize his family and adherents, and to set a price on his head. This is what will be expected of his Highness.

February 24th.

Inquire the news of the insurgents near Mahadeo.

Repeat the inquiry regarding the Killedar of Mymunghur.

Inquire what the ministers have heard of the affair within the last two months, especially the last fortnight, since it has become the talk of the bazar, and since bodies of horse have been openly flocking to join the insurgents.

Inquire who is the mamletdar of Nattapoota, and what he and the Killedar of Mymunghur have said to such an assemblage of troops within their districts.

Say that I have heard strong and repeated accounts of Trimbeckjee's being at the head of the rebels; I am unwilling to believe it, because it cannot be without his Highness's knowledge; and I cannot believe that his Highness is countenancing any one in taking up arms against his allies. I must, however, in candour mention the bad appearance of the thing, that his Highness may take measures to counteract it. It is but friendly to tell him beforehand, that if Trimbeckjee excites a rebellion, his Highness must be held responsible for it; that he had the means of preventing it, and ought to have exerted them; and that it is, therefore, of the last importance to his own prosperity to quash the rebellion even now, if Trimbeckjee really is there. From the friendly terms we are now on, his Highness will believe that this is meant as real friendly advice; it would be far from friendship to conceal such important truths.

February 25th.

I am very sorry to learn that the Peishwah's ministers have not heard of an insurrection that every one else has heard of. The circumstance cannot but give rise to disagreeable impressions in my mind. Having apprised them of the existence and character of the insurrection, I have done my part; they must now be answerable for the rest. If, hereafter, there is an insurrection, what am I to think of their present denial of the fact?

Gokla's paper goes for nothing. I never said there were insurgents at Phultun. The Nattapoota man is of no weight; had he been free from fear of the insurgents, he would have reported their proceedings long ago.

2d March.

I have no doubt remaining in my mind, that Trimbeckjee Dainglia is, or was lately, in the neighbourhood of Mahadeo, and that he is raising troops. This, indeed, is universally known in Poona and the country; yet his Highness the Peishwah denies the existence of the fact. It is impossible to draw any conclusion from this, but such as is most unfavourable to his Highness. I am, therefore, bound to call on his Highness to explain his conduct and intentions. Are the troops

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troops assembling in the neighbourhood of Mahadeo raised by his Highness's authority, or are they rebels? If they are rebels, why are they suffered to assemble unmolested, and why are not their agents, who raise men in all parts of the country, including Poona, apprehended? If they are not rebels, I hope his Highness will explain his motives for authorizing or permitting this assemblage. It would be an insult to his Highness's understanding to suppose that he will endeavour to evade an answer by denying a fact so universally known as the existence of an insurrection within twenty-five coss of his capital, unless he is determined to avoid all open and friendly discussion with the British Government.

3d March.

Request explicit answers to the important questions I put yesterday.

What are his Highness's intentions?

Are the troops in the neighbourhood of Mahadeo his Highness's? Or rather, as he denies that there are any troops there, has his Highness no troops in that neighbourhood except the detachment of Gokla's lately sent out there? If he say he has not, then whose are those assembled? If he admit there are rebels there, why are they not extirpated?

His Highness has made himself answerable for the conduct of Trimbucketjee's family and adherents: what means has he taken to prevent their assisting him in insurrection?

Where is Basker Pundit, who formerly commanded the troops with Colonel Smith?

I beg his Highness to recal the detachment of Gokla's that was lately sent out: it is of no use, as it does not act against the rebels. It rather does harm, as it shows to the people of the country that the Peishwah's troops do not act against the rebels, and thus leads them to infer a concert between those rebels and the Peishwah.

4th March.

Where is Basker Pandit, who formerly commanded the body of Trimbucketjee's horse with Colonel Smith, and who left Phoolsheher shortly before his Highness came in? He is in his Highness's service, and his motions must be known to his Highness.

Has Gokla's detachment been withdrawn? Its remaining there will only afford to Trimbucketjee the appearance of concert with his Highness. If they offer to send more troops, say, no troops sent in such a spirit are of the least use. If the ministers say at Poona, that there is no rebellion, the commandant of the detachment will only repeat the assertion when sent out to the spot. The same argument applies to sending out Major Ford's brigade. Unless the Peishwah is on our side, Major Ford will never be able to find Trimbucketjee, who will move from Mahadeo, when *he* moves from Dapporee. If his Highness wishes to show that he is on our side, he ought to place guards over Trimbucketjee's adherents, and especially over his family. If Trimbucketjee proceeds after that, let his Highness make over those persons as hostages to the British Government. Let him then proceed with cordiality and vigour in the dispersion of Trimbucketjee's gang, and in the apprehension of his person. We shall then believe that his Highness is really averse to the rebellion.

If his Highness adopts the course I recommend, the effects will soon be apparent. Instead of his Highness's subjects flocking to Trimbucketjee, they will flock to tell where he is concealed. Instead of his Highness's denying that there is an insurrection two months after it is notorious, his Highness will send me the earliest intelligence of the motions of the insurgents. Instead of his Highness's troops halting in the neighbourhood of the rebels, and declaring that they cannot find any rebels, we shall hear of their dashing at the insurgents, killing some, taking others, and dispersing the rest.

If his Highness's troops fail to do this, he will place large bodies of them under British officers, and thus command our confidence.

When these sorts of signs appear, we may conclude that his Highness is disposed to put down the insurrection, and to support his character as a good ally,

ally, and a Prince who regards his word. If the other course should continue, I need not say what we must infer.

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The notoriety of the insurrection is now a great deal too well established to admit of the knowledge of it being dissembled; I can therefore only interpret his Highness's assertion, that he has not heard of it, into a declaration that he does not design to take notice of it. Having really a sincere desire that his Highness's Government should prosper, I cannot but lament this line of conduct. I do intreat his Highness to consider where it will end. To screen Trimbeckjee and his gang is to attack us; and can his Highness suppose that we will pass over an attack without resenting it? His Highness must therefore either embark on the side of the insurgents, or on ours; and, independent of his friendship and his good faith, his interest strongly recommends his siding with the British Government. What is to be gained on the other side? Is Trimbeckjee to conquer the British? What Scindia, Holkar, Tippoo, the French, and all the world united, could never do; or are we expected to submit without being conquered, and to consent to Trimbeckjee's restoration when he appears as an enemy, after refusing it to him when a prisoner? When did the British Government ever make such a submission? All wars might be avoided by giving up the point in dispute; but we uniformly prefer a war to an improper concession, and to this we owe our prosperity. If Trimbeckjee does not conquer us, and we do not submit, what is to secure his Highness? The confidence between him and us was interrupted for some time, and has at length been fully restored. Perhaps at no time were the Governments more cordial than before the breaking out of this insurrection. If in such circumstances his Highness connives at a blow aimed at our welfare, how can we possibly trust him again? This dispute therefore, if it is again renewed, must be fatal to the independence of one of the parties. Why then provoke it? I do assure his Highness that I do not; after reviewing the whole politics of India, see the smallest prospect of any injury to the British Government; yet I do most earnestly deprecate a disturbance, the effects of which would be so fatal. His Highness may perhaps suppose that he will keep clear of the affair by merely denying it, or by affecting to act against the rebels without really doing so; but it is easy for any person to tell when another is in earnest, from his actions; and it is to them that the British Government will attend. His Highness may say that Trimbeckjee is out of his controul; but if that were the case, we should see his Highness acting vigorously against every thing that was within his reach; Trimbeckjee's adherents would immediately be sent to the Hill Forts; a guard would be placed over his family, and those of all who had joined him, such as Bhasker Punt; his Highness's mamludars would strip and dismount every horseman who was going to join him; his Highness's own troops would cut off some of the rebels, and his Highness, who possesses the whole intelligence of the country, would give information that would enable our troops to cut up others; his Highness's officers would also concur in pursuing Trimbeckjee, who would soon be taken prisoner if the Government of the country were against him. How is the matter at present? Trimbeckjee's adherents live at large at Poona, and every soldier in the country, in consequence, thinks he is pleasing the Peishwah by going to join the rebels; all intelligence that reaches the Government is suppressed; and his Highness himself says he knows of no rebellion. The result will be that Trimbeckjee will break out, and his fate will be sealed. I have always refused to listen to any proposal about him that did not tend to replace him in a British prison. My language may be rendered still more discouraging by disturbances, but never can be softened; if therefore his Highness has any regard to Trimbeckjee's safety, he will manage to have him placed once more in our hands, as the only hope he has. Do not let his Highness suppose that I shall receive the stopping of the rebellion at present as a proof of his Highness's good intention; if it be stopped without his Highness's giving proofs of his determination to crush it, the British Government must conceive that it is only suspended till another opportunity, and must act accordingly. There is therefore only one way for his Highness to get well out of the present affair, and that is by acting sincerely against the rebels. If this be his Highness's wish, it will require no argument to convince

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me of it; I shall perceive at once the altered spirit of his Government, and shall have the greatest pleasure in reporting it to his Excellency the Governor-General, as I have now great pain in relating his present proceedings.

The only way to remove all troubles, jealousies, and heart-burnings, is to make over Trimbeckjee,

9th March.

I hear that his Highness still denies there is an insurrection, and calls on me to point it out.

I reply that, if his Highness were sincerely anxious to put it down, he would soon discover it,—that it would be of no use my pointing it out. If the only object was to put down the rebellion, I could do it without troubling his Highness; but the object is to get him to show that he is a faithful ally, and that we can depend on his not exciting troubles hereafter. As to the matter of putting down of the insurrection, I would strongly advise his Highness against such a measure; it would be better for him to let it break out, as its stopping in consequence of my remonstrance to his Highness, would show that his Highness had it in his hands; his only true way of proceeding, therefore, is to act cordially and sincerely against the rebels,—when he does that, it will no longer be necessary for him to ask all these questions. I do not name Trimbeckjee's adherents, nor point out where the rebels are, because I am making one more appeal to his Highness's candour; but I call on him to act sincerely on the suggestions I have already offered,—if he does not, I cannot misunderstand him.

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EXTRACT SECRET LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated 5th January 1818.

Par 2. By your Political Despatch of the 12th December 1816, we were informed of the escape of Trimbeckjee Dainglia from the fortress in which he had been confined, and of the ambitious conduct of the Peishwah, who appeared at least to retain a strong attachment to his late Minister, if indeed his Highness were not secretly concerned in his escape.

3. The reports, however, from Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General (copies of which were from time to time transmitted to us by the Government of Bombay), and particularly that which described the Peishwah's manner of receiving the communications of your Lordship's intentions concerning the Pindarries, gave us reason to hope, that notwithstanding the suspicious earnestness manifested by the Peishwah in soliciting the pardon of Trimbeckjee, and the intrigues in which his Highness appeared to have been engaged at the other Mahratta Courts, for purposes inconsistent with his alliance with the British Government, his Highness was duly sensible of the advantages which he derived from that connexion, and consequently desirous to preserve it. The language held by Mr. Elphinstone, in obedience to the Governor-General's instructions of the 17th January 1817, was judiciously calculated to assure the Peishwah of your Lordship's disposition to act cordially with his Highness, notwithstanding the just grounds of complaint which had been furnished by his recent conduct.

4. But your Secret Letter of the 12th April last, reporting the flagrant acts of insurrection committed by Trimbeckjee within the territories of the Poona State, and the repeated refusal of the Peishwah to interfere effectually for the suppression of them, satisfied us that to ensure the adherence of the Court of Poonah to the principles of the alliance, and to dispel the dangers incident to the increasing strength and boldness of the insurgents, it might be necessary to evince to the Peishwah a decided resolution to resort even to the extremity of war, if other measures should be found insufficient for the maintenance of that security, which under his evasive promises, and in effect hostile conduct, was daily menaced and endangered.

5. We have learnt through the Government of Bombay, the series of discussions at Poona which led to the treaty concluded with the Peishwah on the

13th June 1817; and we have recently received, through the same channel, a copy of the treaty.*

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6. It would have been most satisfactory to us, if the Peishwah had, by a frank and friendly conduct before any demonstration of force was employed towards him, rendered it possible to bury all that had passed in oblivion, and to leave things on the footing on which they had stood previously to those discussions.

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7. We feel all the objections which lie against measures tending to reduce or humiliate those Native States, which from the extent of their dominions and from their military habits, were formerly ranked as substantive and protecting powers. It is not now necessary to review the circumstances under which the Poonah State was first brought down from this character. We sincerely and anxiously wish, that the Peishwah had not furnished occasion for a further change in his political situation.

8. But after all that has passed on former occasions, when our interference has been solicited by the Peishwah himself for the purpose of recalling his own feudatories to their allegiance, and after his passiveness on the occasion of the recent insurrection, whether proceeding from inability or from unwillingness to act effectually against it, we cannot but acknowledge, however reluctantly the existence of a necessity for giving new efficiency and solidity to our connexion with the Poonah State, by assuming a more direct controul, both over the Peishwah's military force and over his political conduct.

14. The course of these transactions sufficiently proves the almost irrepressible tendency of our Indian power to enlarge its bounds, and to augment its preponderance, in spite of the most peremptory injunctions of forbearance from home, and of the most scrupulous obedience to them in the Government abroad. But although it may not be in our power permanently to assure the peace of India by any moderation of our own, so long as, whether from motives of natural feeling or from habits of restless and perfidious policy, the States of India are continually finding or seeking opportunities of intriguing or combining against us, the difficulty of maintaining a system of peace and moderation does not absolve us from the obligation of pursuing it with the utmost sincerity and perseverance. A pacific and unambitious policy is that which the interests of the Company, as well as its duty, and the general sentiments of the nation as well as the positive enactments of Parliament, prescribe to the Governments of India.

15. While we are expressing our approbation, therefore, of those measures, political and military, to which you have been compelled to have recourse, by the circumstances of the case referred to in this despatch, we think it particularly important to declare, that we consider any such case as forming an unwelcome, though justifiable exception of the general rule of our policy. The occurrence of such exceptions has been unfortunately much too frequent; but however numerous the instances in which we may be driven from an adherence to our rule, nothing in our opinion could warrant a systematic departure from it.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated 9th June 1817.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
9 June 1817.

The despatch of the ship *Boyne* affords a favourable opportunity, of which we are desirous of availing ourselves, for submitting to your Honourable Committee a continuation of the summary of proceedings and transactions of Poona, which was communicated to you in our address of the 12th April, forwarded by his Majesty's ship *Lyra*.

That address was accompanied by copies of our instructions to the Resident, under date the 7th April. Previously to his receipt of those instructions, however, the perseverance of the Peishwah in the infatuated course of proceeding he had adopted, has led to a situation of affairs which compelled the Resident to act on a private

* See the Collection of Treaties,

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private communication, conveying to him, in general terms, the outlines of the resolutions we had adopted and transmitted in that form, with a view to save the time necessarily occupied in the preparation of detailed instructions, involving so many points for deliberation and reflection.

It was fortunate that this precaution was adopted, since, in consequence of the disturbances in Cuttack, which will form the subject of a future communication, the posts, by the ordinary route, were interrupted for several days, occasioning a further delay in the receipt by the Resident, of his official instructions, which did not reach him till the 10th May; although every endeavour was made to secure his early receipt of them, as soon as the interruption of the post was known, by despatching copies by various routes, and by establishing a communication by sea with the coast of the Northern Circars.

The receipt of a general intimation of our views, and the judgment and resolution of Mr. Elphinstone, have prevented the public interests from sustaining any injury in consequence of the untoward circumstance just mentioned; his proceedings having, both in the outline and the detail, been in entire conformity with the spirit of our instructions.

It is not necessary, on the present occasion, to submit to your Honourable Committee a detailed review of the proceedings of the Peishwah, and of the incessant endeavours of Mr. Elphinstone to recal him to a just sense of his duty and interests. The Peishwah continued to deny the existence of the insurrection, and to call on Mr. Elphinstone, if he believed it did exist, to take his own measures for putting it down, while he proceeded with the greatest vigour to raise troops, and to place his forts in a state of preparation. At last he went so far as to send his treasure, and even his wardrobe, to different places of security;—in a word, to manifest a determination of resisting the earnestly repeated advice and remonstrances of the Resident, so as to rest the decision of the question on the issue of the sword. It was Mr. Elphinstone's object, until he should receive our instructions, to keep the question open for any decision we might make, omitting, in the mean while, no effort to induce the Peishwah to adopt a better course of proceeding, and to await the result of Mr. Elphinstone's communications to the Governor-General in Council. Your Honourable Committee will accordingly find, that all his communications to the Durbar, written or verbal, tended to this purpose, and that he met the evasions, equivocations, and delusive promises of the Peishwah, by a steady and unalterable adherence to the principle of action. As the preparations of the Peishwah, and of the avowed partizans of Trimbuckjee, advanced, Mr. Elphinstone continued to urge on the Peishwah's attention the danger of his measures, and the certainty that a perseverance in them must involve them in ruin. He now thought it expedient to authorize Colonel Smith to adopt active measures against the insurgents, with a view to break their strength and disperse them, before they should have time to make head and become formidable, in the event of a rupture with the Government itself; the public professions of the Peishwah still affording the colour that our troops were employed to suppress risings against his Highness's authority. Among the Peishwah's proposals, that of sending troops to co-operate with our detachments, was constantly brought forward, but declined by Mr. Elphinstone, on the ground that their services in that manner would not merely be useless, but would embarrass the operations of our troops; and he invariably declared, that it was not the aid of his Highness's troops, but a distinct expression of his sentiments against the proceedings of Trimbuckjee, that was required of his Highness. We shall advert generally to the operations of the troops in the sequel of this despatch. We now beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the demands which Mr. Elphinstone deemed indispensable to be made on the Peishwah, and the measures he judged it necessary to adopt in consequence of his Highness's continued evasions of his promises. Finding that every assurance given by his Highness, was either secretly evaded or openly violated, and that the Peishwah evidently either hoped Mr. Elphinstone would recede in his demands, or that his Highness actually entertained the design of proceeding to a rupture, Mr. Elphinstone determined to bring the matter to an issue; he therefore, on the 1st of April, sent a written message to his Highness, in which, after recapitulating what had passed, and noticing the breach of his Highness's promises to discontinue his preparations, disband his new levies, and replace his forts in the
situation

situation in which they were before the late measures were taken regarding them, Mr. Elphinstone signified his intention of placing the British troops at Poona in a state of preparation. He further communicated the obligation under which he should hold himself, of taking still more active measures if his Highness continued his array, adding, that if his Highness suspended his preparations, Mr. Elphinstone would forbear from any ulterior steps until he received the orders of his own Government; declaring at the same time, that he should consider his Highness's quitting Poona to be a clear indication of a design to go to war. Mr. Elphinstone, after transmitting this message, gave the necessary instructions to the officer commanding the troops at Poona, according to the intimation conveyed to his Highness. This procedure seemed at first to have made a suitable impression on the Peishwah, who deliberated with his ministers, and communicated through them with Mr. Elphinstone on the mode of complying with the Resident's demands; but these appearances, like the former, were delusive; and although a show of discharging troops was made, fresh troops were levied, or the same men re-engaged in other quarters, and every thing went on as before.

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Several interviews took place at this time between Mr. Elphinstone and Sedasheo Maunkaisur, the former minister, whom the Peishwah now affected to consult and treat with confidence. The object on the part of the Maunkaisur was to exculpate the Peishwah, and try to obtain some assurances from Mr. Elphinstone, or some acceptance of his Highness's promises, which should have the effect of giving him a claim to the consideration of the British Government. In the course of one of these conferences Sedasheo Maunkaisur, after repeated denials of the existence of any insurrection, distinctly admitted his own knowledge of it at a very early period; and acknowledged that if active measures had been then pursued, the insurgents would have dispersed long ago, but that his Highness had bad advisers, or had not thoroughly understood the affair. The weakness of this attempt at exculpation is manifest, since the existence of the insurrection, and the obligation on his Highness to put it down, had been for three months the incessant theme of the Resident's representation. Every new circumstance that has come out in the progress of the transaction has been a fresh proof, not only of the Peishwah's knowledge of the insurrection, but of his being deeply engaged in all Trimbeckjee's measures, if not the original projector of them.

In his discourses with the minister Mr. Elphinstone gave him distinctly to understand, as he had done on all occasions, and through every channel of communication with the Durbar, that he required not the co-operation of the Peishwah's troops, but the exertion of his authority, and the promulgation and sincere enforcement of proclamations, proscribing Trimbeckjee, and ordering his officers to apprehend that individual, as well as to repress the efforts of his partizans. Mr. Elphinstone, however, observed that any steps the Peishwah might now take, would not in the slightest degree bind the British Government to any particular course of proceeding, but would leave it at liberty to pass over all that had occurred, to prescribe terms of accommodation, or to go to war with the Peishwah at once, as it might think demanded by his Highness's antecedent conduct. The minister declared that this state of things was fully understood, but that the Peishwah had no means of opposing the British Government, and if it determined on going to war, would suffer no resistance. This profession, so irreconcilable to the activity with which the Peishwah was putting himself into a state for contest, was of course regarded only as an artifice used in the hope of gaining time.

Nearly the whole of the month of April passed away in this manner; the Peishwah's preparations never relaxing. The language of his ministers to the Resident (who during the whole time had on frivolous pretexts been denied access to his Highness) remained unaltered, except that it sometimes assumed a more peremptory tone, in demanding to know whether Mr. Elphinstone intended war or peace; About the middle of April Colonel Smith's operations having driven the insurgents from their haunts near Mahadeo, to the northern part of his Highness's territories, and the preparations of the Peishwah rapidly advancing, Mr. Elphinstone determined to draw the light division of Colonel Smith's troops to Poona, that he might be prepared to execute any arrangements which our

instructions

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instructions might prescribe. He accordingly furnished Colonel Smith with directions to that effect, and announced the circumstance to the Peishwah; declaring at the same time, that he should make no hostile movement unless his Highness began, but that his preparations would be commensurate with those of his Highness, and that he should consider his Highness's leaving Poona as a distinct declaration of war, which would inevitably close the door on any amicable arrangements that the British Government might contemplate. Colonel Smith with the light division arrived in a position about four miles from Poona on the 26th of April.

Such was the situation of affairs when Colonel Smith arrived at Poona with the light division, and Mr. Elphinstone received, on the day preceding, the general intimation of our intentions, above referred to. Mr. Elphinstone's first motion was, to instruct Colonel Smith on his arrival to surround the city, and then to demand hostages from the Peishwah for the surrender of Trimbuckjee within a fixed time. To give his Highness a certain time to deliberate on this proposal, and in case of his not complying, to endeavour to force his palace and seize his person, and thus put an end to the contest at a blow. On reflection, however, Mr. Elphinstone determined, on grounds alike honourable to his judgment and humanity, to relinquish this plan, and even afford the Peishwah some advantage, rather than expose the inhabitants of the city to the consequences of an assault, and give occasion to impute to the British Government their having taken any unfair advantage over his Highness; although such in fact could not be charged with any semblance of justice, after the solemn and repeated warnings his Highness had received. The plan he, on this consideration, resolved to pursue, was, for the light division to occupy the position it formerly held, four miles from the city, to await the instructions of Government, and to proceed gradually with the Peishwah, giving him time to correct his mistakes, if so disposed; intending, when it became necessary to act, to give notice to the inhabitants; using, nevertheless, proper precautions to prevent his Highness from escaping, if he should have continued in the city.

It was not till the 3d of May that Mr. Elphinstone heard of the interruption of the post in Cuttack, and after awaiting a few days to afford time for the receipt of a duplicate by the way of Nagpore, he deemed it indispensable to act without further delay. This resolution was strengthened by the information he received of the insurgents having got possession of one of the Peishwah's forts, with the strongest reason to suspect connivance on the part of the government, at the same time that there was a rapid increase of the insurrection in Candeish. A further motive for avoiding delay was, the approach of the rainy season, which rendered it highly expedient that no time should be lost in bringing the question to an issue, since in the event of the Peishwah's flying, as was probable, to Ryeghur in the Concan, or any other strong hill-fort, there would be barely time for reducing it before the rains, when the operations of a siege in that country could not be carried on. Protracted operations also, after a rupture should once take place, would probably lead to a much more extended warfare, and perhaps involve us in a contest with other Mahratta chiefs.

Mr. Elphinstone accordingly sent a message to the minister Sedasheo Maun Kaisur, informing him that he had a communication of great importance to convey to him, which must bring the question of peace or war to an immediate decision, and that he should send it on the following morning. The agent by whom this communication was conveyed, returned with an invitation to Mr. Elphinstone from the Peishwah to meet him the following day. Mr. Elphinstone accordingly deferred the transmission of his message, and attended his Highness, when a long conference took place, which terminated in the Peishwah's distinct refusal to surrender Trimbuckjee, even when the alternative was declared to be immediate war. A note of this conference forms an enclosure in Mr. Elphinstone's despatch of the 9th of May, a copy of which accompanies the packet. Mr. Elphinstone on the next morning, the 7th, sent to the minister the message he had previously prepared him for, demanding that the Peishwah should, before the expiration of twenty-four hours, engage to surrender Trimbuckjee within a month from that day, and should give up the forts of Singurh, Poorunder, and Ryegurh, as pledges for fulfilling his engagement. Mr. Elphinstone accompanied this message with a note, warning the minister that

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he should have other demands to bring forward after these preliminaries were adjusted, meaning them as securities against the Peishwah's hostile conduct; but adding an assurance that they would not affect his Highness's possession of the Musnud. The indifference with which the minister affected to receive this communication, and the delay he made in imparting it to the Peishwah, combined with other circumstances, led Mr. Elphinstone to suspect that his Highness meditated leaving the city during the night; precautionary measures were taken accordingly: but if that design had been entertained, it was abandoned. In the course of the night, Mr. Elphinstone received a visit from two persons in the Peishwah's confidence, soliciting a delay of four days, and other messages to the same effect, and for reducing the number of cautionary forts to two, were received. Mr. Elphinstone positively refused any relaxation in his original terms, but he assured the ministers that although our preparations would proceed, no attack would be made till the unarmed inhabitants had time to withdraw. During these negotiations, the prescribed period expired, and the troops moved to take up their positions round the city, as previously concerted with Colonel Smith, when the Peishwah sent one of his ministers to the Resident, to signify his assent to the terms proposed. So long had this been deferred, that notwithstanding Mr. Elphinstone lost no time after receiving this message, he did not join Colonel Smith till his dispositions were completed, and the whole of the troops actually in position. The city was so effectually surrounded that it was impossible for any one to pass out without a contest, and the whole arrangement was completed within three hours after day-break, on the morning of the 8th of May. On receiving the orders for the surrender of the forts, Mr. Elphinstone consented to withdraw the troops, which resumed their former stations. The forts have been surrendered, and are garrisoned by British troops. A description of Ryegurh, which appears to be a place of uncommon strength, forms an enclosure in one of Mr. Elphinstone's despatches accompanying the packet.

Mr. Elphinstone received our detailed instructions on the 10th of May, but he has deferred bringing forward the further demands until Trimbeckjee should be actually delivered up. It is with regret we state that the Peishwah appears to be evading the execution of that stipulation, though perhaps we could not expect the real performance of that stipulation, or reckon upon more than that his Highness would make Trimbeckjee fly the country, to have the excuse of inability to seize him. Preparations are still going on in the Peishwah's territories, whether it be with the privity of his Highness may be doubtful. It is probably the result of the impulse already given to chiefs, to whom a counter-order has been, either through confusion or sullenness, omitted. But at any rate, we do not infer from this, that the Peishwah will offer any objection to the further demands, or that he will drive us to extremities. His reluctance to be the instrument of surrendering Trimbeckjee is natural; we have recent experience of the pertinacity with which he delays till the last moment, without fear of consequence, or sense of shame, the performance of measures which he must be presumed to have determined to adopt, rather than bring things to the extreme issue; and we cannot suppose that he would have surrendered his three principal forts, including that which would probably, in case of rupture, have been his place of refuge, without having abandoned all designs of further resistance. It may be proper to state in this place, that there appears to be no foundation for the expectation we at one time supposed him to entertain of foreign assistance. Scindia may no doubt have been balancing as to the line he would take in the event of the Peishwah holding out, but he has made no movement indicative of a design to aid the Peishwah, although our instances to him on the subject of the Pindarries afforded a favourable occasion of advancing a force to the Nerbudda, under cover of attacking those marauders. As the season advances, too, the chances of foreign aid become daily less to be relied on; we are inclined, therefore, to attribute the conduct of the Peishwah to his natural love, and systematic habits of procrastination; to his reluctance to surrender Trimbeckjee while it can be avoided, and to a latent and undefined hope that something may occur in the stipulated interval, to afford him a chance of better terms than he can now expect. Should our hopes be disappointed, and a rupture take place, our possession of the three forts, especially Ryeghur, will afford us a great advantage. The force collected by that time in and about his Highness's territories, will be sufficient to bring the affair to a very speedy issue, while

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while the filling of the rivers, and the state of the country generally, however disadvantageous in some instances to our operations, will contract his means either of escape or of predatory war.

On the whole, we trust that we may congratulate your Honourable Committee, and the Honourable the Court of Directors, on the fortunate adjustment of this most embarrassing affair.

You are indebted for this happy result, mainly to the energy, judgment, decision, and ability of the Resident, Mr. Elphinstone, whose conduct throughout this arduous and important crisis exhibits a combination of those qualities which has never been exceeded in any period of the history of your affairs. Our just pride in a transaction so honourable to the British character, as well as our obligation of public duty, calls upon us to bear this testimony to the unrivalled merits of Mr. Elphinstone's conduct, and we beg leave to recommend it to the distinguished notice of your Honourable Committee and the Honourable Court.

Your Honourable Committee will observe, that Mr. Elphinstone appears to have been supported throughout his late measures with great cordiality, zeal, and ability, by Colonel Smith; and we are happy in the opportunity of again expressing our approbation of that officer's exertions and services during the period he has held the command of the Poona subsidiary force.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

1. I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter, dated April 6th, on the morning of the 25th; the light division was then within a march of Poona, and it occurred to me as promising great advantages, to request Colonel Smith to arrange so as completely to surround the city on his arrival at his ground, and then to demand that the Peishwah should give hostages for the surrender of Trimbuckjee within a fixed time; to give his Highness a certain time to consider of this proposal, and in the event of his not complying, to endeavour to force his palace and seize his person. This proceeding would have been justified by my declarations to his Highness, which bound neither party longer than till the receipt of your Excellency's orders, and which had besides been daily violated by his Highness. It would have been very important if successful, by preventing the Peishwah's escaping to his numerous forts, and thus finishing the war at a blow; but some considerations induced me to give up the plan, and finally to determine not to attack the Peishwah in Poona at all, if it were possible to avoid doing so.

2. The first of these considerations was, that notwithstanding my declarations, the mere circumstance of our keeping up our intercourse with him, would lead the Peishwah to expect some formal notice before we proceeded to hostilities; and that from the manner in which we obtained our footing in the heart of his country, his Highness was entitled to more delicacy than a prince going to war in other circumstances.

3. Another equally powerful consideration was, the probable fate of the city of Poona. The inhabitants have been so much accustomed to look upon us as friends, that the approach of our troops, and all other preparations, had excited no alarm: I believe, indeed, the people in the city have more confidence in us than in the Peishwah. His Highness has not less than seven thousand Arabs and other infantry in Poona, besides his cavalry, and he possesses a fortified palace in the centre of the city. It is not therefore to be supposed that he could be seized without a struggle, and in the event of resistance, it could scarcely be expected of any troops that they should distinguish between the part of the inhabitants that was hostile, and that which was neutral. The city, therefore, would be exposed to the usual calamities of a place taken by assault, and they would be the more felt, as none of the people have removed their families or property. In addition to other more powerful motives for avoiding those evils, was the unpopularity it would bring on any government we might have to set up, and on our own measures, which at present, I imagine, are rather looked on with approbation.

4. For all these reasons, it appeared best to allow the light division to occupy its old ground at Kirkee, about four miles to the north of the city, to wait for full instructions from your Excellency, to proceed gradually with the Peishwah, giving

giving him full time to correct his mistakes, if so disposed ; and when it became necessary to attack the town, to begin by giving notice to the defenceless inhabitants to quit it, taking proper precautions to prevent the departure of the Peishwah and of the troops, if they should have continued in the city till that period. This plan was settled in communications with Colonel Smith, who came in a day before the light division, for the purpose of concerting the arrangements to be adopted.

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5. After the arrival of the light division things went on as usual, the first two or three days. I received information during this time of the increase of the insurrection in Candeish, and the junction of a body of troops from Hindoostan to one division of the insurgents at Borendir ; another division appeared to be forming to the north of Nassick. These two divisions were represented, in the native ukbars that came to me and to Captain Sydenham, as amounting in all to ten thousand men ; but this must be greatly exaggerated. The party from Hindoostan is under Gungajee Rokelah, and is said to be on the part of Scindia ; but it appears to be a part of the Barra Bye, a famous body of free troops, who were formerly attached to that prince, but I believe have now quitted him ; the insurgents to the south were said to have disappeared from the country about Jut and Maun (where indeed the presence of Major Macdowell's detachment rendered it impossible for them to remain,) and were represented to be in smaller numbers than before in the south of the Concan, and in the neighbouring parts of the western gauts.

6. On the 1st of May I received information of the capture of the Peishwah's fort of Pruseet Ghur by the insurgents, which was also confirmed by the Durbar. On the 2d, Raghoo Punt came to me, and said that the progress of the rebels had now reached an alarming height, and that it became absolutely necessary for the Peishwah to take vigorous measures against them. The first object was to recover the fort they had taken, for which purpose a force composed of that under Naroo Punt Apty, and detachments belonging to Gokla and Waumow Row Apty should assemble near Runaur, and some guns should be sent to them from Poona ; that as the Mahrattas might be inclined to the rebels, Gokla had been ordered to entertain as many natives of other countries as he could ; that to prevent the capture of any more forts, his Highness intended to send military stores and other necessaries to all those belonging to his government, and to increase the garrisons ; and that as the fort of Wassota was of particular importance and had no guns mounted on it, his Highness intended to send some to it. Considering all that had passed on the subject of the Peishwah's forts and preparations ; I could not but look upon this as a very undisguised attempt to obtain my acquiescence in his open prosecution of the measures on which I had so often remonstrated. I had long supposed that the rebels would be allowed to take possession of some of the Peishwah's forts, and the improbable account given by Raghoo Punt of the capture, strengthened my belief in the collusion of the Peishwah's officers in the occupation of Pruseet Ghur ; the rebels were represented to have introduced themselves into the fort as countrymen carrying bundles of grass, in which they had concealed arms. This sort of stratagem is often practised in towns where many country people are allowed to carry their goods unsuspected to the market, but it does not at all seem suited to a hill-fort, where there is probably only a small garrison, where there can be no market, and in all likelihood no great consumption of grass, as they are in general difficult of access to animals. Even if Pruseet Ghur had been taken by some independent insurgents, and not made over to Trimbuckjee, the same measures that were successful on a similar occasion a year ago, were the most likely to have been adopted on this, without general exertions and new levies on foreign troops, and without sending guns to Wassota, which, as it has been many months preparing for a siege, can scarcely be liable to be surprized by a rabble. I pointed out these suspicions, and the grounds of them to Raghoo Punt, and said that the Peishwah's proceedings could not be misunderstood ; that this was indeed no more than an open communication of the preparations which had been so long carried on unavowed, that his Highness was at liberty to adopt any measures he thought proper ; that the British Government was equally at liberty ; and that whatever might happen after this, his Highness could not complain of being taken unprepared.

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7. On the 3d, I received intimation of the stopping of the post by the insurgents in Cuttack, which rendered it entirely uncertain when I might receive the instructions for which I had so long been looking, and obliged me to come to the resolution of acting, without waiting for them. I understood, by a private letter from Mr. Adams, dated the 7th, that the surrender of Trimbuckjee was likely to be made a preliminary to all negotiations; and it was the universal opinion here, justified by all appearances, that the Peishwah would stand a contest rather than give him up. In the event of war, there was little doubt that his Highness would fly to Ryeghur in the Concan, where it would be impossible to carry on operations after the commencement of the monsoon. That season seldom commences in this part of India after the first week in June, so that there was only one month left for this important operation; and considering the difficulty of transporting a battering train down the western gauts, few of which are practicable for guns, and the still greater difficulty of bringing it up after the rains began, there appeared to be considerable hazard in undertaking the siege however early, and a certainty of ill success if it were any longer deferred. On the other hand, if the Peishwah were secure in Ryeghur, and had carried his brother with him, as he certainly would do, we should be unable to act at all in the Concan during the rains, and equally unable to adopt any settled plan for establishing a new government in the Deccan. From this last circumstance, and from the peculiar situation of the Peishwah as nominal head of the Mahratta Empire, it was probable that a lengthened contest would draw in the greater part of the Mahratta powers, if not of the majority of the Mahratta nation. After fully discussing these subjects with Colonel Smith, it appeared to me highly imprudent to delay longer than the 6th, which would give time for my instructions to arrive, supposing a duplicate to have been sent by Nagpore, or supposing the post-master at Calcutta to have taken measures for forwarding them by sea to the undisturbed parts of the northern Sircars. I therefore took the first opportunity of a visit from Raghoo Punt, to point out the critical situation at which things had arrived, supposing the Peishwah had determined not to apprehend Trimbuckjee, and on the 5th I sent a message to the Bhow, to say that I had a proposal of the utmost importance to make to him; that I should give it to him in writing at day-break on the 6th, and that if he chose to send a person in his confidence, I would accompany it with full verbal explanations. My proposal, I said, was of such a nature as must determine the question of peace or war in one day. In the evening Raghoo Punt returned, with a request from the Peishwah, that I would attend him next evening; I agreed to this request, and afterwards determined to delay the delivery of my proposals, and to ascertain the Peishwah's sentiments on the simple question of surrendering Trimbuckjee, by discussing it unaccompanied with the limitation as to time, with the demand for securities, and the prospect of further demands. I enclose the original notes of my conversation with the Peishwah, the result of which was, that his Highness, even when warned that his refusal would lead to open war in one day, refused to enter into any engagement to deliver up Trimbuckjee.

8. The whole of the Peishwah's behaviour at this meeting displayed a degree of firmness very unusual to him: and his language, at the same time that it was perfectly conciliatory, evinced considerable ability and perfect self-possession. His Highness's coolness during the whole of the present discussions, has formed a contrast to his consternations during those after the death of the Shastry; at that time he shut himself up from the sight of very one; his measures were irresolute and bewildered, and his appearance betrayed the height of confusion and terror; but of late he has held regular Durbars, has entered into all his usual amusements, and spent much time in partaking of entertainments at the houses of his chiefs, in discussing his preparations along with them, and in conciliating them by compliments and professions of his reliance on their courage and fidelity. He showed a temporary alarm for a day or two, after the measures taken to increase the efficiency of the Poona brigade; and likewise a few days ago, when he sent for Mr. Jefferys, the surgeon of the Residency, on pretence of consulting him about his arm, he showed evident signs of alarm, and told Mr. Jefferys that he saw the dangers of his situation, and was willing to purchase a renewal of our friendship by any sacrifice except that of Trimbuckjee.

Trimbuckjee. His Highness's confidence appears, to have been partly founded on the prospect held out to him of success in the old Marhatta warfare of hill-forts, and flying armies of plundering horse; and partly on a rooted conviction that we would not proceed to extremities. These hopes will perhaps account for his conduct, especially when combined with the favourite Mahratta maxim of holding out in every negotiation till the very last moment, without caring for the disgrace of ultimate submission.

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9. Early in the morning of the 7th, I sent in the enclosed paper to the minister demanding that the Peishwah should engage, before the expiration of twenty-four hours, to surrender Trimbuckjee within a month from that day; and should give up the forts of Singhur, Poorunder, and Ryeghur, as pledges for fulfilling his engagement. It was necessary, for the reasons already stated, to give a short period for consideration, and a long one could not be required at the end of a discussion of three months duration; I thought it advisable to allow a liberal time for the apprehension of Trimbuckjee, and it was absolutely necessary to take some security to prevent a repetition of the same illusory proceedings which I had already so often experienced. I accompanied the first memorandum with a note to the Bhow, in which I adverted to the nature of your Lordship's probable demands, but assured him, that if the Peishwah acceded to the preliminaries now proposed, those demands should not go to deprive him of his Musnud.

10. The minister received this paper with so much indifference, and put off delivering it to the Peishwah until after dinner, for reasons so very frivolous, that his message would have appeared contemptuous, but for the Mahratta practice above alluded to, of putting on a bold face to the last. The whole day passed without a message from the Peishwah, and with an appearance of security which seemed to be intended to conceal a design of his Highness's leaving the city during the night. This suspicion was confirmed by the preparations which were made immediately after sun-set. All the horse in the city got under arms, and repaired to the neighbourhood of the Peishwah's palace; powder and ball were delivered out to them, and they were desired to be prepared to move at a moment's warning; one party of one thousand horse belonging to Gokla, was led out by that chief in person, to a place on the southern side of the city, where it remained during the night. The general impression in the city was that the Peishwah intended to retreat; and so strong was my conviction of this intention, that I was on the point of writing to Colonel Smith, to beg that he would put the cavalry in motion, for the purpose of frustrating it. I however thought it best to run the risk of his Highness's effecting his escape, rather than that of driving him to extremities while professing to offer him terms.

11. At this time, I received a visit from Prubaukur Bullaul, and Baupoo Coureekur, who came applying for a delay of four days, which I decidedly refused. I enclose a detailed account of this conference, because an attempt has been made to misrepresent it. About one A. M. on the 6th, Kishen Row came to request a delay of five days, and to beg that I would give up my demand for Ryeghur, and be contented with Singhur and Poorunder. This of course was refused, and Kishen Row was desired to acquaint the Bhow, that though our other measures should proceed, the city should not be attacked until the unresisting inhabitants had been allowed time to withdraw. About day-break, Prubaukur Pundit returned with a similar request, to which I gave a similar answer. Part of this short conversation was important in one point of view, but need not be detailed in this place. By this time the troops had passed the Residency, and I was on the point of setting out to join them, when Jywunt Row (the principal person under the Bhow) arrived with Kishen Row. The same attempts to obtain an alteration in the terms, or delay in the execution, were now made once more, and on these failing, Jywunt Row consented to give up the forts; after which, a discussion took place about the time at which they were to be surrendered, and the means of removing the property. The time was at length made to depend on the arrival of our detachments alone, and no property was to be removed after possession was taken, except the private property of the garrisons. Jywunt Row then requested, that the troops marching to the town might be stopped, or removed if they had arrived, but this was declined until the terms should have been carried into execution. It was indeed impossible to have stopped them, for
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although I lost no time after Jywunt Row's departure, I did not reach the head of the line until Colonel Smith's operations were completed.

12. Colonel Smith had taken opportunities of making himself fully acquainted with all the outlets of the city, and had likewise been furnished with a very detailed plan of the place, drawn up for the occasion by Mr. Coats, vaccinating surgeon, as well as with an excellent map of its environs. He had made his arrangements on the preceding evening, and marched at day-light from his camp, four miles north of the city. The brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, moved at the same time, and the city, which is at least five miles in circumference, was completely surrounded within three-hours after day-break. The troops were so disposed, that it was impossible for any person to quit the city without a contest; and the whole operation was conducted by Colonel Smith with so much order, arrangement, and temper, that there was not a shot fired, notwithstanding several embarrassing and irritating circumstances.

13. About ten in the forenoon, the Carcoons, who were to deliver over Singhur and Poorunder, made their appearance, and soon after the detachments moved off. I then voluntarily offered to withdraw the troops posted round the city, which I had before said, should not be done till the places were given up; this was done within three hours after they took up their positions. The reserve, which had reached Woorlee, within eighteen miles of Poona, and was advancing, was countermanded at the earnest request of the Peishwah's Ministers. The fort Singhur was surrendered last night, and Poorunder this morning; no treasure was found in the former, and I have received no details regarding the latter; more delay was made about Ryeghur, the great depository of the Peishwah's treasures. The Carcoon did not arrive till three in the afternoon. When he did come, he misled the detachment, and he was so mounted as greatly to delay its progress. After furnishing him with a palankeen, and guides of our own, the detachment set off again, and ought to reach Ryeghur by to-morrow evening. About five in the afternoon Colonel Smith moved off with the light division to a position about four miles south of the city, where he still remains.

14. The people of the city observed the first operations of the troops with the greatest appearance of security; but when they saw the preparations kept up on both sides, they began to apprehend a contest in the streets, and showed considerable agitation and alarm. This ceased when the troops were removed; and except where their own safety was endangered, the whole of the people appeared to view the contest with the most perfect indifference, Gokla and Chintamun Row alone are said to have been indignant at the Peishwah's submission, and to have staid away from his palace, though he sent them messages of explanation and apology.

I have, &c.

Poona,
9th May 1817.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Mr. Elphinstone's
Conference
with the Peishwah.

NOTES of a Conference with his Highness the Peishwah,
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The Bhow began a long speech on the advantages of the alliance, the Peishwah's desire to preserve it, and the propriety of removing any obstruction that had arisen in it.

The Peishwah then took up the discourse, and enlarged on the dependance of his family for two generations on the English, the opposition he had met with in all stages of his reign, from all the members of the Mahratta empire, and the support he had received from the British Government. He pointed out in great detail, that his ruin was certain if this support were withdrawn, and protested his determination to adhere to the alliance as long as he lived; he said he had many enemies who might misrepresent his conduct, but that these were the real sentiments of his heart. This was replied to, by Mr. Elphinstone's saying, that his Highness, it appeared, was anxious to maintain the alliance; that the British Government was at least equally so; but that differences had arisen which were now to be removed; that the British had never listened to his enemies, but that he had given his ear to those who were enemies, both to the British Government and to his Highness, and that this had brought things to the present pass.

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The Peishwah protested that he had always considered the enemies of the one State as the enemies of the other. Mr. Elphinstone stated the conduct of the British Government about Trimbeckjee and the warnings he had given his Highness against him, said that he had never shown any suspicions against his Highness till after the march to Nattapoota, and that it was very gradually, and by great neglect of Mr. Elphinstone's representations, that things had been allowed to gain the length they had. The Peishwah endeavoured to exculpate himself from a connivance at the insurrection, and said that he had sent out Gokla's horse at a very early stage of it; and if they had failed to obtain information of it, it was not his fault. Mr. Elphinstone enlarged on the notoriety of the insurrection, and expressed surprise that the Peishwah had never heard of it, when Mr. Elphinstone, under so many disadvantages, had been able to apprise his Highness of the various stages of its progress. Mr. Elphinstone adverted to the general belief that the Peishwah protected the insurgents, and the great advantage the insurgents derived from that opinion. The Peishwah expressed his wonder that people should entertain such an opinion, and said that his State was full of his enemies. Mr. Elphinstone explained the reasons why the people entertained that opinion,—that his Highness denied the existence of the insurrection, when every body else knew of it,—that he always treated the insurgents as the enemies of the English exclusively, while his officers offered them no opposition; and to conclude,—that he prepared his forts and armies, as if he was determined to support the insurgents, or to resist any demand of the British Government to act against them.

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His Highness entered into the usual explanations of his conduct in these respects, and added, that he was ready to punish any of the people who had known of the insurrection, and who had not told him of it. Mr. Elphinstone asked why none of them had been punished hitherto, when his Highness was satisfied that there was a rebellion which had not been reported to him: he answered, that Gokla was powerful, but that now Mr. Elphinstone and the Bhow should have an inquiry, and that the delinquent should be punished. Mr. Elphinstone said, that it was not Gokla's officer, but all the officers in the country who ought to have reported; and their not having done so could only be attributed to a secret influence in favour of the rebels. Mr. Elphinstone added, that Trimbeckjee was still at large, and still exciting an insurrection, and that nothing was done against him. His Highness said, that Trimbeckjee had a number of friends and relations, and much money, but that if Mr. Elphinstone would show any body who had assisted him, he should be punished. Mr. Elphinstone replied, that it belonged to the Government of the country to make those discoveries,—that Trimbeckjee had left Tannah without any money,—that all his houses were in the Peishwah's country, and all his friends and adherents at Poona,—and that he could not have collected his money from all parts of the country, and have assembled troops, without the place of his residence becoming known to the Government. Mr. Elphinstone now came to the point of the demands he had to make, on the part of the Governor-General; he had explained that he had received a letter from Calcutta,—that it merely contained part of the Governor-General's instructions, which he would communicate on the following day, in an official form,—that it was his wish to have waited, so as to be enabled to communicate the whole substance of his Excellency's demands at once,—that he had now heard that an insurrection in Cuttack had cut off the communication by Dawk, and that he was therefore compelled to come forward, without an accurate knowledge of any of his Excellency's terms, except a preliminary demand for the unconditional surrender of Trimbeckjee,—that by the time that was done, he would be able to state what further demands would be made.

The Peishwah replied to this by saying, that he was ready to meet the wishes of the Governor-General in every particular,—that he would do all in his power to seize Trimbeckjee; but that if he failed, he hoped it would not be concluded that he was insincere,—that he would do all that human exertions could effect,—that he would pledge himself in the most sacred manner, by placing his hand on Mr. Elphinstone's to make those exertions,—and that he would leave no means untried to effect his purpose.

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Mr. Elphinstone said, that he was not disposed personally to doubt his Highness's professions, but that among States some more solid proof of sincerity was usual; and he begged his Highness would consider of some pledge, by which the Governor-General might be led to expect more to be done than had been affected during the last eight months by his Highness, in endeavouring to seize the person of Trimbeckjee.

His Highness replied, that his exertions now should be unremitting,—that he would issue orders, with his own seal affixed to them, and deliver them to Mr. Elphinstone, directing all his officers to aid in securing Trimbeckjee's person; that, for himself, he had never seen Trimbeckjee from the moment he had left Poona to go to Wussundur; that to this fact he was ready to swear by the water of the Ganges; and that the reason of his having made no effort to ascertain where Trimbeckjee was hitherto, was the knowledge his Highness had of his numerous enemies, who, if he made those exertions, and Trimbeckjee had escaped out of his dominions, would have represented his flight as connived at by his Highness. Mr. Elphinstone reminded his Highness of his having made a similar declaration about not searching for Trimbeckjee seven months ago, and of his having afterwards promised, on Mr. Elphinstone's remonstrating, to make the most diligent search for that fugitive,—that it appeared his Highness had made no such search; that the same assurances which would have been quite sufficient in the commencement of the discussions, were by no means so now; and that his Highness must promise to seize Trimbeckjee within a certain time, and give some security for performance, otherwise his Highness might put off a settlement for a whole month, and then say that he had endeavoured to find out Trimbeckjee, but had failed in obtaining the object of his search.

The Peishwah rejoined by saying, that he was ready to give this promise under his own hand, for the satisfaction of the Governor-General.

Mr. Elphinstone then reminded the Peishwah of the principles on which an adjustment was brought about when Trimbeckjee was formerly demanded;—that things had by no means come to such a pitch as at present, and yet amity had only been restored by his Highness delivering up Trimbeckjee, and agreeing to abide by any further demands which the Governor-General might dictate, provided they were not of such a nature as to overturn the alliance;—that on the present occasion matters had become far more serious, and that the two States were now on the eve of a rupture;—that Mr. Elphinstone could not answer for the present state of things lasting an hour, or a day, (certainly not two days); and the Peishwah could not expect that the only reparation he was to make was to be a mere promise to exert himself to discover and to seize Trimbeckjee.

The Peishwah replied to this by mere professions of sincerity.

Mr. Elphinstone observed, that in a case like the present no proof of sincerity could be admitted, except performance;—that unless Trimbeckjee were seized and given up, there could be no security against future disturbances of the same, or a more dangerous nature, the moment our army was employed at a distance.

The Peishwah said, that his army should, in a case of that nature, be placed in the van, to bear the brunt of the battle;—that we should see how they exerted themselves; and that, if they were destroyed in the attack, it would be then time for the English troops to act, and not till then. Mr. Elphinstone said, that what was wanted was a proof that his Highness's own designs were really friendly, and that his declaring his inability to act effectually against an enemy of the British Government within his own territories, gave very little reason to rely on his good will. Mr. Elphinstone then turned to the Bhow, and asked him if he had received the message sent to him through Kishen Row, regarding a paper which it was his intention to send to his Highness: to which the Bhow assented. Mr. Elphinstone then recapitulated the state to which things had been brought, said that he begged his Highness to reflect that the demand he now made for Trimbeckjee was not on his own part; that he was announcing the resolutions of the Governor-General, from which he could not recede if he were inclined;—that he would send the paper alluded to to-morrow morning,
which

which specified the security required from his Highness for the fulfilment of this preliminary ; and he entreated that his Highness would seriously weigh the matter, for that he had only a day for consideration ; and he trusted that he would, by acceding to the proposal, preserve the alliance.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
—
Mr. Elphinstone's
Conference
with the Peishwah.

During the latter part of the conversation the Peishwah constantly asked Mr. Elphinstone to point out in what way he should act to seize Trimbeckjee. Mr. Elphinstone said, that it was impossible for him to point out in detail the measures that were to be adopted by his Highness's government, but that if his Highness would show a serious wish to apprehend Trimbeckjee, Mr. Elphinstone would answer for his success ; that the very question (so unusual with his Highness) how he was to manage an interior affair of his own government, evinced a disinclination to act cordially on the part of his Highness ; that Mr. Elphinstone would, however, mention a few of the steps which his Highness might take, though he would not say that there might not be more and better ways that would occur to a person familiar with the country, and with the means possessed by the Government : his Highness might seize all Trimbeckjee's adherents, some of whom were in Poona, and many in the countries, in which Trimbeckjee had raised his men ; such as Mah Dajee Punt, the Mamlutdar* of Natta Poota, and Baupoo Guickwar, the Potail † of Shetful. That Mr. Elphinstone could mention a hundred others, and did not mean to say that he required the seizure of those particular persons, nor would he consider it as the slightest satisfaction, but he merely pointed out one among many modes of effecting the object in view ; that he might also interrogate the Mamlutdars of the countries in which Trimbeckjee was known to have resided, and might thus trace him from place to place until he was found ; that the people who sent treasure to him, and those who had returned from his camp, might be interrogated, and that many other plans might be suggested, even if his Highness had no information of his own. His Highness declared that the persons in question should not only be seized, but their lands and property confiscated : he begged that Mr. Elphinstone would allow one of his assistants to concert measures with the Bhow for the operation of his intention, and requested that that gentleman should be allowed to act as an assessor to the Bhow in his enquiries, and to point out any method of investigation conformable to the practice of Europe, and not that of the Mahratta country. He denied, however, that it could be proved that Trimbeckjee had ever been with the insurgents, or in His Highness's country at all ; that he might be alive or he might be dead, he might be here or he might be in Mount Himallah, but nobody had either seen him, or could say that he had any share in raising this insurrection, the existence of which, his Highness said, could no longer be denied. Mr. Elphinstone said, that many persons had seen Trimbeckjee, and reminded his Highness that his two nephews, Godajee Dainglia and Myput Row Dainglia, were now at the head of insurrections in Candeish.

The Peishwah replied by saying, that there were many persons of the Dainglia family. Mr. Elphinstone said these were Trimbeckjee's near relations ; to this the Peishwah replied by saying, he had of course many relations. His Highness then said, that the supposed Trimbeckjee might be an impostor assuming his name, as had happened in the case of the famous Bhow, who fell at Paniput. Mr. Elphinstone said there could be no object in the insurgent's taking Trimbeckjee's name, that he was a person of low origin, and that he only acquired consequence by his Highness's countenance ; that generally speaking he was detested throughout his Highness's dominions, and that it was idle to talk of any one assuming so unpopular a name as the means of raising an insurrection.

Mr. Elphinstone in conclusion, conjured his Highness, as he valued the friendship of the British Government, and the welfare of his own State, to think seriously of what had been said, and to be prepared with such a resolution as might avert a rupture.

The Peishwah replied by the most cordial professions of his devotion to the British Government, and said that so seriously did he reflect on the present state of

* Farmer of Revenue.

† Head man of a village, who collects the rents from the other Ryots therein, and has the general superintendence of its concerns.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
Mr. Elphinstone's
Conference
with the Peishwah.

of affairs, that he loathed his meals, and could not sleep from extreme anxiety. The Bhow asked how the answer to Mr. Elphinstone's demands was to be transmitted. Mr. Elphinstone replied that it did not signify. If it was in acquiescence, a common jassoos might bring it, and if not, no messenger could effect a change. While the preparations for the ceremony of taking leave were making, his Highness paid numerous personal compliments in his manner to Mr. Elphinstone, making the warmest professions towards him, and declaring that he knew him to be his best and most valuable friend, and looked to him alone for advice in these times of difficulty.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Mr. Elphinstone's
Note
to the Peishwah.

NOTE addressed to his Highness the Peishwah, dated 7th May.

I need not repeat what has so often been said on the subject of the pretended insurrection so long connived at by his Highness, or of the preparations made by his Highness, apparently to support that rebellion. These proceedings amounted to a commencement of war on the part of the Peishwah, but I proposed a truce on certain terms, all of which have been broken by his Highness; I proposed to his Highness upwards of a month ago, to discontinue his hostile proceedings and wait the answer of the Governor-General to my report of his Highness's transactions. At that time his Highness agreed to forbear from any further preparations, and even promised of his own accord to reduce those which had already been made. His Highness, however, not only failed in the last promise, but systematically departed from the other articles of my demand. He continued to recruit his troops and to prepare his forts, until it became necessary to fulfil the declaration contained in my first note, by similar proceedings on the part of the British Government, since which his Highness has continued his secret preparations, the insurgents have taken the fort of Pruseetghur, and his Highness has formally announced to me his intention of strengthening the garrisons of all his forts, and in particular of sending ordnance to the fort of Wassota, which it is well known has been diligently provided for a siege for many months. Thus it appears that his Highness, instead of waiting the answer of the Governor-General, has carried on all his operations without the least restraint, so that every day improves his situation, while it renders worse that of the British Government, by bringing nearer the setting in of the rainy season. These considerations render it impossible for me, consistently with prudence, to wait any longer; and in order to prevent the necessity of a rupture, I must insist on the immediate surrender of Trimbuckjee Dainglia within the period of one month. A month is allowed to give time to send orders for seizing Trimbuckjee and to bring him to Poona, but it is impossible for me to allow the season to pass away without some solid proof of the Peishwah's sincerity. I must therefore insist on being put in possession of three of his Highness's principal forts as security for his fulfilling the agreement. These forts are Singhur, Poorunder and Ryeghur; of which I expect Singhur to be delivered up in the course of to-morrow; Poorunder in the course of the next day, and the other fort immediately on the arrival of the troops before it. If any delay whatever takes place in making over these forts, hostilities shall commence without delay. In the event of his Highness making over the forts in question, he shall be at liberty to put his seal on any treasure or valuables that may be deposited in them, and the whole shall be restored to him in the same state in which it is given over, without hesitation or demur, immediately on the fulfilment of the preliminary article above mentioned. This done, we shall proceed to negotiate respecting the satisfaction to be afforded to the Governor-General for the Peishwah's recent breach of treaty, as well as the security to be given for his future good conduct. It was my wish to have waited for the Governor-General's instructions, and to have made his Highness acquainted with the full extent of his Excellency's demands at first, but as his Highness would not suspend his proceedings, it was impossible for me to suspend mine.

I must request that his Highness will give me a definite answer to the demand made in this paper before daylight to-morrow morning, until which time no measures of hostility will be adopted by me, unless indeed any hostile intentions are displayed by his Highness, or his Highness should attempt to quit the city.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

NOTE

NOTE sent to the Minister on the morning of May 8th, enclosing the Note of May 7th.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Mr. Elphinstone's
Note
to the Minister.

I have now the honour to forward the paper I yesterday alluded to. It was drawn up on the day before yesterday, but nothing has happened to require any alteration in it. I again beg the Peishwah to consider and to prevent the necessity of a rupture, which if it once takes place will be difficult to accommodate; the present demands are, with the exception of the security now required, the same as those agreed to by the Peishwah on the last discussions to surrender Trimbuckjee, and to acquiesce in the Governor-General's further demands. I cannot promise that those demands shall now be as lenient as before, but I will undertake that they shall not affect his Highness's continuance to enjoy the Mushud.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

NOTE of a Conversation between Mr. Elphinstone, Prubaukur Pundit, and Baupoo Coureekur, on the night of the 7th May 1817.

Mr. Elphinstone's
Note of a
Conversation.

Prubaukur Pundit came at night, and said that Baupoo Coureekur was with him; but on Mr. Elphinstone's proposing to call that person in, he said he wished first to discuss the subject he was sent on himself. He then begged four days delay on the Peishwah's part, saying that he would give up the forts at the end of that time, but that he required the interval to consult his own people. Mr. Elphinstone said, there was no need of consideration on a subject that had so often been discussed; that he could not accuse himself of omitting to warn the Peishwah, step by step, of the consequences of his conduct; that he only asked the Peishwah to give security for performing what he had often promised; and that if his Highness meant to comply, he could do it then as well as four days hence; whereas, if he meant not to do so, the gain of time was an object. Prubaukur Pundit continuing to urge his request, and saying that four days was nothing in addition to so many days that were past, Mr. Elphinstone said that he had made up his mind after full deliberation, and that no reason had been brought forward why he should alter it; he added, that he was unwilling to speak ill of the Peishwah at all times, and especially on an occasion that might be the last on which he would communicate with his Highness; but he could not but remind Prubaukur Bullaul of the repeated promises made by the Peishwah, through him, and of the uniform breach of every one of them by his Highness. After so many disappointments, Mr. Elphinstone said he could not trust to his Highness's promises again. There were several pauses in the conversation; after one of them, Mr. Elphinstone said, that he heard the Peishwah was on the point of flying; that his doing so would bring on hostility, even before the appointed hour; that Mr. Elphinstone could not but be reluctant to destroy an alliance of so many years' standing, but still it was his duty to refuse the delay solicited.

Towards the end of the conversation, Prubaukur Pundit altered his language, which had from the first been ambiguous. He formerly let it be understood that the forts would be given up at the end of four days, and now said that an answer should be returned after that period.

Baupoo Coureekur was afterwards called, and the same observations were repeated to him that had been made to Prubaukur Bullaul; in addition to what passed before, one of the Bramins said, that the Peishwah requested this delay of Mr. Elphinstone as a mark of his private friendship. Mr. Elphinstone said he was at a loss what to answer to such a request, as the thing was impossible. When the party had risen to break up, Baupoo Coureekur repeated several of the arguments for delay, and Mr. Elphinstone repeated his answer, and took a solemn leave of them, saying, the time for negotiation was now fast expiring, and that he trusted his Highness would yet consider and preserve the alliance.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I have not addressed your Excellency since the 9th instant, because, I had no change to report in the Peishwah's conduct or measures. I am happy to have it in my power at length to state, that he appears to be sincerely desirous to apprehend Trimbeckjee, and to recover the favour of the British Government. Up to the middle of the month his Highness continued to use every exertion to put things in train for a flight from Poona. He issued three months pay to the troops in his service, and continued to add to their numbers. His forces out of Poona continued to assemble near Sattara, in consequence of the orders they had formerly received. His principal adherents sent their families away from Poona, and their example was followed by most people in the town, whose circumstances admitted of it. His Highness also brought about an entire reconciliation with his brother, with whom he is said to have interchanged the most solemn oaths. His Highness's plan at that time was thought to be, to retire with his brother to Sattara, and after arranging for the security of the Rajah, to proceed with the force under Narroo Punt Aptee, (ten thousand horse and foot) either to Wassota or Darwar. On the night of the 13th, it was the universal belief that his Highness was on the point of quitting Poona, in company with Gokla; all his horse were ready; and by every account I have received, he was nearer setting out than at any other period, excepting, perhaps, the night of the 8th. He was, however, prevailed on to stay; and although he has shown several signs of adhering to his former system, since then, I think, he has been becoming gradually less inclined to any desperate course. One proof of the continuance of his indiscreet conduct was his issuing five or six lacs of rupees to his principal Sirdars, for their troops, so late as the 17th instant.

During all this time the Peishwah sent frequent messages to me through Seddasheo Maunkaisur, requiring a prolongation of the period assigned for the apprehension of Trimbeckjee, and requesting my consent to his going away from Poonah, on account of an eclipse; he first mentioned Nassick as the place he was going to, and afterwards Phoolsher. His Highness also attempted, through the same channel, to draw from me a disclosure of the terms which were to be imposed on him, if Trimbeckjee were seized. I declined complying with any of these applications, observing that his Highness's beginning by soliciting a prolongation of the term, before he had made any exertions to fulfil your Excellency's demand, looked as if he anticipated, and intended a failure; that his quitting Poonah at such a time was altogether unadvisable; and that my orders were on no account to negotiate until Trimbeckjee was given up. At these interviews with the Peishwah's ministers, I took constant occasion to impress on his Highness the value of the time he was allowing to elapse, and the impossibility of his persuading the British Government to accept of his exertions as satisfactory, if they happened to be unsuccessful, when his own procrastination had so obviously contributed to their ill success. I likewise took pains, during this period, to guard against mistakes and misrepresentations, by reminding the ministers of the serious demands that were yet to come, even if Trimbeckjee were surrendered, and by making as public as I could the real footing on which things stood between the British Government and the Peishwah.

I had the honour, on the 10th instant, to receive your Lordship's instructions, conveyed in Mr. Adam's despatch of the 7th April; but considering the state of agitation in which the Peishwah then was, I thought the immediate communication of your Excellency's sentiments might have too violent an effect on him. On the 14th, when Colonel Smith had returned to his old ground north of the town, and when the Peishwah's mind had become more tranquil, I presented a note, of which the enclosed is a translation, and accompanied it by repeated and earnest recommendations to his Highness to delay no longer the adoption of measures which were necessary for the preservation of his Government. After this, the Peishwah's personal alarm appears to have been removed; but he began to see more distinctly than ever the dangers with which his State was surrounded. He began to express great anxiety about the conduct of the British Government at the expiration of the month, and respecting the terms to be imposed if Trimbeckjee were surrendered. He wavered for some days between the different courses that were before him, sometimes consulting Seddasheo Maunkaisur, and sometimes his rival

Moro

Moro Dickshut, on the best means of obtaining good terms from the British Government, but oftener concerting with his old advisers the measures to be adopted in case of hostilities.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

At length, about the 20th instant, he appears to have determined on yielding to the counsels of Moro Dickshut. He then issued proclamations, offering a reward of two lacs of rupees, and a village worth one thousand rupees a year, to any one who would bring in Trimbuckjee, dead or alive; promising rewards for every information regarding him, and for the apprehension of his adherents, and granting a pardon to all his followers who should desert him, except twelve ringleaders, against whom, as well as those who should refuse to come in on this proclamation, the severest penalties were denounced. Many hundred copies of this proclamation have been issued by his Highness, one hundred were sent to me, and have been distributed through our numerous detachments, and sent to all our news-writers and other agents, as well as to the Governments of Bombay and Madras, and to all the Residencies.

Besides issuing this proclamation, his Highness threw all Trimbuckjee's adherents who were confined in Poona into chains, and sent them to different hill-forts. He also sent orders to seize the families and destroy the houses of the twelve excepted from the amnesty, and apprehended some others, of whose offences I am not informed; and gave the most public indications of a desire to proceed with vigour against Trimbuckjee. His Highness had before gone through the ceremony of issuing orders to his officers to seize Trimbuckjee, and had desired Seddasheo Maunkaisur to employ a number of Hircarras in searching for him; but those steps made no impression upon any one, especially as the undertaking was committed to the Bhow whom his Highness is known to regard with distrust and dislike. His present activity is a contrast to his former indifference. He personally takes a great share in all the proceedings of his ministers; and although he suffers the punishment of his habitual insincerity, in the distrust with which all his professions are received, yet most people are now convinced that he is sincerely desirous of recovering the ground he has lost, and of purchasing the security of his own person and Government by the sacrifice of the favourite, for whom he has exposed himself to so many risks.

It is not certainly known where Trimbuckjee is at present, but it is thought he is in the hills to the south of the river Paira. He was reported to be expected at Alundee on the 12th; with strong circumstances of probability. I sent a detachment of cavalry and infantry to apprehend him, which failed from various causes. On the next night Colonel Fitzsimon, who commands the Reserve at Coregaumi, received similar intelligence, and sent a strong detachment to Alundee: this also failed; and though there are some strong circumstances in favour of Trimbuckjee's having narrowly escaped both times, it is still doubtful whether he ever was at Alundee.

The insurgents in Candeish are reported to have assembled near Doorub, to the estimated number of eight thousand. Colonel Doveton has detached Colonel Walker with a light force against this body. Colonel Doveton himself remains at Borehair with the main body of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Colonel Thompson's detachment is now near Punderpore: its presence has effectually checked all attempts at insurrection in that part of the country, which Colonel Smith justly considered as the most disposed to rise. Colonel Milne's detachment is at Ahmednuggur. The Vinchoor Jaggeerdar has again had an action with a party of insurgents near Sungumneir, and has killed several. The Putwurdhuns, except Chintamun Row, remain at Lassore, where they were posted by Colonel Smith. Chintamun Row is at Poonah; one thousand of his horse have joined Narroa Punt Aptee. Appa Dessye has taken no part in these disturbances.

The Rannee of Sawunt Warree has succeeded in reconciling her chiefs, and has shown every intention of carrying into effect the plan alluded to in the letter intercepted by Mr. Hall; but it is to be hoped the change in his Highness the Peishwah's conduct, will have a great effect on hers.

Ballajee Coonjur died at Punderpore on the 17th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Poona,
24th May 1817.

TRANSLATION

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Memorandum.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum sent to his Highness the Peishwah, on the
14th May 1817.

I formerly explained to your Highness, that the dawk from Calcutta was stopped, and that therefore a delay had arisen in the receipt of the Governor-General's answers to my letters; but I was already aware, that no discussions would take place with your Highness's Government, until the surrender of Trimluckjee Dainglia. I have since received his Excellency's instructions, and shall communicate all that I am authorized to do to your Highness. His Lordship observes:—"I have been made fully acquainted with the late proceedings of his Highness the Peishwah, and I am satisfied that his Highness has entered into a plot to injure the interests of the British Government, and that he is still engaged in it."

"It became necessary for the British Government to insist on the punishment of Trimluckjee for the crime he had committed. But in consideration of the surrender of that person, it is hardly necessary to remind his Highness of the great moderation and forbearance evinced by me, both towards that person, and also in my communications with his Highness's Government.

"At the very moment, when his Highness was in the full enjoyment of the confidence and protection of the British Government, and was in the habit of expressing his cordial reliance on, and friendship for that Government; at a time, too, when no unpleasant discussions had arisen on my part at his court, and his Highness had not the slightest cause for apprehension or alarm; at such a time, his Highness entered into a plot to injure the interests of the British Government, which has lost him the confidence of that State, and it therefore becomes necessary to adopt measures for the security of the British interests and those of the allies." No negotiation, however, can be opened on this subject till the delivery of Trimluckjee. Therefore, if Trimluckjee is not surrendered within the date of one month from the time he was demanded, war will be declared with his Highness's Government, and the British troops will be directed to attack his Highness's forces in all quarters, and to reduce his territories. Such are the commands of his Lordship. After the delivery of Trimluckjee to an English detachment, I shall be prepared to communicate his Lordship's demands, which if not complied with, will prevent the continuation of peace. In the mean time, if his Highness should quit Poona during the present discussion, or if his Highness's troops should move from their present position, it will be considered as a declaration of war, and the British troops will immediately act. I have been directed by his Lordship to communicate this for your Highness's consideration, and I have therefore written the above Memorandum.

Proclamation
by the Peishwah.

TRANSLATION of a Proclamation issued by his Highness the Peishwah, dated the
4th Rujeb, corresponding with the 21st May 1817.

To all Kamavidars,* Jageerdars, Sirdars and others, to whom this shall come, Bajee Row Ragoonath Purdhaun, Greeting:—

Whereas Trimluckjee Dainglia having effected his escape from his place of confinement under the Honourable Company's Government, is exciting rebellion; Be it therefore known, that the sum of two lacs of rupees, and a village yielding one thousand rupees, will be bestowed on any person under the guarantee of the British Government, who shall discover the said Trimluckjee, and bring him, alive or dead, to the Sirkar. Be assured of this, and faithfully serve the Sirkar by pointing him out. Whoever exerts himself in this affair, and having seized the said Trimluckjee, shall deliver him over, that person shall be distinguished by the Sirkar. Moreover, should any person fail to do his utmost in this business, he will incur the displeasure of the Sirkar.† Any person, whether rich or poor, Ryot or Bramin, Mahratta or foreigner, Mussulman, merchant or dealer, Bheel,‡ Ramoossee§ or Maung, or traveller, &c, who may give positive
and

* Collectors of Revenue.

† The Government.

‡ The Bheels are a predatory tribe scattered over Hindoostan Proper, and the north of the Decan, particularly along the course of the Nerbudda river.

§ The Ramoossees are a predatory tribe.

and satisfactory information to the Sirkar, of Trimbeckjee being at a particular place, shall be rewarded with the sum of five thousand rupees in cash, and one chahoor [measure] of ground, under the guarantee of the British Government; and should any person, whatever his class or description, conceal from the Sirkar the knowledge he may have of Trimbeckjee's place of refuge, that person shall be punished.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Proclamation
by the Peishwah.

The following persons are connected with Trimbeckjee in his rebellion:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bapoo Gykwar Shetfulkar, | 7. Lyajee Moolly, |
| 2. Baugojee, | 8. Appa Patail Korbaweekar, |
| 3. Ruwee Row Scindia Lonykur, | 9. Nimbajee Jadone Phultunker, |
| 4. Timmappa Wuddary, | 10. Myheput Row Dainglia, |
| 5. Mohdajee Punt Nattapootykur, | 11. Bapoo Burrus Kur, and |
| 6. Godajee Dainglia, | 12. Dajee Duphla. |

The families and relations of the above-named twelve persons are to be forthwith seized, fettered, and sent to the presence; their houses to be levelled to the ground, and the property of every description that may be found on them, to the consideration of even a bit of thread, to be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds appropriated to the payment of the expenses incurred by the Sebundy * troops, &c., required on this occasion. Their enam † lands, hereditary possessions, and all rights or advantages which they possess, are also hereby confiscated.

Be it further know, that if any one of the above-mentioned twelve persons shall apprehend Trimbeckjee Dainglia, and hand him over to the Sirkar, the person thus acting shall not only be pardoned his offences, but also be paid the reward held forth above.

Exclusive of the twelve persons who are before particularized, all horsemen, infantry, carcoons, servants, and others who may have entered the service of the rebels, shall be pardoned, provided they quit their present employment, return to their own houses, and remain under the cognizance of the Kamavis-dars and other local officers. If any person shall, after this, not quit the service of the rebels, and return to his own home, then the same punishment which has been awarded for the twelve men before named shall be inflicted on him.

The reward above offered for a discovery of Trimbeckjee's place of refuge, shall be conferred on any person who has been connected with the rebels, and will give authentic information to the Sirkar on that head.

Written the 4th Rujeb, by Order.

(H. H. the Peishwah's Seal.)

LETTER from the MARQUIS of HASTINGS to the COURT of DIRECTORS.

Honourable Sirs :

Your Honourable Court will have received from the Governor in Council of Bombay, a copy of the Treaty † concluded with his Highness the Peishwah, at Poona, on the 13th of June. I nevertheless deem it to be my duty to transmit to your Honourable Court directly, a transcript of that document, and to submit such remarks and explanations concerning its several provisions, as shall enable you to form a correct judgment of the objects and consequences of the improved relations thus established between the British Government and his Highness the Peishwah. The events and transactions which led to the conclusion of this treaty, and the negotiations by which it was finally accomplished, form the subject of report § to the Honourable the Secret Committee, conformably to the practice of this Government and the orders of your Honourable Committee.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
4 Sept. 1817.

* An irregular native soldier, employed in the service of the Revenue and Police.

† Land rent-free.

‡ This document will be found among the collection of Treaties.

§ See Extract Secret Letter from Marquis of Hastings, dated 5th September 1817.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
4 Sept. 1817.

Committee on such of the provisions of the Treaty as refer to the ulterior arrangements and negotiations still pending. The result will be hereafter reported to your Honourable Court, to whom, I conclude, the despatches addressed to the Honourable the Secret Committee will be ultimately communicated.

2. The Treaty was ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th of July, a few days before I left the Presidency, but the necessity of awaiting the receipt of the despatches of the Resident at Poona, required to complete the report of the preceding negotiations, prevented me from taking the details of the arrangement into consideration in communication with my colleagues; and my sentiments and resolutions on the several questions arising out of the Treaty, have thence necessarily been formed on my own view of the subject, and communicated to the officers concerned under my separate authority.

3. It may be proper to observe, that the original instructions of the Governor-General in Council to the Resident at Poona, under date the 7th of April, were framed with reference to two supposed results of the discussions then pending with the Peishwah: first, his Highness's timely acquiescence in our demand for the surrender of Trimbuckjee, and in the conditions we might impose on him for the future security of our interests; secondly, his rejection of one or both of those demands, and the consequent necessity for prosecuting hostilities against the Government of Poona. The Peishwah having fortunately adopted a course which we might (though not without an indulgent construction) admit as an acceptance of the first proposition, the Treaty has, according to our instructions, fashioned applicably to that event, been framed exclusively on the basis of providing security for the future, and has exacted no sacrifice or concession from his Highness, except what was distinctly incumbent on us to require for that purpose, or for the vindication of the national honour. A brief reference to the provisions of each Article of the Treaty will render this clear to the apprehension of your Honourable Court.

Article 1st.

4. The Peishwah's acknowledgment of the guilt of Trimbuckjee as the murderer of Gungadhur Shastry, and of his obligation to seize and surrender Trimbuckjee to the British Government, and to place the family of that person in our hands, was indispensable, as marking the foundation of our whole proceeding, and placing unequivocally on record the grounds on which rested the measures pursued by the British Government against Trimbuckjee, and against the Peishwah himself, when it appeared that his Highness abetted and supported the designs of that criminal.

Article 2d.

5. The confirmation of such of the provisions of the Treaty of Bassein, and of the supplemental Articles, as were not contrary to the tenour of the new treaty, was a matter of course.

Article 3d.

6. The enlargement of the Article in the original treaty, regarding the employment of foreigners in the service of the Peishwah, so as to make the restriction comprehend all European or American subjects, appeared a necessary improvement; and I felt no apprehension of it being misconstrued as wearing an unfriendly appearance to nations at peace with us.

Article 4th.

7. This is a very important Article, and one, on the strict maintenance of which the preservation of our relations with the Peishwah, as now established, essentially depends. The Mahratta empire, which had long been strained from its original constitution by the inordinate power of some of the great co-estates, was virtually dissolved by the treaty of Bassein. Your Honourable Court is aware, however, of the tenacity with which the Peishwah adhered to the forms of the confederacy, and the eagerness with which he seized on every occasion for asserting his paramount rights as the executive head of that empire, as exemplified in the case of the succession of Mulhar Row Holkar, and in the discussions relating to his claims on the Guickwar; the deputation of a Sirsoobedar * to Hindoostan, and

in

* Viceroy.

in other less prominent instances. On the other hand, there was a marked disposition on the part of the other Mahratta chiefs, to defer to the Peishwah as the head of the ancient confederacy, whenever it suited their views; and you will have observed, that the renewal of the ancient forms of the Mahratta constitution, forms an invariable part of every project of combination against the British power, which rumour has at various times ascribed to the chiefs of that nation. It was a fertile source of intrigue, and pretence for communication, serving to keep alive feelings and connexions incompatible with the state of things actually existing, and conducive to none but evil purposes. It was therefore an object of main importance, with reference to the future stability of our connexion with the Peishwah, and the tranquillity of India generally, that the existence of the Mahratta confederacy, and the paramount rights of the Peishwah as its executive head, should be disavowed in form and substance. A clause has been inserted in this Article to prevent it from affecting the Peishwah's authority over certain chiefs, who are subject to it only in virtue of the power he exercises in behalf of the Rajah of Sattara. The cessation of the mutual reception of vakeels by the Peishwah, and all other States, and the restriction imposed on his Highness's communication with foreign powers, except through the medium of the agents of the British Government, was no less indispensable. These accredited vakeels are known to have been the channel of clandestine intrigue, which it was often difficult to discover or check; whereas an intercourse, by means of secret and unavowed agents, though practicable for a time, is tolerably certain of being detected in the end, and the simple fact of the employment of the agent constitutes the proof of guilt, without reference to the objects he may be endeavouring to effect.

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Article 5th.

8. The renunciation of the future demands of his Highness the Peishwah, against the Guickwar, was a necessary part of his disavowal of his pretensions as head of the Mahratta confederacy, in which for the most part they originated. It was an object of great importance also to exclude him from all concern in the affairs of Guzerat, where infinite vexation and trouble had been occasioned by the violence and intrigues of his officers since the resumption of the farm of Ahmedabad. With the same view we demanded the renewal in perpetuity of the farm of Ahmedabad, at the former rent of four lacs and a half of rupees, to the Guickwar, an arrangement which has always been desired by your Honourable Court, and for effecting which, this presented too favourable an occasion to be neglected. The tribute of Kattywar has been transferred to the Honourable Company, as part of the fund for the maintenance of the auxiliary force, while parts of his Highness's territorial possessions have been ceded to the Honourable Company for the same purpose. The Peishwah is thus deprived of all connexion, and every pretence for interference with the province of Guzerat, a circumstance which I feel no hesitation in predicting will very speedily be felt in the augmented prosperity, and confirmed tranquillity of that rich and valuable province. The restricting the participation of authority in Guzerat to the British Government and the Guickwar only, will lay the foundation for many beneficial arrangements which already occupy my thoughts. One of the first of these will be such interchanges of territory, as shall give to both States the benefit of a compact territory and well defined boundary, the want of which is particularly striking in that province. It would be premature in this place to advert to the other views I entertain, which will be communicated in due course when they are matured and put in train of execution.

9. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the satisfaction of the Peishwah's claims on the Guickwar for the time past, the admission of which did not involve consequences similar to those of their assertion for the future, has been provided for by giving the Guickwar the option of redeeming them by a payment of four lacs of rupees per annum, or standing an arbitration; and I have great satisfaction in announcing that the Guickwar has agreed to pay the stipulated sum, which is fixed with an equitable reference to the nature and extent of the claims, and to the amount which Gungadhur Shastry had given his consent to pay for the relinquishment of all the Peishwah's claim, past and future. On the whole, I trust that your Honourable Court will find the arrangements relative to Guzerat, comprehended in this treaty, to be founded on

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on justice towards the Peishwah and the Guickwar, and on a seasonable regard for the interests of the Honourable Company in the affairs of that province.

Article 6th.

10. This is an Article of undeniable justice, under the notorious failure of the Peishwah to bring forward the stipulated contingent of troops. In proof of this fact, I need only refer to the constant remonstrances the Resident has been compelled to make to the ministers, founded on the complaints of the officers commanding the subsidiary force. It likewise secures us at all times a preponderating military force in the Peishwah's territory, and the application to purposes useful to the alliance, of a certain portion of his Highness's resources, which would otherwise be diverted to the prosecution of designs equally adverse to his Highness's true interests and to our security. The terms in which this Article has been judiciously drawn by Mr. Elphinstone, render the auxiliary force entirely an establishment of the British Government, and impose no obligation on us to maintain the whole, or even any part, excepting as far as may suit our views of policy. During the present crisis, the maintenance of this force, especially of the horse, is indispensable, and the value of the arrangement is strongly marked by the means it gives us of bringing forward a powerful body of light cavalry, on whose fidelity we can depend; the infantry will also be useful, though, according to my opinion, in a very inferior degree, and I have authorised Mr. Elphinstone to limit the force in that arm, so as to leave a surplus for contingencies. I have left the decision of this question, however, to his judgment, formed on a nearer view of circumstances. I beg leave to refer your Honourable Court to Mr. Elphinstone's despatch, recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin, and to the reply transmitted under my orders, for a view of the system of organization and discipline on which it is proposed to place the auxiliary force, which I trust may meet the approbation of your Honourable Court.

Article 7th.

11. This Article, and the Schedule annexed to the Treaty, relate to the selection of territory to compose the cessions from the Peishwah. It was found expedient not to press the cession of the Southern Concan, the possession of which would have been a very valuable acquisition to the Honourable Company, as completing our command of the sea-coast, and being itself a fertile country full of strong military positions: it is, however, the native country of the Peishwah, and of almost all the principal Bramin families connected with the Poona Government. The great majority of the inhabitants is composed of Bramins who enjoy peculiar privileges and are naturally attached to a Hindoo Government, which favours their order. These circumstances operated so powerfully against urging the cession of the Concan, that Mr. Elphinstone desisted. The northern Concan is not in similar circumstances, and this country, with the Peishwah's possessions in Guzerat, with the Kattywar tribute, and an extent of territory in the Carnatic, including the strong forts of Darwar and Koosegul, sufficient to make up any deficiencies in the other cessions, constitute the resources acquired by the Honourable Company for maintaining the military force. The additional establishments requisite for managing these countries will be very inconsiderable, and will be provided for in the valuation at which they are taken in cession; and, allowing for an increase of their productive value under British management, we may fairly conclude that they will ultimately more than cover the estimated charge of the auxiliary force on its full establishment.

12. It is truly gratifying to me, on this occasion, to communicate to your Honourable Court, the general manifestations of joy throughout the territories above-mentioned on the promulgation of their cession to your Government.

Articles 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

13. These Articles comprise subsidiary arrangements relative to the ceded territories.

Article 12th.

14. This Article provides for the transfer in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable Company, of the fort of Ahmednuggur, and the adjoining country within

within two thousand yards of the foot of the glacis. It is superfluous to point out to your Honourable Court the importance of our obtaining possession of Ahmednuggur, which has formed the dépôt of the subsidiary force since its conquest from Scindia in August 1803, and which is almost indispensable to the security of our communications. We have hitherto held it entirely by sufferance from the Peishwah, who has frequently expressed his desire that it should be restored, a demand which, if persisted in, could not have been parried. The uncertainty of our tenure has prevented us from incurring any expense for the repairs of the works, which were rapidly hastening to decay; but I have now given directions for the immediate commencement of such repairs as are absolutely necessary, and which, at a comparatively small expense, will, I trust, render it secure against any native enemy. The urgent necessity of stopping the dilapidation, and the moderate sum for which it could be effected, will acquit me to your Honourable Court for giving this instruction without reference. It has been suggested to me that Ahmednuggur will form an excellent dépôt for stores for all British troops in the Deccan; and I have opened a communication on this subject with the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, Sir Thomas Hislop, the Residents at Poona and Hyderabad, and, through them, with Brigadier-Generals Smith and Doveton; the result will be hereafter communicated to your Honourable Court. The documents recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin, exhibit an estimate of the expense of the repairs immediately required at Ahmednuggur, amounting to between two and three lacs of rupees, issuable according to the progress of the work, which will demand considerable time.

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15. This Article contains also a stipulation for the allotment of pasture lands for securing a supply of forage for the subsidiary force, a want which has at times been severely felt, and occasioned discussion with the Peishwah's Government, which will now be avoided. It also provides for the unlimited admission of the British troops into the Peishwah's territories, his Highness being subjected to no additional expense in consequence.

Articles 13th and 14th.

16. These Articles provide for the cession to the British Government of all the Peishwah's rights and possessions, feudal, territorial or pecuniary, in Bundelcund and Hindoostan. This is a provision of the highest importance, as perpetually excluding his Highness from all connexion or concern with the countries north of the Nerbudda; as putting an end to a variety of complicated questions arising out of his former assertion, and our admission of those claims; and as enabling the British Government, by means of its rights thus acquired, to provide for many objects of importance to its own interests in that quarter. Negotiations have accordingly been set afoot for the accomplishment of those objects, and the result will be hereafter reported to your Honourable Court. In the mean while, as they are connected with ulterior views and arrangements, I have deemed it my duty to address my communications, for the present, to the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Article 15th.

17. This article provides for the renewal of the lease of the farm of Ahmedabad in perpetuity to the Guickwar, on the terms of the former lease, with such modifications as the difference of circumstances require.

Article 16th.

18. This Article contains the Peishwah's formal recognition of the terms settled at Punderpore in the year 1812, relating to the southern Jaggeerdars, which although accepted by his Highness, had not before received his signature. It also contains some provisions for rendering our guarantee more effectual, and pledges his Highness to restore to Rastia the jaggeer which had been resumed from that chief by the Peishwah on false pretences, and under a clear evasion of the articles of Punderpore.

19. The conditions of service by which the Jaggeerdars are bound, will require revision and amendment. The rate of pay estimated for each horseman is at present so low as to make it impossible for them to fulfil their engagements

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to the letter, which produces evasion and subterfuge on both sides, opening a door to every species of abuse, and laying the ground for frequent dissension. The attention of the Resident has been called to this subject.

Article 17th.

20. This Article provides for the restoration to the Nizam of Mailgaut, a place wrested from him by the Peishwah's officers, in direct violation of the Treaty of Bassein.

21. For a more detailed exposition of my sentiments regarding the several provisions of the Treaty, I have the honour to refer your Honourable Court to the instructions addressed to the Resident under my authority, on the 25th July.

22. In the course of my reports to the Honourable Committee, pending the progress of the negotiation which has thus happily terminated, as well as on many former occasions, it has been my duty to express in the strongest terms my sense of the merits of Mr. Elphinstone, whose sound and correct judgment, unshaken firmness, and powerful talents (whether exerted in the execution of his instructions, or in acting on his own view of the case and his personal responsibility), contributed in the most prominent degree to the success of the measures which I have had the honour to report to you, and to the establishment of your interests at Poona on a securely durable basis.

23. After the conclusion of the treaty, and the delivery to Mr. Elphinstone of the orders of surrender for the cessions, the British troops were quietly withdrawn to their usual stations. A detachment has been employed in putting down the remains of Trimbuckjee's rebellion in Candeish, and has succeeded to such extent as to render it unnecessary to detain the troops longer in the field.

24. The ceded territory in Guzerat and the northern Concan has been delivered over to the officers of the British Government, as have the forts of Koosegul and Darwar, although some demur occurred in the surrender of the latter place, owing to the mutinous spirit of the garrison. As soon as the arrangements resulting from the treaty were executed, the Peishwah proceeded to Punderpore on a pilgrimage, according to his annual custom, and had not returned to Poona at the date of the last advices. This journey was encouraged by Mr. Elphinstone, as marking to the public the restoration of confidence between the British Government and the Peishwah, and having a strong tendency to produce in reality that effect. His Highness was proceeding in the reduction of the large military force which he had raised during the preceding discussions.

25. Sir John Malcolm, who had proceeded to Poona, on the part of Sir Thomas Hislop, to concert with the Resident certain arrangements connected with the approaching service in the Deccan, was invited by the Peishwah to Mahowly, the place where his Highness was residing, at some distance from Poona; and I request the attention to your Honourable Court to that officer's report of his conferences with the Peishwah, as showing the actual state of his Highness's mind and feelings with reference to the late transactions. Every effort of conciliation and attention will be employed to soothe his Highness's mind, and reconcile him to an arrangement which his conduct rendered indispensable; but it is not to be supposed that he can ever feel cordial towards us; nor must we, at least as long as the present elements of confusion exist in the central provinces of India, rely on his fidelity, except when it is ensured by the immediate sense of our power.

26. In order to avoid encumbering this despatch with enclosures, I have judged it expedient to refer to the recorded proceedings; and with this view I propose to transmit it to the Vice-President in Council, that the necessary marginal references may be made under his authority; and it is probable that owing to this circumstance, some of them may be of date subsequent to the date of this despatch.

27. To sum up this detail, it will appear to your Honourable Court, that howsoever it might suit our policy to represent the conduct of the Peishwah as an inconsiderate aberration, which his calmer judgment lamented, and for which he was desirous to atone, his Highness was in fact a subjugated and irreconcilable enemy. The persevering perfidy of his attempts, after he had given to me the most solemn assurances of contrition for the past, and of scrupulous good faith for the future, forbid any reliance on him. If we allowed his continuance on the

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Musnud, it was a measure of the strictest self-defence so to limit his power as that he should see certain ruin to be the consequence of renewed hostility, either covert or professed. When this principle was so distinct and imperious, I have to hope your Honourable Court will be of opinion that exemplary moderation has marked the procedure of your Government.

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the Peishwah.

On the Ganges, near Allahabad,
4th September 1817.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from the* MARQUIS OF HASTINGS,
Dated 5th September 1817.

Secret Letter
from the Marquis
of Hastings,
5 Sept. 1817.

The surrender of the forts as securities for the apprehension of Trimbuckjee Dainglia within the time specified, was the latest event of importance reported in the despatch from the Governor-General in Council of the 9th of June.

In that despatch it was intimated, that there was reason to fear the Peishwah, notwithstanding this pledge of the sincerity of his intentions, was not only remiss in his endeavours to apprehend Trimbuckjee, but actually continued to raise men and prosecute other warlike preparations; nay, that he even meditated a sudden retreat from the capital, which, he had been distinctly apprised by the Resident, would be considered as a declaration of war. His professions of friendship, and of resolution to adhere to his engagements, were at the same time not discontinued; and he earnestly solicited an extension of the period in which the surrender of Trimbuckjee had been stipulated. Mr. Elphinstone never ceased to urge his Highness to exert himself to fulfil his engagement, as the only means of satisfying the British Government of his sincerity. During the whole of this period, too, he constantly reminded the ministers of the serious demands he should still have to make, even if Trimbuckjee were surrendered. Mr. Elphinstone received the instructions of the 7th of April on the 10th May, two days after the Peishwah's agreement to surrender the forts; but he suspended acting on them for some days, in consequence of the agitated state of the Peishwah's mind. On the 14th of May, however, after Colonel Smith had retired to his former position, Mr. Elphinstone addressed to the Peishwah the note, of which a copy accompanied the Governor-General in Council's despatch of the 9th of June, as an enclosure in Mr. Elphinstone's letter of the 24th of May. It did not at first produce any alteration in his Highness's conduct; but Mr. Elphinstone ascertained that, although it relieved his Highness's personal apprehensions a good deal, it opened his eyes more clearly to the dangers to which his State was exposed.

The Peishwah appears during this time to have been wavering in his resolutions, and resorting to the advice of counsellors of opposite sentiments and views; adopting at one time the advice of Gokla and the violent party, who urged him to persevere in his opposition, and at another listening to the more prudent advice of Mero Dickshut, who, with Ballabah, the Dewan of the Vinchoor Jaggeerdar, recommended a complete change of policy with relation to Trimbuckjee. This advice, aided by the effect of his Highness's fears, at length prevailed, and, on the 20th May, the Peishwah issued proclamations, offering a reward of two lacs of rupees, and a village worth one thousand rupees a year, to any one who would seize Trimbuckjee, dead or alive; and large rewards for any information concerning him, and for the capture of his adherents, and granting a pardon to all of them who should desert him, excepting twelve, against whom, and those who should refuse to come in, severe penalties were denounced. Strong measures were executed against such of Trimbuckjee's adherents as had been previously placed under arrest; and the property of the twelve excepted persons, as well as Trimbuckjee's own, was confiscated. These steps were decisive, as they deprived the Peishwah of the means of retreat, even if he had been disposed to change his conduct again; since it was manifest that they must have so deranged all his combinations, and have so completely destroyed confidence in him, both among foreign States and his own subjects, as to have, for the time, deprived him of all power of going to war, even if he had retained the inclination. The probability is, however, that his fears had become so alarmed as the danger approached,

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approached, as to have subdued all the other feelings and passions which had hitherto urged him on to the desperate course he had been pursuing; and that he was now determined to make any sacrifice for safety.

The sincerity of his disposition to exert himself effectually to seize Trimbuckjee was more doubtful. If any active endeavours were made (which is not probable) to apprehend that person, they have failed, for he is still at large. In order to stimulate the Peishwah's exertions for his apprehension, Mr. Elphinstone continued to withhold any communication of the demands he had been instructed to make on his Highness, till towards the end of May, when, adverting to the effect of the steps actually taken by the Peishwah and to the apparent reality of his change of policy, Mr. Elphinstone determined to bring forward the demands detailed in the instructions of the 7th of April, whether the Peishwah should succeed in apprehending Trimbuckjee or not. His Highness had been apprised, that those requisitions stood totally distinct from the last point, and were safeguards, rendered necessary for us by his obstinate persistence in covert hostility after repeated warning. Mr. Elphinstone took the precaution, at the same time, to intimate to the Peishwah the penalty he would still incur, if he failed in the seizure of that person through any neglect or supineness of his own.

The progress of the negociation which followed the disclosure of the demands of the British Government; and terminated in the conclusion of the Treaty on the 13th of June, is described in the despatches from Mr. Elphinstone.

It is not necessary to enter into the details of it in this place. The objections of the Peishwah and of his Ministers were natural and to be expected, but they were distinctly met and refuted by Mr. Elphinstone, who, in reply to their arguments, protestations and entreaties, maintained the simple and impregnable ground, that the conduct of the Peishwah had compelled the British Government to seek its security in the imposition of restraints on his Highness's freedom of action, which had been abused to our injury; that the British Government had endeavoured to repose on his Highness's good faith till it could no longer do so with safety; that his present misfortunes were produced solely by his own infraction of the Treaty, and that while he adhered to that engagement, his affairs had, by his own confession, been uniformly prosperous, and his condition happy and respectable; that the conditions now to be imposed must unavoidably be obnoxious, from their necessary and avowed object; but that, under the circumstances of the case, they were extremely lenient, since the sacrifices required from the Peishwah were for the most part either nominal, except in injurious applicability against us, or such as were inseparable from a faithful execution of the Treaty of Bassein.

The provisions of the proposed Treaty to which the ministers principally objected, were those in favour of the Guickwar, the exclusion of Vackeels, the formal renunciation of the Peishwah's authority, as the head of the Mahratta empire; the stipulations in favour of the southern Jaggeerdars, and the surrender of Ahmednuggur, with a tract of land annexed. These objections, as well as those urged by the Peishwah in person to these stipulations, and to the Treaty generally, were successfully combated by Mr. Elphinstone, who also opposed the desire expressed by his Highness for a delay in the execution of the Treaty until a reference could be made to the Governor-General. It is obvious that the admission of such a delay would have been highly mischievous to our interests. The opportunity afforded to the Peishwah of counteracting our measures, and increasing his means of ultimate resistance, was a no less culpable evil than the natural effect of a protracted settlement on the minds of enemies or wavering allies of the British Government, and on our political relations generally. Mr. Elphinstone's decided refusal to admit of any delay in the execution of the Treaty, excepting as the alternative of an immediate rupture, received my entire approbation.

The execution of the Treaty was followed, after some little interruption, traceable apparently to no other cause than the inveterate habits of chicanery of a Mahratta Durbar, by the delivery of orders of surrender for the ceded rights and territories; and I have since received accounts of our officers being actually in possession of the lands ceded in Guzerat and the northern Concan,

as well as of Durwar and Koosegul. The extent of territory to be ceded in the Carnatic was to be measured, so as to make good the deficiency towards the maintenance of the contingent, in the ascertained value of the cessions in Guzerat and the Concan, which has not yet been obtained from the Peishwah's records. The lease for the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad had been executed, and transmitted to the Resident at Baroda.

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In my letter to the Honourable Court of the 4th instant, I have stated some observations on the several provisions of the Treaty, calculated to exhibit my view of the several questions they embrace, and it is not necessary, therefore, to repeat them in this place. Your Honourable Committee will have observed, however, that the Treaty, as it was actually concluded, differs in some particulars from the terms prescribed in the instructions of the 7th of April. Those deviations have not affected the principle of the arrangement, but are, on the contrary, in strict conformity to its spirit, and calculated to improve and strengthen its operation in some essential points. This exercise by the Resident of the discretion professedly left to him in the original instructions of the Governor-General, could not fail to receive my cordial approbation.

It will, I trust, appear to your Honourable Committee, as well as to your Honourable Court, that the principle professed in the instructions of the 7th of April, of demanding no farther concessions from the Peishwah in the event of his acceding to our preliminary demands, than were requisite for the security of our interests at Poona, has been strictly observed, while on the other hand the actual sacrifices of his Highness, in a pecuniary as well as a political point of view, are of inconsiderable amount in themselves, and not materially exceeding what would have been demanded by a punctual execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Bassein. The renunciation of the Mahratta confederacy, and of the Peishwah's pretensions as the executive head of that Empire, the discontinuance of a separate and clandestine intercourse with foreign States, the maintenance of an efficient contingent of five thousand horse and three thousand foot, were distinct obligations, either stipulated or implied, of the Treaty of Bassein, including the supplemental articles; from which, in these respects, the present Treaty only differs by establishing security for the due performance of those engagements, after the most decisive experimental demonstrations of the danger and impracticability of confiding in his Highness's sense of honour and public faith. The renunciation of the Peishwah's future claims on the Guickwar was a necessary consequence of the formal abolition of his pretensions as the executive head of the Mahratta Empire, in which they originated, and was essential moreover to put an end to his interference in the affairs of Guzerat, which was likewise the preliminary object of the perpetual grant of the farm of Ahmedabad. It will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee, that while these objects were thus attained, the British Government abstained from the more extreme exercise of the authority which it might have justly assumed, by forbearing to demand the absolute cession of Ahmedabad, and provided for a liberal satisfaction of the Peishwah's past claims on the Guickwar, the prosecution of which did not involve the same consequences as were apprehended from permitting him to retain those pretensions for the time to come. The remaining provisions were all either subsidiary to their main objects, or were such improvements in the pre-existing Treaty as were equally beneficial to the Peishwah's Government and our own, inasmuch as the efficiency of the alliance is to be deemed advantageous to both States, or were demanded by the outraged honour of the British Government and its allies.

In the despatch of the 12th April, an intention was stated of submitting to your Honourable Committee a more detailed narrative of the events and transactions which led to the late extraordinary crisis of affairs at Poona. On a review of the correspondence, however, it has not appeared to me that any detail which would be consistent with the ordinary limits of a despatch, would be so satisfactory as to supersede the necessity of an accurate examination of the original correspondence, while the summary contained in this letter, and in those of the Governor-General in Council of the 12th April and 9th June, indicates the leading points of this transaction with sufficient clearness to assist your Honourable Committee in your reference to the recorded proceedings. I trust, therefore, that these communications will enable you, without further detail,

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detail, to come to a decision on this important question, which I shall await with anxiety proportioned to my earnest desire to secure your approbation of all the measures of my Government; but with a confidence in your favourable decision, founded on a consciousness of the zeal with which my efforts have been directed to the security of your real interests in an arduous crisis of affairs.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
9 Nov. 1817.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 9th November 1817.

We have the honour of forwarding to your Honourable Committee the enclosed copy of a letter from the Resident at Poona, dated the 6th of this month, to our President, which was received in the course of last night, having been brought to Panwell by a man in the disguise of a Faqueer, the communication by dawk* with that capital having been closed since the 4th, in consequence of the event which is described in Mr. Elphinstone's letter, of his force having been attacked by the Peishwah's troops on the evening of the 5th.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Sir Evan Nepean, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

The increase of the Peishwah's preparations having led me to call in the light battalion, and the reports from Poona having induced General Smith to concentrate his force at Tooltumba, the Peishwah resolved to take the opportunity of attacking us before our reinforcements arrived. Accordingly, he sent me a message, requiring me to send away the European regiment and to make various other arrangements, as the price of his friendship. On my refusing, he withdrew to a hill on the south of the town, and sent out his troops against our force. The party from the Residency was withdrawn into camp, and the line moved out to meet the enemy at four yesterday afternoon. Their very numerous cavalry did little or no mischief; they had not many guns, and their infantry were not engaged. After a feeble stand they drew off their guns, and it being now dark our line returned to camp. The Peishwah is still at the hill of Parbutty, and Gokla, with his Highness's troops, is in the rear of their yesterday's ground, where they will perhaps stand an action. Their loss is considerable in the affair of yesterday: ours I thought yesterday not above thirty killed and wounded, but I am afraid it will prove one hundred. The light battalion, and one thousand auxiliary horse, joined us this morning. I beg you will excuse this scrawl; but all my writing implements, with every thing I have, except the clothes on my back, form part of the blaze of the Residency, which is now smoking in sight.

I am, &c.

Camp at Kirky,
6th November 1817.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
22 Nov. 1817.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 22d November 1817.

Since our despatch of the 9th of this month, enclosing for your information the copy of a letter received from Mr. Elphinstone, conveying an account of the attack which had been made by the Peishwah's troops on the 5th, on the Poonah brigade, (reinforced as it had been by the Honourable Company's European regiment,) was forwarded by the Teigumouth cruizer, he has transmitted to us a copy of his despatch to the Governor-General, containing the particulars of that affair.

By a private letter from Mr. Elphinstone to our President, dated the 17th, we are informed that Brigadier-General Smith had joined him at Kirky on the 18th,

13th, and that on the evening of the 16th arrangements were made for attacking the Peishwah; that one division under Colonel Milnes advanced to a position on the right flank of the Peishwah's army, from whence it was to have co-operated in an attack the Brigadier-General was to have made on the following morning, with another division under his personal command; that Colonel Milnes had met with great opposition in securing his position, but had repulsed the attacks of the enemy so effectually; that the Peishwah, disheartened at the failure, fled to Poorunder; that the Marhatta army had remained on its ground till the morning of the 17th, but on the approach of our troops had fled with precipitation, leaving its camp standing; that a flag of truce was in consequence sent into Poona, and that that city was soon after evacuated by the Arabs and other infantry which had remained in it, and that the British flag was displayed at the palace on the 17th.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
22 Nov. 1817.

The Brigadier-General, it appears, had succeeded in saving Poona from the ravages of our troops, who were greatly exasperated, not only by the burning of the Residency and the cantonments, but by the murder of their officers; further aggravated by the loss of a part of their effects, and by the cruel usage some of their women had met with who had fallen into the enemy's hands; that every care would be taken to establish a regular government, and to afford protection to the inhabitants; and the Brigadier-General would soon proceed in his march to disperse the remains of the Peishwah's army and besiege Poorunder, which, with another siege or two (Mr. Elphinstone hoped) would finish the war.

Mr. Elphinstone had led us to believe that means would be taken to open the communication with the gauts, the access to which from Panwell has been kept open by our troops in the Concan.

We most sincerely congratulate your Honourable Committee, on the gallantry and success with which so small a body of British troops has opposed the utmost efforts of the Peishwah, and the numerous forces which his Highness had collected, for the purpose of prosecuting his hostile views against the British power.

Your Honourable Committee will peruse with the highest satisfaction, the exemplary traits of fidelity which have been displayed by your native troops, in resisting the powerful temptations that were offered to seduce them from their allegiance; and it is equally satisfactory to us, to afford to your Honourable Committee our testimony of the proofs of attachment to Government which have pervaded all classes of our subjects, not only on this island, but also in the city of Surat, and your other territories dependant on this Government, at so critical a period.

To his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

The pressure of business for these several days, and the uncertainty of the result, have prevented my hitherto reporting to your Excellency; but as we are now in a state of open war with the Peishwah, it is necessary to acquaint you with the manner in which the rupture was brought on, leaving all details for a subsequent despatch.

The great military preparations of his Highness the Peishwah, his distinct refusal to send any part of the force he had collected away from Poona, the threatening position he had occupied in the neighbourhood of our camp, and above all, his unremitting endeavours to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops, rendered it absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to remove the brigade from the very bad position it occupied at the town, to that selected for it by General Smith.

This circumstance, and that of our cantonment being on the alert on the 29th ultimo, the night before the arrival of the European regiment, removed the appearance of confidence which had been in some measure kept up between us and the Peishwah. This appearance had afforded no advantage, except that of protracting an open rupture, for his Highness proceeded in all respects as if he were at open war; and all his subjects spoke of his declaring against us as an event in which nothing was uncertain but the time.

The

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

The effect of our withdrawing was to encourage the Peishwah's people, who plundered our cantonments without any obstruction from their own Government, and also talked openly of the impending destruction of our detachment. An officer on his road to Bombay was also attacked, wounded, and plundered, in open day, about two miles from Poona, and as far from the Residency; and the language of the Peishwah's minister was that of perfect estrangement and disregard. His Highness also continued to push his troops up towards ours, as if in defiance; it was announced that he intended to form a camp between our old cantonment and our new position, and one thousand or one thousand five hundred horse moved down for the purpose. On this I sent a message, begging that the motives of our movement might not be misconstrued, but that the Peishwah might forbid these aggressions; at the same time announcing, that if any troops attempted to press on us, as in our old position, we should be obliged to treat them as enemies. The Peishwah replied by a promise to restrain his troops.

On hearing the first intelligence of the preparations on our cantonments, and of our intended removal to Kirky, General Smith, who had been prepared for a rupture on the Peishwah's part, concentrated his force on Tooltumba, re-calling his detachments from the ghauts; he likewise ordered the light battalion, which was on its route to join him, to return to Seroor. These proceedings having attracted the Peishwah's notice, and being likely to bring on a crisis, which indeed was rapidly approaching of itself, I wrote on the day before yesterday, to order the light battalion, and one thousand of the auxiliary horse that were at Seroor, to march to Poona. They had made one ordinary march of fifteen miles, when the intelligence of their approach reached the Peishwah; his troops immediately got under arms, and all sorts of preparations were made in the city. This sort of agitation was by no means uncommon for the last ten days, and I therefore merely sent a message to inquire the cause, without making any corresponding preparations. The answer brought by the Peishwah's Vackeel at the Residency was, that our line at Kirky had been under arms from bay-break till sun-rise (which I found had been the case), and that his Highness was making corresponding preparations. I sent to say that from the distance of Kirky, I was not acquainted with the circumstance,—that the Vackeel saw there were no preparations even for defence at the Residency,—and that he might assure his Highness that there should be none in camp. The Vackeel then assured me, that the Peishwah would immediately discontinue all his preparations. He went into the city to deliver my message, and we remained quiet, although a battalion of Gokla's took up ground between the Residency and the cantonment, at the distance of half a mile from each place.

At length the Vackeel returned with Wittojee Naick Guickwar, an immediate servant of the Peishwah's, who said that his Highness had heard of the approach of General Smith, and the near arrival of the battalion from Seroor; that this was the third time that we had assembled troops at Poona; and the last time we had surrounded the city. His Highness, therefore, was determined to bring things to an early settlement. His Highness desired that the European regiment should be sent away, and the native brigade reduced to its usual strength; that our cantonments should be removed to a place to be pointed out by his Highness; that the Residency might remain: and on these terms his Highness would maintain his friendship with the British Government; otherwise, that his Highness was actually mounted, and would repair to some distance from Poona, to which place he would never return until his terms were complied with. I replied, that I believed General Smith was still at Tooltumba; that the battalion was certainly coming in; and that the great assembly of troops by his Highness, and the positions they occupied, were sufficient reasons for my wishing to strengthen the brigade; but that I could assure his Highness that it was brought on with no design of attacking him, and he must do me the justice to own that none of the former proceedings against his Highness, of which he had complained, were undertaken without full notice to his Highness; that it was out of my power to withdraw the troops; and that his Highness was not entitled by any engagement to demand it: that, on the contrary, he had promised to send his troops to the frontier, and that he ought to fulfil his promise, which would remove every ground of disagreement. Wittojee Naick then began to talk in a style of complaint and menace; adverted to the former disputes, in which he said the
Peishwah

Peishwah had given way merely from friendship for the Company; and asked me if I imagined that his Highness was not a match for us on the day when Poona was surrounded. He then repeated his message; and desired a categorical answer. I replied as before; and asked him if I was to understand that when his Highness quitted Poona I was to consider him at war. Wittojee Naick said he had no message on that head, but that his Highness would square his actions by ours. He was afterwards a great deal more distinct, for he repeated his demand, declaring, if I did not comply with it, the friendship would not last; and warning me of the bad effects of a rupture. I then renewed my assurances of our wish for peace; and said, that if his Highness moved to his army, I should withdraw to camp; that if he remained quiet, or receded, we should still consider him as a friend, and should be careful not to cross the river that separates our camp from the town; but that if his troops advanced towards ours, we should be obliged to attack them. Immediately after Wittojee Naick quitted me, the Peishwah left the town, and withdrew to Parbutty; and within less than an hour large bodies of troops began to move in the direction of our camp, and in such a manner as to cut off the Residency. On the receipt of Wittojee Naick's message, I had withdrawn a company that had been left in the old cantonments; and as soon as it reached the Residency, the detachment there marched off to camp, keeping a river between them and the Peishwah's troops, who were moving in the same direction. The Residency was immediately plundered and burned. As the Peishwah's troops advanced, Lieutenant-Colonel Burr fell in, and very judiciously moved out to meet them. He was joined by the battalion formerly in the Peishwah's service, from Dapore. As he advanced, a cannonade was opened from the Peishwah's guns, which did little execution, and soon after the line was surrounded by vast bodies of cavalry coming on at speed. The 1st, 7th Native Infantry, which was drawn off from the left of the line, by the eagerness of the men to attack a battalion of Gokla's, was charged while separated, but completely beat off the attack, and the derangement was promptly repaired by Colonel Burr, who immediately joined the corps, and by his coolness and promptitude speedily extricated it from its perilous situation. The horse continued to hover round in large masses until the end of the affair, but were deterred, by Colonel Burr's skilful arrangements, from any more attempts to charge. After firing some rounds from the field-pieces, the line moved forward, the Peishwah's guns were drawn off, and soon after the whole field was cleared of his troops, on which Colonel Burr returned to this camp, it being now dark. The loss of our brigade in this affair amounts to about ninety men; that of the Peishwah's troops, is said to be about five hundred. I am sorry to learn that Moro Dickshut is among the killed. The Peishwah is now on the hill of Parbutty, immediately to the south of Poona, and his troops are on the side of the town opposite to this place, much disheartened. There are so many objections to attacking the town, and so little could now be done by pursuing the Peishwah's troops, without attacking it, that Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne, who arrived yesterday evening and took the command of the brigade, has determined to remain in his present position until the arrival of General Smith, who may be expected in a week or ten days. Unfortunate as a quarrel with the Peishwah may be at this moment, I have no doubt your Lordship will think it was inevitable. It was evidently meditated at the time of the Peishwah's promises of cordial aid, and had lately been advanced too far to leave his Highness any hope of averting it by professions or explanations. It is, therefore, a happy circumstance that his Highness should have thrown off the mask before he had made any progress in his intrigues with our native army. Nothing could exceed the zeal of the Sepoys in the affair of yesterday. I shall have the honour of transmitting Lieutenant-Colonel Burr's report as soon as I receive it. I beg leave to point out to your Excellency the great zeal and exertions of that officer, in removing the ammunition, stores, and provisions to the new ground, and in all the preparations requisite for opposing the Peishwah's army. Your Excellency will judge from his own report, of his conduct in the action that followed, and will, I have no doubt, be of opinion, that it was owing to his great coolness and judgment that he was enabled to give so serious a check to the Peishwah, and so great a change to public opinion in this part of India, with so little loss to our own troops.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Camp at Kirky,
6th November 1817.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT *Letter from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Kirky, 11th November 1817.*

Since the brigade has been in this position we have experienced the good effects of the forward movement made by Colonel Burr on the 5th, and of the impression he then struck, in the timidity and inertness of the enemy, and the tranquillity which we have in consequence enjoyed.

The Peishwah's army appears to have been in great confusion. On the 6th Moro Dickshut* was certainly killed, as was Sirdar Khan, a Patan Chief, who had been discharged from the Nizam's reformed horse, and whom the Peishwah ordered to raise two thousand men for his service; Bulwent Row Rastia Nana Kookera, a relation of Gokla's,† and Narraen Dickshut, the brother of Moro Dickshut, were wounded, and Abba Poorundery had a horse killed under him. The Vinchoor kur was suspected of treachery. The Peishwah himself set off for Poorunder, and was with great difficulty persuaded to remain in camp by Gokla, who declared that his flight would be followed by the dispersion of his army. In the course of the succeeding days the Mahratta army was concentrated on the side of Poona most removed from our camp: and his Highness encouraged the Sirdars,‡ paid for the horses that had been killed in action, and bestowed presents and distinctions on such men as had been wounded. Yesterday evening the whole army moved out from behind the town, and encamped to the east of our old cantonment, in open view of this camp, at the distance of about four miles.

The only signs of activity which the enemy has displayed have appeared in his attempts to cut off supplies, and to shut the roads; in this he has in some manner succeeded, as some officers and some convoys were advancing on the faith of our alliance, with little or no escorts. Cornets Hunter and Morrison, escorted by a Havildar§ and twelve Sepoys, had arrived at Woorlee, within twenty miles of Poona, when they were surrounded by some hundred horse and some Arabs, and, after a fruitless resistance were compelled to lay down their arms. The Sepoys were not detained, and one of them has arrived in camp; but the officers were made prisoners, and are stated, by one report, to have been murdered in cold blood, but more authentic accounts represent them to have been carried into Poona. Captain Vaughan and his brother were seized at Tullygong, on their way to Bombay; and although they offered no resistance, they are stated, by a negro servant who brought the account of their capture, to have been put to death in the most ignominious manner. The negro is so distinct in his relation of their execution, that there is no reason to doubt the fact, except what arises from the atrocity of the action.

The Peishwah's conduct has in some instances borne more of the character of civilized war. A conductor and a Naick's|| party belonging to the Peishwah's battalion, that were in charge of some stores in a suburb near the Residency, were induced by assurances of safety to quit a defensible house which they occupied, and the promises made to them were faithfully observed. Mahommed Hurriff, the Moonshee¶ of the Residency, had also defended his house with Arabs, was invited to quit it, and sent out of the city unmolested. He had an interview with Gokla before he came, which was interesting in many respects, especially from Gokla's producing a paper under the Peishwah's seal, investing him with all the powers of the Government, and from the avowal of Wittojee Naick that the Residency and cantonments were burned by the Peishwah's own orders. I had before supposed this wanton outrage to be the work of some of the rabble that compose his Highness's army. On the other hand, Gokla had shewn the utmost activity in seizing and plundering all persons who are themselves, or who have relations in our service.

REPORT

* One of the Peishwah's Ministers who generally transacted business with the British Resident.

† One of the Peishwah's officers, who has obtained an ascendancy in his counsels.

‡ Military Chiefs.

§ A Native Sergeant.

|| A Corporal.

¶ Native Secretary.

REPORT from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr of the Bombay Establishment.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Fourth Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
—
Lieut.-Col. Burr's
Report.

Sir :

My letter of yesterday's date will have informed you of my having removed the whole of the stores, treasure, and provisions from our late cantonments to the village of Kirky, and of their being lodged in security therein; and of the brigade being in a state of preparation to move as circumstances may require.

I have now the honour to report, for the information of the General Officer commanding this force, that soon after I had despatched it, I received an intimation from the Resident of the probability of an immediate rupture with the Peishwah, followed by a requisition to move out and attack the Mahratta force, which was then visible and advancing to the attack of our camp.

I in consequence formed the brigade, and leaving the Head-Quarters of the second battalion of the Sixth Regiment, who were previously weakened by several strong detachments, in charge of the post of Kirky, together with the drill, sick, unfits, and two iron twelve-pounders, under the command of Major Roome, advanced to meet the enemy, a party of whose horse hovered near the column and preceded our march.

Having chosen a situation in advance of our position, at the distance of about one mile, we formed line, waiting the junction of the Dapore* battalion, under the command of Major Ford, with three field-pieces. At this period I was joined by the Resident, who most gallantly exerted himself throughout the day, in setting a distinguished example of zeal and animation to the troops, encouraging the men wherever it became necessary, and by his suggestions and information, aiding my judgment in the execution of the measures it became necessary to adopt.

On the approach of Major Ford's division, and being reinforced by the Resident's escort and troops which had been stationed at the Sunguni,† under the command of Major Cleiland, who had handsomely offered his services to me, I ordered the line to advance, which we continued doing for half a mile.

The Mahratta army, which was drawn up with its left resting on the height of the front of Gunness-Cundy, where a large body of the Vinchoor Rajah's‡ horse were posted, extended its right to the Mootah river, in which direction the principal masses of their cavalry were formed, the total amount of which is supposed to have been fifteen thousand; the intermediate undulating plain being occupied by a long line of infantry and guns, supported by successive lines of horse, as far as the eye could see, who, seeing us advance, moved forward from their position, and at the very moment we were unlimbering for action, commenced a brisk cannonade from their centre, while the masses of cavalry on both their flanks endeavoured to turn ours, and succeeded in getting in our rear.

The action now became very interesting, a body of Gokla's regular infantry made an attack, in solid column, on the first battalion of the Seventh Regiment of Native Infantry, which was on the left of the line, and who had scarcely succeeded in repelling it and a number of horse, when a select body of the enemy's cavalry seeing their infantry repulsed and pressed by the battalion, who could with difficulty be restrained from pursuing them, made a determined charge on the corps, some of the men wheeling round the flanks, repeating their attack in their rear. The bravery of the men, however, compensated for the disorder into which they had been thrown by the previous attacks, and enabled them under circumstances of great difficulty, and with the powerful co-operation they derived from the left brigade of guns, and a part of the Bombay Regiment, to beat off the assailants, who left many men and horses on the ground, withdrawing to a distance, and never after hazarding a repetition of their attack.

By

* Part of a brigade raised by the Peishwah, but officered and disciplined by Europeans.

† The Residency.

‡ This person is one of the Peishwah's principal officers, and on former occasions had been conspicuous for his attachment to the British interests.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
Lieut.-Col. Burr's
Report.

By this time Major Ford, with his battalion and his field-pieces from Dapore, joined us, and formed line on our right, when we again immediately advanced near half a mile, the left of the line, being thrown back to check any attack of the enemy's horse, who were in great force between them and the river, while the light companies of the first battalion of the Seventh Regiment, which had at first preceded the line, were sent to the rear to keep in check a large body of horse, who had been watching Major Ford's movement, to our support, and who now came down in rear of our right flank.

Soon after the enemy withdrew the greater part of his force to a distance, retiring and drawing off his guns towards the city; and as we advanced, the greater part of his infantry also, computed at eight thousand (part of whom had been posted in advance of his guns and centre in the bed of a nullah,* and in walled gardens, extending along the front of our position), now sent out their skirmishers, which, with others, on the right of the line, by rockets from both front and rear, continued to occasion us a few casualties. The light infantry of the line, however, under the command of Captain Preston, easily drove them off and occupied their ground; and it being nearly dark I submitted to the Resident, as the enemy were evidently in full retreat, the expediency of withdrawing the troops to camp as soon as it was dark, having fortunately succeeded in our principal object, meeting and driving the enemy from the position they had originally taken up. This was accordingly done, and the whole returned to camp soon after eight o'clock.

I am happy to say, the casualties during the action have been less than could have been expected. The greater part have fallen on the first battalion of the Seventh Regiment: only one European officer, however, Lieutenant Falconer, of the second battalion of the First Regiment is amongst the wounded. Accompanying, I have the honour to forward a return of the number.

I have not yet heard a correct statement of the loss the enemy suffered; I should imagine that it could not be less than three or four hundred killed and wounded: native reports make it treble that number. Amongst the latter are said to be the Minister and some officers of distinction.

A more pleasing duty now arrests my attention, the rendering that tribute of grateful acknowledgment due to the exertions of the gallant force I had the honour to command, and of those individuals, to whose official rank and situation I feel so much indebted, for their cheerful support and devotion to promote the success of the action.

The Bombay and Dapore artillery, under the command of Captain Thew and Lieutenant Lawrie, rendered the most important services; and the spirited manner in which the guns were served greatly contributed to the rapid success of the day.

The detachment of his Majesty's Sixty-fifth Regiment and Bombay European Regiment, commanded by Major Wilson and Lieutenant Coleman, honourably maintained, by their cool and steady conduct, the long-established reputation of those valuable corps, and the zealous officer who commanded; while Captains Mitford, Donnelly,† and Whitehill, at the head of their respective battalions, were anxious to afford to their deserving corps an honourable example, which was nobly emulated by the Resident's escort, commanded by Major Cleiland.

To my Brigade-Major, Captain Halifax, to my Quarter-Master of Brigade, Lieutenant Inverarity, and Lieutenant Ellis (the Bazar Master), and the other staff officers attached to the brigade, I felt extremely obliged for their exertions during the whole of the action. Lieutenant Grant, of the grenadier battalion, attached to the Residency, most handsomely volunteered his services to communicate my orders, and particularly distinguished himself throughout the action. Captain Gordon and Lieutenant Dunsterville were also cheerful assistants on the occasion: the latter does not belong to this division of the force.

To

* A rivulet.

† Capt. Donnelly commanded three hundred men of the second battalion of the Sixth Regiment, who joined from the Sungum.

To Major Ford, and the officers and men of his fine brigade, I feel the greatest obligations for the cheerfulness and anxiety they evinced to contribute to the general success of the day; while it afforded me much pleasure to witness the anxious and humane attention of Dr. Meek and the medical gentlemen, to the important duties devolving on them at this interesting moment.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
Lieut.-Col. Burr's
Report.

On my return to camp, finding Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne had arrived, I delivered over charge of the brigade under my command to him, having solicited his permission to express my acknowledgments, in orders, to the gallant force which I had had the distinguished honour of commanding, on an occasion of such particular interest.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Kirky,
6th November 1817.

(Signed)

C. B. BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Poona Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Burr, in the Action near Poona, 5th November 1817.

Artillery :—Two lascars wounded.

Honourable Company's Bombay European Regiment :—One private killed ; one private wounded.

Second battalion First European Regiment :—One private killed ; one Lieutenant, one havildar, one naick, one bhestee, five privates, wounded.

Second battalion Sixth Native Regiment :—Four privates killed ; ten privates wounded.

First battalion Seventh Regiment :—One havildar, one naick, one drummer, nine privates killed ; one havildar, three naicks, thirty-four privates, wounded.

Major Ford's battalion :—One private killed ; one jemadar, one havildar, five privates, wounded.

Total :—One havildar, one naick, one drummer, sixteen privates, killed ; one lieutenant, one jemadar, three havildars, four naicks, two lascars, one bhestee, fifty-five privates, wounded.

Name of the officer wounded :—Lieutenant Falconer, severely in the shoulder.

(Signed)

C. B. BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

P.S. I am sorry to say there is very little hopes of Lieutenant Falconer's surviving, and several of the wounded will either die or require amputation.

REPORT from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B., commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force.

General Smith's
Report.

To Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hilsop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

My letter to your Excellency, under date of the 1st instant will have explained the circumstances under which I had determined to concentrate the fourth division of the army on the south bank of the Godavery, and which was effected on the morning of the 3d instant.

I shall now, as briefly as intervening circumstances permit, report to your Excellency my further proceedings.

On the morning of the 5th instant I received a despatch from the Resident at Poona, recalling the troops in that direction with all possible haste, his Highness the Peishwah having assembled a large army which threatened to attack the British cantonment.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
—
General Smith's
Report.

I arrived at Ahmednuggur on the 8th and immediately took possession of the pettah,* which had been ceded by the late treaty, but not given up to the Honourable Company.

From hence I took up my battering train, and large supplies of grain and stores, both for my own troops and those at Poona. On my march between Ahmednuggur and Seroor, I became acquainted through the reports of the country with the actual state of hostilities at Poona. It appeared that his Highness the Peishwah had directed a very desperate and sudden attack by all his army present, amounting to about twenty-five thousand men, on our little force stationed at Poona, on the 5th instant, in its position at Kirky, in the hope of annihilating it before it could receive any succours; he had also burnt the Residency and the old cantonments. The discipline and gallantry of the troops at Poona, under Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, of the Seventh Bombay infantry, not exceeding two thousand eight hundred men engaged, enabled them to resist and drive the enemy back. I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-Colonel Burr's report of the action, with a list of the killed and wounded, and would beg to draw your Excellency's notice to the very meritorious conduct of that officer.

My march from Seroor to Poona became extremely difficult and harassing from the want of cavalry.

The enemy's horse constantly surrounded my line and camp, compelled me to shorten my marches and to preserve the closest order, and I could not reach Poona, in consequence, before the evening of the 13th. In this situation, I must not omit to report the gallant exertions of Captain Spiller, with about four hundred of the auxiliary horse,† who succeeded in attacking and defeating a more numerous body of the enemy's horse, in which they lost a Sirdar of rank, and about fifty men killed and wounded, with a very trifling loss among the auxiliaries.

I made a disposition on the evening of the 14th to attack the enemy, who was encamped on the opposite side of the Mootah Moola, occupying the ground of the old British cantonments, having his right upon a mangoe grove, with a deep nullah crossing the extremity, and his left stretching along the enclosures of the northern front of the officers' lines of houses, extending towards the suburbs of the town. He had eleven guns in battery on his left, and a few others more scattered along his front and right. I was, however, disappointed in the state of the Yellera ford, which proved extremely difficult, and by which I had hoped to pass my whole line over the Moota Moolah; this obliged me to relinquish attempting its passage by night, and the troops were then too much exhausted from the harassing nature of their duties, to justify my attempting any more distant ford.

On the evening of the 16th, all the disposable corps, after providing for the camp and the position of Kirky, were formed in divisions‡ of attack. The first, under my personal command, was destined for the enemy's left, and to cross the river at the Sungum: and the second, under Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, of his Majesty's Sixty-fifth Regiment, was directed to act upon the enemy's right, and to cross the river by the Yellera ford before sunset. A battalion, with a company of Europeans and two field-pieces, under Major Thatcher, of the second battalion of the Ninth Regiment, was ordered to precede the first division by a different route, to prevent the enemy opposing my passage.

The first and second divisions, lying in position after the passage of the river, were appointed to march at a given time from equal distances, so as to join in attack at the dawn of day, by which I hoped to throw their cavalry into confusion, or at least to prevent their forming to charge in any regularity. The junction of these divisions was perfectly effected as designed. But the enemy having taken alarm in the the course of the night at the fruitless, though obstinate,

* The town.

† A body of troops raised in the Peishwah's dominions, and officered by Europeans.

‡ See the close of this letter.

obstinate, opposition which he made to Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes' division in the passage of the river at Yellera, and against which he appears to have thrown out all his infantry as well as large bodies of horse, precipitately drew off, leaving a great part of his camp standing, and considerable quantities of ammunition on the field.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
General Smith's
Report.

His Highness the Peishwah is said to have fled about two o'clock in the morning of the 17th. The enemy succeeded in carrying off all his guns but one ; and I had no means of pursuing him beyond the fire of my artillery.

The enemy having thus disappeared, I lost no time in recrossing the river to occupy the most favourable ground for bombarding the city ; but every interest and policy, as well as considerations of humanity, made me most anxious to unite my exertions with those of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident, to avert the destruction which now threatened it, either by bombardment or storm ; and the enemy having luckily fled in an opposite direction, and left the defence of the city to only a few hundred Arabs, these were, by Mr. Elphinstone's influence, prevailed upon to withdraw. I have the pleasure to acquaint your Excellency, our guards took peaceable possession of the city in the course of the evening of the 17th, when the British flag was hoisted on his Highness's palace, under a royal salute.

Although the troops, both native and European, were exasperated to the utmost at the perfidious conduct of the enemy in burning the Residency and their cantonments, and in the most barbarous execution of Captain Vaughan of the Madras 15th Native Infantry and his brother, travelling under the belief of the peaceable relations of the two Governments, still no excesses have been committed against the city, the resources of which are invaluable in the calculation of our future operations against his Highness the Peishwah.

I shall be unavoidably detained here, aiding in the establishment of order and military security to the city, till the 22d instant, when I propose marching again upon the enemy in his retreat to the southward.

I cannot close this despatch without assuring your Excellency of the zeal and good discipline of all the troops, and of the cheerful aid I have received from all the Staff.

The enemy confidently calculated he had succeeded in seducing the Sepoys, by large rewards, to desert our ranks ; and if any thing can add to the reputation of the Bombay army, it should be recorded, as a proof of their incorruptible fidelity, that not a Sepoy has left his colours since the Peishwah became our enemy.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded in various skirmishes with the enemy, but principally in the passage of the Moottah Moola, by Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes' division, on the evening of the 16th instant, which acquitted itself with great spirit and steadiness during a long and severe fire both of musquetry and cannon.

From forty to fifty guns, with a considerable quantity of military stores, are reported to be taken in the city, returns of which I shall have the honour of transmitting hereafter.

I have the honour to report, that the Second Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, joined my camp on the morning of the 18th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp before Poona,
20th November 1817.

(Signed)

LIONEL SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

First Division, Brigadier-General Smith :

Horse Artillery :—His Majesty's 65th regiment Light Battalion ; first battalion Second Regiment ; first battalion Third Regiment.

Second Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes :

Foot Artillery :—Bombay European Regiment, one company light battalion, second battalion Sixth Regiment ; first battalion Seventh Regiment, Residency guard.

Third

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.

General Smith's
Report.

Third Division, Major Thatcher:

One company of Europeans, two guns, second battalion Ninth Regiment.

Names of Officers wounded.

First battalion Third Regiment, Lieutenant Spiller, attached to the auxiliary horse, slightly.—Bombay European regiment, Captain Preston, severely. Non-commissioned and privates, fifteen killed, seventy-six wounded.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
9 Dec. 1817.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 9th December 1817.

We have the satisfaction of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that the district of Oolpar* has been taken possession of without opposition, and that the fort of Severndroog,† after a slight resistance, has surrendered without a single casualty on our part. About eighty or ninety men have been made prisoners, but the rest of the troops which composed the garrison effected their escape under cover of the night. We congratulate your Honourable Committee on this event, which will be of considerable consequence, should we be able, with the means at our command, to attempt an extension of our acquisitions in the Southern Concan, although you may rest assured that our measures will be confined at present to secure what we have acquired in that district.

The enemy had began to prepare their craft for the purpose of attacking our trade which might repass the coasts.

Letter from
Mr Elphinstone.

EXTRACT *Letter from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated Camp, Rajawarrea, 23d November 1817.*

On our obtaining possession of Poona, correct accounts were obtained of some particulars which were before imperfectly known. It appeared that the attack on our troops on the 5th was chiefly brought about by the persuasion of Gokla; that the Peishwah took the alarm after he had given the order, and even sent to Gokla, when on the eve of the action, to desire that he might not fire the first gun; but that the message was too late, or rather, that Gokla, hearing of its approach, anticipated it by beginning to cannonade. Moro Dickshut had been entrusted with the Zerree Putkah (the standard of the Mahratta Empire), and had five thousand horse attached to him besides his own two thousand; he is however represented as having been very averse to the war, and as being accused by Gokla of intrigues with us. Rastia was one of those attached to Moro Dickshut's party; being strongly suspected of disaffection, he was compelled to charge first, but acquitted himself with courage and fidelity. Gokla avowed to Appajee Luckman, Appa Dessayes Vackeel, immediately before the action, that his confidence of success and impatience to engage were founded in the certainty that our Sepoys would come over by companies or battalions on the field.

After the affair of the 5th, the Peishwah's army was dismayed. His Highness sent for Hurriseer, the banker, lamented the breaking out of hostilities, and with his usual insincerity professed his wish to have remained at peace, and threw the whole blame of the war, both plan and execution, on his Sirdars. On this occasion he disavowed the burning of the Residency, and said he would be very glad to build a new one; but his whole discourse appears to me to be merely a specimen of his accustomed double dealing, and of his wish, even in the worst of times, to keep open some separate channel of intrigue for his own use.

Some days after the action, the Peishwah's officers picked up some spirit, and set about circulating the most absurd reports of their successes and of the defection of our allies. They were joined by Dhermajee Purtub Row (the freebooter)

* A valuable tract of territory in the vicinity of Surat, belonging to the Vinchoor Jagheedar.

† On the sea-coast south of Bombay.

booter), and it is said by the son of Row Rumbha; Chintamun Row also joined before their flight from Poona. Gokla set up a white flag as an asylum for all who should desert us before a certain time; after that no pardon was to be given to any man who had served us. All the servants of English gentlemen, who happened to live at Poona, were hunted out by Gokla, and many treated with great severity: the houses of most of them were given up to plunder, but none of them were put to death.

Hostilities with
the Peishwah.
—
Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Some time before the breaking out of the war, the Peishwah had concerted with all the Bheels and Ramoossees, and other predatory tribes in his country, to shut up the roads and plunder effects belonging to us. They have readily obeyed an order so much suited to their inclination, and have not confined their depredations to British property. They have, however, shut up roads; that to Bombay is further obstructed by the garrison of Logur, and by a detachment which has taken possession of and stockaded the Bore gaut; no dawks have been received from Bombay since the 5th. General Smith, however, has sent a strong detachment to open that road, and one of less strength, to keep open the communication with Ahmednuggur. No more convoys have been cut off since the first few days after the war; but I am greatly concerned to state that Lieutenant Ennis, of the Bombay Engineers, has been cut off near Sakoor Mandava, where he was employed on survey. He had been recalled, but, from an over-confidence in the strength of his guard he did not fall back on any station. He was attacked in the night by the inhabitants of Sakoor Mandava, and next morning was surrounded by the Bheels and other adherents of Trimbuckjee who is still in that neighbourhood. Lieutenant Ennis was shot while engaged with the enemy, and his detachment of a Jemadar and twenty-five, fought their way to a more friendly part of the country. Some coss on this side of Anna Bpotch they were received, fed, and sent off in disguise by the Pottail* of a village, whom I shall not fail to discover and reward. Cornets Hunter and Morrison were in Gokla's custody; they were at first in charge of Major Pinto, who is said to have treated them well, and resisted Gokla's orders to use them with severity; but before the Peishwah's flight they were put in chains, and sent to Gokla's fort of Cangoree, in the Concan.

In consequence of the execution of Captain and Mr. Vaughan, I have addressed letters of remonstrance both to the Peishwah and to Gokla. To the former I only threatened retaliation, in general terms, for any repetition of such atrocities; but to Gokla I declared explicitly, that any individual, however exalted in his rank, who should order the death of a British prisoner, should answer for the crime in his own person.

I omitted to state, that on the 18th General Smith sent out a detachment to take some guns, which, with a body of infantry, had got off to the neighbourhood of the fort of Singhur. Fifteen guns were taken without any loss; besides these forty-six were taken in Poona, and one in the Peishwah's camp: large quantities of ammunition have likewise been taken.

The army is now in full march after the Peishwah, who, it is rumoured, intends to return to Poona, or holds that language to encourage his troops. Trimbuckjee has not yet joined him; whether from distrust on his own part, or policy on the Peishwah's, is not known.

EXTRACT *Report from Brigadier-General Smith to Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, dated Camp, at Julgaum, 29th November 1817.*

Brigadier-
General Smith's
Report.

Mr. Elphinstone informs me he is endeavouring to send a Cossid † to Bancoote, and I avail myself of this opportunity to acquaint your Excellency with what has passed since the force left Poona on the 22d instant.

We had a most difficult task in ascending the little Bhole gaut with the heavy train, on the 23d, which was not accomplished till late at night; luckily the enemy

* Head inhabitant.

† A messenger.

Hostilities with
the Peishwab.

Brigadier-
General Smith's
Report.

enemy did not attempt to defend the gaut, or it would have cost me many lives and two or three days. I was obliged to halt on the 24th.

We saw nothing of the enemy till we came to Jeejoory on the 25th: here he shewed from four to five thousand horse on both flanks of our column. We pursued and dispersed one body of about two thousand, with the second cavalry and the artillery gallopers, but with little effect, the cavalry being completely broken down and almost useless, from the incessant forced marches they have made for many months past.

The second body of the enemy being upon the rear, and the march being very long (twenty-four miles), they took off from fifteen to twenty bullocks. The road was part of the way winding through hills, and it was impossible effectually to cover the whole of the baggage. In the course of the day's skirmishing the enemy, by reports from their own camp, lost about twenty men and several horses; we had no one hurt. I passed the Neerah, by the bridge, the same evening. On the 26th I marched to the bottom of the Salpee Pass.

On the 27th we halted to refresh before entering the pass, as the enemy threatened great opposition.

The following morning (yesterday) we ascended that gaut, and perfectly unmolested till we reached the top, where the enemy shewed about six hundred horse and threw a few rockets. The advance soon drove them back with loss. They gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of our march shewed from three to four thousand men in front, and about as many more being upon our rear.

We opened the gallopers upon them two or three times in the course of the march, and with great effect. The second battalion of the Ninth Regiment under Major Thatcher, had the rear guard, and took an opportunity of masking a galloper, under a division of auxiliaries which the enemy were preparing to charge. It opened with grape, and did great execution; and the enemy through the day could not have lost fewer than one hundred and twenty men. We had one havildar and one sepoy slightly speared.

In the march this morning he was consequently very shy; but at the close of it he shewed about five thousand horse out of range. As the picquet advanced they retired slowly; the nature of the ground enabled me, however, to push upon them rapidly, unperceived, till we reached a rising ground, when we found them formed, and within range. All the gallopers, and a light five and half-inch howitzer, immediately opened upon them with great effect; and, as usual, they fled in confusion. They lost many men and horses, but I have no reports yet of the amount from their own camp.

On the whole, I think I can assure your Excellency that every thing is going on prosperously. It is to be lamented, certainly, that the enemy will not fight, or that I have not cavalry to drive them to a distance; but I think every day's experiment of his present system is alarming and dispersing his men, and that he will soon give it up. We have no difficulties whatever, but want of grain for the followers: but the distress has not yet been of a nature to oblige them to leave us; and I hope, by protecting the country, and paying liberally for all I take, that we shall continue to find supplies enough to prevent extreme want.

The troops have to endure great fatigue. We seldom reach our ground before two or three o'clock in the evening, from the necessity of keeping the whole line in the most compact order; but I am happy to assure your Excellency of general good health and the highest spirits in all ranks.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from the GOVERNOR-GENERAL,*
Dated Camp, Oochar, near Sonarie, 29th December 1817.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Governor General's
Secret Letter,
29 Dec. 1817.

Untoward circumstances, chiefly imputable to intentionally delusive intelligence, defeated the hope of making an impressive example of the Pindarries, when they were nearly surrounded by the divisions of Major-General Marshall, Major-General Donkin, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, on the Kotah boundary. I think, however, your Honourable Committee will be of opinion, that the direction given to the several columns was properly adapted to effect its object. As it is, we have nearly destroyed the association. Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, by deserting their families and the great proportion of their troops, have escaped for the present with at the utmost three thousand of their best-mounted followers. Numbers of these, whom they abandoned, have been cut off in detail, and many more will perish in that manner, while the baggage and women have fallen into our hands. The latter have experienced every humane treatment. Cheetoo, who had from the outset of their flight taken a different course to the westward with his Durrah, is at a short distance beyond the Chumbul, and, disappointed of reception by Meer Khan, appears perplexed how to act. I have reason to believe that his men have been daily quitting him to a large amount, from the hopelessness of their prospects.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from BOMBAY,*
Dated, 1st January 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
1 Jan. 1818.

Par. 6. We have the honour of forwarding to your Honourable Committee copies of further despatches from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to the Most Noble the Governor-General, received since the 16th ultimo, the date of our last letter, by which your Honourable Committee will be informed, that the state of affairs at Nagpore has not occasioned the return of his Excellency to the southward: but that his Excellency, considering the reinforcements which had already proceeded to join the troops at that capital as sufficient to meet every emergency, has determined on proceeding in prosecution of the service against the Pindarries. We have also the honour to enclose the copy of a despatch from the Resident at Nagpore, with a detailed account of the action of the 26th and 27th of November.

7. The documents specified in the margin,* which we take the liberty of forwarding to your Honourable Committee, contain all the information of which we are possessed of the movements of the Peishwah and of Brigadier-General Smith's division, in pursuit of his Highness, up to the latest date.

8. By the accompanying copy of a private communication received by our Chief Secretary from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, dated the 26th November, your Honourable Committee will be informed, that a party of Mysore horse, under the command of Captain Grant belonging to Sir John's division, had surprised Talym, a post of the Pindarries, in which Wahub Khan, the adopted son of one of the principal chiefs, was taken prisoner.

10. Since the above was written, different articles of intelligence have been communicated to us from Poona and other places, copies of which we have the honour to enclose, under an impression that they cannot fail to be acceptable to your Honourable Committee in the present interesting crisis. The letter from Brigadier General Smith to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief contains the last account we have from the army.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Hastings, Governor-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Lieut. General
Sir T. Hislop.

My Lord:

My late despatches will have informed your Lordship, that Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's division commenced crossing the Nerbudda, on the 14th, and Brigadier-General Malcolm's on the 16th instant. The first was on the 21st instant near Rasseen, the latter on the 23d at Ashta; and on the 24th and 25th (as contemplated in my despatch of the 31st ultimo,) the movement of these columns, and of that of Major-General Marshall, which was at Saugur on the

* They are amongst the Documents which follow.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries,
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieut.-General
Sir T. Hislop.

the 21st, would expel the Pindarry durrals from their late positions, and the country they usually occupy; but every account states that they were prepared to fly, and would allow to our troops but little chance of coming up with them.

The 25th instant was intended to be named by me as the date on which the positions of the Pindarries, all above eighty miles in advance of the Nerbudda, would be reached by our divisions, and the event has verified the calculation, although the troops were directed to advance with every expedition which the difficulties of the country to be traversed permitted.

I have lost no time in placing the troops under Brigadier-Generals Munro and Pritzler entirely at the disposal of Mr. Elphinstone, the Resident at Poona.

Although your Lordship will probably consider that every object as connected with the attack of the Pindarries, our connexion with the State of Bopaul, or any arrangements respecting the Vinchoor jaghires which it may be expedient to adopt, have been sufficiently provided for by the advance of the divisions under Brigadier-General Malcolm and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Major-General Marshall, still I consider your Lordship's directions so imperative, that I shall march to-morrow, cross the river at the Put Kaira gaut if fordable, which is a few miles east of the Barkaser, and advance into Malwah, probably by Sutwas and Ounchade.

I have the honour to transmit the extract of a private letter from Mr. Jenkins, dated the 20th instant, which I must consider as unfavourable as any intimation could be, short of the actual commencement of hostilities by the Rajah of Nagpore. I have ordered a battalion of Native Infantry, with a brigade of guns with four hundred or five hundred irregular horse, to be detached by Brigadier-General Doveton with all expedition towards that capital. This measure I have been the more induced to adopt, from its being doubtful that the battalion alluded to in the paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant could in sufficient time be directed to change its route. With this reinforcement, the corps at Nagpore will consist of one regiment of cavalry and four battalions of Native Infantry, besides that in the service of the Rajah, and four hundred or five hundred irregular horse, which will, I trust, be sufficient to meet any aspect which affairs there may assume.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp at Charwah,
26th November 1817.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Letter from
Lieut.-General
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

1. I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch, dated at midnight on the 26th ultimo, from Mr. Jenkins to Major Pitman, the officer commanding the Nizam's regular infantry in Berar, stating that on that evening the British troops at Nagpore had been attacked by that of the Rajah. I likewise forward to your Lordship the copy of two letters from Major Pitman, which reached me at the same time.

2. It is to be regretted that none of these communications state whether Lieutenant-Colonel Gahon's detachment had arrived at Nagpore previous to the attack, and that I should be without information on this point from any other quarter. It marched on the 20th instant from Sindkairah, which is one hundred and seventy miles from that city.

3. I trust that on the junction of that reinforcement and of the detachment under Major Pitman, as well as of the battalion and reformed horse, which Brigadier-General Doveton has been directed to detach, the force then assembled at Nagpore will be equal to every local object. Under this expectation, and the late instructions of your Lordship, I shall continue my advance into Malwah, and personally to direct the operations in that quarter.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp at Simdalpore,
3d December 1817.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

To Major Pitman, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

The Rajah's troops attacked us this evening. We have hitherto repulsed them, but a desultory action is still sustained. We are principally afraid of our ammunition and supplies failing; I have therefore to request that you will march with all the troops you can collect, both now with you or on your march, and march to Nagpore with all possible speed. I shall also be obliged by your giving the necessary information to Sir Thomas Hislop, General Doveton, and all other authorities.

Nagpore, 26th November,
(12 midnight).

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Jenkins.

To Major Mac Leod, Deputy Quarter-Master General.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brigadier-General Doveton, that in conformity with the instructions contained in your letter of the 24th instant, my detachment marched from Akola to Boargeon on the morning of the 21st instant. On the 27th I moved eight coss to Mortugapore, where at five P.M. I received an express from Mr. Jenkins, which I had the honour to forward to the Brigadier-General. At nine P.M. my detachment was again put in motion, and this morning it arrived at Omerawty. I march again this evening, and hope to be across the Windia to-morrow, and shall continue to move with all possible expedition to the assistance of Mr. Jenkins. The enclosed copy of an express just now received I request you to lay before the Brigadier-General, and to report to him that the strength of my detachment has been much reduced by sick and lame men falling in the rear, in consequence of our long march of yesterday.

I have, &c.

Camp at Omerawty,
28th November, 1817, (8 P.M.)

(Signed) R. PITMAN,
Major commanding Detachment.

Letter from
Major Pitman.

To Captain Scott, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir :

I request you will be pleased to submit the enclosed copies of letter to Sir Thomas Hislop, as the shortest means of acquainting his Excellency with what is doing at Nagpore and with the detachment under my command, which consists of two battalions of the Berar Infantry, with their Field Forces, and about nine hundred and fifty of the reformed horse under Captain Pedler. It may be necessary to observe, that the strength of the battalions has been much reduced by sick and lame men falling in the rear, in consequence of our long march of yesterday; and as I shall continue to move towards Nagpore with all practicable expedition, it is probable on reaching that place we may not have more than one thousand men fit for duty. If no unforeseen obstacle occurs, I hope to be at Nagpore on the 1st procimo. In great haste,

I remain, &c.

Camp at Omerawty,
28th November (8 P.M.)

(Signed) R. PITMAN.

Ditto.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I had the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the 26th instant, that the troops under my command had left their cantonments the day before at the requisition of the Resident.

They took post on the hill of Seetabuldy, which overlooks the Residency and the city of Nagpore, at the same time taking possession, with the first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry, of a hill, about three hundred yards on the left of this position, and to retain which was of the utmost consequence to our retaining possession of Seetabuldy. Having made all the arrangements that I thought necessary during the 26th, at six P.M. of that day

(34)

I was

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Scott.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Malharras.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Scott.

I was posting sentries, accompanied by Captain Bayley, on the face of the hill, and in front of the Arab village at the foot of the hill, into which we had, during the day, observed large bodies of Arabs with five guns to be sent to reinforce a party of the Rajah's infantry, who had been previously posted there, when the Arabs in the village opened a fire on our small party, although previously informed that it was merely a matter of military precaution, customary with us (to which they had assented), and that it was not my intention to molest them. Seeing their determination to commence hostilities, and the small party with me having shewn the utmost forbearance, and until this time not having fired a shot, I directed them to fire a volley, and retreated to the top of the hill, under the fire of all the troops posted in the village.

The action immediately commenced on both sides, and continued incessantly until twelve o'clock the following day, when it ceased. In consequence of their great loss and fatigues, I found it necessary to withdraw the first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment, together with a party of the first battalion Twentieth Regiment, by whom they had been reinforced during the night, at five A.M. of the 27th instant, and to confine the defence of the hill on our left (which had been strengthened during the night by a breast-work of bags of grain) to the immediate possession of the top. For this purpose I had detached Captain Lloyd with one hundred men of the Resident's escort, and fifty men of the first battalion Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry, under an European officer. A body of Arabs gained possession of this post, at eight A.M., by the charge of an overwhelming force up the face of the hill; after Captain Lloyd had displayed the utmost gallantry in endeavouring to keep his men to their duty, and to maintain the post. At this moment Captain Fitzgerald, reinforced by a native officer, and twenty-five troopers of the Madras body guard, charged an immense body of the enemy's best horse, and having captured their guns, which were immediately turned upon them, he remained in possession of the plain, covered in every direction with the flying enemy. Whilst we were waiting for spikes to send to Captain Fitzgerald to spike the enemy's guns, it being my intention to recal him to support an attack of the infantry on the hill in the possession of the Arabs, an explosion was observed to take place in the midst of them, and the troops with one accord rushed forward to the attack. It was with the utmost difficulty that they had been prevailed on to wait for the cavalry, and I found my utmost exertions necessary to prevent the hill we were on from being deserted. On the near approach of our troops the Arabs fled, leaving two guns. Captain Lloyd took possession of the hill, supported by Captains Macon and J. Macdonald, Lieutenants Watson, W. Macdonald, and Campbell. Lieutenant and Adjutant Grant, first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry, who had been twice wounded during the night, in the defence of the hill, was here killed; and I beg leave to express my regret for the loss of a most gallant officer. Shortly after the Arabs beginning to collect in considerable numbers in front of the hill, and the cavalry having by this time returned with their captured guns to the Residency, a charge of a troop of cavalry, led by Cornet Smith round the base of the hill, in which he cut up numbers of them, seemed so totally to dispirit them, that from this time their attacks in every quarter began to slacken, and at twelve entirely ceased.

I can never sufficiently express my admiration of the conduct of the troops on this occasion. To Major M'Kenzie, second in command, and to every officer and individual engaged, I have to offer my thanks, which are feebly expressed in my orders issued on the occasion, and of which I enclose a copy. Mr. Jenkins, Resident, was present during the whole of the action, and his animated conduct tended in a very considerable degree to excite the troops to their duty. I have to deplore the death of Mr. Sotheby, his First Assistant, a gallant gentleman, who had also been present from the first, and exposing himself in every situation, was severely wounded towards the close of the action, and died in the course of the day.

I shall, by to-morrow's tappal,* forward regular returns of the killed and wounded, which I am sorry to say is considerable, amounting to fourteen officers,

* Post.

officers, and three hundred and thirty-three killed and wounded of all other ranks.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Camp, Nagpore,
30th November 1817.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. C. SCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Nagpore.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Scott.

P.S. From the best information I can obtain, and my observations, the enemy opened upwards of thirty-five guns upon us. The number of their cavalry is said to amount to twelve thousand, and their infantry eight thousand, three thousand five hundred of which are Arabs, from whom we met our principal loss.

ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

(Parole) "Seetabuldy."

The Commanding Officer congratulates the troops on the happy results of their gallant conduct on the 26th and 27th instant. The detachment of three troops of the Sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry have covered themselves with glory, in charging so greatly a superior body of the enemy's cavalry; and, in the capture of two of their heavy guns, have secured a trophy of their gallant conduct on the occasion: and the Commanding Officer will consider it a most pleasing part of his duty in rendering to Captain Fitzgerald, for his promptitude and decision in seizing the critical moment for making his attack, and to the officers and every individual of his detachment, that degree of praise which he considers their conduct entitles them to, in his reports to his superiors.

The numerous list of one hundred and forty-nine killed and wounded, in the first battalion Twenty-fourth Native Infantry, sufficiently marks the arduous task that corps had to perform in the maintenance of their post on the night of the 26th instant. The Commanding Officer has to deplore the loss of Captain Sadler, the officer who commanded the corps in the earlier part of the night, and Captain Charlesworth being wounded who succeeded him; but he can never sufficiently admire his cool, determined, and officer-like conduct, when he had an opportunity of observing him in the command of the corps, as well as that of Captain J. M'Donald, on whom this important charge devolved afterwards, and has fixed those officers in his high estimation as worthy to hold so important a trust.

The gallant enthusiasm of those officers and men of the different corps (particularly those of the First battalion of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry) who were first to rush forward in the charge to recover the hill in the temporary possession of the Arabs, will ever remain impressed on his mind as worthy of his lasting admiration, and the subject of his praise in his report to the Commander-in-Chief, in which he will not fail to record the name of Captain Lloyd; and those officers who accompanied the attack,

With respect to the Artillery, he needs merely to say, that Lieutenant Maxwell and the men conducted themselves, as the Coast Artillery are ever known to do, as gallant and steady soldiers in the execution of their duty; and he has to regret the numerous casualties in that corps. To Major Jenkins he offers his thanks for his exertions while in the command of the artillery.

To Lieutenant Dunn, the Pioneers, and men employed in strengthening the hill on the left of the position, the Commanding Officer considers great praise is due for their exertions.

To Captain Stone, Lieutenant Richie, and Dr. Gordon, he offers his best thanks for their gallantry in the attack, capture, and spiking of two of the enemy's twelve-pounders, defended by a body of Arabs.

To the officers who acted on his immediate staff, Captains Taylor, Stones and Hindley, he offers his sincere thanks for their indefatigable exertions, under the fatigue they had to endure, and to Captain Bayley, who continued those exertions even after he was severely wounded.

It is the intention of the Commanding Officer that every corps, officer, and individual present at the defence of Seetabuldy, shall be considered as participating

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Scott.

icipating in the praises and thanks conveyed in the above orders, which is to be fully explained by Major M'Kenzie to the first battalion of the Twentieth Native Infantry, as the Commanding Officer could not so extend his orders as to mention every individual to whom he acknowledges, commendations are due.

Present state of corps and detachments, as they stood on the 26th instant, previous to the commencement of the attack, as also the returns of the killed and wounded, specifying the names of officers, to be sent to the Major of Brigade as soon as possible.

Captain J. Charlesworth to assume the immediate charge of the first battalion of the Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry, from the 27th instant, vice Captain Sadler.

The three troops of the Sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry, to join the Headquarters of their corps with Lieutenant-Colonel Graham's detachment.

To R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the ordnance and ammunition taken from the enemy.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nagpore,
1st December 1817.

(Signed) H. S. Scott,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Nagpore.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Action on the 26th and 27th instant, at Nagpore.

Detachment three troops Bengal Cavalry:—One quarter-master-serjeant, twenty-one rank and file, one horse-keeper, twenty horses, killed; two lieutenants, one adjutant, one subadar, three havildars, eighteen rank and file, fourteen horses, wounded; eleven horses missing.

Detachment Foot Artillery:—One jemmadar, two rank and file, two gun lascars, one serjeant killed; one lieutenant, five rank and file, eight gun lascars, one serjeant, wounded.

First battalion Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry:—One lieutenant, fifteen rank and file, killed; one major, one captain, one lieutenant, one subadar, one havildar, forty-four rank and file, wounded.

First battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment, Native Infantry:—One captain, one lieutenant, one adjutant, one subadar, four havildars, one drummer, forty-nine rank and file, one recruit boy, killed; one captain, one lieutenant, one serjeant-major, one quarter-master-serjeant, two jemmadars, seven havildars, eighty-nine rank and file, wounded.

Resident's Escort:—One subadar, one havildar, eight rank and file, killed; one captain, one havildar, one drummer, thirty-one rank and file, wounded; three rank and file missing.

Major Jenkins' Battalion:—One subadar, one havildar, one corporal, five rank and file, killed; two captains, one adjutant, thirteen rank and file, wounded.

Unattached:—One assistant-surgeon, killed.

Grand total:—One major, six captains, seven lieutenants, three adjutants, one assistant-surgeon, one serjeant-major, two quarter-master-serjeants, five subadars, three jemmadars, eighteen havildars, one corporal, two drummers, three hundred and three rank and file, ten gun lascars, one recruit boy, one horse-keeper, two serjeants, forty-five horses.

NAMES

NAMES of the Officers killed and wounded.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.*Killed*.—First Battalion Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry :—Lieutenant Clarke.

First Battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry :—Captain Sadler, Lieutenant and Adjutant Grant.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Scott.

Unattached :—Mr. Assistant Surgeon Niven.

Wounded.—Detachment Sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry :—Lieutenant R. W. Smith, Lieutenant and Adjutant Harsey, slightly.

Detachment of Foot Artillery :—Lieutenant Maxwell, slightly.

First Battalion Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry :—Major Mackenzie, slightly; Captain Pew, severely; Lieutenant Dunn, slightly.

First Battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry :—Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant Thuillier, severely.

Resident's Escort :—Captain Lloyd, severely.

Major Jenkins' Battalion :—Captain Robinson, slightly; Captain and Adjutant Bayley, severely.

(Signed) H. S. SCOTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Nagpore.LIST of Guns and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, on the 26th and 27th
November, at Nagpore

Guns.—Two brass nine-pounders, two brass four-pounders, carriages unserviceable; two brass twelve-pounders, spiked.

Ammunition.—Twenty-five iron nine-pounder shot, forty iron four-pounder shot, fifty-five iron two-and-half-pounder shot.

Sixty pounds of gunpowder (country).

N.B. Four jingals taken, but are not of order for service.

(Signed) J. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant, commanding detachment Artillery.

EXTRACT from a Report from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C. B., commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, dated Camp, at Punderpoor, 9th December 1817.

Brigadier-
General Smith's
Report.

I avail myself of this opportunity to report occurrences since the force left Poona on the 22d ultimo. Here he shewed from four to five thousand horse in front and rear of our column; we pursued one body in advance of about two thousand, with the Second Regiment of Cavalry and Horse Artillery galloping, but with no great effect, the Second Regiment of Cavalry being a good deal broken down by their recent forced marches. The second and larger body of the enemy hung upon the rear, and the march being very long (twenty-four miles), and winding through hills, they succeeded, towards the evening, in carrying off from fifteen to twenty bullocks, and some private baggage also. In the course of the days' skirmishing the enemy lost about twenty men and horses; our loss was two auxiliaries killed and four wounded. I crossed the Neera the same evening, and on the 26th reached the bottom of the Salpeé gaut. On the 27th we halted to refresh, the enemy threatening to defend the pass.

The following morning we ascended the gaut, and perfectly unmolested until we reached the top, when the enemy shewed about six hundred horse, and threw a few rockets. The advance drove them back with loss, but they gathered strength as they retired in our front, and towards the close of the march shewed about three thousand, while a larger body, which had ascended by another pass, hung upon the rear: the Horse Artillery galloping drove them from the front with great effect. The rear guard, consisting of the second battalion Ninth Regiment under Major Thatcher, took an opportunity of mask-

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
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Brigadier-
General Smith's
Report.

ing a galloper, under a division of the auxiliary, which the enemy threatened to charge, which did considerable execution. We had no casualties. On the 29th the enemy was cautious and distant till the close of the march, when he shewed about five thousand horse, formed as if disposed to stand.

The advance was thrown forward, and the enemy slowly retired to keep out of range. The nature of the ground, however, enabled me to push upon them rapidly and unperceived, when all the gallopers, and a five-and-half-inch howitzer, opened upon them with great effect, and they immediately dispersed in confusion, and retired for several miles.

They disappeared altogether from the 30th November to the 6th instant, when they came upon our rear again at Inoze in considerable strength, but were baffled in every attempt upon our baggage by the rear guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, of the first battalion Eighth Regiment.

On the 7th, during the march upon this town, he again shewed from six to seven thousand horse in our rear, and seemed inclined to attack, but afterwards kept in very dispersed order. The rear guard was strengthened during the march, and towards the close of it the enemy annoying us with rockets, I directed three troops of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, and a few Infantry of the rear-guard, with a galloper, to drive them off, which was immediately accomplished.

Letter from
Brigadier-
General Smith.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Sir :

My letter to your Excellency's address of the 29th ultimo, will have given you a detail of the movement of this force from its march from Poona till that day.

From the 30th ultimo we have had but very distant views of the enemy until the 6th instant, when he came in considerable numbers on our rear, but was baffled in every attempt upon our baggage by the rear guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Cox, of the first battalion of the Second Regiment.

On the 7th during the march to Punderpoor, he again shewed from six to seven thousand horse in our rear, and at first seemed inclined to attack, but afterwards kept in dispersed order. The rear guard was strengthened during the march, and towards the close of it, the enemy annoying us with rockets. I directed three troops of the Second Regiment of Cavalry and a few Infantry of the rear guard, with a galloper, to drive them off, which was immediately accomplished.

I am obliged to halt two days at Punderpoor to refresh and pay the troops.

During the night of the 9th, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson of the European Regiment with two gallopers, two companies of his own corps, two of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, four of the Light Battalion, and four of the first battalion of the Second Regiment, making altogether about six hundred men, to advance to beat up the bivouac of the principal body of the enemy under Gokla, and distant about ten miles; but a small party belonging to the Vinchor Chief having moved during that evening, and came on the road by which the detachment proceeded, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson was obliged to attack them. He killed and wounded several men and horses. This gave alarm to the main body, and prevented him coming up with them till after day-light, when he caused them some casualties with his gallopers.

Yesterday, on my arrival at Acklosse, a large body of the enemy appeared on the opposite bank of the Neera, where I had to cross that river. Three shells from a light howitzer dispersed them. To-day none have been seen.

Hitherto they have failed in doing the least mischief, and their conduct has been most dastardly.

Camp, Neemgaum,
12th December 1817.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

LIONEL SMITH.

P.S. Reports

P.S. Reports just received from the enemy's camp state their loss in the night attack at twelve men killed and thirty horses. We have no casualty.

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed and wounded since the force left Poona.

Letter from Brigadier General Smith.

RETURN of Casualties in the Detachment under the Command of Brigadier-General Smith, C.B., from 22d November to the 8th December, 1817.—Camp near Punderpore, 8th December 1817.

Date.	CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.				Missing.
		Troops.	Sillidars.	Horses.	Farriers.	Troops.	Lascars.	Sillidars.	Horses.
Nov. 25.	Auxiliary Force .....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
27.	Ditto .....	..	2	..	..	..	4	5	4
29.	Horse Artillery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dec. 5.	Madras Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
—	Auxiliary Horse .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
7.	Horse Artillery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
—	Second Madras Cavalry.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
—	Auxiliary Horse .....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
8.	Ditto .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL		1	2	2	1	1	16	7	6

(Signed) Lieutenant TONEY,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

HEADS of INTELLIGENCE from the Commanding Officer at Poona, dated the 19th December 1817.

Heads of Intelligence.

General Smith arrived at Seroor the 17th, and Gokla with his force reached Moulton the same day: it is eight miles west of Seroor. The Peishwah had preceded him, passing with his force *via* Tellegaum, on the Beemah, near Corygaum, where he halted, to Pabul, and thence pursuing his route to Joondair, where it is supposed he will make a short halt, and be joined by Trimbuckjee, who has four or five thousand men with him. From Joondair it is expected his Highness will proceed to Coppergaum, *via* Nassick; and Scindia's Vakeel at this place having told Captain Robertson that his master had sent an invitation to the Peishwah, to come to Ougein, and the general report being that he meditates an excursion to Hindoostan, to throw himself into the hands of Scindia (or as they express it, gulla puckurna), it is probable that future accounts may verify the present rumour.

Since the Peishwah proceeded to Pabul, it is reported, and I believe with some foundation, that Nepunkur, who was with him, has gone to join Gokla. The Sirdars who were with the Peishwah, and advanced corps, were Chintamon Rao, Nepunkur, Mahadeo Rao Rastea, Poorunderry, Dumdoorah, and his own brother, Chimnajee Appa. He had about five thousand chosen troops with him, all the elephants he took from Poona with him except two, which had been sent sick to Merritch, and a few Sooturnauls, but no guns. Gokla had two horse guns with him. I don't hear of his having any others. General Smith intended having his battering train and heavy stores at Seroor, with a view, I believe, of forwarding them on to Nuggur. A report prevails of the Nagpore Rajah having gone to Chunda, but it is not corroborated by the accounts from that quarter so late as the 6th, which mention nothing of it.

The

Hostilities with
the Pindarries,
and Mahrattas.

Heads of
Intelligence.

The last despatch from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, after advertising to the advantage he would derive from the possession of Asseerghur, adds, "I have in anticipation of your Lordship's orders directed Brigadier-General Doveton, after sending the reinforcement to Nagpore, and providing for the complete safety of Jaulnah and our supplies, to demand the surrender of Asseerghur, agreeably to the treaty, and if not given up to besiege it."

Native reports add, that the people and Government of Burhampore were sending in their property and stores to the fort (of Asseerghur).

Mr. Jenkins, in his despatch to Mr. Elphinstone, mentions having, in concurrence with Colonel Scott, granted the Rajah a suspension of hostilities; but that notwithstanding his reiterated assurances of an anxious wish to throw himself on our mercy, he still continued making hostile preparations and repairing his crazy artillery.

The Peishwah was joined the day before he reached Telligaum by Narroo Punt Apta, with about three thousand horse and foot from Wasoota, with the Sattarah princes, whom I mentioned in my last* as having passed to join him. He is stated to have gone out and met them on foot. The removal of these princes to his camp, and his having previously sent off his youngest wife to Suttarah, are strong proofs of his intention to quit this part of the country.

Captain Watson's convoy have proceeded to Seroor, and I hope will to-day be at Condaporee, one march west of it. The General is anxious they should be there to-day, but I am afraid that it is impossible. He took with him upwards of four thousand six hundred loads of grain and near a thousand loads of stores, making a total of about five thousand six hundred, besides several hundred head of cattle, private supplies; and two thousand more were prepared at Seroor; so I hope the General will find himself amply supplied, and enabled to take a fresh departure without farther anxiety for his supplies. To do this, I have however been obliged to give up every bullock I had with this brigade, being about two thousand seven hundred. Captain Robertson procured another thousand. Colonel Baker sent up, or rather succeeded in inducing seven hundred of the Panwell cattle to join the army: the rest have been supplied by Captain Snodgrass. By a letter I have from Unky Tunky of the 13th, just received, I find the native uckhbars in that quarter advert to the probability of an approaching rupture with Scindia.

(Signed) C. B. BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Private Letter
from
Mr. Elphinstone.

SUBSTANCE of a private Letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 22d
December 1817.

The Peishwah having passed the range of gauts north of Joonere, which is not practicable for guns at any point west of Ahmednuggur, we are moving to the Nerbudda gaut: in the mean time, it is not altogether impossible that the Peishwah may descend into the Northern Concan, or may send a detachment to disturb that part of the country. This is the more probable, as all the horse who generally annoy us have disappeared to-day. It is also probable, because the approach of General Pritzler from the south, and the probable appearance of a light division to the west of Ahmednuggur, will render his escape uncertain while he continues above the gauts: on the other hand, he may be afraid to risk himself or his troops below the gauts, from whence retreat must always be difficult. It might, however, be prudent to advert to this chance, in considering any plan that would withdraw troops from the Northern Concan, or scatter them in it, and likewise it may be very important in considering whether or not to keep that force at Baroda, or recal it, if it should have marched; but of this I cannot judge. Should the Peishwah or his troops descend into the Concan, Colonel Burr, the moment he hears of it, will detach at least a complete battalion down to the Bore gaut; and† will follow, either by, more probably by none of the intermediate ones being practicable for guns. If the Peishwah should

* I allude to a Letter to Mr. Warden with Heads of Intelligence.

† Original defaced.

should descend immediately, General Smith could not well be in the Concan, by either gaut, in less than ten days, as we should probably beat Ahmednuggur before we had certain accounts of his descent, and that would be at least two marches by either route. I have no accounts to lead me to apprehend this movement; but I think it right to mention it, as much mischief might be prevented by a proper distribution of the troops, and above all, by detaining the Brodera force, if there is the least doubt there.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Private Letter
from
Mr. Elpinstone.

Private Letter from Sir John Malcolm, without address.

My dear Colonel :

You will be glad to hear I have completely succeeded in my little enterprize against this place. Captain Grant, with twelve hundred Mysore horse, after a march of thirty-four miles, surprized it yesterday a little after day-break. On my arrival at Shujahalpoor, I sent a reinforcement to prevent the escape of any of the garrison; and particularly of Wahub Khan, one of Setoo's favourites and adopted son. On my coming here this morning, I found the party, which including the Kohur were ten or twelve horsemen and between fifty and sixty infantry, had opened the gates of the Gurhee and surrendered at discretion. I have, after disarming them, released them all, except the Kohur and two jemmadars. Cheetoo is now beyond Najgurh, but I have a report he has left his family in the vicinity of that place: if this is confirmed I shall move in that direction.

Private Letter
from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Talmy,
26th November 1817.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Burr, commanding at Poona, dated the 27th of December 1817.

Letter from
Colonel Burr.

In the heads of intelligence mention is made of Gokla's and other Sirdars' troops being below the gauts. I do not conceive Captain Betts meant the western range, but the one that intersects the Deccan north of Ahmednuggur, which the natives in this part of the country also call the gauts, as they do that range in which the Adjunta and other passes are situated.

The native reports of this place corroborate the belief of the Peishwah returning to the southward. Trimbuckjee is said to be very active, and to be gaining a decided ascendancy in his master's council. I have privately heard, that the reason the Peishwah has given up the idea of proceeding to the northward is his doubts of Scindia.

HEADS of Intelligence received from Aurungabad, under date the 22d, 23d, and 24th of December.

Heads of
Intelligence.

The Pindarries who encamped near Mulkapoor on the night of the 14th, amounted to six thousand men. They there broke into three divisions, and are proceeding along the valley of Berar, and passing on between Omrawatee and Shurringee; another crossing the Allagoran pass to the eastward of Lackenwarre, and going by Sindkair and Rangunnee, south of Jaulnah, where they took a westerly direction yesterday (20th), and are since proceeding by the foot of the Adjunta-pass into Candeisl. The two latter bodies are probably destined for the Peishwah's army. Whether these are Pindarries, or other Mahratta horse, Captain Sydenham had not been able to ascertain, or whether composed of both; but General Malcolm, who writes from Purranee on the 10th, makes no mention of any Pindarries having moved in this direction. The letter of the 23d mentions General Malcolm and Sir Thomas Hislop having joined at Ougein, and an expectation that every thing would be settled in another week, either by their submission or proceeding to hostilities. Captain Sydenham states in the letter of the 24th, that accounts have been just received from the tapall-writers at Nagpore and Omrawatee, that the Rajah of Nagpore was taken prisoner on the 16th, and is now in our confinement, that most of his troops have fled from the capital under Gunput Row, and that none but a body of Arabs have remained in his palace, who promise and offer to retire on receiving their arrears of pay. Captain Sydenham adds, that he is so well convinced of this report, that he has fired a royal salute on the occasion.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Hinds of
Intelligence.

The latest accounts I have of the Peishwah is brought by some Cosseds to Captain Betts, who left the Peishwah's camp on the night of the 23d instant. They state, that the Peishwah was at Bambooda; that Gokla's son had died on Monday evening, and it was expected the Peishwah would not move for eight days from that place. Trimbuckjee, who was with him, had blockaded the Amkola, Bamboonda, and Sungumneer gauts, and placed his infantry in them. Gokla was with the Peishwah; but his troops are below the gauts, as well as the troops of the following Sirdars, Gourpurra, Ninchorer, the Ancle-coate Rajah, and Poorunderry. They also add, that Trimbuckjee told his people to keep their families at Bamboorda, and that he and Gokla would march to Poona and surprize it. There are a body of about ten thousand of the enemy in the hills to the northward of this, about twenty-five or thirty miles off. Small bodies of the enemy's horse have within these three days shewn themselves about Seroor, and driven off some cattle. I have just heard that the garrison have been digging up the guns that were spiked and burned by Major Turner near that place, and taken them to the fort, from whence they have sent away part of their garrison supposed to be to the Concan.

(Signed) C. B. BURR.

Hindooee
Ukbar.

TRANSLATION of a Hindooee Ukbar by the Mootusuddee of Bankerpore, written on the 9th day of the month of Suffer, in the year of the Hijree 1233, corresponding with the 18th December A.D. 1817.

The news from a Hirkarra who came from Bhurampore to Bankapore is, that a body of Pindarries have crossed the Nerbudda and encamped at Boorgaum, at the distance of five coss from the fort of Asser, and that their intention is to go towards Candeish.

The Mootusuddee of Poorkutlee writes (on the 10th of the month of Suffer, in the year of the Hijree 1233, corresponding with the 19th December A.D. 1817) that a body of Pindarries had encamped at the distance of three coss from Bankapore, and that five hundred of the same body had arrived at Badowla; that one thousand went from the direction of Julgaum, under the Jámoodee gaut, and when they arrived at Lakunday plundered some merchants of three hundred bullock-loads of grain, after which they went to Devigaum.

The Mootusuddee of Jaulnapore writes (on the 11th of the month of Suffer, in the year of Hijree 1233, corresponding with the 20th December 1817) that on the 9th Suffer a body of Pindarries went from Chickley to Boorgaum in the Sewili pergunnah, when, as also in the pergunnah of Sunkees, they plundered the rice-fields, and after frightening away all the inhabitants arrived at Manygaum, the people of which place fired upon them, which made them retire, when they went to the Raujni pergunnah, where they made several attempts to plunder, but were frightened away by the noise of the muskets which were fired on them. After this they went to Peeplegaum, which they plundered and laid waste, when several of the inhabitants were wounded. At night they went to Thoolgaum and Karlee, where they halted. A body of troops under some officers and Salabut Khan have arrived.

Letter from
Lieut. Robertson.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant Robertson, in charge of Police at Poona, dated 27th December 1817.

The latest intelligence from the Peishwah's camp states him to be between Brahumnewarra and Nassick Trimbuck, in the power of Trimbuckjee Dainglia, who is said to be extremely active in mustering and enlisting foot soldiers. He is expected to come south again, and in his route to detach the new levies to plunder Poona. He will undoubtedly be obliged to burst forth suddenly, either in this direction or down the gauts into the Concan. He is described to be very tired of the war and his present mode of life. Gokla's son, a youth of twenty-one years of age, died in the Peishwah's camp about nine days ago, and was accompanied to the funeral pile by his widow; a girl of about sixteen years of age, as a Suttty. The young man had been deranged for many years, but the immediate cause of his death was a fever said to have been occasioned by fatigue.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Coats at Poona, dated the 28th December 1817.

General Smith was eight miles to the northward of Nugger on the 24th, and would descend the Nerabadam gaut and make a long march the following day. They are likely soon to come up with the Peishwah, who, if he should determine still to persist in the war, will at last be obliged to abandon all his comforts. He was by our last accounts at Brainon Warra, a pass about ten coss on this side of Nassick: Trimbeckjee had certainly joined him, and was doing all he could to inspire confidence into his master. Colonel Deacon had reached Jafferabad with two squadrons of cavalry, a brigade of gallopers, a light battalion, and Sallabut Khan's contingent of horse and foot. The death of Gokla's son is confirmed. General Pritzler has not arrived yet. A body of horse has carried off five hundred public bullocks that were grazing near Seroor. We hear the terms demanded by Mr. Jenkins of the Rajah are, reducing his army to the peace establishment and putting us in possession of his guns: the Rajah, it is said, agrees to them, but many of his Sirdars oppose him.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Coats.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Sydenham at Aurungabad, dated the 22d December 1817.

No accounts yet from Nagpore of the settlement of affairs there; but I have little doubt that the Rajah will give up his artillery, disband his troops extra to the usual establishment, and throw himself on the mercy of the British Government. That is the course he would be inclined to adopt himself, unless prevented by his disaffected Sirdars.

Letter from
Capt. Sydenham.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Brigadier-General Smith, to Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B., dated Camp, four miles north of Ahmednuggur, 24th December 1817.

Letter from
Brigadier-
General Smith.

In a letter I addressed to the Adjutant-General from Seroor, I begged him to acquaint you, that nothing whatever of interest had occurred since my report to you from Panderpore.

The enemy appeared in greater force than I have ever yet seen since he broke up from Gorpurat, at our passage of the Gore river: but he attempted nothing, except keeping up an incessant fire of matchlocks, scarcely within cannon range. We had not a man touched, and I never returned his fire in any way. Gokla's, the Vinchoorkur, and Narroo Punt Apy's divisions, appear to have united at that time, and amounted probably to about ten thousand horse; they left a small body when I halted between Seroor and Poona, and then followed the Peishwah, who by our latest accounts was near Nassick. His Highness marched himself through the strong hilly country of Kulliaïn and Jooner, having been previously joined by Trimbeckjee with about one thousand Bheels and Arab Infantry from Sungunnier; he had been also joined on the Beemah by some infantry and four or five guns, under Bapoo Scindia, the late chief of Darwar. I have not yet heard how he disposed of those guns, but conclude he has not taken them with him in the very difficult strong country he has entered, which indeed determined me, on my present route, and will also enable me the better to keep him from passing into Candeish. If I could have possibly persuaded his Highness to any particular route for our advantage, he has brought me in that I should have named, and which has enabled me to provide supplies for our bazar, and every thing we required.

By his having taken up infantry also (and no other troops can defend him in the gaut), I earnestly hope I may be able to get up with him. I should be at Nahoorie to-morrow, on the Moola gaut, and shall have turned all the gauts to the westward, and be prepared to act either with or without light guns.

SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,*Dated 2d January 1818.*Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.Bombay
Secret Letter,
2 Jan. 1818.

1. We have great satisfaction in transmitting to your Honourable Committee the copy of a letter we have just received from the Resident at Baroda, enclosing a transcript of a despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the most noble the Governor-General, containing information of a signal victory obtained over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar on the 21st of December, by the first and third Divisions of the Army of the Deccan under the personal command of the Lieutenant-General. This intelligence was communicated by Major Agnew to Major-General Sir William Keir, and by him transmitted to the Resident at Baroda. On this important event we take the liberty of offering to your Honourable Committee our most sincere congratulations.

2. We also enclose for your information the copy of a letter we had previously received from the Quarter-Master General of the Army under Sir Thomas Hislop to the Officer commanding the Field Force, at present under the orders of Sir William Keir, dated Ougein, the 13th December, containing the best information which has reached us of the strength of the army of the enemy.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
2d January 1818.

(Signed)

E. NEPEAN,
M. NIGHTINGALL,
A. BELL,
G. C. PRENDERGAST.

Political Department.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Letter from
Captain Carnac.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the accompanying copy of a letter with its enclosures just received from Major-General Sir William Grant Kier, K.M.T., and respectfully offer my congratulations to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the signal defeat of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, on the 21st December, by the first and third Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. By the same opportunity I received a triplicate of the despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, on the subject of the supply of grain and cattle from Guzerat.

I have, &c.

Baroda,
28th December 1817:

(Signed)

J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

To Captain Carnac, British Resident at Baroda.

Letter from
Major-General
Keir.

Sir:

It affords me infinite satisfaction to forward the accompanying despatches this moment received, announcing a most glorious victory gained on the 21st instant by the first and third Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar on the plains of Maheidpore.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Field Force,
Camp at Rutlaum,
24th December 1817.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.Letter from
Major Agnew.

To Major-General Sir W. Keir, K.M.T., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour, by the desire of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to transmit for your information a copy of his Excellency's despatch to the Most Noble the Governor-General, announcing the entire defeat yesterday, on the plains of Maheidpore, of the army of Mulhar Row Holkar. The British Government having been thus placed in a state of hostility

hostility with that power, his Excellency directs me to recommend that you should use your utmost endeavours, consistently with the other objects which may demand your attention, to attack and destroy the remains of Holkar's army, it being an object of much importance early and completely to reduce the military power of that prince. His army will move as soon as possible in the direction of Rampoor, which the fugitives have taken. The Quarter-Master General has received the directions of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to communicate with you, relative to the future movements of this army and the eventual co-operation with it of your division.

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.

His Excellency will be obliged by your keeping up as constant a communication with him as circumstances will permit.

I have, &c.

Camp at Maheidpore,
22d December 1817.

(Signed) P. V. AGNEW,
Acting P. P. A. GG.

To ——— Lushington, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have received the commands of the Governor-General to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, reporting the details of the victory achieved by the army under his Excellency's personal command, over the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, on the 21st of this month, at Maheidpore, near Ougein.*

Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam.

The Governor-General has already had the honour of conveying to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the first notification received of this brilliant and important event, and his Lordship is assured that the perusal of the details now transmitted will create in the breast of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council sentiments of admiration and applause for the heroism of the officers and troops engaged in this memorable action, not less unqualified and cordial than those which have been excited in his own.

I have, &c.

Camp, Oochar,
31st December 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I write this from the field of battle, on which I have the satisfaction to report, for your Lordship's information, that the army of Mulhar Row Holkar has this day been completely defeated and dispersed, by the First and Third Divisions of the army I have the honour to command.

Letter from Lieut.-General Sir T. Hislop.

This result has grown out of the failure of our negotiations with the Government of Holkar, and of the repeated acts of aggression, and insult which we have experienced since our advance from Ougein on the 14th instant.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm is now in full pursuit of the fugitives, with the greater part of the cavalry. The camp of Holkar, and a number of his guns, remain in our possession.

Our loss, I fear, has been considerable; though, I trust, not greater than might have been expected on such an occasion. No officer of rank has been killed.

I shall to-morrow have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the details of the action, with returns of killed and wounded, so far as it may be practicable to collect them.

In

* Maheidpore is situated on the river Sifra, or Sipoora, and is about twenty-five miles north of Ougein, Scindia's capital.

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In congratulating your Lordship on the important issue of this day, I can only add, at this moment, that the conduct of the gallant troops who have gained the victory has been such as to realize my most sanguine expectations.

I have, &c.

Camp on the Sipoora, opposite Maheidpore,
21st December 1817 (5 P. M.).

(Signed) T. HUSLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

Letter from
Quarter-Master
General Blacker.

To the Officer commanding the Guzerat Field Force

Sir :

I do myself the honour of acquainting you with the arrival at this place, yesterday, of the Head-Quarters of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the First and Third Divisions of the Army.

The army will halt here to-morrow, and regulate its further movements agreeably to the course which negotiations, at present open with Holkar, shall immediately take; The army of that chieftain, of which enclosed is a sketch, lies at Maud, from a place about twenty-five miles north from hence.

A Naick and Sepoy belonging to the Grenadier battalion of your force (agreeable to their own statement) have arrived in this camp, and say they were sent in quest of intelligence, and that there was a rumour of your marching on the second day after their departure; but by what route they were not sure; although they surmised that if by two columns they would advance by Dhoud and Odipoor, but if by one that you would come by the latter.

I had the honour of addressing you in duplicate, by the Commander-in-Chief's order, under date the 4th instant, requesting you would march by Dhoud gaut in preference to the other route, and his Excellency still entertains hopes you will receive that despatch early enough to influence your forward movement; but should this expectation be disappointed, you are requested to direct your march on Taunda as soon as you shall enter the plains of Malwa. Duplicate of this will be despatched in the course of a day or two by a couple of Hircarrahs, who have brought duplicate despatches from Colonel Morris, and with it will be transmitted such further instructions as may be necessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BLACKER,
Quarter-Master General.

P.S. Since writing the above, your despatch to his Excellency's address, under date the 30th ultimo, has been received; and I am ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you, that the line of advance you have selected is entirely to his Excellency's satisfaction, and that he requests you to expedite, as much as may be consistent with the efficiency of your force, your progress, should circumstances not within his knowledge suggest to you a different line of operations, of which in such case he begs you will inform him.

Orders are issued for making a move of about fourteen miles to-morrow, in the direction of Holkar's position.

Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp at Ougein,
13th December 1817.

Letter from
Assistant-
Quarter-Master
General Stewart.

To Major-General Sir William Keir, K.M.T., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Tookul Hircarrah states that he saw Holkar's camp beyond Maheidpore, and gives the following account of the force and the officer with it.

Mullah Rao, Holkar's son, Commandant;

Gunpetrao, Dewan;

Taytuh, Paymaster;

Khuffoor Khan, brother-in-law to Meer Khan, commands two thousand horse.

Roshun

Roshun Khan, and Roshun Beg, brothers. The former commands fourteen battalions, fifteen thousand horse, and one hundred and fifty guns; the latter four battalions and one thousand horse. Besides the above there are twelve relations of Holkar's, commonly called Barah Bhaie, in command of one thousand horse, who are to be joined by six thousand Pindarries now on the march from Tolomur, where they have left their families and heavy baggage.

Another party of three thousand Pindarries, under Kurreem Khan, are near Sowulghur, and have plundered a jaghire belonging to Jean Baptiste, who has marched after them with a large body of horse, leaving his baggage and followers at Aronde, five coss south of Ragooghur.

(Signed) A. STEWART,
Assistant Quarter-Master General,
Third Division of the Army.

N.B. A comparison of many statements of Holkar's army collected at Maheidpore would make it appear to be about eleven thousand horse, eleven thousand foot, and one hundred guns.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 5th January 1818.

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the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Assistant-
Quarter-Master
General Stewart.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
5 Jan. 1818.

Since our last letter to your Honourable Committee, dated the 2d instant, was closed, we have received, through the Resident at Nagpore, the copy of a despatch from Brigadier General Doveton, to the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan, dated the 19th of last month, a transcript of which we have the honour to enclose.

On a perusal of that despatch, your Honourable Committee will learn, that after the arrival of the Rajah of Berar at the Residency, and a compliance on the part of his Highness with all the conditions which had been demanded of him, the Brigadier-General, in proceeding to take possession of the artillery and to disperse the Rajah's troops, was attacked by a large body of the enemy, on the 16th December, which he completely defeated, and no less than seventy-five pieces of ordnance fell into his hands, with the loss of one hundred and thirty men killed and wounded. The return referred to was omitted to be forwarded; but we understand, by a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, that no officer was among the number of either.

We offer to your Honourable Committee our hearty congratulations on this happy and complete termination of the contest at Berar, the effects of which can hardly be estimated at this interesting crisis.

The second battalion of the First Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which Colonel Burr, had ordered to join him from Seroor, has been attacked and surrounded by large bodies of the enemy, and has suffered considerably. It had reached the town of Coregaum, within about fourteen miles of Poona, and we hope it may be enabled to protect itself against further loss until succours may be sent to it.

The only further account we have received from the Head-Quarters of the army of the Deccan with Sir T. Hislop, reports, we regret to say, that upwards of thirty European officers and seven hundred men were killed and wounded at the battle of the 21st December. About two thousand infantry of the enemy had been killed in the field and during the pursuit, and upwards of sixty cannon had fallen into our hands. The names of the officers adverted to are not mentioned.

The last accounts from Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, are dated at Rutlaum, the 25th December. The Bombay division was moving in the direction of Rampoor, towards which place the enemy is reported to have fled after the action of the 21st.

Accounts have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, dated the 3d, intimating that Captain Staunton, commanding the second battalion First Regiment

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Secret Letter,
5 Jan. 1818.

Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry had been fortunately able to commence his march back to Seroor, with one hundred and twenty-five wounded, having buried about fifty at Coregaum, and left twelve or fifteen there very badly wounded; that the Peishwah had proceeded southward, General Smith being in pursuit, which has probably saved the battalion.

We have also the honour of enclosing copies of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr and Lieutenant Robertson of the 1st of this month, acquainting us that the Peishwah had re-appeared with his troops in the vicinity of Poona, with the supposed intention of attacking the British detachment under the command of the first mentioned officer, and the city. Of the former we entertain no apprehension; and should his Highness succeed in occupying the latter, we trust it will remain in his possession only a short period, as Brigadier-Generals Pritzler and Smith, apprized as they have been by Lieutenant-Colonel Burr of the movements of the enemy, must shortly reach the vicinity of that city.

A letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, has this moment been received by the Adjutant-General of the Army from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, dated the 2d instant, contains the last accounts of Brigadier-General Smith, who it appears was in the neighbourhood of Sungumneere on the 28th ultimo, whither he had proceeded, under an expectation, as we suppose, of finding the Peishwah in that neighbourhood.

We also enclose the heads of intelligence received at Baroda by a pair of Cossids who had been detached to Berhampore, but we cannot vouch for its authenticity.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

I had the honour of reporting, for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information (through the Quarter-Master General of the Army), my arrival at this place with a part of the force highly equipped, on the morning of the 12th, and my expectation of being joined by the remainder on the following day.

These troops did join me on the evening of the 13th, and I determined to allow them sufficient time to recover their fatigues after so long a march, previous to the Resident making known to the Rajah the terms which it was proposed to grant him, in order that I might have it in my power to attack his troops immediately in the event of his not agreeing to them. I accordingly, on the afternoon of the 13th, ordered the whole of the stores and baggage of the force to proceed and take post under the Sectabuldy Hill, where they would be protected by the first battalion Twentieth and first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment, and a battalion of his Highness the Nizam's infantry. I having placed the troops in the order I intended they should attack, the whole slept upon their arms to be in readiness to commence hostilities at half-past four o'clock the following morning, previous to which time the Rajah's determination would be known. Early in the morning I received information from the Resident that his Highness had agreed to the terms proposed, and was hourly expected at the Residency. The time fixed however elapsed, and the Resident was told that the troops could not well be further delayed in their movements should the Rajah not soon make his appearance: with his approval therefore I shortly after moved down. I took up the position from which I intended the troops should commence the attack. Soon after my reaching it, I was informed of the Rajah's arrival at the Residency, of his having given orders to put in my possession the whole of his artillery by twelve o'clock, and that the agent from him would arrive in my camp for that purpose. I accordingly waited the arrival of the agent, and accompanied by him, proceeded with the whole of my force in battalion columns of divisions, followed by the different reserves in line.

On my approach to the first battery it was drawn out in line ready to oppose us; but having come rather unexpectedly upon it, the enemy quitted their guns and retired. Having taken possession of these, and left the division under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott in charge of them, I continued my advance in the same order, when, shortly after, a heavy fire was opened on us by a large body of troops posted in the Sucker Durry gardens, which was followed by a general discharge from the whole of their batteries. The infantry consisted of the
divisions

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divisions under Lieutenant-Colonels M'Leod and Mackellor, supported by a battery and a reserve of infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdile, and a reserve of infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, continued their advance until the ground could admit of a formation in line, when the enemy's batteries in the front were carried in a most gallant manner at the point of the bayonet.

The horse artillery under Lieutenant Poggenpohl, and cavalry in parallel regimental columns of divisions under Lieutenant-Colonel Gohan, supported by their reserve of gallopers and cavalry under Captain Smith, were fired upon at the same time, and having made a detour round a tank immediately in front of the Sucker Durry gardens, charged and carried instantly the batteries opposed to them in a most dashing style, driving at the same time before them an immense mass of the enemy's cavalry, which they routed and pursued as long as there was a chance of doing them any mischief.

A few of the enemy's guns, which had been charged by the cavalry, but which had re-opened their fire upon the latter, advancing in pursuit of that of the enemy, were charged and carried again in a very spirited manner by five companies from the reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, by the artillery of reserve, and a party of reformed horse, under Captain Pedlar, who distinguished themselves much on the occasion; and by half past one o'clock the whole of the enemy's guns and camp equipage were in our possession, together with upwards of forty elephants.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be gratified to find, by the accompanying list of killed and wounded, that our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected; from the great superiority of the enemy's cannon; the wounds, however, I regret to say, are generally severe, being chiefly from cannon-shot.

It gives me much satisfaction to assure his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that the whole of the troops who had the good fortune of being engaged on this occasion, behaved in the most gallant manner; and I am happy, after bearing this general testimony to the merits of the officers and men of the division under my command, to mention more particularly for his Excellency's information, those of Lieutenant-Colonels Gohan, M'Leod, Scott, Mackellor, and Crosdile, commanding brigades of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of Major Munk and Captain Western, commanding corps of cavalry, and of Lieutenant-Colonels Stewart and Fraser, Majors Pareira, Pollock, M'Dowal, Wildon, Macbian and Garner, commanding corps of infantry and artillery. I must also bring to his Excellency's favourable notice the merits of Lieutenant Poggenpohl, in command of the horse artillery, and of Lieutenant Hunter, of that corps, the latter of whom having been attached to the column where I myself was, afforded me an opportunity of witnessing personally his uncommon exertions; to Major M'Leod and the officers of the General Staff, and to Captains Morgan and Edmonds, my personal staff, I am quite at a loss to express how much I feel myself indebted; nor must I omit to mention the uncommon zeal and activity of Lieutenant Davis, senior engineer in the field, during the entire movements; I am likewise much indebted to Captains Lucas, Grant and Nixon, and to Lieutenants Davidson, Fenwick, and Sheriff, who volunteered their services on this occasion; of Major Addison's valuable service, I was unfortunately deprived by severe indisposition.

Before I conclude this despatch I beg leave to mention, for his Excellency's further information, that the Resident having previously requested that his brother, Major Jenkins, commanding the infantry of the Rajah's contingent, might attend me as an extra aide-de-camp on this occasion, it becomes a pleasing part of my duty to express how much I was indebted to that officer for his uncommon exertions, nor can I pass over in silence the merits of Lieutenant Bayley, attached to the Nagpore contingent, who, though suffering under a severe wound received in the attack of the 26th, volunteered his services, and from his local knowledge, was of great use to me.

His Highness the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman, having been previously detached to bring on the baggage, were prevented from being present in the action; but I am thoroughly convinced, that had it been

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

otherwise, they would have distinguished themselves equally with the other troops. I enclose for his Excellency's information a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the divisions I have the honour to command, as also of the ordnance, &c. captured from the enemy.

Camp, near Nagpore,
19 Dec. 1817.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. DOVETON, B.G.

Abstract Return of the Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy at Nagpore, on the 16th instant.

Total number of guns—seventy-five.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Force under the command of Brigadier-General Doveton, in the Action of the 16th December 1817, with the Troops of his Highness the Rajah of Berar, at Nagpore.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gohan's Division :

Horse Artillery :—One horse wounded.

Bengal Gallopers :—One horse missing.

Coast Gallopers :—One horse missing.

Sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry :—One havildar, four sepoy wounded; ten horses killed, six wounded, eleven missing.

Sixth Regiment Coast Cavalry :—One subadar, one naick, two sepoy wounded; fourteen horses killed, three wounded, six missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod's Division :

His Majesty's Royal Scots, six companies :—Six privates killed; two serjeants, one corporal, twenty-one privates wounded; one private since dead.

First battalion Twelfth Regiment or Bengal Light Infantry :—Two naicks, twelve sepoy killed; one havildar, two naicks, seventeen sepoy wounded.

Second battalion Thirteenth Regiment Native Infantry :—One sepoy killed; one naick, four sepoy wounded.

First battalion Twenty-third Regiment Native Infantry :—Two jemmadars, six sepoy killed; one subadar, two naicks, fourteen sepoy wounded.

Flank Company first battalion Second Regiment Native Infantry :—One sepoy wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackellen's Division :

First Company of his Majesty's Royal Scots :—Two privates killed, five wounded.

Second battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry :—One serjeant-major wounded; one havildar, one naick, one sepoy killed; one jemmadar, twelve sepoy wounded; two sepoy missing; one sepoy since dead.

Brigade Horse Artillery :—One horse killed; four horses missing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's Division :

First battalion Eleventh Regiment Native Infantry :—One havildar wounded.

First Company second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry :—One havildar, two sepoy wounded; one sepoy missing.

Reformed Horse, under Captain Pedler.

Seven sepoy wounded; eight horses killed; one horse wounded.

Europeans. Total.—Eight privates killed; one serjeant-major, two serjeants, one corporal, twenty-seven privates wounded.

Natives.

Natives.—Two jemādars, one havildar, three naicks, twenty sepoy, killed; two subadars, one jemādār, four havildars, six naicks, sixty-three sepoy, wounded; three sepoy missing; thirty-three horses killed, eleven horses wounded, twenty-three horses missing.

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For the Deputy Adjutant-General,

(Signed) J. MORGAN,
Captain, Major of Brigade.

N. B. The horse of Lieutenant Homes, Adjutant first battalion Twenty-second Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, killed, not included in the above.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir:

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burr.

The accompanying despatches having been forwarded to me under a flying seal, and the enemy's horse being around our position, I have thought it advisable, in forwarding the accompaniment, to have it copied, which I trust his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor will approve my having done. Some bodies of the enemy's horse are moving about, and their stragglers have approached this morning within shot of our position. They have a large force within a short distance, having been reported to have encamped at Aloondy yesterday (about six coss hence). The native report is that they meditate an attack on this city. The advance of this force is said to consist of Trimbuckjee's and Gokla's troops: the Peishwah himself is said to be a few miles in the rear. These accounts, which I received from a variety of quarters the day before yesterday, and sent off express to Generals Smith and Pritzler, and which are further corroborated by reports from Seroor which have reached me this morning, led to my sending off to Colonel Fitzsimon for the second battalion of the First Regiment and remainder of the irregular horse, which General Smith had placed at my requisition: and as there appear to be a body of troops now approaching Wagowley it is probable it may be them. Major Cunningham's horse, at least about seventeen hundred of them, arrived here a few days ago, to be mustered and paid, which fortunately places at my disposal a body of troops that the enemy may not have expected to meet here.

The official account of the casualties does not accompany the despatch; but a private letter mentions the loss in General Doveton's force to be one hundred and thirty killed and wounded, amongst whom there does not appear to be any officer of rank. From the same sources I learn that a Vackeel had been in Sir Thomas Hislop's camp for some days previous to the action.

I have, &c.

Camp, Poona,
1st January, 1818.

(Signed) C. B. BURR.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Letter from
Lieut. Robertson.

Sir:-

I have the pleasure to congratulate the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on a victory gained over the army of Holkar on the 21st of December. Sir Thomas Hislop was in possession of the camp, guns, and field of battle of the enemy at five P.M. on that day, and General Malcolm in full pursuit of the fugitives.

I have also great satisfaction in stating the arrival at Poona of an official notification from Mr. Jenkins to you of the surrender of the Nagpore Rajah, and of the subsequent defeat of his troops by General Doveton on the 16th ultimo. The General has covered himself with laurels, and at the expense of the trifling loss of one hundred and thirty men killed and wounded. The Arabs had taken post in, and were defending the city on the 20th ultimo.

The Peishwah arrived two days ago at Kheir, and yesterday was at Phoolshair, accompanied by the greatest part of his army. His outposts have been so daring as to come within half a mile of Colonel Burr's position, and carry off clothes, &c. from the hands of the Colonel's washerman. They are at this instant all round the town, and in small parties, and considerable bodies are seen from my residence

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Letter from
Lieut. Robertson.

residence at the distance of two or three miles. They intend, I understand, to fight for their credit, and have wisely selected the weakest force to contend with. General Smith has not been heard of for a long time, and I fancy must be at a considerable distance, from the slow movements of the Peishwah in comparison with his former speed.

I have, &c.

Poona,
1st January 1818.

(Signed) H. D. ROBERTSON,
In charge of Police.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burr.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton.

My dear Colonel:

As I am conscious my letters of this morning must have excited the greatest anxiety in your quarters, I lose no time in informing you, that notwithstanding our effort to assist their junction proved abortive, they are, thank God, relieved from a portion of their sufferings by the departure of the Peishwah's army, which has proceeded further down the Bema; and from a variety of letters which have reached me and Cunningham, I am happy to say that there is some hope of getting them off, though it is but a cheerless one, as they have an immense number of killed and wounded, and are in want of ammunition, provisions, dooleys, carriage draft cattle, and in fact every thing: all of which it is out of my power to assist them in, situated as we are, menaced every moment with an attack of our position, and the city by the numerous bodies of the enemy which surround this place. I have, however, written to Captain Staunton, to assure him if he can get on to Lurrie, and thence to Wargolee, I will at all hazards send a strong detachment, and every means in my power to bring him in. I am afraid the list of killed and wounded will exceed three hundred, besides twenty out of twenty-seven artillery men, with Lieutenant Chisholm who is killed, and a very fine young man, Dr. Wingate. Captain Swanston, Lieutenants Pattinson and Connellan, are dangerously wounded. Captain Staunton, Lieutenant Jones, and a medical gentleman, are the only officers untouched. By a letter I received this afternoon from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 28th, not far from Songaumnair, I find the Peishwah's movement south at that time was not known in General Smith's camp, so that we cannot expect the General in this quarter for some days. I understand the Tenchore Rajah, who was left to watch General Smith, marched upwards of thirty coss in one day and the next upwards of twenty. The enemy have since their arrival in this neighbourhood drawn some guns out of Logur. The enemy followed Cunningham nearly into camp, sniping at them all the way and during his halt at Wargolee. His casualties were but few, and he succeeded in killing a few of the enemy and their horses, and bringing in some prisoners.

I am informed a body of the enemy is collected near the Parbuttee, to assist in the attack this night on us and the city. In addition to the guns the enemy have lately got out of their fort they have received considerable augmentation to their numbers.

The messenger who took my letter of the 27th to you has brought me your letter of the 30th this afternoon. As it is now late, and I have nothing particular to add, I conclude,

Remaining, &c.

2d January 1818.

(Signed) C. B. BURR.

Letter from
Captain Carnac.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, heads of information communicated by a pair of Cossids detached to Berhampoor.

I have, &c.

Baroda,
30th December 1817.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
Resident.

HEADS of Information communicated by a Pair of Cossids detached to Berhampore.—Baroda, 29th December 1817-

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—
Hheads of
Information.

The Cossids left Berhampore eighteen days ago. They state that they remained in the city for five days, in which there were no troops; but ten thousand Pindarries passed the place, to join, it is said, the Peishwah. The commander of them was named Salabat Khan. They plundered forty laden carts in the neighbourhood, at a place called Bahaderpore, and for three days the gates of Berhampore were closed. No infantry of any description were with this body.

In the fortress of Asseer there is a garrison of four thousand men. Holkar has taken charge of the families of all the Pindarries, and desired them to aid the Peishwah. It is said that the Peishwah has sent two lacs of Rupees to Meer Khan and three lacs to Holkar.

ENCLOSURE in a Letter from Mr. Secretary Lushington to Mr. Secretary Cobb, dated Fort William, 7 January 1817.

General Order,
17 Dec. 1817.

GENERAL ORDER, by his Excellency the Governor-General, dated Camp, Sonarie, 17th December 1817.*

The Governor-General experiences the most lively satisfaction in announcing the repulse and entire defeat, by the British troops at Nagpore of the forces of the Rajah of Berar, by which they were attacked without any previous declaration of hostilities, or the slightest act of aggression on the part of our Government or troops.

The conduct of the Rajah having afforded decided indications of an hostile design, the brigade of British troops, consisting of two weak battalions* of Madras Native Infantry, and three troops of the Sixth Regiment of Native Cavalry, the whole amounting to not more than twelve hundred fighting men, took post at the Residency, on the 25th of November, and during that and the following day occupied themselves in strengthening their position. On the evening of the 26th they were attacked by the enemy, with a force computed at upwards of twenty thousand men, who assailed them at all points with cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The action lasted eighteen hours, and the repeated charges of the enemy were sustained with the greatest gallantry and perseverance by our troops, who succeeded, after a most desperate contest, in completely repulsing and defeating the enemy with great loss, capturing eight of their guns. Captain Fitzgerald, of the Sixth Bengal Native Cavalry, is reported as having particularly distinguished himself in a most spirited charge against the enemy's cavalry, in which he captured four of their guns, and immediately turned them against the enemy with great and decisive effect. At this period the enemy appeared to be thrown into confusion by the blowing up of a tumbril. The advantageous moment was nobly seized, our troops charged and broke through the enemy, and pursued their success until the fortune of the day was completely decided in their favour. Our loss was considerable, but the amount has not been exactly ascertained. After the action the Rajah sent in Vakeels to sue for a suspension of hostilities, but the Resident, Mr. Jenkins, refused to communicate with him until all the troops were withdrawn from the vicinity of the Residency, which was accordingly done. Reinforcements are on their march to Nagpore from several quarters, and a considerable British force will shortly be assembled there. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to direct a royal salute to be fired from the Artillery park.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

SECRET

* First of the Twentieth, and the first of the Twenty-fourth.

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Fort St. George
Secret Secretary's
Letter.
10 Jan. 1818.

SECRET LETTER *from the* SECRETARY at FORT ST. GEORGE.

Dated 10th January 1818.

To James Cobb, Esq., Secretary at the East-India House.

Sir:

The ship Sir Stephen Lushington having unexpectedly touched at this port on her way to England, and only remaining a few hours, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to take the opportunity of communicating to you the following heads of intelligence, for the immediate information of the Honourable the Secret Committee.

On the 5th of November the forces of his Highness the Peishwah attacked the small body of British troops remaining at Poona and were repulsed; and on the 17th of that month the army of his Highness having been dispersed by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Smith, the town of Poona was surrendered, and the British flag was hoisted on the palace of the Peishwah.

The force under the command of Brigadier-General Smith having marched in pursuit of the Peishwah, great difficulty was experienced in keeping open the communication between Poona and that force, as also between Poona and Bombay. The exertions made by the Government of Bombay on this occasion, rendered it necessary for them to apply for a reinforcement of British troops from Ceylon and Travancore, and orders have been given by the Government of Fort St. George for detaching five hundred rank and file of his Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment from Travancore for the service of the Bombay Presidency. Information having been received about the same time from the Commanding Officer in the Ceded Districts, that a large body of horse and foot, under the command of one of the principal Mahratta chiefs, was approaching that frontier, with the avowed intention of invading the Company's districts, it was resolved, under these circumstances, and considering the very reduced military means left at the disposal of this Government, to detain his Majesty's Eighty-sixth Regiment in India, which corps had recently been ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for Europe.

Information has been received from the British Resident at the Court of Dowlut Row Scindia, that on the 5th of November last a treaty was concluded with that chief, in conformity with the terms proposed by the Governor-General. A copy of the treaty* is enclosed with this letter.

On the 26th ultimo the troops of the Rajah of Berar attacked the very small British force at the Residency of Nagpoor, but were defeated, in a manner which reflects the highest honour on the native troops; and Brigadier-General Doveton having immediately marched to Nagpoor at the head of a considerable reinforcement, the Rajah by agreement repaired to the British Residency, and consented to surrender the whole of his guns and ammunition. His Highness's troops, however, opposed their delivery, and it became necessary to take possession of them by force, which service was effected with the utmost gallantry and with little loss. By recent private accounts, it appears that some of the Rajah's troops still retain possession of the city of Nagpoor and oppose resistance to the British troops, but are not expected to hold out after the arrival of the battering train attached to Brigadier-General Doveton's force, and which it is supposed will reach Nagpoor in the course of a few days.

For the more particular information of the Honourable the Secret Committee, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Gazette,† and also the copy of a despatch‡ from the British Resident at Nagpoor containing the details of the action which terminated in the capture of the Rajah's guns.

The

* See the Collection of Treaties:

† See the Document marked A, next page-155.

‡ This Document will be found in page 133.

The negotiations with the Government of Holkar having been broken off, the First and Third Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, attacked, defeated, and dispersed the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the vicinity of Ougein, on the 21st ultimo. A copy of the letter addressed by his Excellency to the Governor in Council will be found in the accompanying Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th instant.* The details of the battle and returns of the killed and wounded have not as yet been received.†

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Fort St. George
Secret Secretary's
Letter.

By the latest letters from the Resident at Hyderabad, it appears that tranquillity still prevails in the dominions of his Highness the Nizam. Mr. Russell has, however, received intelligence, that bodies of predatory horse, supposed to be Pindarries, are in motion in the Deccan, against whom, as well as against the troops of the Peishwah or of other Mahratta States, the Government of Fort St. George are anxiously adopting such measures of defence as their limited means will at present enable them to employ.

Fort St. George,
10th January 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

(Enclosure A.)

To Richard Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that having proceeded yesterday at noon to take possession of the guns which his Highness the Rajah had agreed to give up, the heads of the columns were fired upon from the enclosed garden of the Sorka Durry, and subsequently by the several batteries in my front. I immediately formed the troops for the attack, and have the satisfaction to say, that by half past one o'clock the whole of the enemy's guns and camp were in my possession.

I am happy to say, that considering the numbers of the enemy and their great strength in artillery, my loss is not considerable: no European officer has been either killed or wounded.

The whole of the troops behaved admirably, and carried the enemy's batteries in the most gallant style.

There are now upwards of sixty pieces of ordnance (generally fine brass guns) in my park, and more are on their way there: we have also captured forty-five elephants. The main body of the enemy's cavalry fled in a north-easterly direction.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Nagpore,
17th December 1817.

(Signed)

J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

LETTER

* The Letter from Lieutenant General Sir T. Hislop to the Marquis of Hastings, dated 21st December 1817, above alluded to, will be found in page 145.

† These documents will be found in a subsequent page.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

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Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
13 Jan. 1818.

LETTER *from the* MARQUIS of HASTINGS, *to the* COURT of
DIRECTORS,

Dated 13th January 1818.

Honourable Sirs :

The definitive treaty with Mulhar Rao Holkar having been concluded, I do myself the honour of transmitting a copy * of it without delay.

I have at the same time to solicit, that your Honourable Court will consider its provisions as having reference to a general plan which I hope to lay before you very shortly. For the present, I need only mention that it is my expectation the same force, which is to be employed for the defence and controul of Holkar's Government, will be available for the protection of the Rajpoot States. I trust in this arrangement there will be no necessity for any augmentation to your military establishment, beyond a provision, of little comparative expence, for the performance of those interior duties, which the battalions now to be thrown forward used to discharge, while the maintenance of this advanced force will probably be borne by the powers to which I have alluded.

Not shutting my eyes against the possibility of those sudden turns, to which such complicated affairs as we are engaged in are liable, I venture to say to your Honourable Court, that all prospects are favourable. I speak not merely as to ultimate issue, but as to a speedy close of military operations on any extensive scale.

With great respect, I have, &c.

Camp at Oochar,
13th January 1818.

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

Bombay,
Secret Letter,
14 Jan. 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated 14th January 1818.

By letters from Captain Sydenham, dated at Aurungabad on the 3d instant, we have the pleasure to state that Brigadier-General Hardyman had completely defeated a body of the Rajah of Berar's troops near Jubbulpore, taking all their guns with little loss on our side, only three officers wounded; and that General Hardyman's force, consisting of the Seventeenth King's foot, two battalions and a regiment of cavalry, would reach Nagpore on the 4th of this month, when General Doveton, being junior to him, with as many troops as could be spared, would move probably towards Asseerghur. The Peishwah, according to the last accounts received from the Deccan, was at Sapor, about thirty miles south-east of Poona, on the 5th instant, moving it was supposed, towards Sattarah. The whole of his Highness's troops, amounting to about twenty-five thousand horse, and five thousand infantry, seem on their recent return towards Poona, to have been directed to the complete destruction of the second battalion of the First Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which we apprised your Honourable Committee in our last despatch, had taken post at Coregaum. The approach of Brigadier-General Smith, however seems to have led the Peishwah to prosecute his flight to the southward, and fortunately enabled Captain Staunton to return to Seroor with the principal part of his corps, which he reached on the morning of the 3d.

The force under Captain Staunton consisted of the second battalion First, five hundred and eighty rank and file, with four officers and an Assistant-Surgeon; twenty-five of the Madras artillery, with one officer and an Assistant-Surgeon, accompanied by two hundred and fifty of the auxiliary horse, under Lieutenant Swanston. The attack commenced at eleven A.M., on the 1st, and continued without intermission until seven of the evening of that day. The battalion lost fifty-three killed, and one hundred and thirty-four wounded: among the former

is

* See Collection of Treaties.

is Assistant-Surgeon Wingate; and the latter, Lieutenants Pattinson and Connelan, both of them severely; of the twenty-five artillery, thirteen (including Lieutenant Chisholm) were killed and nine wounded; Captain Swanston, of the Madras establishment, is also among the wounded, though we hope not seriously. Your Honourable Committee will contemplate with admiration the gallant defence which this small force has made against the main body of the Peishwah's army, of whom seven hundred are reported to have been killed and wounded, of which his Highness and his principal officers were spectators, at a short distance from the town. Brigadier-General Smith had proceeded to Seroor, where he expected to meet General Pritzler's force on the 6th or 7th of this month, and after forming their united forces into three divisions (which we understand to be his intention) will renew his pursuit of the Peishwah. The most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail at Poona.

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Bombay
Secret Letter,
14 Jan. 1818.

No official accounts from the army in Malwa have reached us since our last despatch. A private letter, however, from the Resident at Baroda states, that the last advices from that quarter were dated Camp at Joura the 29th of December; that Holkar's troops had on the approach of Sir W. Keir to Joura, evacuated the place, leaving four guns and one hundred and twenty pair of bullocks in our hands; that Sir John Malcolm had advanced about the 25th in pursuit of the enemy, but, from the information obtained, it was thought he would find them too strong for him without assistance. From the best accounts it appears that Holkar's army was at Mundoosn, twenty-five thousand strong, with thirty guns.

From the communications which had then reached us, we considered that a complete termination of the contest had taken place in Berar; but by subsequent accounts we found that a considerable number of Arabs had thrown themselves into the palace of Nagporè, intending to defend it until certain conditions in their favour had been acceded to, and that bodies of other troops had been collected in different places, which were still to be subdued.

We have now, however, the satisfaction of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that by an official despatch to our Chief Secretary from the Resident at Nagporè, dated the 30th of December, it appears that "the city had on that day been evacuated by the Arabs and other troops occupying it, on terms requested by them, and that the British troops obtained possession at about half past two P.M., when the British standard was hoisted at the palace under a royal salute from the battery."

The terms granted to the Arabs, who had taken post in the palace, we learn from private channels were, that they should be allowed to retire from thence to Mulcapore, with their arms, their families, &c., and should afterwards be at liberty to go where they pleased; and we regret to add, from the same authority, that previously to their surrender, an unsuccessful attack had been made to dislodge them, attended with no inconsiderable loss, the particulars of which are contained in the enclosed extracts. What the farther intentions of the Arabs may be we are totally uninformed: they are said to amount to three thousand men.

The most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail at Poona, from which place we have received the heads of intelligence contained in the enclosed paper, dated the 5th instant, to the authenticity of which we cannot however pledge ourselves.

We have the honour of enclosing copies of two letters from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, one to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop of the 15th November, and the other to Mr. Secretary Adam of the 21st following; which though of old dates may yet prove acceptable, as affording information of the course and progress of his negotiations.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to acquaint your Honourable Committee, that we have received instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated Camp at Sonaree, the 15th December, to proceed to the immediate formation of the Marine Battalion into a regular regiment of two complete battalions, to form the Eleventh Regiment, his Lordship being of opinion, that

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that the future calls for troops on the Presidency of Bombay, arising out of the late transactions at Poona, will necessarily require the services of a battalion beyond the present establishment: and we beg leave to express our unqualified acquiescence in the expediency of that augmentation.

Letter from
Nagpore.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Nagpore, dated 30th December 1817.

On the 18th our batteries opened against the town, and our fire was well kept up with the Rajah's guns and powder, without however having the effect we expected. The houses are high and strong, the streets narrow, and the Arabs kept up a constant and most annoying fire from loop-holes and windows, where we could not even see them. On the 24th the General ordered the town to be stormed. The troops advanced, were received by a most destructive fire from matchlocks, jingals, &c., and obliged to retreat with the loss of three hundred men killed and wounded. Lieutenant Bell, of the Royals, killed; wounded, Majors McLeod and Elliot, Lieutenants Cameron, Cowl, and Davis: none dangerously. We had nothing left for it, but to send for our battering train, which will arrive in eight days. The Rajah's guns will not breach. The Arabs, however, were alarmed, and sent Vakeels on the 26th. The terms granted them are, to leave the city, with their arms, families, and effects, at twelve o'clock this day; to be escorted by an European officer to Mulkapoor, and then go where they please. They have given their most respectable men as hostages; and before I conclude, I hope to tell you of the British flag being planted on the palace of Nagpore.

The Rajah remains in our camp. He will be restored to the Musnud, but his hands will be well tied up. He seems to have lost all authority. His horse are plundering the country, but will soon be obliged to disperse, as we have now two regiments of cavalry and seven hundred reformed horse, and another regiment with one thousand more of the reformed coming to us.

Two o'clock P.M. The Arabs have evacuated the city. We are lords of Nagpore: and I believe I may add, that the war with this State is ended.

Heads of
Intelligence.

HEADS of Intelligence, 4 P. M., 5th January 1818.

The Peishwah and Chimnaje Appa, have gone on to Sattara with the Sattara Rajah.

Gockla, Trimbuckjee, the Vinchore Rajah, and some other chiefs of less note, have remained or returned below the little Bore Ghaut, about eighteen miles to the eastward of this, with about fifteen thousand horse besides Pindarries. About seven hundred horse are at the top of the Dewa ghaut, seven coss from this.

General Pritzler was to be at Pergaum to-day; about four or five thousand of the enemy are said to be in his neighbourhood.

General Smith marched this morning for Seroor.

The second battalion of the First left Coregaum at seven o'clock on the evening of the 2d and reached Seroor at ten o'clock the next morning, which they entered with their drums beating and colours flying. They had left fifty dead, and carried with them one hundred and six wounded, of which three or four were thrown down by the Doolee bearers and picked up by General Smith, who has buried the dead.

The scene of action is covered, I understand, with the dead and dying enemy, chiefly Arabs and Gossains.

(Signed) C. H. BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel

To

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning proceeded to Hindiah, where I was joined by the officers of Scindia's Government deputed by the Subadar of that place to attend me. I told them that the troops had that day crossed the river, for purposes which they would find fully explained in your Excellency's proclamation, copies of which I gave them. After retiring for some time, they came to request I would personally make over to their authority the opposite town of Remamer, which is the head of a district that has been for some time in the possession of the Pindarry Chief Cheetoo, but which was formerly held in duamille, or joint propriety, by Scindia and Holkar. I did not hesitate in complying with this request, and went over accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon and several officers; and having first taken possession of this place with an armed force, I assembled the head inhabitants, and made it over to the officers of Scindia, stating that we had recently formed the most intimate alliance with that chief, who had pledged his faith to co-operate with us in the great object of destroying the Pindarries. I distributed some proclamations among the inhabitants of Nemaweer, who expressed joy at the change of their situation. One of the principal of them, pointing to the ruins, observed these would inform me of the character of those masters from whom they were emancipated.

I judged it not impolitic to commence our proceedings in this formal manner, which seemed to have the advantage of rendering public the principles upon which we acted: and I was happy to find, on my arrival in my camp, which was pitched opposite the Baglateer Ghaut, that my Third Assistant, Captain Low, whom I had sent with a detachment to Barah Chepaneer, had delivered over that town and district to an officer of the Nabob of Bhopaul. The Nabob's troops were expected to arrive next day; and Captain Low, whom I had furnished with a note to the officer commanding the post opposite Chepaneer, to grant any aid that the inhabitants required, has informed me, that a native officer was at their solicitation posted in the village. He describes the inhabitants of Chepaneer and its subordinate village as testifying the greatest pleasure at their release from the intolerable oppression of the Pindarries.

I have, &c.

Camp at Baglateer,
15th November 1817.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

To. J. Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

1. Having considered it necessary to conciliate the Goud chiefs, who possess the Jungly tract of country on the Nerbudda to the westward of Hindiah, and have it in their power very much to impede the movements of troops through their country by their depredations, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, that I despatched my Native Aid-de-camp, Sied Hoossan Soobadar, for this purpose, as well with a view of procuring information regarding the nature of the country.

2. The Soobadar left Hurdah on the 3d, and returned to me at Hindiah on the 18th instant. Having visited the Thakoor Annoop Sing of Sicoun, Thakoor Pherne Sing of Phooughaul, the Ranee of Changhoor, and Mundroop Sing of Rampoorah, the whole of these chiefs declared dependence on the Company, and their readiness to do whatever might be required of them.

3. Mundroop Sing, who is the most powerful of these chiefs, and at the same time supposed to be the most friendly to the Pindarries, sent a respectable Vakeel to me along with the Soobadar, with a communication from his chief that Trimbuckjee Dainglia was at Sheeorgaum, a place on the road between Canduah and Mohissur, with about eight hundred followers; that he had sent to invite Mundroop Sing to join him, which he had declined doing. The Vakeel further stated, that as Mundroop Sing has about five hundred horse and

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

and two thousand infantry in his service, he has the power of seizing Trim-
buckjee.

4. As several accounts lately received concur in representing Dainglia as being
somewhere in the vicinity of Mohissur, I conceive it possible the statement of
the Vakeel may be correct; and although no very sanguine hopes can be enter-
tained of Mundroop Sing's being able to seize him, yet I considered it proper
not only to inform the Vakeel of the high reward which would be given to the
person who might deliver him up, but I also promised rewards to the Vakeel
himself, and to a native agent I have sent back with him to Rampoorah, if by
their means Mundroop Sing should undertake and effect this object.

5. I deemed it proper to send some presents to Mundroop Sing, and I have
taken into pay a party of fifty men of Annoop Sing, who will be usefully em-
ployed in small parties with our detachments on the river, both in keeping
the communication from post to post and in protecting convoys from thieves
and plunderers. The pay of the whole party does not amount to three hundred
rupees per mensem, and their employment is merely temporary.

I have, &c.

Camp, seven miles south of Ashta,
21st November 1817.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
P.A.G.G.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
16 Jan. 1818.

SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated 16th January 1818.

1. Since our despatch of the 14th of this month was closed, advices have been
received from the army under the command of his Excellency Sir Thomas
Hislop, and from the Deccan, the contents of which cannot fail to be interest-
ing to your Honourable Committee.

2. We have accordingly the honour of forwarding the following docu-
ments, viz.

Copy of an official despatch from the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 24th of
December, forwarding copy of one from Brigadier-General Doveton, and a
detailed report from Major Munt of an affair which took place with the enemy's
troops on the night of the 22d preceding.

Extract from a private letter from Mr. James Williams to our Chief Secretary,
dated camp within a march of Tool, the 29th of December.

Extract of a private letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr to our Chief Secre-
tary, dated the 12th of this month, with a copy of the General Orders issued by
his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop on the 22d of December,
on the occasion of the glorious and important result of the action fought on the
preceding day with the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar.

Copies of a private Letter from Lieutenant Robertson to our Chief Secretary,
dated the 10th instant, with one from Mr. Elphinstone, prescribing the line of
policy to be observed with the Peishwah's Jaghiredars, and an extract of a private
letter from Brigadier-General Smith to Lieutenant Robertson, dated the 8th.

3. By a private letter from the Resident at Scindia's camp dated Gwalior, the
25th of December, we have the satisfaction to find that no apprehensions were
then entertained of a rupture with that chieftain.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
16th January 1818.

(Signed)

EVAN NEPEAN.
M. NIGHTINGALL.
A BELL.
G. L. PRENDERGAST.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, agreeably to instructions given to Major Munt, on the afternoon of the 21st, that officer proceeded with the detachment as per margin,* to intercept a body of the enemy's horse, which had been seen from the top of the Seetabuldy hill, and likewise to escort to camp a convoy of Brinjarries, which were in the vicinity of Ramteak.

I am happy to add that this service was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, and reflecting much credit on both the officers and men of the detachment.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of Major Munt's report of the affair, for the information of his Excellency.

Camp, near Nagpore,
24th December 1817.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Second Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

Letter from
Major Munt.

I request you will do me the favour to state to Brigadier-General Doveton, that in compliance with the instructions he did me the honour personally to convey to me in the afternoon of the 21st instant, I marched the detachment placed under my command upon Carumna and Warygaum, and I had the good fortune to find that the enemy had assembled, as he conjectured they would do, in the neighbourhood of those places.

We arrived about midnight at Carumna, and found that a body of horse and foot had quitted it at seven o'clock only, directing their march upon Warygaum, a town defended by a fort in good repair, and which had afforded shelter to a considerable body of infantry, who had been beaten in the action of the 16th.

Having satisfied myself of the correctness of this information, the detachment immediately proceeded on its march, and at two o'clock in the morning passed close under the walls of the fort, and reached the enemy's camp undiscovered.

The position of the camp was strong, it being alone capable of approach through the ravines that surrounded it. The 6th regiment Light Cavalry were, however, immediately directed to make a tour to the left and surround it, while the brigade of Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant Poggenpohl, opened their fire within thirty yards of the front of the encampment, ceasing, however, in sufficient time not to injure the cavalry, as it turned the flank and rear of the position. While these movements were in operation, the Twelfth infantry, under Major Pollock, opened their fire on the right, and subsequently cleared a large enclosure of thickly planted trees, of every person who sought refuge in it. The surprise having been complete the enemy could not offer much resistance, and the slaughter amongst them was in consequence very heavy; but as the fire from the fort appeared likely to do us the most injury, I directed a few shells to be thrown into it, while the detachment collected to proceed to the accomplishment of its second object.

At three o'clock in the morning we quitted Warygaum, and at eight arrived at a nullah, within two coss of the position taken up by the Brinjarries who had lately been attacked, and within three coss of Ramteak, where the enemy had previously collected in some force.

Maddee Row Kollachee, who commanded the party at Warygaum, having escaped almost naked from that place, had fled at considerable speed, with a very few followers, to Ramteak, and I can only lament that the alarm he carried with him induced the whole body to decamp with such precipitation, that long before

* Second Brigade Horse Artillery, Sixth Regiment of Coast Cavalry, first battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, or W. L. I.

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Letter from
Major Munt.

before our arrival at the nullah, the enemy fled with such celerity that I had no hope of overtaking him, and I was consequently induced to attend to your principal instructions, and march the convoy of Brinjarries to Nagpore with the least practicable delay.—I cannot conclude this statement without requesting Brigadier-General Doveton will do me the favour to express, at my particular request, his approbation to — Cameron, of the Quarter-Master-General's department, for the activity and intelligence he manifested during the whole of these transactions; nor can I better convey my opinion to the Brigadier-General of the conduct of the officers and troops, than to solicit his favourable notice of them to the Commander-in-Chief, for their exertions on this occasion.

Camp, at Nagpore,
23d December 1817.

(Signed) H: MUNT,
Major, commanding Sixth Regiment Light Cavalry.

Letter from
Mr. J. Williams.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. James Williams, dated Camp within a march of Tool, 29th December.

We are now within a march of Tool, where we shall join Sir William Keir. Sir John Malcolm had preceded us on the 26th, to follow up the enemy: he has two squadrons of dragoons and a battalion detached from the Bombay force, in addition to his division. Since he marched, one of the Vakeels who formerly visited our camp came in to him on the part of Holkar. From his communication, and that of a news-writer in camp, it appears that the Bhye was certainly murdered on the 19th. She had been previously confined; and at a council held by Rooshun Beg, commanding the Battalions, Ghuffon Khan, Meer Khan's connexion and agent, and Rooshun Khan commanding the Hindoostanee horse, it was determined to put her to death. She was accordingly taken down to the bed of the river, and in the most public manner beheaded. Several quarrels took place between this date and the battle, but Rooshun Beg's influence predominated. The battle was fought, his battalions cut up and dispersed, himself wounded, and his influence is no more: the consequence has been the deputation of this agent to Sir John Malcolm. Sir John gave him a paper of articles to be decided on in twelve hours: the chief are, that Holkar and his court place themselves under the protection of the British government; that they reside either at Rampoorah or Maheidpore; that a British force be stationed at whichever place he may select; that an agent reside with him to prevent misunderstandings between the forces; that all his officers and dependents be warned not to commit any act of hostility, or give protection to Pindarries. If he or his ministers agree to this, hostilities will cease. Other points the Marquis will decide upon. We have not heard the result. We moved on the 28th from Maheidpore, and a blessed move it was: the air was absolutely tainted with the stench of the dead bodies of friend and foe, bullocks and horses. The Pindarries are most of them to the North-west of us. Kareem Khan has had most of his baggage and families taken by Colonel Adams, and crossed the Chumbul a few marches to the north-west of us.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burr.

EXTRACT of a Private Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Burr to Mr. Chief Secretary Warden, dated 12th January 1818.

It affords me now great satisfaction to be enabled to transmit you the copy of General Sir T. Hislop's order on the occasion of the brilliant victory which has led to General Keir's movements, and which will, I hope, add another wreath of laurels to the army of our Presidency. I find by a letter from Davis of the 7th of this month from Bejapore, that the Arabs at Nagpore have been permitted to withdraw under an escort to Mulkapooore, where they are to be at liberty to proceed wherever they like, which I suppose will be to Barrampore and Asseer. Davis also mentions peace having been concluded at Nagpore on the 30th; but I think this must be a mistake, as I have a letter of the same date from Captain Sydenham at Aurungabad, who does not mention it.

General Pritzler has succeeded in falling in with a body of the Peishwah's troops, and killed, wounded, and taken prisoners about one hundred. He was not far from the Peishwah's division, and making the greatest exertions to come up with him. The natives seem to have an idea he will go off to the eastward: if so, I suppose he calculates on some assistance from the Nizam's districts.

GENERAL

GENERAL ORDERS of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Headquarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheidpore, December 22d 1817.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas,
General Orders.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan, congratulates the troops under his personal command upon the glorious and important result of the action fought yesterday, with the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar.

The expectations which his Excellency had formed of the gallantry, zeal, and discipline of this army, were, if possible, more than realized, and while his Excellency witnessed, with the highest feelings of admiration, the zeal and ardour of the officers and troops, he had no less reason to be proudly gratified with their persevering steadiness and exemplary discipline, under a most destructive and well-directed fire, from not less than seventy pieces of cannon.

The intrepidity and courage of the troops cannot be better described than in the simple fact, that in less than two hours after the arrival of the head of the column at the ford of the Soopra, where the enemy had taken post, the passage of the river was effected, the enemy completely driven from their numerous artillery, and every gun left in our possession.

The conduct of the Light Artillery Brigade, under the command of Captain Rudyerd, covered by the Rocket troop, was such only as the Commander-in-Chief expected; but his Excellency could not fail to be particularly struck by the admirable coolness and steadiness with which the battery passed the river, and took up its position within point blank shot of the enemy's guns; and to its well-directed fire and promptness in opening, too much praise cannot be given. His Excellency laments that this valuable corps should unavoidably have sustained so severe a cannonade, by which, at one time, the whole of its guns were disabled.

The charge of the first and second brigades of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Russell and Major Lushington, consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's Twenty-second Light Dragoons, under Captain Vernon, the Third Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Clubley, the Fourth Light Cavalry, under Lieutenant Maquay, and the Eighth Light Cavalry, under Captain Martin, flanked by the Mysore Silladar Horse, under Captain James Grant, was most judiciously timed and admirably executed.

The steadiness of the Foot-Artillery Battery, under Lieutenant Bennett, was highly conspicuous, and the well-chosen position which it occupied to cover the troops crossing the river, and to enfilade the enemy's artillery, was highly creditable.

The advance of the Light Brigade, under Major Bowen, gave every possible effect in driving off the enemy's horse and skirmishers from the bank of the river, where the army was to form, and left in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief the most lasting impression of the undaunted courage and unquestionable utility of those valuable corps.

The order and regularity with which the First Brigade of Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, passed the river and formed for the attack of the enemy's guns, was a strong example of coolness and discipline, and the promptitude with which this Brigade moved forward to attack the left of the enemy's batteries, has impressed the Commander-in-Chief with the highest sentiments of admiration, and his Excellency must here notice the undaunted gallantry with which the charge was made upon the guns, under the conduct and direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., in which decisive blow, the intrepid courage and animated zeal of the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots, under the command of Captain Hulme, the Madras European Regiment, under Major Andrews, the Second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Ives, the Rifle Corps, under Major Snow, First battalion Third Regiment, or Palamcottah Light Infantry, under Major Knowles, and the First battalion Sixteenth Regiment, or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, under Captain Cuffley, were so nobly and eminently displayed.

The

Hostilities with
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General Orders:

The Commander-in-Chief cannot omit to notice, in the most favourable terms, the First battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Smith, which supported the attack with the most ardent zeal and steadiness.

The advance of the Second Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowell, to turn the right of the enemy's position, was conducted with the utmost order and promptitude, and the Commander-in-Chief notices in the highest terms of praise the steadiness, courage, and discipline, of the Second battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry, under Major Moodie, and the Russell Brigade in the service of his Highness the Nizam, under Captain Hare.

The conduct of the Corps of Pioneers, under Captain M'Craith, was highly meritorious and essentially useful.

The general conduct of the whole of the Artillery, under the able direction of Major Noble, C. B., reflects the highest credit upon that officer, to whom the thanks and praise of the Commander-in-Chief are particularly due upon this occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief would be desirous, were it possible within the limits of a general order, to enumerate the names of every individual to whom some peculiarly favourable opportunity may have been afforded of performing some distinct instance of eminent service; but where such essentially important services have been rendered by the combined valour and discipline of the whole, he feels it his duty to offer to all, his grateful sense of their display of those qualities in a form in which every individual will equally participate.

The Commander-in-Chief would not however feel himself justified, were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., for the important assistance he derived throughout the day from that officer's experience, judgment, and personal exertions in conducting the assault upon the left of the enemy's line; in like manner to Lieutenant-Colonels R. Scott and A. M'Dowall, commanding the First and Second Brigades of Infantry of the line; to Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, commanding First Cavalry Brigade; to Major Bowen, commanding Light Infantry Brigade; and to Major Knowles, who succeeded to that Brigade on Major Bowen being wounded; to Major Lushington, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade; and to Major Noble, C. B., commanding the Artillery; the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments and thanks are due, as likewise to Major Smith, commanding the First battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

To Major Andrews, commanding the Madras European regiment; to Major Moodie, commanding second battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry; to Major Ives, commanding second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry; to Major Snow, commanding Rifle Corps; to Captain Grant, commanding contingent of the Allies; to Captain Cuffley, commanding first battalion Sixteenth Regiment Native Infantry; to Captain Walker, commanding first battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry; to Captain Rudyerd, commanding Horse Artillery; to Captain Vernon, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's Twenty-second Dragoons; to Captain Hulme, commanding flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots; to Captain M'Craith, commanding first battalion of Pioneers; to Captain Martin, commanding Eighth Regiment of Light Cavalry; to Lieutenant Bennett, commanding Foot Artillery; to Lieutenant Maquay, commanding Fourth Regiment Light Cavalry; to Lieutenant Clubley, commanding Third Regiment Light Cavalry; to Captain Hare, commanding Russell Brigade; to Captain Leride, commanding first battalion Russell Brigade; to Lieutenant Currie, commanding second battalion Russell Brigade; to Lieutenant Sotheby, commanding Artillery Russell Brigade, to the officers of the General Staff, Lieutenant-Colonels Conway and Blacker, Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals of the army respectively; and Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, Commissary-General, to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray, and the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy Quarter-Master-Generals of his Majesty's troops, and the other officers of the General Staff, also to the officers of his personal Staff, the Commander-in-Chief's obligations for their important services during the action fought yesterday, can never be effaced from his memory.

The

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General Orders.

The Commander-in-Chief also requests that Major Agnew, Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army, who was immediately attached to his person throughout the action, will accept his earnest thanks for the services he rendered to him on the occasion.

His Excellency desires also to express his best thanks to Lieutenant John Scott, assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, for the able manner in which he has conducted the Intelligence Department at Head-Quarters.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot conclude this Order, without expressing to the army the deep regret he feels that the glorious and decisive victory they have to boast, has cost their country and the service the lives of so many gallant officers and soldiers.

The names of Lieutenant Coleman, Madras European Regiment, Lieutenant Macleod, his Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Glen, first battalion Third or Palamcottah Light Infantry, and the brave soldiers who so gallantly fell in action, will long be remembered by his Excellency and the army, with mingled feelings of pride and regret, and his Excellency anxiously trusts that the wounded officers and men will soon be restored to the exercise of their professional duties and the enjoyment of their health, to which event the Commander-in-Chief looks with the more confidence, from the zeal, ability, and humane attention of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley, and the officers of the Medical Staff, to whom, and to the superintending care of their commanding officers, his Excellency confides them.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley will accept the Commander-in-Chief's best acknowledgments for the able arrangements he has made, and the prompt assistance he afforded to the wounded.

Extra Batta to be issued immediately to all the European troops in camp, on the occasion of the victory gained over the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, by the divisions of the army of the Deccan, under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's personal command, and a zeeafut of one rupee per man, to be immediately drawn, on abstract, from the paymaster, by the officers commanding corps and detachments, for each fighting man, European and native.

Returns, from officers commanding brigades and detachments, of the killed, wounded and missing, in the action of yesterday, as also of colours, trophies, and prisoners taken from the enemy, must be sent to the Adjutant-General immediately; the Commandant of Artillery will also send in a return of ordnance and military stores captured.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To *

My Dear Sir:

Letter from
Mr. Robertson.

I send you the copy of a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, by which you will see the policy to be pursued with the Peishwah and his Jageerdars. I beg you will do me the favour to shew it to Sir Evan. I enclose a letter from the General, which explains the operations of the armies for the next week. Grant writes that the brave conduct of "the second battalion of the First surpasses every thing we had heard or could have conceived; Staunton Jones and Dr. Wylie behaved most nobly. The force intend raising a monument at the village to the memory of the gallant officers and men who lost their lives on an occasion so creditable to the national honour."

I remain, &c.

Poona,
10th January 1818.

(Signed) H. D. ROBERTSON.

(Enclosed in the preceding Letter.)

Seroor, 7th January 1818.

Since I wrote to you about Appa Dessye, I have ascertained that he and several other Jageerdars were actually engaged in the attack of the second battalion of the First. This decided step, subsequent to the Peishwah's joining his cause to that of Trimbuckjee, the avowed murderer of a public Minister, shews

* The address omitted in the copy received from India.

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Letter from
Mr. Robertson.

shews no great inclination to conciliate our favour; I have therefore written to the different Sirdars, and I send you some of the letters open that the Vakeels may read them. I beg you to explain to the Vakeels that I have the strongest wish to keep well with their masters, and that my inclination in that respect is in strict consistency with the policy of the British Government, but that it is absurd to expect me to treat those as friends who treat us as enemies, and thus lose the advantages both of peace and war.

You can explain, that although they have forfeited all claims to former promises, yet I shall be very glad to enter into new arrangements on the old basis; but that this also must have an end, and that they had better not wait until we no longer require them, or till we enter into such arrangements about their country, as it may not be in our power to revoke: that whatever may be their resolution, the southern Jageerdars will never again have Bajee Row for their master. This declaration must be made as general as I have made it, leaving them uncertain whether there is to be a change in Government or merely in their own condition. If any of them enquire what is meant by my promise in the letter to make a new engagement, similar to that at Punderpore, say that they will have a new master; and the terms may be modified, but certainly not to their disadvantage. This will be enough for the other Jageerdars. If the Nepaunee kur renews his offers on the Peishwah's part, you need only say that you are forbidden to enter on any negotiation with him, and refer him to me.

Camp near Seroor, January 8, 1818.

Pritzler is in march upon the gaut, and nearly direct upon Maoli. I leave camp with a light division this evening, and part to-morrow upon Vaigam, to support and join Pritzler if necessary, and prevent the enemy going east or south. Hab, with the park, will cross the elevation and keep the right march, and cover Poona, and punish the enemy returning north, at least by descending the Bhoze gaut.

Fort St. George
Secret Secretary's
Letter,
20 Jan. 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from the* SECRETARY *at*
FORT ST. GEORGE,

Dated 20th January 1818.

A letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, a copy of which is enclosed, reports his Excellency's immediate intention to pursue the fugitive court and remainder of the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the northerly direction which they have taken.

It will be satisfactory to the Honourable Committee to learn by this opportunity, that intelligence has been received of the surrender of the town of Nagpore to the British troops, before the arrival of the battering train. The accounts of this event, and of the previous operations, will be found in the enclosed letters.*

The Governor in Council regrets to state, for the information of the Honourable Committee, that several bodies of Pindarries and also of Mahratta horse, whose numbers are variously represented, have directed their course either towards the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions or of the Company's territories. One party, estimated at five hundred men, have made an irruption into the Ceded Districts and the Mysore, where, according to their usual mode of warfare, they have committed extensive depredations, accompanied with acts of cruelty. At Harponnelly they succeeded in sacking the town and carrying off some public treasure, but to what amount is not yet ascertained; though there is reason to hope that the sum was not considerable. The commanding officers in the Mysore and Ceded Districts are zealously employing all the means at their disposal to expel the plunderers, and the Government are using every exertion to reinforce the countries which are either menaced or invaded.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord:

In my despatch to your Lordship of the 13th instant, from Ougein, I had the honour to report the junction on the preceding day of the third division with
that

* Letter from Brigadier-General Doveton, dated 24th, 26th, and 30th December 1817, and from Mr. Jenkins, dated 30th December 1817.

that under my personal command, and the then uncertain state of our negotiations with the government of Mulhar Rao Holkar. In my subsequent address to your Lordship of the 18th instant, from Paun Behar, I described the further progress of these arrangements; and I now beg to refer you for all the details connected with the origin, progress, and ultimate failure of the overtures in question to the correspondence of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, your Lordship's political agent at my head-quarters, which he has regularly maintained since their commencement with Mr. Secretary Adam, as also to his final report thereon, stating the termination of every prospect of amicable adjustment. Thus situated, there appeared no alternative left to me for the vindication of the honour of the British Government, and of your Lordship, than that which I determined upon, and which was instantly followed up by the attack of Holkar's army in the position it occupied, and of which event I had the satisfaction of apprizing your Lordship on the evening of the 21st instant, by a few lines from the field of battle. On the 20th instant I moved to within seven miles of the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the hope that this advance might alarm the counsellors of that Prince into more pacific measures; but in this expectation I was disappointed, as my picquets were attacked in the course of the day by a considerable body of horse. I moved in consequence on the following morning towards the enemy, and had advanced but a short distance when my line of march was attacked by their horse. On approaching the main body of their army, I found it advantageously posted on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite to Mahiedpore, their left flank protected by the bed of the river, and their right by a very difficult ravine; while their line, which could be approached only by one ford practicable for guns, was protected by several ruined villages.

After reconnoitring their position, and finding that to turn either flank would require a long detour, and perceiving at the same time that the bed of the river afforded considerable cover for the troops during their formation, I determined to attack them in front, and ordered the advance of the columns to the ford; some light troops immediately passed, and were followed by the horse artillery, which opened on their guns—another battery of the foot artillery played from the right bank of the river in a situation which enfiladed some cannon the enemy had placed upon his left, and which had opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon the ford. The troops as they crossed, were successively formed in the bed of the river, and took up the positions assigned to them, the cavalry and Mysore horse on the left, where the enemy's principal body of horse were stationed, and the second brigade of infantry and the light brigade in front of the ford. The first brigade of infantry after being formed ascended the bank, and in co-operation with the light troops, moved rapidly to the storm of the enemy's batteries on the left of his position; the advance of these corps being the preconcerted signal for the general attack of the whole line.

This operation was performed with an ardour of gallantry that could not be surpassed. The fire of the enemy was most destructive, but the troops pressed forward in the most undaunted manner, and although the enemy served their guns till they were bayoneted, their whole line was forced at every point, while a charge of cavalry at the same moment completed the route.

My attention was at this period drawn to their camp, at some distance on our right, and the opening of some guns near it, led me to suppose that we had still a second position to attack; the troops which had separated in the several assaults upon the enemy's line were accordingly reformed.

The camp, however, was found deserted; and the guns, which appeared to have been posted to cover the retreat across the river, were soon taken. The field being now abandoned, the cavalry, supported by two corps of light infantry, were ordered in pursuit, on the right bank of the river, and the Mysore horse on the left.

The baggage, during the action, was once or twice attacked by the enemy's horse, but the steadiness of the rear-guard, and the activity of a party of Mysoreans, who covered it, completely succeeded in saving the whole. The results of this action, which lasted from noon till about three o'clock P. M., have been the capture of the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to seventy pieces
of

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of ordnance (several besides those already reported having been thrown into the river), and the complete defeat and dispersion of his army, with a loss of not less than three thousand men. No distinct accounts have since been received of the fugitives; but the general direction of their flight was towards Rampoorah.

From the account I have now given your Lordship of the events of the day, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the conduct of the troops. The European part of the force supported the reputation of British valour; and the native troops vied in their efforts to maintain the superiority of the Indian army. I cannot particularize corps, nor make distinctions, where merit and gallantry were so general; every man did his duty, and the whole are entitled to my warmest thanks and highest applause. The conduct of the Mysore horse during the action, and in the pursuit also, merited my thanks, and was in every way such as to raise the character of this useful body of auxiliaries. I have deeply lamented my inability to place your Lordship in possession of the above details, without having, at the same time, the painful task to perform of reporting the heavy loss with which our success has been attended. The return of killed and wounded, which accompanies this despatch, will prove to your Lordship a source of the sincerest regret, at the same time that the achievements of the brave men who have fallen must ever furnish a theme of exultation to the grateful country and government in whose service their lives have been so gloriously terminated.

I trust, in the course of to-morrow, that the whole of our wounded will be accommodated in the town of Mahiedpore, where they will continue to receive all the attention which is to be expected from the professional abilities and indefatigable zeal of Mr. Superintending Surgeon Annesley and his assistants.

Although the conduct of every officer of the army merits the highest commendation, I gladly seize this opportunity of bringing to your Lordship's notice those who were prominent from their rank and situations, and from the superior duties they had to perform.

Your Lordship is too well aware of the high professional character and abilities of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them, I shall therefore merely express my admiration of the style of distinguished conduct and gallantry with which the assault on the left of the enemy's position was headed by the Brigadier-General, and my warmest thanks for the great and essential aid I have derived from his counsels, as well previous to as during the action of the 21st instant.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Scott, who commanded the first, and Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew M'Dowell, commanding the second brigade of infantry, to Major Bowen, commanding the Light Brigade, as also to Major Knowles, who commanded it after the former officer was wounded, I beg to express my sincerest thanks and acknowledgments for the gallantry and conduct they severally displayed in leading their men to the assault, under the tremendous fire to which they were exposed; nor can I sufficiently mark the sense I entertain of the zeal and intrepidity of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Russell and Major Lushington, in the brilliant charge which was made by the two brigades of cavalry under their respective orders.

The dispositions and arrangements of the several brigades of horse and foot artillery, and the destructive effect which was thereby produced on the enemy's line, afford sufficient proof that the command of that corps could not have been placed in better hands than those of Major Noble, C.B.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, adjutant-general of the army, throughout the day, were in the highest degree conspicuous, and amply fulfilled every expectation which I had formed of the great advantages I should derive from his professional knowledge, experience, and exertions, on the day of action.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, quarter-master-general of the army, I feel it also particularly incumbent upon me to express my best thanks for the great aid I have received from him, not only through his personal exertions on the field of battle, but for the judicious reconnoissances made by him during our march,

march, and before we engaged, by which I obtained the clearest information respecting the ford at which I subsequently crossed the Soopra, and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy, by which I was enabled to make my dispositions for attacking them.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, commissary-general, I am also in a similar manner to acknowledge the high sense I entertain of his merits, in conducting the important department of which he is, with so much advantage to the public service, placed at the head, as also his assistance to me during the action. I feel myself likewise called upon to offer my sincere thanks to Major Van Agnew, who, by your Lordship's permission, continues for the present under Sir John Malcolm, to act in the political department, and who remained with me throughout the day, rendering me the greatest assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, deputy-adjutant and deputy quarter-master-general to his Majesty's troops, I had previously requested to become attached to my person, in the event at any time of our coming to action, as the very limited number of the King's troops immediately with me required no performance on such an occasion of their official functions. I have therefore in a particular manner to thank them for their cheerful acquiescence to my request as well as for the services they rendered me in the course of the day. Lieutenant-Colonel Murray accompanied, with my permission, the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots when the guns of the enemy were stormed.

I beg leave also to return my best thanks to Captain James Grant, who commanded the Mysore Horse, and to Captain Hare, commanding the Regular Infantry of his Highness the Nizam, for their gallant exertions on this occasion.

I desire also to offer my sincere acknowledgements to the whole of the officers of the General and Divisional Staff, who were engaged on this day, for their meritorious conduct in their several situations.

Justice also calls upon me to express my highest approbation and acknowledgments for the energy and promptitude of every officer composing my Personal Staff, in conveying my orders throughout the day; at the same time I beg to mention to your Lordship, the sense I am impressed with of the abilities and zeal of my Military Secretary, Captain Hugh Scott, the notification of whose appointment to the rank and situation of Major and Deputy Adjutant-General to the Madras Army I have reason to believe is now on its way to my camp from Fort St. George, and from whom, ever since my arrival in India, I have continued invariably to experience the most essential services. I beg also to recommend to your Lordship's favourable notice Captain Wood, of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, my first Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, as an officer whose services on every occasion are entitled to my fullest acknowledgments. The papers transmitted with this dispatch are returns of killed and wounded and of captured ordnance, a copy of the General Order which I yesterday published to the army, a memorandum shewing the formation of the army in brigades during the action, and a sketch of the field. But few prisoners were taken, and those badly wounded; but a great number of standards, together with Holkar's state palanquin, eight elephants, between two and three hundred camels, &c. (the latter taken in the pursuit principally by the Irregular Horse), remain in our possession.

I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the important issue of the battle, and to be allowed to remain, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

Camp on the Soopra, opposite Maheidpore,
23d December 1817.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

General Return
of Killed
and Wounded.

GENERAL RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the First and Third Divisions of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan, &c. &c. &c. in the Action of the 21st instant, with the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, near the Village of Maheidpore, on the Soopra River, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Maheidpore, December 23, 1817.

Light Artillery Brigade.—Horse Artillery and Rocket Troops :—Five rank and file killed; one lieutenant, one cornet, one troop-quarter-master, one staff-serjeant, one serjeant, ten rank and file, wounded; two officer's horses, thirty-five regimental horses, one camel killed; nine regimental horses wounded; eight regimental horses missing.

Galloper's Third Regiment, Light Cavalry :—One horse missing

Galloper's Eighth Regiment, Light Cavalry :—One rank and file, one horse, wounded.

First Cavalry Brigade.—Squadron of his Majesty's Twenty-second Dragoons :—One trumpeter, two rank and file, wounded; three regimental horses killed; one officer's horse, fifteen regimental horses, wounded; two regimental horses missing.

Third Regiment Light Cavalry :—Four rank and file killed; eight rank and file wounded; fourteen regimental horses killed; one officer's horse, twenty-six regimental horses, wounded; sixteen regimental horses missing.

Second Cavalry Brigade.—Fourth Regiment Light Cavalry :—two rank and file killed; one serjeant, five rank and file, wounded; seven regimental horses killed; one officer's horse, eight regimental horses, wounded; four regimental horses missing.

Eighth Regiment, Light Cavalry :—Three rank and file killed; one silladar, four rank and file, wounded; one officer's horse, five regimental horses, killed; one officer's horse, thirteen regimental horses, wounded; twelve regimental horses missing.

Detail, Sixth Regiment, Light Cavalry, attached to Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm :—Two rank and file wounded; one regimental horse killed; one regimental horse wounded.

Light Infantry Brigade.—Rifle Corps :—One jemmadar, one serjeant, thirty-six rank and file, killed; one captain, five lieutenants, two ensigns, two staff-serjeants, three jemmadars, six serjeants, three drummers, seventy-five rank and file, one puckally, wounded; two officers' horses wounded.

First battalion Third Regiment, or Palamcottah Light Infantry :—One lieutenant, one serjeant, one drummer, twenty-five rank and file killed; one captain, two lieutenants, five jemmadars, five serjeants, seventy-seven rank and file, wounded; one officer's horse killed, one officer's horse wounded.

First battalion Sixteenth Regiment, or Trichinopoly Light Infantry.—One jemmadar, one serjeant, fourteen rank and file, one puckally, killed; one major, one captain, three lieutenants, one surgeon, one silladar, four jemmadars, three serjeants, five drummers, thirty-six rank and file, one puckally, wounded; one officer's horse wounded.

First Infantry Brigade.—Flank companies second battalion Royal Scots :—One lieutenant, one serjeant, seven rank and file, killed; two lieutenants, four serjeants, one drummer, twenty-eight rank and file wounded.

Madras European Regiment :—One lieutenant, two serjeants, five rank and file killed; one lieutenant, one serjeant, five drummers, forty-five rank and file wounded.

First battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry :—One rank and file killed; one captain, one havildar, one drummer, nine rank and file wounded.

Second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry :—Two drummers, eleven rank and file, one sepoy recruit killed; one lieutenant, one silladar, three jemmadars, five havildars, three drummers, forty rank and file wounded.

Second Infantry Brigade.—Second battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry:—One jemmadar, two havildars, eleven rank and file killed; two lieutenants, two havildars, one drummer, thirty-one rank and file, wounded.

Russell Brigade Regular Infantry, in his Highness the Nizam's service:—One subadar, two havildars, nine rank and file, killed; one lieutenant, two saliedars, four jemmadars, one havildar, fifty-seven rank and file, one puckally, wounded; two rank and file, twenty-three regimental horses, missing.

Detail Twenty-second Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the Russell brigade:—Three rank and file wounded.

First battalion Pioneers:—One rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing.

Party of Nizam's Reformed Horse:—One officer's horse wounded.

Bhopaul contingent:—Two rank and file, five silladars, wounded.

Mysore Silladars:—Nineteen silladars, killed; forty-seven silladars wounded; twenty-three regimental horses killed; sixteen regimental horses wounded.

Adjutant-General's Department:—One lieutenant wounded; one officer's horse killed.

Quarter-Master-General's Department:—One lieutenant wounded; one regimental horse killed; one officer's horse wounded; one officer's horse missing.

Commander-in-Chief's personal Staff:—One lieutenant wounded.

Brigade-Major's:—Two captains, two lieutenants, one horse wounded.

Total killed and wounded:—Three lieutenants, one subadar, three jemmadars, ten serjeants and havildars, three drummers, one hundred and thirty-three rank and file, nineteen silladars, one sepoy recruit, one puckally; five officers' horses, eighty-nine regimental horses, one camel, killed; one major, six captains, twenty-three lieutenants, one cornet, two ensigns, one surgeon, one troop quarter-master, four staff surgeons, four sillidars, nineteen jemmadars, thirty serjeants and havildars, twenty trumpeters and drummers, four hundred and thirty-six rank and file, fifty-two sillidars, one sepoy recruit, three puckallies, eleven officers' horses, eighty-two regimental horses, wounded; three rank and file, one officer's horse, sixty-six regimental horses, missing.

(Signed) F. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—His Majesty's Royal Scots:—Lieutenant Donald M'Leod.

Madras European Regiment:—Lieutenant Charles Colman.

First battalion Third Regiment or P. L. I.:—Lieutenant Glen.

Wounded.—Horse Artillery:—Lieutenants Gamage and Fireworker Noble, slightly; Troop-Quarter-Master Griffen, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots:—Lieutenant John M'Gregor, slightly; Lieutenant C. Campbell, severely.

Madras European Regiment:—Lieutenant and Adjutant Hancorne, severely (since dead).

Rifle corps:—Captain Norten, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant Gwynne, Lieutenants Shanahan and Drake, dangerously; Lieutenants Calder and Eastment, severely; Ensign Gem, dangerously; Ensign Agnew, slightly.

First battalion Third Regiment, or P. L. I.:—Lieutenant Jones, dangerously; Captain Lieutenant Agnew and Lieutenant Clemons, slightly.

Second battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry:—Lieutenant and Adjutant M'Maister and Lieutenant Mathias, slightly.

First battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry:—Captain W. Brown, slightly.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

General Return
of Killed
and Wounded.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

General Return
of Killed
and Wounded.

Second battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry:—Lieutenant M'Kintosh, slightly.

First battalion Sixteenth Regiment, or T. L. I.—Major Bowen, dangerously; Captain Cuffley, Lieutenant and Adjutant Macglashen, Lieutenant M'Intosh, slightly; Lieutenant Palmer, severely; and Surgeon Stephenson, slightly.

Attached to the Russell Brigade:—Lieutenant Kennedy, his Majesty's Eighty-sixth Regiment, slightly.

Adjutant-General's department:—Lieutenant Gibbings, severely.

Commander-in-Chief's personal staff:—Lieutenant Elliott, Aid-de-Camp, slightly.

Brigade-major's:—Captain Evans, acting-major brigade light brigade, slightly; Captain Hunter, second infantry brigade, slightly; Lieutenant Tozer, acting-major brigade Russell brigade, slightly; Lieutenant Lyon, second cavalry brigade, severely.

List of standards and colours taken from the enemy:—Fourth and Eight Regiments cavalry: many stands of colours taken by these corps, but destroyed, being deemed of no consequence. Russell Brigade, two standards; Mysore Silladar Horse, twenty standards; first battalion Third Regiment, three standards.

Captured by the Mysore Silladar Horse, seven elephants, two hundred and eighteen camels.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of Army.

Return of ordnance captured.—Brass guns mounted on carriages, with limbers:—two eighteen-pounders, two seventeen-pounders, four sixteen-pounders, two fourteen-pounders, one twelve-pounder, six nine-pounders, fifteen eight-pounders, four seven-pounders, five six-pounders, two five-pounders, two four-pounders, one three-and-half pounder, four three-pounders.

Iron guns mounted on carriages, with limbers:—one eight-pounder, one five-pounder, two four-pounders, four three-pounders, four two-pounders one one-and-half-pounder.—Total sixty-three.

(Signed) JOHN NOBLE,
Major, commanding Artillery.

N. B. A considerable number of tumbrils, and a very large proportion of ammunition of all descriptions, captured with the above ordnance.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord:

Having received authentic information that Mulhar Rao Holkar and his Court, with a considerable number of horse, who had fled to the northward after their defeat on the 21st instant, had halted and collected at Seeta Mhow, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, who was on the 24th instant at Rutlaum, has been instructed to detach two squadrons of his Majesty's Seventeenth Light Dragoons, and a native flank battalion to form a junction at Koondiah, if possible, on the 27th instant, with the advanced guard of this army, consisting of two brigades of horse artillery, four squadrons of Madras cavalry, two light battalions, and two thousand Mysore horse, which will march, under the command of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, at two o'clock to-morrow morning, and reach the above place on that day; from this position the detachment will proceed as expeditiously as possible in pursuit, and I trust will succeed in striking another blow against the power of Holkar, whose infantry is stated, by the best accounts we have, to be utterly dispersed and annihilated as a body.

I have also the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that having succeeded in obtaining excellent accommodation in Maheidpore for the reception of our
numerous

numerous wounded, I have to-day garrisoned the place with a battalion of Native Infantry, two brigades of guns, and two hundred Mysore horsemen, under Major Moodie; and we are now hastening the establishment of the field hospital, the completion of which, and of the other arrangements necessary after the action, will enable me to move forward with the army on the 28th instant, in the direction of Taul; and a corresponding movement which Sir William Keir has been ordered to make with his force will place my camp on the right, and the Major-General's on the left bank of the Chumbul, at the above place, on the morning of the 29th instant, when I shall adopt further measures, which may be found to consist with your Lordship's general objects.

I have, &c.

Camp on the Soopra, opposite Maheidpoor,
25th December 1817.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

In further prosecution of operations against the Arabs and other troops in possession of the Rajah's palace, and other strong stone buildings in the city of Nagpore, I have the honour to report, for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's information, that having succeeded in obtaining possession of a commanding situation on the bank of the Goomah Tulore, nearest the town, and within two hundred and fifty yards of the gate of that name, a battery was soon erected in it, by the indefatigable exertions of Captain Davis, senior Engineer in the field, and such of the enemy's captured guns as were deemed by Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdill, commanding the artillery, of sufficient calibre to be useful, having been mounted in it, the battery opened on the morning of the 21st, with a view, if possible, to effect a breach in the old palace wall; the firing of that day, however, having convinced me that this object was not attainable with such ordnance, the firing was directed on the Joomah Durwazah, with a view of laying it open, so as to enable me to establish the troops in that advanced position.

On the evening of the 23d instant, the Commandant of Artillery and Chief Engineer having made known to me their opinions, that the firing had produced such an effect as to render it probable that the object in view would be accomplished with little or no loss, and which was confirmed by every information I could obtain, I immediately issued the necessary orders for a combined attack on the gate, as well as on the Toolsee Baug, and another advanced position (with a view of closing on the enemy) to be carried into execution the following morning, when the additional corps had moved down for the relief of the several posts.

The attack on the Joomah Durwazah was made under my own eye; that of the Toolsee Baug by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott; and the other advanced position by the Nizam's troops, under the command of Major Pitman. The troops rushed from the battery about half-past eight o'clock, on a preconcerted signal, as did the other two attacks; but I am concerned to state, for his Excellency's information, that on the arrival of the leading division at the gateway, the breach was not found sufficiently wide to admit of a section entering it at once, and the enemy having taken the precaution of lining several stone houses on both sides of it, as well as of the street leading to it (which could not be perceived from the battery), with numerous parties of Arabs, entirely secure from our fire, the troops, after being exposed to a heavy one for some time, were obliged to take shelter in the adjoining compounds, from whence the attempt was kept up: finding, however, little or no probability of their being likely to obtain possession of the gateway, I directed the recal of the troops to the battery, which was executed slowly and in good order.

The attacks under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Major Pittman were more successful; but the former having obtained possession of the garden, found it, contrary to information, too extensive and exposed to the fire from the wall of the town to be retained but at too great a price, and as that on the principal gate had not succeeded, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to resume his original position, which was effected also with great steadiness. Major Pittman's situa-

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

tion being now of little or no consequence, he was likewise ordered to make a similar movement, which he did in the same creditable manner. Although unforeseen and invincible obstacles opposed the success of the troops on this occasion, I have much pleasure in reporting, for his Excellency's information, that the officers and men displayed their accustomed gallantry; and I beg leave to accompany this with a copy of the order which it appeared to me proper to issue on the occasion.

His Excellency will perceive, from the accompanying return, that several valuable officers have been wounded (and a very promising one lost to his country in Lieutenant Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots); but, with the exception of Lieutenant Cameron, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, and Lieutenant Coull, of the artillery, none, I am happy to say, severely.

Our loss on the occasion has not been so heavy as might have been expected, from the unknown obstacles opposed to the success of the troops, and it is not of a nature to produce any other effect than obliging me to await the arrival of my battering train, which has been ordered in from Akolah.

I have, &c.

Camp at Nagpore,
26th December 1817.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

N. B. The number of Arabs in possession of the strong buildings in the town are supposed to amount to near three thousand, exclusive of Hindoostances and other troops.

Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the command of Brigadier-General Doveton, from the 19th to the 24th December, 1817, inclusive.

Europeans.—General Staff:—One field-officer, one lieutenant, wounded.

Brigade Staff:—One lieutenant wounded.

Engineers:—One lieutenant, one ensign wounded.

Artillery:—Four privates killed; one field-officer, one lieutenant-fireworker, two corporals, thirteen privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners:—Five privates killed; two serjeants, seven privates' wounded.

His Majesty's Royal Scots:—One lieutenant, two corporals, eight privates, killed; two serjeants, three corporals, forty-six privates, wounded.

Second battalion Twenty-fourth Native Infantry:—One captain wounded.

Major Pitman's Brigade, his Highness the Nizam's Infantry:—One field-officer, wounded.

Natives.—*Artillery:*—One havildar, thirteen privates, wounded.

Sappers and Miners:—One private killed; two privates wounded.

First battalion Twenty-second Regiment Bengal Native Infantry:—One havildar, six privates, killed; one havildar, two naicks, thirty-three privates wounded.

First battalion Eleventh Regiment Native Infantry:—Two privates killed; six privates wounded; three rank and file missing.

Second battalion Thirteenth Regiment Native Infantry:—Five privates wounded; one rank and file missing.

First battalion Twentieth Regiment Native Infantry:—Three privates wounded.

First battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry:—One naick, one private, killed; one puckally, one naick, sixteen privates, wounded.

Second

Second battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry :—Two havildars, eleven privates, killed ; one subadar, two jemmadars, two havildars, seventeen privates wounded ; one rank and file missing.

Detachment First battalion Pioneers :—One jemmadar, seven privates, wounded ; one rank and file missing.

Major Pitman's brigade, his Highness the Nizam's Infantry :—One subadar, two naicks, ten privates, killed ; one jemmadar, four havildars, two naicks, thirty-eight privates, wounded.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas:

Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

Total of Killed and Wounded.

Europeans :—One lieutenant, two corporals, seventeen privates, killed ; three field-officers, one captain, three lieutenants, one lieutenant-fire-worker, one ensign, four serjeants, five corporals, sixty-six privates, wounded.

Natives :—One subadar, three havildars, three naicks, thirty-one privates, killed ; one subadar, two jemmadars, eight havildars, one puckally, five naicks, one hundred and forty privates, wounded ; six rank and file missing.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed :—Lieutenant Bell, of his Majesty's Royal Scots.

Wounded :—Major Macleod, deputy Quarter-Master-General ; Major Goreham, Artillery, slightly ; Major Elliot, of his Highness the Nizam's service, severely ; Captain Tolfrey, second battalion Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry, slightly ; Lieutenant Cameron, assistant Quarter-Master-General, severely ; Lieutenant Davis, engineers, severely ; Lieutenant Taylor, M.B., Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's brigade, slightly ; Lieutenant-Fireworker Coull, artillery, severely ; Ensign Netts, engineers, slightly.

(Signed) J. MORGAN,
Captain, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

In further continuation of my proceedings at this place, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the day subsequent to the attack of the 24th, the Arab chiefs, in the city of Nagpore, made a communication of their willingness to evacuate it on certain conditions being allowed them ; and having the next morning sent out their principal chief, or Peerzaddah, to conduct the negotiation, I have the pleasure to make known to his Excellency, that all points being satisfactorily arranged between the Resident, the Arab chief, and myself, they and the other troops evacuated the town this day at noon ; our troops marched in and took possession of it, and the British flag is now flying on the old palace.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this favourable termination, not only as highly honourable, but I trust also highly advantageous to the public interests at the present crisis of affairs, and as leaving my division available for the further execution of his Excellency's instructions. I shall not, however, be able to commence my march from this place for several days, as, from the late convulsed state of affairs, some time and the presence of a commanding force, are, in the opinion of the British Resident, as well as myself, imperiously requisite.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
30th December 1817.

(Signed)

J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

P.S. The Hindoostannees and other troops of the Rajah in the town, amounted to upwards of five thousand ; the Arabs to three thousand. The city has been made over to the British Resident, and placed at his disposal.

To

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

Letter from
Mr. Jenkins.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the most noble the Governor-General, that the city of Nagpore was this day evacuated by the Arabs and other troops occupying it, on terms requested by them; and that the British troops obtained possession at about half-past two P. M., when the British standard, hoisted on the palace, was saluted with twenty-one guns from the battery.

This event may be considered to complete our military operations in this quarter, with the exception perhaps of having to disperse some small parties of horse. Many of the principal people had already come in, and the rest are now flocking to the Residency. Proclamations have also been issued throughout the country in the Rajah's name and my own, which will, I have no doubt, render every thing tranquil.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
30th December 1817.

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
Resident.

Fort St. George
Secret Secretary's
Letter,

21 Jan. 1818.

SECRET LETTER *from the* SECRETARY at FORT ST. GEORGE,

Dated 21st January 1818.

To James Cobb, Esq., Secretary at the East-India House.

Sir :

Since I enclosed my letter of yesterday's date, the Right Honourable the Governor has had the satisfaction of receiving private accounts, to which he gives full credit, to the following effect.

That on the 31st ultimo the division of the Bombay Army, under the command of Major-General Sir William Keir, joined the army of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop on the banks of the river Chumbul, and that the army afterwards advanced in two columns towards a position at some marches distant, when the remains of Mulhar Rao Holkar's Army having been joined by a considerable body of Pindarries were reported to be assembling. Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, commanding the Light Division of the British Army in advance, came up with the rear-guard of the enemy on the 31st of December, which were attacked, taken prisoners, and disarmed. The whole of the enemy's bazars, camels, seven thousand bullocks, &c., were captured. The Light Division having again prepared to advance, Vakeels from Holkar's Government came to Sir John Malcolm, with the assurance that they gave up the contest and threw themselves on our mercy. The terms dictated to them have been signed. Kurreem Khan, a Pindarry Chief, with his Durrah, has also thrown himself on the mercy of the British Government, and had offered his nephew as a hostage for his future good conduct.

It is thought requisite to observe, that although the leading facts above alluded to come from unquestionable authority, as far as relates to the success of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, and to the favourable issue of the negotiation with Holkar's Government, yet no accurate accounts of the particular terms of that negotiation have been received at Fort St. George.

I have, &c.

Fort St. George,
21st January 1818.

(Signed) G. STRACHBY,
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from BOMBAY,**Dated 23d January 1818.*Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.Bombay
Secret Letter,
23 Jan. 1818.

In addition to the intelligence conveyed to your Honourable Committee in our despatch of the 14th instant, we have now the satisfaction of transmitting an extract of a letter from the First Assistant to the Political Agent of the Governor-General, dated the 7th instant, announcing the conclusion of a treaty with the Government of Mulhar Rao Holkar. The extract, your Honourable Committee will perceive, contains information that the whole of the Pindarries had been driven towards the vicinity of Johud.

The two communications now transmitted regarding the movements of Brigadier-Generals Smith and Pritzler, in pursuit of the Peishwah, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of the latest intelligence we have received from the head-quarters of those officers.

We have also the honour of forwarding, for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of the General Orders published by his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to the army, in consequence of the actions of Poona, on the 5th and 16th of November.

We further take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a despatch to the address of the most noble the Governor-General, on the subject of the late movements of the army under Brigadier-General Smith, in pursuit of the Peishwah, and the attack made by the enemy on the second battalion of the First Regiment of Native Infantry at Coregaum, with a copy of the Brigadier's Division Order, published on occasion of the gallant defence made by that regiment against the Mahratta army.

We have the honour of communicating to your Honourable Committee the copy of a Report made by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, of the surrender, on the 21st, of the fort of Kurnella, belonging to the Poona State, within a few miles of Chouke, on the road leading from Panwell to the gaut, which we had ordered to be invested, and we have the gratification of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that possession of that important position has been obtained without the loss of a single man. The operation appears to have been conducted in a manner highly creditable to the officer commanding the troops employed on that occasion.

EXTRACT *Letter from the First Assistant to the Political Agent of the Governor-General, dated Mundissoor, 7th January 1818.*Letter from
Assistant
to Political Agent.

The victory obtained over the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, at Maheidpore, on the 21st ultimo, produced the conclusion yesterday evening of a treaty, calculated to prevent further inconvenience to the British Government, from the anarchy which has lately prevailed in that State. All the Pindarries have been driven into one quarter, and are now in the vicinity of Johud. The force under the command of Sir W. G. Keir, in co-operation with a detachment from this army, marched in pursuit from hence on the 3d instant: our divisions under the command of Major-Generals Donkin and Brown are advancing in the same direction from the side of Bengal. The Durrahs of Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed are already much reduced by the pursuit they have suffered from the divisions of Major-General Donkin and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and the whole must shortly be drawn further to the westward or dispersed.

BULLETIN *from General Smith's Camp, six miles north of Fultun, on the Neera River, 12th January 1818, at two P.M.*

We arrived here to-day. Colonel Boles is at the foot of the Little Bore gaut, bringing on the battering train. On the 8th instant, General Pritzler came upon a body of the enemy close to Sattarah (who had been left to cover the Peishwah's retreat), attacked them with the cavalry, killed and wounded about sixty, took thirty horses, and made six prisoners. General Pritzler continues the pursuit of the Peishwah, who is said to be flying to the southward.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

We march to-morrow to the south-east towards Mahadeo, and will probably turn to the hills, or pass them at Mardwa, opposite Muswar.

(Signed) J. GRANT.

Letter from
Lieut. Robertson.

To F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir :

The Peishwah, with the greatest part of his army, arrived at Kurrah Nullah, six coss from Meritch, and five from Tulgaum on the 9th instant. He marched on the 10th instant in the direction of Meritch.

General Pritzler took up his ground on the 10th, three coss beyond Hingun-
gaum, marching for Kurrah Nullah; his encampment on the 10th was about
fourteen coss from that place; so that, if we suppose the Peishwah marched six
coss on the same day, General Pritzler was forty miles behind him.

The chief part of Gokla's and the Vinchorke's troops were at Poosa Sowly
on the 11th. Gokla himself is with the Peishwah: The number of men in
the detachment at Poosa Sowly is about seven thousand; they are without
baggage, and have no infantry with them.

General Smith was at the bottom of the gauts yesterday.

I have, &c.

Poona,
14th January 1818.

(Signed) H. D. ROBERTSON,
Superintendent of Police.

General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated Head-Quar-
ters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Gunny, 14th December 1818.

The Commander-in-Chief has received from Brigadier-General Smith, C.B.,
commanding the Fourth division of the army of the Deccan, the detailed
accounts of an attack made on the 5th ultimo, by the troops of his Highness
the Peishwah, upon the Bombay brigade stationed at Poona, under the com-
mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, and of the subsequent defeat on the 18th
ultimo, of the Peishwah's army, with the capture of the city of Poona, by the
Fourth division, under the personal command of the Brigadier-General.

His Excellency would neither do justice to his own feelings, nor to the merits
of the troops employed on this occasion, were he not to express to the army at
large, his sense of admiration at the wisdom of the plans and the gallantry and
valour displayed in their execution, which have led to results so important and
decisive, and his Excellency embraces this opportunity of offering to Brigadier-
General Smith his warmest thanks for the manner in which his march was con-
ducted from Seroor to Poona, under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty,
increased as it was by the total absence of regular cavalry, and for the
decision and promptitude with which his attack of the enemy's lines was
planned and executed, and their dispersion and overthrow effected by a per-
severance and determined courage which have never been surpassed.

The Commander-in-Chief notices in this place, with equal satisfaction and
commendation, the exemplary behaviour of the auxiliary horse under the com-
mand of Captain Spiller, to whom his Excellency desires to offer his best thanks
for his gallant, spirited, and successful charges against such superior numbers
of the enemy's cavalry.

The passage of the river by the two divisions of the Brigadier-General and
Lieutenant-Colonel Milnes, is worthy of particular notice, and his Excellency
has great pleasure in recording his high sense of the gallant and able manner
in which that measure was effected; particularly by the division under Lieu-
tenant-Colonel Milnes, to which the most determined opposition was given by
the greater part of the enemy's artillery and infantry.

The conduct of the Brigadier-General in providing for the safety and pro-
tection of the city and inhabitants after the victory, is entitled to, and has the
highest praise and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and the signal for-
bearance

bearance and excellent discipline shewn by the troops on an occasion so trying, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and cruelty, reflect a lustre upon their character which must ever be remembered with sentiments of the highest respect and gratitude; and his Excellency most heartily participates in the feelings which the Brigadier-General and his gallant army must have enjoyed at the moment they planted the British colours on the Peishwah's palace in the heart of his capital, which owed to their discipline, subordination, and forbearance, its preservation from plunder and destruction.

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—
General Orders.

His Excellency requests that Lieutenant-Colonel Burr will accept of his warmest acknowledgments for the exemplary gallantry and determined devotion with which the sudden and perfidious attack of his small force by the whole of the Peishwah's army on the 5th ultimo, was so resolutely opposed and successfully repulsed.

The dispositions made by the Lieutenant-Colonel on that occasion, reflect the highest credit upon his military character, and the success of his operations against a force so very superior in numbers, is a convincing proof (if such were required), that coolness and discipline will always be found irresistible, opposed to any numerical superiority, if deficient in those essential qualifications.

The conduct of the first battalion, Seventh Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, upon this memorable occasion, demands the particular notice of the Commander-in-Chief; and although his Excellency feels it difficult to distinguish when all employed have acted so admirably well, yet the peculiar situation in which this gallant corps was placed, pressed by severe and repeated attacks by the enemy, both horse and foot, all of which were successfully resisted, entitles this battalion to his Excellency's especial notice; and the Commander-in-Chief desires that the expression of his highest approbation may accordingly be communicated to the first battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

The conduct of Captain Ford and the brigade under his command, is also entitled to the Commander-in-Chief's cordial approbation.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Brigadier-General Smith will express to the staff, the artillery, his Majesty's Sixty-fifth Regiment, the Bombay European Regiment, and the whole of the native troops, his highest approbation of their conduct, which his Excellency will not fail to report in the flattering terms of praise it so justly merits, to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General; and the Commander-in-Chief directs that it be particularly explained to the native troops, that their courage and discipline will be no less the theme of his favourable notice to that high authority, than their unshaken loyalty and incorruptible fidelity, amidst the most artful and active attempts to seduce them from their allegiance.

(Signed. J. H. C. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwah, to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Coregaum, January 4, 1818. Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

About the time of General Smith's arrival at Seroor, on the 17th December, the Peishwah reached Wuttoor, near Joonere; from this place he moved up the Lag gaut to Baumunwarra, about ten miles, and from thence to Lingdeo, about nine miles; between these three places he spent the time from the 17th to the 27th. The more eastern gauts being difficult for guns, General Smith moved up the Nimba Dewra gaut. He left Seroor on the 22d, and on the 25th reached Hunwungong, nearly on the direct road from Ahmednuggur to Copergaum. From Hunwungong he made a long march to Sungunnere, and on the 27th he marched further west to Toogong.

The Peishwah appears to have calculated on the General's proceeding towards Copergaum, for he sent his tents to Wasseer, a pass, on the 27th, as if he intended to cross the valley of the Paira, near Akolah, and proceed by the great road to Nassick, but on hearing of General Smith's approach to Sungunnere, he changed his route, and moved to Cotool, on the more western side through Rajoor.

Hostilities with
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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Rajoora. On General Smith's reaching Toogong he seems to have thought he could not pass to the northward without the risk of being entangled in the hills, and overtaken by our troops, in consequence of which he retraced his steps on the 28th, and arrived on the same day at Wuttoor, a distance of near twenty miles, through gauts, from whence he proceeded to Chaukun, about forty miles, in two marches.

At Chaukun is a strong little fort, from which he drove out a party of Peons belonging to Captain Robertson, superintendant of police at Poona, and leaving one hundred Arabs for a garrison, proceeded to Phoolsheher, two miles from this place. Next day he was surprised by the appearance of the small detachment under Captain Staunton, and he spent the 1st in repeated attacks on it with his whole force, his Highness himself looking on from a distant hill. The detachment, though distressed both in provisions and water, maintained its ground against such unequal numbers till the 2d, when the Peishwah heard of General Smith's approach, and continued his flight to the southward; he ascended the little Bore gaut on the same day, and was followed by his whole army in the course of the night.

The details of the gallant defence of Captain Staunton's detachment shall be forwarded as soon as received.

On the Peishwah's return to the south, General Smith set out in pursuit of him, and ascended the Wasseera gaut, after which he left three battalions, with his heavy guns and stores, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Boles, and proceeded over the Muncera and Lag gauts to this place, where he arrived yesterday, and halted to-day the first time for a fortnight, during which he had marched upwards of two hundred miles.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Prother.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the fort of Kurnella surrendered to the field force, and was taken possession of by me, at two P.M.

In congratulating his Excellency on the capture of so strong and important a fortress, it is most gratifying to me to state, that it has been performed without a casualty.

The fatigue I have undergone these three last days, renders me inadequate to send his Excellency the full particulars, which are most creditable to the force under my command, but I shall, however, do so early to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Kurnella,
20th January, 1818.

(Signed) D. PROTHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Field Force.

Division Orders.

DIVISION ORDERS by *Brigadier-General Smith, C.B.*, dated Seroor,
7th January 1818.

The Commanding Officer having received the official accounts of an attack made by the Peishwah's army on a small detachment, commanded by Captain Staunton, of the second battalion First Regiment Bombay Native Infantry at the village of Coregaum, has great satisfaction in publishing the particulars for general information, and in holding it up to the forces as one of the most brilliant examples of gallantry and perseverance recorded in our Indian annals.

This detachment, consisting of a detail of Madras artillery and two six-pounders, second battalion First Bengal Native Infantry, about six hundred strong, and about three hundred auxiliary horse, the whole under Captain Staunton, marched from Seroor for Poona, at eight P.M. on the 31st December, and reaching the heights overlooking Coregaum about ten o'clock in the forenoon 1st January, from whence the whole of the Peishwah's army, estimated at twenty thousand horse and several thousand infantry, were discovered in the plain, south of the Beema River. Captain Staunton immediately moved upon the

the village of Coregaum, with the intention of occupying it, and had scarcely succeeded in reaching it with his detachment, when he was attacked in the most determined manner by three divisions of the Peishwah's choicest infantry, supported by immense bodies of horse, and with two pieces of artillery. The enemy's troops were stimulated to their utmost exertions by the presence of the Peishwah from a distant height, attended by the principal Mahratta chiefs, who flattered his Highness with the prospect of witnessing the destruction of this gallant handful of British troops.

Hostilities with
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Division Orders.

The enemy obtained immediate possession of the strongest posts of the village, from which it was found impossible to dislodge them, and possession of the remaining part was most obstinately contested from noon till nine P.M., during which time almost every pagoda and house had been repeatedly taken and retaken, and one of the guns at one time was in possession of the enemy. Towards the close of the evening the detachment was placed in the most trying situation; at this period nearly the whole of the artillery-men were killed or wounded, and about one-third of the infantry and auxiliary horse. The exertions which the European officers had been called upon to make in leading their men to frequent charges with the bayonet had diminished their numbers. Lieutenant Chisholm, of the artillery, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wingate, second battalion First, were killed, and Lieutenants Swanston, Pattinson, and Connellan were wounded, leaving only Captain Staunton, Lieutenant Jones, and Mr. Assistant Surgeon Wyldie, nearly exhausted, to direct the efforts of the remaining part of the detachment, nearly frantic from the want of water, and the almost unparalleled exertions they had made throughout the day, without any sort of refreshment, after a fatiguing march of twenty-eight miles.

Under cover of the night they were enabled to procure a supply of water, and at nine P.M. the enemy were forced to abandon the village, after sustaining an immense loss in killed and wounded.

The British character was nobly supported throughout the whole of this arduous contest, by the European officers and small detail of Madras artillery.

The medical officers also led on the sepoys to charges with the bayonet, the nature of the contest not admitting of their attending to their professional duties; and in such a struggle the presence of a single European was of the utmost consequence, and seemed to inspire the native soldiers with the usual confidence of success.

At daylight on the 2d, the enemy were still in sight, but did not renew the attack, although it prevented the troops, whose ammunition was nearly expended, from procuring any supply of provisions.

Captain Staunton, however, made preparations for moving according to circumstances, and the manner in which that officer availed himself of the few resources which remained to him, after such a conflict, to prosecute his march, and bring away the numerous wounded of his detachment, is highly praiseworthy.

The detachment moved, during the night of the 2d, upon Seroor, which they reached at nine o'clock on the forenoon of the 3d, having had no refreshment from the 31st December.

Captain Staunton brought in nearly the whole of the wounded, and both the guns and colours of the regiment, which the enemy had vainly hoped to present as trophies to the Peishwah.

In concluding these details, the Commanding Officer begs to offer to Captain Staunton and the whole of the European and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates engaged at Coregaum, his best thanks for their noble exertions and exemplary patience under every species of privation, which he will not fail to bring to the notice of government and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commanding Officer deems it proper to record the names of the officers engaged in this brilliant affair.

Madras Artillery:—Lieutenant Chisholm, killed; Assistant Surgeon Wyldie.
(46) Second

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Second battalion First Regiment :—Captain Staunton, commanding detachment ; Lieutenant and Adjutant Pattinson, wounded (since dead) ; Lieutenant Connellan, wounded ; Lieutenant Jones, Tenth Regiment, doing duty with the second battalion First Regiment ; Assistant Surgeon Wingate, killed.

Auxiliary Horse :—Lieutenant Swanston, Madras Establishment, wounded

Bombay
Secret Letter,
6 Feb. 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 6th February 1818.

Since our last letter to your Honourable Committee, dated the 23d of last month, the following despatches have been received, copies of which we enclose.

From the Resident at Baroda, dated the 18th ultimo, enclosing a letter to his address from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir.

From Major-General Sir William Grant Keir to the Adjutant-General of the army, dated the 10th of last month, containing information of his movements in pursuit of the Pindarry chieftain Cheetoo, and the result of an attempt to surprise him.

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, enclosing copies of his despatches to Mr. Secretary Adam, and the correspondence which took place during the negotiations with Mulhar Rao Holkar preceding the commencement of hostilities with his Highness ; as also of a further correspondence, subsequent to that event, up to the conclusion of the treaty with his Highness. Among the enclosures your Honourable Committee will have the satisfaction of observing a proposal from the Pindarry Chieftain, Kurreem Khan, to co-operate in the destruction of the other Pindarry Dhurrals, on condition of his past conduct being overlooked ; which sufficiently demonstrates the distress to which he is exposed, and the little probability that exists of his being enabled much longer to resist the efforts which are pursuing for the extermination of these freebooters.

Extracts of letters from the Officer commanding at Poona, dated the 26th and 27th of last month with intelligence from the camp of Brigadier-General Smith, dated 20th, 24th, and 27th ultimo, and a letter from Lieutenant Robertson dated the 31st January, the latest information of the movements of the divisions under the command of that officer and of General Pritzler, then in pursuit of the Peishwah.

From Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-General, dated the 19th December, on the subject of the action at Nagpore of the 26th and 27th November.

Since the above was written, we have received from Sir Thomas Hislop a copy of his despatch to the Governor-General dated the 3d January, a transcript of which we have the honour to enclose for the information of your Honourable Committee.

We are in anxious expectation of receiving farther accounts from Poona, as from Lieutenant Robertson's report, the armies were so near each other that a reasonable prospect appears of his Highness being brought into contact with one or other of the divisions.

Letter from
Resident at
Baroda.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of a letter to my address from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T., with its accompaniment, being transcript of a despatch from that officer to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., reporting the movements of the Bombay division of the Army of the Deccan in pursuit of the Pindarry chief Cheetoo.

2. A pair of Cossids, who carried a despatch to the Secretary of the Governor-General on the 12th December having returned this morning, state to have met Cheetoo

Cheetoo and his durrah at Tandla, having taken the road which Sir William Keir supposed he would, by Banswarra and Doongerpore. I submit herewith the deposition of these Cossids, and have furnished Major-General Lawrence and Lieutenant-Colonel Werge with copies of this communication for their information. Major Sealy, commanding the escort on its route to Malwa, has also been made acquainted with the substance of the intelligence from the Bombay division.

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the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Warden.

I have, &c.

Baroda,
18th January 1817.

(Signed) JAMES R. CARNAC,
Resident.

To Captain James Carnac, British Resident at Baroda.

Sir :

I do myself the honour to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by me this day to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, and have, &c.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Dewela,
10th January 1818.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., commanding the Army of the Deccan.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

Sir :

I yesterday had the honour of reporting to your Excellency, through your Quarter-master General, the arrival of my Head-Quarters at this place, as also of the remainder of my division, which made a march of twenty-six miles. I regret to say, that the whole of my Commissariat is not yet up, and that the Bheels have killed and wounded several of our followers.

From the information which I have received from various quarters, I am led to conclude that Cheetoo has moved towards Sullumber, and is in all probability now at that place; it does not therefore appear likely, that he intends proceeding to Oodepore: and, with submission to your Excellency's better judgment, I conceive that his object may be to return to Malwa by Sugwarra and Banswarra, or to penetrate into Guzerat by Doongerpore, Sount, Lunawarra, and Godra. From the latter place he may strike off to the eastward of Barria.

It is my present intention to proceed towards Sullumber, which I conceive to be the position best calculated to intercept Cheetoo, should he attempt to pass to the north-east or south-east, and effectually to destroy his force, should he pass; he shut against him in every other quarter, by the co-operation of the Rana of Oodepore and the chieftains of the Doongerpore and Eder, on whom I shall immediately call to do so. I have been informed, that the Doongerpore chieftain is favourable to Cheetoo, and may possibly be induced to permit him to pass to the southward; in which case, may I be permitted to offer an opinion, that the rapid movement of a light force from your Excellency's Head-Quarters towards Sount and Lunawarra would completely intercept his progress to Guzerat, and cover the frontier of a very valuable part of the Honourable Company's territories in that quarter, from which abundant supplies might be procured.

I do myself the honour of transmitting, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying paper of intelligence just received. I have despatched twenty-five horsemen to bring into camp the Carbury of the Ranna of Oodepore, and shall communicate to your Excellency's the result of our conference.

I feel extremely anxious for the arrival of my expected convoy of supplies, which I have reason to believe was at Mundissoor on the 8th instant.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Dewela,
10th January 1818:

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

P.S. The enclosed, I am informed, is the only practicable route to Sullumber for a large body.

DEPOSITION

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Deposition of
two Cossids.

DEPOSITION of the two Cossids lately returned from the Camp of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

State, that in their route back to Baroda they saw, about twenty-five days ago, Chetoo's, Kurreem Khan's and Huroo's durrâh at Narwar. The Governor-General sent a detachment against them: they fled to Dholpore, which they plundered. Some British troops from the neighbourhood of Jeypore pursued them, when they fled to Gaungode. The Governor-General's detachment and that from Jeypore joined and attacked the Pindarries at Barror, defeated them, and took a quantity of their baggage and plunder. The Pindarries then fled into the territories of the Kotah Rajah, who likewise attacked them and took some of their baggage and plunder. That they then fled towards Cheetore, from thence Kurreem Khan and Chetoo went to Sandree, and Huroo to Holkar's camp. A detachment from Sir William Keir's division fell in with Cheetoo's party and took four of their guns. Kurreem Khan fled towards Oodepore, and Chetoo came to Tandla by Dongerpore and Bhanswarra with about four thousand horse, where they saw them four days ago. The Pindarries gave it out, that they were proceeding towards Ougein; but it was supposed by the inhabitants of the place, that they were marching in the direction of Guzerat, to intercept a party with treasure proceeding to join Sir William Keir's division of the army. That they fell in with Major Sealy, commanding the above-mentioned party, and communicated this intelligence to him.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 3d instant the division under my command was detached by his Excellency Sir T. Hislop, for the purpose of attacking a Pindarry Chief, who had encamped in the neighbourhood of Johud.* On the 5th instant, I received information of the enemy having moved towards Bonâ Sodree, a village about thirty miles from Johud, in a westerly direction, and immediately turned off the road to that place in the hope of overtaking the freebooters. Contradictory reports, however, prevented my prosecuting my route with any effect till the 7th, when I received intelligence that a large body of the enemy were at Dhirah, a village eight miles south-east of Sodree, with their baggage and families. I set out from camp at eleven o'clock that night, with the Seventeenth Light Dragoons, six companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and about eight hundred of the Mysore Horse, but did not succeed in getting within sight of Dhirah till nine o'clock the next morning, on account of the badness of the roads, and the distance being greater than I expected; to my great disappointment, however, I found the enemy had decamped on the preceding day, on hearing of the approach of the Bombay division of the army, and fled in the direction of Oodepore, leaving their guns and a considerable quantity of baggage to follow them across the hills. Five guns and some baggage have fallen into our hands, and although it is much to be regretted that the rapidity of the enemy's flight has saved him from destruction, it is satisfactory to reflect that the loss he has sustained will materially injure him in the eyes of his followers, and tend considerably to the dissolution of the only remaining body of his adherents.

Camp, Dewelah,
January 10th, 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I had the honour, on the 19th instant, to forward to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, minutes of my last conference with the Vakeels of Mulhar Rao Holkar.

The Vakeels left the camp immediately after the conference, and Meer Zufferally did not return that day: I, in consequence, recommended Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to make a movement the next day towards the army of Holkar.

On

* Marked upon Arrowsmith's large map, about fifty miles in a direction S.E. from Oodepore.

On the 20th this force accordingly moved to Armea, within about eight miles of Holkar's position; and it is particularly worthy of remark, that on that day no friendly communication of any kind was received from the army of that chief: on the contrary, all the information received from Hircarrahs confirmed the opinion that the troops were prepared for battle.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

By the ackbar from the camp, as well as from the reports of all the Hircarrahs, it appeared that a sudden revolution had taken place at the Durbar of the young Prince. On the 17th instant, the Regent Baae, and the minister, Surpat Rao and his adherents, had been seized and put into confinement by the chiefs of the battalions, Roshen Beg, Roshen Khan, Ram Deen, and Guffoor Khan, who had also got possession of the Maharajah, over whom had been placed a guard of sepoy with guns. Great rejoicing took place in camp at the revolution, and the battalions are said to have proposed to sign an acquittance-roll for the whole of the arrears of pay due to them.

Although the chiefs, into whose hands the young Prince had now fallen, pretended friendship to the British Government, and even desired one of our news-writers in camp to communicate to me that those who were the enemies of our Government and wished to march to the Deccan had been seized, yet they neither sent back Meer Zuffer Ally nor made any other communication whatever. On the contrary, on the evening of the 20th, a large body of horse advanced within three miles of the British camp, and a party of about two hundred attacked a small number of Mysore horse within sight of our pickets, killed one man and wounded several others.

This attack differed from the former outrages committed by Holkar's troops, in as much as it obviously was not made for the sake of plunder, but from premeditated hostility.

Under all these circumstances, I could no longer delay giving my decided opinion to his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, that the army of Holkar should be immediatly attacked.

In order to give the friends of peace (if any such had influence) still an opportunity of saving the young Prince and preserving his dominions, I prepared, by desire of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, a letter, which I intended, if I should have an opportunity, to convey to the Prince before the battle. A copy of that letter is enclosed.

On the morning of the 21st the force advanced towards Maheidpore. On the march I was met by a pair of camel Hircarrahs with a letter of the Maharajah, of which I enclose a copy and translation. You will observe, that it is of the same unsatisfactory nature as all the other communications that have been received from that chief. I conceived no answer could be more suitable than the letter which had been prepared: I accordingly delivered it to the Hircarrahs, directing them to return with the utmost expedition.

On advancing still nearer Holkar's camp, a pair of my own Hircarrahs, who had carried a note from my Moonshee to Meer Zuffer Ally, met me: they conveyed an answer to the Moonshee's note. I enclose a copy and translation of it. You will observe from that letter, that the Sirdars or chiefs had resolved on war; and that though they might be conciliated by proper means, yet he, Meer Zuffer Ally, adds, that they are the troops of Holkar. This expression appeared to me to convey a kind of threat: and the concluding sentence, that we would learn the rest from the Hircarrahs, confirmed me in this opinion, as the Hircarrahs had nothing to communicate but that Holkar's army were prepared for action.

This was the last communication from the camp of Holkar. In the space of about two hours after it was received the battle commenced.

On a review of the whole proceedings and correspondence with Mulhar Rao Holkar's Government, I am fearful the Most Noble the Governor-General will conceive, that our unsatisfactory negotiation has been too long protracted, than that hostilities have been rashly precipitated.

But the conduct of those who exercised the functions of the Government of Holkar ever since the designs of the Peishwah were known, the negotiations

carried

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

carried on by that chief while he has been at war with the British government, the assembly of the whole of the army at this place with the avowed intention of proceeding to the Deccan to support the Peishwah, the delays and evasions practised in the negotiation with us, the non-compliance with the just and moderate propositions made to them for an amicable arrangement, and above all, the acts of unprovoked hostility committed by their troops, would have justified his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop in attacking them from the day that his army reached Ougein. Indeed, perhaps the nonage of the Prince, and the disorganized state of the Government, could have warranted the forbearance which his Excellency has exercised to them.

I have, &c.

Maheidpore,
24th December 1817.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Sir J. Malcolm's
Correspondence
with Holkar.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S. &c., to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, dated Camp, 20th December 1817.

After compliments:—Before this I despatched to your Highness by Meer Zuffer Ally, a letter with a memorandum of propositions; after that when Bha-roon Babboo was dismissed, he would convey to you the friendly communication regarding your joining the camp of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, along with your friends and well-wishers, and you will no doubt have received it.

Now, in consequence of some of the troops of your camp who are every day committing fresh excesses against this army, we have advanced; and your Highness has, on this account, assumed the appearance of an enemy to our Government. Perhaps this has been occasioned by the advice of evil counsellors: but even yet, his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop signifies his wish that you should speedily join his army. Matters have now gone so far, that except by this course I see no means to save and to establish your Highness's government.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, &c. &c., dated 11th Suffer (21st December), and received on the march within four miles of Holkar's army.

After compliments:—Your friendly letter, with the memorandum of propositions, brought by Meer Zuffer Ally, reached me, and was fully understood. Certain evil-disposed persons, who were the enemies of this Government, have been secured, and on the same day a letter was despatched by a camel-hircarrah to the Nawaub Ameer ul Dowlah (Ameer Khan), to call him in order to give an answer to the propositions. No doubt the Nawaub will join me: after his arrival, all matters will be settled on, according to his council. It had also been determined to despatch Meer Zuffer Ally to you, when the intelligence of your advance reached me. This conduct is very remote from the friendship and alliance established between the deceased Maharajah and the English Company. On this account the despatch of Meer Zuffer Ally was delayed. I have not permitted any troops to pass on account of your approach, but have prevented them with the utmost difficulty.

It is the duty of friendship to do whatever appears to be good and advantageous for both States.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Meer Zuffer Ally to Mahomed Hussain Moonshee to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, &c. &c. Dated the 10th Suffer in the evening (20th December 1817), received on the 21st, when the British Troops were within three miles of those of Holkar.

After compliments:—I received your letter (the Moonshee had written to him by desire of Sir John Malcolm) mentioning that he had neither returned to our camp, as he had informed the Moonshee he would, nor had he or Zuffer Khan sent any intimation of a settlement; that some more of our camels had
been

been carried off and their keepers wounded, and that therefore Sir John had no confidence in his friendship or that of Guffoor Khan. When I was at the Durbar of the Maharajah, after perusal I showed it to all the Sirdars.

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The state of the affair is this. I came here with the memorandum of propositions; on the next day another arrangement took place in our camp and the negotiation was postponed.

Sir J. Malcolm's
Correspondence
with Holkar.

My friend, as according to what the Sirdars said, I wrote to you that by the evening I would reach you, when I heard of the plunder of the foragers (or the plundered property). To-day, on account of your advance, all the Sirdars have resolved on war. This may be conciliated by proper means; but you know they are the troops of Holkar. But I am surprised at the gentlemen shewing such haste in their resolutions; if it is the wish of the gentleman (Sir John Malcolm), and you write to me, I shall certainly come and represent the friendship that subsisted between the two States. In consequence of the indisposition of the Nawaub Guffoor Khan, there is the greatest difficulty in settling matters. It is proper the friendship between the two States should be increased by means of us two, and not that war and contest should take place: you will learn the rest from your Hircarrah.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, copies of two letters which I have this morning addressed to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop.

I have, &c.

Camp at Mundissoor,
1st January 1818.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Subsequent to the despatch of my two letters of yesterday's date to your Excellency's address, Meer Zuffer Ally arrived in camp, and brought a preliminary agreement signed by Mulhar Rao Holkar, differing somewhat in form, but not in substance, from that which I had transmitted, and which had been honoured by your Excellency's approbation. This measure, the Vakeel informed me, had been produced by the advance of the corps, and by their knowledge that I had separated from my heavy baggage, and meant to pursue them with increased rapidity. Guffoor Khan had, he said, actually refused to accompany the Court in a distant flight, even if they had escaped, which must have the effect of reducing the reputation of the Holkar family to the condition of a Pindarry chief. The young prince, he urged, according to the Meer's statement, had no course left, but that of throwing himself upon the generosity of the British Government. This advice was adopted; and it was resolved to comply with the terms that had been proposed, and to halt near Purthaughghur, within eighteen miles of this, till matters were finally adjusted.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I have desired that Tantiah Jogh, who has a principal management of affairs, should come to my camp this evening, and I am assured by Meer Zuffer Ally that Holkar will be prepared to make his first march towards Rampoorah tomorrow; and this Vakeel has most positively promised, that the camp of the Pindarry chief, Kurreem, shall march to a distance from Holkar's army this morning.

I feel confident that I may congratulate your Excellency on the submission of Mulhar Rao Holkar, who has in fact not been able to collect any adequate means to continue the contest; and the conclusion of the preliminary agreement will have the effect of destroying any hope which may have been formed, either by his own predatory adherents, or the Pindarry chiefs, who derived strength from acting in his name, while it will leave the Most Noble the Governor-General at full liberty to exercise his wisdom, in making the arrangement regarding the power

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power and possessions of the Holkar family, that he deems best suited to the promotion and permanent security of the British interest in India.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of an order which I have this moment issued to the division under my command, and which will, I hope, meet with your Excellency's approbation.

Camp at Mundissoor,
1st January 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Division Orders.

Division Morning Orders.—Camp at Mundissoor, 1st January 1818.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm has the satisfaction to state, that a Vakeel from Mulhar Rao Holkar arrived in camp last night, with a signed preliminary agreement that may probably lead his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to command a suspension of hostilities with that prince. Under such circumstances, the Brigadier-General directs, that until the pleasure of his Excellency is known, no person (not acting hostilely) may be made prisoner, or detained on the ground of being in the employ of Mulhar Rao Holkar. The Brigadier-General also intreats the officers of his division to use their utmost efforts to prevent any excesses of the troops under their command, and of the camp-followers. It is very important, that the full benefit of those happy results which have been produced in every quarter by the valour and exertions of the British armies, should be secured and improved by their correct order and discipline.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I last night received a secret offer from the Pindarry chief, Kurreem Khan, to use his utmost endeavour, in co-operation with the British forces, to effect the immediate destruction of the other Pindarry durrahs, on the condition of being pardoned himself for his past transgressions, and of our engaging to attend to any claims he might establish on our favour and protection. I took no further notice of this offer, than to permit Kurreem's brother coming into my camp to converse on this subject.

I have every reason to believe Kurreem is sincere in this proposal, as he has suffered severely from the pursuit of the Bengal divisions under Major-General Donkin and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and the submission of Holkar's Government must tend to diminish his hope of safety in a continuance of his former mode of life.

Camp at Mundissoor,
1st January 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 1st instant, of the arrival of Meer Zuffer Ally in camp, who brought a paper signed by Mulhar Rao Holkar, which agreed in substance to the condition I had proposed to that Prince as a preliminary engagement.

The day after the arrival of Meer Zuffer Ally, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the force under his command reached the vicinity of this place; and as your private letter of the 25th ultimo put me in possession of the Governor-General's sentiments respecting the terms that would be required of Mulhar Rao Holkar, in the anticipated event of his defeat, the period was deemed favourable by his Excellency for concluding a treaty, and a negotiation was commenced on the 3d with Tantiah Jogh, the minister of that Prince, whom I had invited to come into camp for that purpose.

The terms proposed were the confirmation of the engagement with Ameer Khan, the cession to the Company of the claims of the Holkar Government upon

upon the Rajpoot States, the cession to Zalim Sing, Rajah of Kotah, of four districts formerly rented by him, the confirmation, under the guarantee of the Company, of his jaidad amounting to near four lacs of rupees per annum, to Guffoor Khan and his heirs, on the condition of his maintaining a quota of horse, the cession of the tribute of Nursinghur, the cession to the Company of all Holkar's possessions within and to the south of the Sautpoorah range of hills, including Candeish, Amber, Ellorah, and all his other possessions in that quarter. I also informed Tantiah Jogh; that it was meant to resume Koonah, and the villages within the Company's territories formerly granted in jagheer to Holkar's family; but this intention I afterwards abandoned, at the earnest solicitation of the Minister, upon a consideration of Koonah being the jagheer of a female of high rank who had not joined the hostile faction, and towards whom it was consistent with the character of the negociation to preserve every respect.

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In return for the cessions to be made, the Minister of Holkar was informed that the British Government would take the remaining provinces of Holkar under its protection, and maintain a force that would preserve the tranquillity of his territories, and repel and punish any aggression of a foreign enemy. It was stated, that though the arrangement did not, including Guffoor Khan's jagheer, give Holkar more than sixteen or seventeen lacs of actual revenue, it left him a country which, if tranquil and settled, as might now be anticipated, was capable of yielding in a very few years treble that amount; and it was further urged and admitted, that his Government had derived for many years no income from any one of the cessions it was required to make, except the districts granted to Zalim Sing, and their produce was little more than a lac of rupees per annum. It would be endless to recapitulate the various and futile arguments brought forward by the Mahratta Minister, to induce an alteration of the terms proposed. He contended, that the war was provoked, not by the Ministers of Mulhar Rao Holkar, but by a counsel of discontented and turbulent military chiefs, acting against their advice and in contempt of their authority. When answered, that the acts of Holkar's court could not be separated from those of an army with which it was present, he urged the youth of the prince, and his claim on that ground to the generous consideration of the Most Noble the Governor-General. He was told, that when the latter was assured his favour would reach and confer benefit on a minor prince, there could be no doubt it would be extended to him; but those who exercised power in the name of this prince, must show themselves by their actions worthy of the confidence of the British Government, before they could expect more than what a rigorous policy granted, or attention to its own interests required.

Tantiah Jogh finding that no alteration would be made in the terms proposed, endeavoured to evade the conclusion of any specific engagement, by declaring that Mulhar Rao Holkar would throw himself upon the protection of the British Government without any engagement, and trust to its bounty. This proposition was another mode of asking for a cessation of hostilities till events should determine the best ultimate course, and was of course rejected. Disappointed in all his efforts, Tantiah Jogh begged time to write to Gunput Row and Guffoor Khan; which though creating some delay was acceded to. Their advice was received last night, and Meer Zuffer Ally and the Moonshee of Tantiah Jogh waited upon me early this morning, to state that the treaty would be signed; but that there were three requests from the Maharajah, to all or some of which the Minister most earnestly entreated my attention. The first was, that two only of the four pergunnahs formerly rented by Rajah Zalim Sing should be given to that ruler; secondly, that the year due of the tribute from the Rajpoot States should be given to the Maharajah, to enable him to discharge his mutinous troops; and thirdly, that Chandore, Amber, and Walgham, in the Deccan, which were the original possessions of the Holkar family, and regarded therefore with feelings far beyond their actual value, should be added to them.

To the first request I answered, that it could not be complied with. The second I also rejected; stating, however, that I was ready, upon the securities of the revenue of Koonah, which had been before preferred on a similar proposition, to grant an aid of five lacs of rupees, to enable them to discharge part of their troops. With regard to the third, I told them that no expectation could be indulged

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indulged of retaining the fort of Chandore, the possession of which was essential to the peace of the province of Candesh. That Amber and the other districts within the limits of the Nizam's country could on no consideration be restored, as their remaining in possession of Holkar had already been found of the greatest inconvenience. With respect to Walgham and the nine villages near Koonah, that I knew Holkar had been formerly permitted to retain, on the ground of their being the native places of his family, their revenue could be no object either to the Maharajah or the British State; and I did not think it unlikely that the Governor-General might, at some future period, if quite satisfied with his conduct, consider the feelings of the Maharajah and his family upon this point. That it was one on which I could make no promise. The Moonshee and Meer Zuffer Ally went to Tantiah Jogh, from whom they returned with a message, that the Minister was ready to sign the treaty as it stood; but there were one or two points on which he must entreat me to write to the Governor-General.

The first was relative, not to the fort, but to some villages in the pergunnahs of Chandore, of which the family of Holkar were the hereditary heads and magistrates. Situations which they wish to hold under any conditions. The revenue was, the Minister represented, inconsiderable, but the honour of the Holkar family was involved in the preservation of those original possessions.

The Minister brought forward another request in favour of the renters of Chandore and Rampoorah Bussunt. Both officers, he said, had advanced the revenues for the current year, and he trusted that on delivering their forts they would be entitled to consideration. I promised to submit those representations, which I did not think unreasonable, to the Governor-General.

The Moonshee of Tantiah Jogh stated at his interview, that his master wished an article should be inserted in the treaty, declaring that the Peishwah and his successors should not be permitted to exercise any sovereign rights or authority over Mulhar Rao Holkar or his heirs. Though this article was, in fact, unnecessary, I readily agreed to insert it, as I considered the desire to do so a remarkable proof of the impressions entertained of the complete dissatisfaction of the Mahrattá confederacy.

I expect the treaty will be signed in the course of a few hours.

I remain, &c.

Camp at Mundissoor,
6th January 1818.

(Signed)

J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In my letter of yesterday I informed you of the probable conclusion of a treaty of peace with the Government of Mulhar Rao Holkar. I have now much satisfaction in stating, that the treaty was executed last night, and copies have been this day exchanged at a public visit which Tantiah Jogh, the Minister of Mulhar Rao Holkar, paid to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop. I have the honour to enclose a copy of this treaty;* and having already given the substance of the negociation which preceded its conclusion, I shall limit myself in this despatch to a few short observations on such articles as require remarks or explanation.

From the style of the preamble of the first article, you will remark that the character of the treaty is not that of equal alliance, which would have been as inconsistent with policy as with the reduced condition of Mulhar Rao Holkar, who though his title is preserved, is placed in the situation of a ruler who enjoys the possessions left him by this treaty under the protection of the British Government. To this form Holkar's Minister made no objection, as he evidently considered it the only relation in which his prince could expect to enjoy his possessions in security.

The second article was felt very acutely. Ameer Khan, Tantiah Jogh said, had thought only of himself, and entirely forgotten a ruler to whose family he owed his rise, and to whom he continued to profess allegiance and obedience. He also questioned

* See Collection of Treaties.

questioned our right on the principle we were generally supposed to act on, to make a treaty with a subject which transferred the territory of his sovereign. I replied, that whatever form might continue to be observed, the substance of authority fell, when the ruler to whom it belonged became, from weakness or any cause, incapable of exercising it. That ever since the death of Juswunt Row Holkar, Ameer Khan enjoyed in fact, if not in form, an independent power; and he had, in his negotiation of an engagement with the British Government, acted openly, with the same exclusive view to his own interests, that he had shewn for many years past in his transactions with other States, with whom the employment or power of employing his military means had brought him in collusion. That with respect to the principles that warranted the British Government on this occasion on the line it had adopted, I called to the recollection of Tantiah Jogh what had occurred nine years ago, when the actual military power of Ameer Khan, whose measures (then disowned by the same powerless Court that now urged his nominal allegiance) compelled the British Government to equip a large army, at a great expence, to preserve the territories of Nagpore and the Deccan from being overrun if not conquered by that chief. I asked the Minister if their power of curbing him had increased since that period; and I added, that we might as well have hesitated in receiving a transfer of any of the territories of the Holkar Family till we obtained the consent of the Empire of Delhi; to whom they still nominally belonged, as have been withheld from the conclusion of an engagement with Ameer Khan, which guaranteed lands actually in his possession, till we received, or were denied the consent of the child Mulhar Row Holkar and his distracted court, itself the sport, according to Tantiah Jogh's own statement, of a council of turbulent and disobedient military chiefs. In conclusion, I remarked that our faith was pledged, and the article must stand. The Minister who, could not confute the arguments I brought forward, assented, but evidently with feelings of great reluctance.

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The third article was strongly objected to. The Minister stated, that the fact of Zalim Sing's renting four pergunnahs from Holkar gave him no right to the permanent possession of them. This I fully admitted; but stated, that the conduct of Holkar's Government had imposed upon us the necessity of calling upon every ally to aid us; and that common justice as well as policy, required us to reward those who had adopted our cause with zeal and security. That this was the case with Zalim Sing; and in the cessions prepared, which were contiguous to his territories, we had studied his inclination and interest. The Minister begged that two only of the four pergunnahs should be granted. I replied, that Zalim Sing had been led to expect the grant of this district, as the result of a success to which his exertions had contributed, and therefore no alteration whatever in this article could take place. I concluded my remarks upon this article by stating, that the favour therein shewn to a prince of Zalim Sing's character, was the best example that could be given of the principles of that policy on which we acted; for to extend the sphere of this rule was, as the Minister well knew, to extend that of order and good government.

A great deal of discussion took place on the fourth article; for though the Minister admitted that Holkar had long ceased to derive any resources of consequence from the Rajpoot States, he urged, that by totally renouncing his right, he in fact dispossessed himself of the rank he had held among the rulers of India. To this I replied, that the rank he wished to maintain had long been nominal: that it had tended for half a century to no purpose, but that of allowing lawless military chiefs to collect predatory hordes and plunderers in the name of his family: that it was good for the peace of India, and quite consistent with the true interests of Mulhar Rao Holkar himself, that his authority, in name as well as substance, should be limited to the rule of his actual possessions. I demanded of the Minister, and he could not deny the fact, whether two lacs of rupees in tribute were ever collected from the Rajpoot States without an army, the expence of which to the State was, within the time it was employed, double that amount; a fact, I stated, which reduced the question to this plain conclusion, that the right claimed by the chief Mahratta State of collecting tribute from the principal Rajpoot princes answered no purpose, but that of increasing the number of those predatory armies which
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it was the great object of the British Government to subdue, as their existence had been found, on the experience of many years, perfectly incompatible with the permanent peace and security of its possessions.

I had, on first perusing these articles, introduced the name of the Rajah of Jaborah and Purtaubgurh, which led to the discussion of the extent to which it was meant to apply the meaning of the general term "Rajpoot States," Holkar's Minister contending that claims might be revived, under that head, which would diminish to nothing the little revenue left to him by the treaty. The tribute of Jabooat, which was eighty thousand rupees, of which thirty or forty thousand were generally realized, belonged, the Minister stated, to the females of the family of the late Jeswunt Row Holkar; and Purtaubgurh, which he estimated at sixty thousand, was from its relative position to his remaining territories very desirable.

As I considered that Holkar had been reduced very low, and the tribute of these two petty States was not very important, I did not insist on their being specified. Should a connexion with that of Jaborah be deemed from its vicinity to Guzzerat an object, it will be very easy to effect that arrangement. With regard to Purtaubgurh, it appears at this moment difficult to say whether a pledge to protect it would be burdensome or otherwise, as this petty State (if it deserve that name) is much impoverished and without means to defend itself: but under any view, there will be little difficulty in making whatever arrangement is wished with Holkar's Minister regarding it. I had first meant to insist in a distinct article upon the cession of the tribute of Nursinghur and some of the other mixed provinces to the east of the Chumbul; but I considered, in the first place, that the possessions left to Mulhar Rao Holkar were already so reduced, that there was hardly an object for his family and Ministers to maintain the treaty; and, in the second, I was satisfied from every experience in this quarter, that the conduct of Dowlut Row Scindia has been such as not to merit reward, and as it was chiefly with that view that the cessions would have been valuable. No aid whatever had been granted by any of Scindia's officers. His managers had almost invariably refused supplies, except intimidated by the presence or vicinity of a force; and I ascertained two facts while negotiating the treaty; first, that a party of one thousand horse belonging to the Barrah Bhaee, with Anna Buckshee's camp, left it and joined Holkar's army, at Maheidpore three days before the action; and secondly, that Rimut Row Bhow has not only throughout maintained a correspondence with the Pindarries, but within these few days allowed parties of them to encamp under the walls of Johud. Reasons of the soundest policy may dictate, that we should shew forbearance to a Government, which either from weakness or acts in the manner that Scindia has done during the campaign: but we cannot, I conceive, reward it without a bad example. I have refrained, for these reasons, from insisting upon the cessions described; but a settlement may, if desired, be hereafter made regarding Narraingur, in the same manner as Jabooat and Purtaubgur.

(*Sic Orig.*)

The fifth article requires remark. The cessions, as fixing the boundary, were important, and therefore insisted upon. As they had been made by the treaty of 1806 (though subsequently renounced in a declaratory article) their demand was anticipated and not much resisted.

The sixth article excited, as may be supposed, a very strong feeling, and every argument was used to prevail upon me to mitigate its rigour; for the Minister was obliged to admit, that Mulhar Rao Holkar derived no revenue from the territories demanded. They were, he said, the most ancient the family possessed, and their alienation was like its extinction. I told him, that in arrangements of this nature, feelings like those he described could not be attended to, when their operation was contrary to the general interests; and that case, I added, was never more strongly exemplified than in the present instance. Holkar's territories, to the southward of the Sautpoorah hills, had, from the distraction and consequent disorder of his Government, become the resort of thieves and freebooters, who were in the constant habit of committing outrage and aggressions upon the territories of allies of the British Government, whose troops for several years past had been annually employed in suppressing them.

After

After the Minister had assented to the general terms of the sixth article, he brought forward, in a very urgent manner, as I have before stated, the necessity of paying some attention to the feelings and prejudice of the family of Holkar, relative to some hereditary right in the Deccan, which they claimed in their character of landholders, and separate from their pretensions as princes. He first mentioned Amber; but I distinctly told him that the cession of that place, and all other within the limits of the Nizam's country, must be entire, as the former arrangement, which left him in the possession, had been found most embarrassing, and indeed baneful to the peace of surrounding districts. He next mentioned Malgaum and nine villages near Koonā, of inconsiderable revenue, but valued by the Holkar family as the native place of their ancestors: he also mentioned fifteen villages in the province of Chandoor, and the rights of the whole, he said, did not amount to more than twelve or fifteen thousand rupees; but retaining them was essential to the honour of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and he himself, he added, would be disgraced, if he failed in a point that was so personal to the young Prince and his relations. I answered, that such arrangements were matter of future discussion: I could give them no place in the treaty; but I had no doubt, I added, if the conduct of Holkar's court was such as to satisfy the Governor-General of the security of their friendship, and his Lordship saw no danger of the internal peace of the province in permitting Holkar's family to retain a few villages or hereditary privileges as Zemindars, the amount of the revenue stated should be no obstacle; but if ever it was made it must be entirely an act of grace. It would, he said, be considered as such, and the Minister intreated me, as the former friend of the State, to use my influence in obtaining his favourite object.

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The readiness, and indeed pleasure, with which the Minister, Tantiah Jogh, assented to the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth articles, satisfied me that, whatever might be the sentiments of those by whom he was deputed, the negociator, at least, was anxious that the engagement concluded should be carried into effect in the spirit in which it was made.

To the eleventh article the Minister offered no objection. He saw, he said, the necessity of the immediate discharge of all superfluous troops, but that the execution of that article required some management, to prevent those mutinies which always attended the dissolution of a native army. The Minister expressed an earnest hope that the English Government would aid him with means to effect this object, and proffered any security for re-payment that was required. When discussing this article, Tantiah Jogh expressed his alarm lest the Prince might suffer from the conduct of his disobedient subjects. Roshen Beg, he said, who was the late commander of the infantry, had without authority, proceeded to Rampore, where he had put himself at the head of the remaining battalions, which had sixteen guns, and usurped the government of the town. It was, he observed, of the utmost consequence to the preservation of that peace which had been established, that this force should be reduced by the English Government, as it could not remain without an influence and strength of the most dangerous nature to that faction which desired the continuance of war, but which, if this body was once dispersed, would be easily destroyed. I assured the Minister I would represent what he had stated to his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, who would, I had no doubt, make arrangements for the immediate reduction of Roshen Beg; but it would, I said, be necessary that some of Holkar's troops should proceed on this service, otherwise it might be supposed that Roshen Beg was acting by authority. To the propriety of this the Minister readily assented.

The arrangement in the twelfth article, in favour of Guffoor Khan, was dictated by attention to the suggestion in your letter of the —th ultimo, with regard to the claims of this chief, who had accelerated peace, by not only advising it, but refusing, when at Purtaubghur, to accompany Holkar in his further flight, and by a consideration of the ability of planting in the heart of the remaining possessions of Holkar a Mahomedan authority, which must prove a check upon the Hindoo adherents of this ruler. The ground I took up to enforce this arrangement was, that it was connected with the one that had already been made with Ameer Khan, of whom Guffoor Khan is a near relation, and that the Governor-General therefore insisted upon his having a suitable provision.

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Sir J. Malcolm.

It was, however, almost impossible to reconcile the Minister to this article; and when he found, after a long secret conference, that I would not give way, he concluded by railing in the most violent manner against all the Mahomedans, whom he described as the most treacherous race in the universe. Meer Zuffer Ally had been with me on the part of Guffoor Khan an hour before, to express his master's and his own opinion that the Mahrattas were the worst of the Infidels.

On the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth articles, Tantiah Jogh agreed without a remark. The sixteenth, as I have before stated, was inserted at his own request; and on signing the treaty he confirmed what his Moonshee had been desired to state to me, by observing that it was better none but the English Government should have any claims or rights over his Prince. After signing the treaty, the Minister made a very strong appeal to my feelings in favour of the Prince he served. He entreated that I would represent every thing that had passed in the most favourable manner I could to the Governor-General; and he trusted, he added, that his Lordship would consider that Mulhar Rao Holkar was a child, whom his Minister had concurred in placing under the guardianship of the British Government. He trusted, he said, that the manner in which he negotiated the treaty would be considered in his master's favour. He had not omitted, he added, to defend and maintain the interests committed to him to the best of his ability; but he had not, at the same time, taken a proper view of the actual condition of his master, and had submitted on all points where he saw me determined, and where resistance was unavailing. I deem it a justice to Tantiah Jogh to state that his conduct has been as he has represented it; nor did he bring forward one word relative to his personal interest, till all those which related to his master were finally settled.

I beg you will convey to the Governor-General the sense I entertain of the aid I have received in the course of this negociation from Major Agnew, and my Third Assistant, Captain Low.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Commanding
Officer
at Poona.

EXTRACT of Letter (without address) from the Officer commanding at Poona, dated the 26th January 1818.

I have the pleasure of enclosing you a copy of a letter I have just received from Captain Sydenham to Mr. Elphinstone's address, giving a little news. Gokla is said to be gone off to Budanmy to raise the siege, General Munro being said to be before that place with five hundred men. I had an offer this morning from a Jemmadar commanding two hundred men at Singhur, to put me in possession of one of the gates for six thousand rupees. I have scarcely thought it worth while to investigate the merits of the offer, having within these few days received orders to confine myself strictly to the defence of my position and the city: under other circumstances, I should doubtless have endeavoured to ascertain what attention this offer deserved.

General Order.

GENERAL ORDER, by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Gunny, 14th December 1817.

The Commander-in-Chief has now the pleasing duty of publishing to the army a further instance of the admirable conduct of a detachment of the distinguished army he has the honour to command. Official reports have reached his Excellency from Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Scott, commanding the detachment of the Fifth division at Nagpore, of a most brilliant and decisive action which took place at that capital between the British troops and the whole of those belonging to his Highness the Rajah of Berar, on the 26th and 27th ultimo.

The detachment under the Lieutenant-Colonel's command, previous to the treacherous attack made upon it by a chief with whom we were on terms of friendly alliance, did not exceed the total amount of thirteen hundred and fifty rank and file; and with this small and gallant band an action of eighteen hours'

hours' continuance, was maintained with a degree of perseverance, determined courage, and unconquerable bravery; which has never on any occasion been surpassed.

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General Order.

It is a peculiarly gratifying part of the Commander-in-Chief's duty to offer his most grateful tribute of unqualified praise and admiration to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, and the officers and men of his detachment, for their excellent conduct upon this memorable occasion; and his Excellency may with truth assert, that there never has occurred an occasion where praise has been better earned or more justly merited than this.

The gallant perseverance and devoted courage of the small brigade of infantry, consisting of the First battalion of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth regiments of Madras Native Infantry (weakened by a large proportion of sick in hospital), place those corps in the enviable possession of the applause of their superiors, and the admiration of their brother soldiers.

The pressure of the attack was sustained by the First battalion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, and his Excellency feels no common pride and satisfaction in declaring his most unqualified praise of its gallantry, enterprize, and steadiness.

The three troops of the Sixth regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry under Captain Fitzgerald, reinforced by a small detail of the Madras body guard, have established a claim to the highest commendation. The judgment and decision displayed by Captain Fitzgerald, in seizing the happy moment for attack, will ever speak the highest eulogium on that officer's professional character and ability; and the gallantry and perseverance of this small but formidable body, place its merits and services in the most distinguished rank; nor is it too much to add, that the arduous contest, which had been supported for eighteen hours by the persevering gallantry of the infantry, was decided by the discipline and enterprize of this gallant detachment, led on by Captain Fitzgerald.

The conduct of the small detachments of Madras artillery and pioneers has been eminently conspicuous, and has added another instance of courage and discipline to the well-established reputation of the corps to which they belong.

The important result of this action speaks forcibly the praises of every individual officer and soldier engaged, and the Commander-in-Chief feels that all have an equal claim to his grateful approbation; but the fortune of war frequently presents opportunities particularly claiming distinction, and his Excellency feels it an imperative duty to record the names of the following officers, who, with the most honourable zeal, have been so fortunate as to benefit by the favourable occasions which presented themselves during the arduous struggle.

Major M'Kenzie, commanding first battalion Twentieth Madras Native Infantry; Captain Lloyd, Bengal Establishment, commanding Resident's escort; Captain Fitzgerald, commanding detachment Sixth Bengal Cavalry; Captain Charlesworth, commanding first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenant Jenkins, Bengal Establishment, commanding Nagpore battalion; * Lieutenant Maxwell, commanding detachment Madras Artillery; and Cornet Smith, Sixth Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

The pleasing duty Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop has had to perform, of publishing his sentiments of approbation and thanks to this gallant detachment, equally imposes upon him the melancholy duty of paying a just tribute to the memory of those who have gloriously fallen on this memorable occasion.

The severe loss in killed and wounded is a subject of deep regret, but it will be a considerable consolation to the relations and friends of those brave men who have fallen, to remember that they have died in the most devoted and honourable struggle for the interests of their country and the glory of her arms, and that their memory will be handed down to posterity with honour and grateful respect.

The following are the names of the officers who have fallen:—

Captain

* This battalion was part of the Rajah of Berar's contingent, furnished in conformity to the provisions of the treaty of May 27th, 1816.

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Captain Sadler, commanding first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenant and Adjutant Grant, first battalion Twenty-fourth Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Lieutenant Clarke, first battalion Twentieth Regiment Madras Native Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Nivin, unattached.

The sufferings of the families of the Native corps during the action were unavoidably great, and many, it is feared, have perished from their exposed situation, and the inveterate cruelty of the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief deeply deploras this melancholy event, and assures the Native army that the widows and orphans left destitute shall have his immediate attention and consideration, and that he will recommend them in the strongest terms to the generous protection of Government, which is ever watchful to reward merit, and relieve the wants and distresses of its faithful soldiers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott will be pleased immediately to form a committee of experienced officers to ascertain the persons who have a claim to pensions, and will lose no time in transmitting the proceedings to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

EXTRACT from a Despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan. Camp of Pao Behar, seven miles north of Ougein, 19th December 1817.

On the 17th instant, I had the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the official report of Brigadier-General Smith's recent operations against the Peishwah. It is now with additional pleasure that I have to lay before your Lordship the detailed accounts of a most brilliant action at Nagpore, in which the British interests at that capital have been gloriously maintained by the undaunted courage and perseverance of a small detachment of the Fifth Division of the Army headed by Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Scott, of the Madras establishment.

The General Order published to the Army on this most gratifying occasion, will shew to your Lordship the sense I entertain of the admirable conduct of the troops engaged. Whether, indeed, I regard the vast superiority of the enemy's numbers and artillery, or the length of time during which our brave soldiers fought, until they repulsed the army of Nagpore, I feel assured that your Lordship will consider the action of the 26th and 27th of November, as worthy of being recorded in the brightest page of our Indian annals, and the gallant troops who achieved the exploit entitled to the warmest gratitude and admiration of their Government.

It were endless, on such an occasion, to enumerate the names of those officers whose situations enabled them particularly to distinguish themselves. The success which attended the efforts of his soldiers speaks more in proof of the intrepidity and conduct of their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, than any expression of praise, however unqualified, can convey; and the spirited exertions of Major Mackenzie, of the first battalion Twentieth Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, have also been such as to deserve and to receive my best thanks and applause. I can, however, neither deny myself the satisfaction, nor Captain Fitzgerald the justice, of bringing to your Lordship's particular notice the undaunted and judicious charge made by three troops of the Sixth Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, led on by that officer, against an immense body of the enemy's horse, which were defeated, and their guns turned against them, at a moment the most critical to the result of the day.

Your Lordship will perceive by the returns of killed and wounded, that our loss has been severe; and I have to lament the fate of several brave officers, who have fallen with honour in the cause of their country.

I cannot, in this place, but state to your Lordship my decided opinion, that there never has been an instance in which, not only the courage, but the allegiance

giance of the native troops have been put to a severer test, and been displayed in a more brilliant result, than on the present occasion. It required, indeed, no common exercise of both qualities to enable these intrepid men to maintain their position, at a time when they saw their wives and children exposed and suffering under the same fire which was thinning their own ranks: such a trial was greater than falls in general to the lot of soldiers, and it has been gloriously met and supported at Nagpore.

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Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

On a full consideration of this memorable engagement, I feel that I should be doing less than my duty were I to refrain from expressing a hope that the first battalion of the Twentieth and Twentieth-fourth Regiments of Madras Infantry may receive some signal and lasting memorial of their gallant deeds from the Government they have served so well: the claim of the detachment of Bengal Cavalry to a similar honour will not, I am confident, escape your Lordship's attention:

EXTRACT *Letters from Captain Sydenham to the Honourable M. Elphinstone.*

Letters from
Capt. Sydenham.

Aurungabad, 21st January, 1818.

I have just heard that Gunput Row, with two or three thousand Ramoosees from the Nagpore Rajah's force, and some Arabs of the party let loose from that place, arrived at Sirpore on the 10th instant. It is rumoured he is going by the Alegam Pass into Berar, and round by Candeish, and it is possible that he may try to join the Peishwah, in which case he is likely to proceed by Tulnee, and to cross the Godavery in the neighbourhood of Shraugush. I have given this intelligence to Colonel Deacon, who is at Samgree near Jaulna, with the exception of Salabut Khan's force, which has been ordered to join General Doveton at Elichpore; also to Captain Davies, who is somewhere near Sassoor. If he goes south-west, Deacon ought to take him up; if west for Candeish, Davies will try to cut him off. I have sent this open through Toka, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, and Poona. Captain Fitzclarence arrived here yesterday with Lord Hastings' despatch, and is going over-land, and brought with him a dawk from Jafferabad, which I must send on by the same way to Toka.

27th January, 1818.

By accounts I have received to-day from Seroor, and Colonel Boles's force at Youte, about thirty miles to the eastward, several large bodies of the enemy, of two, three, or four thousand horse each, were in those directions, which in itself will render it advisable to observe the utmost circumspection in bringing on any convoy, or making any detachment from this.

We may expect the Peishwah back in our neighbourhood, which the accounts of the day state is likely to take place, and that he will return east about, to the quarter he had lately left to the northward of this, so that I suppose in a very few days we will be again in a state of preparation for any movement he may make against this city.

I have the honour to enclose you, for his Excellency's information, news received this day in a private letter from General Pritzler's camp, also the account received from Seroor and Colonel Boles's camp. A private letter from General Smith's camp mentions that the Peishwah was moving again to the northward, and that they would endeavour to intercept him.

Two of my men are just arrived from General Pritzler, a copy of whose letter of the 20th I do myself the honour of enclosing. They state, that on their return the Peishwah and General Smith had approached within eight or ten coss, in the neighbourhood of Meritch; but that, on the accounts reaching the Peishwah's camp of our army being so close, he hastily decamped, and proceeded in the direction of Nepaunee. They also state, that fifteen guns have lately proceeded to Nepaunee, under an escort of infantry.

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Letter from
Capt. Sydenham.

Camp, Maule Counded, Right Bank of the Gutpurba, near Gocauk, 18th
January, 1818.

The Vinchore Rajah, Ramchunder Vanketess and Gopal Row, though proper to come down, with the intention, I am told, of reconnoitring our force, yesterday afternoon, and made a very pretty display of flags, &c. Our cavalry went out to meet them a few miles; and Major Doveton, with three squadrons only, charged a very large body, who kept rocketing him and sniping with matchlocks till he got within fifty or sixty yards of them, when they fled in great confusion. He then saw a larger body on their left, of many thousands: he immediately dashed at them and they also gave way. A still larger party then came in sight. By this time the others had closed this little gallant body in. Doveton saw there was nothing for it, but to put a good face on and have at them. Our men were very cool, collected, and steady, and he cut his way through them and they fled in all directions. We had another party with two guns, who kept up a fire on a large body of the enemy. I was much amused to-day by the accounts of this affair which the inhabitants gave me: the shrapnels astonished them greatly, and the enemy took good care to march all night away. It seems they must have lost many men and horses, but the numbers I cannot say: we had no one killed, one or two wounded, and we have lost a few horses only. I send you General Pritzler's order.

“ Brigadier-General Pritzler cannot but feel much gratified with the report made to him by Major Doveton, relative to the conduct of the cavalry yesterday afternoon, and particularly that part of it in which he describes the cool, steady, and collected manner in which they three times charged the enemy, so superior in numbers. He congratulates Major Doveton and that part of the division, upon the opportunity which they have had of meeting the enemy.”

Doveton acted in a most gallant and officer-like manner. Major Daws, Captain Riddle, Lieutenants Ward and Watkins, were with him. I think, from their appearance, there must have been eight or ten thousand men present.

Seroor, 25th January 1818. (7 P.M.)

I heard early this morning that a party of four thousand horse passed last night: I immediately sent some men to look after them. Two have just returned, and say that they halted for a short time at Runjungaum, and then went on to Lingaum. They also report, that the following Sirdars are with them: Durrajee, Raja Bunsanah, Narroo Tatia, and Woomon Row Aptia. Two more men have just come in: they say that the four thousand horse are gone to Telligaum on the Beemah.

Letter from
Colonel Boles.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Colonel Boles, dated Camp Rout,
26th January 1818.

On our march here this morning, we heard that a body of three or four thousand horse had arrived yesterday at Coregaum, about six miles from hence, and it is conjectured they were the advance of the Peishwah: they however only halted to eat, and did not take their saddles off while there. On the rising of the moon last night, they are said to have proceeded on their way, as they gave out, to join his Highness in the Carnatic. They had some wounded men with them, having been attacked by a party from Ahmednuggur.

We have not heard a word of either General Smith or General Pritzler since I saw you. The country people say they hear the Peishwah is returning north, by Tooljapoor, which I think extremely probable; and if I had any positive information of it, I should return to Poona, to be ready to act accordingly to circumstances.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Burr.

Sir :

I have the honour to annex for your information, an extract of our latest intelligence of the Peishwah's movements.

I have, &c.

Camp, Yeddawarah,
Twenty-five miles East of Gocauk.
20th January 1818.

(Signed)

THO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-General.

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Pritzler.

No. 1. HEADS of *Intelligence.*

The Peishwah encamped on the 15th instant at Bougulgee, the 16th at Yedhully, halted the 17th, and on the 18th moved in the direction of Galgully, and encamped on the right bank of the Kistna. He sent off his guns, from Seroor, on the 12th to Nepaunee, and it is supposed that he is again proceeding north; but as General Smith is moving south, and was on the 13th about thirty-five miles west of Punderpoor, it is probable that he may be intercepted. Part of General Pritzler's cavalry had on the 17th, near Malwanchee, an opportunity of three times charging considerable bodies of the enemy of the rear-division, who fled in all directions, and though reported to be about ten thousand soon quitted the route of the Reserve Division. They are said to have lost about one hundred men and horses: our loss was trifling.

(Signed) C. DONNAYHEW,
Assistant D. M. Secretary R.D.

Heads of
Intelligence.

No. 2. HEADS of *Intelligence.*

Camp Arwaree, thirty-five miles North-east of Meritch, 20th January 1818.

General Smith's division arrived here to-day: the division is marching on Utnee. General Pritzler's division crossed the Kistna on the 15th in pursuit of the Peishwah, who is said to have passed Gocauk on his rout to Badamy, having left the greater part of his infantry at Nepaunee. General Smith's division has seen nothing of the enemy since it left Seroor.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Assistant Resident.

No. 3. HEADS of *Intelligence.*

Camp at Cowta, two miles South of Tasgaum, 24th January 1818.

On the 17th instant a very considerable body of the enemy, in two divisions, supposed to amount to about ten thousand horse, approached General Pritzler's camp, for the purpose of reconnoitring. The cavalry picquets were ordered out, and were afterwards supported by the remainder of the cavalry under Major Doveton, who followed the enemy about four miles from camp, and successively charged and put to flight both divisions. They having however united, Major Doveton charged a third time, when they fled in all directions, leaving forty killed and wounded. Our casualties were, one man wounded and two horses killed: the total loss of the enemy is estimated at one hundred in killed and wounded. Several prisoners and horses were taken.

On the 22d General Smith's division marched, at one A.M., from Kilegaum towards Meritch, in order to intercept the Peishwah, who had arrived at Utnee on his route to the northward; but hearing of our approach, he moved in a westerly direction towards Seroor, giving out that he was marching for Nepaunee, a report which was generally credited in the country. General Smith, on hearing of his change of route, immediately moved on for Anjar, and arrived there by twelve o'clock, after a march of twenty-eight miles and seven furlongs. Early on the morning of the 23d, we learnt that the Peishwah had made a shew of pitching tents at Seroor, where he halted a few hours; but suddenly struck his camp, changed his route to the northward, and marched to Coorundwar, still giving out that he had gone to Nepaunee. General Smith
again

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again moved in the direction of Meritch, and arrived at Tankla (fifteen miles and a half) by two o'clock P.M. The enemy's horse suddenly made their appearance this morning in considerable numbers, and attacked some of our bazar people, who had staid a little behind the rear-guard to purchase grain in the village of Sherwal. They took a naick and four sepoy's who accompanied the bazar dealers: two of the sepoy's made their escape, but there are three still missing. Some of the bazar people were speared, amongst whom were two women. A few of the enemy were shot by the rear-guard, amongst whom was a Pindarry of some consequence amongst his followers: we took one horse.

24th. We marched at five A.M. and arrived here about twelve o'clock, the distance being only thirteen miles and five furlongs. About eight A.M. the enemy's skirmishers began to make their appearance, and advanced on both flanks. By ten o'clock there were at least ten thousand horse in sight, pressing the rear-guard very closely and approaching us on both flanks. Those on the right were at first kept in check by one of the gallopers; but the road being intersected by deep nullahs, and there being extensive enclosures to the right and left, which retarded the movement of the baggage, we were obliged to take up ground here, and move out to drive off the enemy, who formed in great strength on our left and rear.

The enemy kept their ground firmly for some time, and behaved much better than on any former occasion since their flight from Poona; and as we had five six-pounders and a howitzer firing upon them for some time, their casualties must have been considerable. We had one ensign and five sepoy's wounded. Mr. Newhaun, of the Sixty-Fifth is the officer wounded, but his wound is very slight.

The Peishwah, by the last account, was at Kurar. General Pritzler was near Jamcundy on the 22d. General Munro is said to have taken Rana Bulnoor, Bankapoor, old Hoobly, Namel-goond, Municutta, Gudduck, Dummul, Sawentully, Adoor, Anpel, and several other places.

(Signed) J. GRANT.

No. 4. HEADS of Intelligence.

Camp at Poosa Sowly, 27th January 1818.

We arrived here this morning. The Peishwah was yesterday within three coss of Maholy. There are at least fifteen thousand horse hanging about this division: they endeavour to impede our march by firing matchlocks and rocketing, but at such a distance that they do little mischief. Yesterday, when they came much nearer than usual, they only wounded eight men and one or two horses. General Pritzler was at Jamcundy on the 24th. He had taken an elephant and some camels that had been left by the enemy; tired horses were daily falling into his hands. General Pritzler intended to move along the right bank of the Kistna, but he has probably altered his route towards the north by this time. He has seen no enemy since the 18th, when the west army left him to follow General Smith. The news of General Munro's having taken the places mentioned in No. 3 has been confirmed. He was only obliged to move troops against Gudduck and Dummul, the latter of which places he breached: he obtained possession of the rest of the territory south of the Malporta by the aid of the inhabitants of the country, who expelled the Mahratta authorities. Three troops of the Fifth Cavalry, detached by General Munro, had on the 21st instant cut up a party of four hundred Pindarries who had penetrated by the Ceded Districts and were returning from Chittledroog: he had before cut up a party of Gokla's horse under Casheerow Kokray, but the particulars of this last affair have not yet been received. Colonel Prother was besieging Kurnella, in the Southern Concan, under the immediate orders of the Government of Bombay. The districts in our possession around Poona and Ahmednuggur have lately been disturbed by small detachments of Mahratta cavalry who come to exact the revenue. Captain Gibbon, on the night of the 16th, beat up a body of two or three thousand horse in the vicinity of Ahmednuggur, with a party of the first battalion of the Fourth under Lieutenant Hamilton and seventy Sebundy matchlock men. The enemy fled so precipitately after the first volley or two, that

that Captain Gibbon apprehends their loss must have been but inconsiderable. It is not ascertained who they were.

Colonel Deacon was at Aurungabad on the 15th, on his return to Jaulna; but Captain Davies, with his detachment of his Highness the Nizam's Reformed Horse and Regular Infantry, remained in the neighbourhood of Byzapoor.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

1. The bulletins from General Smith's army, up to the 24th instant, renders it unnecessary for me to report the events recorded in them, as copies of them have been transmitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

2. Of the marches and operations between the 24th and 28th, I have received no accounts: future bulletins will state them. But on the 28th the Peishwah arrived at noon at Mahowlee, and General Smith at a very late hour on the same day encamped within three coss of that place. Gokla and most of the Sirdars accompanied General Smith's movement, and encamped near him. On that day the Peishwah was attended by Woman Row Aptia and the Vinchorkur.

3. The Peishwah hearing of General Smith's arrival, marched at half past one A.M., on the 29th, and did not halt till he descended the Sulpee Pass, and arrived at Nunbood, three coss from Neera Bridge. Colonel Boles was encamped at Pandoosur on the 28th, and moved, by order of General Smith, towards the Sulpee Pass, to form a junction with him. He encamped on the 29th at the Neera Bridge. I have no account of General Smith's march on the 29th.

4. The distance between Colonel Boles's division and the Peishwah was three coss on the 29th, and his Highness must either have been ignorant of the Colonel's vicinity, or was too tired to move off quickly, for towards evening an advanced party came within range of Colonel Boles's guns, and were fired upon. The Peishwah immediately marched again to the eastward, and arrived at Phultun about eight P.M., leaving many men and a good number of camels at Nunbood, so tired that they were unable to accompany him. He halted about two hours at Phultun, and again set out, taking the road to the Moria Pass, which leads directly for Poosa Sowly. It seems probable that the Peishwah marched at length six or eight coss further, till he ascended the gaut, before he halted; so that supposing him to have marched his usual distance, about twenty miles, on the day he arrived at Mahowlee, he must have travelled in forty hours (from six A.M. of the 28th to four A.M. of the 30th) to a distance of eighty-two miles. It was, therefore, not surprising that, tired as his followers must have been, by the constant pursuit of Generals Smith and Pritzler for the last fortnight, he became separated from his baggage.

5. On the morning of the 29th General Smith and Colonel Boles's divisions met, as had been concerted. The name of the village near which they joined is Sassoor. General Smith descended the Sulpee Pass: Gokla came down the Kumat Pass, about three miles to the westward of the former. There shots were fired at a body of the enemy, who had gone to the eastward of General Smith's force, and were proceeding to join Gokla's main body at the Kumat Pass. General Smith and Colonel Boles encamped yesterday morning, at nine A.M., at Sassoor, and I have no account of them since then. Gokla, after baiting his horses at the village of Cundalla, moved up the Kumat Pass again, and not a horseman remained behind him. It was supposed that he intended to seek the Peishwah, who will in all probability come upon General Pritzler to-morrow or next day.

6. The agent of the Nepaunker, who left Poona a few days ago on a particular duty, had an interview with the Peishwah at Mahowlee. He transmitted information to his Carcoon in Poona, that the Peishwah had gone into the fort of Sattara on Wednesday; but I am inclined to believe that this intelligence

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Letter from
Mr. Robertson.

was despatched with an intention to deceive, as all my spies agree in corroborating the statement of events I have above made. I am to-night informed, by the same persons, that a considerable body of men have arrived at Singhur; but I feel assured that this report is also set abroad to act upon our fears, or to divert those whom it may concern from more important movements.

7. The most perfect tranquillity prevails in town; but I am sorry to state that some daring insults have been committed close to Poona, and that several villagers have been killed in cold blood, for acknowledging the sovereignty of our Government. I have sent a message to the Poorunder Ramooses, the perpetrators of these horrid acts, to tell them, that when Government is at leisure to settle the country their whole race will be exterminated, unless they desist, and give me up the offenders. I have at the same time sent them a cowl, in case they should wish to become my friends. The Poona Ramooses serve me with the greatest fidelity: three of them were killed by their Poorunder brethren in one of the villages that were attacked.

Poona, 8 P.M.
31st January 1818.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

H. D. ROBERTSON,
In charge at Poona.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G.; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

My Lord:

I beg to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th ultimo, with its enclosure, to the Government of Bombay, regarding the retrograde movement of the Guzerat field force under the command of Major-General Sir William Grant Keir.

Recurring to my recent letters to your Lordship, I have reason to apprehend that, in the hurry of the movement, I had omitted to report the return of that force towards the frontier, an event of which I was apprized by Sir William Keir in a letter dated the 18th ultimo. But the tenour of my despatch, dated the 25th ultimo, would lead your Lordship to conclude, that the Guzerat force had again become available in this quarter, while it stated the measures intended to be pursued in consequence of that co-operation.

I now proceed to acquaint your Lordship, that the force under my command and that under Sir William Keir effected a junction on the opposite banks of the Chumbul, near Taull, on the 30th, while the advanced guards of each had reached Mundissoor, under Sir John Malcolm, on the 31st ultimo. On the 30th ultimo the main bodies advanced in two columns towards Mundissoor, and again rejoined near that place on the 1st instant, where Sir John Malcolm's corps remained also pending the final negotiation with Holkar's Government. It had previously been my intention, from the reports we had of the collection of the Pindarries and the doubtful conduct of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, to make a combined movement from Mundissoor by the three corps, in such manner as to hem in, and if possible to annihilate them by one effort. Under this impression, I directed Brigadier-General Malcolm to halt on his ground until the arrival of myself and Sir William Keir. The state of the negotiation, however, which at the time of receiving my orders he was carrying on with Holkar, would have induced him at any rate to make this halt; and I have now the satisfaction to report, that Tantiah Jogh, the Minister of Holkar, arrived early this morning in my camp, and will return to-day with the articles of the treaty drawn up for his master's signature, which I have no doubt will be completed in the course of to-morrow. Meantime I proposed making a forward movement to the north of Mundissoor to-morrow morning, which will have the effect of quickening the decision of Holkar, with whom hostilities have been for the present suspended, and of placing this force in a better position to act in concert with the advanced corps to be now adverted to.

The latest account of the Pindarries state that Kurreem had yesterday moved to Jeroor, about seven coss from this, and nearly equidistant from Mulharghur and Purtubgurh, with a force not exceeding fifteen hundred men, and that Seetoo, with his durrak, said to be entire, was three coss north of Jowud. A detachment, consisting of a squadron of Native Cavalry with gallopers, half a battalion

battalion of Light Infantry, and two thousand Silladar Horse, under the orders of Captain James Grant, will move this evening by the direct route to Jeroor, and may, I trust, succeed in coming upon Kurreem in the course of to-morrow; while the Guzerat force marched to-day by Narrainghur and Jound, for the purpose, if possible, of striking a blow at Seetoo.

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Sir T. Hislop.

Holkar himself has to-day been prevented from moving towards Jeroor, from the fear of being attacked by a British force in pursuit. His army and resources are more completely reduced than I had contemplated after the action of the 21st ultimo, and must, I imagine, oblige his unqualified submission to any terms.

I had hoped, ere this, to have been enabled to have transmitted an official report of Brigadier-General Doveton's operations at Nagpore, of the first part of which my despatch of the 27th ultimo contained a private account from the Brigadier-General, dated the 18th ultimo, but I have not yet received any further information from himself, although I know that he had addressed me officially on the 22d ultimo, and conclude therefore that the dawk has been intercepted. This I regret the more, because private letters from Nagpore received in this camp state that our troops had received a check on the 24th ultimo, in advancing to take up ground against the city, and had been obliged to withdraw with considerable loss. That they will ultimately succeed is not to be otherwise than calculated upon: at the same time, this partial failure must be accounted a misfortune, not merely from the loss sustained in it, but from the impression it must carry with it to the minds of our secret enemies.

By the latest accounts from Poona, it appears that the Peishwah had turned to the northward with about seven thousand or eight thousand troops, chiefly horse, without artillery; but it was uncertain whether he intended to remain in his own dominions or enter those of the Nizam. Goklah, with a force said by the natives to amount to ten thousand men, remained for the purpose of harrassing Brigadier-General Smith, although he had not hitherto succeeded in this attempt. The deficiency of grain, from the want of carriage to transport it, seems to have subjected the followers of the Poona Division to considerable hardship.

Your Lordship has already been apprized, through the Political Department, of the appointment of Captain Briggs to manage the civil duties of Maheidpoor and the adjacent districts; I shall not, therefore, trouble you with a recapitulation of the motives which have induced me to make this appointment, as I feel satisfied that they will be sufficiently obvious, to insure to the measure the approbation of your Lordship.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that by accounts of yesterday's date, I find the wounded officers and men at Maheidpoor are generally doing well, and that the garrison is abundantly supplied with provisions at moderate prices.

I have, &c.

Camp on the Soambée River,
two miles South of Mundissoor,
3d January 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

LETTER from MARQUIS of HASTINGS to the COURT of
DIRECTORS.

Dated 8th February 1818.

Honourable Sirs:

All essential operations (except in the State of Poona) being now terminated, and our arrangements having taken their destined shape, I do myself the honour of stating to you the general issue of the campaign.

Matters had a different turn from that on which every probability authorized me to reckon, as soon as the treaty was signed by Dowlut Rao Scindiah. The engagements to which he subscribed were an acknowledgement of his inability
to

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to counteract the measures contemplated against the Pindarries; and no other Power appeared to have either inducement or means to support the banditti against the force which we had put into motion. No surmise existed of other ground of contest. The perfidious endeavours of the Peishwah to excite the Native Sovereigns against us were, indeed, known: but it did not seem natural that they should have made any impression; far less could it be suspected that absolute obligations for co-operating with him had been plighted.

From the above prospect, no result could enter less into the speculation of your Government, than that any advantage should be acquired for the Honourable Company, beyond the establishment of a pacific system in Central India. Though the undertaking this great object was imposed upon you, by the duty of securing your subjects in future against such ravages as those which they had experienced in two successive years, the suppression of a powerful body, professedly banded for the purpose of indiscriminate plunder, and which accompanied its rapine with acts of the most atrocious inhumanity, was in itself an enterprize becoming a British Government. That our motives might be thoroughly unequivocal, it was my anxious wish that the reputation of so laudable a service should alone remunerate the Honourable Company for the effort; and, with a premature confidence, I took the liberty of expressing to you my joy at the likelihood of our accomplishing the end, without a particle of defalcation from the possessions of any Native Sovereign. If those hopes have been defeated, it will appear not to have been through any provocation on our part: and if addition shall be made to your territory, it will be seen that it is only through the imperious necessity of guarding against the speedy renewal of a treachery so rooted in its nature as to admit of no other prevention.

The fear of losing the opportunity for distinguishing his outset in arms with a show of success, added to the rancorous desire of murdering your Minister, who resided on the faith of treaties at his Highness's court, induced the Peishwah to precipitate matters. On his taking the field earlier than his secret confederates expected, they endeavoured to fulfil their compact, though they were by no means prepared. Holkar's Government immediately assembled troops, with the proclaimed design of supporting the Peishwah, and marched in the direction of Poona. The concourse to that standard was much greater than could have been expected; notwithstanding which, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop manifested the most exemplary and generous patience, before he took the decision of dispersing that army by force. His Excellency was instructed by me to use every effort of conciliatory representation towards persuading Holkar's Sirdars to abandon their hostile purpose; but should that fail, he was directed to treat Holkar as an enemy. The moderation of Sir Thomas Hislop's tone was construed by the opposite party as proceeding from an apprehension of their strength, and the most contemptuous insults were offered to our troops. The beating down this spirit for the present hour would be of little avail, if a disposition of such gratuitous enmity were not to be restricted in the means of its future indulgence; but beyond this consideration, the displayed and professed obedience to the Peishwah's summons, in breach of existing treaties, exacted strict precautions for our security. As every thing which we restored to Holkar, and even the permission for his continuance on the Musnud, was positive boon, we were thoroughly entitled to appropriate to the Honourable Company, out of the conquered lands, a revenue sufficient to defray the charge of a force, the stationing of which in that quarter, the wanton hostility of Holkar's government, had proved to be an indispensable provision for the future.

The same Mahratta tie which acted so irresistibly upon Holkar's court was as powerful with the Rajah of Nagpore. Our whole conduct towards him had been unvaried kindness; nor had a single point of difference ever arisen in the political transactions between us. The extinction of the Pindarries, who annually plundered his territories, was an object of earnest desire to him. Yet while, with such antecedent reasons for mutual confidence, we were prosecuting that enterprize, he publicly received from the Peishwah (then in arms against us) a khelat with an honorary title, and issued private orders for the levv

levy of troops in all quarters. On being solicited by the Resident to explain the assemblage of troops which was taking place round Nagpore, he with the basest deceit protested his inviolable amity, while he was equipping himself for a profligate outrage to the law of nations, in an attack on our accredited Minister at his court. Subsequent events irrefragably proved that no reliance could be placed on him or his people. The option for us was, to leave him with the temptation and the means of fashioning his preparations better for another opportunity, or to bind him to tranquillity by diminishing his resources, and thereby forbidding his hopes of success. The subversion of all the beneficial changes which we have been effecting, would have been the early and least injurious consequence of the former branch of the alternative. There was, in truth, no choice. Simple self-defence required us to retain the districts which we had subdued by the action at Jubbulpore, and to maintain in them an advanced force as a permanent curb on Nagpore. To these must be added the territory of Saugor. The sovereignty over that possession was transferred to the Honourable Company by the treaty of Poona; but Benaick Row, the manager of Saugor, in violation of his allegiance, has not only screened the Pindarries, but permitted the public levy of men in the town of Saugor for the Rajah of Nagpore, after that prince had put himself into a state of open war with us, by the attacks on the British Resident on the 26th and 27th of November.

The conduct of Nana Govind Row, the other claimant on Saugor, though not openly hostile, has been such as to justify our proceeding against that district, without reference to his pretensions, further than as considerations of policy may suggest a partial attention to his interests.

Whatsoever has been said relative to Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore, will apply still more forcibly to the Peishwah. As the contest with him is not come to a termination, nothing but the principle can be expressed.

Scindia has not incurred forfeiture, though he has essentially deserved that penalty. I should say, that the very letter of the treaty has been observed to him with even too much strictness, if too much strictness of construction could be observed towards an unequal antagonist. His troops have, in no one instance, impeded the marches of the retreating Pindarries; much less have they contributed any co-operation with us: and his contingent of horse has been withheld under various pretences, until it was no longer of any consequence. Relying on our respect for the obligations of forbearance which the treaty imposed on us, he has hardly disguised that he was watching the course of the Peishwah's affairs, and projected the adoption of measures consonant to any encouragement they might hold out. It is beyond question, that Holkar's taking the field would have been sufficient to decide him, had I not come so rapidly back upon him. From our proximity he knew, that should he stir, I could be upon him, before it would be practicable for him to get his artillery through the passes of the hills which separate the province of Gwalior from the southern districts: he would, therefore, be driven to chuse, whether he would shut himself up in his fortress of Gwalior with his ordnance: or, leaving it there, betake himself, without artillery across the ridge. In either case, Gwalior would have been masked with a small entrenched camp, while the occupation of the passes over the hills left the territory behind to be reduced at leisure; and Ameer Khan, with his troops, would have been summoned to take possession of the southern tracts under the protection of our divisions. This Scindia doubtless foresaw, and has escaped: but, though he will still benefit highly by our restitution to him of lands which were held by the Pindarries, he has no claim on our liberality. Those disorders of State which we might have helped him to regulate, and those financial difficulties which we might have smoothed for him, will press him with augmented force, now that we have deprived him of extraneous resources, and his Government will probably soon fall to pieces. Should that not happen, a salutary caution against tolerating hereafter any predatory combinations within his dominions, will have been impressed upon him by the chastisement which Juswunt Rao Bhow has received. That officer commanded a separate army of Scindia's at Jawud. In contempt of the orders publicly delivered to him on the part of Scindia, he not only furnished provisions, and every facilitation of progress, to the body of Pindarries retreating

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under Cheetoo, but he gave to that Chief intelligence of the approach of the British troops, and saved him from being cut off. Our forbearance overlooked this direct hostility: but when we found his practices were continued, in despite of every remonstrance from the officer stationed to superintend his conduct; when we learned that he protected Pindarries and their property in his camp, under the very eye of that officer; when we discovered that, in violation of the treaty, he privately enrolled the troops which seceded from Holkar's army, it became necessary to take up the matter seriously. Major-General Brown, detached with a corps from this division, was ordered to require the surrender of the Pindarries, and of two Sirdars by whom they had been more immediately sheltered. On information that, under the connivance of the Bhow, the two Sirdars with the bodies of horse belonging to them were about to quit the place, carrying off the Pindarries, the Major-General despatched a squadron of cavalry to get beyond the camp and prevent their flight, while he should renew representations to Jeswunt Rao. The object of this detachment being suspected, our cavalry were fired upon by the Bhow's infantry, and four pieces of cannon were also opened upon them: an aggression which entailed the attack and dispersion of Jeswunt Rao's army, as well as the capture of the town of Jawud. The occurrence has been fortunate; because we could not but be sensible, that had the Bhow remained in possession of power, his force would have been a rallying point for all the plunderers whom we had with such exertion scattered, so as that our interference would have been demanded hereafter, when the moment might have been far less convenient.

The exertions of the Nawab of Bhopaul in supplying with provisions our columns which advanced from the Nerbudda, in aiding towards the expulsion of the Pindarries, and in contributing eight hundred horse to the division of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams throughout the campaign, have been so meritorious, that it is impossible to deny him the benefit of British protection. The events which have extended your possessions along the front of Bhopaul, so totally extinguish the considerations influencing your objection to receiving it as a feudatory, that I think I cannot err in regarding the prohibition as no longer in force. It is a material barrier between Scindia and Nagpore on that side; while Kota, Boondee, Kerowly, and Holkar's possessions, restrict him along the Chumbul. Those minor States mentioned are countries of great natural strength, and would be vigorously defended, now that their rulers know themselves safe against the danger of ultimately succumbing.

The Rajpoot rulers of Jodepore and Odeypore have by treaty constituted themselves your feudatories; and the Vakeels from the Rajah of Jyepore are now at Delhi, arranging the terms on which that Prince is to be admitted to the same relation. The smaller States to the westward will follow of course.

The Honourable Secret Committee, looking forward to the necessity of contracting some such ties, enjoined that such eventual engagements should be restricted to what were distinctly indispensable towards the extirpation of the Pindarries. The objections to an extension of them were obviously two; First, the possible expense attending the provisions for fulfilling compacts of that nature; secondly, their tendency to embroil us with other Powers. Neither of those consequences are involved in the arrangements which occurrences recommended to my adoption. The States received as feudatory under the Honourable Company's protection will defray a considerable portion of military charge antecedently resting on your treasury; and it will be visible to your Honourable Court, that Scindia, the only remaining Sovereign who could have a difference with any of the Governments in question, must experience the strongest of all dissuasions against aggression, from the very amount of those Powers which we have confederated. I have thence construed the instructions as not applicable to circumstances so little analogous to what had been in the contemplation of the Honourable Committee or of myself. Events altogether unexpected, presented a juncture which was to be dealt with according to its particular features. Believing that I have availed myself of it in the manner best calculated to ensure future tranquillity, I trust your Honourable Court will approve my procedure, when you consider the certainty that any State, not
taken

taken under your protection and guidance, must have afforded to Scindia's detached Sirdars a field for rapine, and would, in its quest for means of self-preservation, have revived a predatory association, by the number of lawless adventurers which it would attract for its defence without having resources to pay their service. In such a case, an urgent policy must have forced us to an expensive interference, the simple pledge of which will now be sufficient to secure us against the call for its real exertion.

That these complicated concerns have been settled in less than three months since the southern divisions crossed the Nerbudda (the actual opening of the campaign), is an advantage on which I beg leave leave sincerely to congratulate the Honourable Court. It has been usual to communicate to the Horse-Guards by an Aid-de-Camp the fortunate result of any considerable operation in which his Majesty's troops have had a share, a brevet step being generally hoped for the individual charged with the intelligence. I assure myself that your Honourable Court will regard the present instance as one which stands exempted from the spirit of your interdict against sending officers to Europe with despatches, and that you would wish Captain Stanhope (who has the honour of presenting this letter) to have the chance of benefiting by a practice devised to stimulate the activity of Generals, through the interest they take in the persons composing their professional suite. Howsoever void of claim to distinction has been the part which I have filled in the late transactions, the courtesy of the service may probably obtain for the Aid-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief a recognition of the success with which a military undertaking of no ordinary extent has been completed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Camp at Kinjowlee,
on the banks of the Sinde,
8th February 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 19th February 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
19 Feb. 1818.

We have now the honour of transmitting to you copies of Mr. Elphinstone's despatches to the Most Noble the Governor-General, of the twenty-first December and the thirty-first January, reporting his proceedings up to that date, with heads of intelligence from General Smith's camp, dated 30th January and 11th of this month, the latter reporting the surrender of Sattarah, which, as has been announced to the neighbouring districts, is to be considered as the head of a small sovereignty for the Rajah and his family.

The enclosed copies of despatches from the Resident at Poona, to Mr. Adam of the 6th instant, and to Brigadier-General Munro of the 31st January, have been since forwarded to us by Mr. Elphinstone.

We also transmit transcripts of letters from the Resident at Delhi, dated 3d and 9th of last month, enclosing copies of treaties * which had been concluded with the Rajahs of Kerowly and Kota, Meer Khan and the Rajah of Joudpore.

By the last accounts from Major-General Sir William Keir, dated the 21st and 26th January, he has apprized us that he had succeeded in completely surprising a body of Pindarries at the village of Mundapee, near Veera. The loss on the part of the Pindarries appears to have been about one hundred men, and such of them as escaped seem to have fled with great precipitation; one Sepoy only was wounded on the occasion.

Major-General Sir William Keir reports that his division has now withdrawn from the pursuit of Seetoo, who, by the latest intelligence, had fled towards the Nerbudda, with the intention of crossing that river. The Major-General is taking measures for the protection of the eastern frontier of Guzerat, agreeably to his original instructions, and with that view has distributed his force in three strong bodies, in the vicinity of Rutlam, Rajode, and a position further to the southward, the whole from their relative positions being enabled to form a rapid junction

* See Collection of Treaties.

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junction when necessary, and will move immediately should the orders of General Sir Thomas Hislop require the operations of the force to be otherwise directed. A detachment which returned to Baroda from the force, for its battering train and supplies of provisions and stores, remains at Dhonde for the present, and serves as an additional security to the pass leading through the Barreah jungle into Guzerat.

We take this opportunity of transmitting to your Honourable Committee copies of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop's despatches to the Most Noble the Governor-General, as connected with the late operations of the troops at Nagpore and its vicinity.

We have the pleasure of acquainting your Honourable Committee, that since the date of our last letter, the forts of Ouchelgur, Sunghur, Pallee, and Boorup, have surrendered to the force in the Concan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, without any loss having been sustained by his detachment; and that the fort of Muddinghur, lying between Severndroog and Bancoote, has been captured by a small force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, stationed at Severndroog.

P.S. Since the above letter was closed, the following despatches have been received, of which copies are transmitted.

Letter from the Resident at Poona, dated the 12th instant, enclosing one to Mr. Secretary Adam of the same date, reporting the fall of Sattarah, and the communications made to the Rajah's connections and titular officers subsequently to that event,

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, commanding First brigade Nagpore subsidiary force, to the Resident dated the 6th January, reporting the entire defeat of a body of the Rajah's troops at Sreenuggur, by the detachment under his command.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

General Smith's reports will have informed your Excellency with the operations of this force since its march from Poona. The Peishwah kept at a considerable distance, and made moderate marches merely sufficient to prevent our gaining on him. The troops with him amount to about ten thousand horse, of which the greater part belongs to southern Jageerdars, who refuse to quit his person, and the rest are the remains of his own horse, after the best have been selected by Gokla. He has likewise two or three thousand infantry. He was lately joined by three thousand horse under Narroo Punt Apty, who had been detached to bring the Rajah of Sattarah to Wassota, when General Smith was in that neighbourhood, and who arrived with him in the Peishwah's camp five days ago. The Peishwah has his tents as usual, and is accompanied by his wife. Gokla remains in the rear, with a light force of about seven thousand horse, who have neither tents nor baggage of any description, but sleep by their horses, which are always saddled, and generally shift their ground once or twice in the course of every night. This force consists of part of Gokla's own troops, and those of the Vinchoorkur and Poorunderee. Their object is to hang on the rear of this army, to plunder the baggage, to cut off supplies, to intercept communications, and generally to cramp General Smith's operations. In the first mode of annoyance they have been totally unsuccessful; and though they prevent supplies coming in, unless under strong escorts, yet as they have the grain in the villages, no great inconvenience is occasioned by the prevention. They are more successful in stopping communications; but the effect of them is chiefly felt in their obliging the light and heavy parts of the army to move in one body, and in the delay occasioned by the necessity of guarding against their possible enterprizes. Notwithstanding those obstructions, General Smith has marched, on an average, fifteen miles a day ever since he left Poona; and as he is about to leave his battering train at this place, he will henceforth be able to press the Peishwah much closer, and with much less exertion to his army. The Peishwah's course was first, direct to the south;

but

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but from Poossa Soulee he turned east, and marched in that direction to Punderpore, from whence he moved first north and then north-west towards Poona. He passed within twenty miles of that capital, and is now near Joonere, fifty miles north-west of this cantonment. He is said to have lately been joined by Trimbuckjee, with a body of Bheels and Ramoossees, and some Arabs, and it is believed that he intends to retire into the hills north of Joonere, which are impassable for guns, and there to endeavour to defend himself. Both the Peishwah's force and Gokla's are represented to be harassed and disheartened, of which the best proof is afforded by the reduction of their numbers.

Brigadier-General Pritzler was at Beejapore on the 12th instant, on his march towards Punderpore, from whence I have recommended his advancing towards Pairgaum on the Beema.

I had formerly the honour to report my having addressed letters to the Peishwah and to Gokla, threatening retaliation if any other British prisoners should be put to death. After some time I received answers, both of which disavowed the murder of Captain Vaughan and Mr. Vaughan. Gokla promised an enquiry regarding the murderers, and the Peishwah professed a strong desire to be at peace with the Company, under whose protection he had lived so happily.

Two days after, two Hircarrahs of Gokla's brought letters from Messrs. Morrison and Hunter, stating that though rather roughly treated at first, they had since their arrival at Poona been well treated, and were in charge of Major Pinto. The letter, however, though not delivered till the 3d of December, was dated the 9th of November, only two days after their capture, and before they were sent to Kungoree. Their treatment there is represented to be harsh. These letters were delivered without any message from Gokla: but the delivery of them after so long a period had of itself the appearance of a wish to conciliate; and agrees with popular reports at the time, that the Peishwah wished to treat. This intention, if it was ever entertained, was probably altered by the intelligence of the war with the Rajah of Nagpore. Yesterday a Brahmin, calling himself Ball Kishen Shastry, and professing to be an agent of the Peishwah's, arrived in camp in disguise. He represented himself to have been sent to Poona by the Peishwah from Pardlee, where his Highness was about the last week in November, but ordered to remain quiet until further orders. These orders arrived about a fortnight ago, when Ball Kishen waited on Lieutenant Robertson, who has remained in charge of Poona. He opened his mission to that officer, and the object of it appeared to be to persuade us that the Peishwah was himself our friend, but was not a free agent, being borne away by the violence of Gokla and Ballaba; to prevail on me to apply for an armistice; and, finally, to ascertain whether we were likely to direct our attention to the person of the Peishwah or to that of the Rajah of Sattara. Captain Robertson very judiciously ridiculed the idea of our asking an armistice, recommended the Peishwah to come forward openly and throw himself on our mercy as the only means of keeping his musnud, and pointed out the ease with which we might set up a new Peishwah. Ball Kishen held nearly the same language to me that he had to Captain Robertson; except that he did not mention the armistice, and spoke of the Peishwah's coming alone into the camp if he received encouragement. He did not specify what encouragement was expected; but as he spoke of our behaving as formerly, and not as for the last year, I conceive that he has no thoughts of unconditional submission. My answer was, that I did not know that he was sent by the Peishwah, but that what I had to say was no secret, and I would therefore communicate it. It was, that I had received no orders, and did not know whether your Excellency would treat with the Peishwah even now; that I was sure you would not, if he pushed things to extremities; that he must be sensible how much we lost by not setting up a new Government, to which the Sirdars who disapproved of his Highness's measures might repair, and that he had better endeavour to obtain terms before it was too late. Ball Kishen Shastry was desirous of remaining a day; first, to allow me time for consideration, and afterwards for his own convenience: but I thought it best to send him immediately out of camp. If these overtures come from the Peishwah they are probably insincere. It seems his plan to throw the odium

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of the war on his Sirdars, and to endeavour to maintain a sort of neutrality for himself; but his reception of Trimbuckjee, if true is a proof that he has no immediate thoughts of peace, or he would not throw so great an obstacle in the way of an accommodation.

Some time ago I received a letter from Madhoo Rao Dadagee, the son of Purseram Bow, explaining that he had been obliged to send his nephew, Rao Sahib, to join the Peishwah, but that he was still ours at heart. As nothing better can be expected of the Jageerdars, while we can neither secure them by setting up a new Government, nor alarm them by overrunning their jageers, I thought it best to say that I was sensible that Rao Sahib's joining was the effect of necessity, and that I should wait for any demonstration of his attachment until your Excellency should determine on some plan for settling the Government. I used this language, in the belief that it would have an equally good effect on the Peishwah and the Jageerdars to be reminded of the possibility of our effecting a revolution. The chiefs of Meritch, Koorundwar, and Sirwul, sent verbal answers: no reply has been received from the other Jagheerdars.

While General Smith was marching to the southward, I received a Vakeel from the Rajah of Colapore, professing his attachment, reminding me of his claims to Chekoree and Manowlee, and offering his services in collecting grain and providing dépôts if they should be required. He said any of his forts, including Colapore, was at our service.

General Smith marches to-morrow in pursuit of the Peishwah, whom he will probably now be able to press with more effect than ever. The presence of the Rajah of Sattara in the Peishwah's camp is a proof of his want of confidence in his forts, and it will be an additional incumbrance to his flight in the plain.

Camp, near Seroor,
25th December 1817.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

When I had last the honour to address your Excellency, on the 4th instant, the Peishwah had ascended the Bore gaut, twenty miles east of Poona, on his way to the southward.

When General Smith set out in pursuit of the Peishwah to the northward, on the 22d of December, General Pritzler was advancing to join this division, with the intention of forming the new distribution so often alluded to in my letters. He was requested to take up a position calculated for intercepting the Peishwah, should he return towards the south, to throw his stores and heavy baggage into Seroor, and to take up the pursuit of the Peishwah as soon as he should come into his neighbourhood. To enable him to do so with effect, General Smith sent the second battalion of the Fifteenth Madras Native Infantry to join him at Pairgaum. General Pritzler was, however, compelled to return several marches from Punderpore, to favour the junction of a convoy from the south, and had scarcely set out again from Punderpore towards Pairgaum, when he received information of the Peishwah's having turned toward the south. On this he judiciously struck off to the westward, although he was still encumbered by his supplies, amounting to sixteen thousand bullock-loads, and had not received the intended reinforcement. He fell into the Peishwah's track on the 6th, and immediately turned south, ascended the Salpee gaut, and on the 8th came up with a body of horse about ten miles from Sattara, whom he charged with his cavalry and dispersed, killing sixty and taking six prisoners and thirty horses. The Peishwah, who was at no great distance during this affair, renewed his flight, and was pursued by General Pritzler past Meritch and across the Kisna, by the ford of Erroor. He seems at this time to have entertained thoughts of standing an action, as he sent for the guns he had left near Sattara on his former flight; but it ended in his sending them, with most of his infantry, to Nepaunee, while he pursued his flight to Gocauk on the Gutpurba. He left that neighbourhood on the 13th instant; when finding himself pressed by General Pritzler, and probably
aware

aware of the force under General Munro, he turned to the eastward, and re-crossed the Kisna at Gulgulla, from whence he moved in a westerly direction along the left bank of the river towards Utny (or Huttany). He had adopted the same plan with General Pritzler that he formerly adopted with General Smith, of keeping a light division in his rear to impede the General's pursuit; but this body, probably intimidated by the cavalry, gave him but little disturbance. On the 17th, however, they appeared in force, and General Pritzler sent out his cavalry against them. Major Doveton, who commanded, charged three successive bodies, amounting in all to ten thousand, with three squadrons only, and put them all to flight, killing and taking about forty men. From this time General Pritzler pursued the Peishwah's track to Gulgulla, without seeing any more of his horse. General Smith marched from Seroor on the 8th instant with his light division, and proceeded in a southerly direction by Pairgaumi on the Beema, and a pass east of the temple of Mahadeo, towards Utny or Huttany. His intention was to intercept the Peishwah, should he return towards the north, or to support General Pritzler if necessary. When within a march of Utny, on the 21st instant, he received intelligence of the arrival of the Peishwah at that place, moving west, on which he marched in the direction of Meritch, to prevent the Peishwah's escaping to the west of him, and then moved down thirty miles in all to Oogar, a place on the Kisna where the Peishwah had been encamped the night before. The Peishwah now crossed the Kisna, and made a feint of moving on his guns and infantry at Nepaunee; but suddenly turning north, he marched along the right bank of the Kisna towards Sattara, where he arrived on the 27th. General Smith, on receiving intimation of this movement, renewed his march to the northward, but kept the left bank of the Kisna to prevent the Peishwah's escaping to the eastward, as has since proved to be his real design. Near Tausgong, on the 23d, General Smith was overtaken by the whole of the Peishwah's light army, which had been reinforced since we last saw it, and amounted to not less than fifteen thousand men at the lowest computation. This body was commanded by Gokla, Appa Dessye, Trimbuckjee, the Vinchoorkur, and several of the Putwurdhuns. After leaving General Pritzler, they had heard that the Peishwah with his heavy division was pressed by General Smith, and had come by forced marches to his assistance. Their appearance was so sudden, that they were enabled to cut off a few Sepoys and upwards of two hundred men of General Smith's Bazar, in a village where they had gone to procure grain. These men were afterwards released by orders from the Peishwah, and given half a rupee each to pay their expenses to camp. The horse pressed on the rear all the march, rocketting and stiping, and wounded an officer, two Europeans, and seven Sepoys. They continued this sort of attack, but with less boldness, until the 29th, when we approached the Salpee gaut. On that day, the Peishwah finding General Smith near him on the east with his light division, and his reserve under Colonel Boles approaching from the northward, began to fear being enclosed among the branches of the Western gauts, he therefore left Sattara, and by a forced march crossed in front of General Smith, descended the Salpee gaut, and moved off to the eastward. His light division, after an unsuccessful attempt to pass General Smith and join the Peishwah, made another push at a place where the valley leading to the gaut is about six miles wide. General Smith moved out with the cavalry and horse artillery, supported by infantry, to intercept them, and forced them to separate and fly in great confusion along the face of the hills. Some of their bazar fell into our hands, but the greater part of the horse got through and the rest returned towards Sattara. All have now joined the Peishwah, who was last heard of at Nattapootta. On the 30th General Smith descended the gaut, and joined his reserve, having marched for forty days with only three halts, in which time he has gone through five hundred and seventy miles. The whole pursuit of the Peishwah amounts already to eight hundred and fifty miles. We are now waiting for General Pritzler, who followed the Peishwah to Gulgulla, and is now on his return by the route pursued by this division. His cattle are much exhausted during his pursuit of the Peishwah: he moved twenty-three days without a halt, and marched a distance of three hundred miles in eighteen days, notwithstanding his heavy convoy and his numerous sick.

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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

I shall do myself the honour to submit to your Excellency my correspondence with General Pritzler up to this time. General Smith's report of his operations shall

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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

shall be forwarded to your Excellency as soon as it is received. The interruptions of our communications prevent my hearing often from General Munro: my last letter is dated the 21st. General Munro had taken the field (though I am not informed with what force), had breached and taken Dummul and Gudduck, and had reduced all the Peishwah's and Gokla's country south of the Gatturba. The people of the country had cordially assisted him in expelling the Mahrattas. General Munro had also, in a great measure, succeeded in drawing off the Dessye of Kittoor, and some other local chiefs, from the Peishwah's cause. He had dispersed a body of Pindarries returning from Chitteldroog, probably part of the body that passed Mulcapore on the 18th of December, and the report of the country, states, that he had likewise cut up a party of Gokla's troops, under Cashee Rao Kokrah. I shall transmit copies of my correspondence with General Munro to Mr. Adam, from which your Excellency will be informed of my proceedings regarding the southern Jageerdars.

Your Excellency will have heard from Bombay, that the troops belonging to the Northern Concan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, have taken the strong fort of Kurnella, and that the fort of Muddunhur, in the Southern Concan, has also been reduced. These successes will have considerable effect even above the gauts, and they will give confidence to our Sepoys, whose families in the Southern Concan are still persecuted by the Peishwah.

The city of Poona continues quiet and abundantly supplied, but the surrounding country is disturbed by the Peishwah's troops from Singhur, Chakun, and Loghur. A variety of reports have been circulated of an intended attack on the capital by Arabs and other troops, from those garrisons and from different parts of the country. These accounts induced Colonel Burr to request Colonel Boles to remain for some time at Poona with the reserve; but it is uncertain whether they have their origin in fact, or are purposely circulated by the enemy. A conspiracy had been discovered in Poona to corrupt our troops: one of the criminals had been executed and several others are in custody. There seems no reason to suspect the bulk of the inhabitants of any designs, or even wishes, against us.

The country round Ahmednuggur has suffered disturbance, similar to that experienced about Poona. Small parties of horse move about the country, interrupting our collections of the revenue and collecting for themselves. A party of two or three thousand horse, under Dhurmajee Purtaub Roy, lately appeared near Ahmednugger, on their way to join the Peishwah, probably from the Nizam's frontier. Intelligence of their arrival having reached Captain Gibbon, who is in charge of that district, he set out at midnight, with one company of Sepoys and seventy of his own Peons, and succeeded in beating up the party and putting it to flight. It has, however, continued its course, and probably joined the Peishwah. Another party, consisting of three thousand horse and some Arabs, who had fled from Nagpore under Gunput Rao, lately passed to the south of Jaulna on their way to join the Peishwah by the route of Moongy Pytun. Colonel Deacon was in pursuit of them on the 23d, but I have not heard with what success: Godajee Dainglia is said also to be coming to the southward, with a party of Arabs raised in Candeish. These reinforcements must be very welcome to the Peishwah, who seems disposed before long to try the fortune of another battle. His moving out guns at Nepaunee and other places appears to me to be indicative of such a resolution. Some effort of the kind may be required to prevent the Jageerdars deserting him, and the state of his cavalry probably renders him averse to place all his hopes in flight. Many of the horse with his army are said to be greatly exhausted, and General Pritzler found many abandoned in the villages through which he had passed. The worst horse are with the Peishwah, whose whole personal division does not in all probability exceed from five to seven thousand: the rest are in the light force, which must be fifteen thousand strong. All the chiefs except Chintamon Rao are with it.

I continue to receive indirect overtures from the Peishwah, to which I pay no attention.

I have, &c.

Camp, Lonad,
31st January 1818.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident at Poona.
No. 5.

No. 5. HEADS of *Intelligence*.

Camp, Lonad, 30th January 1818.

We met Colonel Boles with the heavy division on the line of march this morning, and encamped at this place about noon. The Peishwah went down the Salpee-gaut yesterday, and was last night near Pultun. His light army, considerably reduced in numbers from what they were on the preceding days, hung about General Smith until yesterday; when having succeeded, in the first instance, in preventing their taking the short road from Coregaum to Seroor, and having obliged them to march by a circuitous route, they were afterwards seen to the number of about five thousand advancing on the opposite side of the valley from where we had just pitched our camp. The Second Cavalry with the Horse Artillery, supported by the Grenadiers of the Sixty-fifth and a part of the Light Battalion, were immediately ordered under arms, and General Smith proceeded with the intention of cutting off this body, as they passed between us and the hills. The enemy perceiving his object kept close under the hills, and upon the advance of the cavalry and horse artillery at a gallop, they fled in the greatest consternation to avoid the charge. Their rear was driven back by the road on which they were advancing, whilst the main body pushed on at speed for some miles. A few, with a part of the baggage, which had preceded the body of horse, took refuge in the hills, and numbers crawled up to the top, by a path which appeared from below almost perpendicular. The Grenadiers and a part of the Light Battalion went up and took great part of what remained, killing such of the armed men as offered resistance. General Pritzler was by the last accounts at Assinger on the Kistna. Gunput Row, with two or three thousand of the troops from Nagpore, partly Arabs, arrived at Peeplegaum on the 22d, and at Borgaum on the 23d, pushing on without molesting the inhabitants to the Godavery, on his way to join the Peishwah. Colonel Deacon had started in pursuit of him, and was at Peepry, fifteen miles south-west of Jaulna, on the 24th.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

No. 6. HEADS of *Intelligence from General Smith's Camp, at Sattara,*
11th February 1817.

The light division, under General Smith, marched from Lonad on the 4th instant, and arrived at Rehmutpoor on the 6th. On the 7th General Pritzler's division joined us at that place, and the Reserve, under Colonel Boles, was halted at Coregaum, where the whole force united on the 8th, and appeared before the fortress of Sattara on the morning of the 10th, which surrendered at sunset, after a few shells had been thrown into it. The gateways were taken possession of at eight o'clock P.M. by a party of the Light Battalion under Captain Gordon. The British colours were flying on the fort to-day, and about two o'clock P.M. the Rajah's flag was hoisted, under a salute of twenty-one guns, it having been at the same time intimated to the neighbouring inhabitants, that the fortress was in future to be considered the head of a sovereignty, sufficient for the comfort and dignity of the Rajah of Sattara and his family.

Colonel Deacon, on his advance from Aurungabad, obliged the garrison of Newassa (which is a strong ghurree) to evacuate it. They were afterwards attacked by Lieutenant Sutherland of the Reformed Horse, who cut up about two hundred of them.

General Smith, with the Horse Artillery, the whole of the cavalry, consisting of two squadrons of the Twenty-second Dragoons, the Second and Seventh regiments of Madras Native Cavalry, two thousand five hundred infantry and one thousand twelve hundred of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, marches on the 13th in pursuit of the Peishwah, whilst the rest of the force, with the battering train, remain with General Pritzler.

(Signed) J. GRANT.

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Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I have much satisfaction in congratulating your Lordship on the successful termination of hostilities at Nagpore, as reported in a despatch dated the 30th ultimo, and received to-day from Brigadier-General Doveton, of which, and of that officer's previous* despatch of the 26th ultimo (also received this forenoon) I do myself the honour of forwarding transcripts herewith.

The temporary check which the troops under the Brigadier-General received on the 24th ultimo, however much to be regretted, has fortunately not influenced in any degree the subsequent operations in that quarter: on the contrary, it would seem that the zealous exertions and conduct of Brigadier-General Doveton, that the steadiness and the gallantry of his troops on that occasion, although unsuccessful from invariable obstacles at the moment, have had the effect of bringing the enemy to terms, and of rearing the British standard in the city of Nagpore.

I trust that your Lordship will consider this as another unquestionable instance of the determined valour of this army, and that the terms of the capitulation, when made known, will be such as to meet your Lordship's views and wishes. On this part of the subject, however, I am unprepared, as yet, to offer an opinion; but I have sent for a copy of the capitulation; and shall lose no time in submitting it for your Lordship's information when received.

I beg to acquaint your Lordship, that the official† report from Brigadier-General Doveton, of the action of the 16th ultimo has never reached its destination, and I cannot have a doubt now that it must have been intercepted.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Mundissoor,
8th January 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

In further continuation of my proceedings at this place, I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the day subsequent to the attack of the 24th, the Arab Chiefs in the city of Nagpore made a communication of their willingness to evacuate it on certain conditions being allowed them; and having the next morning sent out their principal chief, or Peer Zadah, to conduct the negotiation, I have the pleasure to make known to his Excellency, that all points being satisfactorily arranged between the Resident, the Arab Chiefs, and myself, they and the other troops evacuated the town this day at noon. Our troops marched in and took possession of it, and the British flag is now flying on the old palace.

I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this favourable termination, not only as highly honourable, but I trust also highly advantageous to the public interests at the present crisis of affairs, and as leaving my division available for the further execution of his Excellency's instructions. I shall not, however, be able to commence my march from this place for several days, as from the late convulsed state of affairs some time, and the presence of a commanding force, are in the opinion of the British Resident as well as myself imperiously requisite.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
30th December 1817.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

P.S. I enclose a copy of the order issued by me preparatory to this event; and beg leave further to add, that the Hindoostannees and other troops of the Rajah in the town amounted to upwards of five thousand, the Arabs to three thousand. The city has been made over to the British Resident, and placed at his disposal.

EXTRACT

* Vide Page 173.

† Vide Page 148.

EXTRACT from Orders by Brigadier-General Doveton.—Camp at Seetabuldy,
Monday, 29th December 1817.

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General Order.

The Arabs and other troops in possession of the city of Nagpore having agreed to evacuate the town at noon to-morrow, by the Bootia Gate, the division under Lieutenant-Colonel Scott will accordingly move in at that gate as soon as the Arabs have passed out, and take possession of the city.

For this purpose, the division under that officer will be reinforced, at the usual hour of relief, by the Twenty-Second Bengal Native Infantry, and the flank companies from the corps on the Seetabuldy Hill.

The Lieutenant-Colonel will, in his advance, be so good as leave an adequate party in possession of the gate by which he enters, as well as detach another to take possession of the Toolsa Baug and the gate of the town near it, and proceed with the residue to occupy the old and new palaces, and the Gondie Fort.

When in possession of these, Lieutenant Scott will detach one company under an European officer to occupy the Joonah Durwauzah; and two companies, under an European officer, are to be established in the Etewarree, for the protection of the principal Soukars who reside in that quarter. The other gates of the town must also be occupied by our troops.

No followers, but such as are absolutely necessary in attendance on the officers must, on any pretence whatever, be allowed to enter the town, and the troops must be strictly confined to their several posts. The Arab families having private property of their own to carry away, as well as many other trifling matters to arrange, will be allowed to pass and repass freely till sunset, through the gate by which they evacuate the town; but no body of armed people are to enter it after they have once marched out.

The persons and property of the inhabitants are to be considered as sacred, and any attempt at violence on either is to be punished on the spot, by sentence of a drum-head court-martial. Should any of the followers of the camp contrive to get into the town by any means, and be found in acts of plunder or violence, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott will order them to be bayoneted or shot by the several guards posted for the protection of the city.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott is appointed to command the troops in the city of Nagpore until further orders, and will issue such further subsidiary orders as he may think requisite when the troops are fully established in their posts. The strictest orders are to be given to the guards at the several gates, not to admit any person whatever into it without the orders of the Brigadier-General, under his own hand, or under the hand of the General or his personal staff. This restriction, as it regards officers, will be removed as soon as circumstances will admit; and, in the mean time, the General is confident that as all must see the necessity of them at the present moment, so all will with pleasure conform to them.

Major Pitman's division will also be under arms at the time appointed for taking possession of the city, in order to support Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, should it be found necessary: and on the Lieutenant-Colonel's division being fully established, the union flag will be hoisted on the old palace, under a royal salute from the breaching battery.

Persons on the part of his Highness the Rajah will attend Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, to point out the articles of public property, and where they are deposited; to whom the requisite protection will be given, and measures taken to prevent the private temples in the palace being defiled or unnecessarily being entered into.

Lieutenant Sheriff, of the Commissariat, having been selected by the Brigadier-General for a service of delicacy and importance, will proceed at eight o'clock to-morrow morning and encamp at the Sukenderry Tank, an escort of one native commissioned officer, two havildars, two naicks, and twenty privates from the flank companies of the first battalion of the Second, and a mounted guard of one havildar, one naick, and twelve privates, from the sixth Madras cavalry, will accompany Lieutenant Sheriff, who will also select
any

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any Native commissioned officer in the force for the same purpose. This party is to be prepared for a month's absence from the Head-Quarters of the force, and will be provided with camp equipage here accordingly. The Paymaster will issue an advance of one month's pay to them on receipt. Lieutenant Sheriff will afterwards proceed by a route, and in conformity with the instructions which he will receive from the Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Grant will be so good as to have it made known by beat of tom-tom three several times by noon to-morrow, to all the followers of the camp, that the city of Nagpore and its environs being under our immediate protection, any person found plundering will be hung on the spot.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I have great pleasure in transmitting, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a letter dated the 24th* ultimo (received yesterday) from Brigadier-General Doveton, with copies of its enclosures : from which your Lordship will perceive, that the comparatively important piece of service which has been entrusted to the conduct of Major Munt has been performed in a most satisfactory manner; such, indeed, as to reflect great credit on the Major and the excellent troops under his command.

Camp, near Muddissoor,
9th January 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Adam, reporting the fall of the fort of Sattara, and the communications which were made to his Highness's connexions and titular officers upon hoisting the flag of the Rajah of Sattara.

Camp, Sattara,
12th February 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you with the surrender of the fort of Sattara to the force under the command of Brigadier-General Smith.

The Rajah's flag was hoisted yesterday under a royal salute. I this day assembled such of his Highness's connexions and titular officers as are to be found about this place, together with some of the principal inhabitants of the Pettah, and acquainted them with the intention of the British Government to deliver the Rajah from confinement, and to place him at the head of a sovereignty sufficient for his comfort and dignity, and that of the other members of his house. I prefaced this declaration by an exposition of the causes of the deposition of Bajee Row, the abject state from which he was raised by the Treaty of Bassein, his subsequent prosperity and professions of gratitude, his protection of the murderer of the Shastry, the magnanimity of the British Government on that occasion, the Peishwah's subsequent intrigues and the insurrection he set on foot, the moderation of the British Government in still maintaining him on his throne, his professions of gratitude and of zeal in co-operation against the Pindarries, his exertions at the same moment for the subversion of our power, his treacherous attack on our lines, his violation of the law of nations and usages of civilized States, and his final avowal of his participation in the murder of the Shastry, by his public recal of the perpetrator of that atrocity.

The

The promises of the British Government in favour of the Rajah were received with every appearance of gratitude and satisfaction, and I have no doubt will be attended with the most important consequences.

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I have, &c.

Camp, Sattara,
12th February 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

To R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at the Court of the Rajah of Berar.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
M'Morine.

Sir :

I did myself the honour to address you in a hurried communication yesterday; I now beg leave to detail to you the particulars of the affair with the body of troops under Suddoo Baba. In consequence of the instructions which I had received from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and which were subsequently confirmed by you, I moved with my detachment for the purpose of dispersing the force posted at Sreenuggur; but having obtained intelligence at Gurrawarra, that Munddow Rao had moved on the Hurdpoor Pass, with five thousand horse and foot, for the purpose of forming a coalition with Suddoo Baba's army, I conceived it prudent to obtain a reinforcement of a squadron of cavalry from Brigadier-General Hardyman, and instantly marched from Gurrawarra to a position favourable for intercepting him. Having been joined by a squadron of the Eighth Cavalry, I commenced my march for the place at day-break yesterday morning, and on my arrival in the neighbourhood at eight A.M., I found the enemy posted on the heights north-east of the town, to oppose my advance, their left flank resting on it, and supported by two guns and three in the gurry. An immediate disposition for attack was made; I advanced in two columns of infantry, guns in the centre, and cavalry on the left. Immediately on the columns advancing a sharp cannonade was opened from their two guns on the heights; and the enemy's cavalry shewing themselves in front and on the right of their position, I directed the cavalry to move on at a brisk pace, and endeavour to turn their flank and cut off their retreat; this was ably performed by Lieutenant Chambers, who immediately charged, and completely routed and pursued them, with great slaughter.

The light column of infantry was directed to storm the guns in the gurry and town.

The artillery of the brigade opened a very well-directed fire on their front, which having silenced their guns, the left column moved on to attack them in front.

The desertion of the cavalry had, however, communicated a panic to their infantry, who, on the advance of the two columns, under Majors Richards and Bowen, fled in all directions, abandoning the whole of their guns and much baggage, which has fallen into our hands.

The loss of the enemy has been severe; it may be estimated at from three to four hundred killed and wounded; two Sirdars, Meer Mamoodee, and Juggeradge Sing, are among the slain.

I regret to say our loss exceeds what I yesterday reported; but the returns from corps and detachments had not then reached me.

I beg leave to inform you, that the cool and steady discipline of the whole of the troops was such as to merit my highest approbation.

I have, &c.

Sreenuggur,
6th January 1818.

(Signed) G. M'MORINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding first
brigade N. S. Force,

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,*Dated 4th March 1818.*

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
4 March 1818.

We have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the copy of a letter to our Chief Secretary from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a despatch he has received from Brigadier-General Smith, dated the 21st of the last month, reporting the operations of the troops under his command, and particularly his having surprised and defeated the enemy at Ashta, near Punderpore; Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Mahratta army, and two other Sirdars, have fallen in the action, with between two and three hundred men; and the Rajah of Sattara, his brothers and mother, have, to their great satisfaction, been rescued, and brought into General Smith's camp.

We most cordially congratulate your Honourable Committee on the brilliant success which has thus attended the zealous and gallant exertions of the troops employed on this occasion, from which the most important consequences may be expected to result.

Badjee Rao, it appears, quitted his palanquin, and mounting his horse fled, at an early part of the action, and is reported to have bent his course to the northward.

The following despatches and papers, connected with the operations of your armies, are now transmitted for your information, *viz.*

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 22d January, in consequence of the action at Coregaum.

From the Resident at Poona, dated the 16th ultimo, transmitting a report made to him by Brigade-General Smith, of his proceeding between the 7th of January and 12th of last month.

Heads of intelligence from Poona and the Camp before Singhur, dated the 22d ultimo, containing an account of the operations carrying on against that fort, and of the movements of Bajee Rao, Generals Smith, Pritzler, and Doveton, and Colonels Pollock and Deacon; from which advices it also appears, that his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop is on his march to the southward with a considerable body of troops.

From the Resident at Poona, dated the 18th ultimo, forwarding copy of a letter to the Government of Fort St. George, conveying his opinion of the course of operations most advisable to be adopted to the southward of the Kistna, by an adequate force placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Munro.

From the Resident at Poona, dated the 20th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch addressed to Brigadier-General Smith, for his future guidance in pursuit of Bajee Rao.

From the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 14th January, accompanied by letters from Brigadier-General Hardyman, reporting his movements, and the defeat of a body of the enemy by the detachment under his command in the vicinity of Jubbulpore.

From Sir Thomas Hislop to his Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 28th of January on the operations of the force under the command of Brigadier-General Doveton, in the vicinity of Nagpore.

From Major-General Sir W. Grant Keir to his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, to Sir John Malcolm, and to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, reporting his proceedings up to the 11th ultimo, particularly the dispersion of the force of Bheema Bye, sister of Mulhar Rao Holkar, who, after acquiescing in the terms which had been proposed to her, and coming into the British camp, had proceeded to Rampoorah.

From Sir Thomas Hislop, enclosing a copy of his despatch to the Governor-General dated the 2d ultimo, relating to the Chieftain Ramdeen, one of the faction which had established a controul over the Government of Holkar, and the proceedings of the brother of Ramdeen.

From

From Sir William Keir to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, communicating instructions received by him from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., for the suppression of the adherents of Ramdeen in the neighbourhood of Indore, in pursuance of which, the Major-General was about to proceed on that service, with part of the division under his command.

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and Mahrattas.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
4 March 1818.

Having received from the Resident at Delhi a copy of the treaty concluded by him with the Rana of Oudepore, under date the 13th of January last, we have the honour of transmitting, for the information of your Honourable Committee, the accompanying transcript of that document.*

A report has just reached us from Colaba, that the forts of Russalghurh and Palghurh, in the vicinity of Bancoote, have been taken possession of by our troops, but the official intimation has not yet reached us.

Postscript. I have the honour of transmitting copy of a paper containing heads of intelligence from General Pritzler's camp, No. 8, received subsequently to the signature of this despatch.

(Signed) (By Order)
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

To F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Sir :

I have sincere satisfaction in forwarding a copy of the accompanying despatch from Brigadier-General Smith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.

Camp before Singhur,
26th February 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Resident.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at the Court of the Peishwah.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

Sir :

My letter to your address, under date of the 12th instant, went to acquaint you with the operations of the troops under my command up to that period.

The enemy, after having been pursued through the range of gauts, on which Sattara is situated, marched by Punderpore to Solapore, on the Beena, where he remained during the time I was occupied at Sattara, and for some days longer. I proceeded gradually upon Punderpore on the 13th instant with the Light Division, intending to avoid forced marches till I approached the enemy within twenty-five or thirty miles.

At Yellapore, the day before yesterday, I had been informed of his quitting Solapore, and of his moving in a westerly direction, which determined me to make a night march, in hopes of coming upon him near Punderpore.

On the route, however, I received information of his having turned upon Kirkumb, on which I immediately changed my route also. I crossed the Beema, at Karoulu, near Goorsulla, and I now heard that the Peishwah had encamped the preceding evening near Ashta, and I immediately pushed on with all the cavalry, horse artillery, and gallopers.

My intelligence was confirmed, and my hopes considerably raised at Mandapore, when I heard the enemy was only then preparing to move from Ashta, and at about half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning we had the satisfaction of distinctly hearing their nagaras beating below a hill which covered us from their view.

* It seems, however, they had some information of our approach, but not in sufficient time to enable them to avoid us without losing their baggage; in these

* See Collection of Treaties.

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

these circumstances, Gokla took the resolution of risking an action. As we descended the hill, we saw one body rather near us in mass, to the number of between two and three thousand, and the number of streamers implied the presence of several Sirdars. The ground was so rocky and uneven, I hardly expected to be able to bring any guns into action, but directed them to keep on the nearest road, ready to form as required. The two squadrons of his Majesty's Twenty-second Dragoons formed the centre column, and were directed to attack the enemy's centre, the Seventh Light Cavalry were in column on the right, and the Second Light Cavalry was the left column. We descended the hill in this order upon the enemy, who stood very firm, and after forming squadrons, I ordered the whole to charge; the enemy not only continued firm, but advanced to meet each charge with great spirit; he had however availed himself of a nulla, and very difficult ground to receive our attack, and while the light squadron of the Seventh Cavalry was engaging under this disadvantage, some of the enemy got round their right flank and rear, and at first created a little confusion; as they passed the rear and left of the Seventh Cavalry, Major Dawes, of the Twenty-second Dragoons with admirable presence of mind, threw back a troop of that regiment, which immediately charged and broke them, and they were afterwards met and suffered also by a troop of the Second Light Cavalry, which Major Walker had also prepared for them.

Captain Pierce, of the Horse Artillery, had, indeed, with his usual exertion and zeal, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable nature of the ground, contrived to get one gun in position to protect the right flank of the Seventh cavalry, and I had the enemy in my power in a solid mass within half range of grape; but as this would have impeded the charge, and obliged him to disperse without a trial with our cavalry, which he now seemed willing to give, and which all our corps so much wished for, I kept the gun in reserve.

The charge of the two squadrons of the Twenty-second Dragoons penetrated through the mass, and did great execution. Bapoo Gokla, the chief of the Mahratta army, fell early, and fighting bravely to the last. This event, I have little doubt, hastened the flight of this body, which afterwards endeavoured to form in a still larger one, that was covered in low ground beyond the village of Ashta, and out of our view from the first scene of action. These were also immediately charged by the Twenty-second Dragoons as they came up, and the whole being routed and pursued, soon brought our troops upon the enemy's baggage and followers.

I have infinite satisfaction in reporting, that the Sattara Rajah, his brothers and mother, were in these circumstances rescued and brought safe into our camp, to their great satisfaction and joy.

I calculate the loss of the enemy at between two and three hundred men, and besides Gokla, another Sirdar of distinction, said to be Narroo Punt Aptey was killed.

The Peishwah abandoned his palanquin early, and took to horse, and I regret exceedingly his person could not have been secured; but the troops had marched nearly thirty miles before this affair commenced, and the pursuit and return (nearly sixteen miles more) exhausted the horses.

Twelve elephants, fifty-seven camels, several palanquins and afaubgurs, and a few horses, fell into our hands.

I enclose a copy of the orders which convey my sentiments on the conduct of the troops, and also a list of the killed and wounded; and I cannot close a despatch which may claim some interest, without bestowing the praise justly due to the staff.

I have been greatly and cheerfully assisted in all my duties by Captain Tovey the Deputy Adjutant-General, and by Captain Mayne, the Deputy Quarter-Master-General, officers well experienced in their departments, and of valuable professional acquirements. You are already aware that although I had taken the precaution of forming a considerable grain dépôt, from the general aspect of affairs with the Peishwah's Government, his sudden treachery prevented my obtaining timely carriage for it with the army; the good arrangement, foresight, and

and assiduity of Major Hall, the Deputy Commissary-General, greatly overcame this and other difficulties, and I owe it to that officer to state my sense of his abilities and services in that important department.

The Paymaster of the Force, Captain James, the Commissary of Stores, Captain Griffiths, of the Bombay Artillery, and the medical branch, under Mr. Superintending Surgeon Phillips, are entitled also to my earnest praise, in always keeping their departments in perfect arrangement and efficiency.

The officers of my personal staff, Captain Hardcastle, and Lieutenants Place and Bellamore, have been most active and zealous in their duties, and deserve the public expression of my grateful acknowledgments.

I have not yet been able to trace the course of the Peishwah's flight, nor can I follow him till I have disposed of the Rajah's family in Poona; and as he has made earnest entreaties for an early interview with you, I beg you, if possible, to meet me on my route there, that I may the sooner proceed again in quest of the enemy.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurkumb,
21st February 1818.

(Signed)

LIONEL SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

P.S. A third Sirdar was found killed, supposed to be the Calla Rajah.

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

DIVISION ORDERS, by *Brigadier-General Smith*.—Camp at Kurkumb,
21st February 1818.

Division Orders.

Brigadier-General Smith begs to express his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the whole of the troops engaged in the affair with Gokla's horse yesterday, and which led to such important results as the death of that chief, together with the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara and family from the hands of the enemy.

The Brigadier-General particularly noticed the gallant exertions of Major Dawes and the two squadrons of his Majesty's Twenty-second Dragoons; also Majors Doveton and Walker, with the Seventh and Second of Madras Light Infantry, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, who is requested to accept Brigadier-General Smith's thanks; and to convey to the whole of the Cavalry Brigade, and to Captain Frith in charge of the Gallopers, the high sense which he entertains of their important services; although Captain Pierce and the Horse Artillery were unavoidably kept in reserve upon this occasion, the Brigadier-General takes the opportunity of expressing the obligations he is under to this corps, and his admiration of their exemplary conduct throughout the present service.

The operations of yesterday were necessarily confined to the cavalry, but the zeal and good conduct evinced by the whole of the troops, during a period of three months of incessant marching, have been eminently conspicuous, and the Brigadier-General regrets that it was impossible upon the present occasion to afford them all an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

(Signed) H. TOVEY,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

LIST of *Casualties in the Cavalry Brigade, in the Affair with the Enemy,*
February 20, 1818.

List of Casualties.

Twenty-second Dragoons: One lieutenant, one trumpeter, thirteen rank and file, wounded; three regimental horses, killed; one officer's horse, thirteen regimental horses, wounded; one officer's horse, seven regimental horses, missing.

Second Light Cavalry: One trumpeter, one rank and file, wounded; four regimental horses, wounded; seven regimental horses, missing.

Seventh Light Cavalry: One rank and file, killed; two rank and file, wounded; five regimental horses, wounded; seven regimental horses, missing.

(56).

Total

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List of Casualties.

Total killed and wounded.—One private, three regimental horses, killed; one lieutenant, two trumpeters, sixteen privates, one officer's horse, twenty-two regimental horses, wounded; one officer's horse, twenty-one regimental horses, missing.

Officer wounded.—Lieutenant Warrant, twenty-second Dragoons, slightly.

(Signed) J. COLEBROOKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Cavalry Regiment.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord :

I have extraordinary satisfaction in transmitting for the information of your lordship, the official details of one of the most heroic actions which has ever been fought and gained by a handful of men over a large army.

The accompanying transcript of Brigadier-General Smith's despatch* and of the General Order which I yesterday published to the army on this brilliant occasion, will place your Lordship in full possession of the particulars of the battle, in which the second battalion of the first regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, aided by a small party of Madras artillerymen, with two six-pounders, and about three hundred auxiliary horse, have nobly sustained during a whole day, and finally repulsed the unceasing and vigorous efforts of the Peishwah's army, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and privation, which render the exploit altogether unparalleled.

I need not again, in this place, recapitulate the names of the officers who have aided the intrepid Captain Staunton, in gaining the victory of Coregaum; their individual merits are brought to your Lordship's notice in the accompanying documents, and they will be certain to receive from their government and their country that admiration of, and gratitude for, their devoted gallantry, to which they are so highly entitled.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on an event which has, if possible, heightened the renown of the Indian army, and from which I cannot but anticipate results of the highest political importance, since such a defeat must inevitably tend to paralyze the future exertions of the enemy, and prove to him the hopelessness of continuing a war, with any success, against a power which has such troops to oppose to him.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Maheidpore,
22d January 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

General Orders. GENERAL ORDERS, by the Commander-in-Chief:—Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp near Maheidpore, January 21, 1818.

It is with feelings of inexpressible gratification that the Commander-in-Chief has to announce one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the army, which took place at the village of Coregaum, between Seroor and Poona, on the 1st instant.

The official details of this glorious affair reached the Commander-in-Chief yesterday, in a despatch from Brigadier-General L. Smith, C.B., commanding the Fourth or Poona division of the army of the Deccan, and his Excellency is pleased to publish the Brigadier-General's orders* issued on the occasion, that the army may be placed in full possession of every particular of an event displaying so bright and distinguished an example of devoted courage and admirable constancy.

The Commander-in-Chief having published the foregoing orders, in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merit of Captain Staunton, and his gallant detachment; but in conveying to that officer and his brave troops the expression of his thanks and highest admiration, his Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and enduring fortitude they have so nobly shewn, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed

on

* Vide the Division Orders, page 180.

on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds in the annals of our Indian history.

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General Orders.

It will be his Excellency's most gratifying duty immediately to bring to the special notice of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

RETURN of Casualties in the Division under the command of Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B., from 23d to the 29th January 1818.—Camp at Lodun, January 31, 1818.

Return of
Casualties.

Second Madras Cavalry :—One horse wounded ; one havildar, one rank and file, three horses missing.

Light Battalion :—Ten rank and file wounded ; one rank and file missing.

His Majesty's Sixty-fifth regiment :—One ensign, five rank and file, one puckally wounded.

First battalion Second Native Infantry :—Two rank and file wounded.

Horse Artillery :—One horse-keeper, one horse wounded.

Officer wounded :—His Majesty's Sixty-fifth regiment :—Ensign Newhouse, slightly.

(Signed) H. TOVEY,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

N.B. The wounds all slight, and the parties in the ranks ; except two Sepoys, badly wounded by rockets.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Sir :—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter, dated the 12th instant, which I have received from Brigadier-General Smith, relating his operations against the Peishwah, since the 7th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Camp, Neera Bridge,
16th February 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

Sir :—My last report to you was dated the 7th ultimo, from Seroor, when I was preparing to follow up the enemy to the southward, or to support Brigadier-General Pritzler's division in that duty.

The Peishwah's army continued in that direction across the Kistna, and was followed by Brigadier-General Pritzler.

On the 21st ultimo, I heard of his having recrossed that river, and of his arrival at Utny, on which I accordingly marched rapidly ; his Highness then immediately returned, as if to draw me on the same side of the river, and he then kept a westerly direction towards Kurrar, and thence to the northward by this place till he descended the Salpee Gaut on the 30th ultimo, when I had gained upon him considerably. During my marches, which were made to the very utmost exertions of my light division, I was considerably harassed by the enemy's cavalry, which appeared more numerous than usual.

The enemy constantly refused front even to our smallest parties of infantry, but he often pressed the rear guard, which occasioned a few casualties, in slight wounds, from distant matchlocks, a return of which is transmitted herewith.

Having had your instructions to form a junction near this place with Brigadier-General Pritzler's division, for the purpose of interchanging troops for pursuit

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

pursuit and siege services. I solicited your permission to reduce Sattara while this operation was accomplishing. I accordingly reconnoitred it on the 9th instant, and marched upon it the following day, when, after summoning it, and desiring Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, the senior artillery officer of the two divisions, to throw a few light shells into it, until regular batteries could be taken up, the Killedar agreed to surrender the fort, on his being permitted to march away with his garrison unmolested, and carrying away their arms.

The garrison consisted only of about 400 Sebundy troops, who seemed so little disposed to use their arms on this occasion, that it was immaterial what became of them hereafter, while time was very valuable to me; I therefore allowed them these terms, and having taken possession of the fort, the Rajah's flag was established there yesterday noon, agreeably to your instructions, and his palace and property have been preserved for him.

About twenty-five pieces of ordnance of different calibres, with a few swivels, gingals, and rockets, were taken in the fort, correct returns of which will be forwarded hereafter.

Sattara is strong, and as the ancient seat of the Mabratta Empire, carries great consequence with it in the estimation and prejudices of the natives, and may therefore prove of greater value to us in the war against the Peishwah, than in its mere local importance.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sattara,
12th February 1818.

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

Heads of
Intelligence.

No. 7. HEADS of Intelligence from General Pritzler's Camp.

Camp before Singhur, 22d February.

The fort of Singhur was invested by the force under command of General Pritzler on the 20th instant. Some casualties have occurred in pushing forward the advanced posts, and the enemy lost fourteen men, in endeavouring to cover a hill from which one of our mortar batteries is now firing.

General Smith was at Teralla on the 19th, and as he marched in the direction of Punderpoor on the 20th, it is probable he may have got within a forced march of Bajee Rao, as he was at Ashta on the 19th. Bajee Rao had extorted a large sum of money from certain inhabitants of Solapoor.

(Signed) JAS. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

P.S. Sir Thomas Hislop will reach the Kasebere Gaut about the 1st proximo, with one squadron of Dragoons, four squadrons of Native Cavalry, two thousand Mysore Horse, six brigades of Horse Artillery. The Rocket Troop, the Royal Scots, second battalion of Light Infantry, and the remains of the Rifle Corps (about two hundred), the second battalion of the Fourteenth, and the Dépôt Battalion, are following with the park and heavy stores.

Heads of
Intelligence.

HEADS of Intelligence.

The Peishwah is said to have gone off towards Meritch and Nepaunee, and expects to be joined on the route by two thousand infantry and some guns which are coming from the southward.

General Smith's force was moving in the direction of Ackloose, General Pritzler to Singhur. Mr. Elphinstone has made a requisition on me for the first battalion of the Seventh Regiment, to join General Pritzler by the Katrass Gaut with a convoy of provisions; as soon as I am informed of their arrival at Singhur,

General Smith has announced to me the probability of one or more battalions being required for service from this brigade, with Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, to be replaced by details of corps at Seroor.

General

General Doveton has obtained possession of the forts of Gawilghur, Gurrwallah, and of the district in Berar ceded to us by the Rajah of Nagpore. He was to have been at Mulkapore yesterday (the 12th February).

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Colonel Pollock's detachment, consisting of the Twelfth Light Infantry and two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, with two Gallopers, were to be at Aurnagabad on the 19th on their march to Ahmednuggur.

Heads of
Intelligence.

Colonel Deacon's detachment was at Kurrar.

(Signed) C. B. BURR,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Francis Warden, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, under date the 16th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seroula,
18th February 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To George Strachey, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mt. Elphinstone.

Sir:

When I had last the honour to address you, suggesting the addition of a battalion to Brigadier-General Munro's force, I wrote under the impression that the Brigadier-General was already at the head of a considerable detachment placed at his disposal by the Right Honourable the Governor. I am now informed that this is not the case, and I therefore trust I may be excused in pointing out the great necessity there is for the presence of a force to the south of the Kisna. Should it appear in the same light to the Right Honourable the Governor, his own anxiety to promote every branch of the public service will probably induce him to employ such a detachment as he can spare in that part of the country. The presence of General Munro, the dislike of the inhabitants to the Mahrattas, and their knowledge of the benefits of our Government from their vicinity to the provinces, would enable a small force to gain greater advantages to the south of the Kisna, than a much stronger one in any other part of the Peishwah's dominions. If there were only troops enough to reduce a few strong forts that overawe the country, there can be little doubt that the whole of the inhabitants would come forward to assist us. If it be desirable to undertake this settlement, from the facility with which it may be accomplished, it is still more so, from the importance of the consequences to which it would tend. The lands of almost all the great Jageerdars are situated in that direction; and their being occupied or threatened, would soon draw off those chiefs from the Peishwah. The direct effect of such a secession on the Peishwah's power would be great, and the effect on public opinion would be much greater. The seizure of this country would also cut off much of Bajee Rao's own resources: it would narrow the ground of his operations, and it would facilitate ours, by enabling us to form dépôts where they are now much wanted, and to derive all the advantages of carrying on war on the borders of a friendly country.

It would enable General Munro to advance in this direction, so as to meet the progress of this division, and thus to reduce the whole of the country south of Poona before the monsoon. It would likewise shut up the only direct entrance for the Peishwah and his banditti into the Company's territories, and would compel them, if they ventured on such an invasion, to penetrate in the first instance through the dominions of the Nizam, and to traverse a great extent of country before they approached our frontier. But the great argument in favour of the proposed arrangement is, its tendency to bring the present war to a conclusion. I therefore submit it to the Right Honourable the Governor, in the

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confidence that it will meet with his approbation, unless its execution should materially interfere with the general policy of his Government.

Camp, Neera Bridge,
16th February 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter dated 16th instant, which I have addressed to Brigadier-General Smith for his future guidance in pursuit of the Peishwah.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Camp at Singhur,
20th February 1818.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Brigadier-General Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Your preparations for the pursuit of Bajee Rao being now complete and your march begun, I have only to beg that you will prosecute that operation in such manner as you think most expedient.

The seizure of Bajee Rao, or the effectual blockade of him in a fort, will evidently lead directly to a successful termination of the war. But it will also be of great importance to obtain possession of the person of the Rajah of Sattarra, either by cutting off the party in charge of him, or by otherwise facilitating his escape from confinement. Should the Rajah fall into your hands he is to be treated as a prince and an ally. Bajee Rao, in similar circumstance, must be regarded as a prisoner of state; but is to be allowed every indulgence consistent with that situation. His brother, if he should come over, is to be received with kindness and attention; but if taken, he must be kept as a prisoner, although with every attention consistent with the security of his person. If any of Bajee Rao's adherents should offer to come over, every encouragement should be given to them; and you may either receive them in camp or send them to Poona, as you think best. If your course should be to the southward, I beg you to communicate with Brigadier-General Munro, and to keep him informed of all the Peishwah's movements and your own.

You are acquainted with the friendly disposition of the Rajah of Colapore, and if the course of your operations should lead you into his country, you will be disposed to show him all reasonable favour. I beg you to treat the southern Jageerdars in the same forbearance you have hitherto shown to them, unless you should hear from General Munro of his desiring a different course towards them. If it should be in your power, without delaying pursuit, to put a small garrison in any strong village, either on the east or south of the Peishwah's territories, such a post would be very useful as a dépôt, and grain might be brought to it in the one case from the Nizam's country, and in the other from Darwar.

In case the Peishwah should go north, I think it will be desirable to direct Colonel Deacon, who I hear is about to be reinforced, to endeavour to post himself in his way and to turn him back, or take up the chace. Colonel Deacon's post for this purpose will be some point between Ranjengaum and Shikrapoor; and if any service should call him from this line, he will be instructed to return to it at once, if he should hear that the Peishwah has turned to the northward. Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon is now proceeding, under your orders, to besiege the fort of Chaukun; but he will probably be disengaged from that service before the Peishwah turns. I shall point out to Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon any service on which his detachment may be employed with advantage, when not occupied in the pursuit of the Peishwah; but the moment the detachment is required for that purpose, I beg you to issue your own orders to Colonel Deacon.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Camp, Neera Bridge,
16th February 1818.

To

To F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, enclosing copy of a despatch from the Resident at Poona to the address of his excellency the Governor-General, and of one to Mr. Secretary Adam of the 24th ultimo, with the copy of a paper containing the substance of further intelligence from Poona, and to express my acknowledgments to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the communications abovementioned.

I have the honour to transmit by the pair of hircarrahs who brought these letters, the copy of a letter from Brigadier-General Hardyman to my address, under date the 23d ultimo, enclosing the duplicate copy of his letter to the Adjutant-General of the army of the 19th.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
14th January, 1818.

(Signed)

RICHARD JENKINS,
Resident.

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Letter from
Mr. Jenkins.

To R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore.

Sir :

I have the honour of forwarding herewith a duplicate copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General, dated the 19th instant. Since that I have crossed the Nerbudda with the troops under my command, and we are now in progress to Nagpore, where I hope to form a junction with you. Having had no communication from Nagpore yet, I am extremely anxious to learn the state of affairs there.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Jubbulpore,
19th December, 1817.

(Signed)

T. HARDYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Hardyman.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I reached the vicinity of this place about ten o'clock this morning with the detachment under my command, and having found the enemy in large force of horse and infantry, strongly posted to oppose my advance, I made the necessary arrangements for an immediate attack. The result, after two hours' exertion, I have the satisfaction to state, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, is the total defeat of the enemy with great slaughter, and the capture of all their guns and tumbrils on the field of action, amounting to four of the former and five of the latter. This was effected by a charge of cavalry and infantry, the particulars of which I shall have the honour to detail when more at leisure. Our loss has been but trifling: no officer killed and only three or four wounded. I shall probably continue the march for the Nerbuddah to-morrow, and eventually for Nagpore, not having yet received any account from Mr. Jenkins of the state of affairs there.

Camp, near Jubbulpore,
19th December 1817.

(Signed)

T. HARDYMAN,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Hardyman.

To the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord :

I had the honour of transmitting, with my despatch of the 27th ultimo, the copy of a private communication received from Brigadier-General Doveton, apprizing me of his gallant and successful operations at Nagpore on the 16th ultimo, and I have now the satisfaction to lay before your Lordship a transcript of the official* details of that affair, as forwarded to me in duplicate by the Brigadier-General, the original report having evidently been lost or intercepted.

The general orders of yesterday's date, which I deemed it proper to publish on this gratifying occasion, and of which also a copy accompanies this despatch, will

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

* Vide page 148.

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Sir T. Hislop.

will shew the high sense I entertain of the able conduct of Brigadier-General Doveton, and the bravery of his troops, aided as they have been by the intrepid exertions of the meritorious officers whose names are particularized, and to all of whom my warmest thanks are due.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Maheidpore,
28th January 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

General Order.

GENERAL ORDER, by the Commander-in-Chief.—Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp, Numookairee, at the Jon Gaut, 18th January 1818.

The Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army the receipt, on the 15th instant, of a duplicate of despatches from Brigadier-General Doveton, commanding the Second division of the army of the Deccan, containing the official details of that officer's operations on the 16th ultimo, against the troops of the Rajah of Berar, in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore.

The original copy of this gratifying communication never having reached Head-Quarters, the Commander-in-Chief has been hitherto prevented from publishing to the army the sentiments of his applause and approbation, which it would have been his Excellency's duty, no less than his inclination, immediately to have conveyed to Brigadier-General Doveton, and the gallant troops under his command.

The Brigadier-General reached Nagpore with the division under his orders on the 13th ultimo, after a rapid and fatiguing march, and formed a junction with the detachment of the Fifth division already there; having refreshed his troops during the 14th and 15th, he prepared to attack the enemy on the morning of the 16th, which was accordingly done, and the manner in which this important service has been achieved reflects the highest credit upon the judgment and professional talents of the gallant officer who commanded, as well as upon the discipline and determined valour of the excellent troops who so nobly carried into effect the able and well-judged plans of their General.

The Commander-in-Chief cordially concurs in the expressions of approbation conveyed in the Brigadier-General's despatch, of the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels M'Leod, Scott, Gahan, Mackellar, and Crosdill, commanding brigades; of Major Munt and Captain Webster, commanding corps of cavalry; and of Lieutenant-Colonels Stewart and Frazer, and Majors Pereira, Pullock, M'Donell, Weldon, Macbean, and Garner, commanding corps of artillery and infantry; as well as to Lieutenants Poggenpohl and Hunter, of the Horse Artillery, and to these officers his Excellency desires to offer his thanks and praise for their able and gallant exertions, as described by Brigadier-General Doveton.

To Major M'Leod and the officers of the general staff, to Captains Morgan and Edmonds, on the personal staff of the Brigadier-General, and to the other staff officers, the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments are most justly due for their able conduct and zealous exertions in the action of the 16th December.

His Excellency desires particularly to express the high sense he entertains of the conspicuous exertions and well-directed ability which have been so eminently displayed in the conduct of Lieutenant Davies, senior engineer, to whom he offers his best thanks and applause.

His Excellency also notices, with feelings of the highest admiration, the conduct of Lieutenant Bayley, who, although labouring under a severe wound received on the memorable 26th November, volunteered his services with the Brigadier-General on the 16th ultimo, and has again proved his well-earned title to the warmest acknowledgments and praise of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief has also received despatches from General Doveton, detailing his operations subsequent to the 16th ultimo, the successful termination of which on the 30th ultimo, by the capitulation of the city of Nagpore, his
Excellency

Excellency has already had the gratification of announcing to the army in General Orders of the 8th instant.

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General Order.

The city, it appears, was defended by five thousand Hindoostanee troops and three thousand Arabs, strongly posted in the palace of the Rajah, and other stone buildings in the town; the arrangements made by Brigadier-General Doveton for their expulsion, and the gallantry, steadiness, and discipline of the troops in the attack of the 24th ultimo, are entitled to the Commander-in-Chief's grateful acknowledgments; and he desires that the expression of his unqualified praise and approbation of the conduct of the troops employed throughout the operation against Nagpore, may be communicated and particularly explained to them all.

His Excellency in conclusion offers to Brigadier-General Doveton his cordial congratulations upon the success which has crowned his gallant exertions at Nagpore, which the Commander-in-Chief will not fail to bring to the notice of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, in the terms of approbation and applause they have so well merited.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

To Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

Sir:

I do myself the honour of reporting my arrival at this place yesterday, and that Colonel Corsellis's detachment, by my calculation, will be here to-morrow.

I forward the accompanying abstract of intelligence for your Excellency's information. The accounts contained in them have induced me this morning to detach Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, with one squadron of Dragoons, two hundred and sixty Light Infantry of the Flank Battalion, and one thousand Guickwar Horse; and it is my intention that the Lieutenant-Colonel should march by Rajode, and gain his position in the neighbourhood of Dhar, when my Head-Quarters shall have reached the first-mentioned place.

In the event of the intelligence forwarded proving correct, and Roshen Beg should have joined Bheemah Bhye, may I beg to know whether their force is to be considered as an enemy's? In which case, I conceive that it would be advisable for me to call in Colonel Corsellis' detachment, to leave the heavy stores now with him and Major Sealy under a proper escort in dépôt, either in Petlaud or Dohud, as circumstances may point out, and to move on with my division as strong as possible to the southward, the country in that quarter being represented such as would enable the Arabs and Patans to make a determined resistance.

I propose halting to-morrow in order to refresh my sick, a kind of epidemic complaint having made its appearance in the division, which, in the opinion of the medical men, renders this halt very advisable:

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Bombay
Division of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp, Rutlam, 31st January 1818.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

To Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, Political Agent for the Governor-General.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

Sir:

I do myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, under date the 4th instant, respecting Bheemah Bhye. Previous to the receipt of your communication, I had, in consequence of a despatch received the day before yesterday from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, marched in the direction of Bheemah Bhye's camp, which I am led to believe has now proceeded

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proceeded towards Jabooah, in which direction I shall continue to follow as quickly as possible.

I have addressed letters to the Bbye, directing her to halt where they may reach her, but have not as yet received any answer, nor have any of the hircarrahs sent with the letters as yet returned.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, in his instructions under date the 3d instant, has anticipated the spirit of your opinion, as communicated in your despatch of the 4th, and forwarded at the same time an extract from Major Agnew's letter of the 28th ultimo to your address for my guidance.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Bombay,
Division of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp, Lucknoda, 8th February 1818.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

To Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., K.L.S., Political Agent for the Governor-General.

Sir :

My letter of the 8th instant will have made you acquainted with my intention of marching on this place, which I reached this morning.

The Vakeel deputed to Bheemah Bbye by the Government of Holkar, came into my camp late last night, and stated that the Bbye would willingly accede to all my wishes: I nevertheless deemed it proper to take up a position within a few hundred yards of her camp.

After some negotiation, the Bbye agreed to come into my camp, where she now is, with a few followers, and to proceed to Rampoor as soon as possible. As she was represented to be totally destitute of money, I promised to allow her two hundred rupees per diem for fifteen days, to pay her expences to Rampoor. She further agreed that that part of her force which did not accompany her should disperse in different directions. People belonging to my camp will accompany the different parties, who have been particularly enjoined not to plunder, and told that they will be most severely punished for any infringement of this order.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Bombay,
Division of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp, Jabooah, 10th February 1818.

(Signed) W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

P.S. 11th February.—I have learned that Bheemah Bbye's late followers have proceeded quietly upwards of eight coss. They are reported to be about two thousand in number.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that a few days subsequent to my letters of the 3d instant, I received instructions from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop to disperse a body of troops assembled under Bheemah Bbye, a sister of Mulhar Rao Holkar, who had been, for some time past exacting money and committing excesses throughout the country. I accordingly moved from Budnapoor on the 7th instant, leaving the heavy stores and baggage at that place under a strong escort, and after very long and severe marches arrived at this place yesterday morning, and encamped close to Bheemah Bbye's force.

My instructions prescribing in the first instance an attempt at an amicable arrangement, I communicated to Bheemah Bbye the line of conduct which it was necessary to pursue, requesting her immediately to disband her troops and place herself under my protection, in order that she might be enabled to proceed to Rampoor, conformably to the wishes of Holkar's Ministers.

To these demands she considered it prudent to accede, and came over to my camp in the evening with two hundred followers, having discharged the remainder

remainder of her troops, consisting of near two thousand men, who have been granted a safe conduct to Tandlab, where they have engaged to separate and return to their respective places of abode.

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The Bhye is at present in such reduced circumstances, that I have been under the necessity of providing for her expences to Rampoorah, at the rate of two hundred rupees per day, and have reported the circumstances to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop and Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, Political Agent to the Governor-General.

I shall move to-morrow and return to my position at Budnavur by easy marches.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Jabooah,
11th February 1818.

(Signed) W. G. KEIR,
Major-General.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

My Lord :

Your Lordship is aware that Indoor was some years ago rented to Ram Deen, and that within the last twelve months he had usurped its Government as well as that of Depalpore and Betmah, and withheld the revenues from the Government of Holkar; so that Ram Deen has been, in fact, one of that military faction which has of late years controuled the measures of the Government, and usurped its power and consequence.

While Ram Deen commanded this influence at the Regent's Durbar, his brother, Makun Loll, was his principal agent in collecting the revenues, in governing the districts, and in raising finances for his master's purpose. He has within the last few months resided in the town of Oogein, and has found an asylum, under Scindiah's Government, from the casual revolutions which, he concluded, might one day deprive him of his life and wealth, if he remained at Indoor.

Ram Deen came to Oogein after the battle of Maheidpore, and was thence accompanied to Indoor by Makun Loll, with a large proportion of their joint effects. Shortly afterwards Ram Deen resolved on going to the southward, and Makun Loll returned to his house in Oogein.

On the recent return of this army at Oogein, it appeared an object of some importance to prevent Makun Loll from becoming an active enemy to the State of Holkar; and therefore it would have been highly desirable to have secured his person. The Comavisdar of Oogein, Dajeeba Gurrycar, was accordingly informed by letter, that in consequence of the friendship subsisting between his master and the British Government, it was proper that he should immediately deliver up the person of Makun Loll, who had taken protection under him. Dajeeba, in reply to this intimation, denied any knowledge of Makun Loll being in Oogein; but added, that he had no objection to our seizing if we could find him.

It appears that the house occupied by Makun Loll was one of two or three fortified buildings, another of which was inhabited by an adopted son of Scindiah's; that these houses were filled with Mikrang infantry, of which Ram Deen has a number in his pay; and that to have taken Makun Loll involved the necessity not only of attacking the house of Scindiah's adopted son, but of sending a detachment of disciplined troops through the narrow streets of a large town, under most unfavourable circumstances, and with the chance of Makun Loll making his escape after all.

I trust, therefore, that your Lordship will approve of my determination, under these circumstances, connected with our alliance with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and with the fact of Makun Loll not having accompanied his brother in his late act of rebellion, to refrain from making an attack on any part of Oogein, contenting myself with writing a formal letter to the Comavisdar, to the

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the effect that the British Government and Scindiah would hold him responsible for the safe custody and the future conduct of Makun Loll.

Camp at Indoor,
2d February 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose copy of instructions received from his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, through the Quarter-master-General of the Madras Army, for the suppression of the adherents of Ram Deen, who are said to be concealed in the neighbourhood of Indoor; and beg you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I shall proceed with that part of the division under my command to carry these orders into effect.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Duttergaum,
13th February 1818.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

Letter from
Colonel Blacker.

To Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., commanding the Bombay Division.

Sir :

1. I was this day honoured with the receipt of your letter dated on the 3d instant, which was immediately submitted, with its enclosures, to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I have the honour of forwarding duplicate of his Excellency's instructions, under date the 3d instant, regarding the conduct you should observe towards Bheemah Bhye, and her troops.

3. The Head-Quarters of this army will descend the gauts to-morrow, and arrive on the river at the Mordana gaut on the 9th instant.

4. This early departure of the Commander-in-Chief from Malwa has prevented his Excellency from employing the First Division in rooting out from this part of the country certain adherents of Ram Deen, the ex-Governor of the districts depending on Indoor; but it is considered that the division under your command is left in a convenient situation for the performance of that duty, without abandoning the defence of the passes leading into Guzerat.

5. It is understood that at Ragoogurh, twenty miles east of Indoor, at Betmah, seventeen miles west of it, and at Kahmode, close to Depalpoor, which is distant about eight miles from Betmah, there still lurk small bodies, both of horse and foot, none exceeding five hundred men, who look for an opportunity of re-establishing Ram Deen's authority.

6. This Chief has, by his conduct since the late treaty with Holkar, placed himself in the condition of a public enemy, both to the house of Holkar and to the British Government, and is reported to be proceeding southward for the purpose of joining the Peishwah.

7. His brother, Makun Loll, commonly called Joseeba, has been principally employed of late in administering the Government of the district aforementioned. He has refused to obey the orders of Holkar's Durbar to repair thither, to account for the revenue of last year, and is understood to be in the city of Oogien.

8. Although Makun Loll has not identified himself in his brother's rebellion, his conduct is at best suspicious, and he ought to be narrowly watched, as it is probable that on the first opportunity he will endeavour to regain by force the charge from which he has been removed.

9. Having described the objects to which your attention will be directed, his Excellency directs me to say, that he considers you will be the best judge of the disposition which should be made of the force under your command for their accomplishment.

10. The

10. The movement of a part of your division in the direction of Indoor will naturally suggest itself; and his Excellency is so fully assured of your efficient performance of the service herein referred to, that he has directed proclamations to be issued, describing the new order of affairs, and that he has left an army under your command in Southern Malwa for its support and enforcement.

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Heads of
Intelligence.

I have, &c.

Camp at Sumrole,
6th February 1818.

(Signed) J. BLACKER,
Quarter-Master-General.

P.S. Captain Grant's detachment, which marched for Bayly on the 3d instant, has been unable to learn any more intelligence of Setoo's Dhurra, than that it is broken up into parties of threes and fours, endeavouring to procure subsistence.

No. 8. HEADS of *Intelligence from General Pritzler's Camp.*

Camp before Singhur, 27th February 1818.

Bajee Rao, after the defeat of his troops at Ashta, fled towards Purinda, and when last heard of had arrived near Mungo Pytun. Numbers of people from his army are returning to their homes. Some infantry and guns are reported to have assembled to the south of Kurrar. This fort still holds out; but as the breaching battery is nearly completed, it is to be hoped that we shall obtain possession of the place in a very short time. The casualties have been trifling for the last few days. Colonel Deacon is carrying on the siege of Chakun.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

P.S. A sirdar of Bajee Rao's, who delivered himself up at Ahmednuggur on the 25th instant, left the Peishwah near Teesgaom, thirty miles north-east of that fortress. Accounts have just been received of the surrender of Chakun; the garrison, three hundred and fifty men, laying down their arms.

GENERAL ORDER by his Excellency the Governor-General, dated Camp, Owreeah,
on the left bank of the Jumna, 21st February 1818.

General Order.

The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief cannot quit the field without offering his best acknowledgments to the officers commanding the several divisions of the combined army, for the signal zeal and ability with which each has fulfilled the part assigned him in the late extensive operations.

To Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop it might seem superfluous to offer praise; yet there are titles to applause which should not be absorbed in the lustre of victory. The temper and forbearance with which his Excellency, possessing all the consciousness of superiority from the quality of his troops, endeavoured to avoid a rupture with Holkar, and the judgment with which he improved success after his conciliatory efforts had failed, demand high commendation. The chivalrous intrepidity displayed by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, in the battle of Maheidpore, and the admirable tact manifested by him in the subsequent negotiations, advanced the public interest no less than they distinguished the individuals; while the relief of the Residency at Nagpore, and the defeat of the Rajah's force, through the prompt and decisive energy of Brigadier-General Doveton, complete the dignified exploits of the army of the Deccan, north of the Godavery.

Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, with the Bombay division from Guzerat, has exhibited most meritorious activity with important advantage to the issue of the campaign.

The leaders of the Bengal divisions have similar claims on the Governor-General's approbation. The vigilance and judicious movements by which Major-General Marshall constrained the Pindarries, in their retreat, to keep that route to which the Commander-in-Chief indicated his plan of confining them, were of extraordinary consequence. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, with his division, ably co-operated in this object; and he subsequently, by the

skilful

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skilful direction of his detachment, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarries, which had escaped, by an incalculable chance, when nearly surrounded by the two divisions already mentioned, and by that of Major-General Donkin. The strenuous exertion and scientific marches of the latter officer, cut off the retreat attempted by the Pindarries towards the north; a derangement of their plans which precipitated their destruction, whence the service was equally creditable to the Major-General and beneficial to the public.

Though the course of events did not give to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony any opening for the exercise of that vigour and resource which have so brilliantly distinguished his former professional commands, there can be no one in the army unable to comprehend how solidly effectual the positions and conduct of the Major-General have been in promoting the object of tranquillizing Central India.

Fortune was more favourable to Major-General Brown in presenting opportunities; and he availed himself of them with a decision and style of arrangement, affording honourable proof of his military talent,

Brigadier-General Hardyman, by a gallant and well conducted action, reduced a considerable territory, and extinguished an opposition which threatened to be troublesome: and the judicious disposition, which Brigadier-General Toone made of his force, prevented any enemy attempting to distract our attention from the objects of the campaign by an inroad into Behar.

If the conduct of Brigadier-Generals Smith, Munro, and Pritzler, in the Poona State, be not here particularized, it is only because their operations are still in progress, so that the praise which could be awarded, large as it would be, might prove inadequate to achievements, the annunciation of which has not yet reached the Governor-General.

Throughout the late enterprize, the alacrity and indefatigable exertions of every department in the army have been such as to deserve the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief's warm approbation.

The alteration produced within three months in the state of Central India, is beneficial to the inhabitants, in a degree which the most sanguine could scarcely have ventured to hope; and to every officer who has been engaged in this undertaking, the remembrance of having had a share in effecting a change so interesting to humanity, will keep pace with that consciousness of having advanced the prosperity of the Honourable Company by efforts of zeal and courage, for which the Governor-General offers his sincere thanks, however unequal that acknowledgment may be to the merit which calls it forth.

By command of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
25 March 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated 25th March 1818.

We have now the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee a copy of a letter we have received from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, enclosing a copy of his despatch to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the subject of the various arrangements to be carried into effect previously to the Lieutenant-General's return to the Deccan, and eventually to Fort St. George. We also transmit a copy of a despatch to our address from his Excellency, dated the 28th February, announcing the capture of the Fort of Talneir by storm, which, we regret to observe, has been attended with the loss of several valuable officers,

Your Honourable Committee will also receive herewith the copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm of the 17th ultimo, communicating the very satisfactory intelligence of the defeat of Jeswunt Rao Bhow in the vicinity

vicinity of Jawud, the capture of that place, and the subsequent submission of that chieftain. This despatch also announces the submission of the Pindarry Chief Kurreem Khan, and of the Chieftain Duleel Khan; events which appear to have produced tranquillity in that quarter.

We also enclose the Heads of Intelligence No. 9, announcing the surrender of Singhur, with a copy of a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, and a transcript of his despatch, dated the 5th instant, to the Governor-General, reporting his (Mr. Elphinstone's) arrival in the camp of Brigadier-General Smith at Bailsur, where he has had an interview with his Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

The following forts have been reduced subsequently to those adverted to in our letter of the 19th ultimo, viz., Logur and Issapoor, Tekoona, Tonjee, Raj Muhee, and Koaree, by a force sent from this Presidency, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, aided by a detachment from Poona, to assist in the operations.

Ramghur and Paulghur by the detachment which recently proceeded into the Southern Concan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, of the first battalion Tenth Regiment of Native Infantry.

Rassaulghur, a strong hill fort, situated about forty miles to the south east of Fort Victoria, has likewise surrendered under an arrangement which we authorised Colonel Kennedy to negotiate with the Killadar, under which the sum of five thousand rupees has been assigned to him.

The fort of Nowapoor has surrendered to a detachment from the force stationed at Beera, under the command of Major Kennett, which we had ordered to attack it. The fort is situated about eighteen miles east of Soughur, and was intended to be made use of as a dépôt for supplies for the armies employed to the northward.

In pursuance of the orders issued by his Excellency the Governor-General for breaking up the Bombay Division of the Field Force, with the exception of a brigade of native troops to remain in Malwa, the European part of it is, we understand, now on its return to Guzerat. We intend that his Majesty's Forty-seventh Regiment shall be placed in cantonments at Baroda for the present, and his Majesty's Sixty-seventh, which has recently been transferred to this Presidency, has been ordered to proceed to this place.

The several local corps which have been raised to meet the exigencies of the public service will be reduced, the moment we hear of the European part of the Bombay Division having entered the British Territories.

Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received the following further communications, copies of which are enclosed for the information of your Honourable Committee.

A letter addressed by Mr. Elphinstone to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 26th February, forwarding General Smith's report of the late action with the Peishwah. The report has been already transmitted to your Honourable Committee.

Heads of Intelligence from General Pritzler's camp, dated the 12th and 16th instant, Nos. 10 and 11.

P. S. A copy of Mr. Elphinstone's despatch to the Most Noble the Governor-General has been just received, of which a transcript is forwarded.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

On the 14th instant I had the honour to acknowledge the receipt, in a few private lines, of your Lordship's despatch of the 2d instant, and I now beg leave to reply to that communication, so far as I am at this moment prepared to do so.

In conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I lost no time in transferring the third and fifth divisions of this army, together with the Guzerat field

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Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

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Letter from
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field force, to your immediate command, and I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the orders by which the transfer has been carried into effect.

Your Lordship will have been apprized, ere this, that I was aware of no local circumstances which could operate against your arguments in favour of relinquishing the design of investing Asseerghur; that operation, therefore, may now, I conclude, be considered as abandoned.

I am now directing my fullest attention to the arrangements directed by your Lordship, which comprise the early formation of a force to occupy Nagpore and its dependencies, the protection of Berar and the Nizam's territories, and the application of the remaining force, composing the first and second divisions with the reserve of this army, to the speedy and effectual destruction of Bajee Rao's power.

At the present moment, I am unable to detail to your Lordship the several measures which must be adopted to carry your instructions into effect. I have, however, placed myself in communication with the Residents on the various points connected with their respective charges, and shall have the honour, in the course of a few days, to submit to your Lordship a detailed report on the whole subject.

I expect to meet Brigadier-General Doveton, about the end of this month, on the Girna above Ootran, and shall there place him in command of such additional troops as may be practicable with reference to other objects; after which I imagine that no delay need occur, in giving effect to your Lordship's intentions of restoring the previous order of affairs in the Deccan, and in commencing my own return towards Fort St. George. At any time, therefore, between the 1st and 15th of next month, I shall be prepared to relinquish the high station which I have lately held under your Lordship's Government, and in which it will ever constitute the chief pride and happiness of my life, that my conduct has met with your Lordship's approval.

There is only one contingency to which I would solicit your Lordship's consideration. The recent movement of the Peishwah to the northward may render it possible that the force at present under my command should be so situated, in reference to the then position of Bajee Rao, as to enable me personally to strike a blow at his power, in which case I shall not let the opportunity escape me; at the same time that the general arrangements referred to in this communication, will not be interfered with by such an event.

I have, &c.

Camp, four miles north of Kurgouva,
16th February 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

General Order. GENERAL ORDER by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan.

Camp at Beigau, Saturday, 14th February 1818.

Under instructions from the Most Noble the Governor-General, his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, commanding the army of the Deccan, directs that the third and fifth divisions be, from this date, struck off the strength of that army, and will henceforth make all reports and communications to the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India, through the prescribed channels.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop avails himself of this opportunity of expressing the high opinion he has formed of the distinguished gallantry and discipline of the troops composing the third and fifth divisions of the army of the Deccan; and his Excellency requests that Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., &c. &c., and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C.B., will accept of his sincere acknowledgments, for their distinguished services and cordial exertions and support during the time they have served under his command.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T., commanding Guzerat Field Force.

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and Mahrattas.

Sir :

In consequence of the movement to the southward of the Head-Quarters of the army of the Deccan, and the probable early return of that army to its original divisions and forces, his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., has directed me to acquaint you, that the division under your command being no longer required to co-operate in the service entrusted to his Excellency by the Most Noble the Governor-General, you are accordingly requested to consider yourself as relieved from his command, and from henceforward to make all your reports and communications to such authorities as your original instructions may prescribe.

Letter from
Adjutant-General
Conway.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without the expression of the high sense he entertains of the zealous and active conduct of the division under your command : and it is no less a public duty, than it is a private gratification to his Excellency, to assure yourself that he justly appreciates the cordial support and valuable assistance he has on all occasions derived from your ability, zeal, and experience ; and it will afford him the highest satisfaction to report in the most favourable terms, the opinion he entertains of the value of your services to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Camp at Nawulpoora,
16th February 1818.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., Governor in Council, &c. &c., Bombay.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

Honourable Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint your Honourable Board, that the force under my command took the fort of Talneir by storm yesterday, after a severe contest, in which I have deeply to lament that Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royals, were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, with several other officers, were wounded.

The circumstances under which this fortress resisted, rendered it absolutely necessary that a severe example should be made of it. The Killadar was hanged and the garrison put to the sword. I shall to-morrow have the honour of forwarding copies of my report of this affair to the Most Noble the Governor-General, for the information of your Honourable Board.

I have, &c.

Camp at Talneir,
23th February 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have not thought my late despatches in the Political Department of sufficient importance to transmit copies. The following are the chief events that have occurred, which I beg you will submit for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

Jeswunt Rao Bhow, a chief of Scindia's, who had, independent of the possessions of Jawud and other purgunnahs that he held from that prince, usurped the forts of Cumbulnair, Dealghur, and a considerable tract of territory from the Ranah of Oudipore, was attacked on the 29th ultimo by Major-General Brown, on account of his persevering in granting protection to Pindarries. Jawud was taken by assault, the troops in its vicinity routed, and the Bhow fled with a few horsemen to Mewar. Major-General Donkin having moved from Shahpoora, in the direction of Cumbulnair, I moved to Nunaharah, twelve miles to the west of Jawud, and sent a summons to Jeswunt Rao Bhow to surrender, on pain of being proclaimed and treated as a freebooter. He immediately proffered his

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Hostilities with
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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

willingness to submit, and came into my camp on the 14th instant. After giving orders for the surrender of his present usurpations in Mewar, he was desired to reside as an individual at Jawud, under the care of Captain Caulfield (who has the charge of the administration of this province), until the pleasure of Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Governor-General, regarding its future disposal, is known. With this proposition he has readily complied.

On the morning of the 15th instant, Kurreem Khan, one of the principal Pindarry chiefs, who had been sheltered by Jeswunt Rao Bhow in Jawud, and since its capture has been a wanderer in the hills, came into my camp, and surrendered himself on a general promise of pardon and future subsistence.

Dulleel Khan, a chief who, under the plea of being a servant of Ameer Khan's, has for eight years past desolated this quarter, on being plainly told by me that he must either take service with his followers, quit the country, or be treated as a freebooter, has preferred the former. I have enrolled him and a number of his best mounted followers in the Poona Auxiliary Horse. They will forthwith depart for that quarter, for which eleven hundred of the best horse lately in the service of Mulhar Rao Holkar have already marched.

The events I have stated have given quiet to this distracted country, and there is no reason to apprehend that it will be early disturbed.

I have, &c.

Camp at Jawud,
17th February 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
B.G., P.A., G.G.

Heads of
Intelligence.

No. 9. HEADS of Intelligence.

Camp at Sassore, 3d March 1818.

Singhur surrendered yesterday to the force under the command of General Pritzler, and the British colours were hoisted on the fort in the afternoon, under a salute of twenty-one guns.

The garrison, consisting of seven hundred Gosains and four hundred Arabs, with some Mahrattas, were allowed to march out with their arms and private property. The Gosains and Arabs are to proceed to Ellichpore, accompanied by an agent on the part of the British Government, and they are bound down not to enter any service, or commit any depredations upon the road. Hostages are delivered over for the due fulfilment of this agreement.

A very considerable quantity of property and treasure have been captured in the fort.

Mr. Elphinstone is proceeding with an auxiliary battalion and Captain Davies's horse towards Moreishwur, for the purpose of meeting the Rajah of Sattara.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

1. I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that I yesterday arrived in General Smith's camp at this place.

2. I soon after waited on the Rajah, to offer my own and your Excellency's congratulations on his escape from captivity, and on the flattering prospects that were opening to him. His Highness received me with great cordiality, and with strong appearance of satisfaction and gratitude to your Excellency for your intentions in his favour.

3. The Rajah is about twenty years of age, and seems frank and good-humoured, and not destitute of intelligence. His two brothers are still more prepossessing in their appearance, and his mother seems to be a woman of some talents and address. They observe all the eastern sovereignty, neither rising on the entrance of strangers nor returning salutes.

4. They

4. They spoke with the greatest warmth of their obligations to General Smith, as well for his gallantry and conduct in achieving their deliverance, as for the kindness and attention which he had shewn to them since they came into his hands.

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and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

5. It is only since my arrival in this camp that I have learned (what General Smith himself had suppressed) that he was wounded in the action of the 20th. He was at one time alone, surrounded by the enemy, and was in imminent danger, until he could force his way to the dragoons. While in this situation, he received a blow in the head from a sabre, which had nearly proved fatal, but which is now almost recovered.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bailsur,
5th March 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the greatest satisfaction in enclosing a copy of a letter* from General Smith, reporting a successful attack on the Peishwah's army, which terminated in the defeat of the enemy, the death of Gokla, and the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara. Either of these events would have a material effect on the progress of the war, but the deliverance of the Rajah, in the present state of public feeling, holds out the strongest hopes of its early termination.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

I need not remark on the brilliant manner in which this important service has been executed by Brigadier-General Smith, or on the gallantry displayed by the troops in their attack on the enemy; but I may be permitted to draw the attention of his Excellency the Governor-General, to the extraordinary fatigue and exertion which they have gone through, in the course of the long and unwearied pursuit, which has at last been rewarded by this signal success. The perseverance with which they have performed that service does them the highest honour, and affords the surest prospect of complete attainment of their object by the capture of Bajee Rao.

I should have hastened to receive the Rajah of Sattara, if it could have been accomplished without deranging operations of more solid importance. I am now arranging to enable General Smith to furnish his Highness with an escort to this camp, so that he may himself immediately renew his pursuit of Bajee Rao. I at first thought that it would be most convenient to place the Rajah at once in Sattara, but as he would at present be confined to the fort by the danger of meeting parties of the enemy, he would seem to the people of the country to be restored to his old prison; and the nature of his sovereignty is too familiar to them to make any impression, unless accompanied by some obvious signs of the reality. I have, therefore, determined to invite his Highness to accompany this army until it shall return to the neighbourhood of Sattara. By that time the adjoining country will be settled, and his Highness may commence on the exercise of his sovereignty, with visible marks of authority and independence.

I have, &c.

Camp before Singhur,
26th February 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

No. 10. HEADS of Intelligence from General Pritzler's Camp before Poorunder,
12th March 1818.

Heads of
Intelligence.

Mr. Elphinstone arrived in General Smith's camp at Bailsur on the 4th, about one P.M., and shortly after visited the Rajah of Sattara.

On the 6th, General Smith marched on in pursuit of Bajee Rao, and Mr. Elphinstone accompanied the Rajah to Yeer, where he waited till General Pritzler came to Jeoor on the 9th, when the Rajah joined his camp and was received with every mark of distinction. Yesterday the fort of Poorunder was invested, but the siege is likely to be delayed for a day, by the obstinate refusal
of

* See page 219.

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Heads of
Intelligence.

of some Arabs, Scindians, and Hindoostanees, to give up their arms, although they merely occupy a strongly fortified house belonging to Aba Porrunderah in the village of Sassoor.

Bajee Rao was on the 4th at Warnin, twelve coss beyond Nassick.

Ram Deen, with a body of horse, joined him at Wandondoree a day or two before, and a few infantry and guns have passed near Hewra, on their route to join him from the southward. The people of Sassoor have just given up the house, and surrendered themselves prisoners.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Acting Assistant.

No. 11. HEADS of Intelligence from General Pritzler's Camp, Poorunder, 16th March 1818.

The Fort of Wryeghur surrendered on the morning of the 15th, and that of Poorunder at sunset the same evening. The whole of the garrison were allowed to march out with their arms and private property, but about seventy of them, who were Arabs, are to be sent back to their own country. Bajee Rao was, by the last accounts, at Coppergaom, and General Smith was at Nimbadewra.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Pritzler.

To T. H. S. Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the fort of Singhur was invested by the troops under my command on the 20th ultimo, that on the 22d a battery of four mortars and two howitzers was opened to the southward of the fort under the hills, and another of one mortar and one howitzer was established on a hill to the eastward, distant about six hundred yards from the fort; on the 24th two six-pounders were added to this battery.

On the 25th a battery of two twelve and two six-pounders was established on a hill to the westward of the fort, distant about one thousand one hundred yards, in order to enfilade and keep down the fire previous to the erection of the breaching batteries.

On the morning of the 28th two breaching batteries, of two eighteen-pounders each, were completed, and opened their fire.

Our fire, from the commencement of the siege until yesterday, was returned by the enemy with great spirit, and an effort was made by them to oppose our possession of the heights to the eastward and westward of the fort; I am, therefore, surprised that our loss of men (a return of which is inclosed) has been so inconsiderable.

Yesterday afternoon the enemy made proposals to surrender the fort, which were not acceded to; but this morning the articles of capitulation (of which the inclosed is a copy) were signed by me, in concurrence with the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the British commissioner.

The garrison, it appears, consisted of about one hundred Arabs, six hundred Gosains, and five hundred natives of the Concan, of whom about thirty were killed, and one hundred wounded.

The great natural strength of the fortress, and the only assailable point (the gateway) being at so great a height, very much increased the difficulties of the siege, as both ordnance and ammunition could only be got up to the batteries by manual labour.

I do myself the honour to inclose a copy of the orders I have issued upon the occasion; and I have great pleasure in making known to the Commander-in-Chief that the conduct of every individual under my command gave me the utmost satisfaction.

From the experience and professional knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple I derived the greatest possible assistance, as well as from Captain Nutt,

Nutt, the commanding engineer, and Lieutenant Grant of that corps, who acted as commanding engineer, until the arrival of the former officer from Poona.

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I have the honour to inclose a return of the ordnance and stores which have been found in the fort.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Singhur,
2d March, 1818.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-General.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Division under the Command of Brigadier General Pritzler, during the Siege of Singhur.

Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

Bombay Artificers :—One killed.

Artillery :—One corporal, two matrosses, five gun-lascars, one puckally, wounded.

E. Flank Battalion :—Five rank and file wounded ; one since dead.

Bombay European Regiment :—Four rank and five wounded.

Rifle detachment :—Four rank and file, two puckallies, wounded ; one puckally since dead.

Second battalion twelfth Native Infantry :—One rank and file wounded.

Pioneers :—Two wounded.

Hired Bearers :—Three wounded ; one since dead.

Total Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—Natives : One Bombay artificer.

Wounded.—Europeans :—One corporal, eleven rank and file ; one rank and file since dead.

Natives :—Two matrosses, five gun-lascars, three puckallies, three rank and file, two pioneers, three hired bearers, one puckally ; one hired bearer since dead.

TERMS of the Surrender of the Fort of Singhur. Camp, near Singhur, 2d March 1818.

Terms of
Surrender of
Fort of Singhur.

Ramchunder Chowdry consents to surrender the fort of Singhur to Brigadier-General Pritzler on the following conditions :—

1st. As soon as an officer on the part of the General shall reach the gateway it shall be made over to him.

2d. The garrison shall march out with their arms and their private property : the Arabs and Gossains shall proceed to Elichpore, and shall not take service nor enter into any intrigues on their road ; hostages shall be given for the observance of this article, a Chiavus on the part of the Arabs, and two Mahunts on the part of the Gossains ; passports in the name of the British Government shall be furnished, and hircarrahs sent to accompany the Arabs and Gossains to Elichpore ; on the return of the hircarrahs the hostages shall be released ; but should the Arabs and Gossains not proceed to Elichpore, or should they enter into any service, or any intrigues on the way, the hostages shall suffer death. The Mahrattas of the garrison shall give two hostages, to be kept a month, for their not entering into any service, but returning quietly to their homes. All persons shall be liable to search in removing their private property.

3d. The Chowdry and his carcoons and other servants shall not be obstructed in removing their private property.

4th. All property belonging to Bajee Rao, or his chiefs or their dependants, or to bankers or ryots, shall be made over untouched, to any person commissioned by the General to receive it : if it should appear that any part of it is removed by the garrison, or by the Chowdry or his people, the Chowdry himself shall be bound to make it good, and to answer for the breach of the capitulation.

(Signed)

THEO. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-General.

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Return of
Ordnance.

RETURN of Ordnance found in the Fort of Singhur, 3d March 1818.

Brass guns mounted:—Sixteen of different calibres, from one to sixteen-pounds.

Ditto dismounted:—One three-pounder.

Total—Seventeen.

Iron guns mounted:—Nineteen of different calibres, from one to twenty-pounds.

Ditto dismounted:—Six from one-and-half to seven-pounds.

Total—Twenty-five.

Total of brass and iron guns—Forty-two.

(Signed) S. DALRYMPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Artillery

N.B. Twenty-five wall-pieces on the works; a considerable quantity of powder and shot of different calibres not yet taken account of.

Division Orders. *EXTRACT from Division Orders, dated Camp, near Singhur, 2d March 1818, by Brigadier-General Pritzler.*

Parole—"Singhur."

Singhur having surrendered, Brigadier-General Pritzler congratulates the division under his command upon having gained possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The Brigadier-General is much obliged to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple for his exertions during the siege, and the early surrender of the place is in a very great degree to be attributed to his professional experience.

To Captain Nutt the Brigadier-General feels much indebted, as well as to Lieutenant Grant, who, previous to the arrival of Captain Nutt, was the senior officer of engineers, for the manner in which the several duties of that department were conducted, and he had occasion particularly to notice the very zealous manner in which all the officers of that corps performed their duty.

The good practice of the artillery is visibly shewn upon the enemy's works, and by the loss which the enemy has sustained and the steady conduct of the artillery in the batteries reflects the greatest possible credit upon both the officers and men of that corps.

On the conduct of the troops generally, the Brigadier-General has only to observe, that the cheerfulness with which they performed all the laborious duties of the siege, which from the position of the fort were great, and the gallantry they displayed whenever they came in contact with the enemy, are sufficient proofs to convince him that they are equal to overcome any difficulty which can be surmounted by soldiers; and which opinion he will not fail to convey to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The conduct of the pioneers has been such as to give the Brigadier-General the greatest satisfaction.

By Order.

(Signed) W. JOLLY,
M.B.R.D.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a despatch dated the 7th instant, which I have addressed to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Poorunder,
15th March 1817.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

To

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

My last detailed report to your Excellency was dated from Lonud. A few days afterwards Brigadier-General Pritzler's division joined that of Brigadier-General Smith, and an opportunity was afforded for forming a new distribution of the force. The objects of this distribution are stated at length in my despatch to Brigadier-General Smith, dated 6th December 1817, and the details of it are given in my letter to Brigadier-General Munro, dated February 9th. Many circumstances retarded its completion from the beginning of December till the 8th of February, when the divisions met at Coregaum, one march from Sattara. As there were now, for the first time, the means of beginning to settle the country, without giving up the pursuit of the Peishwah, and as I was satisfied that some of the Putwurdhuns were ready to set the example of defection from Bajee Rao, that Bajee Rao's situation was now reckoned nearly desperate throughout the country, and that the arrival of the troops, which I had every reason to expect from the northward, would complete the impression of the hopelessness of his cause, I determined no longer to delay the publication of our views on this country, but to declare our intention of dethroning the Peishwah, of conquering his territories, and of founding a new sovereignty for the Rajah of Sattara. It appeared to me very desirable that this declaration should be preceded by the capture of Sattara, and the display of the Rajah's flag on that fortress; and General Smith having proposed this enterprize, and undertaken to accomplish it within a period which at any rate would have been requisite for completing the separation of the divisions, the army moved towards Sattara on the 10th, and the place surrendered in the course of the evening. Next day I assembled the Rajah's officers and principal inhabitants, and laid open our views, which were received with much satisfaction by the auditors. I likewise drew up a proclamation to the same effect, which however was not generally circulated until the army arrived before Singhur. I have the honour to enclose a translation of this document.

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—
Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

On the 13th of February, Brigadier-General Smith proceeded in pursuit of the Peishwah. Bajee Rao was then at Solapore, more than one hundred miles to the east of the General; a large body of his horse was at Khuttow, in the hills between Sattara and the river Maun, and his infantry and guns were in the neighbourhood of Kerrar, on the Kistna. It appeared to be the Peishwah's intention to draw all these troops together, and probably to move to the northward, where, after being joined by Ram Deen and the Barra Bhye, he probably meant to stand an action. He had been diverted from this plan by the wish to seize on the treasures of the late Sedasheo Maunkaisur at Solapore and Tamboornee, and he was returning from the former place when Brigadier-General Smith obtained intelligence of his approach. The manner in which General Smith availed himself of this opportunity has already been reported to your Excellency. The result has been, the precipitate flight of the Peishwah, the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara, and the death of Gokla. The Peishwah passed Hurra on the 27th, where the native officer commanding the party very gallantly made a sally on one of the divisions, killing and taking several men and horses. Another division attempted, without success, to take Newassa from Captain Gibbon's Sebundies: at length, he reached Copergaum, where he was on the 1st instant; but as his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop was to be at Casserbury, within thirty miles, on the same day, it is probable that the Peishwah has before this been again attacked, or compelled to return to the southward as rapidly as he left it. In the event of such a movement, he will have great difficulty in escaping General Smith, and must soon lose a great part of his army by desertions.

During these operations of General Smith, General Pritzler moved towards Singhur, which, from the nature of the roads, he could not reach till the 20th. The fort is of great strength, and was obstinately defended, but surrendered, as your Excellency is already informed, on the 2d instant.

At the same time that Singhur was invested, Colonel Deacon marched against Chakun. Colonel Deacon, on crossing the Godavery, drove the enemy's garrison out of Newassa, a place of considerable strength, and one from which
the

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Mr. Elphinstone.

the Nizam's country and our communication had suffered annoyance and interruption. He then marched against Kurra, a place which greatly annoyed the villages that had submitted to the collector of Ahmednuggur: it was capable of a long defence, but being vigorously attacked by Colonel Deacon, it was soon intimidated into a surrender. Colonel Deacon then proceeded to Chakun, where he was joined on the 21st by ordnance and artillerymen from Poona. On the 22d his breaching battery was completed, after some casualties, when the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners. The artillerymen furnished from Poona to act against Chakun, have now proceeded to Loghur, where the second battalion Sixth Native Infantry, and a detail of the second battalion of the First, had already been detached, for the purpose of joining a detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother. The detachment, consisting of about three hundred and eighty Europeans and eight hundred natives, with a battering train, had been ordered from the Concan by the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of undertaking the siege of Loghur. It was to reach Carlee by the 2d instant, and, notwithstanding the strength of the place, I hope soon to hear of its reduction. These detachments, with another, which co-operated in the siege of Singhur, and a battalion which marched with a convoy to General Smith, have left Poona very weak, but I ventured on them without hesitation, as there is no reason to distrust the inhabitants, and all attack from without is rendered difficult by the neighbourhood of the force under General Pritzler and of Colonel Deacon's detachment.

Notwithstanding the inadequacy of the force under General Munro to any great operation, that officer has advanced towards the Kistna, and has taken Badamy and Bangalcote. The first of these places is one of the strongest hill-forts in India, and made a famous defence against the whole Mahratta army, under Nana Furnavese, although attacked with a spirit unusual to the people. The storm of this place, with such a force, must impress the natives with a surprise and admiration that must raise our character, and facilitate our conquests in all parts of the country.

Your Excellency will have heard, from the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, the rapid progress of the detachments under the immediate orders of that Government, in reducing the strong forts of the Concan. The same activity and enterprize was also shewn in the reduction of the fort of Narrapora, on the borders of Rangbana, by a detachment which had been ordered from Surat.

As soon as Loghur shall have fallen, the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother will again become applicable to the reduction of the forts in the Concan. That under Brigadier-General Pritzler, on the capture of Poorunder, will move against Pandroghur and the forts round Sattara; and after taking Wassota, where the Rajah's family are lodged, part of it will join General Munro, who will have made great progress in the interim in the conquest of the Carnatic, and part will be disposable to the settlement of the country south of Poona. Brigadier-General Smith will continue the pursuit of the Peishwah; and the light force, which his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop has been recommended to form, will, if his Excellency should adopt my suggestions, be ready to take up the pursuit, when Bajee Rao turns north. When not thus employed, it will settle the country between Poona and the Godavery, while the force under Brigadier-General Doveton effects the conquest of Candeish. These measures will speedily destroy what remains of the Peishwah's armies, and at the same time cut off his resources. The principal object of attention will then be to crush all petty insurrections and assemblages of banditti. These are the natural consequences of the dispersion of armies and dissolution of Governments, and they must be expected in a greater degree now than at any former period, from the check which has been given in all parts of India to the employment of the predatory part of the Mahratta nation, as well as from the expulsion of all hordes of plunderers from the surrounding countries. The dangers thus occasioned must hereafter be prevented, by opening a channel for the useful employment of the native soldiery, and by prompt and severe proceedings against all who shall endeavour to disturb the quiet of the community.

From

From the opportunity I have of judging of the disposition of the country, I am satisfied that there is every inclination in the body of the people to receive our Government cheerfully; and the upper classes, to whom the change cannot be welcome, seem nevertheless prepared for a ready submission.

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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Before my proclamation was published, the greater part of the Putwurduns had left the Peishwah. Chintamun Rao had sent to say that his former letter (alluded to in one of my despatches to General Munro) had been dictated by the Peishwah, that he was determined not to join the army again, and that his troops should be withdrawn on the first opportunity. Gopal Rao and Nana Sahib (the nephew and son of Madhoo Rao Dadajee) alone remained in camp, and they sent the most positive promise that they would soon withdraw. On the issuing of the proclamation, the Prittee Niddee and the Punt Sucheem, the only great officers of the Rajah who still held lands, sent to offer their submission. The Prittee Niddee is still in Bajee Rao's camp, but I believe he is detained by force. The Punt Sucheem withdrew to his head village of Bhoore, and after attempting to remain neutral, which I would not allow, he came into camp, and openly joined us. As this resolution was no doubt greatly affected by the reduction of the strong fort of Boorup in the Concan, which fell to Colonel Prother some days before, about the same time Arenaba Rattaker, one of the most respectable of the Peishwah's farmers of the revenue, sent to say that he would surrender the important fort of Sheoneer, close to Jooneer, and four other small places in the same neighbourhood. Essajee Punt Gokla, the cousin of Bappoo Gokla, also opened a negociation for his coming over with his party of horse. Since the release of the Rajah, the Punt Amant, another of his hereditary great officers, has come into camp. The Killadar of Wandoorghur has offered to surrender his fort to Wittul Punt, the Rajah's Furnavees, whom I left in charge of the town of Sattara, and that officer had sent two hundred men to take possession, being part of a body which he was authorized to raise for the purpose of protecting the town from the enterprizes of the neighbouring garrisons, belonging to Bajee Rao. Pandoorung Punt Danderry, a near relation of the Peishwah's, has sent to offer to quit his standard, and in the mean time has tendered the fort of Raj Machee, near the Bhoore gaut, to the first detachment that may be sent against it. The Rajah of Akulcote is said to have returned to his jageer immediately after the affair of the 20th, and Madow Rastia is likewise said to have withdrawn, having so timed his secession as to lose all claims to the merit of fidelity to the Peishwah, and of gratitude to the British Government.

I shall submit in a separate despatch a report on my proceedings with the Rajah of Sattara, the plan I would recommend for his future establishment, and for the settlement of the country under our own Government.

I have, &c.

Camp at Yeer,
7th March 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

SUBSTANCE of a Mahratta Proclamation issued on the 11th of February 1818, by the Honourable M. Elphinstone, sole Commissioner for the Settlement of the Territories conquered from the Peishwah.

Proclamation by
Mr. Elphinstone.

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

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Government not only protected the Peishwah's own possessions, but maintained his rights abroad. It could not, without injury to the rights of others, restore his authority over the Mahratta Chiefs, which had expired long before its alliance with him; but it paid the greatest attention to satisfying his admissable demands, and succeeded, in spite of many difficulties, in adjusting some and putting others in a train of settlement. Among these were Bajee Rao's claims on the Guickwar. The British Government had prevailed on that Prince to send his prime minister to Poona, for the express purpose of settling those demands, and they were on the eve of adjustment, with great profit to the Peishwah, when Gungadthur Shastry, the Guickwar's Vakeel, was murdered by Trimbuckjee Dainglia, the Peishwah's minister, while in actual attendance on his court and during the solemn pilgrimage of Punderpore. Strong suspicion rested on Bajee Rao, who was accused by the voice of the whole country; but the British Government, unwilling to credit such charges against a Prince and an ally, contented itself with demanding the punishment of Trimbuckjee. This was refused, until the British Government had marched an army to support its demands; yet it made no claim on the Peishwah for its expenses, and inflicted no punishment for his protection of a murderer: it simply required the surrender of the criminal, and on Bajee Rao's compliance, it restored him to the undiminished enjoyment of all the benefits of the alliance. Notwithstanding this generosity, Bajee Rao immediately commenced on a new system of intrigues, and used every exertion to turn all the power of India against the British Government. At length he gave the signal of disturbances, by fomenting an insurrection in his own dominions, and prepared to support the insurgents by open force. The British Government had then no remedy but to arm in turn: Its troops entered Bajee Rao's territories at all points, and surrounded him in his capital, before any of those with whom he had intrigued had time to stir. Bajee Rao's life was now in the hands of the British Government; but that Government, moved by Bajee Rao's professions of gratitude for past favours, and of entire dependence on its moderation, once more resolved to continue him on his throne, after imposing such terms on him as might secure it from his future perfidy. The principal of these terms was a commutation of the contingent which the Peishwah was bound to furnish, for money equal to the pay of a similar body of troops; and on their being agreed to, the British Government restored Bajee Rao to its friendship, and proceeded to settle the Pindarries, who had so long been the pests of the peaceable inhabitants of India, and of none more than the Peishwah's own subjects. Bajee Rao affected to enter with zeal into an enterprise so worthy of a great Government, and assembled a large army, on pretence of cordially assisting in the contest: but in the midst of all his professions, he spared neither pains nor money to engage the powers of Hindoostan to combine against the British; and no sooner had the British troops marched towards the haunts of the Pindarries, than he seized the opportunity to commence war, without a declaration, and without even an alleged ground of complaint. He attacked and burned the house of the British Resident, contrary to the laws of nations and the practice of India, plundered and seized on peaceable travellers, and put two British officers to an ignominious death. Bajee Rao himself found the last transaction too barbarous to avow; but as the perpetrators are still unpunished and retain their command in his army, the guilt remains with him. After the commencement of the war, Bajee Rao threw off the mask regarding the murder of Gungadthur Shastry, and avowed his participation in the crime, by uniting his cause with that of the murderer. By these acts of perfidy and violence, Bajee Rao has compelled the British Government to drive him from his Musnud and to conquer his dominions. For this purpose a force is gone in pursuit of Bajee Rao, which will allow him no rest; another is employed in taking his forts; a third has arrived by the way of Ahmednuggur; and a greater force than either is now entering the Candeish, under the personal commands of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop. A force under General Munro is reducing the Carnatic, and a force from Bombay is taking the forts in the Concan, and occupying that country, so that in a short time no trace of Bajee Rao will remain. The Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Rao's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may maintain the Rajah and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view, the fort of Sattara has been taken, the Rajah's flag has been set up in it, and his former

former Ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Rajah will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order: the rest of the country will be held by the Honourable Company. The revenue will be collected for the Government, but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All wuttan and enam (hereditary lands), wurshaushan (annual stipends), and all religious and charitable establishments, will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable. The farming system is abolished, officers shall be forthwith appointed to collect a regular and moderate revenue on the part of the British Government, to administer justice, and to encourage the cultivators of the soil. They will be authorised to allow of remissions, in consideration of the circumstances of the times. All persons are prohibited paying revenue to Bajee Rao or his adherents, or assisting them in any shape. No reduction will be made from the revenue on account of such payments. Wuttundars, and other holders of land, are required to quit his standard and return to their villages within two months from this time. The Zemindars will report the names of those who remain; and all who fail to appear in that time shall forfeit their lands, and shall be pursued without remission until they are entirely crushed.

All persons, whether belonging to the enemy or otherwise, who may attempt to lay waste the country or to plunder the roads, will be put to death whenever they are found.

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Proclamation by
Mr. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated 11th April 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
11 April 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the following documents recently received, viz.

Copies of despatches to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General, transmitted to us by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop.

Copies of despatches from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, from which, and the despatch of Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General, dated 21st March 1818, your Honourable Committee will derive the whole of the official intelligence we have received through that channel, of the progress of the operations for the final suppression of the power of Bajee Rao.

Copies of letters from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st and 28th ultimo, and the 1st instant, inclosing transcripts of letters to him from Brigadier-General Pritzler, announcing the surrender of Chundun and Wundun, Nangburry, and other forts.

Copies of letters from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Secretary Adam, containing information that the Pindarry Chieftains, Cheetoo and Runjun, had delivered themselves up to the Nabob of Bhopaul, and of the arrangements he had proposed to his Excellency the Governor-General, for providing for the future subsistence of the chieftains who had before submitted.

We had hoped from this last communication to have had the satisfaction of congratulating your Honourable Committee on the complete subjugation of all the Pindarry chieftains, but we are sorry to observe, that by a letter received by our Chief Secretary from Sir John Malcolm, of a date subsequent to his official despatch, he has since heard that Cheetoo and Runjun had made off, and had gone towards their old haunts on the Nerbudda, and that his troops had proceeded to the southward in consequence.

We take this occasion of forwarding to your Honourable Committee, copies of two despatches on the subject of a successful attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, with a detachment of his Majesty's Seventeenth Dragoons, on a body of Pindarries, under the chieftain Cheetoo.

We have the honour to intimate, for the information of your Honourable Committee, that we have just received accounts of the surrender of the fort of Wassoota, to the force under Brigadier-General Pritzler, and we have the pleasure to

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to add, that the two British officers, Lieutenants Hunter and Morrison, have been at length released from the hands of the enemy, having been detained in confinement in that fort.

The forts of Seedghur and Bhugwanghur, in the province of Salsee, have also been reduced by the force under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C. B.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, the copy of a despatch, dated 24th ultimo, from Brigadier-General Munro, announcing the successful commencement of his military operations in the southern Marhatta country.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan,
Camp near Maheidpore,
23d January 1818.

(Signed)

T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Letter from
Brigadier
General Munro.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I had the honour to address you on the 22d instant from Koosgul. The force by which I was then accompanied consisted of two flank and three battalion companies from the garrison of Darwar. The battalion companies proceeded next morning to meet the battering train from Bellary, and I marched at the same time with the flank companies, with one of the battalion guns, and a five-and-half-inch mortar, under the command of Major Newall, for Nawelgoond, in order to relieve that place, in which I had a garrison of Peons hard pressed by Cassi Rao Gokla. On approaching within two miles of Nawelgoond some small parties of horse were seen; and advancing about a mile further the main body was discovered moving slowly along the side of a rising ground, at the distance of about a thousand yards; its strength appeared to be about seven hundred, and as it seemed to have an intention of coming round upon our baggage, two shells were thrown, by which two horsemen were killed. The whole body upon this moved off, attended by about two hundred foot, which Cassi Rao had brought with him, and the garrison of Lallghurry, amounting to about one hundred men, and was soon out of sight.

When the Peishwab commenced hostilities it became evident that the local situation of this province, and Gokla's extensive Jagheers in it, would give great facility to the enemy in making incursions into the Company's territory. The most likely way of preventing it was to find the enemy employment in the defence of his own possessions; but as there was no disposable regular force present, I determined at once to avail myself of the aid of the inhabitants in accomplishing this object; as much progress in this plan has already been made as was possible with the means within my reach.

I appointed military Aumildars to most of the districts in the enemy's possessions on this side of the Malperhah, with orders to raise Peons, and get possession of as much of their respective districts as was practicable. Among these men Ram Rao, a native of Mysore, was appointed to Nawelgoond; he got possession of above half the district in a very short time, and on the 19th instant he advanced from a village about two miles from Nawelgoond with five hundred Peons to attack Govind Rao Gokla, who was at that place with a body of seven hundred horse, and about six hundred of this body were picquetted in the streets and the open space between the Pettah and fort. The rest were mounted, and watching Ram Rao, who advanced at noon so rapidly that he entered the pettah before the body there could mount and get out of it. The panic was so great that they galloped off in every direction without attempting to make any resistance. Nineteen horses were taken, above twenty were left dead. A considerable number of the enemy were killed. Govind Rao, who commanded, escaped

escaped with difficulty; and of two Sirdars, under him, one was killed, and the other wounded and taken.

Cassi Rao Gokla, who was then at Badami, on hearing of the defeat of his son, marched to join him with two hundred and fifty horse and two hundred foot, and after collecting the fugitives, he arrived at Nawelgoond on the 22d, Ram Rao having retired into the old fort: he occupied the pettah before daylight on the 23d, and was pressing the fort very hard, when the approach of Major Newall's detachment saved the garrison, as its ammunition was nearly expended. The enemy left nine or ten dead in the streets, and they were so much dispirited by their loss in the two attacks that they abandoned Lallghurry, the ghurry that protects Nawelgoond, and carried off the garrison.

I have given these details, because without them I could not have done justice to Ram Rao, whose conduct is entitled to the highest praise.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Morab,
24th December 1817.

(Signed)

THOMAS MUNRO,
Brigadier-General.

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Letter from
Major-General
Munro.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp at Summookee, 28th January, 1818.*

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop:

I have the satisfaction to transmit herewith the copy of a letter received from Major-General Sir William Keir, reporting a successful attack he has made on the dépôt of the Pindarry Chiefs, nearly an hundred of whose adherents he has destroyed.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm marched on the 24th instant from Mundipoor towards Boojkairah, near the confluence of the Sone and Chumbul.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams had arrived by my latest accounts at Shujawulpore.

I have already reported to your Lordship the reduction of the fort of Gunduck, by the detachment with Brigadier-General Munro, and I have now the further satisfaction to transmit the copy of a letter from Major Newall; communicating the surrender of the important fortress of Dummull.

On the 6th instant Brigadier-General Doyton detached from Nagpore a corps, under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, to attack Gunput Rao Subadar, late an officer of that Government, who had collected a considerable body of predatory troops in the vicinity of Gishur, thirty-six miles south-east from Nagpore; the Subadar however did not wait the approach of the Lieutenant-Colonel (who accordingly returned to Nagpore on the 13th instant), but went off, it is reported, with the intention of threatening the Ellichpore district, in consequence of which Brigadier-General Doyton has directed Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon to send Nabob Salabut Khan with his troops to protect his own country.

To Lieutenant-General Blacker, Quarter-Master-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

After I had the honour of addressing you on the 18th instant, intelligence was brought to me by my own hircarrahs, which was corroborated from different quarters, that several hundred Pindarries had collected at Mundapee, a village about twenty miles from camp, which although nominally subject to Jeswunt Rao Bhow, had been given up by him to Fazel Khan, and had become a place of rendezvous for the various tribes of freebooters throughout the country, and a rallying point for the fugitives from the durrachs of Cheetoo, Kurreem Khan, and the other Pindarry chieftains. Being anxious to avail myself of so favourable an opportunity of cutting off a considerable body of the enemy, and at the same time of chastising the persons who had dared to countenance and support them, I determined to move on Mundapee with a light party, and the next morning formed a detachment on the march, consisting of four squadrons of the 17th dragoons, and eight hundred infantry, directing the remainder of the division to continue its route towards Warree, on the road to Purtaubghur. The success

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Letter from
Sir W. G. Keir.

of the enterprize depending entirely on the celerity of our movements, I pushed with the dragoons to surround the villages till the infantry could come up, but the moment the advance got within sight of the place, the Pindarries rushed out in several directions and fled with precipitation, pursued by the cavalry, who came up with and killed about sixty of them. As soon as the infantry arrived, I took possession of the gates, and proceeded to the inner ghurry, the gate of which was opened after some hesitation on the part of the head man of the place, said to be an adopted son of Fazil Khan, who produced a protection, signed by Captain Caulfield.

The troops were immediately ordered to quit the town, but before this order could be carried into effect, I regret to state that some irregularities occurred, which were not checked till after several severe examples had been made, and one Sepoy capitally punished. The inhabitants, however, sustained no loss, as immediate restitution was made of the articles taken from the houses by the troops, and nothing permitted to pass the gates of the village. A number of horses, camels, and a considerable quantity of property were found in the place, but given up to Fazil Khan's adherents, on Captain Caulfield's protection being produced. Some tatoes and camels belonging to the Pindarries, who fled from the town on our approach, were sent out into camp by the Potail in the course of the night. I shall rejoin the remainder of the division to-morrow, at Warree, and proceed the day after on my march to the southward.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bennota,
20th January 1818.

(Signed)

W. GRANT KEIR,
Major-General.

P.S. On further inquiry I find that near one hundred of the Pindarries were killed by the dragoons. I am happy to say that we have suffered no loss, which I can only account for by the completeness of the surprise, and by the gallantry of the dragoons in rushing forward, which prevented the enemy from rallying or making any resistance.

Letter from
Major Newall.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I have the honour to report, that the detachment arrived at Dummul yesterday at eleven o'clock. In the course of the evening a five-and-half-inch mortar was opened on the fort; and at sunrise this morning an eighteen-pounder and three twelve-pounders opened on it also; and at twelve o'clock the garrison, consisting of four hundred and fifty men, surrendered.

One pioneer, who was killed by accident, is the only casualty which I have to report.

I will do myself the honour to forward a return of the guns and stores found in Dummul in the course of to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dummul,
8th January 1818.

(Signed) D. NEWALL,
Major, commanding Detachment.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord,

I have great pleasure in submitting for your Lordship's information the accompanying copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, detailing the particulars of his successful attack on the encampment of Cheetoo, Pindarry, on the evening of the 26th instant at Kunnode.

Although the darkness of the night prevented Lieutenant-Colonel Heath from making this operation so complete as it otherwise undoubtedly would have been, that circumstance does not in the least detract from the praise which is due to the Lieutenant-Colonel, for the promptitude and energy with which he conceived and

and executed the enterprize, which, as well from the loss of men as of his baggage, must have very materially crippled the future attempts of the freebooter.

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Samier,
31st January 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Heath.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of my having received intelligence at nine o'clock P.M. of the 25th instant, of a body of one thousand five hundred Pindarries being encamped at Kunnode, at three P.M. on the former day, under the personal command of Cheetoo, with Ranjun, his brother, Mahomed Punnah, Cheetoo's son, and Elie Bukst, Ranjun's son, Pindarree Chiefs, I immediately prepared a detachment as per margin,* and moved against them.

I have great pleasure in informing you that I succeeded in surprising them at about eight o'clock P.M. the same evening, and taking possession of their encampment; but from the darkness of the night and a want of local information as to their direction of retreat, I regret to say that most of them escaped by dispersing in small bodies, leaving in our possession two elephants, one hundred and ten camels, about one hundred and thirty horse of all descriptions, and other property.

I beg leave to say that I directed the pursuit of them by the Silladar horse under Lieutenant Cuxton, which was kept up for a considerable distance but without effect.

It was my intention to have left a company with a party of Silladar horse at Kunnode, but having obtained intelligence that Cheetoo, with five hundred horse, had passed Onchode, I did not carry my intention into effect.

I have much satisfaction in reporting that only two Sepoys were slightly wounded of the first battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry. On the part of the enemy three were killed; and I was given to understand by the Potails of the villages in the neighbourhood of Kunnode that a great number of them were carried off wounded.

Camp, at Hindiah,
27th January 1818.

(Signed) C. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding at Hindiah.

To Brigadier-General Munro, commanding the Reserve of the Army of the Deccan.

Letter from
Brigadier
General Pritzler.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you that soon after the division came to its ground yesterday, I was informed that some of the Peishwah's horse had approached the camp, and were driving away the cattle; I therefore ordered out the cavalry picquets to their protection, and being afterwards informed that the enemy was in very great numbers, and had formed within two miles of camp, I ordered Major Dawes to proceed with two squadrons and the galloper guns of the Seventh Light Cavalry, and, ordering the line under arms, I followed with the rest of the cavalry to ascertain if it was practicable to bring the enemy to action.

On arriving in sight of their troops I reinforced the cavalry, retaining only one squadron in a situation midway between them and the line; but finding that nothing would induce the enemy to approach us or stand their ground, I sent to recall the cavalry a little before sunset.

Major Doveton reports, that with one squadron of the Twenty-second Dragoons and two of the Seventh Light Cavalry, he charged and dispersed three very large bodies of the enemy; and I feel satisfied that no troops could have done more, or been better managed than those under his command.

From numerous accounts I am convinced that the enemy had ten thousand men in the field, being the united bodies of horse of the Vinchoor Bajah, of part

* Madras European Regiment	45
1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, N.I.	429
Dépôt Corps	202
Sillahdar Horse	200

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Letter from
Brigadier-General
Pritzler.

part of Gokla's, and those of Gopaul Rao; and although Major Doveton estimates their loss at only forty or fifty men, the natives of the different villages represent that they admit to have lost one hundred, and the same number of horses.

The loss on our side was one man of the Seventh Light Cavalry wounded, one horse of the Twenty-second and one of the Seventh Cavalry, missing.

The brigade of gallopers was directed by Major Cleaveland, of the artillery, who must have very much annoyed the enemy by their fire.

Camp, at Malasunky,
18th January 1818.

I, have, &c.

(Signed)

T. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan.—Camp, at the Bottom of the Sarmaal Ghaut, 8th February 1818.*

In my despatch of the 28th ultimo I informed your Lordship that Major Lushington's detachment was destined to cover the Bombay battering train in its junction with this force; subsequent arrangements, as described in my letter of the 30th ultimo, having rendered this co-operation unnecessary, Major Lushington rejoined me at Indoor on the 5th instant, the movement of his detachment having proved of the greatest service in counteracting a plan made by Ram Deen and Cheetoo, with other rebel leaders, for a combined attack on the valuable convoy of treasure and stores, which was moving under Major Sealey, to join Sir William Keir.

Captain Grant rejoined me on the morning of the 29th ultimo at Ougein, and was again detached from Indore on the 3d instant with a party, noted in the margin,* to attack the remainder of Cheetoo's durrah, supposed to be near Bagley, about fifty miles south-east of Indoor. A letter he addressed on the 4th instant to the Quarter-Master-General shews to what extremity the once formidable Pindarries are now reduced. Captain Grant will rejoin me on the Nerbudda about the 10th instant.

Brigadier-General Doveton marched from Nagpore on the 22d ultimo for Ellichpore, where he had expected to meet Nabob Sallabut Khan, who, your Lordship is advised, had been requested, to return to his own provinces. Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, however, having received my orders to advance again upon Poona, was desirous of having an effective division of the Nabob's contingent with him, on which the latter returned with the whole of his troops. My latest intelligence from Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon states him to have made a forced march of thirty-five miles to intercept Gunput Rao, who had, however, moved upon Beir, and being fifty miles in advance of the Lieutenant-Colonel, the latter resumed his march to Ahmednuggur. On the route he received information of a party of Arabs, in the Peishwah's service, occupying the small fort of Newassa, a few miles off the road from Toka; in consequence of which he moved to attack them, but ascertaining that they were about to abandon the post, he detached a body of irregular horse, under Lieutenant Sutherland, who succeeded in intercepting their retreat, and in destroying about one hundred of them, on the 31st ultimo.

A letter dated on the 2d instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, at Dearajpore, informs me that he has received the submission of the Pindarry Chief Namdar Khan, who, with his followers and dependents also, had delivered himself up and arrived in his camp.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp at Sindwah, 23d February 1818.*

I have much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship, a copy of a letter† (10th February 1818) received from Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, reporting the surrender of the Beemah Bye with a party of her followers to the

* One troop Native Cavalry; two companies Light Infantry; one thousand Mysore Horse.

† Vide page 230.

the force under his command, and the intended dispersion of the remainder of her troops. The rapidity of the Major-General's movements, in pursuance of the instructions he had received previously to my giving up the command of the troops, north of the Nerbudda, have enabled him to obtain an advantage of high importance to the public interests in Malwah, and I gladly avail myself of the present occasion to express to your Lordship how greatly I have felt myself indebted to the zeal, active co-operation, and judgment of Sir William Keir, during the whole period of my recent operations in Malwah.

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Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

I have also the honour to forward herewith copies of two letters (dated 15th and 17th February) from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, the former detailing the surrender of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, and the latter that of the Pindarry Chief Kurreem Khan; and I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the whole of these events, which must conduce so materially and so immediately to the final settlement of the province.

I arrived at this place yesterday, and having had the necessary communication with the Killadar, the fort was this morning taken possession of by our troops.

EXTRACT Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, at Nimbekarah, 15th February 1818.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

The expectation I entertained from the first, that Jeswunt Rao Bhow would surrender, has not been disappointed. That Chief yesterday came into my camp, and gave himself up, avowing that he did so unconditionally, in the hope that his voluntary submission would recommend him to the forgiveness and liberal consideration of his Sovereign, Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the British Government.

I demanded from Jeswunt Rao Bhow, the moment he arrived in camp, orders for the delivery to the British Government of the forts of Dealghur and Cumulnere. By a letter I have received from General Donkin, who is advancing into Mewar, the former had surrendered previous to the arrival of the orders, but that for the evacuation of Cumulnere will be in time, and may, I hope, prevent the necessity of an attack upon that fortress.

The whole of this part of Mewar has been for some time subject to the depredations of Duleel Khan, who, residing at this place, which is a jagheer of the family of Ameer Khan, has for eight years past laid the neighbouring country under contribution. To this Chief, who had on the representation of Captain Caulfield separated his interests from those of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, a few days before the latter was attacked, I sent a message, with an offer of service for him and his followers; and at the same time plainly informed him, that if he did not accept it, he must disband all his followers and leave the country, otherwise he should be treated as a freebooter. He first sent a party of horse, and afterwards came himself into my camp, and accepted the offer I made him of service. Both men and horses are of an excellent description. They will be useful recruits to the Poona auxiliary horse, and taking them into pay has already had the effect of giving confidence to the inhabitants of this quarter, who are returning to villages which, owing to these and other lawless freebooters (in the employ of Jeswunt Rao Bhow), have been deserted for years.

To Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Sir:

I have great satisfaction in informing your Excellency, that Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, gave himself up to me on the 15th instant. I had heard he was in the vicinity, and employed the agency of Meer Zuffier Ally to bring him in, making a general promise of pardon, and the future means of subsistence; Kurreem Khan states, that he was compelled to leave Holkar's camp, on our declaring that we would not treat with that Prince while any Pindarries

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

were associated with them. He came to Jawud, and remained there behind his Durrah on account of illness, having previously received the protection of Jeswunt Rao Bhow. He was in this place when it was attacked on the 29th ultimo; he found on that occasion an asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant, where he remained till the night of the 30th, when he effected his escape to the hills, where he represents himself as having been wandering from village to village ever since in hourly alarm of being seized. This story is in part confirmed by one of his feet being much swelled by walking (to him an unusual exercise), and by his appearance when he came in.

He was at first much alarmed, but his confidence is restored, and he appears disposed to give every information in his power, both with respect to past events and to the actual condition and present places of concealment of the scattered remnants of his own tribe.

I trust your Excellency will consider the surrender of this Chief as important, as it is calculated, with other events, to mark the character of our complete triumph over the freebooters of Malwah.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Jawud,
17th February 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and
Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord:

In my despatch of the 23d instant, I apprized your Lordship of my having taken possession of the fort of Sindwah, and my intention to pursue my route to the southward on the following day. Having descended the Sindwah ghaut without molestation from the Bheels, I reached Kurrone on the 26th instant, and moved towards the Tapy at this place yesterday; on the march I received an intimation that the Killadar of Talneir had determined upon resisting the occupation of his fort by the British troops, and this, on my arrival before the place, I found to be correct, as he had already commenced a fire from a few guns and a number of matchlocks from the walls, upon our advanced parties.

On this I directed a reconnoissance to be made by the Quarter-master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, and the Officers of Engineers, with a company of light infantry, the deep ravines round the place preventing its accessibility on the service by the cavalry picquets: I sent at the same time a letter to the Killadar, warning him of the consequences which would ensue from his rebellion if persisted in; to this I received no answer, but I afterwards learned that it had been delivered to him.

The reconnoissance being completed, I directed the ten six-pounders (including the horse artillery guns), and two five-and-a-half-inch howitzers, with some twelve-pound rockets to be brought into position, so as to knock off, in as great a degree as such limited means would admit of, the defences of the gateway. These opened with admirable effect about eleven o'clock from the heights on which the pettah is situated, from about one hundred to three hundred yards distant from the walls, the enemy keeping up an occasional fire from his guns, and a sharp one from his matchlocks, by which several casualties occurred.

A second reconnoissance having been made by Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, who advanced to the outer gate for the purpose, I determined upon storming it, in the hope that at all events a lodgment might be made within; two six-pounders were accordingly brought, under cover, close to the gateway, and the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots and Madras European Regiment, under Major Gordon, of the former corps, supported by the rifle battalion, the third light infantry, under Major Knowles, were brought from camp for this purpose.

Meantime the Killadar, alarmed at these preparations, and at the effect of the batteries, sent to solicit terms. He was desired to open his gates, and to surrender himself and his garrison unconditionally, which he promised to do;
some

some delay, however, taking place, and the day beginning to decline, the guns and Europeans were brought up to the first gate, which was, however, entered by the Europeans at the side by single files, without requiring to be blown open; the next gate was found open, and at the third the Killadar came out by the wicket, with a number of banyans, whom he had on the previous evening forced into the fort from the pettah, and surrendered himself to the Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Conway. The party advanced through another gate, and found the fifth, which led into the body of the place, shut, and the Arabs within still insisting upon terms. After some delay the wicket of this gate was opened from within, and Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor Murray and Major Gordon entered by it with two or three officers and ten or twelve grenadiers of the Royal Scots, who were leading. I lament to state to your Lordship, that this gallant band was immediately attacked by the treacherous Arabs within, before adequate aid could be given from the wicket; in a moment they were fired upon and struck down with spears and arrows. The intrepid Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor resigned their invaluable lives at this spot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Murray was wounded in several places with daggers before he had time to draw his sword to defend himself. I have no common satisfaction, however, in acquainting your Lordship that this brave officer is doing well, as are also, I am happy to add, Captain O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieutenant Anderson, of Engineers, Lieutenant Macgregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, and Lieutenant Chauval, of the Second Madras Native Regiment, who were wounded, the two former at the batteries, and the two latter at the wicket.

Hostilities with
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Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

When the attack commenced at the inner gate, the outer one was directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Conway to be blown open, while the fire from the batteries covered the assault: thirty or forty of the leading grenadiers having, in the mean time, succeeded in getting through the wicket, the garrison took shelter in the houses in the fort, whence they still opposed an obstinate resistance; but the remainder of the storming party having by this time got into the place, the whole of the garrison, consisting of about three hundred men, of whom a considerable number were Arabs, were put to the sword, a severe example, indeed, but absolutely necessary, and one which I have no doubt will produce the most salutary effect on the future operations in this province.

The Killadar I ordered to be hanged on one of the bastions immediately after the place fell. Whether he was accessory or not to the subsequent treachery of his men, his execution was a punishment justly due to his rebellion in the first instance, particularly after the warning he had received in the morning.

Our casualties, besides the irreparable loss sustained in Major Gordon and Captain Macgregor, your Lordship will perceive, by the accompanying return of killed and wounded, are much less numerous than might have been expected from the desperate nature of the service on which the troops were engaged.

The conduct of the whole of the general, personal, and divisional staff, on this occasion, merited as usual my highest approbation and best acknowledgments. I have the honour to refer your Lordship to the enclosed transcript of my General Order of this date, and to be, with the greatest respect, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the First Division of the Army of the Deccan, under the personal Command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief, &c. &c., in the Operations against the Fort of al neir, on the 27th February 1818.

General Return
of Killed
and Wounded.

*Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan,
Camp, near Talneir, 28th February 1818.*

Killed.—Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop:—One non-commissioned officer.
His Majesty's Royal Scots:—One Major, one Captain, one non-commissioned officer, three rank and file.

Wounded.

Hostilities with
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General Return
of Killed
and Wounded.

Wounded.—Staff:—One Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain.

Horse Artillery and Rocket Troop :—Two rank and file.

Engineers :—One Lieutenant.

His Majesty's Royal Scots :—One Lieutenant, three rank and file.

Madras European Regiment :—One rank and file.

Rifle Corps :—Four rank and file.

Second Native Infantry, First Battalion :—One Ensign.

Sixth or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, First Battalion :—Two rank and file.

Pioneers, First Battalion :—One rank and file.

Total Killed and Wounded.—One Major, one Captain, two non-commissioned officers, three rank and file killed; one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, thirteen rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—His Majesty's Royal Scots :—Major Gordon, Captain Macgregor.

Wounded.—Staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel Macgregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces, severely.

Captain H. O'Brien, Assistant-Adjutant-General, severely.

His Majesty's Royal Scots :—Lieutenant Macgregor, severely.

Engineers :—Lieutenant Anderson, severely.

Second Regiment Native Infantry, First Battalion :—Ensign Chauval, severely.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan,

General Orders. GENERAL ORDERS by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Talneir, 28th February 1818.

His Excellency, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deccan, requests the officers and troops engaged yesterday upon the attack of Talneir, will accept his thanks for their gallant and zealous exertions during the short but arduous contest.

The professional ability and experience of Major Noble, C.B., commanding the artillery, were highly conspicuous in the judicious application of the very limited means at his disposal for opening a road with the fort.

The artillery was most ably served, and its execution far surpassed what could have been expected to be accomplished with light field pieces.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that Major Noble, C.B., Captains Rudyard and M'Intosh, and Brigade-Major Bonner, of the artillery, as well as the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of that excellent corps, will accept his best thanks and acknowledgments for the valuable services they yesterday performed.

The Commander-in-Chief had on this arduous occasion to deem himself most fortunate in experiencing the able, zealous, and valuable services of his Aide-de-Camp Lieutenant Elliott, of the Royal Engineers, of which, in consequence of the wounds he received early in the battle of the 21st December last, his Excellency had to lament the privation during the remainder of the day.

The services also of Lieutenant Anderson and Ensign Turton, of Engineers, were eminently conspicuous, and his Excellency regrets that the wound which Lieutenant Anderson received should deprive him, even for a moment, of that officer's services.

The want of sufficient means to carry on the regular operations against the fort of Talneir, obliged his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to rest much on the well-known gallantry of his troops, on which he had the fullest reason, from previous experience, to rely, and his expectations were as usual most fully realized.

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General Order.

His Excellency regrets that this army and their country in general should have to lament the loss of such distinguished officers and valuable men as Major Gordon and Captain M'Gregor, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, the former commanding the storming party (which consisted of the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots, under Captain Hulme, and the Madras European regiment, under Captain Maitland), and the latter commanding the grenadiers of his Majesty's Royal Scots. Major Gordon and Captain M'Gregor fell gloriously at the head of the gallant storming party, almost at the moment when their intrepidity and courage had achieved the object of the attack.

To Major Knowles, who, with the Rifle Corps, the Third Light Infantry, and the piquets, supported the attack, the Commander-in-Chief offers his cordial acknowledgments for the zeal, decision, and intelligence which distinguished that officer upon all occasions; and his Excellency also requests that Major Snow, commanding the Rifle Corps, will receive his high approbation of his own exemplary conduct, and of the useful services of his corps.

The Commander-in-Chief also noticed, with high satisfaction, the good conduct and discipline of the First battalion Third Regiment Light Infantry, under Captain Agnew, and the piquets on duty under Captain Cuffly, of the 6th Light Infantry.

The conduct of the Pioneers during the whole of their arduous duties in the attack of yesterday was such as to call forth the highest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and his Excellency offers to Captain M'Craith, commanding the Pioneers, his warmest acknowledgments for his own distinguished and exemplary conduct, as well as to the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his corps.

His Excellency anxiously trusts that he shall not be long deprived of the valuable services of the officers and men who were wounded in the attack, and he assures that gallant and distinguished officer Lieutenant-Colonel M'Gregor Murray, Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's forces, and Captain O'Brien, Assistant Adjutant-General, as well as Lieutenant Anderson, of Engineers, Lieutenant M'Gregor, his Majesty's Royal Scots, and Ensign Chauval, First battalion Second Regiment Native Infantry, of his most earnest solicitude for their early recovery.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army, and the increasing and energetic display of that officer's personal courage and able arrangements throughout the day, were such as his Excellency well knew, from former experience, that he should derive the greatest benefit from. Sir Thomas Hislop begs the Lieutenant-Colonel to accept of his warmest thanks for the great aid he has on the present occasion received from him.

The judicious and accurate reconnoissances made by Lieutenant-Colonel Blacker, Quarter-Master-General of the Army, and the ability and gallantry of that officer in conducting the important arrangements of his department during the operations of yesterday, were such also as to entitle him to his Excellency's warmest thanks and acknowledgments.

Sir Thomas Hislop desires also to offer his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, who, with Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, accompanied the flank companies of his Majesty's Royal Scots in the storm, for his gallantry and conduct on this occasion; and to Major Hugh Scott, Military Secretary, and to every officer of the general, personal, and divisional Staff, his Excellency tenders his warmest acknowledgments for the display of the energy and promptitude for which on this, as on former occasions, they have been distinguished.

(Signed) T. H. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

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EXTRACT *Letters from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.*

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

Camp, at Patakeira, 7th March 1818.

The good effects which the example of Talneir was calculated to produce are now distinctly visible in this country. The Killadar of Chandore has signified his intention to give up the place to the British troops. The Killadar and garrison of Galna have evacuated that fort, which is at present occupied by the inhabitants of the Pettah.

Camp at Lassoer, 21st March 1818.

I detached a company of Native Infantry to occupy Galna, which was immediately given up. Captain Briggs moved with two companies, and took possession of the fortress and district of Chandore.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT *Letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, Belsur, 20th March 1818.*

Bajée Row, after his defeat, on the 20th, marched by Nowassa to Copergaum and Nassick; near the last place he was joined by Ram Deen and the fugitives from Holka's army. He then proceeded towards Chandore. The approach of his Excellency Sir T. Hislop drove him back to Copergaum, where he was on the day before his Excellency's arrival at Byzapoor. He then fled to the south-east, and was last heard of at Bheer on the 16th, General Smith being on the same day at a place about thirty miles north-west of that town.

General Munro, after the capture of Badamy and surrender of Bagalcote, moved on and took possession of Padshapoor; he has now taken every place of the Peishwah's and Gokla's beyond the Kistna, except Belgaum. The Brigadier-General had sent a body of Peons to occupy the country about Beejapoor, or at least to deprive the enemy of its resources. I hear they have occupied Beejapoor. Colonel Prother has taken the strong fort of Loghur, almost without opposition; he has likewise taken possession of Raiy, Machee, and Toong, and has compelled Cowanee to surrender, after a bombardment. The Sucheem to whom Toong and Tekona belong, having submitted before the surrender of those places, I have restored them to him. The details of these operations will be laid before your Lordship, in the despatches I have received from the officers by whom they have been accomplished.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT *Letter from the Honourable M. Elphinstone to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp at Tamba, 31st March 1818.*

Since the fall of Poorunder the forts of Chundun, Wundun, Nanghurry, Wyratghur, Kummulghur, Pandooghur, and Kelinga, have surrendered to General Pritzler, and to a detachment which he sent through the valley of Wae; most of those forts are strong, and Kelinga could scarcely be taken if resolutely defended; but none of them offered resistance except Pandooghur and Kelinga, which were evacuated by the garrisons after firing a few guns at our troops. This division is now on its march to Wassoota, which is about fifteen miles from this place. The road lies over a difficult gaut, beyond which is a wild mountainous and woody country. The Killadar has returned a letter I addressed to him unopened, and a strong detachment without guns has marched this morning to invest his fort.

I last heard from General Smith, at Diggurs on the Doodna, on the 24th. The Peishwah had past the same place seven days before, and was supposed to be at Bassum moving towards Nagpoor. He appears to have quitted Copergaum on the 10th, while General Smith was between Seroor and Ahmednuggur, and to have made a feint of moving to the south by Bheer, before he struck off in an opposite direction.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward the enclosures belonging to Brigadier-General Pritzler's despatch reporting the capture of Poorunder.

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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Camp at Walla,
21st March 1818.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Form of the Surrender of the Fort of Poorunder.

Surrender
of Poorunder.

1st. That private property may be taken away.

2d. That public property must be delivered up, with lists of the same.

3d. That all deserters from the British service must be given up, as well as all persons concerned in the murder of the Potal of Loric, and the sick horsemen.

4th. That the Arabs must be sent to Arabia.

(Signed) THOS. PRITZLER,
Brigadier-General.

EXTRACT from *Division Morning Orders, dated Camp, near Poorunder, the 16th March 1818, by Brigadier-General Pritzler.*

Division
Morning Orders.

In announcing to the reserve division the surrender of the forts of Sassoor, Vizier Ghur, and Poorunder, Brigadier-General Pritzler has to express his entire approbation of the conduct of every officer and soldier who was employed; and feels particularly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, commanding the artillery, and Captain Nutt, the commanding Engineer, for their professional assistance.

Although the resistance of the enemy was not so obstinate as at Singhur, the fort of Poorunder is equally strong, and its early surrender is to be attributed to the spirit with which the several positions attacked were carried, and the early and well-directed fire which was opened against the different points of the works.

The British flag will be hoisted on the fort of Poorunder, at twelve o'clock, under a royal salute from the park, and an extra dram will be issued to the Europeans.

EXTRACT *Letter from Brigadier-General Pritzler to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Chundun and Wundun, 25th March 1818.*

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Pritzler.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command encamped yesterday under the hill forts of Chundun and Wundun, which were summoned to surrender; but the Killadar requiring four days to evacuate them, every preparation was made for opening heavy guns against them this morning, which so much alarmed the garrisons, that they evacuated them before daylight.

EXTRACT *Letter from Brigadier-General Pritzler to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Wyratghur, 27th March 1818.*

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Pritzler.

In addition to my report of the 25th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the forts of Nanghurry and Wyratghur surrendered on being summoned, and the forts of Pandooghur, Kummulghur, and Kendelgurb, surrendered with little resistance to a detachment under the command of Major Thatcher, of the 9th Bombay Native Infantry, which was sent to invest them.

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—
Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

EXTRACT Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Adam, Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp at Ougein, 22d March 1818.

I wrote to you some time ago that Kader Buksh had surrendered himself: since that period a number of Chiefs and Pindarries have voluntarily come in.

The surrender of Kurreem Khan, Namdar Khan, Mirza Buksh, Kader Buksh, and all the principal persons of those durrahs, the wretched state to which Wasil is reduced, and the completely hopeless condition of Cheetoo (who has declared his wish to surrender to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams), have banished in a great degree the dread the country had of these freebooters.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

EXTRACT Letter from Sir John Malcolm to Mr. Adam, dated Camp, Ougein, 23d March 1818.

As I deemed it of some consequence to come to an early settlement with Kurreem Khan, the Pindarry Chief, respecting his future place of residence, I entered into a full discussion with him upon the subject, the result of which has been his cheerful acquiescence in the plan I proposed of his receiving lands in the province of Goruckpore, for the support of himself and family, and immediate dependents.

Kader Buksh, the principal Chief of the Holkar Shahee Pindarries, accompanies the party with Kurreem Khan; this Chief commanded two thousand horse, eight hundred infantry, and four guns.

The Pindarry Chiefs and their families leave Ougein to-day; a guard of one subadar and thirty men of the Russell brigade (who have leave to go to Hindoostan), accompany them: their route is by Kota, Kerowly, Agra and Allahabad. I have furnished them with letters and passports to facilitate their journey, and have promised they shall have permission to remain at the village of Meer Zuffer Ally, in the district of Allahabad, till lands are allotted for them in Goruckpore.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Conway.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, a copy of a despatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, who has been detached for some days in pursuit of Cheetoo, detailing an affair which occurred between a part of his detachment and a body of Pindarries, commanded by that Chieftain, who I regret to find effected his escape on the conclusion of the action.

I feel considerable pleasure in bringing to his Excellency's notice on this occasion the unremitting and laborious exertions of the whole detachment, and beg particularly to express the high sense entertained by me of the zeal, spirit, and intelligence displayed by Colonel Stanhope, on this as well as on other occasions during the service.

I have, &c.

11th March 1818.

(Signed)

W. G. KEIR,
Major-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Stanhope.

To Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In the middle of last night I received information that a body of between three and four hundred Pindarries had been the evening before at a place called Tee, to the south-west of Indore, distant about thirty miles from Scymlee, the place I was then at.

Having marched from thence at four o'clock this morning I proceeded to Tee, but on my arrival finding that our enemy had fled without halting, I followed him to this place (which is five miles distant) at a brisk pace, where I came up with

with him with a detachment of the Seventeenth Dragoons, consisting of a hundred and seventy men, by which he has been nearly annihilated.

Tee and this place lie in a valley, the approach to which from the high ground is not to be concealed, in consequence of which our enemy had time for preparation, added to which our route lay across a nullah and through a town, through which the troops had to file; at first the Pindarries seemed inclined to stand, but before the dragoons came in contact with them, fled: a pursuit of fourteen or fifteen miles ensued, in which for the first three, the dragoons charged in line.

The pursuit did not cease until I found myself some miles a-head of the rest, with Lieutenant Marriott and half-a-dozen men, whose horses would scarcely move, with the remains of our enemy's force, consisting of twenty or thirty men, three or four hundred yards a head in a strong jungle country.

I have the greatest reason to be satisfied with the conduct of every one: Captain Adams, who commanded the dragoons, led on the men with great spirit, and Cornet Marriott, whose gallant zeal I have before had occasion to bring to your notice, behaved admirably.

Captain Byne and Cornet Clarke, of my own staff, and Lieutenant Jervis, of the Bombay engineers, whose services I have lately been much indebted to you for, afforded me the greatest assistance in enabling me to trace out and come up with the enemy, and I really find it difficult to describe to you how indefatigable those officers have been night and day in collecting information respecting the Pindarries and their families.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding first battalion
of the Bombay Division.

Hurala,
9th March 1818.

P. S. I find I have omitted mentioning that it was Cheetoo commanded the Pindarries in the affair of this day.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of the 11th instant, transmitting a report from Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope of an action with a party of Pindarries, I have further the honour to acquaint you that on my arrival at this place, where the detachments under Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope have formed a junction with the head-quarters of the divisions, I found, after particular inquiries, that the loss of the enemy amounted to upwards of two hundred men.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Division Order which I directed to be issued on the occasion, and I beg you will do me the honour to acquaint his Excellency, that I have nominated Cornet Marriott, of the Seventeenth Dragoons, to act as my extra Aid-de-Camp till His Excellency's pleasure shall be known.

Camp, Debalpore,
13th March, 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. KEIR,
Major-General.

EXTRACT from *Division Orders by Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T. dated Camp, at Debalpore, 13th March 1818.*

Division Orders.

The Major-General is happy to publish to the division the following particulars of an action between a detachment from His Majesty's Seventeenth Dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, and a body of three hundred Pindarries, commanded by Cheetoo in person, which has added to the deserved reputation of that gallant corps, and reflects the highest credit on the officers and men employed on the occasion. "Information having been communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope of a considerable party of Pindarries having appeared within a forced march of his camp, a detachment was immediately put in motion and arrived within sight of the enemy after a march of thirty miles; the dragoons immediately formed and attacked them,

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them, and after a shew of resistance they betook themselves to flight, closely pursued by our detachment, who cut down upwards of two hundred horsemen. Cheetoo, conspicuous by his dress and black charger, narrowly escaped falling into our hands, but was saved by the extraordinary speed of his horse."

The Major-General begs to express his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable L. Stanhope, for the promptitude and vigour with which the arrangements were made for the attack, and the spirit with which it was conducted, and he returns his acknowledgments to the whole of the detachment for the intrepidity and activity which they displayed during the attack and pursuit of the enemy. The conduct of Captain Adams and Cornet Marriott has been represented to the Major-General in the most favourable terms, and he is happy to express his unqualified approbation of the gallantry of both these officers. Lieutenant Jervis's unremitting exertions have been repeatedly brought to the Major-General's notice, and he feels thoroughly sensible of their importance on this occasion from the experience he has had of that officer's valuable services.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
22 April 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 22d April 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the copy of a despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, dated the 31st of last month, giving cover to his despatch to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Camp, at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.*

I have the honour to transmit a transcript of a General Order, which has been this day published to the troops under my command.

I have apprized the Supreme Government, and the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, as also the Residents at the several native courts of the Deccan, that I have from this day relinquished the powers, political and military, which were conferred upon me by the resolution of your Lordship, dated the 10th May 1817.

General Order.

GENERAL ORDER *by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan, Camp at Aurungabad, 31st March 1818.*

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop having, in pursuance of the authority vested in him for that purpose by the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, made such arrangements as were necessary towards the breaking up of the army of the Deccan; his Excellency proceeds to issue his final orders as Commander-in-Chief of that army.

From and after the present date, therefore, the designation of the army of the Deccan is discontinued, and the corps commanded by Brigadier-Generals Smith and Doveton, will revert to the footing on which they stood previously to the Lieutenant-General's assumption of the chief command.

As the divisions, of which Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith are to retain the command, will still for some time exceed the ordinary amount of the subsidiary forces, which constituted their original commands, and will continue to be employed in operations intimately connected with those in which they have been engaged since they received that rank, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop notifies to the army that it is not at present the intention of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General to recall the commissions issued to the above officers; that on similar grounds Brigadier-Generals Munro, Pritzler, Sir J. Malcolm, and Sir Augustus Floyer will also retain for the present, the rank of Brigadier-General, and that Brigadier-Generals Munro, Smith, and Pritzler, will continue to act in the same relations to each other as they now fulfil.

Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop authorizes the general and personal staff at Head-Quarters to continue to maintain their field establishments until the arrival of his Excellency at Fort St. George.

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and Mahrattas.

General Order.

Sir Thomas Hislop would have deemed it quite superfluous, after the high and flattering encomiums bestowed on the army of the Deccan by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, to express those which the gallant army he has had the honour to command throughout so eventful a campaign, is in so pre-eminent a degree entitled to personally from him. Impelled however by a sense of what is due to them from their undeviating observance of the most exact discipline, thereby throwing a lustre on their acknowledged achievements, he cannot resist the opportunity which the present moment affords of bearing the most public testimony to their further just deserts.

Each and every division of the army having entitled itself to and received the Lieutenant-General's thanks and applause, it becomes unnecessary now to revert to the particular occasions which called forth these acknowledgments; nothing is therefore left to his Excellency to repeat, but that they have all most nobly done their duty, thereby leaving on his mind an indelible impression of admiration. To have been placed at the head of the army of the Deccan must, to the latest period of his life, prove the source of his greatest pride, as the conferring on him, by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, of so distinguished a command must ever claim the acknowledgments of his utmost gratitude.

To Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, to Brigadier-Generals Munro, Doveton, Sir John Malcolm, Smith, and Pritzler, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Adam, who commanded the several divisions of the army in the field, Sir Thomas Hislop once more tenders to their acceptance the offer of his most sincere and grateful thanks for the eminent services they have performed, while serving under his command, and his Excellency requests they will each do him the favour of conveying the same to the corps which have composed their divisions during the campaign.

The Lieutenant-General avails himself with pleasure of the present occasion to record the high sense he entertains of the able and energetic assistance he has received during the whole of the campaign, from his General and Personal Staff, in conducting their respective departments and duties which justly entitles them to his unqualified thanks and approbation. His Excellency at the same time deems it proper to remark, that if the Commissariat arrangements, during the short period when the army was in the field in 1815, was such as to demand his particular applause on that occasion, the more arduous and complicated duties required of the Department during the late service, which were most satisfactorily fulfilled under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and embarrassment, give Lieutenant-Colonel Morison, aided as he has been by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackintosh, and the officers of his department, the strongest claim to his Excellency's acknowledgments and high commendation.

All returns, reports, and communications from the army of the Deccan, are to be forwarded through the prescribed channels to Sir Thomas Hislop's head-quarters, up to this date inclusive; and his Excellency will reserve to himself the right of giving such further orders and instructions as may be necessary on all points at present under reference, or requiring submission for approval to superior authority, up to the same period.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

EXTRACT

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Bombay
Secret Letter
25 April 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 25th April 1818.

Our last letter was dated the 22d instant.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the following document received since that date: viz.

Copy of a Treaty* concluded with the Agent of the Rajah of Kishungurb, as communicated by the Resident at Delhi.

Letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with accompaniments, reporting the latest operations of the force in the Concan, under the command of Colonel Prother.

Despatch from the officer commanding at Malwan, announcing the occupation of the forts of Ramgurb and Caunta.

P.S. Accounts have been received of the reduction of the forts of Thula and Ghosala, by the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, and of Dewgurb, by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Imlack, C.B., who has occupied the last of the enemy's forts in the province of Salsee.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

EXTRACT LETTER *from* Lieutenant-Colonel Prother *to the Adjutant-General,*
dated Camp, at Indapore, 17th April 1818.

This morning on arriving at the present ground, I heard that, about a mile and a half distant, there were five hundred men, under one of the Tella Subadars, posted in a stockade. I detached immediately the light company of the Eighty-ninth Regiment, also the flank companies of the first battalion Fifth Regiment, under Captain Rose, of his Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment, and the whole of the Auxiliary Horse, under Brigade-Major Moore, who handsomely offered his services on the occasion.

The result of the service was very distinguished; the plan of attack on the three different stockades admirable; and I have the honour to send, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and perusal, a copy of my order, which particularizes the affair.

The Poona Auxiliary Horse were happy in overtaking a party of the enemy under the Dewan, they dispersed so fast and so many different ways amongst the jungle, that it was impossible to prevent the slaughter or take prisoners; and had it not been for the officer who commanded in directing his attention to the Dewan, who had the advantage of being mounted, it was not improbable he might have escaped; it is therefore with great satisfaction I bring Brigade-Major Moore's conduct to your Excellency's notice.

It is also with a considerable degree of satisfaction I bring forward Captain Rose, of his Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment, as having done every thing for the success of the enterprize that could possibly be effected.

Indeed the conduct of every officer and man deserves I should bestow the only meed in my power, yet at the same time a most honourable reward, that of bringing them forward to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's consideration.

From the information I have extorted from the Dewan, I find Tella to be but slightly garrisoned, and considering it would be most inconvenient to take on the guns, I propose leaving them on the present ground, and try if it will be possible to escalate. I march to-morrow morning to Tella, and hope to give his Excellency further particulars by the next post.

Ryeghur is only nine coss distant; I should be most happy to find that my letter of yesterday met with the Commander-in-Chief's approbation.

To

* See Collection of Treaties.

To V. Hale, Esq., Resident at Malwan.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that I have this moment received an official communication, dated the 4th, from Captain Pearson (whom I detached on the 1st instant, for the purpose of reducing the strong fort of Ramgurh, in the province of Salsee), and I am happy to state that he has taken the fort, and has given orders to the different patells to proceed to Malwan.

I have taken possession of the small fort at this place, and have given directions for the principal people to proceed to you. I move to-morrow on Dewgurh.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Cumta,
5th April 1818:

(Signed) WILLIAM IMLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding.

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the Pindarries
and Mahrattas:
—
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Imlack.

SECRET LETTER from BOMBAY,

Dated the 11th May 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
11 May 1818.

The following despatches have been received :

From the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 28th of April, communicating the instructions of the Most Noble the Governor-General, respecting the future settlement of the territories lately held by Bajee Rao.

From Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, giving cover to copies of his despatches dated the 14th March, 8th and 21st of April, transcripts of which we have the honour to enclose for the information of your Honourable Committee.

From Colonel Adams to Brigadier-General Doveton, dated the 17th April, reporting the defeat of the Peishwah's troops on the 17th of last month in a valley near Sewny, on which event we beg leave to offer our cordial congratulations; and we have the further satisfaction of adding, that by a letter subsequently received from Mr. Elphinstone, we have been informed, that "all the villages in the Peishwah's country are filled with his fugitives, " followers, &c., and that the dispersion of his adherents appears to be complete. No certain intelligence has been received where Bajee Rao himself is, " nor what troops are still with him."

We have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter from the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated 6th May 1818.

We have also the honour of transmitting, for the information of your Honourable Committee, the copy of a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 7th of this month, to Mr. Secretary Adam.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Understanding that no copy of the instructions issued to me by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General has reached the Government of Bombay, I beg leave to enclose one of those which have been transmitted. I shall soon send copies of the letters I have addressed to the provisional officers employed under me, which, with my reports already transmitted, will make the Government acquainted with the steps I have taken to carry the Governor-General's orders into effect. In the mean time I have only to observe, that the principles on which my proceedings have been founded, were to conciliate the inhabitants by remissions, by an indulgent consideration for their rights and pretensions, and by respect for their religion, and to introduce no changes into the existing system during the war, except such as are absolutely necessary.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
28th April 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, enclosing the copy of one of that date addressed by you to Major Agnew.

2. You will hereafter, and with the least practicable delay, receive a full exposition of the sentiments and views of the Governor-General connected with the recent transactions at Poona, together with his Lordship's resolutions and instructions regarding the future settlement of the country lately held by Bajee Rao, and the establishment of an order of things adapted to the new and unexpected condition of affairs in the Deccan, produced by that person's atrocious violation of the law of nations, and the established usages and observances of all civilized States.

3. The object of this letter is to state, in a few words, the basis of the settlement which, under the supposition of the entire success of our arms against Bajee Rao, of which the Governor-General cannot permit himself to doubt, after being apprized of the able and vigorous prosecution of operations against his power, and the effect they have already produced, will, in his Lordship's judgment, be justified and required for the security of our interests in the Deccan.

4. I am directed to premise, that the terms detailed in your letter to Major Agnew are such as his Lordship would deem it indispensable to require from any individual whom we might think fit to establish in the authority of Peishwah (should it be deemed advisable to continue that designation), or in the Government of Poona under any other title. The conduct of Bajee Rao, however, has been such, as entirely to preclude his restoration to the Government of Poona on any terms, and even to render all negociation with him inadmissible; while political considerations of the first importance appear to his Lordship to dictate the arrangement, of which I now proceed to state the fundamental principles.

1st. The occupation of the whole of the territory, lately forming the possessions of the Peishwah, by the British Government, and its annexation to the dominion of the Honourable Company, with the exceptions hereafter stated.

2d. The perpetual exclusion of Bajee Rao and his house from all sovereign authority.

3d. The expulsion from the Deccan of Bajee Rao, or the seizure or detention of his person in the custody of the British Government, in such degree of restraint as circumstances may suggest.

4th. Such of the southern Jageerdars, and the other Jageerdars of the Peishwah's Government, as may not have taken part against the British Government in the late contest, or may speedily submit and be admitted to terms, to be taken under the direct protection of the British Government, and to hold their lands from that Government in the same manner as heretofore from the Peishwah, with such modifications in the conditions of their tenure as may hereafter be settled on the basis of the articles of Punderpore. A proper distinction to be made, in the adjustment of those conditions, between the Jageerdars whose conduct may have entitled them to favour, and those whose tardy submission may have deprived them of pretension to the consideration of the British Government.

5th. The lands of Gokla, and any other of the Jageerdars not coming within the description of those referred to under the preceding head, to be annexed to the British dominions, or otherwise disposed of at the option of the British Government.

6th. The murderers of Captain Vaughan and Mr. Vaughan, or the abettors or authors of their murder, or that of any other English officer, to be publicly executed.

7th. Gokla, and any other chiefs who are known to have been active in exciting the Peishwah to war with the British Government, or in the subsequent

sequent prosecution of hostilities, to be seized, and their persons to be detained in custody, at the disposal of the British Government; unless it shall be established that any of them have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the murder of any English officer, in which case they will, of course, be liable to the penalty of that crime.

8th. Provision in land to be made eventually for the Rajah of Sattarra. The provision for the Rajah of Sattarra may be made either by an assignment of land in jagheer, or by establishing him in a small and compact sovereignty, under such stipulations as shall secure the supremacy of the British Government. You will decide between these two arrangements, or on the adoption of any other calculated to secure the same object, namely, the conciliation of the tribe of Mahrattas to the new order of things, and the establishment of a counterpoise to the remaining influence of the former Bramin Government.

9th. The establishment of a provision, in land or money, for Chimnaje, and such of the members of the family of Bajee Rao as may not have been too seriously implicated in his crimes, and for whom some permanent and honourable retreat will be necessary. The nature and extent of these provisions cannot be here prescribed, but must be determined by you on the spot. It may be necessary to provide, in like manner, for such of the principal officers and Sirdars of the former administration as cannot be employed under the new Government. It will be a question, however, whether pensions in money, on the condition of their removal beyond the limits of a territory so recently under the Peishwah's authority, will not be a preferable form of provision for the whole or a portion of these persons, especially the members of Bajee Rao's family.

10th. The Governor-General entertains doubts of the expediency of establishing Amrut Rao in a jagheer in any part of the conquered territory; but you will have the means of forming a more accurate judgment of the advantage or otherwise of such an arrangement, and will report your opinion for the consideration of the Governor-General.

5. The Governor-General has, in the preceding paragraphs, stated the general principles which are to form the basis of the settlement of the territory conquered from Bajee Rao by the British arms. You are particularly requested, however, to consider yourself at liberty, in the application of those principles to the actual condition of affairs, to exercise your own judgment and discretion, in carrying into execution the measures now prescribed, and to modify and adjust them according to the results of your local experience and knowledge, as long as the primary and indispensable objects of the arrangement, as designated in the foregoing instructions, are steadily kept in view.

6. The Governor-General does not deem it necessary to delay the despatch of this letter, for the purpose of adding any instructions regarding the provisional settlement of the country occupied by our arms. You will make such temporary provision as may be in your power for that purpose, employing any officers whom you may find qualified for the administration of the revenue and police of the country. You will naturally apply for aid, in these respects, to the Governments of Bombay and Fort St. George. It will, no doubt, occur to you to avail yourself of the talents and experience of Brigadier-General Munro, by requesting him, in the name of the Governor-General, to assume the task of introducing the British authority into the southern territory, and to carry on such communications with the Jageerdars in that quarter as may not be so easily accessible to yourself. You will be regulated by your own sense of expediency, as to requesting the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay to assume the immediate charge of the territories contiguous to the provinces subject to those Presidencies respectively.

7. I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General is pleased to appoint you sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territory conquered from the Peishwah, and to vest you with authority over all the civil and military officers employed in that territory, to be exercised according to the established principles and rules of the service, and all such civil and military officers will be required to conform to your instructions.

8. You

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8. You are authorized to nominate a Secretary, or such other establishment as may be necessary to assist you in the execution of the functions of your office.

9. Copies of this despatch will be transmitted to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and to his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, who will respectively be requested to afford you every aid in their power, in the execution of the duties now assigned to you.

10. Copies will also be transmitted to the several Residents, from whom you will, of course, receive every degree of co-operation and support they may have it in their power to afford you.

I have, &c.

Camp, Senara,
15th December 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To Francis Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copies of my despatches to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, under dates the 14th March and 8th and 21st instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Peeplia,
24th April, 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

The force under my immediate command has been increased by a Brigade of Native Infantry, with four six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis, which Major-General Sir William Keir has left at my request. That officer has also allowed me to detain a part of his battering train and the Guickwar horse. The latter will enable me to make immediate arrangements for sending the party of Mysore Silladars, who now form part of my division, to the Deccan, where their services may be useful, and they will be approximated to their own country, their early return to which may be now contemplated.

Your Lordship may be assured, I should not have proposed to Sir William Keir an arrangement that could have incurred the least additional expense, had I not been satisfied of its necessity. The return of the Mysore Horse will diminish the expenditure of this force twenty-eight thousand rupees per mensem, and I propose also to send back the Russell Brigade: a part of this corps will form the escort of the captured guns, and the remainder will proceed south as soon as possible. There is still throughout this country many loose plunderers, and a strong disposition to return to predatory habits, which there is as yet no energy in the local Government to repress. The presence of British authority and British force is, and will for some time be, indispensable to prevent the recurrence, in any State, of those evils which have been so recently suppressed. I shall have full time to receive your Lordship's commands on all I have done, and to make arrangements for the return of any corps now with me to its establishment before the rains.

I have, &c.

Camp, Oogeen,
14th March 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General, and P. A. G. G.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

I had last the honour to address your Lordship under date the 14th ultimo, since which my attention has been entirely directed to the establishment of tranquillity in this quarter.

The

The measures which I have adopted to repress the excesses of Soondwarrah, for which purpose I have left Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis's Brigade on the Chumbul, near Puploada, and Major Mooda's corps at Maheidpore, have already had the effect of rendering some of the refractory Zemindars obedient, and of disposing several of the principal of the freebooters to solicit terms; but no permanent good can be effected, till the most incorrigible of the latter are attacked and punished. There has been some delay to arrange for the co-operation of the troops of Scindia, Holkar, and Zalim Sing, but every thing that can be done to attain that object is now completed, and I trust that the operations against these hardened and lawless freebooters have already commenced.

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I regret to find, from Captain Caulfield's communications, that the petty Rajpoots on the eastern frontier of Mewar continue their usual depredations: but though they must be punished if they afford refuge (which they have on former occasions often done) to the criminal fugitives of Malwa, their settlement must be a subject of future arrangement; and I am glad to find by letters from Captain Tod, that he is sanguine in the hope of prevailing on these Chiefs to adopt better courses. Though satisfied that every thing that can be done will be done by the experience and talent of that officer, I do not indulge the same expectation. I doubt, were these chiefs to determine to abandon the habits of their lives, if they have as yet the means of supporting their followers in any other way but plunder; and I doubt more, whether there is any capability in the Government of the Ranah of Oudipore, that can render it an instrument of such a change, without the application of military force in its aid. But alarmed and terrified as the petty Princes in Malwar have recently been by the British troops, who have traversed their districts in every direction, and impressed as they are with the opinion of our irresistible power, there is certainly at this moment a disposition to submit to whatever we may dictate, that is very favourable to the attempt now making for their reform. At all events, the continuance of their predatory habits, though distressing to the neighbouring provinces, is a limited and local evil, and can be left for future settlement.

Your Lordship has been informed, by my reports in the Political and Military Departments, of the proceedings I have recently taken against the Pindarry chiefs Seetoo and Ranjun, who after their flight to Bhopal continued to lurk with a few followers in their old haunts, amid the forests and mountains of this country. The consequence of my operations has been the surrender of Ranjun; and though Seetoo has fled for the moment with about twenty followers, I must hope that the arrangements I have made, and the correspondence I have established with the different chiefs of this country, will ultimately succeed in securing the person of this freebooter. He is in great distress, and at present totally without means of giving us any annoyance. I infer his not surrendering to the false impressions he was led to receive of our intentions, through the unauthorized representations of a low and interested native agent, and to an unaccountable alarm his mind has taken, of the dreadful nature of the country to which we mean to banish him.

The captured guns have arrived at Hindiah, where they will be joined on the 10th instant by the convoy with the recovered and the sick and wounded of the troops gone to the Deccan. This detachment, which will be joined by one thousand five hundred Mysore Silladars and five hundred of the Poona Auxiliaries, will be sufficiently strong to ensure no risk of attack on its way to the Deccan; and the troops that compose it (particularly the irregular horse) will, I contemplate, be a very useful aid to the operations on that quarter.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Bauglee,
8th April 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General and P.A.G.G.

To the Most Noble the Governour-General.

My Lord:

Your Lordship has been informed, by my communications in the Military and Political Department, of the events that have lately occurred: I trust ere long that I shall have to report the completion of the service in Soondwarrah;

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and you will, I am assured, have derived sincere satisfaction from the success that has already attended our efforts in that quarter. There is no view in which these efforts have more importance, than as they have afforded us the opportunity of experiencing a cordial co-operation with our allies in the re-establishment of order and good government. The conduct of the troops of Holkar and Zalim Sing have been alike marked by zeal and forwardness; and the successful assault of the fortified village of Narullah by the latter is an achievement which would reflect honour upon any army.

The success I have had in this quarter in making prisoners of Pindarries and their families has been already reported. It is my present purpose to destroy every link of connexion that they have established in this quarter; an object which I look more to effect through the inhabitants of the country themselves, than the application of force. All the Rajahs and the Thakoors of the difficult and inaccessible countries that stretch along the right bank of the Nerbudda, from Hindia to Meheysir, have either come to my camp or sent their relations or agents; and I have endeavoured, by working on their hopes and fears, to make them sensible, that not only their interest, but their existence, is concerned in abandoning altogether the cause of the Pindarries; and of effecting this I have no doubt. To reclaim these chiefs from their habits of plunder is a more difficult task, and one which the vicinity of an English force can alone effect: but of this even I do not despair, and my efforts shall be unremittingly directed to its accomplishment, which is very essential to the peace and prosperity of this part of the territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and particularly the town and province of Indore, which has hitherto been at once the resort and the prey of freebooters of every description.

The reports lately received from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' camp and from Nagpore, have led to a very general impression that the Peishwah was likely to move in a northern, or north-westerly direction; and the position of our corps have rendered it more probable he might be compelled to take this course, though I can hardly believe he will even attempt, at this late period of the season, so desperate a measure as that of crossing the Nerbudda, or even approaching that river. I have still thought it my duty to adopt every step that would enable me to meet such an emergency. I have increased the strength of the corps proceeding south with the captured guns, and sick and wounded, in a degree that will render it equal to repel his whole force. It now consists of the whole of the Russell Brigade (with the exception of the four flank companies retained with me), details amounting to nearly two hundred rank and file, four field pieces, and two thousand irregular horse. This corps will be able to march from Hindia on the 24th instant, before which, I conclude, I must hear something positive of the Peishwah's movements. If he comes north, in the direction of Hindia, I occupy a position from whence I can concentrate the troops I have near this point, and reach that place in three forced marches; and as I should, in that case, order Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis's Brigade, joined by Major Moodie, to occupy a position to the south of Indore, so as to prevent the entrance of the enemy into Malwah by the Simrole or Jaun gaut, I should be at liberty not only to oppose but to pursue him, if he lingered in the country between the Sautpoorah range of hills and the Nerbudda. Should the Peishwah pass the Nerbudda at any gaut to the east of Hoossingabad, I shall move towards Shojawulpore with the force under my immediate command, and bring both the corps under Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis and that with Holkar's army into co-operation, as circumstances may require. In the more probable case of the Peishwah moving west of his present position, and continuing in the Deccan, I shall hasten the march of the troops now assembled at Hindia, that they may be early available for the more urgent service of that quarter.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Peeplia,
21st April 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.
Brigadier-General, and P.A.G.G.

To Brigadier-General Doveton, &c. &c. &c.

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Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

I have the honour to inform you, that in consequence of intelligence I had received of Bajee Rao being in full force at Peepulhote, I marched last night from Alumdeo at nine o'clock, in hopes of surprising him by daylight. On reaching Peepulhote, I found the enemy had moved on to Sewny, and resolved to follow him up without delay; a little after sunrise, I encountered his advanced party, in full march, driven back to the northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of your movements on Pandurcourah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwah's united force in an extensive valley near Sewny.

I am happy to state, that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the rocks and jungles through which the cavalry and horse artillery were obliged to act.

The number of killed, on the part of the enemy, may be from three to four hundred. Four fine brass guns, about six-pounder calibre, and one considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores, have fallen into my hands; three elephants, nearly two hundred camels, and some treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain. The measured distance of the road from Alumdeo to this place is thirty-one miles, the distance in the course of operations, as marched by the troops, considerably greater, I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well to refresh the troops, as afford time for the baggage and supplies to join; after this I shall have the sincerest pleasure in co-operating with you, and receiving your instructions as to the best method of further harassing the enemy, on whose troops the surprise of this morning may, I trust, have a happy effect, dissention and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Rao's cause not unfrequent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding N.S.F.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Pottinger.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that a letter has been this moment received from Neywassa, by my Kumavisdar of that purgunnah, mentioning that a body of troops, rated by the natives at twenty-five thousand, was at Sailoo on or about the 28th of last month, that extreme distress was experienced in their camp for provisions of all kinds, that grain was only to be had at the rate of two small seers for a rupee, and that the Sirdars were offering twenty-five rupees to any person who would shoe one of their horses.

This intelligence comes from the Potal of Mywassa, who has returned from Bajee Rao's army with his dependents and horses, in a state of actual starvation; and he adds, that the chiefs were so much perplexed by the disposition that had been made of our armies for intercepting them, that they did not know what direction to take, and talked, when he left the camp, of giving themselves up to the nearest British officer.

I have, &c.

Ahmednuggur,
6th May 1818.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER,
Collector.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have received information of the fort of Sheonere, and town and Ghurry of Jooneer, having been given up to our troops on the 27th ultimo.

Major Eldridge, with a brigade of Bombay Infantry, had previously marched from hence to reduce those places; but finding upon his arrival that they had surrendered,

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Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

surrendered, he extended his operations to other forts in the neighbourhood, and took possession of Hursar, Chowan, Narrainghur, Hewry, Chunder, and Joodhun, all of them strong hill forts. Chowan and Joodhun only offered resistance. Upon the former one hundred and fifty shells were expended, and on the latter twenty, but no casualties occurred on either side. I have not yet received the official reports of these operations, which have put us in possession of the fertile valley of Jooneer and the whole of the important district dependent on that place.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
7th May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
16 May 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,
Dated the 16th May 1818.

The following despatches have been received subsequently to our letter of the 11th of this month, viz.,

From the Provisional Collector of Ahmednuggur to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 30th April, reporting the dispersion of the enemy's troops in that neighbourhood.

From Lieutenant-Colonel McDowall to Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 25th of April, announcing the occupation of the fort of Trimbuck.

From the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 9th instant, transmitting the copy of a despatch, under date the 7th preceding, from the Political Agent at Sattara, describing the state of that part of the country.

From Brigadier-General Smith, and its accompaniments, communicating the important intelligence of his Highness Chimnaje Appa, and the Dessye of Nepanee, having tendered their submission.

From the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 12th of this month, and of its enclosure, being a report from Brigadier-General Munro of his progress in occupying the southern part of the Peishwah's territories.

Copy translation of a proclamation issued by the Rajah of Sattara, dated the 10th of April, and of a further proclamation which Bajee Rao is reported to have promulgated throughout the Northern Concan.

We have also the satisfaction of forwarding a copy of a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of one from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, announcing the reduction of the important fortress of Ryegurh, on the morning of the 10th of this month.

We beg to offer to your Honourable Committee our most cordial congratulations on the submission of Chimnaje Appa and of Appa Dessye, which, it is hoped, will be followed by that of Bajee Rao, since he has thus been deserted by his principal adherents.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Pottinger.

Sir :

I have much pleasure in informing you, that almost the whole of the body of horse that entered the Neywassa Purgunnah on the 27th instant, and by whom a considerable degree of alarm was excited in this part of the country, have dispersed, and returned to their respective villages, under the terms of your second proclamation.

Ram Deen is still abroad with about fifteen hundred men; but the inhabitants of walled villages seem to speak of him with contempt, and I have no doubt but a very small body of auxiliary horse would cut him up, as his horses and men are stated to be exhausted to the last degree.

Dhurmajee Pertaub Rao is committing great depredations and cruelties in the purgunnah of Sewgaon, and that part of Beer which was under Bajee Rao.

The

The Sebundies sent from this place by Captain Gibbon have hitherto succeeded in retaining possession of the tannahs of Kurrah, Pantoda, Coregaum, and Amulnair, in that quarter, and I have been able, through Major Watson's kind assistance, to reinforce them by a detachment consisting of one Subadar and eighty rank and file of the first battalion of the Fourth Regiment, one Jemmadar and fifty privates of Captain Swanston's Horse, and one hundred and fifty select Sebundies.

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.

Letter from Mr. Pottinger.

With this addition to their strength, I hope the Tannahdars will not only retain their present holds, but drive Durmajee to a distance. But it would be most beneficial to our cause, if a sufficient force of regular troops, with some guns, could be spared, to reduce any gurhees that are still in the hands of this rebel.

It being the opinion of my Tehsildars at the tannah above-mentioned, that a direct summons from me to all people with Dhurmajee Purtaub Rao would have the effect of inducing many who are now wavering to return to their homes, I have drawn up such a paper, and I have now the honour to enclose you a copy of it. I hope you will approve of my having ordered it to be circulated, without awaiting a reference to you, as the presence of the small detachment now there will add much to its weight in the eyes of those to whom it is addressed.

I have, &c.

Ahmednuggur,
30th April 1818.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from Lieutenant Colonel M'Dowall.

I have much pleasure in reporting that a havildar's party, with an European officer, have possession of one of the gates of Trimbuck, and I expect in a few hours that a larger party will be admitted. I have had some men killed and wounded. Captain Briggs will report the particulars.

I have, &c.

Camp,
25th April 1818.

(Signed) R. McDOWALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment.

To Francis Warden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from Mr. Elphinstone.

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch, under date the 7th instant, from the Political Agent at Sattara, describing the state of that part of the country.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
9th May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from Mr. J. Grant.

I have the honour to enclose a list of persons reported to have returned from Bajee Rao's army since my last communication of the 5th instant. The horses are said to be scarcely able to walk, and the riders worn out and completely dispirited.

A party of insurgents, who had assembled at Nalapoota, alarmed at the general consternation which the appearance of the fugitives has created, suddenly went off the day before yesterday, and I shall detach one hundred Sebundies in the course of this evening to occupy the post under a Mamletdar, who is directed to settle as much of the neighbourhood as he can, until a few more men are collected here to reinforce him.

As it appears of great consequence to take advantage of the present moment, I have issued a sunnud to Abajee Neshur, appointing him an acting
(69) Mamletdar,

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. J. Grant.

Mamletdar, with order to raise as many Sebundies as he can, and establish tannahs at Punderpore, Auklooj, Bolownee, Yellapore, Sangola, and Cassc-gown.

As five hundred irregular infantry, raised by General Munro and Captain Pottinger, may be expected here daily, I shall soon be able to aid the Mamletdars in maintaining those posts.

To the country due east of Sattara I have detached an acting Mamletdar (Nursing Rao) with a party of Sebundies. He is instructed to occupy the tannahs as far as the Kaldoon gaut.

Jeswunt row Bappoojee is prosecuting his inquiries to the southward, unmolested by Chatoor Sing's Bund: the country, however, appears to have suffered very severely from the depredations of the body. At present they are quiet, and continue to profess a respect and friendship for the Rajah and the British Government. The person calling himself Chiten Sing frequently sends to assure me he is coming to Sattara, and I have lately permitted Rajah Merik, the father-in-law of the Rajah's youngest brother, to proceed to Pretchitghur, for the purpose of holding a conference with him. I shall, on his return, report to you more particularly respecting these insurgents.

Ih ave, &c.

Sattara,
7th May 1818.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

LIST of Persons reported to have returned from Bajee Row's Army, up to the 7th May.

Sattara, 7th May 1818,

Chimnaje Appa and the Prittee Nidlee are said to have arrived in the neighbourhood of Punderpore, attended by four or five hundred horse.

Nursajee Bellary, with twelve horse, has returned to the village of Loharry, near Waee.

Two hundred horse, said to have arrived at Turudgaum, near Salpee; Sirdar as yet unknown.

Dhard Bhut Bhagwutt, the Peishwah's father-in-law, has returned with a single horse to Waee.

Narrain Rao and Joteeba Rao, Nimbalka of Watar, have returned.

Hindia Rao Ghatkay, ditto, to Ragil. A number of horse returned with Hindia Rao.

Mahadeo Rao Rastia has been heard of at Sowda Jamnere, in Candeish.

Balkristna Gungadhur has arrived at Wurrud, close to this place.

One hundred and fifty horse, the whole belonging to Coregaum in this neighbourhood, arrived last night. A number of the inhabitants of Coregaum were with Bajee Rao; they have all come back except a few infantry.

Succaram, Thorat of Walwa, has returned home.

Bappoojee Punt Nubkur has gone towards Meritch with twenty-five horses.

Some of Appa Dessy's horse have returned to Nepaunee.

(Signed) J. GRANT,
Political Agent.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith.

EXTRACT Letter from Brigadier-General Lionel Smith, C.B. to the Honourable M. Elphinstone, dated Camp, Chickpour, 9th May 1818.

In my last report to you of the 2d instant, acquainting you with my having pursued a body of the enemy from the Godavery, through the Danoor gaut, after which they had totally dispersed, I informed you also that I had detached the reformed horse, under Captain Davies, to cut up plundering bands, and straggling parties of the enemy in a line through the Bheer district upon Ahmednuggur,

Ahmednuggur, while Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, with the auxiliary horse, four gallopers, and a detachment of infantry, was sent to the westward to pass for the same purpose through the country between the Neera and Kurra rivers, and then north upon the capital; I moved north-west myself centrally between those detachments, to assist either or take up any pursuit they might be engaged in.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.
—
Letter from
Brigadier-General
Smith:

I have now very great satisfaction in transmitting to you a report from Captain Davies, announcing his pursuit of, and the subsequent submission of Appa Dessye Nepaunker, with Chimnajee Appa Saheb, the brother of Bajee Rao, together with their troops, amounting to between two and three thousand horse.

I am particularly well pleased with Captain Davies's conduct; it has been every thing requisite to the spirits of our army, to moderation and prudence,

P.S. I beg to draw your notice to the accompanying order I have issued on this occasion.

To Captain Halifax, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Smith's Division.

Letter from
Captain Davis:

Sir :

I did myself the honour to forward last night, for the information of Brigadier-General Smith, a letter which I received yesterday from Appa Dessye Nepaunker, stating that he was encamped at Goondy, having quitted Bajee Rao, with the intention of making his submission to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone.

I marched from Bheer, at one o'clock this morning, with a view of intercepting the enemy. On the march I was informed that he was moving on the Comerry gaut; I accordingly changed my direction considerably to the southward, in the hope of crossing his route. After moving about five miles in the new direction, and altogether about thirty, I came in sight of his line of march. He formed upon a rising ground as if to await our attack. A river lay between us, after crossing which I formed in line and advanced with the intention of charging; when we had approached within four hundred yards, a flag of truce was brought forward, and I advanced and met Nepaunker; he informed me that he would submit to any orders I had to give. I required of him to accompany me to Ahmednuggur.

Chimnajee Rao Appa, the youngest brother of Bajee Rao, is in Nepaunker's camp, and submits to the same terms. I shall accordingly march on Ahmednuggur, agreeably to your original instructions, unless I receive orders from you to a different effect.

Nepaunker is said to have about three thousand horse; I judge them however not to exceed two thousand; he has six elephants and sixty camels, some of them apparently laden with treasure.

Chimnajee Rao has two palanquins, and his wife is with him.

Nepaunker informed me that Bajee Rao is now at Berhampore, where he will remain until an answer shall be received through his vackeel to a reference made to Mr. Elphinstone. The vackeel left Nepaunker's camp yesterday on his way to Ahmednuggur,

Before I close this despatch I beg to bring to the notice of Brigadier-General Smith the anxiety shewn by all ranks to engage the enemy, as well as their forbearance when terms were granted.

I am, &c.

Camp, Yellum,
7th May 1818.

(Signed) E. DAVIES,
Captain, commanding N. R. Horse.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Division Orders.

DIVISION ORDERS by *Brigadier-General Smith, C.B.*, dated *Camp, Chickpour,*
9th May 1818.

The Commanding Officer has received a despatch from Captain Davies, commanding the reformed horse (acting upon the right through the Bheer district in clearing the country of straggling parties of the enemy's dispersed army), announcing his having come up with a body of the enemy, after a march of thirty miles, belonging to Appa Dessye Nepaunker, and having with him Chinnajee Appa Saheb, the brother of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwah.

The enemy, to the number of between two and three thousand, drew up with a nulla in his front, as if to engage the reformed horse. Captain Davies having crossed the nulla, and formed, was preparing to charge, when within four hundred yards of the enemy, he sent out a flag of truce, by which those Chiefs, and their troops came into unconditional submission to the authority of the British Government.

Brigadier-General Smith has great satisfaction in announcing this event to the division, and recording his entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Davies, which has been every thing that was requisite to the spirit, prudence, and moderation expected from a British officer.

Brigadier-General Smith requests Captain Davies will receive his best thanks and tender them to the European officers, sirdars, and troops under his command, accompanied with his admiration of their steadiness and forbearance on an occasion so highly creditable to them, and important to the public interest.

(Signed) S. HALIFAX.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, the copy of a report for Brigadier-General Munro, under date the 6th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
12th May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I last evening was honoured with your three letters from Poona of the 21th ultimo; one acknowledging the receipt of my despatch of the 14th; the second forwarding Captain Grant's representations from the Potal of Wattar of the conduct of Antagee Phunt, which I shall communicate through a Car-koon to Chintamon Rao, and try to get the disputed boundary settled, and I shall have the honour to communicate to you the result; the third covering a copy of your instructions to Captain Grant, the Political Agent at Sattara, and also your letter of the 25th, covering copies of Brigadier-General Smith's letter to you and General Doveton, and your answer, respecting his return when his co-operation may be no longer required by Brigadier-General Doveton.

As I advance through the country, I continue occupying it by means of Sebundig, for several miles on the right and on the left of my line of route, and shall continue to do so on my return.

I hope to cross the Beema river to-morrow with the force under my command, and to be before Shulapoor on the morning of the 9th instant. It is represented as a strong fort, built with stone and chunam, with a broad, deep, wet ditch, having several guns and high ramparts. There are two walled pettahs which are extensive on the north and north-east, and a large tank on the south and south-east of the fort. The garrison is estimated at two thousand infantry by some, and at three thousand by others.

Bajee Rao's infantry (with the guns) had been of late plundering the country south of Shulapoor, on this side the Beema river. By our last account

of

of them, they were on the right bank of the Beema river, on their return north, having heard of his force being in motion in a north-easterly direction.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

The late defeat of Bajee Rao's army by Colonel Adams has been rumoured in this part of the country for the last week, and I understand many of his (late) followers have returned home in consequence.

I have, &c.

Camp, Komenaul,
Head-Quarters, Field Division,
6th May 1818.

(Signed)

THOMAS MUNRO,
Brigadier-General.

TRANSLATION of an Order issued by Sahoo Rajah Chaturputtee of Sattara, in the year 145, or Friday the 5th of Chyhirsood, or 10th April 1818.

Order by the
Rajah of Sattara.

This order is issued by Sahoo Rajah Chaturputtee for general information: That after Bajee Rao Ragonath had placed ourselves and our families under restraint, according to information received from his Kamdar, he had it ultimately in contemplation to put us to death: that as soon as the Honourable Company's Government were apprized that Bajee Rao had left nothing undone that could in any way add to our degradation, a regard for the condition of the family of the late Maharaj (Rajah) prompted them to release us from the custody of Bajee Rao, and to replace us on the throne, with every demonstration of consideration; in consequence of which an alliance has been formed between this Government and the Honourable Company, by which their friends become the friends of this State, and their enemies the enemies of this State. This order is published for general information.

TRANSLATED Copy of a Sunnud from, in the Districts in the Concan, to all the Brahmins, Zemindars (public officers), and Soorsun Suman usur Myantyn Ouluf (Ahe 1817-18).

Sunnud of the
Districts
in the Concan.

This sunnud is issued in the said districts, that after perusing it it may constitute a rule of conduct, that is to say: Twenty years ago the English formed an alliance with Shreemunt Baba Saheb, and obtained admission into the country, under the pretext of serving him: Mr. Ford also received fifty lacs of rupees for military purposes, and was desired to raise some battalions, which were equipped accordingly. In the month of Asswin of the present year (November), his Highness ordered Mr. Ford to come and take up a position with his battalions and equipments near Purbutee, where Gokla's army was encamped; but in opposition thereto, his declarations were of a hostile nature, he joined Elphinstone and commenced hostilities. Here is an illustration of the perfidy, ingratitude, and deceit of the English. Under these circumstances, any person who has entered his service is now to withdraw, and return to his home in the course of four or eight days; in failure of which, not only his house will be plundered and destroyed by fire, but his life will be also forfeited. Any person who may unite with the English, and afford information with regard to the customs and usages of the districts, or who shall be guilty of backsliding, will expose his family to inevitable destruction. The English had also got possession of Nagpore by treacherous means, but his Highness has destroyed four or five battalions which were there, and obtained possession of that city. Military bodies have been also despatched in this direction, and in a few days the English will receive chastisement, and the organization of the country will follow. Any forts or districts from which the English may be expelled, and thus recovered by any person of the Hindoo religion in the name of his Highness, will remain under the management of his family from generation to generation: he will be also rewarded by enams and presents, and the wives and children of those who shall not retire from the English service will be put to death. It is required that, on the perusal of this sunnud, that line of conduct which circumstances may dictate shall be pursued.—Dated the 10th of Jumady-ool Kheer (or 17th April 1818).

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir M. Nightingall.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B., to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated 14th May 1818.*

I do myself the honour to lay before you copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated 10th instant, reporting that the fortress of Ryegurh had been surrendered by the enemy, and taken possession of by the troops under his command.

I beg leave to offer my cordial congratulations to your Honourable Board on the brilliant termination to the very laborious duties that have fallen to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother and the troops under his command, since the commencement of the war, and which most justly entitle them to every praise for their great zeal and persevering exertions, which have been most conspicuous and unremitting, but particularly so on the present occasion.

The success of the Detachment has been much aided by the science of the Artillery officers, greater proof of which need not be adduced than has been displayed at Ryegurh, for notwithstanding its stupendous height and extensive area on the top, shells were thrown into every part of it, and the Palace set on fire, which no doubt greatly tended to determine the enemy to surrender.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, to the Adjutant-General, dated Fort of Ryegurh, 10th May 1818.*

I have the gratifying task of sending you, by Lieutenant Powel, my Brigade-Quarter-Master, the important information, which I request may be laid before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the surrender of the fortress of Ryegurh to the force under my command; and that I am now in actual possession.

The garrison held out a flag for terms, and after three days of communication and treaty, I was induced to allow the garrison honourable terms, viz., marching out with their arms and private property, which was accordingly done early this morning before me, and I marched up and took possession, finding in the fort the wife of His Highness the late Peishwah, and public property, in specie, to the amount of five lacs.

It is my intention to permit Her Highness to depart from the fort to-morrow to any place she may fix upon, agreeably to the request sent me by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
19 May 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from BOMBAY,*
Dated the 19th May 1818.

The following despatch has been received, subsequently to our letter of the 16th of this month, viz. :—

From the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, forwarding the copy of a despatch, dated 11th of this month, from Brigadier-General Munro, communicating the result of an assault on the pettah of Soolapore, and the total defeat and dispersion of Bajee Rao's troops, under the command of Gunput Rao Paunsee, who was wounded on the occasion.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Commissioner.

Sir :

On the 9th instant I had the honour to report to you the arrival of the division under my command before this place, and that Gunput Rao Paunsee had returned here from the south of the Beema River the day before, and was encamped under the guns of the fort, in a strong position, with Bajee Rao's guns and infantry.

Yesterday morning, at daybreak, I carried the outward pettah by escalade, and made a lodgment in the inner pettah (close up to the fort), where the Arabs continued to defend the houses on that side of the fort, assisted by the garrison,

son, for a considerable time. It is now in our possession, I am happy to inform you.

Just as we got possession yesterday of the outward pettah, Gunput Rao led a considerable body of his infantry, with a few hundred horse, round by the eastern side of the fort, and opened five guns upon our reserve. Finding our battery did not silence these guns, I ordered them to be charged, and carried three of them; the other two having been unfortunately withdrawn just then under the fire of the fort: Gunput Rao was wounded, and Victul Punt Tattiah killed, besides several others of less note, at their guns and in their retreat.

Having understood that the enemy were going off about four o'clock P.M., from their camp, I ordered out our small body of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Pritzler, to pursue them. Fortunately Dhooly Khan came into camp just before from Tooljapore with three hundred horse, after a long march, and joined in the pursuit.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Brigadier-General was fortunate enough to overtake them about seven miles from camp, and he pursued them five miles to the banks of the Seenar river, and only gave over as the night closed in, leaving between seven and eight hundred killed and wounded on the field, and amongst the former, I believe, Major de Pinto: his party, and the Arabs under Dyaub, who did not part with their arms suffered most. The enemy were about five thousand infantry, and six or seven hundred horse; the latter all escaped, having had so great an advantage in starting; those of the infantry who got off threw away their arms, so I hope I may congratulate you upon the complete defeat and dispersion of Bajee Rao's infantry, and as his guns were taken into the fort, I expect we shall soon have the remainder of them also. The enemy lost all their baggage, camels, &c. &c.

Our loss yesterday, I fear, has been severe; as yet I have not received the returns of the killed and wounded.

I shall do myself the honour to send you a detailed account to-morrow, of the operations of yesterday.

The garrison now consists of only eight hundred or one thousand infantry; and our mortars are playing on the fort from the inner pettah since morning.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Sholapore,
11th May 1818.

(Signed) T. MUNRO,

Field Army Orders, by Major-General Marshall, commanding, dated Camp, before Hattrass, March 6th, 1817.

Field Army
Orders.

Major-General Marshall congratulates the army he has the honour to command, on the successful termination of its service against the fortress and town of Hattrass; which event has led to the surrender of Moorsaun and eleven other forts.

To Major-Generals Donkin, Sir J. Horsford, and Brown, and Major Aubrey, General Marshall feels extremely indebted for the judgment, zeal, promptitude, and energy, which they invariably displayed in carrying into effect the operations devolving upon the several branches of the service to which they were attached.

The science and skill displayed by the engineer and artillery departments were eminently conspicuous; and the bombardment and explosion of the enemy's principal magazine, which, without derogating from the merits of others, must be allowed to have given us almost immediate possession of the place, will long be regarded as the most memorable among the brilliant events of the last fortnight, and as demonstrative of the extent and soundness of that judgment and penetration, which, in the avowed anticipation of these very consequences, enabled the army, by the provision of adequate means, to insure them. The practice

* Through some accident, the despatch from the Governor-General in Council, covering these Orders, has not been received.

Hostilities with
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Field Army
Orders.

practice of the artillery has answered the expectations of that high authority, to which the Major-General has ventured to allude in the foregoing observations. Another motive for them is to bring forward and illustrate the fact more closely; that where the means are equal to the science and practical knowledge known to pervade every branch of the army, the results must invariably be rapid and successful, even against such strong and formidable forts as Mattrass has proved to be.

The infantry and cavalry on this occasion had abundant opportunities of shewing their bravery, zeal, and devotion to the service.

On one occasion, particularly, the Major-General was highly pleased with the alacrity and eagerness displayed by the infantry, who were formed in columns ready to storm the works of the town, holding out every expectation of success from men who evinced such resolution and desire of being led on.

The duties of investing the fort latterly devolved on the cavalry, and their vigilance and constancy in maintaining the blockade entitle them to the Major-General's highest consideration. The loss sustained by the enemy in making their retreat from the fort, reflects great credit on the two squadrons of his Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons, the Seventh Native Cavalry, and part of the First Rohilla Cavalry, who entered, and routed them.

The pioneer corps has given another proof to the many already on record of their coolness in the most trying situations, and of their extraordinary skill and despatch in the labours which belong to them in this particular species of warfare.

Having thus noticed his high approval of the conduct of every branch of the army, Major-General Marshall desires that the several officers employed on the general staff of the army will accept his warmest thanks for the able manner in which their several duties were conducted.

The Major General's personal staff, consisting of Captain James, Aide-de-Camp, Major Cartwright, and Lieutenant Sneyd, of the Quarter-Master General's department, who both volunteered their services on this occasion, and acted as Aides-de-Camp, are entitled to his best thanks for their ready assistance on all occasions.

The Commissariat department, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson and Captain Cuncliffe, answered the high expectations formed of it from past experience.

Lieutenant-Aplin's exertions as acting Assistant Quarter-Master-General marked the zeal, intelligence, and ability of this deserving and promising officer; Captain Watson, Provincial Assistant Adjutant-General, and Brigade-Major Gough, had important and laborious details to conduct, which they performed to the entire satisfaction of the Major-General.

LETTER *from the* MARQUIS OF HASTINGS *to the* COURT OF DIRECTORS,

Dated the 19th May 1818.

Honourable Sirs:

1. The probability that I should, long ere this, have had the honour of congratulating you on the entire suppression of Bajee Rao, has delayed my addressing you as I had proposed. Such a completion of our objects would have rendered more distinct what I wished to lay before your Honourable Court. The fortunes, however, of the late Peishwah may be considered as absolutely desperate. Our lucky detection of the invitation which the Rajah of Nagpore gave to him to move eastward with his troops, and our consequent prevention of Appa Sahib's treachery, made the step ruinous for Bajee Rao. Disappointed of the support, in the confidence of which he had advanced to the banks of the Durbar, and severely handled by the small force with which Lieutenant-Colonel Adams gallantry attacked his retreating army, he could no longer keep up the hopes

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
19 May 1818.

hopes of his followers, and it is understood that the desertions from his standard have been immense. Still, while he exists in the field, we are constrained to maintain many provisions which would not otherwise be requisite: a point which, I am solicitous, should be understood by your Honourable Court. I am anxious for your comprehending, that many of the present military arrangements are temporary expedients to meet the pressure of the moment in particular quarters, and not to be confounded with the propositions which I shall shortly have the honour of submitting, for the defence of your possessions. It is possible that I may not have sufficiently explained the several necessities as they arose: but if there have been any deficiency of that nature, I have only to entreat the recollection of your Honourable Court to the rapid succession of events, of which each exacted corresponding measures; and I may then trust, that your goodness will find an excuse for the omission. With this preliminary, I take the liberty of offering a brief recapitulation, which will enable you to determine whether the actual position of your affairs here was the best that could be sought or attained, under the circumstances which opened upon us in the campaign.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
13 May 1818.

2. Looking either to the obligation of protecting your subjects, or to the security of your pecuniary interests, there could not be a dissentient opinion as to the indispensable necessity of undertaking the extirpation of the Pindarries. The effort would have been idle, had it extended to no object beyond the dislodging those ferocious plunderers from their actual haunts. It was obviously incumbent on us to provide against their assembling anew in some other situation, whence their invasions of your territories would have been carried on with all the keenness of revenge, superadded to their former cupidity. Their reunion could be barred only by our combining with us in the task of preventing it, those Rajpoot States who had a common interest with us in the object; at the same time that we required pledges from Scindia and Holkar, not to permit the renewal of the association in their dominions.

3. Towards obtaining the assistance of the Rajpoot States, we had to remove the obstacle of a treaty, by which we were bound to Scindia not to have any negotiation with those powers. It was certain our emancipation from that engagement would be the point, of all others, the most repugnant to the inclination of Scindia. His objection to the relaxation would not be merely, because its visible consequence was to put an end to his hitherto unremitting depredations in those States, but because he would anticipate in it the effectuation of our purpose against the Pindarries. When, early in last year, he entered into a private agreement with us to concur in the expulsion of the Pindarries from the districts which they then held, he internally flattered himself that he had evaded awkward discussions by an acquiescence wholly immaterial. Not suspecting the extent of the plan on which we meant to proceed, as he saw no sign of preparation in these provinces, he was satisfied we should fail in our endeavour; for he calculated that, although the Pindarries might be forced to recede before the troops advancing from the Deccan, the freebooters would remain unbroken, and on the return of Sir Thomas Hislop's army to its Presidency would re-occupy stations on the Nerbudda. This resistance was, therefore, to be expected, notwithstanding his late assurances, as soon as he should discover the project of our uniting the Rajpoot States with us in the operation, since his eyes would at once be opened to the impending diminution of his strength, through the efficacy of the measures meditated against what was a real, though unavowed portion of his army. Our just title to subject Scindia to this extremity will not be questioned, when it is recollected that we were minutely acquainted with his secret promises to the Pindarries of support against us, and that we had acquired proofs of the hostile machinations which, at that very moment, he was exerting in other quarters against your Government. Ameer Khan was in connexion, in habit, and in principle, essentially a Pindarry, equally interested with Scindia in the preservation of that predatory body, on account of the occasional assistance which he received from it. In truth, the hand of Ameer Khan was professedly against every one who had possessions; therefore every regular Government had legitimate motive and right to suppress his force.

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the Marquis of
Hastings,
13 May 1818.

4. The overt interposition of those two chiefs, or their subsequent insidious management for the revival of the Pindarry association, was of course to be provided against; and the precaution, to be effectual, was to be so fashioned, as that it should render their co-operation impracticable, while the force applicable against each should, by its magnitude and the suddenness of its advance, overawe any disposition to separate efforts. The measures adopted had the good fortune to prove as decisive as I had hoped. In three months from the opening of the campaign, the Pindarries were utterly extinguished; the Rajpoot States were confederated with us, through Scindia having subscribed to a treaty which abrogated the former preclusion; and Ameer Khan had submitted to surrender his artillery, which was numerous and good, as well as to dissolve his army, consisting of fifty-two battalions with a large body of cavalry.

5. The early and complete fulfilment of so considerable an object, is the justification which I respectfully offer to your Honourable Court, for the scale of means employed; yet that justification is secondary to another view pursued in the statement. By thus laying the case before you, in a manner more distinct than has been done by me in any former communication, I venture to rely on my making it clear to your Honourable Court, that the many new arrangements established were not matter of speculative choice, but were inseparably involved in that imperious call of policy, which made it necessary to undertake the destruction of the Pindarries.

6. In this extensive plan, the addition of a rood to your territory had not been contemplated. Our projects were urged and guided strictly by considerations of self-defence. There was, indeed, a collateral encouragement, the influence of which might be honestly owned, that our success would free millions from the systematic rapine under which they had been for many years groaning. So widely beneficial a consequence, and the disinterestedness of the operation, would have made the achievement of it, without the shedding of other blood than of the banditti, a proud event for the Honourable Company and for those who wrought at it under their auspices. The hope of such a termination, which had been indulged at the outset, was in fact substantiated; when passions, not instigated by any thing in the plan, intervened to give a different colour to the close of the campaign.

7. The Peishwah, sore from having been foiled in former base conspiracies, thought the opportunity favourable, from an expectation that we should find serious employment with Scindia and Ameer Khan; and with a profligate breach of the law of nations, he suddenly attempted to overpower and massacre our Resident at his Court. Looking to the impossibility of reconciliation with us after so atrocious an act, he had underhand previously summoned the other Mahratta States to take the field against the British Government. The Guickwar remained too much incensed against the Court of Poona, for the murder of his Minister, to listen to the call. Scindia was incapable of moving, without incurring certain and immediate destruction. The Regent Bhye of Holkar's State proclaimed the obligation of obeying the orders of her master, as she termed the Peishwah, though she had acceded to the expulsion of the Pindarries, and had been engaged in spontaneous negotiation for Holkar's being taken under the protection of your Government. The Nagpore Rajah pleaded a similar excuse of duty for a perfidious assault on the Resident. Since it is found that ties so strong were acknowledged to the Peishwah, notwithstanding the extinction of that sort of connexion stipulated at the Treaty of Bassein, it is fortunate that this convulsion occurred at a time when we had troops in the field prepared against all contingencies. It is further lucky, that the crisis was prematurely urged, as every indication, or rather every proof, assures us that a more extensive conspiracy was fashioning against the British power, than had ever been devised at any antecedent period. The efforts of the Mahrattas have been crushed: but the necessity has, at the same time, been exhibited, for our rendering that faithless race unable to practise a similar treachery hereafter. This security can only be attained, by reducing to small compass the territories of those, whose perfidy and wanton outrage against us justify their being so unished. Such of those districts as you cannot make over to a safe ally, must unavoidably, on defensive principles, be retained for the Honourable Company.

Advantage

Advantage may, of course, be supposed from the retention of them, beyond the mere point of precaution. Whether it do exist or not, depends on certain questions relating to those new possessions; namely, facility of protection, absence of liability to entail differences with other powers, and competency of their revenue to meet all charges of occupation. To discuss those points in detail at present, would be an unnecessary trespass on the Honourable Court. I may presume to submit my opinion unequivocally, that the result of examination under each head is distinctly favourable in a high degree; while policy does not allow a hesitation about your continuing to hold those districts on military considerations.

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Hastings,
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8. With regard to the Rajpoot States, I respectfully solicit your Honourable Court to advert to the tone and tenour which are uniform in our several treaties with them. You will not see any thing of domineering pretension which can make the engagement irksome to the weaker contracting party. We disclaim all privilege of interfering with the administration of their respective Governments, so as to leave no source of jealousy or estrangement. Their bond not to undertake military enterprizes against any neighbouring power, but to submit all differences to our arbitration, is a restraint of which they understood the value, without feeling their pride affected, since the obligation is general. The condition, that they shall prevent associations of plunderers, corresponds with their own dispositions; and unity of interest with us is so advantageous for them, while no prejudice is wounded by the terms of the league, that we may rest confidently on the permanence of the arrangement. The tranquillity likely to be hence secured will be a blessing to a vast tract of country, and will, I trust, prove importantly beneficial to the concerns of the Honourable Company.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
19th May, 1818.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER from BOMBAY,
Dated the 30th May 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
30 May 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee, for your information, copies of despatches which have reached us.

Another despatch from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 15th, accompanied by the copy of one he had received from Brigadier-General Doveton, by which your Honourable Committee will perceive the present distressed state of the followers of Bajee Rao.

Of a private letter from Brigadier-General Malcolm to the Resident at Baroda, dated the 10th, forwarding accounts from the camp of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath of the movements of Bajee Rao.

Of two letters from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 18th, containing intelligence on the same subject.

Of another despatch from him of the same date, communicating a proposal which had been made to the Political Agent at Sattara, for surrendering the forts of Chundergurh and Rutnaguery with their dependencies.

Of two despatches from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 15th and 19th, detailing the operations of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Prother employed against Ryegurh.

From the Resident at Fort Victoria, dated the 19th, reporting the occupation of Anjenwell, Pertaubgurh and Muckungurh.

Another letter, dated the 21st, announcing the surrender the fort of Anjen well.

From Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 20th, enclosing one to him from Captain Briggs, reporting a successful attack against a body of Arabs in Candeish.

Another letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st, transmitting copies of despatches from Major Eldridge, giving an account of his operations in the valley

Hostilities with
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valley of Joonder, which your Honourable Committee will have the satisfaction of observing have led to the complete occupation of that part of the country.

From Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 21st May, giving cover to a despatch from the Political Agent at Sattara, announcing the surrender and occupation of the Fort of Pertaubghur.

From the Political Agent of the Governor-General to his Lordship, dated the 10th, and to Mr. Secretary Adam, dated the 15th, containing the latest accounts of Bajee Rao, and of overtures expected to be made by him, by a Vakeel who had been instructed to communicate with the Brigadier-General on the subject.

From Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, and extract of one from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated the 20th and 21st, reporting the occupation of several further forts in the Concan.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a despatch, dated the 10th instant, which I have received from Brigadier General Doveton, communicating the substance of the depositions of some followers belonging to Bajee Rao's army, who were taken prisoners by a party of Mysore horse on the 5th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
15th May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona.

Sir :

I have the honour of transmitting for your information, copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Heath to my address, together with copy of a paper of intelligence which accompanied it.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Kunpoory,
10th May 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Heath.

To Brigadier-General Doveton, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a despatch addressed to Captain Hare, commanding the Russell Brigade, from Captain Briggs.

I shall attend to the requisition, and will detach a regiment of the Russell Brigade with two six-pounders, and Cornet Kaye's Poona Auxiliary Horse from Yedulabad, about the 10th instant, to Candeish.

I beg to enclose the depositions of some of the followers of the Peishwah's camp, who were taken prisoners by a party of Mysore Horse within three or four miles of this place.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Boorhampore,
5th May 1818.

(Signed) C. HEATH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment.

Depositions of
Prisoners.

DEPOSITIONS of some Followers taken Prisoners by the Mysore Silladar Horse.

The depositions of the people are as follow :—

They came from Nagpore, are servants of Chand Khan Jemadar in the service of the Peishwah. Their master being harassed by remaining with the Peishwah, left his camp at Chungdeo, and their servants followed with four camels' loads with baggage, tattoos, &c. and on their way to Berhampore they were

were overtaken by some of the Poona Horse, and brought in prisoners. Chand Khan's mother and brother reside at Berhampore.

Hostilities with
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and Mahrattas.

The Peishwah intended to take the route of Berhampore and Peeplaud, but hearing of a detachment coming that road, he went to the westward with the intention of going into Hindostan. His force consists of fifteen thousand horse of all descriptions, but only two thousand are fighting men: they are all in a great state of alarm and distress, only a seer and a half of wheat-flour for a rupee.

Depositions of
Prisoners.

Ram Deen used to plunder the villages on the road, and brought in sometimes a little grain. The Peishwah's followers are leaving him daily, as they are not able to exist for the want of money and the scarcity of grain.

To Captainn Carnac, Resident at Baroda.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

My Dear Carnac :

I send you the last news of the Peishwah. He will be nabbed. If Smith is well west, he may be forced north: then for my luck. He may be pushed down towards Senegurh: this is possible, not probable. You should be on the look out.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you the copy of a letter, under date the 15th instant, which I have received from the Provisional Collector at Ahmednuggur, communicating the heads of intelligence sent to him from Berhampore on the 11th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
18th May 1818.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone.

Letter from
Mr. Pottinger.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you the heads of intelligence contained in a letter which I have this instant received from Berhampore.

I have, &c.

Ahmednuggur,
16th May 1818.

(Signed)

H. POTTINGER,
Collector.

SUBSTANCE of a Letter dated Berhampore, 11th May 1818.

Heads of
Intelligence.

Bajee Rao's army is at Doolkoote, close to Assergurh. He was met by Eshwant Rao, the Killadar of Gurry Asseer. Twelve miles from Berhampore, Krishen Rao, Madhoo Booshooty, a Sirdar of Scindia's who resides in Berhampore, and the Subadar of the latter place, each sent a carkoon out to meet Bajee Rao with supplies and clothes as presents, and he was also entertained by the above-mentioned Killadar (Eshwant Rao). Sooryajee Rao Nimbalkur Yawulkur was sent for by Bajee Rao, but he declined going; he however deputed a carkoon with some eatables and clothes. No one here knows whither Bajee Rao is proceeding. His force is said to consist of seven thousand men, and Ramdeen, Seetoo Pindarry, and Kana Beel are with him. The report of the day is, that he intends to leave his family in Assergurh; but this is to be seen.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you the copy of a letter, under date the 15th instant, which I have this day received from Captain Briggs, communicating the heads of intelligence sent to him from Nusseerabad on the 13th of this month.

I have, &c.

Poona,
18th May 1818.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Captain Briggs.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose for your information heads of intelligence I have this day received.

I have, &c.

15th May 1818.

(Signed) J. BRIGGS,
Political Agent in Candish.

Heads of
Intelligence.

HEADS of Intelligence this day received.

13th May, Nusseerabad.

Rastia has taken Sowdar and Junneer, with a party of from seven hundred to eight hundred men. They say that they have written to Mr. Elphinstone on the subject.

13th May, Soangeer.

About one hundred and twenty-five of Ramdeen's Suwars have quitted him, and have reached Paturder. Bajee Rao passed by Dhalcate gaut to Asseer.

13th May, Soangeer.

Some Suwars have arrived from Bajee Rao's camp begging protection, which he agreed to give, agreeably to the tenour of the proclamation.

The writer has sent proclamations to the Arabs at Kuperail, Parola, Talode, and Amulnair.

13th May, Talneit.

Bajee Rao in the vicinity of Asseergurh.

13th May, Parola.

Bajee Rao and others have marched towards the Asseer Hills.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you the copy of a letter, under date the 16th instant, which I have received from the Political Agent at Sattara, communicating a proposal made to him for surrendering the fort of Chunderghur and that of Rutnagerry, with its dependencies, Bowanghur, Jyeghur, and Ghurry of Setowlee.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
18th May 1818.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. J. Grant.

To Colonel Prother, &c. &c. &c., Camp near Ryghur.

Sir:

Having received the enclosed order* of surrender for the fort of Chunderghur from Abajee Sadasheo Daishmook, I have thought it advisable to enclose it direct to you, in order to save time in taking possession, as the season is now so far advanced that every day saved is of the greatest consequence.

I shall

* Not received.

I shall enclose a copy of this letter to Mr. Pelly for his information.

Hostilities with
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and Mahrattas.

Sattara,
16th May 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES GRANT.
Political Agent.

To the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., President and Governor,
&c. &c. &c. in Council.

Letter from
Lieutenant-General
Nightingall.

Honourable Sir :

I do myself the honour of transmitting a further detail of the operations at Ryghur, containing copy of brigade orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, which more particularly mark the zeal and gallantry displayed by the several officers, corps, and departments therein named, in which I fully concur; and beg to draw the attention of your Honourable Board to the active and laborious performance of the various duties that have devolved on the whole detachment, during an arduous siege of fourteen days.

A copy of the agreement with the Killadar, also sketches and plans of Ryghur, form accompaniments to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother's despatch, which I have also the honour to forward.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Bombay,
15th May 1818.

M. NIGHTINGALL,
Lieutenant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

Sir :

After a siege of fourteen days, wherein the force under my command in every branch of the service gallantly and zealously performed their duty, I deemed it advisable to close with the offer to treat on the part of the enemy; and after experiencing all the delays, equivocations, and evasions so customary with natives, I took possession of the fort of Ryghur yesterday, on the terms I now do myself the honour to forward for his Excellency's information.

I am not aware whether I may be so fortunate in meeting the approbation of his Excellency and Government; yet, on the contrary, should there be a shadow of displeasure respecting the propriety of any article, it may be attributed to the want of assistance in proper interpreters, and the novelty of my situation, in having to treat with a crafty and evasive enemy.

As far as my professional duties will allow me to judge, especially after viewing the fort, it is (and ever has been) my opinion, that a storm would hazard the lives of more gallant soldiers than the importance of the fort justified; and I do not hesitate at all in saying, that the only chance of an escalade succeeding must be in the panic of the garrison, as a gallant defence would cause the annihilation of the whole of the assailing party. It was on time, therefore, that the capture of Ryghur solely rested: and judging what distress the force would suffer in the rains, the privations to be sustained by the European part, and the expence to Government, all made me solicitous to obtain possession of a fort which I considered of primary importance.

On the 5th I sent an express to his Excellency, enclosing a list of stores immediately required; and also I despatched to Mahar four hundred men, and brought up the bed of the thirteen-inch iron mortar. At four P. M. of the 6th an immense fire, caused by an eight-inch shell from the right battery, broke out in the fort; and at sunset, whilst proceeding to the batteries, I was met by some men who gave me the information of a flag waving from the fort. I shortly ascertained that the Killadar wished to send a message for surrender; and I desired, as it was late, a carkoon might be sent down to camp as early the next morning as possible.

Accordingly at Warrie, close under the towers, at eight A. M., the negotiation opened, and I gave the garrison five hours to consider of my terms. At two P. M. they were returned; and on my perceiving an equivocation of manner, the batteries reopened and continued until ten the next day, the 8th, when

Hostilities with
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and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother:

(*Sic Orig.*)*

when the negotiation recommenced, by the Arab Jemadar commanding in the place descending to treat. I plainly perceived by all the persons from the fort with whom I communicated, that the Jemadar was the person who held out, and that he retained the fort to make terms for the Arabs. It would be needless, therefore, and quite unimportant to his Excellency, to describe the horrible evasions and misinterpretations of this negotiation, which lasted until three o'clock of the 9th, when the treaty was sealed, having, amongst the articles not specified, one, that I was to proceed up, and the Arabs were to march past me. I was decidedly strenuous in this, knowing that it was his Excellency's instructions as against them in the other, that of allowing the Arabs to depart; but the state of the country is now so different to what it was, and knowing that a party of Arabs, only one hundred in number, would not now be able to join any of the hostile armies from this quarter, I did not hesitate to permit them to proceed to Poona, and also gave them a small guard for their protection, as well as to ascertain to what quarter they proceeded. The rest of the garrison, in number eight hundred, were composed of Scindians, Mahrattas, Pattans, and Gosains, all of whom filed off before me. The former intend to proceed, I understand, to their own country.

The road up to Ryghur, to give his Excellency an idea of the same, is, in the words of Lieutenant Remon, as follows:—

“ The road from Warree to the lower gate, and to the Musjed or one-gun battery higher up, was bad, rocky, and uneven. The ground is there level of some extent, and the road afterwards, with very little unevenness, proceeds along the foot of the precipice to a cavern below the gateway, probably three hundred and fifty or four hundred yards from the Musjed. The precipice, which there is also on the left, makes it necessary to go along this part with apparent caution, the space being in some places not more than five or six feet in breadth. Some part of it is much exposed, as the upper precipice is so perpendicular that stones thrown over fall immediately on the road, as was the case not many yards in rear of us when returning. The level road still continues for twenty or thirty yards beyond the cave, when it takes a turn abruptly to the right, and brings the upper gate and other works in view, at a height above of five or six hundred feet. It is then carried on to it, as I am told, circuitously along the ascent (for I did not go beyond the spot) and is said to be tolerably broad over rugged steps. From the appearance of this part it must unavoidably be rather steep.”

I can only say it is a most correct account, and not better than described. Indeed, the extraordinary height of the mountain must be apparent to his Excellency, in three plans I do myself the honour to enclose.

The fort was quite evacuated by the troops, and the people in it consisted of the Killadar, his and her Highness's attendants. Only one house, a granary, was in the fort, of any consequence, untouched: the garrison resided in huts. The palace, built by Sevagee, what had before remained of its structure was entirely consumed. All the marks of grandeur could be traced, where streets of length, with apparently once beautiful and regular buildings, had been. The pagodas, the tomb of Sevagee, the founder of the Mahratta empire, all were discernible, and but discernible. We were unfortunately fifty years too late.

I sent my respects to her Highness, intimating my wish to pay my respects; and, attended by my Staff and some officers, I proceeded to the place where she resided. I cannot well describe to his Excellency the deplorable situation in which we beheld a female of most interesting appearance, seated with the regalia of State amidst burning beams, ashes, and all the horrors of what had been a recent fire, in a place (for I was told she refused to quit the palace) cleared away on a raised terrace under the cover of a grass hut. There, scarcely sheltered from the sun, was the wife of him who lately held the first situation in the Mahratta empire. I felt for her situation; and it was a consolation that I had so speedily eased her terrors by the early termination of the siege. After assurances of protection and every indulgence, leaving a native officer's guard, I withdrew.

I have

* *Qy.* That it was against his Excellency's instructions to allow the Arabs to depart, &c.

I have permitted her Highness to proceed to Poona with her private property, and accommodated her with the elephants and camels captured : also an escort of one hundred men under Captain Soppell, and by this opportunity I shall return the irregular horse to Poona.

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the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

I had the satisfaction of further discovering, in taking possession, a large sum of money in coin, equal to five lacs. I have ordered a Prize Committee : the proceedings I will forward hereafter.

The force I have had the honour to command will be found, I hope, to have cheerfully performed its duties. I enclose a copy of my orders on the occasion. I cannot too strongly repeat here to his Excellency, that I have no where praised an individual but for his well-acquired merit.

I have, &c.

Camp, Ryghur,
12th May 1818.

(Signed) D. PROTHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between Lieutenant-Colonel David Prother, on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, and Jemmadar Shaik Abood, Arab, on the part of Nana Punlowtia, Killadar of Ryghur, in behalf of the late Peishwah.

Article 1. It is agreed by Lieutenant-Colonel D. Prother, commanding the field force in the Concan, and Jemmadar Shaik Abood, that the garrison of Ryghur shall march down with their arms, families, and property.

Article 2. It is proposed by Jemmadar Shaik Abood, and agreed to by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, that the Jemmadar and five of his followers may reside at Poona, with the sanction of the Resident.

Article 3. It is directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, and accepted by Jemmadar Shaik Abood, that no one of the garrison is to accompany her Highness the lady of the late Peishwah.

Article 4. The wounded, with their arms, to reside at Poona, under protection of the Police.

Article 5. Jemmadar Abood agrees to remain with Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, as an hostage, that the garrison do not take out any thing but what literally belongs to them.

[Here are inserted two customary Arabic sentences.]

Article 6. The Jemmadar engages to have the fort evacuated by three o'clock P. M. on the 10th May, at which time Lieutenant-Colonel Prother may send one hundred of the Honourable Company's troops to take possession of the gateway.

Executed at four P.M., 9th May 1818.

Sealed and signed D. PROTHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

The mark of Jemmadar Shaik Abood.

Not written, but understood by the parties, in presence of the undermentioned officers, That the Killadar, Nana Owtia, was to take from the fort only one-third of his personal property, which was acknowledged to be near two lacs of rupees.

Major Bond.
Captain Delamotte.
Captain Wilson, and others besides.
Jemmadar Shaik Abood.
Nana Owtia's Carpoons, &c.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas:

Brigade Orders.

*EXTRACT of Brigade Orders, dated Camp, before Ryghur, 12th May 1818,
Lieutenant-Colonel Prother.*

The surrender of the fortress of Ryghur having closed the operations, the Commanding Officer has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgement to the merits of those by whom this event has been so much accelerated.

The professional ability, zeal, and gallantry displayed by Lieutenant Remon, commanding Engineer, in the arduous duties he had to perform during the siege of Ryghur, are duly appreciated by Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, and to that officer, as well as Ensigns Jopp and Dashwood, the Lieutenant-Colonel tenders his just approbation.

The admirable practice of the artillery, under the command of Major Bond, has never been more conspicuous during the whole campaign than against Ryghur. The quick and successive fire, when unavoidably labouring under disadvantages in a confined situation, tended materially to distress the enemy; and the firing of the palace, with the number of wounded in a fort of such extent, is a convincing proof of the very superior practical abilities of Major Bond and his officers.

The Commanding Officer directs, that Major Bond will, the first convenient opportunity, convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the detachment of artillery, his unqualified approbation of their zeal, ability, and good conduct.

The conduct of the troops in the cheerful endurance of unusual labour, in bringing the ordnance up a steep ascent, and placing them in the batteries, with their behaviour during the siege, justly entitles them to merit; and in returning his thanks to the Commanding Officers for their support, Lieutenant-Colonel Prother requests Major Hall, commanding detachment 89th regiment, Captain Hutchinson, commanding detachment battalion, Captain Soppell, commanding first battalion Ninth Regiment, and Captain Delamotte, commanding corps of pioneers, will express his approbation to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of their respective corps, for their laudable exertions.

Although Major Benjafield, and detachment of his Majesty's 67th regiment, did not arrive until nearly the end of the siege, yet the share taken by them fully deserves the Commanding Officer's thanks.

The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of noticing an omission in his orders of the 26th ultimo, and to assure Lieutenant Powell, Brigade Quarter-Master, that his exertions that day in securing the elephants, camels, and horses belonging to Ryghur, when that officer composed part of the gallant detachment under Major Hall, is deservedly regarded.

The detachments of the Commissariat, under Captain Wilson, and ordnance Commissariat, under Lieutenant Miller, were ably conducted; the zeal and fatigue the latter officer experienced did not escape the Commanding Officer.

To Captain Moore, Major of Brigade, the Commanding Officer tenders his acknowledgments and unqualified approbation, for his active and zealous performance of the various duties that have devolved on him, and which have been conducted in such a manner as to entitle that officer to the attention of those who have it in their power to appreciate and reward them.

To his Excellency the Governor in Council at Bombay.

Honoured Sir :

I do myself the honour to lay before you a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother, dated 13th instant, with accompaniments, giving the particulars of an affair with the enemy before Ryghur, on the troops first approaching that fortress, which seems to have been ably conducted by Major Hall, of his Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment, and is very creditable to that officer and the detachment under his command; and the result, no doubt, contributed essentially in forwarding the operations of the siege.

I have, &c.

19th May 1818.

(Signed)

M. NIGHTINGALL,
Lieutenant-General.

To

Letter from
Lieutenant-General
Nightingall.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

From some unaccountable accident, two despatches, relative to an affair that took place between a party of the enemy and a detachment of the field force under Major Hall, on the 24th April, have been, I have reason to believe, lost.

In justice to Major Hall, I send an account of the gallant conduct of himself and the detachment: and in recommending that officer to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I do so from the sentiments I entertain in respect to the merit of the exploit on the 24th, it having no doubt accelerated our batteries being erected sooner, which contributed so essentially to induce the enemy to surrender.

I have, &c.

Camp, Rygurrh,
13th May 1818.

(Signed) D. PROTHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

I had before reported my intention to push forward to Mahar with all possible expedition, and I reached it on the 24th instant, without experiencing any obstacles of importance, except near the town; the road then became rugged and difficult for the battering train, and I was in consequence obliged to halt a day to give it time to pass the river; prior to this I had received information that the enemy were using every precaution in their power to resist our approaches to the fort, and there was a probability that the Peishwah's family would resolve to quit it, there being two elephants, several camels, and horses kept in readiness for that purpose.

I therefore came to the determination to endeavour to cut off the enemy's retreat from the fort, and accordingly ordered two hundred Europeans, an equal number of natives, and fifty Auxiliary Horse, with a proportion of pioneers, to march on the morning of the 24th, with a discretionary power to Major Hall, of his Majesty's Eighty-ninth Regiment, to act to the best of his judgment for the advantage of the service.

I have the pleasure to say that the party reached the enemy's stockade, and carried it just at daybreak, and were not discovered by them till within three hundred yards, when the enemy fired a few shots and retired in haste to the pettah. Major Hall, however, lost no time in following them up, advanced double-quick, and found the enemy drawn up on the rising ground, when they fired, and our party gave them a swarm fire in return, which brought down several. On this they fled into the advanced works, leaving on the ground twenty killed and several wounded, when our party returned and established themselves in the pettah, thus entirely precluding the enemy's escape in that quarter.

In the mean time Lieutenant Powell, my Brigadier Quarter-Master, having obtained information that the elephants and camels had gone off early in the morning, pursued them with a few of the Auxiliary Horse, and had the good fortune to capture and bring the whole, being two elephants, thirteen camels, and a number of mares and tatoos, into camp.

The gallantry of Major Hall, the officers and men composing his detachment, I cannot too strongly represent to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. I enclose Major Hall's report.

I have, &c.

Camp at Rygurrh,
26th April 1818.

(Signed) D. PROTHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Prother.

Sir:

Agreeably to your instructions, I marched on Rygurrh last night, and arrived at the enemy's first stockade, on the road leading up to the fort, at daybreak. This they abandoned on our approach. Shortly after our advance fell in with their

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Prother.

Letter from
Major Hall.

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Major Hall.

their main body, in the vicinity of the pettah, about three hundred strong, part of them mounted.

They immediately opened a sharp fire, on which I advanced the column, in double quick time, and, after a considerable fire of musketry, drove them into the fort.

We had three men of the Eighty-ninth Regiment wounded, and the enemy about twenty men killed.

The object of my advance being thus effected, I fell back to my present position, first leaving one hundred men of the Eighty-ninth and fifty Sepoys in the pettah, under the command of St. Leger; and I beg you will inform me if it is your wish that we should retain possession of it. It is quite sheltered from the fire of the fort.

The road leading to the fort is very steep and rough, and in its present state quite impassable for guns. I have been obliged to return thus far, owing to the scarcity of water.

I have, &c.

Camp near Rygurh,
24th April 1818.

(Signed) S. HALL,
Major.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Kennedy.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I am now in possession of the fort of Anjenwell, and expect very shortly to have under my command all the forts in the Anjenwell district.

I made preparation on the 14th instant to proceed against the forts of Anjenwell and Gowulkhote, when, on the morning of the 15th, I received a communication from Mr. Pelly, the resident at Fort Victoria, that the Anjenwell district would be surrendered to the British authority; accordingly I put into immediate execution the arrangements I had made: Lieutenant Adamson, with a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, crossed the river at Dabool this day at three o'clock, at the same time that I myself with two hundred more men landed to the southward of the fort from the Honourable Company's cruizers and some pattamars.

It was my intention, in case any opposition should be offered, to make a battery of two twelve-pounders, to be procured from the ships, but such a measure was not necessary, the fort having been abandoned on the first appearance of the detachment.

I proceed to-morrow morning to Gowulkhote, and thence to the forts of Byramghur and Vujeeghur, and will give you the earliest information. Some grain, and I believe a number of articles of value of the Peishwah's equipage, have been found in the fort, of which a report shall be forwarded to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Anjenwell,
17th May, 1818.

(Signed) M. KENNEDY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Letter from
Mr. Pelly.

To James Henderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

1. I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the fort of Anjenwell was occupied by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy on the 17th instant.

2. Pertaubgurh and Muckungurh, were taken possession of by a detachment under Captain Mansfield on the 14th instant.

3. The Political Agent at Sattara having transmitted to me the duplicate of an order for the surrender of the fort Chundurgurh, I have forwarded the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Prother.

4. I have

4. I have also received from the same source an order from the Daishmook of the district for the surrender of the entire talooka Rutnaghurry, with the following forts, viz. Bawaugurh, Poorungurh, Jyegurh, Rutnaghurry, and the ghurry of Setowlee.

5. Bawaugurh is now, however, in possession of the Ramoosees, who lately took it from the Daishmook's people.

6. The talooka Anjenwell (the forts of which Lieut-Colonel Kennedy is now engaged in occupying) being contiguous to Rutnaghurry talooka, I have furnished that officer with the order for the evacuation of the latter, in the hope that, from the numerical strength of the force under his command, he may be enabled to accomplish the object in view.

7. I request you will acquaint the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that in pursuance of the instructions already received, I intend proceeding to the southward immediately, for the purpose of securing any remaining revenue, and effecting any temporary arrangements that may seem advisable.

I have, &c.

Fort Victoria,
19th May 1818.

(Signed) J. H. PELLY,
Resident.

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Letter from
Mr. Pelly.

EXTRACT *Letter from Captain Munn to Captain Briggs, Political Agent in Candeish, dated Burdell, 15th May, enclosed in a Letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, dated 20th May 1818.*

Letter from
Captain Munn.

Having received information that the Arabs had attacked this place and encamped near it, I marched from Soangeer yesterday evening at seven o'clock, and arrived here this morning at break of day, having with me one hundred and sixty rank and file, two six-pounders, and the auxiliary horse under Captain Rind. I found the enemy had possession of a deserted village, surrounded by a mud wall, distant one mile. The people of this place pointed out the advanced piquet, against which I advanced, and in a short time twenty-seven of the Arabs were either shot or bayoneted; some horse belonging to this piquet, endeavouring to escape, were cut up by the Auxiliary Horse. The enemy were now advancing from the village in great numbers, and appearing on the flanks and front, with an apparent intention of surrounding us, I thought it advisable to fall back upon Burdull; they followed for some distance, but were driven off with considerable loss.

I am sorry to state that three sepoy were killed, and one subadar and six sepoy wounded.

EXTRACT *Letter from Major Eldridge to Captain Hallifax, Acting Deputy-Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Smith's Division of the Army, dated Camp, Jooneer, 29th April, enclosed in a Letter from Mr. Elphinstone to the Bombay Secretary, dated 21st May 1818.*

Letter from
Major Eldridge.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Brigadier-General Smith, my arrival yesterday morning at Jooneer, the fort and gurry of which were taken possession of by Lieutenant White, of the first Auxiliary battalion, with his detachment, on the night of the 26th instant. He moved on for the purpose from Narriangaum before the brigade came there, having heard that they were evacuated that day or the preceding night.

In the course of yesterday afternoon a Jassoot, whom I sent out for intelligence, returned with a confirmation of the report I had before heard, that Annaboy Rattiker, the Subadar of Jooneer, was at Hursur, a fort about three coss off. I immediately directed Major M'Leod, with a party of his horse, to proceed to the place. I am happy to report that the Subadar, with some of his followers, twenty-five horses, and four camels were taken, which I attribute in a great measure to the alacrity and promptness with which Major M'Leod acted

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on the occasion. I have ordered out a party of infantry to take possession of the fort of Hursur; and in a few days I hope to be able to report the fall of all the other forts in this neighbourhood.

Letter from
Major Eldridge.

EXTRACT *Letter from Major Eldridge to Captain Hallifax, dated Camp, Chawund, 4th May 1818, also enclosed in Mr. Elphinstone's Letter of the 21st May.*

I had the honour to report my having got possession of the forts of Shunurie, the gurry of Jooneer, and the fort of Hursur; and have now the pleasure to report, for the information of General Smith, the reduction of the two strong hill forts of Chawund and Joodeen. On the first instant the brigade encamped before Chawund, which is about three miles and a half or four miles from Hursur, and the Killadar having refused to give it up without an order from his master, I immediately ordered down some mortars and howitzers, which opened on the fort six P. M. The bombardment continued all night, and until six o'clock next morning, when the garrison surrendered unconditionally; above one hundred and fifty shells were thrown. There were upwards of one hundred men in the fort, whom I disarmed and sent off with orders to go to their villages, being all Mahrattas. Yesterday the brigade marched to Joodeen, which is situated in the grand range of gauts, and commands an extensive view of the Concan, and close to the Nanec gauts. The Killadar, who had been summoned two days before, declined giving up the fort, and gave out that he would fight eight days. On the approach of our advanced party with Captain Nutt, the engineer, to reconnoitre, they were fired on frequently from the guns and matchlocks, I am happy to say without sustaining any loss. A spot was soon fixed upon for the mortars, and also a battery for two brass twelve-pounders, till the eighteen-pounders could be got ready to play on the masonry about the gate. The mortars opened at about twelve o'clock, and after firing an hour, having thrown about twenty shells, a man was sent down to say that they would open their gate, which was immediately taken possession of by a party of the Bombay European Regiment, then on duty in the battery. The garrison, after being disarmed, I dismissed.

I am now on my march back by Jooneer to Hurrychundingurh, which is almost the only fort remaining in the enemy's possession in this part of the country.

Letter from
Major Eldridge.

EXTRACT *Letter from Major Eldridge to Captain Halifax, dated Camp, Dungowarrah, 8th May 1818.*

Since my letter of the 4th, I have the pleasure to report that the forts of Hurrychundingurh and Hoonjilgurh have been taken possession of by a detachment of the S. A. battalion, under Captain Sykes. At Chawund I learned that a short road lay over the hills to these forts, and in hopes that they would surrender to a party, and prevent the trouble of taking the guns round, I sent off the above detachment, which completely succeeded. The brigade is now encamped about six miles north of Jooneer. Major M'Leod, with his detachment, is still on the look-out for any bodies of horse that may make their appearance in this part of the country.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit the copy of despatch from the Political Agent at Sattara, under date the 16th instant, announcing the surrender and occupation of the fort of Pertaubgurh.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
21st May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that agreeably to your verbal instructions, I endeavoured, from the time of my arrival here, to open a negociation with the Killadar of Pertaubgurh. After some ineffectual attempts, I was introduced to a Bramin named Wittul Punt Bhokeel, an inhabitant of Corygaum, by Sewdashew Punt Joshie of Kerowlie, an old man who has been very useful to me on several occasions.

Wittul Punt being a great friend of Janoba Deshpandys, whose younger brother, Nilkunt Rao, was the Killadar of Pertaubgurh, I endeavoured to convince him of the service he would render to the family, by persuading Nilkunt Rao and another brother, Govind Punt, residing at Sewapore, that it was the wisest thing they could do to shew themselves friends to the British Government; that they were fortunate in still having it in their power to do so, by the surrender of the fort of Pertaubgurh; that in a short time there would be leisure to send a force against it; that resistance then would be as ineffectual, as it had been every where else; and that the opportunity of giving up the place in a friendly manner would be lost.

Wittul Punt set off for Pertaubgurh, and returned to Sattara on the 7th instant, bringing with him Pandoorung Punt Atrey, the Killadar's carcoon.

Pandoorung Punt agreed, on his master's part, to dismiss the garrison and deliver over the fort, provided I would give him some pretext for doing so, and proposed my sending a guard to take possession of the family house at Sewapore, and that Govind Punt, the Killadar's elder brother, should then send an order of surrender. This I readily assented to, although I thought it was more with a view of gaining time for the removal of the property said to be in Pertaubgurh than to save appearances. I however told Pandoorung Punt to recollect that the fort must be surrendered to the British Government, with the whole of the public property it might contain; that the arms and private property of the garrison could only be respected, and that Bajee Rao's property, and that of his adherents must not be removed; that should this not be attended to, my receiving charge of the fort would be no proof of the Killadar's friendship, and that it would be merely aiding a plan for the embezzlement of what belonged to the public.

Pandoorung Punt said there was a quantity of grain, some cooking utensils, and the guns, which were public property, and that the whole should be delivered up.

On the 11th instant I received the order of surrender from Govind Punt at Sewapore, and applied to Major Thatcher for a detachment of one hundred infantry and one hundred and fifty of the Auxiliary Horse, to which I added a party of eighty Sebundies. The detachment marched on the morning of the 12th, under Captain Mansfield of the Auxiliary Horse, and occupied the fort on the morning of the 14th instant. I have the pleasure to forward Captain Mansfield's report, as transmitted by Major Thatcher; and in case it should hereafter be of any consequence, I beg leave to enclose a copy of my letter to the Killadar with an English translation.

In my letter of the 13th instant, announcing the surrender of Dategurh, it was an omission my not mentioning the reason which induced Ballajee Punt Callay to give up the place, as it may appear more friendly on his part than was really the case.

I got information of five horses belonging to the Killadar, which a small party of the Rajah's Sebundies had the address to seize and bring in: a negociation ensued, and I released the horses on condition of getting the fort.

I have, &c.

Sattara,
16th May 1818.

(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

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Letter from
Mr. J. Grant.

To

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Letter from
Major Thatcher.

To Captain Grant, Political Agent, &c. &c.

Sir:

I have great pleasure in enclosing you a very satisfactory report from Captain Mansfield, of his having possession of the forts of Pertaubgurh and Muckrungurh.

Captain Mansfield is ordered to return with his detachment after garrisoning those forts.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sattara,
16th May 1818.

(Signed) THOMAS THATCHER,
Major.

Return of
Ordnance, &c.

RETURN of Ordnance, Stores, and Ammunition, &c. &c. taken in the Fort of Pertaubgurh.

Six-pounders..... 3
Four-pounders 3
Between one and two-pounders 9
Gingalls 21
Powder 280 Maunds.
Large quantities of shells, grape-shot, round shot, &c. &c.

The above serviceable and in good condition.

Grain found in the fort, about 80 Candies
Salt ditto..... 19 Maunds
Tobacco ditto..... 5 do.
Cooking utensils..... ditto..... 40

Pertaubgurh,
14th May 1818.

(Signed) ROBERT MANSFIELD,
Lieutenant, P. A. Horse, commanding Detachment.

Surrender of
Pertaubgurh.

TRANSLATION of a Letter to Nilkunt Rao Deshpandy, Killadar of Pertaubgurh.

After compliment.—You have agreed, through your agents Pandoorang Punt Atray, and Wittul Punt Bhakeel, to give up the fort of Pertaubgurh and Mukrungurh, which you now hold for the Vinchoorkur, to the Honourable Company, and you have requested me to send you assurances of protection.

Wittul Punt accompanies the British officer who is proceeding with a detachment to receive charge of these forts, and upon his approach you are to move off with the whole of your garrison, and give the fort to the officer aforesaid. Whatever property of Bajee Rao's or of his adherents may be in the forts is not to be removed. You are to comply with these conditions, and I engage you shall be respected by the British Government, and you and your family shall meet with no molestation.

Dated Sattara,
the 5th of Rjib, or 11th May 1818.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch of the 10th instant to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, Mon,
12th May 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship under date the 21st ultimo. I have now to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, whom I directed to take the command of the detachment, proceeding to the Deccan with the captured guns and wounded of the first division, left Hindia on the 24th ultimo, after I had heard of the attack made by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams on Bajee Rao.

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Rao. Presuming that Brigadier-General Doveton would pursue the enemy, and that while his numbers were reduced by his flight, those who remained would be dispirited, I gave Lieutenant-Colonel Heath orders, should Bajee Rao come near his route, to attack him without the slightest hesitation; and from my last accounts of the direction in which he was moving, I am not without hopes that the Lieutenant-Colonel may have had an opportunity of striking a blow at him or some of his adherents.

That the point of Hindia might be guarded when I moved towards Indore, I detached Captain Walker, an excellent officer, with three hundred Mysore horse, to take the command of that station during Lieutenant-Colonel Heath's absence. The first battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry are still there, and should the enemy, or any of his parties, approach in that direction, I have every confidence in the efforts that will be made to distress and defeat him.

After remaining two days at Indore I moved to this ground, which I mean, if circumstances should admit, to occupy during the rains; but of its advantages, both as a temporary and permanent station for the force that is to protect this quarter of Malwa, I shall write your Lordship more fully hereafter.

From the communications which I have forwarded in the Military and Political Department, your Lordship will observe that the service in Loundwarrah has been effected, and in a manner which will, I am assured, give you entire satisfaction. The refractory Zemindars of the districts of Taul Mandawer have all come to a settlement with the manager of Guffoor Khan. The engagement entered into, through our mediation, by Holkar and Zalim Sing, with the Chief of Salgurh, the principal of the freebooters, I deem the most important, not from its reducing that formidable leader from a state of dangerous power, but as it exhibits the consideration with which we are disposed to treat those, whose habits, however indispensable in an abstract view, are to be in a great measure attributed to the general condition of that lawless society of which they formed a part. Where the ruler that claimed their obedience drew his resources from acts of violence and rapine, opposition became legitimate, and retaliation could hardly be condemned. It was the practice of the superior Government, whenever it had the power, to plunder and destroy all those who had usurped upon its weakness, while the latter waited a moment of returning imbecility or division in its councils to take their revenge. When I first contemplated the settlement of Loundwarrah, I found our allies anxious that we should become the instruments of extirpating a tribe whom they represented (and who actually were, upon the principles they acted towards them,) incorrigible; but I have endeavoured, and not I trust without success, to instil into their minds the seeds of a better system, which, while it punishes hardened offenders with unrelenting rigour, throws wide the door to those who are disposed to change their habits, and to partake of the benefits which are offered to all in the prospect of general and permanent tranquillity.

The severe example that was made of the garrison of Narella, the destruction of the strong holds of Chawkerer, Rutlam, Porroh, Duegurh, Kulseah, and the establishment of posts by the Government of Holkar and Zalim Sing, and the maintenance of a detachment of infantry at Maheidpore, with the party of the Pagah and Guffoor Khan's horse now in that quarter, will, I trust, aided by the disposition to pardon past offences that has been evinced, secure the peace of this province. It is, however, to the efficiency of both the civil and military administration of Zalim Sing, that I principally look for ultimate success in this desirable object. An arrangement has been proposed by Lieutenant Low, for that ruler's renting Kulseah from the powerless Rajah of Dewaz. This I am endeavouring to promote, in the certainty that every foot of territory over which the authority of the ruler of Kotah is established, may be considered as reclaimed to order and tranquillity.

Though Bappoo Khan, the Jagheerdar of Auggur, has not been very forward with his aid, he has attended to the orders of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and acted with us. That event I deemed of importance, and have judged it politic to signify my approbation of his efforts. To Mehrab Khan, the veteran and gallant commander of the troops of Zalim Sing, and to the Rajah himself, I have been unreserved in my expressions of admiration and applause; but your

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Lordship is already informed of the manner in which I have endeavoured to mark my sense of the estimation in which the British Government holds such cordial co-operation.

The conduct of the Court of Holkar has been marked on this, as on every similar occasion, by complete confidence. Tantiah Jogh entered warmly into the original plan, and has subsequently adopted every measure that was suggested. The party of the Maharajah's Pagah that have been employed on this service have acted uniformly well. The horse of Guffoor Khan appear animated with the most anxious desire of recommending themselves and their Chief to the favour and protection of the British Government, and they are represented to me to be on every occasion zealous and forward. I attribute the conduct of the whole of this party, in no small degree, to the character of Lieutenant Borthwick, whom I have placed in charge of them. His temper, sense, and efficacy, have already gained their confidence and attachment. He has, according to my particular instructions, satisfied himself with advising and directing their irregular efforts, and carefully abstained from any interference that could hazard discontent. No benefit could result from a partial improvement in their order and discipline, that could make amends for the loss of good feeling in this auxiliary corps.

In concluding the subject of Loundwarrab, I have to express the sense I entertain of the zeal and ability with which Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis, commanding the brigade of Bombay Native Infantry, and Major Moodie, commanding a detachment of Madras troops, have exerted themselves in the course of the service: and to the former I have obligations, for the judicious and successful manner in which he promoted an amicable settlement between the manager of Guffoor Khan and the refractory Zemindars of Arab Chiefs Jagheer.

Your Lordship will have observed, throughout the late proceedings in Loundwarrab, the leading part that has fallen to my Acting First Assistant, Lieutenant Low. On the minute information collected by this officer I formed my plan for its settlement, and from the first to the last he has been the principal instrument, as far as political arrangements were concerned, of carrying it into execution: nor does it detract from the merit of others to state, that to him I in a great measure attribute its happy result. It became his duty to allot to each his distinct part, to reconcile jarring interests, and to blend and apply opposite elements to the same object. This he has done in a manner that has satisfied every one with whom he had intercourse; and I deem the impressions made by the kind and conciliatory conduct of this officer, as hardly of less value than that success to which his zeal and ability have so largely contributed.

Having received accounts, since my arrival at this ground, that the Peishwah was moving west, and conceiving it likely he might proceed to Candéish, I determined to reinforce the troops in the northern part of that province with four flank companies of the Russell Brigade and three hundred Poona Auxiliary Horse; and deeming this a good opportunity of taking possession of Mundleswer and other districts of the Peishwah on the Nerbudda, I added four companies of the first brigade of the Fourteenth and a six-pounder, and placed the whole under the command of Major Smith, who, I am happy to state, has obtained possession of these districts, not only without opposition, but in a manner that proves no measure could have been more grateful to their inhabitants than the introduction of our authority. I have considered the military occupation of Mundleswer as particularly expedient at this moment. No position can be more favourable to command the passage of the Nerbudda in that quarter, and Major Smith's report of the fort and town exceeds even the impression I had received of its fitness and importance as a military port.

By my last accounts, Bajee Rao was within thirty miles of Berhampore, and reported to be coming in this direction. I cannot believe, unless compelled, he will ever make so hopeless an effort; but as his condition is nearly desperate, I shall be prepared for the event. He cannot, I think, effect a passage near either Mohysur or Hindia; without a hazard of coming to action with the whole or part of my force. This inclines me to think that he will, should he have a design of entering Malwa, turn east when he is to the north of Berhampore, and try to cross the river near Hoosingabad. I should, in such case, after
leaving

leaving a post at Mundleswer and Hindia, move rapidly in pursuit. A memorandum this day received from Lieutenant-Colonel Young, informs me of intended movements and distribution of troops, which would enable me, with the aid of the corps just liberated from Loundwarrah, to form an army equal to any service that could possibly present itself. Should the Peishwah turn south, it is my intention to detach Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, with the Third regiment of Native Cavalry and two brigades of Horse Artillery, to Candeish, and to direct eight companies of the first battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry and three hundred Mysore Horse, now at Hindia, to join him at Sindwa. This will constitute, with the flankers of the Russell Brigade at Mundleswer, a detachment of the First regiment of Cavalry, two brigades of Horse Artillery, twelve companies of Infantry, and six hundred Irregular Horse, a body of fresh troops, whose services may, at the moment of their arrival upon the Taptie, be of the greatest importance towards the entire reduction of Bajee Rao, an object in comparison of which all others are at this moment secondary.

The reported approach of Bajee Rao, which has been propagated for some days by persons supposed to be emissaries of Ram Deen, has produced a good deal of agitation at Indore, particularly among the Soucars, who yesterday refused to transact business. I entertain perfect confidence in the sincerity of the professions of Tantiah Jogh; and those attached to or dependent upon him would, I doubt not, under any circumstances, prove faithful to the alliance: but there are many at Holkar's Court and over the whole of the territories, who are discontented and turbulent, from the most natural of all causes, their ruined fortunes. Though there may be comparatively few in proportion to the number, who are satisfied and pleased with a change that gives a prospect of tranquillity, the former, it is to be feared, are likely to be much more active than the latter, few of whom have, as yet, derived benefit in a degree that could constitute a motive for zealous attachment to our interests. I have, however, laboured with much solicitude, and I would fain hope, not without success, to instil such sentiments: I have had the most satisfactory proof, that while our power is feared, the principles upon which we act are understood even by the most lawless. It is six weeks since I left Oojein, and from that date to the present moment, this force has been divided into small detachments, which have traversed every path and every gaut of the forests between Hindia and Mohysur; and it is a remarkable fact, that though the country abounds with Bheels and robbers of every description, under numerous chiefs alike celebrated for their habits of rapacity and violence, not a rupee of property has been stolen, and not a camp-follower hurt. These plunderers have, on the contrary, sought my camp, and that of officers whom I detached, and expressed their earnest hope I would take their condition into consideration, and provide a means of livelihood that was less hazardous and criminal than that to which they had long been compelled by necessity. I am now engaged in a very minute inquiry into the exact state of their real or supposed rights, and hope I may be able to effect some arrangements, that will preserve the tranquillity of the country. The loss to the Government, from their excesses is very great. Large purgunnahs, formerly fertile, are now a desert. Within ten miles of my camp, upwards of forty villages were desolate, and had been so for one, two, and three years. In the space of one week, twenty-one are re-peopled, and the confidence of all appears to be restored, in a manner that promises an early return of prosperity. I mention these facts to your Lordship, that you may know the progress made towards the restoration of tranquillity, at a moment when it seems possible that it may be disturbed. I can only add my conviction, that under all events, the impressions that have been made must operate in our favour.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Mhow,
10th May 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
B.G. and P.A.G.G.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I transmit to you copy of two notes I have received from Bursoah, a place in the jungle about fifteen coss from this. I expect the Vakeel in to-morrow or next day at furthest. I shall soon discover whether there is any sincerity in his professions,

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Letter from
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Sir J. Malcolm.

professions, or whether they are made to deceive or gain time. I have not allowed this overture to stop my measures of precaution. Colonel Russell will march to-morrow towards Onchode, and will leave a post at the top of the Kautcot gaut. I shall not leave this till I have seen the Vakeel, and I think the circumstance of Bajee Rao's offering to treat is against his having a design of crossing the Nerbudda.

If the Peishwah should come north and be disposed to submit, I have no specific instructions; but conclude, from the whole tenour of your letter to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, under date the 15th December, and from the proclamation since issued and the measures adopted, that no terms can be granted him, but such as relate to a liberal personal provision, distinct from all power and influence which gives us complete security for the future. I shall, in any communications I may have with the Vakeel, proceed on this principle.

I have, &c.

Camp, Mhow,
15th May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
B. G. and P. A. G. G.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ragoo Naishun, dated 14th May, at Thana Bursoah.

I came to this village on some business of the Sirkar's. A Vakeel, named Anund Rao, from the Peishwah, arrived yesterday at twelve o'clock with twenty-five Suwaars. Bajee Rao, with twelve thousand men is at Asseer: the Killadar went to meet him. Such is the account of the Vakeel, who says that as soon as your letter arrives he will set out to join you.

LETTER from Vittool Abujee, dated Thana Bursoah, 14th May.

Yesterday Bajee Rao, with an army of ten or five thousand men, arrived in the fort of Asseer and sent a Vakeel to me, named Anund Rao Iswunt. He arrived at my house at Bursoah yesterday. He is proceeding to you: you will know from him all that he has to say. When a letter from you is received he will set out to join you. Answer this quickly.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Kennedy.

EXTRACT Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Chiploon, 20th May 1818.

I left Anjenwell yesterday, with a detail of three hundred and fifty men, and took possession of the fort of Gowulkhote.

It having been reported to me on my arrival (which happened at two P.M.), that one thousand two hundred or one thousand five hundred Ramoosees had been plundering in the neighbourhood of Chiploon, and had been desirous even of seizing Gowulkhote, I immediately ordered a party of one hundred and fifty men, under Lieutenants Adamson and Capon, to go and drive them out of some strong buildings in the town of Chiploon, where they had taken post.

The party left Gowulkhote at three P.M.; on its near approach to Chiploon, a messenger from the Ramoosee Sirdar delivered a letter to Lieutenant Adamson, which, on being opened, was found to contain congratulations to myself, and offers of service from the Sirdar, to assist in expelling the Peishwah's troops from the district. The answer returned on the spot was, an order for the buildings at Chiploon to be immediately evacuated, and the party marched on.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Prother.

EXTRACT Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Prother to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Mhar, 21st May 1818.

I have the satisfaction to report the occupation of Lingannah, Khangouree, Chundergurb, and Myputgurb, by the troops under my command. Anjenwell has been given up, and Mr. Pelly writes, he is in daily expectation of the surrender of all that may still be occupied. Ryegurh appears to have been the only hope on which the enemy rested.

SECRET

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated the 2d June 1818.

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
2 June 1818.

To James Cobb, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Sir :

By directions of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Secret Committee, copies of despatches containing the most important and recent intelligence of the political state of affairs in India, which has been received up to this date at Fort-William.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
2d June 1818.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, Calcutta.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

Honourable Sir :

I do myself the honour to transmit, for the information of your Honourable Board, the accompanying copy of my despatch of yesterday's date, to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Camp, Talneir,
2d March 1818.

(Signed) T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G.,
Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir T. Hislop.

My Lord :

I hasten to acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's despatch, under date the 16th ultimo.

Gratified as I am beyond measure with the terms in which your Lordship has been pleased to record, in that communication, your opinion of my humble services, and anxious as I must ever be to remain in a situation where I might be instrumental, in personally carrying your Lordship's measures into further effect, I beg to state that my view of the inconsistency of my doing so, under the existing order of things, coincides entirely with your own. Nor did I under the fact of the object having been effected for which my special powers were given to me, suppose for a moment that your Lordship would do otherwise, than replace the affairs of the Deccan, as connected with my own situation, on their previous footing. The contents therefore of your despatch of the 2d ultimo, I had in a great measure anticipated, well knowing that the existence of the army of the Deccan, must depend alone upon the continuance of the demand for its services in that shape.

The greatest objects of your Lordship's recent measures having been gained in every direction with the exception of one where the ordinary means at the disposal of Government are more than adequate to ensure success, and the distinguished ability with which the important events in that quarter have been provided for by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, naturally pointed out the continuance of that gentleman in the exercise of his present functions, as a measure not only consistent with justice to a political officer of the highest character, but I am satisfied, under all circumstances, tending to the advantage of the public interests. Were the case otherwise, or could I, under any view of it, regard my remaining in command of a division as likely to prove of any essential service, I would cheerfully wave even the objection of acting upon the requisition of an authority inferior to a constituted Government; but as matters stand, I feel that such a course would not be altogether due to the situation with which I am entrusted, and of which I cannot be desirous that the dignity should be impaired while vested in my person.

I entreat your Lordship to believe that, under any circumstances, my services are at your disposal, in any form in which you may desire to employ them.

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Sir T. Hislop.

Concurring however, as I do, with what I understand to be your Lordship's general view of the question, I shall continue to prosecute the arrangements for breaking up this army, which are already in progress.

Should, however, any other occasion present itself during my march, within the next few days, of employing the troops still with me in reducing a refractory spirit in this country, I shall naturally avail myself of it, in aid of the general settlement of this province; but I am sanguine in the hope, that the example of Talneir will give a new tone to the discontented, and aided by the proclamation, of which the enclosure is a translation, be the means of saving many lives in the course of the service.

I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship on the important success which has attended the recent operations of Brigadier-General Smith. The death of Gockla, and the rescue of the Rajah of Sattara, and his family, with the decided measures which Mr. Elphinstone is adopting, must inevitably lead to the early and complete restoration of order and tranquillity in the late dominions of Bajee Rao.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Talneir,
1st March 1818.

(Signed)

T. HISLOP,
Lieutenant-General.

Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas peace has been established between the British Government and the Sircar of Mulhar Rao Holkar Bahadur, there is no cause for enmity between these States; and whereas Mulhar Rao Holkar Bahadur has ceded to the British Government his right and lands south of the Sautpoora range of hills, including the hills themselves, and for which the ministers have made over to me Chore Chitties, or orders of surrender, it behoves all persons the subjects of Mulhar Rao Holkar, immediately to comply with the commands of their sovereign, and to evacuate all the forts and towns in the said territory, which they will be at liberty to do with their private property.

At this time Toolseram Alama, the Killadar of the fort of Talneir, having refused to obey the order of his master, and to deliver up the above forts to the British troops, after being told of its transfer to that Government, placed himself and his garrison in the condition of rebels, and subjected himself and all his troops to the punishment of death. It is contrary to the wish of the British Government to molest in any way the subjects and servants of its ally, Mulhar Rao Holkar; but at the same time let it be perfectly understood, that whatever Comavisdar, or other person, presumes to disobey the orders of that Government, in delivering over his trust agreeably to the commands of his sovereign, will suffer the same fate as has befallen Toolseram Alama,

By Order of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop.

(Signed)

J. BRIGGS,
Acting Political Agent to the Governor-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit the accompanying report from Major Clarke, detailing the particulars of his attack upon the Pindarries, to be laid before the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, regarding which it does not appear necessary for me to offer any further observations than to notice the excellent judgment displayed by Major Clarke in so arranging his troops as to avoid any information being received by the enemy, although for three hours close to him, till the moment which he decided on as being most advantageous for making the attack, and the great importance of destroying and dispersing this formidable body of Pindarries, at the time when they were on the point of escaping from our armies in a direction in which, from the absence of our troops,

troops, they might have penetrated to the Bengal provinces, and committed most serious depredations.

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I have, &c.
Camp, Gurgroot, (Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
14th January 1818. Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding N.S. Force.

To Captain Henley, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Major Clarke.

Sir :

In addition to my report of yesterday of a successful attack on the Durrahs of Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, I am now enabled to give you a more correct statement of that affair.

I marched at eleven o'clock P.M. on the night of the 12th instant for the village of Amlee, distant seven coss, where this body was at two P.M.; the same day about four miles from camp I observed two villages on fire about two coss to my left, which led me to conjecture that the enemy had left Amlee (ignorant of their approach to our camp) and were then committing their depredations. Keeping the road to Amlee, two miles further, I was met by an Hircarrah, who informed me that the Durrahs of the afore-mentioned chiefs were on my left about three-quarters of a coss, and that they would remain till near daybreak. At first I determined to storm their camp, from the apprehension they might hear we were near at hand, and thereby make off; but on further inquiring I found that Colonel Adams had eight Hircarras watching them, and so disposed as to afford me intelligence in a quarter of an hour, should they prepare to move. I therefore made the necessary arrangements (from the information I received) for attacking their camp at daybreak: at five o'clock A.M. we moved down in two columns of half squadrons, with skirmishers of each at a short distance on the flank of each column. The success of the left column is fully detailed in Captain Kennedy's letter, who charged the whole body of the enemy in the most gallant style. I want words to express the obligations I am under to this officer for the assistance he afforded me on this occasion.

A gale of about eight hundred men not observing the approach of the right column, fled in its direction, and were immediately charged by the skirmishers under Cornet Nind, followed by the right column. The right division under Lieutenant Buckley were detached in pursuit, having the left division as a reserve, and which followed the pursuing parties five coss; in this distance not less than two hundred and fifty were slain, and on the return of the officers engaged in the pursuit (on which duty my Staff Lieutenants Hawkes and Manly volunteered their services), I had the satisfaction to learn that at least an equal number had been destroyed, making the total of killed, at the most moderate computation, one thousand.

The body attacked, from the observation of myself and officers, could not be less than fifteen hundred; the spirited exertions of every officer and soldier has merited my most unqualified approbation. After a pursuit of upwards of twenty miles the detachment returned to Head-Quarters, without a halt—a distance little short of sixty miles in thirteen hours. Two standards were taken, and the chiefs, Namdhar Khan and Shaik Wasil (or Wasil Mahomed himself) are reported to be among the slain.

I have, &c.
Camp, Gungrain, (Signed) R. CLARKE,
14th January 1818. Brigadier, commanding Reserve

To Major R. Clarke, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Captain Kennedy.

Sir :

I have much satisfaction in reporting the successful operations of the left wing of the Fifth Cavalry, under my command, against a large body of Pindarries, on the morning of the 13th instant. Agreeably to your directions I advanced on the left of the enemy; and was fortunate enough to come upon them just as they were mounting their horses. The result of this first onset was about two hundred and

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Letter from
Captain Kennedy.

and fifty of the enemy killed on the spot. The pursuit was continued with equal success for sixteen or eighteen miles, and I am convinced from my own observation when returning from the pursuit that more than that number were slain during the enemy's attempt to escape. The conduct of both officers and men of the left wing merit my warmest thanks and approbation,

I have, &c.

Camp, Gungrain,
14th January 1818.

(Signed) J. KENNEDY,
Captain, commanding Fifth Regiment of Cavalry.

General Order. *GENERAL ORDER by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Oochar, 20th January 1818.*

The Commander-in-Chief feels it incumbent to publish to the army the details of an attack made by Major R. Clarke, with the Fifth Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, on the remains of the united Pindarry Hordes of Kurreem Khan and Wasil Mahomed, early on the morning of the 13th January.

The ability with which the affair was conducted is no less conspicuous from the details before his Excellency, than from the brilliant results which crowned it.

It appears that Major Clarke, after several hours march, came within a short distance of the position in which he ascertained that the enemy were resting. But as this was still during the night, the Major, with excellent judgment, resolved to defer the attack until there should be light enough to allow the discipline of his troops its full advantage, and he accordingly remained for three hours in the vicinity of the enemy without being discovered.

At five o'clock the Fifth Cavalry moved forward in two columns of half squadrons, taking the Pindarries completely by surprise, and routed them with the loss of nearly one thousand killed. The pursuit was kept up for many miles with great effect, and the regiment then returned to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams's camp, after going a distance of sixty miles in thirteen hours.

Such decided success could only have resulted from a happy combination of steady discipline and persevering gallantry; qualities for which the Fifth Native Cavalry has always stood eminently conspicuous.

The Commander-in-Chief desires that Major Clarke, Captain Kennedy, and every officer and soldier engaged, will accept his acknowledgments, and thanks for their zealous and successful exertions on this fortunate occasion.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To C. Lushington, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council at Fort-William, and for record, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed this day, under his Lordship's authority, to the Resident at Delhi, in reply to his despatch of the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Patrassa gaut,
21st March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 13th of March, enclosing a treaty concluded by you with the Agent of the Rajah of Bikaner, which having been this day ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General,

General, the ratified treaty* is herewith returned, for the purpose of being exchanged with the Rajah's ratification.

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Camp, near Patrassa gaut
21st March 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To Charles Lushington, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

Sir:

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, and for record, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 20th instant.

Camp, Secriah,
23d March 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

Sir:

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant, and to send herewith, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, a copy of the instructions furnished to Major-General Marshall, agreeably to his Lordship's desire, and which the Governor-General will perceive closely corresponds with the tenour of your despatch.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Burriarpore,
20th March 1818.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Major-General Marshall; commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

Sir:

1. On the 17th instant I had the honour to send for your information, copies of a report received from Major O'Brien, of the treacherous attempt made by the Killadar of Mundelah to cut him off, and of the reply given to the same by his Excellency's command.†

2. In my letter just referred to, it was intimated that the Governor-General had resolved that the force under your command should be employed in the reduction of Mundelah, and inflicting the merited punishment on the Killadar and his garrisons.

3. The delivering up of Saugor to the British troops, as reported in your despatches of the 10th and 11th instant, and fully detailed by Mr. Wauchope in his reports to Mr. Secretary Adam, renders it probable that, by the time this despatch shall reach your hands, the peaceable surrender and occupation by your troops of the principal places in the territory of Saugor, will have left you at entire liberty to proceed against Mundelah.

4. I have now the honour, by his Excellency's command, to send for your information a copy of Mr. Secretary Adam's letter‡ upon this subject to Mr. Wauchope, and to express the Commander-in-Chief's desire, that you will, in communication with that gentleman, make immediate arrangements for giving effect to the resolution of the Governor-General.

5. You will accordingly, after allotting a sufficient force for the occupation of Saugor and maintaining the tranquillity of the district, proceed with the remainder of your force to Mundelah.

6. The conduct of the Killadar and garrison of that place being of a nature to require that it should be severely punished, both on account of the atrocity of the act and as a warning and example to others, the Commander-in-Chief, acting under instructions from the Governor-General, desires that no terms

short

* See Collection of Treaties.

† See page 313.

‡ Not amongst these enclosures.

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Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

short of unconditional surrender be admitted; and that, on obtaining possession of the persons of the Killadar and the principal officers, they may be brought to a drum-head court martial, and the sentence, whether capital or limited to imprisonment and hard labour, immediately carried into effect. The remainder of the garrison are to be stripped of their arms, and dismissed with a warning, that if ever found in arms against the British Government, they will, on being identified, be immediately executed.

7. The troops left by Brigadier-General Hardyman in the quarter of Jubbulpore and Bellary, have already been placed under your general authority and controul; and I am directed by his Excellency to suggest the advantage you may derive from the intelligence and knowledge of Major O'Brien, as well as by the services of such part of the Eighth Native Cavalry, as can be spared from the immediate duties of the district where it is quartered.

8. In conclusion, I have to express his Excellency's desire, that the execution of the proposed service may be carried on in communication with Commissioner Molony; or should he not have taken charge, with the Provisional Government of the Ceded Districts.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Dowlutpore,
19th March 1818.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To Charles Lushington, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council and for record, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by his Excellency the Governor-General to Sir Thomas Hislop, in reply to his despatch of the 28th February last.

I have, &c.

Camp, near the Gogra,
29th March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's annunciation of your having taken the fortress of Talueir.

The vigour and policy of your determination to reduce that place must necessarily meet my praise: it is an additional proof of the judicious energy which has marked your Excellency's conduct throughout this service.

That such valuable men as those officers who fell on the occasion should have perished through an act of atrocious perfidy, augments my sorrow at their loss. Painful as it was to your Excellency to exercise severity in such a case, you have the consolation of being satisfied that you have, by such an example, diminished the probability of much wanton waste of blood in future.

I have, &c.

Camp, near the Gogra,
29th March 1818.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To Charles Lushington, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have received the commands of his Excellency the Governor-General, to request you to lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, enclosing a report from Major-General Marshall of the capture of the fortified town of Mundelah by assault, on the 26th ultimo, and the surrender, at discretion, of the fort on the following morning.

2. The

2. The Vice-President in Council will unite with the Governor-General in the sentiments of high approbation, with which his Lordship has viewed the skill and gallantry of the officers and troops employed on this service, and will accept his Lordship's cordial congratulations on the early reduction of that important fortress, with so small a loss on our part.

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I have, &c.

Goruckpore, (Signed) J. ADAM,
5th May 1818. Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

Sir :

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, the accompanying copy of a letter received by express from Major-General Marshall, announcing the capture, by assault, of the town of Mundelah on the 26th ultimo, and the unconditional surrender of the fort on the following morning.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Goruckpore, (Signed) J. NICOL,
5th May 1818. Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

I have the honour and satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that the town of Mundelah was carried by assault this evening at 6 o'clock.

Our batteries opened against the place about day-break this morning, and continued to fire on the town with good effect until the moment of assault. The fire of our battery from the opposite bank of the Nerbudda had the effect of enfilading and taking in reverse the face of the work to be attacked, and the breach was in consequence faintly defended; but on entering the town a good deal of firing took place, from which I understand the enemy has suffered severely, while our loss amounts to one man killed and about fifteen wounded, as far as accounts have yet reached me. We have captured several guns on the works.

The operations were conducted by Brigadier-General Watson, under the general heads of instruction I furnished him with; and it is impossible to do justice to the able and highly creditable manner in which the whole of the operations of this day have been brought to a close, by the occupation of the town of Mundelah.

I feel a confident expectation of having it in my power to report the occupation of the fort itself in the course of to-morrow.

Further particulars of the events here announced will be transmitted, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, in the course of to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Mundelah, (Signed) D. MARSHALL,
26th April 1818. Major-General, commanding Left Division.

P.S. In forwarding this duplicate of my last night's express, I have the gratification to report that my expectation of having to announce the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison of Mundelah has proved well-founded, as it was occupied early this morning by a detachment from the troops in the town, and about one thousand four hundred persons, including the Killadar and the notorious Nathoo Ram, are prisoners in our hands. The third in rank, and most violent among our late opposers, by name "Annaud Sing Commandant," was killed during the storm.

It is my intention to bring the Killadar and Nathoo Ram to trial before a drum-head court-martial, as soon as they are brought into camp.

To

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to send herewith, for the information of the Governor-General, copies of three despatches to my address from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, bearing date the 21st, 22d, and 24th ultimo, together with a copy of a letter this day addressed to the Lieutenant-Colonel by his Lordship.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
6th March 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to annex, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, the copy of a letter received from Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Morine, commanding the troops on the line of the Nerbudda.

Camp, Left Bank of the Betwanly,
21st February 1818.

I have, &c.

J. W. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Nagpore
Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Mac Morine.

To Captain J. Scott, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General, Fifth Division,
Army of the Deccan.

Sir :

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B., that in consequence of the delay which occurs in the delivery of the fort of Chowragurh, although the Rajah's warrant for its surrender has been twice presented to the Killadar, and the garrison having commenced a system of plunder in the adjacent villages which have been ceded to the British Government, I have been induced to resolve on adopting those measures, which appear to me alone calculated to check conduct so detrimental to the interest of the State.

I have, therefore, to report, that I have ordered Major Richards to join me without delay from Bhurkaing : but, with the view of keeping open the communication, and giving confidence to the inhabitants of the purgunnahs to the eastward, I have directed Major Richards to leave at the Eastern Gurwarra a company of infantry and twenty-five Suwars, with the sick and convalescents of his corps and all superfluous baggage. Lieutenant Wardlow has also been directed to leave for the duties of Sohajpore and Babye a complete company and fifty Suwars, and to join me with the remainder of his force, I shall then have under my personal command fourteen companies and about four hundred Rohilla horse. With this small force assembled, I shall move down to the fort ; and I hope to be able to make such dispositions as will not only secure the property of the inhabitants of the villages adjacent, but tend no doubt to the more speedy delivery of the fort, or at all events enable me to take up positions which may prove advantageous, in the event of the Killadar ultimately persevering in disobedience to the Rajah's orders, after the arrival of the person deputed from Nagpore to pay the garrison their arrears and adjust all claims.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant. The information which it contains causes me to think Major Macpherson's moveable parties no longer necessary, and that they may now be available to other objects. Having received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to reinforce the detachment at Baitool, I have desired Major Macpherson to detach the company required to Captain Sparkes, agreeably to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's orders.

I have, &c.

Camp, Shahpore,
15th February 1818.

(Signed) G. MAC MORINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding first Brigade
Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

P.S. I beg you will mention to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, that his carriers are posted along the line of the Nerbudda.

To

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

My despatches to you of yesterday enclosed the copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacMorine, of the 15th instant, on the subject of the fort of Chowragurh, and I have now the honour to transmit to you, for submission to the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, the copy of a letter received this morning from the Lieutenant-Colonel, dated the 18th instant, and annexing extracts of a letter which he had on the 8th instant, ten days previous, addressed to Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpore.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

The circumstances I have thus become acquainted with of the strength of Chowragurh and its several out-defences, together with the force which Lieutenant-Colonel MacMorine deems adequate for its reduction, makes me extremely solicitous for his Lordship's commands, whether I shall proceed thither with the whole of the force under my personal command, joined by the battering brigade attached to the Subsidiary Force, or whether it would be more advisable to await the termination of the service to be performed by Major-General Marshall; and then receive any addition of battering guns that could be spared.

In the mean time I have deemed it necessary to direct Lieutenant Crawford, Acting Field-Engineer, to proceed to Chowragurh, for the purpose of inspecting, and reconnoitring it; and in conveying to Lieutenant-Colonel MacMorine my approval of the measures detailed in his letter of the 11th instant, of moving down to the fort, and occupying any advantageous positions that might present themselves, I shall not fail of instructing him not to hazard an attack on the place itself with any probable chance of failure, which, I trust, will meet his Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,

Camp, Left Bank Beturinty,
22d February 1818.

Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

To Captain J. Scott, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General, Fifth Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
MacMorine.

Sir :

I do myself the honour to annex an extract of a letter which I have addressed to Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpore. The strong report which prevails of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' immediate return to Hussingabad, causes me to think he may perhaps, at this moment, be able to afford me the reinforcement and assistance therein stated: at all events, the Pioneers and train, the arrival of which might perhaps greatly tend to the surrender of the garrison of Chowragurh.

I beg leave to mention, for the Lieutenant-Colonel's information, that there are still some hopes that the fort may be given up. However, the conduct of the Killadar has been such as to leave a strong impression in my mind, that coercive measures must ultimately be resorted to; and as delays are sometimes fraught with much inconvenience and trouble, I deem it my duty to make Lieutenant-Colonel Adams acquainted with the force which appears to me necessary, in the event of the garrison refusing to surrender after receiving their arrears.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. MAC MORINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel,

Camp, Jeytamee,
18th February 1818.

Commanding First Infantry Brigade,
Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
MacMorine.

EXTRACT of a Letter addressed by me to R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore.

Khandoo Rao has made no secret of his having been made acquainted with the cession of the fort, but states it to have been an act which sprung from the Rajah's difficult and perilous situation at the moment. That, having a little subsided, he repented the deed, and despatched counter-orders to the garrison, on which he will act.

Under the probability, therefore, that force of arms must be applied to the reduction of the fort, I have the honour to express to you my opinion of the strength of the detachment which may be required to ensure success, this opinion being formed on a tolerable authentic account of the nature of the obstacles to be surmounted.

I am now encamped within four miles of the hills, on the first ridge of which it stands conspicuous, in appearance triangular, and built on a rock perpendicular for many feet to the basis of the wall, which seems good. It is said to contain one thousand two hundred men, eight hundred being its reputed establishment in time of peace, with twenty guns, and well stored with provisions. At the bottom of the hill on which the fort stands is the village of Chourgoon, which has been surrounded with palisades, and commands the best road to the fort. This village is protected by a hill, on which were lately placed the guns of the divisions of the late contingent, under Nuddun Saheb Suddoba and Meah Saheb. Some of these (I believe twelve) have been removed to advantageous positions, commanding the advance of an enemy on the fort. On the hill itself there are now remaining twelve guns, and the whole defended by the armed retainers of the Ghoond Rajahs of Hurryee, Dellierree, Chichelie, and Petura, and other dependents on the fort, to the number, if to be credited, of two thousand five hundred men.

The approach to the fort is reported to be excessively difficult, and it does not appear to be commanded by any adjacent hill or height, and every report confirms the bad prospect of a total want of water for the use of a besieging force. These are local difficulties, however, which must be remedied to the best of my ability; but to ensure success, and to enable me to effect its reduction speedily, I have the honour to propose to you my opinion of the necessity of my being furnished with the battering train of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, one company of Pioneers, three battalions of Native Infantry, and the whole of the Rohilla Cavalry now attached to my command.

Adverting to the probable return of Colonel Adams previous to your reply, which will put it out of my power to assemble the force now detailed, it may be necessary that Colonel Adams, C.B., should be made acquainted, should he have returned, with your wishes on this subject, to enable him to afford me the means of effecting the object in view.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. MAC MORINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commanding on the Nerbudda.

Camp, Shahpore,
8th February 1818.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to annex, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander in-Chief, copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Morine of the 19th instant, to the address of the Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-General, and of the reply to it of this date, which will, I hope, be honoured with his Lordship's approbation.

Head-Quarters,
Nagpore Subsidiary Force,
Camp Mamkerah,
26th February 1818.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. ADAMS
Lieutenant-Colonel,

Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

To

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adam.

To Captain Jonathan Scott, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Division of the Army of the Deccan.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B., that a party of armed men from Chowragurh approached my camp yesterday to within two or three thousand yads, and commenced a fire of matchlocks. In consequence, I ordered out the picquets under Lieutenant Campbell, and a company of the first battalion of the Tenth regiment of Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Bowie, to ascertain their force and the object of their fire. Lieutenant Bowie, on arriving at the spot from whence the firing was kept up, found about one hundred and fifty matchlock-men from Bhowragurh, who had posted themselves in a strong position. On the approach of our party they immediately opened a fire, which induced Lieutenant Bowie to resolve on dislodging them from their position, and he immediately ordered his men to descend the hill, which was done in the most prompt and spirited manner. The party fled with precipitation, leaving sixteen men killed; a number must have been wounded. I regret to state in this affair we had one Sepoy killed.

I have deemed it prudent to trouble Lieutenant-Colonel Adams with this report, as the occurrence occasions little doubt of the hostile intentions of the Killadar. As the Lieutenant-Colonel will doubtless coincide in the necessity of my being as soon as possible furnished with the means to enforce surrender, I beg the favour of your entreating his orders for the battering train of the Subsidiary being ordered to join me, and also a detachment of Pioneers, if their services can be spared to me.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Jytore,
19th February 1818.

(Signed) G. MAC MORINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding
First Brigade.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
MacMorine.

I take this opportunity to mention that Major Richards arrived yesterday at Shawpore with four companies; and to-morrow Lieutenant Wardlow will be at Chichlee with three companies. This arrangement I have adopted, with a view to check the system of plunder which the garrison were adopting; but without the train pioneers and a reinforcement of infantry, any attempt against the fort would be attended with the risk of failure.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacMorine, commanding on the Nerbudda.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of your letter of the 19th instant, which was immediately submitted to the commanding officer, and in returning you Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' congratulations upon the prompt and just chastisement inflicted on the armed party who had approached your camp, I am directed to request that you will do him the favour of presenting his best thanks to Lieutenant Bowie, of the seventeenth battalion of the Tenth Native Infantry, for the very judicious and spirited manner in which he attacked and carried the enemy's position, and to the officers and men engaged in this little affair.

You have already been furnished with a copy of a letter addressed to the Adjutant-General on the 22d instant; and this insolent act of hostility and rebellion on the part of the garrison, is an additional confirmation to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, of the strong expediency and necessity of making no attempt upon Chowragurh itself, until efficient means are received, not only for effectually guarding against all risk of failure, but also for making a proper and just example, after so flagrant and wanton an act of aggression.

Captain Macdowell, commanding the Fort Artillery, and at present at Husingabad, has been written to "express," to make a most full examination and report upon the eighteen-pounders, and their capability of sustaining, in their present state, the shocks of breaching firing.

I am

Letter from
Captain Scott.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Captain Scott.

I am directed, in conclusion, to mention to you, that no part of my letter to you of yesterday, or of this, is intended to counteract any orders or instructions which you may have received from Mr. Jenknis or Lieutenant-Colonel Scott at Nagpore, but merely to assist you with the benefit of the Lieutenant-Colonel's opinion and sentiments, until such time as the force under his personal command shall return to the south of the Nerbudda.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, (Signed) JONATHAN SCOTT,
Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Camp, Kamkerah, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant-
26th February 1818. General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C.B., commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.
Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, in acknowledging the receipt of your despatches of the 21st, 22d, and 24th ultimo, to express his Lordship's entire approbation of the scope and tenour of your communications to Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Morine relative to the conduct of the Killadar of Chowragurh and the ultimate reduction of that place.

2. The Commander-in-Chief approves of your proceeding against Chowragurh yourself with the whole of your force. It must rest with you to determine whether to undertake the reduction of the place with the means now at your disposal, or to wait till you can be furnished with additional battering guns by Major-General Marshall. If you be doubtful of the sufficiency of your means, your judgment will lead you to postpone operations until a reinforcement shall reach you.

3. Major-General Marshall will be instructed to afford you the aid of battering guns, as soon as they can be spared from the operation in which he is about to be engaged.

5. If mortars alone be required, to enable you, with the means already at your command, to undertake the reduction of Chowragurh, it is probable that the Major-General will be able to spare them immediately, without inconvenience or interruption to the service intrusted to his own direction.

5. The Commander-in-Chief being satisfied of the expediency of making an example of some of the rebellious officers of the Nagpore Government, as a measure which will in the end prove the means of saving many lives; his Lordship has directed me hereby to require you, in the event of Chowragurh being taken by assault, or of its unconditional surrender, immediately to try the Killadar by a drum-head court-martial, as a rebel to his sovereign, the Maharajah, whose orders you are delegated to fulfil, and to carry the sentence, should it be capital, into execution upon the spot.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
6th March, 1818.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant enclosing copies of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, accompanied by reports from Lieutenant-Colonel MacMorine, relative to the hostile and rebellious proceedings of the Killadar of Chowragurh, and a copy of the instructions issued in consequence to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing the report transmitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the attack and dispersion, by a detachment under Major Richards, of a body of Gounds supported by a party from the garrison of Chowragurh, has also been received and submitted to the Governor-General. The promptitude, spirit, and judgment manifested in this affair, is considered by the Governor-General to be highly creditable

creditable to the professional character of Major Richards, and to the officers and troops under his command, and the result cannot fail to be productive of beneficial consequences, in checking the spirit of plunder which the resistance of the garrison of Chowragurh was calculated to keep alive in that quarter.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

2. The Governor-General directs me to convey to you his entire approbation and sanction of the instructions transmitted, under the authority of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, for proceeding with the main body of his division to the reduction of Chowragurh. The directions issued to the Lieutenant-Colonel for trying by a drum-head court martial, and eventually punishing on the spot, the Killadar, are also entirely approved. His Excellency is requested to suggest to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams the advantage of proceeding in a similar manner against some of the principal Gonds who have fallen, or may hereafter fall into our hands, while in arms against the Government, and whose summary execution will probably in the end save much effusion of blood.

3. The early reduction of Chowragurh, and the establishment of the British authority throughout the valley of the Nerbudda, is considered to be an object of urgent importance; and it seems desirable that Lieutenant-Colonel Adams should not return to the northward of the Nerbudda until that object be accomplished, unless some exigency, which the Governor-General does not foresee, should require his earlier return.

I have, &c.

Camp, Burriarpore,
17th March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to send herewith, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter received from Major O'Brien, commanding at Jubbulpore, reporting the circumstances of a treacherous attempt of the Killadar of Mundelah to cut him off; with a copy of a letter addressed from this department to the Major, in reply, by his Excellency's command.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lalpore,
14th March 1818.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that having proceeded with an escort to Mundelah, to settle the arrears of pay and receive the surrender of that fort, agreeably to instructions from Mr. Jenkins, I arrived within three miles of the place on the 28th ultimo.

Letter from
Major O'Brien.

Several letters had passed during the day between Saheb Roy Huzzary, the Killadar, and Nathoo Ram Huzzary, sent up from Nagpore by Mr. Jenkins on the part of the Rajah and myself. Every thing appeared in a prosperous train of immediate settlement at eight o'clock in the evening, and in the middle of the night assurances were brought me, that all were peaceably inclined, and that Nathoo Ram would wait on me in the morning for final adjustment.

Under the impression of peace and amity, I rode out in the morning of the 1st instant, when to my surprise, and nearly in the toil, I saw the night had not been passed idly by the garrison, who had crossed over four guns, four hundred cavalry, and three thousand infantry, without cause or notice. The horse advanced on me, and the guns opened. I reached my camp, however, in safety. As the greatest activity on the part of the enemy was going on in my front, without the possibility of successful resistance on my part, my escort consisting but of a Subadar and sixty infantry Sepoys, and a troop of my own regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Kempland, of the Eighth Native Cavalry, I had nothing left but to make the best arrangement in my

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Major O'Brien.

power to effect a retreat, without giving a victory to the enemy. I was in danger, they pressed me hard, but I successfully repelled their horse, which checked the progress of the whole. The enemy lost a few horse in killed and wounded, while I am happy in being able to report my arrival at Dhoorna, without the loss of a man or horse, or a particle of baggage. Licutenant Kempland, whose conduct was not to be surpassed, received a slight spear wound in the chest, and his horse wounded in three places. Two other troop horses were wounded, but no man hurt.

Nothing could have been more cool or determined than the whole of my little party, who were just as ready to attack, had they been allowed, as if they were opposed to equal numbers.

Such unheard-of perfidy, I am certain, will not fail of bringing down his Lordship's vengeance on them. Had I not ridden out in the morning, it is more than probable that not a life would have been spared. A shooter Suwar, a Chuprassie, and three Hirkarrahs, were all detained during the night, nor have I since heard what has become of them. I shall be at Jubbulpore on the 6th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dhoorna,
3d March 1818.

(Signed) L. O'BRIEN,
Major, commanding the troops in Jubbulpore.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

To Major O'Brien, commanding at Jubbulpore.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, which only reached me this morning. I did not fail immediately to lay the same before the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, who has directed me to express his marked approbation of the masterly manner in which you effected, without loss, in the face of so vastly superior numbers, a retreat which does infinite credit to the skill of the commander, as well as to the deliberate courage of the whole party.

Major-General Marshall, to whom a copy of your report will be forwarded, will settle the account with Saheb Roy Huzzary, as soon as his operations in the district of Saugor have been brought to a conclusion.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Byram Gaut,
13th March 1818.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing the copy of a despatch from Major O'Brien, reporting the treacherous attempt of the Killadar of Mundelah to cut him off. On the first intimation of this event in a private form, the Governor-General resolved that the force under Major-General Marshall should be employed in the reduction of Mundelah, and inflicting the merited punishment on the Killadar and his garrison.*

2. Information having now been received of the surrender of Saugor to the British troops, his Lordship judges it expedient that official instructions should be despatched with the least practicable delay to Major-General Marshall, for his guidance in the execution of the proposed service. I am accordingly directed to request you to lay before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed, under this date, to Mr. Wauchope, † and to suggest that corresponding orders may be transmitted to the Major-General under his Excellency's authority.

3. The conduct of the Killadar and garrison of Mundelah being of a nature to require that it should be severely punished, both on account of the atrocity of the act and as a warning and example to others, I am directed to communicate the desire of his Lordship that Major-General Marshall may be instructed to admit of no terms with the garrison short of unconditional surrender, and that,

* See the report of its surrender, page 307. † Not amongst the enclosures.

on obtaining possession of the person of the Killadar and the principal officers, they may be brought to a drum-head court-martial, and the sentence, whether capital or limited to imprisonment, and hard labour, immediately carried into effect. The remainder of the garrison are to be deprived of their arms and dismissed with a warning, that if ever found in arms against the British Government, they will, on being identified, be immediately executed.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
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Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

4. The Commander-in-Chief will no doubt point out to Major-General Marshall the advantage he will derive from the intelligence and knowledge of Major O'Brien, whose regiment, the Governor-General concludes, will be at the Major-General's disposal during this service.

I have, &c.

Camp, Burriarpore,
17th March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

To J. Adam, Esq, Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to send to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter received from Major-General Marshall, under date the 6th instant.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bansóorah,
15th March 1818.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour of reporting to you, that I arrived this morning at Khemlassa, and found the detachment under Brigadier-General Watson had reached this place the day before yesterday.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

Mr. Wauchope, the Governor-General's Agent, is expected to join us tomorrow, when I shall lose no time in concerting with him for our immediate advance upon Saugor, in view to the completion of the measures which he is charged with carrying into effect, relative to the occupation of the districts at present under Benaik Rao.

I have, &c.

Camp, Khimlassa,
6th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General.

To John Adam, Esq, Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Governor-General, the accompanying copy of a despatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams under date the 2d instant, containing Major Richards' account of a gallant and successful attack made on a large marauding party, which had commenced a system of plunder in the valley of the Nerbudda.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bansorah,
15th March 1818.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to annex, for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline, and of one from Major Richards, detailing the particulars of a very smart and spirited attack which the Major had made with a small detachment under his command,
upon

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
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upon an armed body of five hundred men, who had assembled in the hills for the purpose of plundering the villages in the valley of the Nerbudda, recently ceded to the British Government.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, (Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Camp, Left Bank Betwanley, Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
2d March 1818. Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Mac Morine.

To Captain J. Scott, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C.B., that having received intelligence of a party of three hundred Ghoonds supported by two hundred matchlock-men from the fort of Chowragurh (who had been committing depredations in several villages to the eastward) had taken post near the villages of Gopaulgunge and Chakurput, for the avowed purpose of plundering Singpore and the villages in its vicinity, I in consequence deemed it advisable to intercept and disperse this party, and I therefore conveyed orders to Major Richards to move from Shawpore, at such hour in the night as would enable him to reach their post by day-break; and if he learnt that they had actually moved to Singpore, he was directed to use his utmost endeavours to cut off their retreat, or if he joined them in force at Gopaulgunge and Chukurput with hostile views, he was authorized to attack them without hesitation.

A copy of Major Richards' report accompanies, by which Lieutenant-Colonel Adams will observe, that the movement was attended with complete success, and the result will, I have no doubt, be highly beneficial, in proving to the Ghoonds that we are not to be daunted in storming their fortresses, where they no doubt thought themselves secure. At the same time it will shew to the inhabitants of the valley, that they are secure from injury while under British protection.

I have, &c.

Camp, Jytancee, (Signed) G. MACMORINE,
25th February 1818. Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding on the Nerbudda.

Letter from
Major Richards.

To Captain J. Aubert, Major of Brigade.

Sir:

I have the honour, for the information of Lieutenant-Colonel MacMorine, to transmit a detailed account of the little affair between the enemy and my detachment yesterday.

Agreeably to the instructions received from you, I marched with two hundred firelocks of the corps I command, and sixty of the second corps of irregular horse, at one o'clock yesterday morning, to attack a party of matchlock-men from the fort of Chowragurh, who it was said had joined a party of Ghoonds in the village of Gopaulgunge, situated in the hills. I reached the enemy's picquet at the entrance of the gaut, at five o'clock,—of it I took one prisoner and killed two, the remainder fled. I prosecuted my march as quickly as possible, but from the nature of the country I did not reach the village at which the enemy were until seven A. M.

They appear to have heard of my approach, and took post on the hills, and opened at about fifty yards distance. The troops formed, and stormed the hill in the most determined and spirited manner. The enemy retreated across the Sunkirmuddy, in effecting which several were drowned, and took post on the opposite side to oppose our crossing; but the galling fire from the party which I posted to cover our passage, soon dislodged them with considerable loss, after which they continued their retreat towards Chowragurh closely pursued. We took eighteen prisoners, some of whom are wounded: they informed me their force consisted of five hundred men, united there for the purpose of plundering the villages in the valley. I calculate their loss at fifty killed, and their wounded
at

at a proportionate number. It may be thought surprising that I did not lose a single man in this affair, but the hills are covered with a thick jungle, which protected the troops from the discharges of the enemy. I have much pleasure in stating that the conduct of the detachment merited my highest approbation, considering the difficulties they had to surmount, and every man did his duty. I pay a just tribute to the exertions and zeal of the irregular cavalry, when I state that their exertions in order to enter into the action, (which the nature of the country prevented,) was in the highest extreme praiseworthy. We returned to camp at seven P. M., having traversed a distance of full thirty miles.

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Letter from
Major Richards.

I have, &c.

Camp, Shahpore,
24th February 1818.

(Signed) A. RICHARDS,
Major, commanding Detachment.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, the accompanying duplicate of a despatch from Major-General Marshall, dated the 11th ultimo, reporting the occupation of the Fort of Saugor; also the annexed copies of two despatches from the same officer, dated the 13th and 14th ultimo; the former detailing the force sent to take possession of all the forts in the Saugor district, and his intended march from thence on the following day towards Dhamonee, the latter announcing the surrender of Sonadho, and his having postponed the march of his division for one day, at the suggestion of the Political Agent:

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mohuneah,
3d April 1818.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

Sir:

I have the honour of reporting, for the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that in pursuance of arrangements with the Political Agent, Majors Rose and Lamb, in command of their respective battalions, to each of which were added a brigade of six-pounders and a Rissillah of the Third Rohilla Horse, were detached this morning, the former to the eastward, and the latter to the westward; to take possession of all the forts in the Saugor district. They were accompanied by accredited persons on the part of Benaick Rao, with orders for giving possession.

With the remainder of the division and the battering train, after providing for the security of the fort of Saugor, I purpose marching towards Dhamonee the day after to-morrow, to give effect to the Agent's views and requisitions in regard to that fort and district:

I have, &c.

Camp, near Saugor,
13th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division:

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army:

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

Sir:

I beg the favour of your reporting to his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that it has been deemed advisable by the Political Agent to postpone the departure of this division from Saugor for one day, marching on the morning of the 16th, in the direction stated in my letter of yesterday.

I have taken advantage of Major Rose's route leading him to the vicinity of Lohargong, to direct that officer to go on to the above post, for the purpose of receiving and escorting the treasure which has been there some time for the use of the division, and with which treasure the detachment will join me in the neighbourhood of Dhamonee, after effecting its other objects. I have already

had

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had a report from Major Rose, noticing the surrender of Sonad'ho, a neat stone fort in excellent repair, about twenty miles from this, in which he states his intention of leaving a small party of a Jemmadar, two Havildars, two Naicks, and twenty-four Sepoys.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Saugor,
14th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.
Sir :

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you that I this morning occupied the fort of Saugor, with two companies of the second battalion First Native Infantry, under Captain Stewart.

The town which surrounds the fort is of the first magnitude. In extent and population it is hardly surpassed by any city in Hindoostan. It is crowded with fine buildings, and has every indication of being an opulent and flourishing city.

The place was surrendered without the slightest demur; the inhabitants appear satisfied with the change, and are seen pursuing their usual avocations; and the utmost tranquillity appears to exist.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Saugor,
11th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies of the several despatches detailed in the margin,* which have been recently received from Major-General Marshall, commanding the left division.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Simery,
4th April 1818.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall,

To Lieutenant-Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army,
Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, the proceedings of the division under my command since the 14th instant, the date of my last report.

On the morning of the 16th I marched from the vicinity of Saugor, after reinforcing the garrison by two additional companies of the second battalion of the First Native Infantry, and leaving a supply of provisions equal to two months' consumption. Yesterday we came to the Duswan, which the division crossed, encamping on the left bank thereof. This morning the troops took up their ground about four miles from Dhamonee; the Killadar of which fort was summoned to give up the place by the Political Agent two days ago. No decisive answer appears yet to have reached Mr. Wauchope, though, on the whole, expectations are entertained of a speedy surrender.

In the mean time, I purpose moving down a battalion with two guns and a company of pioneers this afternoon, to occupy a position calculated to prevent the garrison from draining a very fine tank, or rather lake, near the town on the southern face, which it would appear they have been trying to effect, by cutting through the embankment, and which if they were to succeed in doing, would

would materially inconvenience the troops in the position I intend to take up to-morrow morning, within a mile and a half of the place, besides distressing the inhabitants hereafter.

The fort has been reconnoitred this morning, and a favourable position already fixed on for commencing the attack, should such be the alternative we must resort to. The change of position to-morrow will place the division in the most favourable point, with reference to future eventual operations, and I shall lose no time in collecting materials for erecting batteries; so that I may commence operations the moment I am required to reduce the place.

I am happy in reporting, that the forts of Sonad'ho and Rihlee have been occupied by Major Rose, and those of Jeysingnuggur and Khoorque by Major Lamb. The reports of those officers are extremely favourable, as to the ready obedience of the people in surrendering those places. Two months supply of grain have been lodged, equal to the consumption of the garrisons left in each.

I have further to report, that adverting to the possibility of opposition at this place, though contrary to the opinion I have formed, the intelligence before me rather leading to the expectation of an early surrender, I have deemed it expedient to direct Major Rose's detachment to rejoin me by the nearest route from Hutta, after accomplishing the occupation of that fort and of some others situated in the neighbourhood thereof, instead of proceeding on to Lohargong for treasure. By this I shall have additional means of investing the place properly, in case of a siege; and, on the other hand, if it surrenders, I can direct him to abide by his original instructions.

Major Lamb's detachment will also be with us by the 24th instant, after leaving small garrisons in Jeysingnuggur, Khoorque, Giram, and Khimlassa.

I have, &c.

Camp on the Khorear Nullah,
18th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.
Sir:

I have to report that the division moved down nearer to the fort of Dhamonee this morning, in the position stated in my letter of yesterday, and from whence our operations will commence, in the event of the Killadar's determination not to surrender the fort: in the mean time, our preparations for the siege are going on with the utmost activity in the Engineer's department.

The garrison opened a fire of guns and matchlocks this morning on the Engineers, while making a reconnoissance, and on others who had gone near the works out of curiosity, but without doing any mischief. They however previously warned our people not to approach so near.

Negotiations for the surrender are still going on; but the delay would appear to indicate a more determined spirit of resistance than before evinced by them.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dhamonee,
19th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

1. Having requested the Political Agent to enter on a consideration of the subject which was left to our joint opinion and report, by the twenty-sixth paragraph of the instructions to that gentleman, extracts of which you did me the honour to furnish for my knowledge and guidance, with your letter of the 22d February, I have now the honour of transmitting a paper containing the substance of Mr. Wauchope's views and ideas, as to the amount of force to be permanently

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Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

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manently stationed in the Saugor district and its dependencies, drawn up with the usual perspicuity and sound judgment, which so eminently characterize his opinions generally. In the justness of his sentiments on the present occasion I am disposed to accord my assent, with one trifling exception.

2. Mr. Wauchope's plan embraces the same extent of force as mine; but three battalions and the Cavalry ought I think, to be cantoned together, in the position indicated by him near Saugor, and the small forts should be garrisoned (as long as it may be deemed necessary) by detachments from the principal station and relieved frequently. The foregoing is independent of the battalion proposed to be permanently stationed in the forts of Hutta and Khimlassa.

3. Regarding the smaller forts in the Saugor district, as they are for the most part mere enclosures of high walls, without any ditch, their occupation is of no moment in a military point of view; but being built of stone, and generally in excellent state of repair, they are well calculated for the accommodation of police thannahs in settled times; and until these be established, small guards of Sepoys will suffice for their occupation, besides being a protection to the respective towns against plundering parties. On the establishment of the aforesaid thannahs, the fourth battalion, alluded to in the enclosed document, will no longer be required in the district.

4. One subject, though not adverted to in the instructions, would appear to require a few words from me, with the view of affording to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief every local information in my power. I allude to the battering train and ordnance stores, which have been conveyed thus far at great expense, the whole or a portion of which it may be in his Lordship's contemplation to leave in this district. On this subject I venture to submit, that whatever proportion thereof it may be determined to leave, it will also be essentially necessary to their complete state of equipment for moving in any direction, that their full proportion of draft bullocks, not only for the guns but for their ammunition waggons and store carts, be also kept up with the exception of conveyance for shot, which can always be carried on Brinjarry bullocks. These, I understand, are easily procured; but of draft cattle, I fear, we cannot reckon upon any available number in this district, nor perhaps nearer than the Doab. Bullocks, however, can be maintained here at less than half the cost in other parts, owing to the abundance of excellent forage and the cheapness of grain.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dhamonee,
19th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Mr. Wauchope.

To Major-General Marshall, commanding the Left Division of the Army,
Camp.

Sir:

1. Anticipating the early completion of the occupation of the Saugor country, and adverting to the advanced stage of the season, the time appears to be arrived for the report of our joint sentiments, respecting the amount of force to be permanently stationed in the country. I have now, therefore, the pleasure to communicate my opinion on that point, with a view to your conveying it with your own to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Regarding the amount and disposition of the troops, we are both agreed, I believe, that three battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry should be the permanent force of the district: two battalions of infantry and the regiment of cavalry to be cantoned near the town of Saugor, where we have reason to believe a suitable spot of ground can be selected, and the remaining battalion to be equally divided between Khimlassa and Hutta.

3. It would be very advisable, until the forts not required to be maintained can be dismantled, to retain a fourth battalion, nearly the whole of which would be occupied during the present season in garrisoning those forts.

4. The extent and population of the town of Saugor, the number of armed men with which it abounds, and its situation relatively to the forts of Ruthgurrh and Gurrah Kotah, appear to render the proposed force the least that can be allotted

allotted for the position of Saugor. The frontier situation of Khimlassah, the contiguity of Hutta to the frontier of Gurra Kotah, the intermixture of the lands of the latter place with those of Saugor, and the circumstance of the country between Khimlassah and Hutta being a good deal infested by banditti, whose attempts it would be highly expedient to repress on our first occupying the country, these are my reasons for recommending half a battalion at each of the positions of Khimlassah and Hutta; and with reference to the latter consideration, I think a body of irregular horse should be also stationed at both those places. There should also, I think, be a complete battalion at Lohar-gong, and an addition to the irregular horse now stationed there, with a view to the eventual necessity of the force at that station co-operating in protecting the northern and eastern frontier of Saugor from aggressions, to which they are, I understand, considerably exposed, not only from petty predatory bands, but also from the violent encroachments of Baptiste's subjects of Gurra Kotah.

5. It will not be practicable, I imagine, to determine what forts should be retained and what dismantled, until we have more accurate information respecting the nature and qualities of each than we now possess; but Khimlassah and Hutta should both, I think, be retained: and as the detachments to be stationed at those places may probably find quarters in them sufficiently commodious, the construction of cantonments at Khimlassah and Hutta would in that event be superseded.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dhamonee,
15th March 1818.

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent of Political Affairs.

To Lieutenant-Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army,
Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I beg you will do me the favour of reporting to the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of the receipt, this day at noon, of the letter from the Political Agent, of which the enclosed is a copy, stating that the time for negotiating with the garrison of Dhamonee had expired, and that I might proceed without further delay to reduce the place by force of arms, I moved forward the second battalion of the Twenty-eighth Native Infantry, with a pair of six-pounders and some Pioneers with short ladders, at two o'clock P. M., to occupy the town of Dhamonee, situated to the westward of the fort and close to it, as will appear by a reference to the sketch transmitted to you yesterday.

The occupation was effected without resistance; and although a good deal of firing has been going on ever since, our people are securely lodged, and have not suffered a single casualty.

I have directed Captain Blacker, in charge of the Contingent Horse, to post three hundred of his best Cavalry, dismounted and armed with matchlocks, in favourable positions on the heights and in the jungles, which run for many miles on the east side of the fort; by which means, one of the most material positions for annoying the garrison and preventing their escape will be secured.

The possession of the town will now enable us to ascertain exactly the nature of the approaches on that side, as well as on the north; and if found hereafter to be of advantage, I purpose establishing there a strong post of Native Infantry, to secure it the more effectually.

The Detachments under Majors Rose and Lamb continue to occupy the several forts in the Saugor district. Major Rose had taken possession of Peruah and Danohe, and Major Lamb those of Evran and Khim Jossa. I expect Major Rose will rejoin me on the 26th. Major Lamb will probably be here the day after to-morrow, by which time I expect that batteries will be ready to open, although the rocky nature of the soil will add greatly to the labour and difficulty of erecting them.

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Letter from
Mr. Wauchope.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

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The garrison is said to amount to a thousand men, and to have twenty-four guns mounted on the works.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Dhamonee,
20th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Mr. Wauchope.

To Major-General Marshall, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have just received Captain Pickergill's note to you, from which it appears that it was impossible to convey my letter to the Killadar of Dhamonee without certain risk to the life of the bearer.

This conduct on the part of the Killadar, added to the tenour of the communications which have been received from him, leaves no doubt as to the determination of the garrison to hold out; and as the time allowed for the surrender of the place has now expired, a further forbearance would not only be derogatory to the dignity of the British Government, but injurious generally to the effective establishment of our authority in this country. It is my duty, therefore, to request that you will proceed without further delay to reduce the fort by force of arms, all further negotiation being now completely at an end.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dhamonee,
20th March 1818.

(Signed) J. WAUCHOPE,
Superintendent of Political Affairs.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

To Lieutenant-Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army,
Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I was just about to detail to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, a few particulars relative to our proceedings since yesterday, when I received the requisition from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, which you had prepared me to expect by your letter of the 7th instant.

I have the honour to enclose copy of Colonel Adams's letter, and of my reply thereto. The latter will make known to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the circumstances which have led me to postpone compliance with the Colonel's request.

The possession of the town of Dhamonee has given the Engineer officers an opportunity of closely reconnoitring the fort, as well as of examining the approaches to it; and Captain Tickell's report this morning is generally, that the place, though surrounded by excellent positions for the erection of batteries, will require the whole, or most of our means, to succeed in opening a breach, and that the rocky nature of the ground will cause very great labour in fetching earth from considerable distances for filling up the batteries.

To-morrow morning two working parties will commence the previous labour of depositing the earth intended for the above, as near as possible to the positions intended for the batteries. These will be commenced on at night, and it is expected, in the course of the next day, we may commence battering the north-east angle of the fort; that being considered, under all circumstances, the most favourable point of attack.

Plans are preparing, from the information obtained during this morning's reconnoissance, which will be forwarded when ready.

The battalion that occupied the town yesterday has been fired upon ever since with unremitting vivacity from the works; but from the lofty profile of these, and the circumstance of the enemy's guns being mounted *en barbette*, they have wasted a profusion of ammunition without costing us a single casualty. The town, mostly in ruins, is so intricate, that our parties are completely sheltered from the fire of the fort.

The

The Mahratta contingent has taken up a position near a theel, on the north-west quarter. The deep dells and broken ground that cover the eastern angle, within three or four hundred yards of the fort, have also been lined by four hundred chosen men of Captain Blacker's own levy dismounted. Our positions invest the fort on the other sides; and, in short, every means have been adopted for straitening the garrison.

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Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

Major Lamb joined me this morning with nearly seven hundred firelocks, after having occupied all but one fort situated about twenty miles from this, and to which I shall send a party on the fall of Dhamonee.

I shall do myself the honour of reporting daily the progress made in the operations we are engaged in.

And am, &c.

Camp, before Dhamonee,
21st March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

To Major-General Marshall.

Sir:

Herewith I do myself the honour to transmit an extract of a letter this day received from Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

With respect to the conclusion of paragraph second, I beg leave to state, that considerable risk would be incurred by the employment of the two eighteen-pounders attached to this force, the axle-trees of which were broken some time ago; and though they have since undergone some kind of repair, I should be unwilling to rely on the efficiency of the guns for battering service.

Under these circumstances, I need not dwell upon the advantages that would accrue, if you could find it convenient to spare me two eighteen-pounders and four mortars for this service, directing them to proceed to Chowalputtah (or Chourput, as it is called in Franklin's map), which point, as I have already had the honour of stating to you in my letter of the 11th instant, may be considered as the most desirable, being exactly between the two Gurwarras and opposite to Chowragurh.

Should the protracted absence of the party which you may deem necessary to detach as an escort to the ordnance be attended with inconvenience, I shall be happy to send a relieving party to meet them, at any intermediate point you will do me the honour to fix upon.

I shall, in all probability, commence my march towards Chowragurh on the 20th instant, and expect to arrive opposite to Chowalputtah by the 27th.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Hussingabad,
17th March 1818.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Colonel, commanding Nagpore
Subsidiary Force.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, C. B., commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

I have this moment had the honour to receive your letter and enclosure of the 17th instant, and am truly concerned to say, that the operations in which this division is at present engaged before the fort of Dhamonee, where we have been opposed in a most spirited and determined manner, leaves me in the disagreeable predicament of saying, that it is just now out of my power to send the guns and mortars you require in aid of your operations against Chowragurh.

The fort of Dhamonee is described by Captain Tickell, our Field-Engineer, to be of such a nature as to require our utmost means; so much so, that having this morning perused a letter from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, stating that this division would be required to proceed immediately, for the purpose of reducing Mundelah,

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Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

Mundelah, I had previously to my receipt of your requisition ordered indents on emergency to be prepared for additional supplies of shots, shells, powder, &c., which have been despatched by express to Cawnpore, with a request to Major-General Brown to order out the stores immediately, *via* Lohargong, to meet me near Jubbulpore.

To proceed on the above service, I expect hourly to receive instructions from Head-Quarters; and, as I said before, I am now employed against a fort which has given proofs of determined resistance, and is considered likely to exhaust the whole of our shot and shells in reducing.

Under these circumstances, I am compelled to defer compliance with your requisition, which I do with extreme reluctance, and only from a sense of the impossibility of meeting your wishes at the present moment.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Dhamonee,
21st March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to you, that working parties, amounting to seven hundred and fifty men, have been employed since the morning in filling sand-bags and removing earth to the places where our batteries are to be erected, and that the gabions, facines, and other materials, are removing on backeries to the same places, as also the platforms, &c., of the artillery.

The town is occupied as usual, and the same firing kept up by the garrison. The difficulties to be overcome in preparing our batteries from the nature of the soil, are great, and the delay in our operations is as vexatious and annoying as it is unavoidable; but, I trust, in two days a powerful fire will be opened on the enemy's works.

This morning private, but authentic advices reached me from Major O'Brien, dated the 20th, from which I have learnt that the Resident at Nagpore had seized the person of the Rajah, and resolved to send him off under a strong escort towards Bundelcund, *via* Jubbulpore, Bellary, and Lohargong.

Major O'Brien further noticed, that the insurgents of Mundelah continued in hostility, and were in force resolved to hold out.

The above important intelligence has induced me to send off an express to the detachment, consisting of the first battalion of the Fourteenth, with two six-pounders and a Rissillah of the Third Rohilla Horse, which lately went from this division under Major Rose, and had succeeded in taking possession of Nursingurh and Hutta, at which latter place it had arrived on the 20th instant, directing the officer commanding it to push on without delay to Jubbulpore, distant from Hutta about eighty-five miles, and there to put himself under the orders of Major O'Brien.

The detachment will, in all probability, join Major O'Brien by the 29th, and I trust will prove useful to him, under the trying circumstances of the Rajah passing through a country lately his own, and near the place where seven thousand men are posted, who have given proofs of their fidelity and attachment to his cause.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Dhamonee,
22d March 1817.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

P.S. I beg to enclose copy of Mr. Jenkins' communication to Major O'Brien, which the latter forwarded for my information, in case it should prove useful.

EXTRACT of an Express from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpore, dated 17th March 1818, received at Jubbulpore, three o'clock A.M., 20th March.

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Express from
Resident
at Nagpore.

Another attempt will now be made to get the fort delivered up (Mundelah). I find the delay was actually caused by secret orders from hence. Gorind Pundit, the agent of Oodajee Naick, with a party of infantry belonging to Nawaub Saduck Ally, under a Jemmadar by name Nasir Khan, started yesterday for Mundelah with twenty-five thousand rupees in cash to pay out the garrison. Nasir Khan, with his party, will first take possession and let you know, and this is to be done in eight days after their arrival. To this effect have Bahauder Sing and Govin Pundit given a written engagement. If this does not succeed, nothing but guns will do; but still I think it of such importance to get quiet possession, that I have consented to this trial by the ministers.

I have now, from many proofs of intrigues, found it necessary to seize the person of the Rajah, and I shall send him immediately by Jubbulpore to Lord Hastings. He will have four companies of the Twenty-second and a squadron of cavalry; and I must trouble you to relieve the squadron with one of your regiment from Chuppara or Dhooma. By the time his Highness reaches Bellary or Lohargong, I fancy his destination will be pointed out by Lord Hastings. As it is of consequence to send the Rajah off soon, I have no time to write for other reliefs, but probably you will know where to write to get your squadron relieved.

You will, of course, be prepared to make any movement to cover the escort which will be under Captain Browne, should he call for aid or you receive intelligence of any danger on the road.

(Signed) RICHARD JENKINS.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

I have the honour of acquainting you, that the materials for our batteries against the fort of Dhamonee have been collected near the place where they are to be erected; and that they will be commenced on to-night, with every prospect of being finished, and the guns ready to open by daybreak to-morrow morning.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

They consist of one grand battery of two twenty-four pounders and four eighteens, to fire on the south-west bastion from the opposite ridge at a distance of about four hundred yards, at the same time enfilading the western face; and the battery will be thrown back a little to the right so as to contain one twelve-pounder, two eight-inch and two five and a half-inch howitzers, to play on the works to the eastward of the bastion breached.

Somewhat more to the right, on the same ridge, six mortars are to be placed, and the other eight in the town.

This morning a tumbril of ammunition going down to the batteries unfortunately blew up, and destroyed a gun-driver, wounding severely one, and slightly two others.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Dhamonee,
23d March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

I have much pleasure in reporting that the garrison of Dhamonee surrendered unconditionally at half-past eleven o'clock this day.

The exertions of the Engineer, Artillery, and Pioneer corps, were extraordinary. During the course of the night a battery was erected, as mentioned in my letter of yesterday, capable of containing our six battering guns; besides

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the howitzers and one brass twelve-pounder. At sunrise a powerful fire commenced on the fort from the above, and occasionally from six mortars placed near the battery, and it continued with spirit and effect until the moment of surrender.

The Killadar, Pulwan Sing, and the garrison, about seven hundred men, are under a guard, unarmed, and will be disposed of as Mr. Wauchope may direct.

Your despatch of the 17th March, with annexed copies of a report from Major O'Brien and of its reply, reached me this day; and it is a fortunate circumstance that the capture of Dhamonee has left me with unimpoverished means to undertake the reduction of Mundelah, towards which place I shall lose no time in prosecuting my route, after leaving what force may be deemed adequate to the security of Saugor and its dependencies.*

In my letter of the 21st instant, I did myself the honour of reporting that I had conceived it expedient to indent on Cawnpore for a supply of engineer and ordnance stores; but finding that I shall not require the latter now, I have begged Major-General Browne to postpone the despatch of these, until he may be favoured with instructions from Head-Quarters, but to send on those required by the Engineer Department.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Dhamonee,
24th March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Nicol.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

Sir:

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-General Marshall, commanding Left Division, under date the 31st ultimo, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Boujepore,
10th April 1818.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

To Lieutenant-Colonel J. Nicoll, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the remaining forts and gurrries in the Saugor District, including those of Benaika and Patam, as specified below, have been occupied by detachments from the first battalion of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment. That battalion is now on its route to Saugor, accompanied by Mr. Maddocks and Benaik Rao.

	Subadars.	Jemmadars.	Havildars.	Nuicks.	Sepoys.
Marowra	1	0	2	2	30
Palun	0	1	1	1	20
Benaika	0	0	1	1	12
Rungurrah	0	0	1	1	12

I have, &c.

Camp, Right Bank of the
Kassra River,
31st March 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

On the 26th instant, I did myself the honour of reporting to you, by express, the success of our operations against the town of Mundelah, and in a duplicate of that communication, despatched next morning, I had the further satisfaction of announcing the unconditional surrender of the fort, and of the troops that garrisoned it.*

I now

* * The report of the surrender of Mundelah has appeared in page 307.

I now proceed to lay, through you, before his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, a detail of the particulars of those operations.

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the Pindarries
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—
Letter from
Major-General
Sir D. Marshall.

The materials for the batteries were completed by the 25th, notwithstanding the immense numbers of gabions, fascines, &c. that were required on account of the many batteries to be erected, and of the heavy calibre of some of the enemy's guns, that bore on our intended points of attack.

On the night of the 25th, the whole of the Pioneers and Miners, aided by almost every sepoy that remained in the lines, were employed on the important work of erecting the batteries, which, highly to their credit, were all finished, and the guns on their platforms before day-break. The enemy fired much, but fortunately the material part of the work was finished during the darkness of the night, and only one casualty happened.

I feel myself called upon in this part of my report, to notice in the strongest terms of applause, the meritorious conduct of the officers of the Engineer department, viz. Captain Tickell, Lieutenants Pecket and Cheape, Ensigns Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Wardlow: their high spirit of devotion to the service, their indefatigable exertions, which only ceased with the fall of the garrison, their daring reconnoissances in all quarters to obtain local knowledge of a place of extremely difficult approach, watched too with unceasing jealousy by the defenders, the scientific positions they selected, and the able manner in which they erected their batteries thereon, conspicuously marked the meritorious conduct of the officers whose names I have here considered it my duty to bring to the knowledge of the Most Noble the Commander-in Chief.

As soon as daylight sufficiently broke, our batteries opened, and were instantaneously answered by a spirited fire from the whole of the enemy's works. Our guns were served with a vivacity; and laid with a precision worthy of the scientific character which the Bengal Artillery has always maintained, and the progress was very encouraging. At two o'clock P. M. it was intimated to me by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, that he had personally examined the breach, and he gave such a favourable description thereof, from his own observations made on the spot, that in the hope a couple of hours more battering would render it practicable, I got the division under arms, and proceeded with it directly across the river, at the same time announcing the arrangements I wished to adopt for storming the enemy's works.

It is but justice to Lieutenant Pickersgill, to mention the above circumstance, which led to the resolution I adopted of crossing the river at once. While the breach could not be called practicable, that uncommonly zealous officer, conceiving the powerful effect which the enfilading battery had most likely produced, went with his hircarrahs, and by their assistance, with the utmost intrepidity, mounting to the top of the breach, made his observations, and then came over to my camp with the intelligence he had thus obtained.

The troops arrived in the rear of the investing post, at a quarter past three P.M., but were halted by my orders, about one thousand two hundred yards in the rear of it. They consisted of a storming, and a supporting column, the former composed of four companies, second battalion First Native Infantry under Major Midwinter, eight companies second battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry, under Major Thomas, and three companies first battalion Fourteenth Native Infantry, under Lieutenant Lewis; the whole under the command of Brigadier Dewar. The latter was formed of five companies of the second battalion Eighth Native Infantry, under Major Manley, and eight companies of the second battalion Twenty-Eighth Native Infantry, under Captain Wrottesley, the whole under Brigadier Price.

Both columns were placed under the direction and orders of Brigadier-General Watson, C.B.

The rest of the infantry continued in their posts of investment, and two companies were sent to protect the park and stores remaining on the other side.

In this disposition I halted, until about half past five, when to the satisfaction of the eager troops, Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, who with some of his officers

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officers had examined the breach personally, gave the preconcerted signal, that the troops might advance. Brigadier-General Watson, most judiciously concluding that no time was to be lost, moved forward at once to the assault, with some Pioncers, and a party of fifty or sixty men of the first battalion Fourteenth Native Infantry, under Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchison, followed closely by Captain D'Aguilar of the Thirteenth, with three companies of that corps, and what remained of the detachment of the first battalion, Fourteenth Native Infantry; the main body coming up in double quick time, joined the assailants without loss of time. The breach, from being unoccupied by the enemy, was instantly mounted and carried, our troops rushing along the ramparts, and up the principal streets of the town, driving before them the enemy, who now endeavoured, when too late, to maintain themselves, and suffered very severely in their retreat towards the fort: the town was soon in our possession with scarcely any loss; such of the fugitives as attempted to escape to the fort found the gate shut against them, and fell in heaps under the destructive fire which now poured upon them from Captain Black's battery. Annund Sing, commandant, an old officer of the Rajah of Berar, and the most violent instigator of the resistance we experienced, was said to be among the slain at this spot. About two hundred and fifty of the fugitives had collected in a corner the farthest from the breach; these on the approach of our troops along the ramparts, made some resistance, but at length adopted the fatal resolution of rushing outside through a small gateway; they were observed by the investing parties, under Major Cumming and Captain Sterling, of the Seventh Cavalry—these officers instantly moved forward, and after chasing them from one quarter to another, drove them at length into the Nerbudda, where they all perished, but about fifty taken prisoners, many of them badly wounded. The enemy must have lost five hundred men in the assault and occupation of the town.

As soon as the town became ours, the troops were pushed forward as near as possible to the fort, and established themselves.

At midnight Captain Black's advanced posts observed a small boat crossing the river with four persons, and by good management contrived to seize them as they landed. They were conducted to Captain Black, and one of them proved to be Saheb Roy Huzzary, Killadar of Mundelah, who on being discovered, declared he had come over to treat for the unconditional surrender of the garrison. He was of course detained, and sent over next morning.

At day-break of the 27th, the garrison, who had so completely lost courage that they had not dared to fire a single shot during the night, came out unarmed, headed by Nathoo Ram Huzzary, and quietly surrendered themselves prisoners, to the amount of one thousand, or one thousand and two hundred persons, besides four or five hundred, who were not of a military character.

Thus closed a series of operations in which not a single mischance occurred to disappoint the expectations we had formed. The enemy has been severely punished for his temerity in opposing the British arms, while on our side not an officer has been touched, and our loss is confined to three killed and fourteen wounded.

Having established a proper garrison for the place, one of my first proceedings was to bring Saheb Roy and Nathoo Ram to a speedy trial before a Native General Drum-Head Court-Martial, on charges of rebellion and treachery, deducible from their resistance to the orders of the Nagpore Government, and their attack on Major O'Brien: the result has been their acquittal; and they have been made over to Mr. Malony, Commissioner of the District, with the others, against whom nothing transpired to induce me to bring them before the above tribunal.

To the foregoing details I have only to submit the following documents, hoping that the meritorious conduct of the division will be viewed with approbation by His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief.

Return of the killed and wounded during the operations before Mundelah.

Return

Return of the guns and ordnance stores captured in the operations before Mundelah.

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Copy of my Division Orders of the 29th instant, on the occasion of the fall of Mundelah.

I have, &c.

Camp,
30th April 1818.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

PROCEEDINGS of a Native General Drum-Head Court Martial, held by Order of Major-General D. Marshall, commanding Left Division of the Army, for the Trial of Saheb Roy Huzaree, late Killadar of Mundelah, Nathoo Ram Huzaree, one of his Adherents, and all such Prisoners as shall be duly brought before it.

Proceedings of
Court Martial.

Camp, near Mundelah, 28th April 1818.

President, Subadar Ayburn Sing, second battalion of the First Native Infantry.

Crime.

Saheb Roy Huzaree, late Killadar of Mundelah, confined by order of Major-General Marshall, commanding Left Division of the Army, on the following charges:—

1st. For rebellion against the State of Nagpore and against the British Government, in disobeying the orders of the Nagpore Government, conveyed to him through Major O'Brien, for the surrender of the fort of Mundelah to the British Government.

2d. For treachery, in his attack on Major O'Brien, who had advanced to Mundelah to convey the orders of surrender from the Nagpore Government and to pay the arrears of the garrison, avowedly, without the intention or the means of enforcing obedience to those orders in case of resistance.

3d. For rebellion against the State of Nagpore and against the British Government, in disobeying the demand made upon him by Major-General Marshall for the surrender of the fort of Mundelah, after he had been fully and formally apprized, and it was matter of universal notoriety that the fort and district had been ceded by the State of Nagpore to the British Government.

Camp, before Mundelah,
27th April 1818.

(Signed) W. S. WATSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court having duly considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, and what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner, Saheb Roy Huzaree, is not guilty of the first part of the crime laid to his charge, there being no doubt in the minds of the Court that the prisoner was acting under orders from the Nagpore Government, and under the restraint and coercion of chiefs (particularly Ummer Sing) sent by the Nagpore Government to controul the prisoner and insure obedience to those orders.

The Court is further of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the second part of the crime laid to his charge, the only evidence to support which (*viz.* Major O'Brien) declaring his belief, that the prisoner was not concerned in the attack on him.

The Court is further of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the third part of the crime laid to his charge, for the reason assigned in acquitting him of the first part.

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Proceedings of
Court Martial.

The Court does therefore acquit the prisoner, Saheb Roy Huzaree, of every part of the crime laid to his charge.

J. DYSON, H.M. Fourteenth Regiment, Major of Brigade, Acting Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, The signature of Ayburn Sing, Subadar and President, (in Nagree characters).

I approve :

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division.

The Court next proceeds to the trial of Nathoo Ram Huzaree, confined by order of Major-General Marshall, commanding Left Division of the Army, on the following charges.

Crime.

1st. For rebellion against the State of Nagpore and against the British Government, in instigating and abetting Saheb Roy Huzaree, and in disobeying the orders of the Nagpore Government, conveyed to him through Major O'Brien, for the surrender of the Fort of Mundelah to the British Government.

2d. For treachery, in instigating and abetting the attack on Major O'Brien, who had advanced to Mundelah to convey the orders of surrender from the Nagpore Government and to pay the arrears of the garrison, avowedly without the intention or the means of enforcing obedience to those orders in case of resistance.

3d. For rebellion against the State of Nagpore and against the British Government, in instigating and abetting Saheb Roy Huzaree in disobeying the demand made upon him by Major-General Marshall, for the surrender of the Fort of Mundelah, after he had been fully and formally apprized, and it was matter of universal notoriety, that the fort and district had been ceded by the State of Nagpore to the British Government.

Camp, before Mundelah,
27th April 1818.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Opinion and Sentence.

The Court having duly considered the crime laid to the charge of the prisoner, Nathoo Ram Huzaree, which being that of instigating and abetting Saheb Roy Huzaree in crimes of which the Court has acquitted him, they do therefore also acquit the prisoner, Nathoo Ram Huzaree, of every part of the crime laid to his charge.

J. DYSON, H.M. Fourteenth Regiment, Major of Brigade and acting Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, In Nagree characters, the signature of Ayburn Sing, Subadar and President.

(Signed) D. MARSHALL,
Major-General, commanding Left Division

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Left Division of the Grand Army, during the Operations before Mundelah. Camp, 30th April 1818.

Artillery Detachment:—One private golundauze, three ordnance-drivers, wounded.

Pioneers:—One private wounded, dangerously.

Fifth Brigade.

First Native Infantry second battalion:—Two sepoys, one lascar, wounded.

Thirteenth Native Infantry second battalion:—One sepoy, killed; one beast, wounded.

Sixth

Sixth Brigade.

Eighth Native Infantry second Battalion:—One havildar, two sepoy wounded.

Fourteenth Native Infantry first Battalion:—One naick, one sepoy, killed; two sepoy, wounded.

Total—Three killed and fourteen wounded.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

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Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

RETURN of Ordnance, Ordnance Stores, &c. &c., captured in the Town and Fort of Mundelah, by the Division of the Army commanded by Major-General Marshall.—Camp, Mundelah, 27th April 1818.

Return of
Ordnance.

Iron Ordnance:—Eleven of different calibres, from sixty-eight to one-pounders; fourteen swivels.

Total—Twenty-five.

Brass ordnance:—Fifteen of different calibres, from forty-two to two-and-half-pounders.

Total Iron and Brass Ordnance—Forty.

One thousand and fifty-seven cannon-balls of different weights, from thirty-eight to one-pounders.

The whole of the above guns are mounted on carriages, save a sixty-eight pounder. Owing to the great irregularity in the form of the different shot, their actual weight was not ascertained with any great degree of precision.

(Signed) R. HETZLER,
Major, commanding the Artillery.

Division Orders, by Major-General Marshall.—Camp, near Mundelah, 29th April 1818.

Division Orders.

The fall of Mundelah affords to Major-General Marshall another opportunity of congratulating the division under his command.

Such has been the rapid and successful order of events that have led to this important conquest, that it is impossible to imagine any thing more complete, or where one could desire to have seen the most trivial difference in the order and mode in which the whole affair has been brought to a brilliant and (for those engaged) highly honourable conclusion.

While the artillery, pioneers, and infantry, pursued their toilsome journey to the place, dragging the ordnance and stores with labour and perseverance never surpassed, over a country otherwise impracticable to an army encumbered with a large train of artillery, the cavalry, including the Mahrattá contingent, under Captains Blacker and Johnson, and our light troops, by a forced march, succeeded in completely blockading the town and fort; and such were the admirable arrangements of Brigadier-General Watson, C.B., who commanded, seconded by the zealous exertions of Major O'Brien, and such the commendable vigilance of the blockading parties, that from the 14th to the 26th instant, when the assault took place, it does not appear that a single individual of the garrison contrived to make his escape.

The labours of Captain Tickell and the officers of the Engineer Department, commenced with the blockade; the reconnoissances were conducted in the face of a then spirited garrison, profuse in their endeavours to molest them in the execution of this duty. The situation of Mundelah, moreover, rendered it peculiarly difficult to ascertain the localities and nature of the enemy's works; nevertheless this important duty was fulfilled in a manner highly creditable to the Department.

From

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
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Division Orders.

From the 20th, or morning after the arrival of the division before Mundelah, to the 25th, the time was passed in the preparation of materials for the batteries; and from the nature of circumstances, and the abundant means in artillery (some of very heavy calibre), which the enemy possessed, these required to be laid in and prepared to an extent far exceeding former occasions; the whole was, however, got ready, and batteries completed during the night of the 25th, with singular despatch, so as to allow the artillery to commence their fire at five o'clock on the morning of the 26th.

The positions of the batteries were commanding, especially that on the south bank, whose enfilade across the river completely drove the enemy from his works; and when the breach was assaulted, the opposition was feeble until the troops descended into the town; after which the animated gallantry of the assailants was soon rewarded by the entire possession thereof, after a considerable slaughter of the enemy's troops, who vainly endeavoured to arrest their progress.

To the above detail must be added the spirited conduct of the party under Major Cumming and Captain Sterling, of the Seventh Native Cavalry, in advancing from their blockading positions, and attacking a party of the enemy who endeavoured to escape from the town when stormed; and in which affair they succeeded in destroying all but fifty or sixty, who were taken prisoners.

Captain Black's position enabled that officer to sustain an important part in the affair, as the fire of the field pieces from thence destroyed numbers of the fugitives, who were endeavouring to cross from the town into the fort, along a causeway which lay under the line of his fire.

Captain Black had also the singular good fortune of taking prisoner the Killadar of the fort, Saheb Roy Huzaree, who passing the Nerbudda during the darkness of the night in a small boat, was observed and seized by that officer's advanced party.

The last act of these important events was the unconditional surrender, on the morning of the 27th, of the fort and garrison, amounting to about one thousand men, exclusive of four or five hundred, not of a military description. About thirty pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of small arms and military stores, have fallen into our hands.

To Brigadier-General Watson, C.B., the Major-General's most grateful acknowledgments are due, for his eminent skill and judgment in maintaining the blockade, and for his service and animating gallantry in the command of the storming and supporting columns; the value of his services are conspicuous from the distinguished part he bore in the operations above detailed.

As connected with the mention of the above distinguished officer, Major-General Marshall has much pleasure in recording the following names of officers who had the good fortune to act under the Brigadier-General's immediate observation, and whose zealous services have been noticed by him in terms of the highest commendation and applause:—

Brigadiers Price and Dewar, the former commanding the supporting, and the latter the storming column.

Major O'Brien, Eighth Native Cavalry.

Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, who reconnoitred the breach, and afterwards conducted the column to it.

Lieutenant Pickersgill, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, who advanced with the leading party up the breach; also Lieutenant Strettell and Cornet Palmer of that department.

Brigade-Majors Dyson and Dunsterville.

Captain Knollis, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson, C.B.

Ensign Skipp, his Majesty's Eighty-seventh, acting ditto on this occasion.

Lieutenant Eade, commanding advanced party of Pioneers.

Lieutenants Lewis and Aitchison, Fourteenth Native Infantry, commanding the detachment of that Corps that first entered the town; and Captain
D'Aguiar,

D'Aguilar, Thirteenth Native Infantry, who supported the above party, and secured the west face of the works.

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Division Orders.

Cornet Skipton, Eighth Native Cavalry, Acting-Staff to Major O'Brien.

The following officers of the division are also entitled to the Major-General's best applause and thanks for their important and useful services during the attack, although not personally engaged in the brilliant affair of the assault.

Major Hetzler, Captain Lindsay, and the whole of the officers and men of the Artillery.

Lieutenant Manson of the Pioneers, and the whole of the Native detail of that invaluable body, as well as the company of Miners.

The vigilance and unwearied patience of the Cavalry and Infantry, in the earlier part of the operations, have been already noticed, and the whole displayed, when opposed to the enemy, that intrepidity and discipline which redounds highly to their credit, and is honourable to their corps, and to their commanding and other European officers. The entire division is entitled to share in the last observation, as having conducted itself in a manner deserving of the success it has achieved so creditably; and the Major-General offers his cordial approbation and thanks to all.

The able and zealous services of Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, are entitled to the Major-General's warmest acknowledgments, not only on the present occasion, but during the whole of the time he has conducted the details of the division: and in like manner it is a most pleasing part of the Major-General's duty to record the active and zealous services of Captain James, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, and of Captain Aplin, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General, who were unwearied in the display of their best exertions, on this as well as on all other occasions. These officers will accordingly be pleased to accept the foregoing testimony of the high value which the Major-General affixes to their successful discharge of the arduous and important duties devolving on them.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Sir:

Letter from
Captain Stewart.

In my letter to your address of the 20th instant, I had the honour to report the progress that had been made in arranging the articles of the treaty with the Nabob of Bhopaul. I omitted, however, to mention a slight addition to the ninth article, of the words "in any manner." Although I considered this addition as quite superfluous, yet as the negociators seemed very anxious that they should be inserted, I admitted them.

I also omitted to mention, that as the Fort of Goolgaun had been found during the present service, more convenient for us than Nuzzerghur, I thought it advisable to insert the names of both those places in the seventh article. With these trifling alterations, and those noticed in my former despatch, the treaty * was yesterday executed.

I have herewith the honour to forward one copy for the ratification of the Most Noble the Governor-General: the other copy, ratified by the Nabob, I shall have the honour to despatch to you to-morrow.

Kundee Rao, the Gomashdar of the Punje Mahal, arrived here on the 24th instant. After consulting with him on the best kind of provision that could be made for him under existing circumstances, he himself decided that the only mode was by a money payment. I proposed to make over to him in jagheer a small portion of the Punje Mahals, but he seemed to think it would be quite impossible to maintain himself in that situation, without our constant interference to support him, surrounded, as he conceived he would be, by enemies.

As it was therefore determined that a money payment was best, the next question that arose was the amount that ought to be settled on Kundee Rao. With a view to ascertain this, I inquired of him what was his present allowance as manager

* See Collection of Treaties.

Hostilities with
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Letter from
Captain Stewart.

manager of the district. He informed me, that he was allowed five thousand rupees per annum for his expences, and to keep a palankeen and horse, &c. I then asked him if he would not consider that a permanent provision to that amount would be liberal. He said, that, to a person who wished to retire from employment it might; but that he was ambitious of serving the Company, and entertained hopes that he would be employed in some situation of honour and emolument.

I told Kundee Rao that it was not in my power to find employment for him. That he had by his conduct, established a claim on the British Government, both to be trusted and employed, should an opportunity occur: in the mean time, all I could do was to make a provision for him in money, which I should arrange previous to my departure. The Gomashdar said, he hoped any provision that was made would not be limited to himself, but extend to his family.

Captain Henley having arrived here on the 24th, and the Nabob having previously visited him, he returned his visit on the 25th, when I took occasion, after retiring to a private tent of the Nabob's along with Captain Henley and Lieutenant Hodges, to propose to him the settlement for Kundee Rao.

The Nabob and Kurreem Mahomed Khan would name no sum, but still declared they were ready to make any settlement I considered proper. I therefore told the Nabob, that I thought a Sunnud on the revenue of the Punje Mahal, to the amount of six thousand rupees per annum, would be sufficient, and the Nabob without hesitation agreed to this.

The Sunnud has been made out and sent to me. I now do myself the honour to enclose a copy of it. You will observe, that I have added to it the guarantee of the British Government, in a manner that may probably be considered sufficient.

Kundee Rao had several other requests, regarding the mode of delivering over the Punje Mahal and the settlement of his account there, to all of which the Nabob has assented. The Gomashdar only further requires our protection until he reaches Baroach, where he proposes, after remaining in Ougein two or three months, to retire. I have promised that this will be given him.

I shall to-morrow deliver over charge of the political affairs here to Captain Henley, and proceed with as little delay as possible to Gwalior.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. STEWART.

Raiseen,
27th February 1818.

Letter from
Mr. Secretary
Adam.

To Captain Stewart, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have received and submitted to the Governor-General your despatches of the 20th and 27th February, reporting your proceedings under his Lordship's instructions conveyed to you in my letter of the 9th of that month, together with the treaty executed by you with the authorized agents of the Nabob of Bhopaul.* The treaty being in entire conformity with the views and wishes of the Governor-General, has this day been ratified by his Lordship, and the ratification will be transmitted to Captain Henley, for the purpose of being delivered by him to the Nabob. Captain Henley will take that occasion of investing the Nabob with the khelaut, which was sent under charge of Brigadier-General Watson, as notified to you in my despatch of the 9th ultimo.

2. It is not necessary to enter into any detail of remark, relative to your proceedings and discussions with the Nabob and his officers on the conditions of the treaty. The Governor-General approves entirely of your having, in the several instances stated by you, yielded to their wishes for the insertion of different passages which did not affect the essential objects of that engagement, and in regard to which it was desirable therefore to comply with their solicitations.

3. The readiness with which the Nabob gave up his pretensions to the districts he claimed to the southward of the Nerbudda is satisfactory; for although, on the grounds already stated to you, those pretensions were considered to be inadmissible,

* See Collection of Treaties.

inadmissible, it would have been a subject of regret to the Governor-General, if the refusal to assign them to him had been productive of an uneasy feeling on the mind of the Nabob.

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Mr. Secretary
Adam.

4. The manner in which you conducted the discussion relative to the contingent to be furnished by the Nabob, and the footing on which that arrangement has been placed by the terms of the sixth article, are entirely approved by the Governor-General. His Lordship approves of your declining to admit a diminution in the stipulated amount of the contingent, which will not be at all excessive, when the resources of the Nabob shall be improved in the degree that may reasonably be expected. It will not, of course, be necessary to exact immediately the completion of the contingent to its full amount; but in allowing a relaxation in this respect, care must be taken not to relinquish the right to demand, at a proper time, the complete fulfilment of this condition of the treaty.

5. The omission of the article which formed the eleventh of the draft that accompanied my despatch of the 9th of February, was proper and conformably to your instructions.

6. The Governor-General entirely approves the nature and extent of the provision that has been made for Kundee Rao, the late manager of the Punje Mahal, and has learned with satisfaction, that it is in all respects acceptable to that person, and has fulfilled the expectations he had been led to form. On his arrival at Baroach, it will probably be convenient for him to receive his stipend from the public treasury, the amount being paid regularly by the Nabob of Bhopaul into the hands of the nearest Political Agent or other British officer. In the meanwhile, it will be the duty of Captain Henley to make such an arrangement for the payment of the stipulated sum to Kundee Rao, as may be most suitable to his present circumstances.

7. The Governor-General directs me to signify to you generally, the satisfaction and approbation with which he has viewed your conduct during your mission to Bhopaul, from which he is satisfied the public interests, as connected with the temper, disposition, and proceedings of that State, will derive considerable benefit.

8. His Lordship approves your intention of proceeding with the least practicable delay to Gwalior, for the purpose of assuming the important duties allotted to you.

9. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Captain Henley, for his information and guidance.

10. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatches of the 17th and 23d of February, which do not at present require any particular remark.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
8th March 1818.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor-General.

To — Molony, Esq., Commissioner in the Ceded Districts.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you that town of Chowraghur having been evacuated by the enemy, was occupied yesterday evening by the British troops, and this morning the party proceeded to the occupation of the fort of Chowraghur, it being in like manner abandoned during the night.

Letter from
Lieutenant
Montgomerie.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kullinapoor,
13th May 1818.

(Signed) H. A. MONTGOMERIE,
In charge of the District.

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Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings.

EXTRACT LETTER *from* LORD HASTINGS *to* SIR THOMAS
HISLOP,

Dated Camp, Mahuneeah, 3d April 1818.

Par. 7. I have already, in my despatch of the 29th March, had the honour to convey to your Excellency my approbation of your proceedings at Talneir. I have learned with much satisfaction, from your despatch of the 7th March, the submission of the remaining fortresses ceded by Holkar in Candeish: a result which has undoubtedly been materially produced, by the example justly and wisely made by your Excellency of the garrison of Talneir.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
3 June 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated 3d June 1818.

Our last letter in this department was dated the 30th of last month.

We have now the honour of forwarding to your Honourable Committee copies of two letters to our Chief Secretary from the Political Agent of the Most Noble the Governor-General, enclosing copies of two despatches to the address of his Lordship, under date the 17th and 19th of last month.

We also transmit a copy of a letter from Captain Tovey, enclosing the Heads of Intelligence which had reached Poona on the 29th.

These documents, we regret to observe, contain intelligence of the escape of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore from the escort employed in conducting him to Allahabad; an event which Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm apprehends may lead to a change in the intentions of Bajee Rao, from whom the Brigadier-General appears to have received certain overtures, the nature of which, as adverted to in his despatch to the Governor-General of the 19th, he has not thought it necessary to communicate to this Government.

We have the satisfaction of forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 22d ultimo, reporting that the large fortified city of Chanda had been taken by storm, by the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, on the 20th of that month.

P.S. Since the above letter was closed, the following despatches have been received, of which copies are transmitted.

Copy of a despatch from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone to the Governor-General, dated the 24th ultimo.

Heads of Intelligence from Poona, dated the 1st instant.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch to the Most Noble the Governor-General, under date the 17th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Mhow,
20th May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship upon the 10th instant. Since that a report of Bajee Rao having advanced two marches from the vicinity of Berhampore, in the direct road to the Sindwa gaut, and an account of the inhabitants of the villages between that and the Nerbudda having fled their homes, made me advance to the top of the Jam gaut, where I arrived on the

13th

13th instant. On the 14th I received intelligence, which led me to conclude that if Bajee Rao had ever had an intention of advancing in that direction it had been abandoned (probably on hearing I was in force upon it), and that he had turned east, passing the right flank and rear of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath's convoy towards Asser. The moment I was assured of this fact, I returned to Mhow, having first detached to Major Smith the remaining companies of the first battalion of the Fourteenth Native Infantry, committing, with the increased means, to the charge of that active and intelligent officer, the defence of the line of the Nerbudda, from the Bavere to the Darampore gaut. To guard the gauts to the westward of the latter point, I have directed a detachment of four companies from Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis's force to occupy a position near Chikuldah, which completes the line, and will, I have no doubt, prevent an effort in the Peishwah to enter Malwah in this direction. I returned to Mhow on the 15th, and on the evening of that day I received information (already communicated in the Political Department) of the arrival of a Vakeel from the Peishwah at Barwa, a place near the Nerbudda, about forty miles from this. While I invited the Vakeel to my camp, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, of the Third regiment of cavalry, and three companies of infantry and a brigade of gallopers, towards Onchode, directing him to post a company of Infantry at the head of the Kotcote Pass, which is one of the only openings between this and the position he was marching by. I directed, at the same time that I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis (whose brigade was at Buturia) to move into my lines. He arrived this morning, and I have now completed an arrangement, which after leaving two companies and near six hundred recruits, armed and in a forward state of discipline, to guard my sick and convalescent, superfluous stores and grain (all of which I mean to leave in a strong position at this place), gives me disposable nearly three battalions of infantry, besides those upon the river. I am in momentary expectation of Bajee Rao's Vakeel, who I understand from a horseman come on in advance, has a letter to my address. I cannot determine upon the plan I am to pursue till I know what he proposes; but as I mean, for many reasons, not to allow Bajee Rao to enter Malwah, I shall immediately move to the Nerbudda, being quite satisfied that whether I am to treat with or attack him this is not a moment for delay.

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The only manner in which these measures can be effected, after the distributions your Lordship appears to have anticipated for the force in Malwah, will be by obliging me to fix Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis' brigade at this place for the rains: but the troops under that officer's command will be as conveniently situated as they could be for communication with their own Presidency, and any duties that could have been required of them to the north-west of Rutleat would be as well performed by a detachment of Bengal troops near Neemitch. But on this subject I am already in correspondence with Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, to whom I have written that it appears likely I shall be compelled to detain the Third Regiment of Coast Cavalry so long, that their proceeding south will be difficult. On this event I shall require no force under his command beyond a battalion of Sepoys and a party of Irregulars to form the detachment at Neemitch; and this arrangement, which the service is fully provided for, will prevent both increase of expense and inconvenience to the troops.

I have, &c.

Mhow,
17th May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch of yesterday's date to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Mhow,
20th May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief
in India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

Your Lordship will have learnt, by my despatch of yesterday in the Political Department, the overture made by Bajee Rao, and the steps I have taken in consequence.

The accounts which I received late last night, announcing the escape of Appa Sahib, the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, may be expected to effect a change in the intentions of Bajee Rao; and contemplating that, and the prospect of increased demand for troops in the Deccan, I have deemed it proper to make some alterations in the disposal of my force.

I have directed the immediate march of Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, who is this morning near Ragoogurh, across the river at Hindiah, in order to occupy a position at Churwah. A copy of my instructions to that officer will reach your Lordship through the official channel.

A detachment, consisting of six companies of Colonel Corsellis's Brigade, with four hundred Guickwar horse, have been sent to Oouchode, where they will, in co-operation with the corps under the command of Captain Roberts and those of the Nabob of Bhopaul, prevent any body of the enemy entering Malwah in that direction.

I have ordered a Brigade of Horse Artillery, the second battalion of the Sixth Regiment Madras Native Infantry (after detaching two companies to Hindiah) to march to Mundelsir, while the remainder of Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis's corps, the heavy guns, grain, and stores, remain on this ground. I proceed myself to Mundelsir, and the arrangements I have made will enable me, should Bajee Rao retreat from his positions, to bring a force upon him that must drive him from his present situation, if that has not been before done by the advance of Brigadier-General Doveton's force.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Mhow,
19th May 1818

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM.

Letter from
Capt. Tovey.

Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

In the absence, and at the request of the Honourable M. Elphinstone, I do myself the honour to transmit the Heads of Intelligence received in the course of to-day.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
29th May 1818.

(Signed) H. TOVEY,
Assistant-Secretary.

Heads of
Intelligence.

HEADS of Intelligence.—Poona, 29th May 1818.

The Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, Appah Sahib, has effected his escape from the escort which was conducting him to Allahabad.

The Peishwah had made overtures to Sir John Malcolm, and hopes were entertained that he would deliver himself up.

Malligaum still holds out. The breach, it was expected, would be practicable in a couple of days.

Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall's detachment had been joined by a battalion of the Russell Brigade.

A battering train for Candeish is expected to march from Ahmednuggur on the 1st proximo, escorted by the first battalion of the Fourth Regiment.

A body of five or six hundred rebels are creating disturbances in the purgunah of Sinnur: about one hundred and fifty said to be horse, and the remainder Infantry, chiefly Bheels and coolies. A detachment expected to move upon them from Copergaum.

Major

Major M'Leod, with a small battering train, is expected to move towards the Bhun district, for the purpose of expelling Durmajee Purtaub Roy, and his adherents.

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To F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay.

Letter from
Mr. Jenkins.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to my address, under date the 20th instant.

I have, &c.

Nagpore,
22d May 1818.

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
Resident.

To R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Adams.

Sir :

It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to report, for your information, that the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after five o'clock ; that the breach was carried with a spirit and energy I have never seen excelled ; and that in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Colonel Scott, who gallantly conducted the assault, and the brave troops under his command.

I am most happy to add, the loss has not been severe. Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, Lieutenants Fell and Casement, are the only officers wounded. I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by to-morrow's dawk.

I have, &c.

Camp, Chanda,
20th May 1818.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

My Lord :

1. Since I had last the honour to address your Excellency, fuller accounts have been received of the fate of the late Peishwah's army. After their defeat at Sheoraj, they suffered the extremities of hunger and fatigue, for six days, till they reached Omerkair and joined their baggage, which had escaped by another route. They halted there one day, and immediately after appear to have broken up, almost with one consent, and to have returned towards their own country, dispersing as they passed the frontier. Nothing can exceed their fatigues and their sufferings. The horses so worn out that they can scarcely move, and the men are in rags, and bear evident marks of famine on their countenances. So totally dispirited are they, that there is no account of their attempting to plunder, even for subsistence, but many of their being dismounted and disarmed by the common villagers.

2. Chimnajee Appa Sahib and Appa Dessye, after applying to the officer at Jaulnah, as before reported, crossed the Godavery with about two thousand five hundred horse, on their way to the Kisna. Soon after they got into the neighbourhood of Captain Davies, who was detached from Daroor, as I before reported, with one thousand reformed horse, they acquainted that officer with their friendly intentions ; but he very properly distrusted their professions, and proceeded by a forced march to overtake them. On his coming up, both parties approached each other in order of battle ; but Narrao Punt Apty having advanced with a flag of truce, Captain Davies restrained his men, and by his temper and moderation soon brought about an adjustment. The whole then proceeded towards Ahmednuggur. I had already selected this place for Chimnajee Appa's residence, until some final arrangement could be made ; but he left it before my letter reached him, and in spite of the persuasions of Appa Dessye, who did all he could to induce him to comply with my wish, he persevered in proceeding to Phoolsheher, within eighteen miles of Poona.

3. On

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Mr. Elphinstone.

3. On hearing of his arrival, I immediately sent orders to make over the Peishwah's palace at Phoolshelher for his accommodation, and finding he was destitute of almost every convenience, I purchased tents and other articles for him, and provided for his wants. Next day I deputed Captain Tovey, my Acting Secretary and Deputy Adjutant-General, to the Bema force, to wait on him, and that gentleman having found his health much deranged, I applied to Mr. Coats, the Superintending Surgeon of the Auxiliary Force, to visit him. So much had Appa Sahib been harassed by his fatigues and alarm, that it appeared to those gentlemen, as well as to the native who accompanied him from Ahmednuggur, that this misfortune had disordered his understanding. This impression, however, wore off, and the rest he has since enjoyed has nearly restored his health, both bodily and mental.

4. Captain Tovey had been instructed to prevail on Appa Sahib to repair, as soon as possible, to Benares, and was authorized to assure him that his situation would be better, in a pecuniary point of view, than under his brother, and that if he had any particular dislike to Benares, after this country should be completely settled, your Lordship would not be disposed to impose any unnecessary restraint in his choice of a residence. I held nearly the same language, in a letter I wrote to him on his arrival. At Captain Tovey's first visit, Appa Sahib spake of his brother and himself as still connected, and expressed his wish that they should both be permitted to live on this bank of the Godavery or the Kisna, and to lead a life of devotion under our protection. It seemed, however, that he only used this language to avoid the appearance of deserting his brother, for on Captain Tovey's saying that he could not treat with Bajee Rao, Appa Sahib confined his discourse to his own wishes. He at first showed a reluctance to proceed to Benares, and the persons about him endeavoured to establish a claim, from his having voluntarily thrown himself on our protection, to exemption from all suspicion and from all controul in his choice of an abode; but Captain Tovey judiciously combated this pretension, by representing the lateness of Appa Sahib's determination in our favour, when he could no longer remain where he was, and when his coming over did not benefit our cause. He however said that there was every disposition on your Excellency's part to treat him in the most friendly manner, and that the suggestion regarding his residence was in reality as beneficial to him as to the British Government, since it removed him from a scene where he would be liable to suspicion, and where his name would no doubt be made use of, in a manner quite contrary to his wishes. It likewise gave him an opportunity of establishing a well-founded claim on the British Government, by a ready compliance with your Excellency's desire. These arguments at length had their effect upon Appa Sahib, and Captain Tovey returned with his full consent to go to Benares. He however desired to see Bajee Naik, who was formerly employed between the Peishwah and the late Sir B. Close, and through whom Appa Sahib's allowances were first obtained. On this person visiting him, he sent a message, saying what he had frequently done in the interval; that he wished to remain here during the rains, to see his friends, to perform a vow of a pilgrimage to a place on the Kisna, south of Meritch, and above all, to avoid the inclemency of the season. If this were agreed to, he said he would be ready to go to Benares in November. This being a good deal insisted on, I said it would be your Excellency's wish that he should remain where he chose, both during and after the rainy season, but that political motives rendered a temporary absence necessary. These motives were most forcible at the present moment, and might have no weight at the period he alluded to. That I had no orders to force him to go to Benares against his inclination; but that if it was his wish to show a disposition to oblige your Excellency, he would go now; and this, I said, would doubtless lead to a similar spirit of accommodation on the part of your Excellency. In this I alluded to the payment of his debts and an augmentation of his allowance, to which his agents and Bajee Naik had very distinctly alluded. They then said, that they were certain Appa Sahib would be disposed to adopt the line of conduct I had suggested. I avoided waiting on Appa Sahib at first, as I knew that my doing so would retard the desired adjustment; and on my expressing a wish to visit him subsequent to Captain Tovey's return, his own Dewan recommended that it should be deferred till every thing was settled; but

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as I was now apprehensive that the ceremony might occasion delay in Appa Sahib's departure, I offered, at the conversation just reported (which took place yesterday), to proceed immediately to Phoolsheher and wait on Appa Sahib. The day, however, was unlucky; and I then offered, if Appa Sahib would see me to-day, to attend him. The Dewan promised to let me know in the night if he wished it, and as I received no message, I came to this place in the morning. I had, however, impressed on the Agents the uneasiness it would give me, if the execution of your Lordship's wishes were delayed, and Appa Sahib's journey deferred until the rains became heavy, for the mere purpose of a meeting with me; and as Captain Tovey has remained at Poona to expedite Appa Sahib's departure, I hope no delay will now take place in it.

5. Appa Sahib was accompanied to Phoolsheher, by Appa Dessye and Narroo Punt Apty, with their troops, which were reduced to a small number before their arrival: immediately afterwards, Appa Dessye set off for Nepaunee, and Narroo Punt having paid off his troops, Appa Sahib remains with scarcely any attendants, and no guard, except two companies of sepoy and a hundred horse that accompanied Captain Tovey, and are encamped in his neighbourhood. He has applied for no protection, and I do not wish to press on him, for fear of disquieting him, by a supposed wish to have a controul over his person.

6. At the same time with Chinnajee Appa, Cashi Pundit, a principal person in the service of the Vinchoorkur, came to Poona, tendered his submission, and was allowed to occupy his house. At his first meeting, he said he had a letter for me from the Peishwah, which if I chose he would send for. I said I must first know the contents. If it was an overture to negociate, it was contrary to my orders to receive it; but if it contained an offer of submission, I should be happy to take every means to give effect to your Excellency's clemency. Cashi Pundit then seemed to think it unnecessary to deliver the letter, and asked leave, which I gave him, to report the ill-success of his overture. He then entered into conversations on his own affairs, those of the Vinchoorkur, to whom I held out the hope of the remaining part of his jageer in the Deccan if he would return, and finally on Bajee Rao's plans. He said it was certainly that Prince's design to throw himself on Scindia's protection; and I impressed on him that it would be much wiser to throw himself on your Lordship's.

7. Cashi Pundit's opinion is confirmed by Appa Dessye, Narroo Punt Apty, Moro Dikshut's brother, and all the other persons who have come from Bajee Rao's army. These persons describe the fatigues and privations of Bajee Rao and his immediate attendants as very great, but represent him as shewing great fortitude against all the evils he is exposed to, except personal danger. Those about him, however, complain much of his temper, and he seems tormented more than ever by the suspicions which haunted him even in prosperity. The usual excuse of the chiefs who have deserted him is, his reproaches against them as in league with the English, and his unbounded submission to the influence of Trimbuckjee. The return of this favourite seems to have been understood by the whole army as closing the door on all accommodation; and it was seriously debated among some of the chiefs, whether they should not remove the obstacle by attacking him and driving him from the camp.

8. Appa Dessye sent a Vakeel to Poona before he arrived at Phoolsheher. I received him well, expressed my satisfaction at his master's return, told him that his long delay led us to enter into arrangements with others, which would occasion loss to him, but that, as far as was consistent with those engagements, it was our wish to treat him kindly; that he might go with confidence to Nepaunee, and communicate with General Munro, to whom the whole negociation with him was committed.

9. About the same time of Appa Sahib's appearance at Phoolsheher, Varanessy Bye, the Peishwah's wife, arrived at Poona. She had been placed in the fort of Rygurb, which was considered as impregnable; and although, at the commencement of the siege, I sent her a passport to quit the place with all her property and attendants, she was not allowed to profit by it, for the flag of truce that carried it was fired on and driven back by the Arabs. On the capture of the place she received the fullest protection from Colonel Prother, whose humane

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and liberal anxiety to alleviate her misfortunes is not less honourable to him than the success which placed her at his mercy. The Bye came to Poona with an escort that had been furnished to her by Colonel Prother, and took up her residence at one of the Peishwah's palaces, which was assigned for her reception. I waited on her on the evening of her arrival, and expressed my own anxiety to contribute to her comfort, and my conviction that I was only meeting your Excellency's wishes in offering her every assistance. The Bye expressed much gratitude for these offers, and still more for the treatment she had received at Rygurh, and promised to communicate her wants to me as they arose. She said she wished to remain some days at Poona, and then to proceed to her native village of Wye. Accordingly, after a residence of ten days, she yesterday expressed her wish to set out for Wye, and she was to do so this morning, with an escort that had been ordered for her. Before she went, she asked permission to give the Peishwah accounts of the treatment she had received. I gave her messenger a passport, and she declared her intention of endeavouring to prevail on the Peishwah to throw himself on your Excellency's mercy.

10. Bajee Rao was last heard of at Dhoolcote, near Asseergurh, where he had proceeded from Dewalgaut. He had on his arrival not more than six thousand horse, all of whom were totally disheartened and exhausted, and but a small portion were actually fighting men. He is said, however, to be now recruiting both in the strength and numbers. He has been visited by the Killadar of Asseergurh, who it is thought will afford him an asylum. Your Excellency is apprized that I have instructed General Doveton to attack Asseergurh in the event, unless Bajee Rao should entirely disperse his army and take refuge alone, with an obvious intention of submitting to your Excellency through the mediation of Scindia, or otherwise. I trust these instructions may not be inconsistent with your Excellency's general plans. The necessity of attacking the Peishwah wherever he might take refuge seemed indispensable, as long as he continued to disturb or to threaten our possessions, or those of our allies; but I did not think it became a subordinate authority to anticipate your Excellency's decision on the case last contemplated. General Doveton was at Adjutec on the 18th of May, and will ere this have compelled Bajee Rao to quit his present position. Should he fly to the northward, the arrangements made by Sir John Malcolm will probably ensure his intercepting him; and if he should remain between the Nerbudda and Taptee, he will scarcely find it possible to escape the troops destined for that service by the same officer.

11. The state of Candeish is in some measure favourable to the Peishwah. Colonel M'Dowall entered that province on the plan mentioned in my last despatch, and advanced to Malligaum, where he has experienced a determined resistance from the Arab garrison, and has little hope of making further progress until after the rains, even if he should speedily succeed in his present undertaking. Captain T. Davies, the commanding Engineer, an officer of much talent and of the most ardent zeal, has been killed in a sally by the garrison of Malligaum. To supply the place of Colonel M'Dowall's battering train, which is beginning to fail, and to enable Brigadier-General Doveton to undertake the siege of Asseergurh if required, I have requested General Smith to send the greater part of his park to Malligaum. The details of this arrangement will appear by the correspondence transmitted to Mr. Adam. The Bombay detachment from Surat, consisting of two hundred of his Majesty's Sixty-seventh, and five hundred Native Infantry, ought to be in Candeish before long. The second battalion of the Seventeenth Light Infantry, must also, I trust, ere this have crossed the Godavery, and these reinforcements joined to the battalion of the Russell Brigade, already in the east of Candeish, will form a respectable force to co-operate in pursuing the Peishwah, whether he takes refuge among the Arabs or retires into the Sautpoora mountains.

12. When I last reported to your Excellency, Brigadier-General Munro was on his march to Solapore. He arrived before that place on the 9th, and found five thousand infantry, the principal of whom were Arabs and regular sepoys, encamped under the walls, with fourteen guns and eight hundred cavalry. Next morning the Brigadier-General carried the pettah by escalade, after a prolonged opposition from the Arabs. The infantry and horse moved down during the
contest

contest to attack the reserve, and were charged by the Brigadier-General, and driven back with the loss of three of their guns and many men: the commander was wounded, and one of the principal chiefs killed. This defeat so much disheartened the infantry, that they quitted their camp in the afternoon and commenced their retreat towards the River Seena; but General Munro being apprized of this movement, immediately determined to detach his handful of cavalry, under Brigadier-General Pritzer, to cut off their retreat. The cavalry, consisting of three troops of his Majesty's Twenty-second Light Dragoons and four hundred irregular horse, soon overtook the enemy, and charged them with such vigour, that they gave way and fled in all directions. Nothing could be more complete than the destruction of this body: near one thousand men were left dead on the field, great numbers of the fugitives were wounded, and of those who escaped many were plundered, and even put to death by the villagers. Notwithstanding the impression made by this disaster, the fort of Solapore stood a bombardment for one day, and did not surrender till the breaching battery was ready to open. It is reckoned the strongest of the Peishwah's forts on the plain, except Belgaum and Darwar. General Munro having now completely accomplished the object of his march to the eastward, is on his return towards Nepaunee, to effect a final settlement with the chief of that place.

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and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

13. General Smith returned from Daroor to cantonments at Seroor, and has since made such a distribution of his force, as will probably secure the tranquillity of every part of the country.

14. Before his arrival, a detachment, commanded by Major Macleod of the Auxiliary Horse, had marched from Ahmednuggur, at the requisition of Captain Pottinger, against Dhermajee Purtaub Rao, the only individual who remains in arms on this side of the Godavery. The insurgent has dispersed his banditti, and had himself disappeared; but General Smith had sent out a sufficient reinforcement to Major Macleod, to enable him to reduce Dhermajee's forts, and to cut off the means of renewing the rebellion.

15. I am happy to acquaint your Excellency, that Captain Grant has succeeded in obtaining possession of the fort of Pertaubgurh by negotiation. It is a strong place, had a large garrison, and was important from its means of annoying the country round Wye.

16. I have come thus far on my way to the southward to meet Brigadier-General Munro, for the purpose of consulting him on the arrangements in progress for the settlement of the Peishwah's late territories.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serival,
thirty miles south of Poona,
24th May 1818.

(Signed)

M. ELPHINSTONE,
Commissioner.

HEADS of Intelligence.

Camp, near Poona, 1st June 1818.

Heads of
Intelligence.

The fort of Chanda has been taken by storm by the division under the command of Colonel Adams: particulars not received, but our loss is said to be inconsiderable. About five hundred of the garrison put to the sword.

Accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall's force before Malligaum state that, in consequence of the ammunition being nearly expended, and the breach considered practicable, it was determined to try the effect of a storm, previously to converting the siege into a blockade, and until a supply of ordnance and ammunition could be obtained.

The few shells which remained were thrown into the fort early in the morning of the 29th, with considerable effect, and occasioned an explosion. Immediately after three attacks were directed at the same time, one against the pettah under Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Stewart, Madras Native Infantry, which was carried in great style and with trifling loss.

A second attack was projected against one of the outworks of the fort, under Major M'Bean, Madras Native Infantry; but the attempt being found impracticable, that officer co-operated against the pettah.

The

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Heads of
Intelligence.

The grand attack was directed upon the breach under the orders of Major Greenhill, of the Seventeenth Madras Native Infantry, and this gallant band displayed all the usual intrepidity of British troops, though their efforts were unsuccessful. The defences were found to be of a most formidable and unexpected nature, and they were vigorously defended; but these obstacles would probably have been surmounted, had not the scaling ladders proved too short. The storming party returned in good order, and under a more destructive fire than that to which they had been previously exposed, the garrison redoubling their efforts from the moment the attack was relinquished.

No returns have been received but the loss is stated to be severe.

Killed.

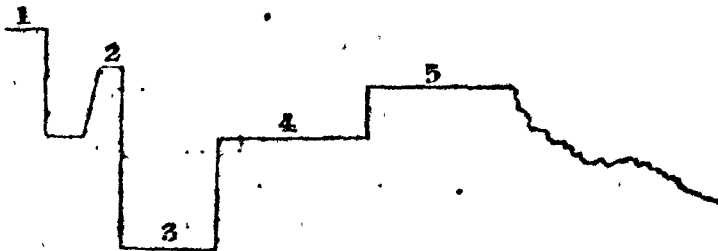
Lieutenant Nattes,.....Madras Engineers.
Lieutenant Wilkinson,Thirteenth Madras Native Infantry.
Captain Kennedy,Seventeenth Ditto.

Wounded.

Major Greenhill,.....Seventeenth Madras Native Infantry.
Captain Leridé,Russell Brigade.

About eighty men killed and wounded.

COPY of a Sketch sent in a Letter from Malligaum:



1. Inner fort.
2. Fauss brays studded with loop-holes.
3. Ditch.
4. Plain with traverses and loop-holes.
5. Outer fort, where the storming party was brought up from the great descent on the opposite side.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
8 June 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 8th June 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee, for your information, copies of despatches which have reached us subsequently to our address of the 3d instant, viz.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 30th of May, with the papers referred to from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, purporting his having taken possession of the forts of Byrangurh and Bowangurh.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 1st instant, enclosing the copy of a letter from the Political Agent in Candeish, stating the progress of the operations carrying on by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall against the fort of Malligaum, and the particulars of the failure of the attempt to carry it by storm, and a letter addressed by him to Brigadier-General Smith on the 25th ultimo.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 4th instant, acquainting us of his having permitted Chimnaje Appa to proceed to, and reside at Basscin.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Bowanghur, May 24, 1818, enclosed in a Letter from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor in Council at Bombay, dated May 30.*

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched from Chiploon on the evening of the 21st instant, and encamped at Sewarda, from whence I detached Lieutenant Capon; with one hundred rank and file, on the morning of the 22d; to take possession of the strong hill fort of Byramghur (about nine coss from thence; in an easterly direction), and that officer having rejoined me this morning with a part of the detachment, I beg leave to refer you to the report of his proceedings, which is herewith transmitted.

I marched the same morning myself with the remainder of my detachment (six artillerymen, one three-pounder, and fifty rank and file), for the purpose of taking the fort of Bowanghur, situate on a high and very steep hill, which was in possession of a body of Ramoosees, who had some time since taken it from the late Peishwah's troops.

On my arrival here at sunset yesterday, preparations were immediately made for carrying the fort by escalade; and orders were issued for a detachment to march at three o'clock this morning; accordingly, a party of six artillerymen, and sixty rank and file of the first battalion Tenth Regiment, under Brevet Captain Hughes, of the second battalion Second Regiment, with Lieutenants Seymour and Adamson of the first battalion Tenth Regiment, proceeded (with ladders formed from tent poles), and arriving near the gateway by daylight, followed the enemy so closely into the fort, that the garrison had only time to escape by the sally-port on the opposite side.

EXTRACT *Letter from Lieutenant Capon to Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, dated Camp at Tullorda, 23d May 1818.*

Letter from Lieutenant Capon.

I have the honour to report, that agreeably to your instructions, I marched with a detachment of one hundred rank and file, and arrived at Tullorda (the village at the foot of Byramghur) this day, at ten A.M.

My party being much fatigued with the length of the march, I did not think proper to ascend the hill, which is nearly three coss in ascent, but sent for the killadar, who coming with a small party, arrangements were quickly made for my being put in possession the next morning. The killadar only required that the arms and property of himself and garrison (amounting to about one hundred and fifty) should not be taken away, which I agreed to; the Ramoosees being in some strength likewise in the vicinity of the fort, the killadar and the garrison begged a party of sepoy to escort them to Pattan, in the Deccan.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from Mr. Elphinstone.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter dated 29th ultimo from the Political Agent in Candeish, regarding the operations against Malligaum, as also a copy of my letter of the 25th ultimo to Brigadier-General Smith.

I have, &c.

Camp, Khandalla.
1st June 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from Mr. Biggs.

Since my letter of the 20th, the siege of this place has continued with unabated ardour on the part of the troops, but our loss during the operations has been very considerable. Although the duty fell heavy on them, nothing could exceed the good-will with which it has been performed, both by men and officers. On the 22d instant the force was reinforced by Cornet Kay with the

Hostilities with
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Letter from
Mr. Briggs.

Hindoostanee horse, who marched one hundred and twelve miles in three days; and on the following morning the infantry, under Lieutenant Hodges, who had come the same distance, also joined. This detachment gave an addition of five hundred horse and four hundred and fifty infantry of the Russell Brigade. At this period the ordnance was very much impaired and reduced, and the ammunition nearly all expended, and it was quite evident that there was no time to be lost in attempting a storm. An apparently practicable breach had been made in the walls of the outer fort, the defences of the *fausse braye* were particularly destroyed, and a breach had been effected in the curtain of the principal wall of the place; but there existed a ditch of which we had no satisfactory information as to its depth or extent. This morning, at day-light, the few remaining shells were thrown into the fort, and about the breach, and the place was assaulted. It was found that the enemy had removed all the rubbish from the inner part of the first work, and had dug it in a manner that it was found impracticable to descend even with ladders, which were dropt down, and proved by much too short. The enemy, with his usual activity, had cut off the breach to the right and left, loop-holed traverses running from the outer wall of the ditch, and the *fausse braye* was filled with men also: thus there was a direct fire and a cross fire also upon the breach, and in leading the men we lost some valuable officers. The senior Engineer, who led the storm with the sappers and miners, was shot dead the moment he mounted the breach, while he was in the act of pronouncing the word "impracticable." Major Greenhill, who commanded the storming party, was wounded in the foot; but he mounted the breach and put down a ladder, which dropt out of his hands to the bottom of the wall. There was no way of overcoming this difficulty, and a retreat was sounded, which was effected in good order. The failure at the breach has been the result of one of those untoward events which was not calculated on; but nothing could exceed the gallantry both of officers and men, who remained steadily under a galling fire, from whence it was thought proper to withdraw.

At the same moment, also, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Stewart made an assault on the *pettah*, which was carried sword in hand; but an attack of Major McBean's on the outwork, at another place from the breach, was considered impracticable, and inadvisable to persist in, and both these assaults were directed entirely against the *pettah*, and which is now in our possession.

Our loss in these assaults has been severe, as you will see by the accompanying list of killed and wounded,* which I have procured from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, which embrace all those who have fallen during the siege; and in the persons of Lieutenant Davies and Lieutenant Nattes, who were both killed while gallantly leading assaults, the public service has suffered irreparable losses.

I shall do myself the honour of writing more fully on the plan of military operations to be adopted, in consequence of the necessity of protracting the siege of this place.

My Assistant, Lieutenant Hodges, who belongs to Major Greenhill's corps, with a zeal which did him infinite honour, requested permission to join his company in the storm; and Lieutenant Harris, of the First Regiment, who his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop attached to me at my request, also went as a volunteer. I am happy to have an opportunity of bearing public testimony to the spirited gallantry of these two officers on this occasion.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
29th May 1818

(Signed) JOHN BRIGGS,
Political Agent in Candeish.

To

* This list will be sent to-morrow; it could not be made out to-day.

To Brigadier-General Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I had yesterday the honour to receive your letter regarding the ordnance and stores for General Doveton. I have no new reason to expect that the Peishwah will take refuge in Asseerghur, but the last accounts from Candeish represent the operations of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell's detachment against Malligaum as likely to be brought to a stand, for want of ordnance and ammunition. I have the honour to enclose Colonel Crosdill's letters on this subject; and I beg you to take such measures as you think best, to send on the whole or any part of the train and stores which you deem requisite, to join Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell at Malligaum by the route most favourable to expedition. If the train is wanted at Asseerghur, it can go on from Malligaum or turn off on the way, according to the orders that may have been issued to Colonel Macdowell's detachment. It would facilitate any arrangement that may be required, in the event of such a change of route, if you would have the goodness to acquaint General Doveton, as well as Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowell, with the route by which the train is to proceed. I before suggested to you to detain the Supernumerary Auxiliary Battalion, that you might have some troops disposable to escort the train to General Doveton's camp. A strong escort will now be doubly desirable, as it will throw more troops into the only part of the country where operations are still going on, and where the want of them is much felt at present.

You will observe from Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdill's letter, the great want of artillerymen and officers. I am aware of your own difficulties regarding artillerymen, but I have no doubt you will do every thing in your power to assist the detachment in Candeish.

The accompanying letter from General Doveton, with its enclosures, will show you the measures adopting against Bajee Rao; to which I have only to add, that he is already reassembling his army, and that it seems every day more necessary to be prepared to press him, at the present moment, with all the means we can apply.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Kowta,
25th May 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

After a great deal of discussion with Chimnaje Appa on the subject of his going to Benares, I find so invincible a repugnance on his part to undertake such a journey at this time of the year, that it would be impossible to prevail on him to do so without giving him great disgust. The state of his health, and the real difficulties of a journey in the rains, combined with the above consideration, have induced me to allow him to remain in this neighbourhood, provided he will consent to reside at Bassein and to forbear all intercourse with the people of the continent. To this I have no doubt he will consent; and in all the circumstances of the case, I anticipate the Right Honourable the Governor's approbation of my fixing on Bassein for his residence.

I shall, therefore, expedite his departure without waiting for an answer, in the apprehension that the setting in of the rainy season may afford a pretence for still further delay. He will be accompanied by few attendants, and is by no means a likely person to give any disturbance. I shall send an officer to attend Appa Sahib to Bassein, who may either remain or may be relieved by some gentleman on the spot, as it will be necessary at first to observe the course he adopts, and to prevent his receiving promiscuous visitors.

If the house formerly occupied by the Peishwah, when at Bassein, could be prepared for Appa Sahib's reception, it would be very desirable, as Appa Sahib, being under no restraint, must be reconciled to his situation as much as possible by kindness and attention.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
4th June 1818.(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE,
Commissioner.

SECRET

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

Hostilities with
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SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 16th June 1818.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
16 June 1818.

Honourable Sirs :

1. We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee, for your information, copies of despatches of the dates mentioned in the margin,* recently received from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, enclosing copies of his reports addressed to the Most Noble the Governor General and Mr. Secretary Adam, of the progress of his negotiations with Bajee Rao; from which it will appear, that the latter has acceded to the propositions contained in the despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam of the 3d instant.

2. We also enclose copies of two despatches received from the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 10th, on the same subject.

3. We have to offer to your Honourable Committee our cordial congratulations, on the prospect which now appears to the speedy termination of the war, and of the return of Bajee Rao's adherents to their homes.

4. We likewise transmit a copy of a letter from Sir John Malcolm, and of his despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam, containing the substance of a proposition he had received from Trimbeckjee Dainglia, and of the reply he had given to the Vakeel.

5. Nothing farther has reached us respecting the course likely to be pursued by Trimbeckjee; and we have only therefore to express our hope, that in the event of his declining to follow the advice he has received, he will not long be enabled to protect himself against the force which will be employed in pursuing him. His family is in confinement in the fort of Tannah.

We have, &c.

Bombay Castle,
16th June 1818.

(Signed)

EVAN NEPEAN,
MILES NIGHTINGALL,
ALEXANDER BELL,
G. L. PRENDERGAST.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch of yesterday's date to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bekaugong,
27th May 1818.

(Signed)

J. MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

*Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

My Lord :

I had last the honour of addressing your Lordship, under date the 19th instant. On the 21st I marched to Jam, and next day to Mundlesir, from whence Major Smith had moved with a small detachment two days before, under instructions to advance between thirty or forty miles in the direction of Asseerghur. I at the same time directed the four flank companies of the Russell Brigade and three hundred Poona Auxiliary Horse to join Major Smith's detachment, meaning to form a small corps in the vicinity of Bajee Rao's position, that would be of sufficient strength to give him protection if sincere, or to attack him if otherwise; and under every view of the case, I could not but consider that our chief expectation of success rested upon his being so surrounded, that he could hardly escape, but as a fugitive with a few adherents, and it was to be expected he would prefer the terms I proposed to offer him to such an alternative.

The

* 27th May, 28th ditto, 1st June, 1st ditto, 3d ditto, 3d ditto, 5th ditto.

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

The day after my arrival at Mundelsir, I learnt Brigadier-General Doveton's advance towards Burhampore, the neighbourhood of which city that officer wrote me he expected to reach on the 25th instant. This intelligence, and the accounts I yesterday received of Bajee Rao's fears and indecision, from Lieutenant Low, who was in advance with Major Smith, made me determine to join the latter at Bakengang, after completing the arrangements for the defence of the ghauts and fords on the river, and leaving at Mhow Lieutenant-Colonel Corsellis with a body of five hundred effective infantry, which I expected will be joined in a few days by the Third regiment of Bengal Cavalry. I marched this morning twenty-four miles with a Brigade of Horse Artillery, three hundred Native Infantry, and five hundred Irregular Horse. I shall continue my march at night, and be at Bekaugong, which is sixteen miles from this (and where Major Smith is encamped) by daylight.

I have written to Bajee Rao informing him of my advance, referring it to solicitude for his welfare, and repeating what Lieutenant Low had before communicated, that unless he left his present position near Asseerghur, and advanced towards me with intentions decidedly amicable, that he was on the brink of destruction.

From information I have this moment received, I am inclined to hope that Bajee Rao, though still surrounded by his worst counsellors, is fully alive to all the dangers of his situation. Brigadier-General Doveton's efficient force near Asseer forbids any hope of retreat to the southward or south-east. Lieutenant-Colonel Russel's corps at Charwar, and that which Brigadier-General Watson has at my suggestion sent to Hussingabad, quite shuts the valley of the Nerbudda. I am very confident in the arrangements made to prevent his entering Malwa at any point from Bhopal to Jaboah, and my corps, which will consist of a brigade and a-half of Horse Artillery, one thousand Infantry, and eight hundred Irregular Horse, will be competent to check or pursue him in this quarter. The west, which leads to the wild and inhospitable hills of Northern Candeish, is the only point, if he prefers flight to submission, in which he can find momentary safety, and there also detachments of our troops are moving in different directions. To proceed to Candeish would, in his present condition, be to adopt the life of a Bheel chief, for which no human being was ever worse calculated, both from the frame of his body and mind, than Bajee Rao.

I am led to suppose, from the tenour of my latest information, that though Bajee Rao clings to the vicinity of Asseer, from which and Berhampore he has been recruited with supplies, he is not disposed to seek shelter in that fortress; nor do I think that the Killadar, though he has shewn him every attention, and no doubt afforded him aid, would commit himself and his prince, by openly joining the enemy of the British Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Gogong,
26th May 1818.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a copy of my despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Camp, Bekaugong,
28th May 1818.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Sir :

Having arrived at this ground at two o'clock A.M., before Lieutenant Low with Bajee Rao's Vakeel had marched, I had a full communication with the latter as well as with my aid-de-camp, Subadar Seyed Hussein. The purport of their communication was as before stated; but with this important addition,

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Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

that Bajee Rao, though he had heard all I stated regarding his future prospects, remained still unshaken in his resolution to come to me, and to trust solely to me as his intercessor. The Subadar, who had frequent interviews with him, has received a very strong impression of the sincerity of his intentions. He is (as was to be expected) alarmed beyond measure at the advance of the different bodies of troops, particularly General Doveton's force, which reached Berhampore on the 25th, and asked the Subadar twenty times, why I did not come or send Lieutenant Low to assure his mind. He was, he said, determined, under all events, to join me, who had been his friend for sixteen years, and he had now no other dependance upon earth. This last expression he repeated several times before the Vinchoorker, his Dewan, Balloba, the Purrunda Jagheerदार, the manager of the Gockla family, and Jeswunt Rao Lar, Killadar of Asseergurb, and they appeared all to assent to the propriety of the measure: Syed Hussein says, that of one description and another, he supposes that the Peishwah may have around him eight or ten thousand men. They have no baggage, and very few tents. There appears, however, no want of money, and the horses are in good order, having been recruited by a halt of twenty days, and their supplies, which come from Asseer and Berhampore, were, he adds, abundant.

Trimbuckjee was encamped separate, but at a short distance. He was never present at any interview; but on the Subadar's mentioning the expediency of seizing him, a Brahman minister replied, that Trimbuckjee had more the means of taking Bajee Rao, than the latter had of making him a captive.

Though Syed Hussein represents Jeswunt Rao Lar having received Bajee Rao with kindness, treated him with respect, and even having given him some aid of military means, he does not consider that chief as having openly joined his cause, or being disposed to encourage him to protract his resistance. The Subadar had been fired upon and nearly killed by a party of the Killadar's on his approach to camp. He rode up to them and said they might take his life: as a soldier, that was always in hazard; but he warned them of the fatal consequences of killing one who came for an amicable purpose. Jeswunt Rao Lar, who expressed regret at the occurrence, and appeared desirous of conciliating Syed Hussein, and both the latter and Khealee Ram, a very observing native who accompanied him, seemed satisfied that the whole demeanour of Jeswunt Rao Lar indicated the opposite of a desire to espouse, in any open or hostile manner, the cause of Bajee Rao, who at the same time he evidently thought he was bound to treat with that regard and hospitality, that in his mind was due to one whom he considered, however fallen, as the head of the Mahratta empire. I have been more particular in stating these facts, as they are of consequence, inasmuch as we may draw the inference of this chief's conduct being influenced by the sentiments of his ruler, Dowlut Rao Scindia.

The Vakeels of Bajee Rao appeared in great alarm lest the vicinity of General Doveton should have led Bajee Rao to fly. I told them I had a letter of yesterday's date from the General, who in consequence of my letters did not mean to attack him till he knew the result of the negotiation; but on the occurrence of a move in any direction but towards me, I could not answer for the consequences, as it would shew a want of confidence that could not be favourably interpreted. They said, if he had moved it could be from nothing but alarm, and now I had advanced so near all must go right.

Lieutenant Low will reach Bajee Rao to-morrow. I have insisted upon his advancing next day to a position that will allow of our meeting on the 30th or 31st at furthest, as it is quite impossible to admit of any further delay.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Bekaugong,
27th May 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
P. A. G. G.

To:

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.

Metowla,
1st June 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General, copy of my letter to Brigadier-General Doveton, of this day's date.

Bekajee Nanah, a Vakeel from the Vinchoorker, has been with me for the last two hours: his object was to tender his submission to the British Government. His master had done his duty to the last, he said, to Bajee Rao, whose family that of the Vinchoorker had served with fidelity for five generations; and on this last occasion the present Jageerdar had made a sacrifice to his sense of duty, of his lands, forts, and property, and had, at this moment that Bajee Rao thought of terms for himself, no other prospect upon earth but the generosity of the British Government, all right to whose consideration he had given up, by not abandoning the Peishwah's cause within the period prescribed by the proclamation.

I told the Vakeel that the present was a moment when submission had little merit, but that it was one at which the Vinchoorker, who I understand had still two thousand horse, might institute claims upon the Company, by exerting his influence to promote the general peace of the country, by urging his master, in language which was too strong to be mistaken, to submit to a fate which he could not avert; to point out to him the necessity of seizing Trimbuckjee, as the author of all his misfortunes; and to concert with the Purrunder chiefs and the adherents of Gockla, how best to effect that desirable object.

The Vakeel replied, that Balloba, who had so long managed the affairs of the Vinchoorker, had no resolution to speak to the Peishwah in the manner I proposed, and that it was impossible the Jageerdar, or any of the military chiefs, could address that prince in the hour of his distress in disrespectful language. They had borne, he added, the daily reproach of treason, without reply, for two months, rather than hazard the imputation of ingratitude to the family they had so long served with fidelity. With regard to the seizure of Trimbuckjee, the Vakeel agreed in its justice and expedience, but said he should despair of the success of such an attempt, even if it was made, as Trimbuckjee had more infantry (among whom were many Arabs) than were in all the rest of the camp. He also doubted whether Bajee Rao would take such a step, even if his own safety depended upon it, as misfortune appeared, he said, to bind him closer to his baneful counsellor. I asked the Vakeel, who appeared a very intelligent man, whether he thought Bajee Rao was sincere in his present overture. His answer was expressive: "I imagine he must be sincere, for I cannot guess what possible illusive project (Tusveer) he can now have left." The conference ended in a promise, that the Vinchoorker, who was to attend Bajee Rao at to-morrow's meeting, should, if that prince declined the terms offered, separate himself from his camp and join me; and this was agreed to without any stipulation whatever on my part. I think the circumstance of importance, as it must, in the event of Bajee Rao breaking off, leave him without one adherent of respectability.

I have, &c.

Camp, Metowla,
31st May 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To

To Brigadier-General Doveton, &c. &c. &c.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose extract of a letter from Lieutenant Low, whose conduct in granting this short delay, has the advantage of allowing Lieutenant Colonel Russell to attain his position near Borgham, which in the event of a rupture I deem of much importance.

Bajee Rao has been most distinctly informed, that an attempt to fly would be attended with instant attack and pursuit, and neither him nor those with him, would be hereafter deemed entitled to that consideration I was now prepared to grant, as they would forfeit every claim grounded on their ready submission having tended to the termination of hostilities and to the restoration of tranquillity.

I have, &c.

Metowla,
31st May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Low.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant Low to Sir John Malcolm, dated the 30th May, Midnight.

Anund Rao Jeswunt Kyalcram, and Sham Rao, are only now returned from Bajee Rao's camp, where they have been since eleven o'clock this forenoon.

They represent the Peishwah to have been greatly alarmed at my message, that he could not be allowed any law, and that some of his people advised him at once to fly, until they recollected another part of my message, viz. that any movement of his troops would be considered as evincing hostilities, and that our forces were prepared, in that event, to pounce upon him without further reference to any one.

At last it was settled, that Bajee Rao, if I would excuse him to-morrow (which he has discovered to be very unlucky) will positively march next morning to Kohora. I have replied, that although contrary to orders, yet trusting to your kind indulgence to him, I will consent to the proposed delay. I have added, however, that nothing can induce me to remain here longer than to-morrow: that I will positively leave this the following morning; and that if he does not arrive at Kohora that day, I will consider it as a declaration of war, and our forces will act accordingly.

Propositions to
Bajee Rao.

PROPOSITIONS TO BAJEE RAO.

1. That he shall resign, for himself and successors, all right, title and claim over the Government of Poonah, or to any sovereign power whatever.

2. That Bajee Rao shall immediately come with his family, and a small number of his adherents and attendants, to the camp of Brigadier-General Malcolm, where he shall be received with honour and respect, and escorted safe to the city of Benares, or any other sacred place in Hindoostan that the Governor-General may, at his request, fix for his residence.

3. On account of the peace of the Deccan and the advanced state of the season, Bajee Rao must proceed to Hindoostan without one day's delay; but General Malcolm engages, that any part of his family that may be left behind, shall be sent to him as early as possible, and every facility given to render their joining speedy and convenient.

4. That Bajee Rao shall, on his voluntary agreeing to this arrangement, receive a liberal pension from the Company's Government for the support of himself and family. The amount of this pension will be fixed by the Governor-General; but Brigadier-General Malcolm takes upon himself to engage that it shall not be less than eight lacs of Rupees per annum.

5. If Bajee Rao, by a complete and ready fulfilment of this agreement, shews that he reposes entire confidence in the British Government, his requests in favour of principal Jageerdars and old adherents who have been deceived by their attachment to him, will meet with liberal attention. His representations, also,
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in favour of Brahmins of venerable character, and of religious establishments founded and supported by his family, will be treated with regard.

6. The above propositions must not only be accepted by Bajee Rao, but he must personally come into Brigadier-General Malcolm's camp within twenty-four hours after this period, or else hostilities will be recommenced, and no further negotiations will be entered into with him.

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Propositions to
Bajee Rao.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm to Bajee Rao, dated 1st June 1818.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm
to Bajee Rao.

(After compliments.)

I said, at the meeting I have just had with you, every thing that was possible to reconcile your mind to your situation, and to the necessity of meeting it firmly. I enclose copy of the only terms which I have it in my power to offer to your acceptance; and, in my opinion, it is for your own interest, for that of your family and your friends, that you should accept them. You wish me to visit you to-morrow, to talk over the different articles of this paper; but my complying with this wish would only lead to delays, and expectations of alterations which cannot be admitted, and which therefore, in the situation in which you are placed, it is not for your good should be indulged. It is right you should know what is the utmost that can be done, and take your line decidedly. I pray it may be that of safety for yourself, and for those who look to you for future support.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying copy of my despatch to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, under date the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Camp, Metowla,
1st June 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord:

From my last, your Lordship will have learnt of my intention to advance towards Bajee Rao. I joined Major Smith's detachment on the 27th instant at Bekaugong, from whence Lieutenant Low proceeded to the Peishwah's camp. I marched next day about ten miles, and yesterday took up this position, which is commanding, being clear of the close country, and within fifteen miles of the enemy, who are however enclosed in hills. I have directed Lieutenant-Colonel Russell to move towards Borgham, and expect that officer will reach a position within ten miles of it the day after to-morrow. His vicinity to Asseergurh will prevent, I trust, any escape in a north-easterly direction.

The accounts of Lieutenant Low's arrival at the Peishwah's camp, with all that passed at the first interview, will be reported through the proper department. The result is not definitive; nor could it be expected to be so. Bajee Rao appears in excessive alarm. The proximity of the small body of troops under my personal command has been urged as a reason for his delaying a meeting, which I however have insisted should take place at a very early period. This objection is more unreasonable, as I have offered to go unattended eight miles to meet him, on his advancing about a similar distance with some of the most respectable of his remaining adherents.

Bajee Rao has, from the moment he made the first overture, been naturally anxious to prevent the advance of our troops; but to have paid attention to such a desire would have been not only to sacrifice a real advantage in pursuit of a very doubtful one, but to have lessened the operation of the only motive from which we can expect success, in a negotiation which commences in requiring from a ruler the abdication of his throne. His distress may be very great; but the concession is one that can only be expected under a feeling of

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the most imminent alarm for his personal liberty or life. Having from the first taken this view of the case, I have never concealed the nature of the terms that would be exacted, nor given reason to think that our military operations would be relaxed for one moment till the object was accomplished, considering it better that Bajee Rao should escape (if resolved not to listen to such a proposition), than that the slightest suspicion should fall upon our good faith. Besides, I could not but be aware, that the publicity of our intention was the only antidote to that impression that the Peishwah would endeavour to spread, from his being admitted to treat at all, and which at this particular period might, if not counteracted, have had effects injurious to our interests.

Your Lordship is fully informed of the position near Boorhampore occupied by Brigadier-General Doveton. From my communication of this date in the Political department, you will observe that an intended attack of Bajee Rao's camp was only stopped, by that officer receiving, a few hours before the troops were to march, a letter from Lieutenant Low, informing him of the negotiation. I can only add, that if it is broken off, my chief hopes of the destruction of Bajee Rao will be grounded on the known activity and talent of the Brigadier-General, and the character and composition of the fine force under his command.

It is with great satisfaction that I state, that my distance from the Nerbuddah has not diminished my confidence in the line of that river being defended by the efforts of the different chiefs upon its banks, as well as the detachments stationed for that purpose. I have received the most satisfactory assurance from the former, some of whom have visited me since I crossed the river, to repeat their former promises of good conduct, and small parties from the thakoors of Bakutgurh, Sylanee, and Barwa, are at this moment, with a Jemadar of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, in pursuit of Seetoo, the Pindarry Chief, who has within the last week returned to his old haunts with a few followers.

I have, &c.

Camp, Metowla,
Twenty Miles north of Asseergurh,
30th May 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, Esq.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that I yesterday visited Bajee Rao, attended by all my family. He had come down the gaut, near the top of which he was encamped, to the village of Keree, where I found him surrounded by about two thousand horse, seven or eight hundred infantry, and two guns, which had been brought down the Keree pass to guard against attack, though he knew I was eight miles from my camp, and had only a few men with me as an escort.

At our public meeting, Bajee Rao said little beyond a few complimentary enquiries after my health. He was low and dejected. After the ceremonies of the visit were over, I asked him if he wished to speak privately. He said he did; and we went to a small tent pitched for the purpose. I was alone: Bajee Rao was accompanied by Anund Rao Jeswunt, and Appajee, the other Vakeef who had been employed on the negotiation.

To detail all that passed at this conference, would be only to repeat the complaints and arguments which this Prince has before urged, and which have been so often answered and refuted. I shall, therefore, limit myself to what has more immediate reference to his actual situation; this he described as deplorable. He had been involved, he said, in a war he never intended, treated as an enemy by the State which had supported his family for two generations, and was at this moment in a condition that demanded commiseration. In such an hour, he said, as this, followers fled, adherents shrunk from their allegiance, and even the ties of relationship and blood were forgotten: a real friend was the only stay such a person could have on earth. Such, he believed, he had in me, and he had therefore sought this meeting, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance it had in his mind; and he entreated, with tears in his eyes, I would con-
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template the situation to which he was reduced, with feelings suited to the occasion, and afford him every relief that I had the power to administer.

I replied to this address, by telling Bajee Rao I was prepared to do the duty of a real friend, but that forbad me to soothe his feelings or flatter his hopes. This was a crisis in his life, when he must shew to what degree he possessed the courage and virtues of a man. It was of no use, I said, to think upon the past: suffice it to say, that the British Government had passed a final judgment, that he should be deprived of sovereign power, and not allowed to reside on any terms in the Deccan. The first of those acts had been extorted by that policy which every great State must pursue. Personal feelings must be set at nought, when in opposition to those just but rigorous rules which are essential for the general safety. His conduct has been thought of a nature to require this severity, not merely as a punishment of him, but as an example to others; and measures had been adopted which rendered the sentence irrevocable, as far as the British Government was able to carry it into execution. With respect to his remaining on any terms, in the country, where he had once enjoyed power, that was impossible; and he himself ought to deprecate an arrangement which, whatever might be his own conduct, must, from the intrigues and wickedness of others who would use his name, involve him in constant troubles and danger. All that I had now stated, I had, I said, before mentioned to his Vakeels, who were present (they made a gesture of assent). There were periods, I added, when great sacrifices were required. That the tribe to which Bajee Rao belonged were celebrated for their elevated courage on such occasions. Bramin women burnt upon the pile in regard for their husbands and family: men threw themselves from precipices to propitiate the Deity or to avert misfortunes. He was called upon, I said, for no such effort: the sacrifice demanded of him was, in fact, the resignation of a power that he did not possess, and could never hope to regain, and the quitting of a country which had been the scene of his misfortunes. This was all that he abandoned; and the reward of his cheerful acquiescence in a proceeding that he could not avoid, was liberal comfort to himself and family, a promise of provision for some of the most respectable of those adherents that had been involved in his ruin. He had, I added (and no doubt he would deem the obligation sacred), an opportunity of promoting the prosperity of religious establishments more immediately connected with his family, and which the English Government could not, except from satisfaction with his conduct, be expected to regard with particular consideration. Bajee Rao, while he could not but admit the necessity of conforming to my advice, made every effort to obtain some change in what he termed the hard condition of resigning even the name of power, and being banished for ever from the home of his fathers. I told him the principal reason that had made me rejoice at the prospect of a meeting was, that I might have an opportunity of personally telling him that no change could be made on those points; for that I was assured every moment of delay was one of danger, and that the sooner his mind was made up the better, to the course he was to pursue. He should either, I added, throw himself at once on the mercy of the British Government, or determine upon further resistance. "How can I resist now?" he exclaimed: "I am surrounded. General Doveton is at Berhampore; you are at Metowla; Colonel Russell at Burgham: I am enclosed." I remarked that he was so; but that he could not complain, as his overture to treat had been answered with a frank declaration of the only terms that would be given, and that he could never have expected to be allowed to refresh and recruit his army during a period that we were in action. Besides, I asked him where he could have gone, or where remained, without encountering our armies. He had as much, I said, the power of escape as ever, if he preferred becoming a wanderer and a freebooter to the liberal provisions that was designed for him. Bajee Rao replied, with that flattering of which he is a master: "I have found you, who are my only friend, and will never leave you. Would a shipwrecked mariner," he added, "after having reached the port he desired, form a wish to leave it?" I said I was glad he took so correct a view of his condition: that I should send him that night the proposition to which he must consent within a very short period, as no procrastination could be admitted. I now discovered that his mind was far from being decided. He made use of every exertion to obtain even a few hours delay, and entreated me, by our former

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friendship, to give him one more meeting next day. This, however, I resisted, observing that, if it appeared that the smallest benefit could result from the discussion of any one point, I would comply with his urgent desire for another conference. Before I took my leave, I spoke to him in the strongest terms about the murder of Captain Vaughan and his brother, and of his still retaining Trimbeckjee, and called upon him, as a proof of the sincerity of his present professions, to seize the latter and deliver him over to me. He declared his innocency of the murder of the officers to whom I alluded; and added, that he had from the first regarded that atrocious act with horror. With respect to Trimbeckjee, he had long considered him as the person who produced his ruin; but supported by Appa Des-saye, he had, he said, joined his army, where he had been, and was at this moment, at the head of a body of troops that put it quite out of his power to seize him; but he regarded him as an enemy. I asked him if he was not encamped with him. He said he was not; that he was eight miles distant, at Dholkote. "You can," I replied, "after what you have stated, have no objection to his being attacked." "May you succeed," (Mubarick), was Bajee Rao's reply. He however added, that he had some people still at Dholkote, whom he would recall. I requested he would lose no time in doing so.

After taking my leave and returning to my tents, I transmitted to Bajee Rao a paper of propositions for his assent, of which I have the honour to forward a translation. I also addressed a letter to him, of which a copy is enclosed, pointing out the impossibility of any delay; the whole of my observation at this conference with Bajee Rao, as well as the communication I had with some of his chiefs, having satisfied me there never was a moment more favourable to press this wavering prince to a decision.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Kheree,
3d June 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that Bajee Rao has accepted the propositions stated in my letter of yesterday's date to Mr. Adam. He this morning, at my desire, left the hills, amid which he was encamped, and is now pitched, with the few respectable adherents that remain with him, within half a mile of my camp.

I shall hereafter forward to your Lordship the detail of those proceedings that have accelerated an event, upon which I shall at present only offer my congratulation.

I have, &c.

Camp, Barolee,
3d June 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.

Metowla,
5th June 1818.

(Signed)

JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

In my last I informed you of my interview with Bajee Rao. I alluded to the excessive alarm of that prince. It is a remarkable fact, which I omitted to mention; that before I took my leave, he whispered to me as a secret, that "I must discover to no one, that he could no longer exercise authority over his troops. "I fear every moment," he added, "open disobedience from my oldest adhe-
rents,

“rents, and my great reluctance to let you depart” (he had three times after I rose made me sit down again) “is; that it is only when you are present that I feel secure of my liberty and life.”

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The conjectures of Bajee Rao regarding his adherents were nearly correct. I have before stated the communications I had with the Vakeel of the Vinchoorker and the agent of Trimbuckjee. Throughout the whole night of the first, and all the day and night of the second, I had continued messages from different quarters.

My object was to make the various feelings of fear and hope, that were so generally and strongly excited, tend to one object, the cheerful submission of Bajee Rao. I took care to separate the few respectable persons that remained with Bajee Rao from the more disrespectable. Trimbuckjee, who again sent, was told he could only be received on the terms before offered. Ram Deen, who came to me, was also informed he could never be recognized as an adherent of the Peishwah, or re-admitted into the service or country of Holkar; but that if he dismissed his followers, and went to his native country of Hindoostan, he should not be refused protection; and that if opportunity offered of his rendering service, by seizing Trimbuckjee or Setoo Pindarry, he might be rewarded. The latter, who is still here (it was only a party of his that went to the Nerbudda), also sent to offer to come in on promise of provision. He was advised to throw himself unconditionally upon the generosity of the British Government.

It would fill a volume to detail the particulars of all the intrigues which occurred. I have never, in the course of my experience, witnessed a scene in which every shade of the Indian character was more strongly displayed.

It is honourable to the Vinchoorker Jageedar, and to the Purrunder chief and the manager of the interests of the Gocklah family, who committed their cause to him, that though they professed themselves to be hopeless of every success, and convinced by my arguments that Bajee Rao had no choice but submission, they took care to make me distinctly understand (when I informed them that their only claim rested on the success of their influence in promoting the measure), that though they would use every means of persuasion and remonstrance to effect this end, harshness or coercion they would never resort to. I told them such conduct was not required of them. I respected, I added, their spirit of allegiance; but the moment was come when their interests, and those of their Prince, alike required that an end should be put to a ruinous and ineffectual struggle, and that if their passiveness allowed the counsels of those worthless and wicked men who had brought Bajee Rao to his present state to complete his destruction, their delicacy would be termed imbecility, and that they could henceforward neither expect gratitude from their Prince nor consideration from us; and to conclude, I told them plainly, that unless he came to my camp next day, I desired never to hear more of them or their claims. As individuals, they were nothing; as attached adherents of a fallen Prince, who might by their firmness save him and themselves from total ruin, they had importance for a moment, but that if lost would never return. As the Vakeels of Vinchoorker and Appa Purrunder were leaving me, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 2d, I told them I knew Bajee Rao had sent some of his most valuable property into Asseergurh, the day after I arrived at Metoula. It was no proof of confidence. Reports are he meant to take refuge there. If he did, it was his last stake; and if they permitted him to adopt such a course, they and their families would merit all the ruin that would fall upon their heads.

When these Vakeels left camp, I permitted one of my writers to give them secretly, and as from himself, a copy of my letters of the day before to Bajee Rao, and of the propositions I offered for his acceptance. They perused them, he told me, with eagerness: and the knowledge of the consideration meant to be given to them, in the event of a settlement, appeared to quicken their zeal in no slight degree. When I dismissed those Vakeels, I sent for an agent of Bajee Rao, whom I had on my arrival at Meetaul invited to my camp, and permitted to lay Dawks and send Hircarrahs in every direction, in order to allay the fears and suspicion of Bajee Rao with regard to intended movements and attacks, as there was no ground on which I had from the first more fear of failure than his excessive timidity. I now told this man that he must return to his master: he

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could no longer remain in my camp; but that he might write or say, that I did not mean to move till six o'clock next morning.

I should then march to near Kehree, and Bajee Rao, if he intended to accept the terms, must leave the hills and encamp near my camp by twelve o'clock. I at the same time told him to inform Bajee Rao, that Colonel Russell had moved to Bergham, to attack any of Trimbeckjee's followers in that quarter; and that Brigadier-General Doveton, whom I had informed of Bajee Rao's wish for that freebooter being destroyed, would no doubt march against him to-morrow. I had just heard from my Assistant, Lieutenant Low, whom I had, to facilitate communication, kept a few miles in advance, that the messengers he had sent with the letter and propositions had returned, represented Bajee Rao as full of professions, but in a very vacillating state of mind, and anxious, beyond all description, for another day's delay, as the 3d of June was, he said, an unlucky day, and he had religious ceremonies to perform of the utmost indispensable nature before he came to my camp.

I affected to be very indignant at his conduct. I desired Lieutenant Low to send away and turn back any person desiring to communicate with him from Bajee Rao's camp.

I at the same time ordered parties of horse to occupy the roads to my camp, to prevent the approach of any messenger whatever. Having adopted these steps, about two o'clock of the morning of the 3d, in a manner so public that I knew they would reach Bajee Rao through many channels, I marched at six o'clock, and reached this ground about nine o'clock.

Soon after Anund Rao Jeswunt came near me, in a state of much trepidation. I asked him where were his promises of sincerity, and bade him return. He said "this is an unlucky day." I replied, "it would prove a most unlucky day for his master if he did not come in. I mean every thing kind," I added, "to Bajee Rao, but he forces me to these extremities, and from his character, nothing short of these will bring him to a resolution that is so obviously for the interest of him and all that are personally dependent upon him." He begged me to send some person to assure his mind, "for he is at this moment," he added, "in the greatest alarm."—"At what is he alarmed?"—I asked, "at the Propositions?" He replied, "He would consent to them."—"Does he suspect me of breaking?" I demanded with some degree of anger. "No," he said; "but the orders of the Governor-General might compel you to put guards and sentries over him, and then he would be disgraced for ever." "You may return," I replied, "to Bajee Rao and tell him from me, that I have no such orders: that the settlement I had ventured to make, in anticipation of the Governor-General's approbation, is too liberal to make me think it possible any human being in the Bajee Rao's situation would ever attempt to escape it, and if he did, he would forfeit all future claims whatever, and the English Government would be freed from a large disbursement, which it had incurred, more from a feeling of what was due to its own dignity, than to any claims which he had to its consideration." Anund Rao seemed pleased with this answer and galloped off. I sent a respectable Brahmin to hasten Bajee Rao, and at the same time to desire that the Mahratta Sirdars alone should accompany him to the ground near my camp. This was complied with, and Ram Deen and a body of infantry were directed to encamp in the rear. The firing of some guns in the quarter of Asseer (probably from Brigadier-General Doveton's attack of Trimbeckjee) seemed not a little to quicken the march, and at eleven o'clock Bajee Rao came near my camp. Lieutenant Low went to meet him, and reported him in better spirits than he had yet seen him. I meant to pay my respect in the evening, but was prevented by a very violent storm. The accounts I received in the evening satisfied me that Bajee Rao's mind was more composed since he had taken his line. The gratification which all those who are around him feel at the prospect of some future provision, must tend greatly to tranquillize his mind; and to increase this effect, I have publicly assured those of his adherents who came to express their gratitude to me and their future hopes, that their thanks were alone due to Bajee Rao, who by his present and future conduct, I saw, was determined to sacrifice any personal consideration to the hope of promoting the

the future welfare of those who had been the victims of their attachment to him and his family. This communication has, I am told, pleased him much. It gives him consequence with his own mind, and with those around him, in the only mode that it is now legitimate for him to have it. I deemed it of importance on many grounds, to move to-day one march in the direction of the Nerbudda, and Bajee Rao has readily assented to it. I am engaged in dismissing his followers, and trust I shall be able, in the course of to-morrow, to send away all his military adherents to their homes in the Deccan. I have just made out passports and sent guards to convey the property which Bajee Rao sent three days ago into Asseergurh to my camp.

This voluntary act is a most satisfactory proof of his confidence, and of his determination to fulfil his engagement in a cheerful and willing manner. A point to which (as connected with impression throughout India) I attach much importance.

I have, &c.

Kehree,
4 June 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General, and Political
Agent to Governor-General.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To Francis Warden, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, a copy of a letter dated the 5th instant, which I have received from Brigadier-General Doveton, on the subject of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm's negociation with Bajee Rao.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Poona,
10th June 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for your information, copies of three private letters addressed to me by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

I have, &c.

Camp at the Rala, Chabootrah,
5th June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To Brigadier-General Doveton, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Doveton :

Bajee Rao has accepted the terms, and is now encamped within half a mile of my camp. The noise of the guns (supposed to be yours) quickened the march of his baggage not a little, and all are now down the gaut.

Yours, &c.

Two o'clock, 3d June 1818.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Bajee Rao is in better spirits, apparently, since he made up his mind than before. From what I saw at our meeting, I was convinced nothing but the line I have pursued would have brought him to a decision.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To Brigadier-General Doveton, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Doveton :

Bajee Rao and his Mahrattas came and encamped within half a mile an hour ago. He seems glad at having taken this line, and so am I. The suddenness with which I pushed forward this affair to a crisis was suited to his peculiar character. I am anxious to know what the firing was. Russell has been stopped by an impassable gaut. Our information is miserably defective of the roads immediately west of Asseer.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I am

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I am anxious to know if you have got any of Trimbeckjee's fellows: he is too wary. The guns, whoever fired them, did a world of good in quickening his baggage and followers. There is not a fellow above the gauts, I believe.

I must set about getting rid of his adherents to-morrow, and this bundobust will take a day or two. I hope then we shall be able to depart in peace.

Yours,

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Kehree,

3d June 1818.

This goes by Dholcote.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

To Brigadier-General Doveton, &c. &c. &c.

My dear Doveton:

Bajee Rao tells me he sent an elephant, horses, and some baggage, into Asseer, which he now wants, and begs you will allow it to pass to him, if it comes your road. I have sent to Colonel Russell a letter for Jeswunt Rao Lar, and he will send a party to escort this baggage to Meetawul.

I am yet without information of what happened yesterday on your side. I hope you fell in with some of Trimbeckjee's fellows. Every soul not in my camp is fair game.

You will rejoice to hear that Bajee Rao is not only reconciled to his fate, but actually pleased, and comparatively happy. He is very timid; and his condition of mind latterly has been such as to make the present change a great relief, as far as his personal feelings are concerned.

He sent, on coming into camp, to entreat I would save his honour, and not put sentries upon him. I replied smiling, that too much had been done to make his life comfortable, to make either the trouble or expense of guards necessary. That there was no fear of a man of his sense, after what he had suffered, trying to escape from his good fortune; for such, in the state to which he was reduced, the arrangement he had made must be considered. He seemed delighted with this message.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. MALCOLM.

Kehree,

4th June 1818.

I march to-day to Meetawul.

Proclamation.

Proclamation intended to have been issued on the Negotiation with Bajee Rao breaking off.

Brigadier-General Malcolm thinks it proper to make public the liberal terms that have been offered to Bajee Rao, and to proclaim, that as he has not accepted them, the General will not treat with him hereafter, because it is clear that he has added to his former treachery, that of deceiving Brigadier-General Malcolm into a negotiation, by a professed readiness to accept the conditions preferred, which were fully explained to his Vakeel before Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm left Malwa. Bajee Rao, by this deceitful conduct, meant to obtain a cessation of hostilities, and by a vain attempt to carry on the war, when he has neither country, army, nor subjects, has shewn that he has no consideration for the interests of his family, and the few respectable persons, military, civil, and religious, whom he has involved in ruin, and whom he might yet have saved. There can be no doubt from these facts, that Bajee Rao still acts by the advice of Trimbeckjee Dainglia, the murderer of Gungadhur Shastry; and though he once proclaimed that person a criminal, and set a price on his head, he is now known to cherish as a friend and counsellor.

Brigadier-General Malcolm is therefore compelled to declare, that by this last instance of his double dealing and deceit, and by the course he has chosen to pursue, Bajee Rao has forfeited the little claim he before possessed to consideration. He has become the associate of Trimbeckjee and guilty freebooters, and must be treated as such. All persons aiding to capture or destroy him and the

the

the banditti by whom he is surrounded, will be deemed entitled to high favour and reward; and any one that affords him refuge will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Proclamation.

Trimbuckjee Dainglia has been before denounced as a murderer and a traitor, and a large reward offered for him, dead or alive. Brigadier-General Malcolm proclaims, in the name of the Governor-General, the severest punishment to all who may aid or countenance in any way this notorious delinquent.

To the Chief-Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, copy of my despatch to Mr. Secretary Adam of yesterday's date.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I have, &c.

Metowla,
2d June, 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

To John Adam, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have this moment received a short letter from Trimbuckjee Danglia, expressing his desire to submit, and referring me to his Vakeel for particulars. The statement of the latter went no further than general professions of his master not being guilty of the murder of Gungadhur Shastry, and his present wish to become Gassayn, offering if he was allowed to disband his troops and depart in peace, to give Dowlut Rao Scindia and Jeswunt Rao Lar, Killadar of Asseergurh, as security for his future good conduct. He concluded by mentioning Trimbuckjee's anxiety about his family, who are now in the possession of Mr. Elphinstone. I told the Vakeel that I could enter into no terms with Trimbuckjee, who was a proscribed criminal; but that I could so far be his friend as to point out the best course he could pursue, which was, to come alone into my camp, where he would be taken into custody and sent to Bombay or Bengal, but his life would be spared, his family released, and when tranquillity was restored his crimes might be forgotten, and the good resulting from his unconditional surrender remembered. I could say no more, but that, bad as it was to become a voluntary prisoner, it seemed to me, in his desperate situation, the only rational step. Where could he go? I asked; who would harbour him? Mundroop Sing of Hurkutgurh on the Nerbudda, I added, who had formerly protected him and the Pindarries, had, on suspicion of his still maintaining a correspondence with the latter, been seized by one of my parties, and the same ruin would attend all who ventured to protect the enemies of the British Government. The Vakeel took his leave, promising to state all I said to Trimbuckjee.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

I have, &c.

Metowla,
1st June, 1818.

(Signed) JOHN MALCOLM,
Brigadier-General.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir John Malcolm to John Adam, Esq., dated Camp, Mhow, 11th July 1818.

Letter from
Sir J. Malcolm.

Par. 3. There is no part of the late conduct of Bajee Rao that gives colour to his entertaining ideas contrary to the course he has adopted. In every case where I have made objection to his followers on account of bad character, or for other reasons, he has readily dismissed them, and indeed refused compliance with no request I have made. I paid him a visit with my family two days ago, to announce publicly the confirmation by the Most Noble the Governor-General of the promises I had made him, and he appeared quite cheerful.

Hostilities with
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Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings.

LETTER from the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS to the COURT OF
DIRECTORS,

Dated the 20th June 1818.

Honourable Sirs :

Bajee Rao having submitted and placed himself in the hands of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, I have the honour to congratulate you on the termination of what still bore a lingering character of war.

The troops with which Bajee Rao had crossed the Tapti, apparently in the fallacious expectation of being able to goad Dowlut Rao Scindia into a breach of his engagements, were completely surrounded. He found progress towards Gwalior impracticable, retreat as much so, and opposition to the British force altogether hopeless : so that any terms granted to him under such circumstances were purely gratuitous; and only referable to that humanity which it was felt your Honourable Court would be desirous should be shown to an exhausted foe.

The ability with which Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm first secured the passes of the hills, and then advanced to confine Bajee Rao in front, while Brigadier General Doveton closed upon him from the rear, will not fail to be applauded by your Honourable Court, nor will you less estimate the moderation with which Sir John Malcolm held forth assurance of liberal and decorous treatment, even to an enemy stained with profligate treachery, when that enemy could no longer make resistance.

Bajee Rao is to reside as a private individual in some city within your ancient possessions, probably Benares, enjoying an allowance suited to a person of high birth, but without other pretensions.

Perhaps a more impressive lesson is given to India, by a Sovereign reduced to subscribe in this manner to his own deposition from the Musnud, than had he fallen in battle or become a prisoner.

In a former letter I had the honour of stating how totally unconnected your present acquisition of territory was, with any of the original objects for which your troops took the field. On re-perusal of what I then wrote, it strikes me that I may not have sufficiently explained the necessity for your retaining the conquered dominions of the Peishwah; because it might be argued by those unacquainted with special circumstances, that although you had legitimate title to keep what you had obtained in a struggle wantonly forced upon you, the general objection to your extending your territorial possessions ought to have made me seek some other arrangement. I thence wish to show more distinctly, that your retention of the greater part of the countries wrested from the Peishwah is, for a time at least, indispensable.

The re-establishment of Bajee Rao upon any conditions, must appear to every one to have been utterly incompatible with our honour and security. The country had then to come under a new government; and the question was, what principle should guide the determination respecting it. Should it not continue under your domination, we had to decide whether we should raise to the Musnud one of Bajee Rao's family or a stranger. In the first case, whether we selected Chinnagee Appa, who had been in arms against us throughout, and had imbibed all the virulence of his brother, or brought forward Amrut Rao, the mischief was inevitably the same. We have had full and most serious proof, that no distinctness of obligation will prevent a Peishwah from secretly claiming the allegiance of the other Mahratta sovereigns; and irrefragable evidence has shown, that the implicit obedience recognized as due to the mandates of such a head of the Mahratta empire, will operate in violation of every solemnity of pledge to us; nay, in despite of the individual's feelings of attachment to us. There must, then, be no Peishwah. But our abrogation of the title would be nugatory, were we to raise to the Musnud a person whose indefeasible right by blood to claim the prerogatives of the Peishwaship would be acknowledged by every Mahratta. Resort to a stranger would then be requisite. It is surely unnecessary to say that a native could not be found, whose sway would not, almost to a certainty, be vexatious and oppressive. The misrule would produce its natural consequence, irritation in the lower classes; and as to that source of ferment would be added the antipathy

antipathy of the greater vassals, from rivalry or from envy at an elevation not reconciled to their prejudices, we should be perpetually called upon to uphold the tyranny of the ruler appointed by us, against the general disaffection or revolt of his people. If any thing could stimulate and enable prostrated enemies to rear a standard once more against you, the odious nature of the quarrel which you had espoused would have that effect, because your antagonist would reckon on the aid he must find from an universal concurrence in sentiments adverse to you. Similar dissatisfactions are not to be apprehended under your Government. The inhabitants are well aware of the comfort and security enjoyed by the subjects in the adjoining territories of the Honourable Company; and, indeed they have given every demonstration of eagerly anticipating an arrangement attended with no regrets to counterbalance their presumption in its favour.

The conclusion is, that you would be called upon, in urgent policy, to keep those countries in your hands, if you consulted only your immediate interest in the tranquillity of India. But your Honourable Court will never so restrict your contemplation. The great work achieved by your arms ought to be followed by a peace, of which you will be solicitous to avail yourselves, as the fortunate opportunity for disseminating instruction and morals among immense communities, lamentably deficient in conception of social principles and duties. A vast field for the melioration of man lies before us, and those enlarged sentiments of beneficence, which you have always manifested towards the inhabitants of India, will tell you that the culture of it was not to be hazarded by leaving the public tranquillity to chance. It would be consonant to British fame and gratifying to British reflection, that you should have planted in the now sterile soil the germ of such permanent good. The improvement of the state of society in the country is not a visionary project. The speculation is extensive, indeed; but it refers itself for fulfilment to those simple and ready means, which are uniformly effectual if they be but put in course, and there be a time of quiet for their operation. Many occurrences, undoubtedly, may arise to blight so generous an effort; but even should it fail, it will be a proud consciousness to your Honourable Court that such was your endeavour.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
20th June 1818.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

P.S. Though your Honourable Court would hardly miss being sensible of the distinction, it may not be superfluous to remark, that the establishment of the Rajah of Sattarah in a small sovereignty, can never have an effect similar to what is represented as unavoidable from the restoration of a Peishwah. There never has existed towards the Rajah of Sattarah any habitual subservience, nor could he, at any period, have carried with him the influence which the Peishwah possessed, from the combination of his high braminal caste with the military authority of his hereditary office.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 22d June 1818.

We have the honour of transmitting to your Honourable Committee the following copies of despatches, which have reached us since the date of our last despatch.

From his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, of the 18th March last, giving cover to copy of his despatch to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-General.—The enclosures referred to in this despatch have been already communicated to your Honourable Committee, with the exception of his Excellency's General Order relative to the operations of Generals Munro, Smith, and Pritzler, and Colonel Deacon, which is alone forwarded.

From Mr. Elphinstone, enclosing a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, reporting the capture of the fort of Pritchilgurh.

We have the satisfaction of announcing to your Honourable Committee the unconditional surrender of the fort and district of Vizeadroog to the British Government,

Hostilities with
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Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,

Bombay
Secret Letter,
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Government, which completes the conquest of the Southern Concan; and that by letters from Seroor, it appears that the garrison of Malligaum has surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel M'Dowall.

General Orders. *GENERAL ORDERS by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., and K.C.B., enclosed in a Despatch from that Officer to the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp at Bezapore, 13th March 1818.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has received the official details from Brigadier-General Munro, of the attack and surrender of the fortress of Badamy, on the 18th ultimo, to the small, but gallant detachment of the reserve of the army of the Deccan, under the Brigadier-General's command.

The enterprising spirit which has marked the whole of the military operations in which Brigadier-General Munro has been engaged reflects the highest lustre on that distinguished officer's professional zeal and conspicuous ability. The present attack, undertaken with so much promptitude and decision, has produced the unconditional surrender of the important citadel of Badamy, after the fort was gallantly stormed, without any considerable loss, an advantage which must be attributed, in a very great degree, to the timely and fortunate arrival of the reinforcements from the Ceded Districts, without which addition to Brigadier-General Munro's very inadequate force the results might have been more glorious, but the loss more severe.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requests that Major Newhall, who has conducted the details of the division of the reserve under Brigadier-General Munro's immediate command, will accept his thanks and acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner in which he has conducted this, as well as every other previous service in which the detachment has been engaged. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also desires that Captain Rose, of the second battalion Ninth Regiment, will accept his acknowledgments for the gallant and spirited manner in which he led the advance of the storming party into the fort of Badamy. The expression of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's approbation and applause is also due to the gallant detachment of his Majesty's Twenty-second Regiment Light Dragoons (dismounted), the flank companies of the twenty-first battalion Fourth Regiment, the flank companies of the second battalion Ninth Regiment, and the detachment of Madras Pioneers, for the admirable spirit and coolness which they evinced in the attack.

The Commander-in-Chief has received from Brigadier-General Smith, commanding the Fourth Division of the army of the Deccan, the official details of the important success gained by the troops under the Brigadier-General's command, on the 20th ultimo, at Ashta, over the army of Bajee Rao, and his Excellency hastens to record his admiration of the ability and gallantry which have led to this important result.

It appears that after a most persevering pursuit, which the troops of the fourth division kept up with exemplary cheerfulness, during a period of three months, their exertions were rewarded by coming up with the enemy on the above day. The opposition made by the Mahratta cavalry was brave and resolute, but the successive charges made by our gallant cavalry soon compelled them to fly in confusion, with the loss of about three hundred men, and a great part of their baggage.

The death of their leader, Gockla, who fell in the action, and the rescue of his Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, who with his family is now happily under the protection of the British Government, are among the more striking features of this brilliant affair, and their importance will certainly be fully appreciated by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Smith, for the unceasing energy and high military character which have marked that officer's proceedings during a short but eventful period of hostilities with Bajee Rao; and his Excellency assures the Brigadier-General, that, in the report of the present affair, which

which will be immediately laid before the Most Noble the Governor-General; it will be his Excellency's endeavour to do justice to his distinguished conduct.

Hostilities with
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His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop notices with the highest satisfaction the intrepid and well-timed charge made by the two squadrons of his Majesty's Twenty-second Dragoons, under Major Dawes, by which the enemy were first routed; and the no less admirable conduct of the Second and Seventh Regiments of Madras Cavalry, under Majors Walker and Doveton respectively, which gallant corps composed the brigade commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Colebrooke, C.B., and whose exertions on this occasion have been such as to excite in his Excellency's mind the strongest sentiments of approbation of the skill and decision of those officers, as well as of the gallantry and discipline displayed by their exemplary corps.

The Commander-in-Chief also desires that Captain Frith, of the Madras Artillery, will accept his acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner in which he brought the gallopers under his command into action with the enemy.

The important services of Captain Tovey, Deputy Adjutant-General, and of Captain Mayne, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, and the active zeal and promptitude of Brigadier-General Smith's personal staff, Captain Hardcastle, Lieutenant Place, and Lieutenant Billamore, have been brought to his Excellency's notice in a manner which entitles them individually to receive his Excellency's thanks and applause.

The Commander-in-Chief has also much pleasure in offering his best acknowledgment to Major Hall, Deputy Commissary-General, whose excellent arrangements, foresight, and assiduity, are represented by the Brigadier-General to have overcome many obstacles to the supply of the division during its recent operations.

The Paymaster of the Fourth Division, Captain James, the Commissary of Stores, Captain Griffiths, of the Bombay Artillery, and Mr. Superintending Surgeon Phillips, are also entitled to the Commander-in-Chief's praise and acknowledgments for the efficiency which has prevailed in their respective departments.

The fort of Singurh having surrendered to Brigadier-General Pritzler's detachment on the 2d instant, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief congratulates that officer, and the gallant troops under his command, on the possession of so strong a fortress with so little loss.

The able and judicious arrangements made by Brigadier-General Pritzler, for conducting the operations of the siege, reflect the highest credit on that officer's military character, and the Commander-in-Chief requests the Brigadier-General to be assured that he will report his high estimation of the services he has rendered in appropriate terms to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

The professional ability and experience of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple, of the Madras Artillery (who commanded the artillery employed at the siege of Singurh), are reported by Brigadier-General Pritzler to have been conspicuous, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requests Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple to be assured how duly he appreciates the value of his zealous services on this as well as on every other occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief also requests that Captain Nutt, of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieutenant Grant, of the Madras Engineers, will accept his thanks and cordial approval of their zealous and valuable services during the siege.

The conduct of the artillery, pioneers, and troops in general, was highly praiseworthy, and the Commander-in-Chief notices with great satisfaction the commendation which Brigadier-General Pritzler has bestowed on them for their zeal and cheerfulness on all occasions.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the army that the fortress of Chakun surrendered to the detachment, com-

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manded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, of the Madras establishment, on the 22d ultimo. The judgment, spirit, and decision, with which the short but active operations against the fort of Chakun were carried on, speak sufficiently the ability and character of Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief requests, that officer to accept his praise and acknowledgments for the important services he has rendered.

The Commander-in-Chief's approbation is also due to Captain Thew, commanding the Bombay Artillery, Ensign Slight, of the Bombay Engineers, employed on this service; as well as to the whole of the officers and troops of the detachment.

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army of the Deccan.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Cunningham.

To the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of General Smith, that the detachment under my command encamped yesterday as near to Pritchilgurh as the jungle would admit, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill which completely commands that place. I immediately sent to the Killadar, requesting him to deliver up the fort, but without effect; and in the course of the day Captain Spillar went over and was admitted under a flag of truce, and did every thing in his power to induce the garrison to comply with my demand, which they promised to do the following day. As I however put but little faith in their assurances, I sent back during the night to the top of the Moreghurry gaut for one of the guns, which had been carried up the day before, and owing to the exertions of the detachment and the assistance which had been sent me from Sattara, I had the pleasure of seeing it brought up and mounted upon the hill which we occupied by two o'clock. I then warned the Killadar of the consequences that would ensue if the place was not immediately put in my possession, and on receiving no satisfactory answer commenced hostilities. The first two shells seemed to alarm them a good deal, but unfortunately they had so much cover that it was impossible to reach them; sensible of this they rose up the moment our gun was fixed, and set us at defiance. Under such mortifying circumstances the only way I thought it possible to get into the place was by blowing open the gateway by musketry, which service Captain Spillar, in the most gallant manner, offered to perform; Lieutenant Redford also volunteered to accompany him. Fifty men from the Sixth regiment, and a party from the Auxiliary Horse, were immediately formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower. Fearful that Captain Spillar might be overpowered by numbers, I joined him with a reinforcement, and had soon the happiness of seeing a hole blown through the gate sufficiently large to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic-struck, and fled in all directions; and in the course of a few minutes the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners, and are now in camp. The enemy had five men killed and the Subadar of the fort wounded. I ought to have mentioned that during our advance to the gate-way the gun was well directed by Lieutenant Roe, which no doubt prevented the enemy from occupying that part of the works.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Pritchilgurh,
10th June 1818.

(Signed) J. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
15 July 1818.

EXTRACT SECRET LETTER *from* BOMBAY,

Dated the 15th July 1818.

The following despatches have been received, *viz.*

From the Resident at Nagpore, dated the 24th May, inclosing a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, reporting the particulars of the operations against the

the important fortress of Chanda, which surrendered to the force under his orders.

Bombay
Secret Letter,
15 July 1818.

From the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 4th instant, reporting the seizure of Trimbuckjee Dainglia.

On this event we offer our congratulations.

To R. Jenkins, Esq., Resident at Nagpore.

Sir:

My despatch to your address of the 20th instant, will have acquainted you that the strongly-fortified city of Chanda was carried by assault that morning, and I have now the honour to state, for your information, the details which led to this glorious result.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Adams.

During the night of the 17th instant, a battery for four twelve-pounders, a small one for two howitzers, and a sunken one for two six-pounders, were finished, and opened on the morning of the 18th instant, the former at a distance of about four hundred yards from the wall; and I viewed with high satisfaction, on visiting them at sun-rise, the vivacity and excellent effect with which they played against the place.

The requisite materials being ready, the breaching battery for three eighteen-pounders was marked out at a distance of about two hundred and fifty yards, and erected during the ensuing night. At this time I also invested the west and north forts with the Sixth Cavalry, a squadron Eighth Native Cavalry, and Captain Pedlar's reformed horse, in detached squadrons and parties at convenient distances.

A breach was effected at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th instant, but the immense extent of Chanda, and the assurances of Major Goreham, that he should be able during the night to prevent the enemy from throwing up any work inside, induced me to defer the attack till the following morning, with the view that I might have the whole day before me.

The result was as already reported in my letter of the 20th instant to your address; and I have herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of Division Orders,* which I deemed it proper to issue on the occasion.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a return of ordnance taken, as also of the killed and wounded, and it is with deep regret I report the death of Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Davies on the 19th instant from fatigue, and that of Major Goreham on the evening of the 20th instant, from severe exertion and exposure to the heat.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Nagpore Subsidiary Force:

P.S. I beg leave to add, that the number of killed and wounded of the enemy may be between four and five hundred altogether, and that the Killadar Gunga Deen, and a Gond Chief, called Deejah, were amongst the former.

EXTRACT Letter from Captain Swanston, commanding the Second Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, to the Political Agent in Candeish, dated Camp, at Chandore, 29th June 1818.

* Letter from
Capt. Swanston.

I have the honour to inform you that immediately on receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I marched from Malligaum upon Chandore, leaving my baggage to follow me to that town. At Chandore I arrived at seven o'clock P.M., halted there an hour and a half to refresh my horses, and again moved forward to the village of Aheirgaum, which place I reached at daylight this morning.

As I had moved on, when within six miles of the village, at a very quick pace, to prevent all intelligence of my approach arriving before myself, I was enabled to surround the village, force open the gates, and take possession of the

* These orders and returns have not been received.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Capt. Swanston.

the house of Trimbeckjee Dainglia, before he or any person in the place was aware of my approach.

Trimbeckjee was at this moment lying on his cot, and had but time to fly to the upper part of the house, where he concealed himself among some straw. He was, however, soon discovered, and seized without the smallest resistance.

ENCLOSURES in Secret Letter from MR. SECRETARY STRACHEY to MR. SECRETARY COBB, dated Fort St. George, the 12th August 1818.

Letter from
Deputy
Quarter-Master
General.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir:

I have the honour, by desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, for the information of the Government, the copy of a letter dated the 17th instant, and of one with an enclosure dated the 18th instant, from Brigadier-General Munro.

I have, &c.

Quarter-Master-General's Office,
Choultry Plain,
29th June 1818.

(Signed) R. B. OTTO,
Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

To the Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Sir:

I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the second battalion of the Seventh Regiment Native Infantry have been transferred from under my command to that of Brigadier-General Smith's on the 6th instant, and that the fort of Sholapore has also been placed under the command of that officer.

The whole of the troops now under my command are stationed in the Doob.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hoobli,
17th June 1818.

(Signed) THOMAS MUNRO,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

To the Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Sir:

Annexed I do myself the honour to send you a copy of my letter to the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, the Commissioner, under date the 2d instant, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which has by accident been omitted to be forwarded before.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hoobli,
18th June 1818.

(Signed) THOMAS MUNRO,
Brigadier-General

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Commissioner.

Sir:

After leaving Sattarah on the morning of the 29th ultimo, I rejoined the reserve the following day about noon. On my arrival I found that an order from Appa Dessaye to his officer at Manowlee, directing the immediate surrender of that place to the Company, had been received in camp, and despatched about an hour before. Though the order itself was perfectly clear, I was convinced, both from the character of the Dessaye and his recent conduct, that it would not be acted upon, without an attempt being made to gain time to try the effect of negotiation: I therefore determined to prevent all unnecessary delay, by marching to Nepaunee. I informed the two Dewans of the Dessaye, who were in camp, of my intention. They endeavoured to dissuade me from advancing to Nepaunee, by urging all the usual arguments about their master's sincerity and attachment to the British Government. I told them, that their master had been long enough at hand to have carried into effect the order.

order which I had sent to them ten or twelve days ago for the surrender of Manowlee, if he had been disposed to do it. That the season was too far advanced for me to halt, in order to see whether he was sincere or not: that I should, in consequence, march next morning, the 31st May; that on the 1st June I should encamp before Nepawnee, and that if the receipt for the delivery of Manowlee to the person whom I had sent to receive possession of that place did not reach me early on the 2d, I should on that day treat the Dessaye as an enemy, and commence the siege of his fort.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Munro.

On hearing this the Dewan, Narhur Punt, said that he would himself instantly proceed to Manowlee and deliver it up. He set out in the evening with a party of twenty horse, travelled all night, and reached Manowlee in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, made over the place to my Amildar next morning, and sent me his receipt for it by a camel Hircarrah, who arrived early this morning.

When I marched from Erroor on the 31st ultimo, Appa Dessaye had sent no order for the giving up of the district of Chickoree. His second Dewan, Singoo Punt, who accompanied me, proposed to deliver up the Sircar and retain the Enam villages. This plan was at once rejected, because it would, in fact, have enabled the Dessaye to continue to maintain a number of his servants at the expense of the districts. I told the Dewan, that the order must be for the surrender of the whole district without any reservation, and that it must be brought to me before my arrival at Nepawnee. He met me on the march yesterday morning with this order; but as it reserved the Enam villages, it was returned to him, and he soon after came back with another order of unconditional surrender. As the time during which he was absent was too short to admit of his having gone to Nepawnee for the second order, it was evident that he had brought both with him.

After taking up our ground before Nepawnee, I told the Dewan that as his master was now a subject of the British Government, there could be no reasonable objection to our seeing his fort. After some hesitation he consented, but requested that we would not insist on going into the inner fort, as it was so small that it was entirely occupied by the houses of himself and his women. I agreed to this request, because by going round the inner fort upon the crest of the glacis, and traversing the half-finished outward wall, every thing could be seen that was necessary for military purposes.

I have had no offer of a visit from the Dessaye: he must feel too deeply his humiliation to wish to be seen at present by strangers.

The loss of Chickoree distresses him more than that of any other district, because its villages are within a few miles of his fort, and furnished the workmen for his buildings and supplies for his family: but as his new fort is on a scale beyond what his situation ever entitled him to, it is better that this territory, which enabled him to carry on such works, should be taken out of his hands, more especially as it is to be restored to the Colapore Rajah, its former possessor, as a reward for his fidelity to the British Government.

I have, &c.

2d June 1818.

(Signed)

THOMAS MUNRO,
Brigadier-General.

To the Chief Secretary of Government, Fort St. George.

Sir:

I have the honour, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council copies of letters from Brigadier-General Doveton, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary force, under dates the 3d, 4th, 10th, 13th and 16th of June, giving cover to copies of reports from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of that force employed in Candeish.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Conway.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Choultry Plain,
9th July 1818.

(Signed)

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of the despatch of the 31st ultimo, from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of this force employed in Candeish.

The Lieutenant-Colonel's Letter of the 29th ultimo, has not yet reached me: when it does, I shall have the honour of sending you a transcript of it.

I have, &c.

Camp at Calochabootra,
3d June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

On the 29th I did myself the honour of reporting for Brigadier-General Doveton's information, the result of the different attacks on the outworks, &c. of Malligaum, on that morning. I have now further to report, that our troops are now in complete possession of the pettah, and that I shall move part of my detachment across the Moosam river to-morrow, to the north-west side of the town, leaving the Russell Brigade and four hundred Auxiliary Horse to maintain the posts for the blockade, which were at first established on the south-east quarter, as well as an officer and fifty European rank and file, until a redoubt near to our breaching battery is completed.

I have the honour to forward copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Crosdill, with the copy of the proceedings of a Committee of Survey on the ordnance of this detachment, as well as a return of the killed and wounded, on the morning of the 29th instant.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23d, 25th, 27th, and 28th of this month, with their enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp before Malligaum,
31st May 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment of
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Crosdill.

To Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward the report of the Committee of Survey on the heavy ordnance, by which you will perceive that the whole have been rendered unserviceable, and which was to be expected, from the heavy fire we were necessitated to keep up from so few pieces of ordnance. About five thousand eight hundred rounds of eighteen and twelve-pounder shot have been expended before this place; and it now becomes my duty to state to you what means we have remaining for any further operations, and how far we might reckon upon success with the guns expected from the Seroor force, should it be your intention to recommence active operations upon their arrival.

The principal objects will be, to effect a practicable breach in the walls; and which it seems from evident causes must now be attempted in another part of the fort, so that we shall probably require nearly as much ammunition as has been already expended. There remains in our magazine only four hundred and twenty-four eighteen-pounder shot; and it would appear that only two thousand rounds are expected with the four eighteen-pounders, which will be three thousand three hundred and seventy-six less than have been expended. It is, therefore, my opinion, that it would not be advisable to commence, without a fair prospect of our going through with our operations. In the mean time, I beg to suggest that more ammunition, including that for six-pounders, should be sent for from Jaulnah, and that the two eighteen-pounders from Chandore and Unkey should be brought to camp, on the chance of our carriages fitting them, or of our being able to make them answer.

Since

Since my last communication, Lieutenant-Fireworker King and our Serjeant-Major have been wounded, and the necessity of more officers before commencing operations is most urgent. Captain Frith and Lieutenant-Fireworker Cussans, of the Madras Artillery, now with General Smith's force, might be ordered to join; and it is to be presumed, that Major Wilson and Lieutenant-Fireworker Ley will shortly be here. The presence of the former officer is more particularly required in his capacity as Commissary, to place his department in an efficient state as soon as possible

Hostilities with the Pindarries and Mahrattas.
 Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Crosdill.

Camp at Malligaum,
 31st May 1818.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. CROSDILL,
 Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Artillery,
 Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

REPORT of a Committee of Survey held by Order of Lieutenant-Colonel M^cDowell, commanding a Detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the heavy Ordnance with the Detachment.

Report of Ordnance.

PRESIDENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CROSDILL Commanding Artillery.

MEMBERS.

CAPTAIN POIGNAND Artillery.

LIEUTENANT BENNETT Artillery.

Number to be examined.	Nature of Ordnance.	Number.	Length and breadth of the Vent at the Top.	Found on examination.		
				Service-able.	Repair-able.	Un-service-able.
2	Iron Guns, Eighteen Pounders.	1	2½ Inches by 3 Inches.	..	..	1
—	..... do. do.	2	4½ do. by 3½ do.	..	..	1
2	Iron Guns, Twelve Pounders.	1	1½ do. by 1½ do.	..	..	1
—	..... do. do.	2	2 do. by 2 do.	..	..	1

REMARKS.

The whole of these Guns are deemed totally unserviceable. In consequence of the size of the vents, the force of the charge is much diminished, and the lives of the Artillery Men more endangered in working them. It is recommended that they should all be destroyed, as soon as the present service is over. The vents are more wide at bottom than at top.

(Signed) J. CROSDILL,
 Lieutenant-Colonel and President.
 J. W. POIGNAND,
 Captain.
 J. BENNETT,
 Lieutenant.

RETURN

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

With reference to the letter which I had the honour to address to you yesterday, I now beg leave to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell's despatch of the 29th ultimo, reporting the result of his attack upon the fort and pettah of Malligaum.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Calachabootra,
4th June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir :

I did myself the honour yesterday to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Doveton, that a practicable breach in the curtain of the fort was completed, and that I intended to storm this morning.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

Last night I made my arrangements, and posted the parties ; five hundred men under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and two hundred and fifty Sepoys and fifty Europeans under Major Macbean ; the first to occupy the pettah, and the other to escalate the outworks on the north side, were directed to attack at five this morning.

As soon as it commenced, the storming party of one hundred Europeans and five hundred sepoy, under Major Greenhill, with sappers and miners, ladders, bags, &c. &c. with Ensign Nattes of the engineers, moved forward. Every man of this party carried two bags of wet grass to fill up the ditch, Ensign Nattes setting himself the example. It is impossible to speak too highly of the gallant and steady manner this party moved on between two fires from the outworks, and a third from the fort. It was well covered by our reserve shot and shells, and had it been possible to have reached the breach, the fort would have soon been ours. Unfortunately Ensign Nattes and the party that led were brought up on the breach of the outworks, which on the side of the battery had been levelled, but inside so steep and deep, that our ladders could not reach the bottom. Lieutenant Nattes immediately turned round and called out " impracticable," and was instantly shot dead. Major Greenhill received a slight wound in the heel, and came to me to report it was impossible to get on. Captain Kennedy, of the Seventeenth, a gallant officer, and Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the second battalion of the Thirteenth Native Infantry, mortally wounded. Lieutenant Egan died last night of a wound.

I lament the loss and disappointment to our brave men ; but while I do this, I must acknowledge my admiration of the cool, determined courage of the Europeans and sepoy. Every man maintained his ground until I sounded the retreat ; and I am happy to report, they returned more confirmed of their superiority over the Arabs than when they advanced.

The ladders were too short to escalate the outworks, and Major Macbean and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart succeeded in making a lodgment in the centre of the pettah, which is very strong. Upon the principal attack we have had a number of men wounded, but not so many killed as might have been expected. Only one European officer and six men were left on the breach of the outworks and in the river, and these were afterwards sent for and allowed to be brought in. The siege must now be turned into a blockade ; and for that purpose I intend moving to the pettah side, as soon as I make my arrangements.

The great strength of Malligaum is between the outworks and the fort. The breach is so good that no doubt of success existed in my own mind if we had got to the bottom. I confess I had some suspicions of difficulties about the ditch, and stated them to Ensign Nattes : his report, in answer, shall be sent for the Brigadier-General's information. There were, however, many strong arguments in favour of the attempt. The breach was broad and good, our guns

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

unserviceable, our shot and shells (except what are reserved for the assault) expended, and apprehensions of the rain bringing down the river.

I am, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum, (Signed) A. McDOWELL,
29th May, 1818. Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment H.S.F.

A return of the killed and wounded shall be sent as soon as collected.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

On the 20th ultimo, I did myself the honour of reporting to the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the movements and operations of the detachment I command up to that day.

I have now the honour of forwarding a return of killed and wounded, from the 18th to the 29th of last month.

On the 28th the breach in the curtain of the fort of Malligaum was reported, and appeared practicable, and the senior Engineer, Ensign Nattes, recommended storming next morning.

At this time our two eighteen-pounders and two twelve-pounders were rendered unserviceable, and have since been condemned ; our shot and shells (except a few reserved for the storm) were expended ; and we were every day expecting the river Moosum, which runs between our breaching battery and the enemy's outworks, would come down.

There were strong arguments in favour of the trial ; but as every attempt had failed to examine the road and ditch between the breach of the outworks and that of the curtain of the fort, I had my suspicions of obstacles that we were not aware of. However, how few difficulties are there that British troops will not overcome !

I therefore made my arrangements for three simultaneous attacks ; two on the outworks and pettah on the opposite side, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and Major Macbean, and the third, and principal one, on the road leading to the breach, under Major Greenhill, who had joined me with the second battalion of the Seventeenth, or Company's Light Infantry, on the evening of the 27th. This attack consisted of one hundred Europeans and five hundred Sepoys of different corps, mostly the Second of the Seventeenth, and headed by Ensign Nattes, sappers and miners, ladders, &c., every man carrying two bags filled with wet grass, Ensign Nattes himself setting the example. The road leading to the breach of the outworks is flanked by towers and loop-holes : however our men moved on gallantly, until Ensign Nattes got to the top of the breach, when he called out "impracticable," and immediately received five balls through different parts of his body. Major Greenhill had fallen a little behind, in consequence of a wound in the heel ; but Captain Kennedy, of his corps, led on the advance, and was mortally wounded close to where poor Nattes fell. All this time the fire from the towers and loop-holes were kept pretty well under by our shot, shells, and musketry from our reserve. I was obliged however to sound the recall ; and our brave troops returned more convinced of their superiority over these Arabs than when they advanced. Captain Kennedy and Ensign Nattes, with most of the wounded men, were brought back ; but Lieutenant Wilkinson, Second Thirteenth, and five men who were killed remained in the bed of the river and on the top of the breach, until doolies were sent and the Arabs permitted them to be brought in. Had it been possible for our men to have got to the bottom of the breach of the fort, I have no doubt but we should have carried the place ; but there was no road, the enemy having cut away from the inside of the breach of the outwork three times the depth of our scaling ladders.

As the attention of the most of the enemy was drawn to this attack, the town of Malligaum was easily occupied, and I have now turned the siege into a blockade,
until

until the battering guns and stores arrive from Ahmednuggur. Our approaches on the pettah side are now within twenty paces of the enemy's outworks, and mines may easily be carried on, which the river on the other side prevented. The fort and outworks of Malligaum are uncommonly well built, and without mining it will be impossible to fill up the different ditches. I lament the loss of so many gallant officers and men since I came before this place; but it is with much pleasure I report to his Excellency that every man was cool and determined, and never flinched until the recall was sounded.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
1st June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment H.S.F.

RETURN

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of letters of the 5th and 7th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of this force employed in Candeish.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Erdlabad,
10th June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

I request you will report, for the information of Brigadier-General Doveton, that Ensign Purton* was wounded yesterday, in the head, but I am happy to say it is merely a graze.

Also that a Sepoy of the second battalion Thirteenth Regiment of Native Infantry was killed by a Hindostanee horseman under Cornet Kaye. The murderer was pursued twelve miles and brought back yesterday morning, and at five yesterday evening I hanged him before the Line and the Auxiliary Horse.

The Sepoy at the time he was killed was sentry defending the property of the inhabitants at a village about half a coss from camp.

I am, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
5th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, and to report, that I communicated the contents thereof to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossdill commanding the artillery.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

The two eighteen-pounders that I sent for to Chaudore and Unkey are now mounted on the carriages of our condemned guns, and fit very well.

I forward a copy of the Orders issued on the 29th and 30th ultimo.

I am, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
7th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding a Detachment
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

DETACHMENT MORNING ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell.—
Camp, before Malligaum, 29th May 1818.

Detachment
Orders.

Notwithstanding Major Greenhill and the officers and men who moved towards the breach this morning met with obstacles not to be surmounted, and were in consequence recalled, Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell was highly gratified at witnessing the cool and determined courage of the Europeans and Sepoys on this trying occasion, and begs that Major Greenhill, the officers and men on this attack, will accept his best acknowledgments for their gallant conduct.

Every European and Sepoy this morning engaged, as well as the Reserve in the trenches, must be convinced of the superiority of our troops over these Arabs, although behind walls; and the Commanding Officer looks forward for a good road to the breach, to make an excellent example of them. This order to be particularly explained to the native troops of this detachment.

(Signed) G. MAITLAND,
Captain M. B. Second Battalion Hyderabad
Subsidiary Force.

DETACHMENT

* Nattes in the original, but he was killed on the 29th May.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Detachment
Orders.

**DETACHMENT ORDERS by Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell.—Camp, before
Malligaum, 31st May 1818.**

In turning the siege of Malligaum into a blockade, the Commanding Officer has to lament the severe loss this detachment has met with, in the fall of so many valuable officers and men since the 18th instant: particularly in Ensign Nattes, of the Engineers, in leading the sappers and miners at the head of the storming party yesterday. The service at large, but particularly his corps, has lost in him a gallant and skilful officer. While Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell thus deploras the loss in this siege of two successive commandants of the corps of sappers and miners, he cannot withhold his approbation from the surviving officers, and he requests Ensigns Purton, Lake, and Underwood, will accept his thanks for their zeal and unwearied exertions on all occasions since they joined this detachment.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell also laments the fall of Captain Kennedy, of the second battalion of the Seventeenth Regiment C. Light Infantry, who was mortally wounded close to Ensign Nattes; and Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the second battalion of the Thirteenth Regiment Native Infantry, who fell at the head of his company, on the same occasion; as also Lieutenant Egan of the same corps, who died of the wound he received on the night of the 28th, while in command of the left post. He is happy, however, to find that he will not long be deprived of the services of Major Greenhill and the other wounded officers.

The Commanding Officer takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Crossdill and the officers and men of the Artillery, for their great and laborious exertions in the different batteries during eleven days, by which a breach was completed with a few guns nearly unserviceable.

Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell has not yet received from Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, or Major McBear reports of the operations of the parties under their command, in the assaults on different parts of the pettah; but he is happy to know, that their success has given us complete possession of the town.

(Signed) G. MAITLAND,
Captain M. B. Second Battallon Hyderabad
Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of letters from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of this force in Candeish, which have been received this day: that of the 11th instant by express.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Hurtullah,
13th June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of Brigadier-General Doveton, that the park from Ahmednuggur, escorted by Major Watson and the first battalion of the Fourth Bombay Regiment, arrived yesterday; and as we have since been changing ground and preparing a considerable quantity of materials, our mortars and howitzers will open early to-morrow.

I also expect a mine under the enemy's outworks will be ready at the same time.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum.
10th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy's grand expense magazine blew up this morning at eleven, and that the works between two towers, and to the right of the gateway of the inner fort, have been carried up from the foundation.

Our mortars opened this morning at sun-rise, and we threw upwards of three hundred shells, when this fortunate event took place.

Many of the enemy must have been buried in the ruins; and I shall close in with all the troops I have, to prevent to-night the escape of the remainder.

If the mine under the outworks is not ready, I shall commence breaching the wall to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
10th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of letters of the 15th and 14th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of this force employed in Candish. The latter, received by express, announces the evacuation of Malligaum and the unconditional surrender of its garrison.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dewallasgaum,
16th June 1818.

(Signed) J. DOVETON,
Brigadier-General.

Letter from
Brigadier-General
Doveton.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

I request you will report to Brigadier-General Doveton, that I expect to be in complete possession of Malligaum to-morrow, the terms unconditional surrender. An English colour is now flying in the inner fort, with a native officer, two havildars, and twenty rank and file close to it.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Malligaum,
13th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sir:

I request you will report to Brigadier-General Doveton, that the garrison of Malligaum, consisting of nearly three hundred Arabs and about sixty Hindoostanee Sepoys, marched out this morning at half-past eight o'clock, and grounded their arms of all descriptions in front of details from all the corps of this detachment.

I have, &c.

Camp, Malligaum,
14th June 1818.

(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Detachment,
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
CONWAY.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir :

I have the honour, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, to be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell, commanding a detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Choultry Plain,
15th July 1818.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

T. H. S. CONWAY,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
McDowell.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir :

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the garrison of Malligaum surrendered unconditionally on the morning of the 14th instant.

After forwarding to you, on the 1st, a return of killed and wounded, and reporting the result of the attacks on the fort and town on the morning of the 29th May, I changed ground to the pettah side, throwing up a strong redoubt where our breaching battery was, and keeping possession of all our advanced posts on that side, and blockading the place as closely as the range of the shot from the fort would admit.

I now commenced laying in fresh materials for renewing active operations, to occupy, if possible, the place before the heavy rains set in, taking our two unserviceable eighteen-pounders off the carriages, and bringing from Chandore and Unki-Tunki two others.

On the 8th, gabions and fascines for two batteries were completed; and on the 9th, owing to the great exertions of Brigadier-General Smith, C. B., a park of four eighteen-pounders, three brass twelve-pounders, with some mortars and howitzers, escorted by the first battalion of the Fourth Bombay Infantry, under Major Watson, arrived. On the morning of the 11th a battery of one ten-inch mortar and seven eight-inch mortars and howitzers opened. Several were thrown, to ascertain the proper length of the Bombay fuses, when we commenced a smart bombardment; and at eleven A. M. I had the satisfaction to see the enemy's grand magazine blow up, carrying with it from the foundation about twenty-five yards of the work of the inner fort, some of the pagah wall, and filling up part of the ditch. Still an immense strong wall of the outworks was entire.

Within four hundred yards of this a breaching battery was nearly finished on the night of the 11th, when the garrison called out for quarter. Our fire on the breach, however, continued till morning, when the enemy hoisted a flag, and two Arab Jemmadars came out. I told them unconditional surrender were the only terms I would give them. These, in the course of this day, the 12th, were accepted, and next morning a native officer's party was admitted, and the British flag hoisted on the tower of the inner fort.

Finding that treachery on our part was suspected, and wishing to do away a report all over Candeish so prejudicial to our character, I did not hesitate in signing a paper, declaring, in the name of my Government, that the garrison should not be put to death after they surrendered; and I trust his Excellency will approve of this. Next morning about three hundred men, mostly Arabs, marched out, and grounded in front of our troops, about nine hundred arms of different descriptions, in an orderly and regular manner; which, with the conduct of these men on the morning of the 29th May, in allowing me to carry off my killed and wounded, induced me to return to the three Jemmadars and most of the Arabs the knives, that had belonged to their families for ages.

The matchlocks, blunderbusses, swords, &c., were disposed of to Lieutenant Rind's and Cornet Kaye's Auxiliary and Hindoostanee Horse.

Camp, near Malligaum,
17th June 1818.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. McDOWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding a Detachment.

To

To G. Strachey, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor, copies of my letter and its enclosures, dated the 18th instant, to Mr. Secretary Adam, announcing the surrender of the fort of Moolheir.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Soanghier,
26th July 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To John Adam, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Captain Briggs, announcing the surrender of Moolheir, which completes the reduction of Candeish, and terminates the war in the Peishwah's late dominions.

In reporting the entire reduction of Candeish, I beg leave to draw the attention of the Most Noble the Governor-General to the activity and judgment displayed by Captain Briggs during the acquisition of that province, to the spirit and exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell and the troops under his command, and to the judicious measures adopted by Major Jardine, for settling the part of the province in which he was employed. The troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McDowell until near the end of his last operation did not exceed eleven hundred men: a force which would scarcely have been expected to prove adequate to the conquest of a province, so turbulent, and so full of strong places.

I have, &c.

Camp, Casserbarry,
18th July 1818.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.

To the Honourable M. Elphinstone, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I do myself the honour to forward for your information, translation of the Mahratta paper omitted to be sent in my letter of the 7th, with my answer. I did not hesitate, considering the position of Moolheir and the certainty of the Furdnawees practising his iniquities during the next few months with impunity, to accede to the terms of an amnesty, rather than drive him to desperation, and I am happy to inform you that Moolheir is at present in our possession.

I have, &c.

Soanghier,
15th July 1818.

(Signed) JOHN BRIGGS,
Political Agent in Candeish.

Letter from
Captain Briggs

MEMORANDUM of Articles of Agreement on the part of Ramchunder Janarden Furdnawees of Moolheir, dated 3d July 1818.

Memorandum.

1st. The garrison of Moolheir to be allowed to evacuate the fort with their arms and private property, and to go wherever they like without molestation.

2d. I will not consent to give up the fort to the Carcoon and Sebundie now at Tarrabad, but I require a special person to be deputed for the purpose.

3d. Ramchunder Janardhur Furdnawees, with the Havildar and Sur Nowbut, will pay their respects in person; on which occasion they are not to be seized, or any treachery used towards them; and afterwards they are to be allowed to proceed to Nassick, and to have an Hircarrah and passport for their protection.

4th. The office of Durruckdar has been for three generations in the present family, it is therefore required that his services should be taken advantage of, and that his Carcoons should be employed in their respective duties.

5th. I am, to have indemnity for all that is past, and I am not to be answerable for any complaints that may be made against me in my late administration,

Hostilities with
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administration, and my family, which is at present under restraint in Nassick, is to be released.

Answer.

ANSWER on the part of Captain Briggs, Political Agent at Candeish.

I have received your letter of proposals, and have understood its contents. With the exception of the article respecting the Durruckdar and his Carcoons, I agree to the rest of the proposals.

I have, therefore, sent a Carcoon to receive charge of the fort, and you need be under no apprehension to come here and meet me.

Dated, 6th July 1818.

Political Letter
to Bengal,
24 Feb. 1819.

EXTRACT POLITICAL LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated the 24th February 1819.

We have great satisfaction in transmitting to you the following Resolutions, which were passed by the Court of Directors on the 20th January, and by the Court of Proprietors on the 3d of February last, thanking the Governor-General and the Army in India for their signal services during the late war.

“ At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 20th January 1819,

“ Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c., for the wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power, which had established itself in the heart of Hindostan, and whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company’s possessions, and the general tranquillity of India.

“ Also, That this Court, whilst it deeply regrets the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the Company’s territories, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, with which the Marquis of Hastings, by a combination of military with political talents, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta States against the British power.”

“ At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, held the 3d February 1819,

“ Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., &c. &c. &c., for the wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power, which had established itself in the heart of Hindostan, and whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company’s possessions and the general tranquillity of India.

“ Also, That the Court, whilst it deeply regrets the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the Company’s territories, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, with which the Marquis of Hastings, by a combination of military with political talents, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression.”

PUBLIC LETTER to BENGAL,

*Dated the 30th June 1819.*Hostilities with
the Pindarries
and Mahrattas.Public Letter
to Bengal,
30 June 1819.

We have great satisfaction in communicating to our Governor-General the following Resolutions of the Court of Directors and General Court of Proprietors, which have been approved and confirmed by the Right Honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, viz.

“ At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 20th April 1819,

“ Resolved by the Ballot, That the Court, adverting to the repeated unanimous vote of thanks to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the Records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommend to the General Court of Proprietors that the sum of £60,000 be granted from the territorial revenues of India to the Right Honourable Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Sessions; the Right Honourable David Boyle, Lord Justice Clerk; the Right Honourable Lord Chief Commissioner Adam; the Right Honourable David Cathcart, Lord Alloway; Thomas Macdonald, Esq., and William George Adam, Esq., as trustees thereof, in order to its being laid out in the purchase of estates of inheritance in any part of the United Kingdom, so that the fee simple of such estates may be settled upon such persons, to such uses and trusts, and subject to such limitations and provisions, as the Court of Directors, by any Resolution to be made by them, shall direct, for the benefit of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, or the Most Noble Marchioness his present wife, and their issue, in such manner as the Court of Directors shall deem best adapted to their welfare, and to perpetuate the sense entertained of his Lordship's high and meritorious services, as Governor-General of the British possessions in India.”

“ At a General Court, held the 10th June 1819,

“ Resolved by the Ballot, That this Court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors contained in their Resolution of the 20th April, and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that Resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

“ At a General Court held the 23d June 1819,

“ Resolved Unanimously, That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 10th instant, approving the grant of the sum of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 20th April last.”

We are, &c.

London,
30th June 1819.

(Signed)

C. MARJORIBANKS,
G. A. ROBINSON,
&c. &c.

LETTER from the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS to the SECRET COMMITTEE,

Dated the 1st March 1820.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS :

1. I now proceed to fulfil the intention signified in my Minute of the 7th of July last, transmitted with a letter from this Government to your Honourable Committee of the 10th of the same month, of laying before you a connected narrative of the military and political arrangements prosecuted under my orders in Hindostan and the Deccan, since the troops took the field for the suppression of the Pindarries.

2. Your

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
1 Mar. 1820.

Narrative of
Military
and Political
operations
in Hindoostan
and the Deccan.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
1 Mar. 1820.

Narrative of
Military
and Political
Operations
in Hindoostan
and the Deccan.

2. Your Honourable Committee will remember, that the resolution to undertake that operation was adopted in the month of December 1816, as duly notified to your Honourable Committee in a letter of the 21st of that month; but that it was impracticable to enter on the execution of the plan until the close of the rainy season of 1817. In the intervening period every preliminary measure of preparation was taken silently, in a manner to avoid attracting public observation, so as that the troops might be enabled to take the field without any delay at the period appointed, before those against whom they were directed, and other powers who might be disposed to obstruct our views, should be prepared to meet us.

3. The arrangements made for bringing forward the troops in the Deccan, and for establishing a controlling political and military authority in that quarter, in the person of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, aided by the approved talents and political experience of Sir John Malcolm, were described in the despatch of this Government dated the 9th of June 1817, enclosing copies of my Minute, and the consequent instructions to Sir Thomas Hislop of the 10th of May.

4. Through the activity and energy of the respectable officers above named, all the requisite arrangements on that side were pressed forward, and the necessary measures concerted with the Native Princes, our Allies, for opening the campaign against the Pindarries at the time appointed. In consequence, however, of the extraordinary severity of the monsoon and the illness of Sir Thomas Hislop, who was detained on that account a considerable time at Hyderabad, the troops of the Deccan were unable to reach their destined positions on the Nerbudda before the middle of November. This retardment necessarily compelled me to delay the march of the Bengal divisions, which had been ready to move, as above stated, at the moment of the cessation of the rainy season. On the 16th of October, however, I commenced my march from Cawnpore; and having joined the centre division at Secundra, I crossed the Jumna on the 26th of October, and reached my destined position on the Scind on the 6th of November. The left division, under the command of Major-General Marshall, had previously assembled in Bundelcund, and was prepared to advance towards Saugor, with a view to co-operate with the right of Sir Thomas Hislop's army, formed of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's division, against the Pindarry posts. The right division of the Bengal army, under the command of Major-General Donkin, assembled at the same period, ready to advance to Dholpore, on the Chumbul, as soon as circumstances should render it necessary; while the reserve, commanded by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, which was destined to cover Delhi, to support our negotiations with the Rajpoot States and Ameer Khan, and eventually to attack the latter, or interpose between him and Holkar, if they should prove hostile, was assembled near Rewaree, in sufficient time for the purposes to which it was to be applied.

5. Besides these principal divisions destined for active operations, two detachments, on a smaller scale, were formed primarily for purposes of defence, but both capable of acting offensively, and of which one was, in fact, as will be seen in the sequel, pushed forward to the Nerbudda at a critical time, with eminent advantage and success. Of these two detachments, one under Brigadier-General Toone, was posted near Oontaree, on the frontier of Bahar, and protected the line of the Upper Soane, communicating on its left with the Ramgurh Battalion, advanced to the frontier of Chotah Nagpore. The other, under Brigadier-General Hardyman, was formed at Mirzapore, and thence advanced into Rewa, for the purpose, of securing the passes in that country and the adjacent districts against any attempt of the Pindarries to penetrate in that direction into our provinces, while the principal part of the force was in advance. It may not be improper to mention, that the force in Cuttack sufficiently guarded that frontier against any attempt which might be made by the Pindarries to penetrate through the Nagpore territory.

6. A cursory inspection of the map will, I trust, shew your Honourable Committee how effectually the above disposition of our force was calculated at once to overawe Scindia and Ameer Khan, to co-operate in the reduction of the Pindarries, and to defend our own territories from invasion.

7. The

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
1 Mar. 1820.

—
Narrative of
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and the Deccan.

7. The troops of the Deccan were disposed as follows: The first division, commanded by Sir Thomas Hislop in person; and the third, under Sir John Malcolm, were to cross the Nerbudda in the direction of Hindia. This plan underwent a partial modification, on account of Sir Thomas Hislop's detention at Hyderabad, in consequence of which Sir John Malcolm was instructed to push forward, in order to strike a blow against the Pindarries, while Sir Thomas Hislop with the rest of the force moved up to support the troops in advance, or act as circumstances might demand. In effect, Sir John Malcolm did cross the Nerbudda near Hindia, on the 14th and 15th of November, and Sir Thomas Hislop at a later period, as will be explained in the sequel. The fifth division, consisting of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, was to cross the river at Hoosingabad, at the same time with the other division, intended to act in advance. The second, under Brigadier-General Doveton, had a position assigned to it in the neighbourhood of Akola, in the Nizam's frontier, in order to protect that line against predatory attack; and to support, if need were, the troops in advance, or our interests at Nagpore. The fourth division, under Brigadier-General Smith, was advanced to a position where, in like manner, it was intended to cover the Peishwah's territory; and operate eventually against Holkar's possessions in the Deccan, besides being at hand to overawe the Peishwah, and to prevent his latent hostility from breaking out.

8. A respectable force was maintained at Hyderabad and Poona, the Governments of which places, especially that of the latter, were not to be relied upon, though no apprehension existed that any open hostility would be hazarded, unless some serious reverse might befall our arms in Hindoostan Proper. In like manner, a force was maintained at Nagpore, and Lieutenant Colonel Adams was instructed to keep in view the possible necessity of strengthening it by a detachment from his division. The conduct of the Rajah, there was reason to suppose from the past, might be materially influenced by that of the Peishwa, though hopes were still entertained that a sense of obligation recently conferred by the British Government, and of his real interests, might restrain him from taking part against us.

9. A corps of reserve was assembled on the frontier of the Ceded Districts, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and subsequently advanced to a position on the Kishna, whence it could support the troops either at Poona or Hyderabad, or protect our provinces from attack, according to circumstances; while Brigadier-General Munro, who was engaged in settling the southern territory recently ceded by the Peishwah, occupied that country with a separate detachment. All these troops were placed under the more immediate command of Sir Thomas Hislop.

10. The line was completed by the Guzerat Field Force, under the command of Major-General Sir William Keir, which was assembled in advance of Baroda, and prepared to move into Malwa, and to co-operate according to circumstances with Sir Thomas Hislop's divisions.

11. The contingents of the native allies, especially the Guickwar's and Nizam's Horse, and the regular battalions of the latter, were united to one or other of the divisions of British troops, and Brigadier-General Smith was accompanied by a considerable body of the Poona Auxiliary Cavalry, which had been raised as a substitute for the contingents, which the Peishwah had been bound, under the provisions of the Treaty of Bassein, to maintain at all times in readiness for us, but had never entertained.

12. I have been particular in stating the previous disposition of the troops, and their intended line of movement, although already explained in my former despatches, as the subsequent operations will thus be rendered more intelligible.

13. I have already remarked, that the preparations for assembling the troops of this establishment were made in a manner to prevent the Native Powers, chiefly interested from perceiving their precise object and extent. It was known, indeed, both to Scindia and our allies, that we had determined to attack the Pindarries; and the advance of the troops from the Deccan had, of course, excited much attention, though the extent to which they were to be employed in offensive

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
1 Mar. 1820.

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operations was not conjectured. Still less were the magnitude of our preparations on this side, and the direction in which our means were to be applied, suspected by them; while, on the other hand, with the usual procrastinating habits of a Mahratta durbar, Scindia suffered the time of action to arrive before he had decided how to act, and was thunderstruck at the amount of force which he saw might be brought against him, if he should venture to support that cause to which he was naturally inclined, and to which I had unquestionable information he was secretly pledged. From an erroneous conception of the plan about to be adopted, he had assured himself that the Pindarries would easily evade our efforts; and that though they might disperse for a time, the more readily to foil our pursuit, they would re-unite, in their pristine strength, whensoever our troops should be withdrawn. To this must be ascribed, in a great degree, his early acquiescence in those measures which I held out to him, as the only means of avoiding the perils of his actual situation. It was my anxious desire, which I am persuaded your Honourable Committee will discover in every line of my instructions, to effect the reduction of the Pindarries, not only without involving myself with the regular Powers, but with their direct concurrence. In this spirit were my negotiations with Scindia, Amcer Khan, and Holkar commenced and pursued, and with regard to the two former, brought to a most satisfactory conclusion.

14. Before I enter on a narrative of those negotiations, and the military movements with which they were combined, I will request the attention of your Honourable Committee to a rapid sketch of the principal objects I had in view, and the means by which I purposed to attain them.

15. I had, as your Honourable Committee already knows, adopted a thorough conviction, that the mere expulsion of the Pindarries from their actual haunts would, in no degree, secure the future peace of India, or prevent the revival of the predatory system, in perhaps a still more dangerous form. I felt it, therefore, to be an imperious duty, to combine with the dispersion of those freebooters, the establishment of a system of political alliances, which should prevent the revival of the system under any form in any part of India. This was accordingly the primary object of my negotiations, and was the main provision of every treaty to be formed. I was willing to receive into this league, even those who had notoriously supported the Pindarries, and those who were themselves Pindarries in every thing but name, provided they gave me security for relinquishing that mode of life, and entered into engagements to unite in the general repression of the system. With the Pindarries themselves I could admit no parley. The atrocity and extent of their devastations, the impracticability of reclaiming them in mass to a life of regularity and industry, and the public pledge we had given to put down so mischievous a race, alike forbade it; but my policy did not exclude the admission of such of the chiefs as might survive the contest, to a tranquil settlement after their bands should be dispersed, and themselves reduced to unconditional submission.

16. Scindia, as the most powerful and the most decided supporter of the Pindarries, was the chief to whom my first attention was directed. The bringing him into our views, or compelling him to throw off the mask and range himself on the side of the predatory system at the very outset, was an object of the first consequence. In the former case, his public abandonment of their cause would not only be a death-blow to the hopes of the Pindarries, but would essentially derange the secret combination among the Mahratta States, of which he must, from his comparative power and resources, have been a most powerful support. In the latter, I should have been able, by a sudden and decisive blow, to have crushed him before he could receive succour from any quarter, and thus to have gained a great and impressive advantage at the outset of the campaign.

17. It was not my intention to have opened myself to Scindia, until the troops to be assembled on the Jumna were in position; but the advance of a division of the army of the Deccan through his Highness's territories, in progress to the Nerbudda, which could no longer be delayed, having required a declaration from the Resident of the purpose of that movement, the proposed communication was unavoidably hastened. Scindia's assent to the advance

advance of the troops was given, after a slight attempt at procrastination, which was resisted by the Resident. But it became indispensable, now that the question was raised, to lose no time in enabling the Resident to make a distinct declaration to Scindia, and to require from him a decided answer; although it was still desirable, if possible, according to my original intention, to withhold a complete disclosure of our views until the troops should reach their destined stations.

18. The points to be carried with Scindia were, first, his co-operation against the Pindarries, either by the active employment of his troops, or by such dispositions and arrangements as should be prescribed by the British Government, so as if not to forward the operations of the latter, at least to prevent their interruption; secondly, the abrogation of the conditions of the eighth article of the Treaty of 1805, which restrained the British Government from forming engagements with the States of Oudeypore, Jodepore, Kotah, and others; an alliance with them being indispensable to our arrangements for preventing the revival of the predatory system.

19. The treaty above referred to was, indeed, regarded by me as substantially null, in consequence of Scindia's repeated infractions of it, by his almost avowed support of the Pindarries, by his reception of them in his territories after successive inroads into the British possessions, and by his continued secret intercourse with their leaders. This view was distinctly stated to Scindia; but he was, at the same time, positively assured, that I had no desire to urge the matter further than to release the British Government from the shackles imposed by the eighth article, while in all other respects I was willing to leave to Scindia the full benefit of the provisions of former treaties, provided he now entered cordially into my measures.

20. The above, therefore, was an indispensable stipulation of any new arrangement to be made with Scindia, and one on which I considered the British Government entitled to insist. But even with this I desired to combine every possible regard for Scindia's interests, and I declared my readiness to guarantee to him the full amount of tribute justly receivable by him from any of those chiefs with whom I might form engagements. Further, it was distinctly explained to Scindia, that I had no desire to interfere with his relations with petty chiefs clearly dependent on his Government; but that my views were confined to the substantive, though secondary powers, holding not feudatory, but merely tributary relations with him.

21. In settling the mode of his co-operation against the Pindarries, various points were to be provided for. It was manifest that no active or useful aid could be expected from Scindia's troops, if left to the direction of his own officers; I therefore determined to stipulate for his bringing forward a body of five thousand horse, to be employed directly with the British detachments, and providing funds for their payment. This was to be effected by his relinquishing, for a period of three years, the stipends paid by the British Government to himself and his ministers, and the guaranteed tribute from the Rajpoot States, and these funds were to be disbursed directly by us to the troops. It was also to be provided, that British officers should be attached to each division of the contingent, but not to exercise the immediate command.

22. If, on the one hand, we could not calculate on Scindia's troops affording active assistance, on the other, there was reason to apprehend that they might, through the laxity of their discipline, or the attachment of their leaders to the predatory cause, give support to the Pindarries, or at least obstruct our operations: I therefore determined to require Scindia's assent to the principal divisions being stationed in fixed positions, whence they were not to move without the consent of the British Government; and British officers being stationed at the head-quarters of each, for the purpose of watching over a strict observance of the article. I likewise determined to require that Scindia himself should not leave Gwalior during the impending operations; but this, for obvious reasons, was not made a stipulation of treaty. Scindia was further to engage not to augment his force during the war, except at the instance of the British Government; a precaution plainly called for by the facility which otherwise would have been afforded to the Pindarries, on being dispersed, to enroll themselves with

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with his troops, and escaping present danger, await the opportunity of again re-uniting under their original chiefs, or new leaders of a similar character.

23. Finally, I judged it expedient to demand from Scindia the possession, during the continuance of operations, of some of Scindia's forts, both for the security of our lines of communication, and as a hold on his performance of his engagements. My first plan was to demand Asseergurh and Hindia in the Deccan, and Nurwur and Chandery in Hindoostan. On reflexion, however, I limited the demand to the two former, which seemed most valuable in either of the views above taken, and which seemed sufficient for the purpose contemplated, without the risk of alarming Scindia, or wounding his pride by the more extensive demand.

24. Instructions, framed in conformity to the above views, were accordingly transmitted to Captain Close, the Resident with Scindia, immediately after I received the intelligence of his communications with the Durbar, relative to the march of the troops of Sir Thomas Hislop by Berhampore. Those instructions, also, provided for the possible case of Scindia's refusing to give orders to his officers there to permit the troops to pass, his assent not being known to me at the time when they were prepared.

25. These instructions and other documents, containing the details of those arrangements, which are described in the preceding paragraphs, were transmitted with my letter to your Honourable Committee of the 11th October 1817, and are recorded on the proceedings.

26. While these instructions were under preparation, a circumstance occurred which threw a strong light on the real character of Scindia's policy, and indeed afforded evidence the most unquestionable, of his being engaged in designs adverse to our interests and views. This was the arrest of two messengers conveying letters from Scindia's Durbar to Catmandoo. Such a correspondence, when in no preceding time any intercourse or communication existed between the two Courts, was a circumstance sufficiently pregnant: but its nature was already evinced, by the discovery that the messengers had waxen impressions of Scindia's great seal concealed on their persons. It was palpable that these seals were to be affixed to such drafts of supposed letters from Scindia, as the Court of Catmandoo might think it politic to forge for transmission to China, in order to obtain resources from the Emperor. On further examinations, letters open and closed were found concealed between the leaves, glued together, of a Sanscrit book in their possession. These letters, with several empty covers of letters concealed in the same manner, purported to be addressed by different individuals at Scindia's Court to persons in authority at Catmandoo; and their contents, though obscurely expressed, in a dialect not well understood, were ascertained to have reference to some secret project for combining against the British Government. The open letters and covers were ultimately sent to the Resident at Catmandoo, who was instructed not to take any notice of them to the Durbar, but to watch its proceedings, and endeavour to trace the correspondence. Previously, however, they were forwarded to the Resident with Scindia, together with the sealed letters. The latter the Resident was instructed to deliver publicly to the Maharajah, stating the manner in which they had fallen into our hands, but without making any further observation unless the subject should be pursued by Scindia. In this case, he was instructed to say that the British Government was not ignorant of the communications that were going on between the two Courts; but that it had not been thought necessary either to retain these letters, or to become acquainted with their specific contents, although the circumstances of their seizure would have justified either course. Except in the above supposed case, however, it did not seem expedient to charge Scindia with the breach of faith, as I could not publicly criminate him without being bound to punish the perfidy, but to content ourselves with the advantage this detection of it would give us in the approaching negotiation. Captain Close executed these orders in the manner described in the despatch recorded on the proceedings; and your Honourable Committee will perceive, that Scindia did not attempt an exculpation, and that the procedure I had adopted had the effect I wished it to produce.

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27. The power next in importance at that moment, with reference to his military power and position, and his influence on the predatory system, was Ameer Khan, who possessed a large force of horse and foot, as your Honourable Committee well knows, maintained entirely by the plunder of the States of Jyepore and Jodepore, and others in their vicinity, which were in fact a prey to his rapacious soldiery.

28. Ameer Khan had already, as your Honourable Committee knows, made overtures to be admitted to the protection of the British Government, but the conditions proposed were too extravagant to be acceded to. Those proposals, however, sufficed as an opening of the negotiation to be now prosecuted with him through his agent, actually at Delhi, in attendance on the Resident. The terms on which I was disposed to receive Ameer Khan were, the abandonment of the predatory system, the reduction of his troops to a certain specified number, and the surrender of his artillery to the British Government at a fair valuation, he undertaking to settle a portion of his officers and troops in the territories he would retain, and furnishing a body of his best horse to act with our troops, if required; to refrain from foreign conquest and aggrandizement, to exclude Pindarries and plunderers of all descriptions from his territories, and generally to oppose, to the utmost of his power, the revival of the predatory system.

29. On these terms, I was prepared to guarantee to him, and his heirs all the lands he held under grants from Holkar's Government, and actually occupied, amounting, it was supposed, to about ten or twelve lacs of rupees per annum, and to receive him under the protection of the British Government as a dependent ally. Under any issue of my proposed negotiation with Holkar, I deemed it equally just and expedient that the price of reclaiming Ameer Khan from the predatory habits of his life, should be paid by that State whose weak and dishonest course of policy had raised him to his actual power. Moreover, Ameer Khan was actually in possession of the lands in question, and his fealty to Holkar was merely nominal. I positively rejected a request of Ameer Khan, to be confirmed in lands similarly obtained from different Rajpoot States, under every circumstance of violence and extortion. Ameer Khan solicited the grant of a personal estate in Rohilcund; a request which I did not think it expedient to entertain: but I was disposed to confer a similar grant, eventually, in some other part of the country.

30. It is not necessary to enter more particularly into the proposed negotiation with Ameer Khan, the conduct of which was entrusted to the Resident at Delhi. To Mr. Metcalfe also was delegated the duty of negotiating with Holkar. A considerable body of the Pindarries having looked up to that State as their protector, and holding towards it the same relations as the remainder of the association did to Scindia, I considered the same principles to be applicable to the policy to be pursued with both States, subject, of course, to such variations as the difference in their actual condition suggested. The Government of Holkar had, as your Honourable Committee well knows, been rapidly decaying since the death, or rather the previous insanity, of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, till at the period now treated of it had fallen into a state of absolute imbecility, its best provinces appropriated by usurping chiefs or mutinous bodies of armed men, and the young representative of the Holkar family, with his mother, the Regent Bhye, and a few of the faithful adherents of the family, obliged to seek refuge in a distant fortress from the clamours and outrages of the military, demanding their arrears. It is singular, that in such a state of things, any semblance of Government, or respect for the ruling family, should continue to exist; but experience shews that such a feeling can survive the rudest shocks, and may, by events, be speedily called into action again, when the interests of the several discordant parties are again re-united by some external excitement or alarm, equally affecting all. This was exhibited in a remarkable manner in the transactions of the Court of Holkar, during the short period that intervened between the time now referred to and the rupture between that State and the British Government, to which I shall solicit your attention in the sequel.

31. If, on the one hand, the weakness of Holkar's Government formed an excuse for its connivance at the Pindarry depredations, on the other, it justified that

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that power, which on the failure of the other states of India was compelled to undertake the suppression of freebooters, in demanding from Holkar such sacrifices and securities, as should enable it to execute the task thus imposed on it, in a material degree, through the misconduct of his Government. Commiseration for his destitute condition, combined with considerations of policy, induced me to offer to Holkar, at the same time, the protection of the British Government to his person, and its guarantee of the territory that would remain to him, after making that provision which we required for Ameer Khan and others who might seem entitled to it.

32. This was the main distinction between the course to be pursued with Scindia and that to be taken with Holkar. The Government of the former still retaining some consistency and strength, we required that its resources should be applied to the common object, and that securities should be given for performance of this duty; but we sought no closer connexion, nor did we aim at establishing in his Government any further influence than that which the habitual co-operation of the two States, and the growing confidence thus to be engendered, might naturally and insensibly create. The weakness of Holkar required the intervention of our power to restore his Government, to subdue his mutinous soldiery, either by force or by the influence of our name and authority, and to frame such arrangements as should maintain and perpetuate the order of things thus established, and which could not have been efficient without a more close connexion than that contemplated with Scindia. This state of things, also, demanded large territorial sacrifices from Holkar; though, in fact, in the actual state of his affairs, these were simply ostensible cessions of territories already irrevocably alienated.

33. I accordingly determined to call on the persons composing the nominal Government of Holkar, to accede to proposals founded on the principles above stated, under penalty of being considered and treated as a branch of the predatory system; and instructions were issued accordingly to the Resident at Delhi to open a communication with the persons in question, and to conclude the requisite arrangements on the foregoing basis.

34. The engagements which I contemplated with the Rajpoots had for their object the establishment of a barrier against the revival of the predatory system, and the extension of the power of Scindia or Holkar beyond the limits designed to be imposed on it by the other measures about to be undertaken; and Mr. Metcalfe was accordingly furnished with detailed instructions, for concluding with each of those States a separate treaty, or for combining them all in a general league, under our paramount authority. It was not proposed to acquire the power of exercising any interference in the internal administration of the Rajpoot States, while their political measures and external relations were to be subject to our controul. The tribute payable by any of them to Scindia or Holkar was to be secured to those chiefs, in the event of their acceding to our views; and arrangements were to be made for securing to the British Government such pecuniary aid as might be adapted to the means of the several States respectively, in order to indemnify us for the charges incidental to the obligation we should incur, of protecting them.

35. The States alluded to are specified in the margin;* and as the same general principle governed our negotiations and arrangements with them all, I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee with a detail of the particular provisions referring to each separately.

36. An improvement of our relations with the more distant States of Jesselmeer and Bickaneer was also contemplated, but without the establishment of the same intimate connexion as with the States above enumerated.

37. Besides the Rajpoot States, it was of importance to attach to our interests the late Nabob of Bhopaul, whose possessions were situated in the midst of the Pindarry stations, and who must necessarily have thrown himself entirely into the hands of one party or the other. His inclinations, as well as his real interests,

* Jyepore,
Joudpore,
Oudepore,

Kotah,
Boondee,
Kerowley,

Banswarrah,
Doongurpore,
Kishengurh.

interests, led him to prefer the friendship of the British Government; and his repeated overtures for our protection had already been before your Honourable Committee, while we did not feel ourselves at liberty to accept them without your especial orders. It was now necessary, however, for us to determine: and I could not hesitate what course to follow, under the circumstances above described. I accordingly instructed the Resident at Nagpore, through whom the Nabob's latest and most distinct proposals had been received, to conclude an engagement with him, providing for his co-operation with us in the approaching operations, and his permanent attachment to our interests, in return for our protection against his enemies, and the restoration of those parts of his hereditary possessions which had been seized by the Pindarries or by other chiefs who might oppose us.

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38. The chiefs of the Powar Family were also objects of consideration in these general arrangements; but it did not seem expedient to open any direct communication with them, till the advance of Sir Thomas Hislop or Sir John Malcolm should afford facilities, not now presented, for negotiating with them, with a better knowledge of their real condition and circumstances. In the mean time, a distinct understanding was to be come to with Scindia, that we considered ourselves at liberty to make any arrangements with those chiefs without reference to him. They had, as your Honourable Committee is informed, become our feudatories, by virtue of the treaty with the Peishwah of the 13th of June 1817.

39. The projected arrangements with the chief of Saugor may not improperly be adverted to here: the details will be stated elsewhere. It was my expectation that Benaick Rao would furnish a body of horse to act with our troops, and I had intended that they should act with Major-General Marshall's division. The subsequent turn which the affairs of Saugor took, and the result of the new arrangements it became necessary to make in that country, will be separately stated in their proper place.

40. The general course of the military operations to be pursued were laid down in instructions addressed by me to Sir Thomas Hislop and to other officers destined to carry them into effect. It is not necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee with any details on this subject: the general outline has already been pointed out, and my plans provided for a joint attack on the Pindarries, unsupported by Scindia or Holkar, or Ameer Khan, or for the eventual junction of all or either of those powers with the freebooters. These operations were to be prosecuted consentaneously from the Deccan, from Guzerat, and from the side of the Jumna and from the Chumbul; and the special service to be effected by each corps, independent of their incidental movements in support of each other, was explained and prescribed as far as was practicable. From the vastness of the scale, much was necessarily left to circumstances and to the discretion of Commanding Officers to be exercised on the spot, and I felt confident in the judgment and experience of those who were placed in the direction of these important operations.

41. Such was the general plan of political and military arrangement devised by me, for the great objects of destroying the predatory power and providing against its revival. I have before had the honour to lay before your Honourable Committee the considerations which impelled me to take on myself the responsibility of exceeding so far the letter of your orders, as well as my inducements for making my preparations so extensive. Events have shewn, that the policy was not erroneous; but I do not deem it necessary to appeal to them, in proof of the expediency of having so framed my measures, as to leave no point insecure, as far as my means could provide for our security in every quarter.

42. All preliminary measures being thus arranged, I marched from Cawnpore, as already mentioned, and crossed the Jumna with the Centre Division of the army on the 26th of October, regulating my advance towards the Scindia so as to afford time for the progress of Captain Close's negociation with Scindia, and the march of the Deccan troops towards the Nerbudda.

43. On the 6th of November I had the satisfaction to receive the Treaty executed by Scindia on the preceding day, on which I had the honour at the
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time to offer to your Honourable Committee my most cordial congratulations. I shall not trouble you with the detail of the negotiation throughout, in which the intelligence, zeal, and temper of Captain Close were conspicuous, and demanded my cordial approbation. Those details, as well as the instructions transmitted to him from time to time, are contained in the papers recorded on the Proceedings.

44. This public accession of Scindia to my views was an object of the greatest importance. It was speedily followed by the conclusion of a treaty with Ameer Khan; while a secret message was received from Toolsee Bhye, expressing a desire to place the young Holkar, and his family and Government, under the protection of the British Power. Negotiations were in progress with the different Rajpoots, all of whom had expressed assent to the principles of the proposed engagements.

45. The Pindarries, alarmed at the open defection of Scindia from their cause, commenced their retreat from their former positions, without well knowing in what direction they were to move, and only anxious to avoid a conflict with the British troops, who were now preparing to pursue them from every side. It was reasonable to expect that, without support in any quarter, and in some actively opposed, they must speedily yield to the superiority of our forces: but events had now occurred in the Deccan, which gave promise of a more arduous and extended struggle.

46. The conduct of the Peishwah had, as already observed, been such as to afford just ground of suspicion of his designs; but every calculation founded on general reasoning, and on a knowledge of his characteristic timidity, forbade the expectation that he would commit himself to direct hostilities, except in the case of some occurrence signally adverse to us in Hindoostan. These considerations applied with still greater force to the Rajah of Nagpore. It was just and natural, therefore, to expect that the favourable course of the negotiations above stated, should have the effect of deterring both those Princes from any designs they might have meditated hostile to our interests, and that, disappointed in their hopes, they would have endeavoured to secure themselves from the consequences of eventual detection, by an active, if not a sincere co-operation in our remaining arrangements for the suppression of the Pindarries.

47. From this exposition it will appear, that but for the unforeseen perfidy and unaccountable folly of the Peishwah and the Rajah of Nagpore, I might have congratulated myself and your Honourable Committee on the successful accomplishment of my original hopes, of effecting the suppression of the predatory system without disturbing one of the established powers of India, or adding a rood of land to the possessions of the British Government. I feel assured that your Honourable Committee has been satisfied that such was my earnest desire, and that its disappointment has been occasioned by circumstances beyond my controul. When those circumstances did occur, and the necessity arose for my directing your arms against treacherous allies and declared enemies, you will, I am persuaded, admit the impracticability of adhering to those limits, which my duty and inclination would otherwise have prescribed, without a sacrifice of your interests and security, which no professions of obedience to orders issued under a different view of things would have justified to myself or to my country.

48. I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters which I had the honour to address to you on the 4th of November and 4th of December 1817, as well as to my other communications, for a more detailed explanation of the considerations by which I was influenced, in the determinations it was necessary for me to take in the new scene that now opened.

49. The events to which I refer, and their consequences, will find a place in a succeeding despatch, and I shall now proceed with the narrative of transactions in Hindoostan.

50. Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty with Scindia, my attention was directed to the execution of those stipulations which depended on him, and he was urged by Captain Close, under my orders, to bring forward the stipulated body of cavalry, and to transmit the requisite orders to his principal officers
to

to maintain their prescribed stations, and receive the British officers appointed to reside with them. The latter demands were readily complied with, and in due course arrangements were made for deputing Major Bunce, Major Ludlow, and Captain Caulfield, respectively, to the head-quarters of Colonel Baptiste at Bahadoorgurh, of Bappoo Scindia at Ajmere, and of Jeswunt Rao Bhow at Jawud in Meywar. Excepting at Jawud, where circumstances arose which will be described in a subsequent part of this letter, nothing material occurred during the residence of those officers. Baptiste, indeed, quitted Bahadoorgurh before Major Bunce's arrival, and proceeded to Gwalior. The object of this movement was not quite clear at first; but it soon appeared that, whatever may have been the original motive, advantage was taken of it by Scindia to supersede the authority and restrain the person of Baptiste, and he has from this time entirely lost all influence or importance in the State, his jagheers have been resumed, and his forces either disbanded or placed under the command of others. The principal part of them remained at Bahadoorgurh and in its vicinity, under another officer, and Major Bunce continued there during the progress of operations against the Pindarries, after which he was recalled. Soon after Major Ludlow's arrival at Ajmere, a considerable portion of Bappoo Scindia's horse marched to Gwalior, ostensibly with the view of enabling Dowlut Rao Scindia to complete the contingent, and this movement was encouraged by Major Ludlow. It had no political or military influence in any way; and in the end, Ajmere having been ceded to the British Government, Bappoo Scindia with his whole force was withdrawn.

51. Greater difficulties attended the formation of the contingent, owing to the dilatory habits of the Durbar and the bad quality of the horse, combined with a desire to turn this arrangement to the personal benefit of individuals. At length it became necessary to lower the numbers to be furnished by Scindia himself to less than one-half of the stipulated quota, and to raise the rest directly for the British Government; to be paid, however, out of the fund provided by Scindia under the treaty. By these means, the number was at length completed and divided into two bodies; with one of which was stationed Captain Blacker (second Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior), who was also charged with the superintendance of the whole; and with the other, Captain Fielding. Both these corps have been actively and usefully employed, both in operations against the enemy and in supporting Scindia's authority within his own provinces, and they are likely to become the most permanent, as they are the most efficient part of his force. They were not, however, brought forward in time to act with effect against the Pindarries, the specific object for which they were called out; and it was an indulgent construction of Scindia's conduct, to acknowledge his tardy and inefficient proceedings as a fulfilment of the conditions of the treaty. While the discussions connected with that subject were going on, indeed, the events which had occurred in the Deccan appeared to render doubtful, for a time, the stability of the relations so recently established with Scindia. Immediately on the conclusion of the treaty with Scindia, partly in order to relieve him from the actual pressure, as well as the degrading appearance of being overhung by my force, and thus to mark my confidence in his sincerity, and partly to place myself in a situation more fitted to cover our own provinces and act against any parties of Pindarries that might attempt that direction, I withdrew my advanced position on the Sind, intending to move gradually up that stream, when the calamitous visitation of the epidemic disease, so fatally prevalent through every part of India, compelled me to seek a healthy spot on the Betwa where my army might recover. Fortunately a short time sufficed for this purpose; for I soon received intelligence, which led me to believe Scindia already wavered. Rumours of the Peishwah's treachery reached my camp long before any distinct accounts were received, so successful had been his measures for cutting off our communications; but there is reason to suppose that early intelligence of all that passed had been received at Gwalior. It was to be expected that this would shake Scindia's steadiness. At the same time, the durrabs of Wassil Mahomed and Kurreem Khan, Pindarries, having been dislodged by the advance of our troops, united and retired in an unbroken body in the direction of Gwalior; and I have reason, of no doubtful quality, to believe that they received assurances from Scindia of support (a point since confirmed by Kurreem Khan), if they could make their way to that station. It is certain that not an attempt was made by

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any of his forces to obstruct their march, while a corps of several battalions was moving up from the neighbourhood of Oojein apparently with designs connected with the other movements just alluded to. On the first intimation of the direction of the Pindarries towards Gwalior, and while the main body of my own army was unable to move, I pushed a detachment of cavalry and light troops, first to a position near Janse, and then across the Sind, to interpose itself between Gwalior and the Pindarries. The object of this movement was explained to Scindia as referring solely to the Pindarries, and every means taken to establish his confidence. But as the real state of affairs in the Deccan became more distinctly known as the Pindarries drew nearer to Gwalior, and the agitation at Scindia's Durbar perceptibly increased, I judged it advisable to advance again to the Sind, and accordingly, as soon as the consequences of the late sickness were tolerably overcome, I resumed my position on that river, but at a point still nearer than before to Gwalior, whence I could advance to support the detachment in front, before it was possible for any thing from Gwalior to attack it. The most pointedly courteous language was held to Scindia, and no interruption of friendly intercourse took place between him and the Resident. The advance of the Pindarries was a sufficient reason for the movements in question, independently of all other considerations; and it was left for Scindia's own penetration and sagacity to discover their influence in other respects. He had the wisdom to perceive his situation, and the peril he would involve himself in if he attempted to stir. Confidence was gradually restored, and the success of our arms at Poona, at Nagpore, and at Maheidpore, as well as in the dispersion of the Pindarries, at length removed all apprehension of opposition from Scindia, and our former estrangement has given place to entire cordiality and friendship.

52. The causes which operated on Scindia had the same influence, to a certain degree, on Ameer Khan; though I am inclined to believe his doubtful conduct at this juncture arose rather from the violence and turbulence of his chiefs, than from any disposition on his own part to recede from his newly contracted engagements, the benefits of which he seems to have justly appreciated. The intelligence from the Deccan, and of the consequent change of views at Holkar's Court, naturally led those lawless and ardent spirits to regret the engagements which deprived them of a share of the harvest they thought was approaching, and they were clamorous to be led to the field of action. Ameer Khan appears to have been compelled to feign to listen to them, and to endeavour to counteract by artifice, what he could not oppose by force. It is possible he might expect to improve the terms of his late engagements with us, by taking advantage of the times. Whatever were the motives, he deferred ratifying the treaty, and in many instances disavowed the acts of his agent, who does in reality appear to have misled him in some particulars. The settlement of all details with Ameer Khan had been delegated by the Resident at Delhi to Sir David Ochterlony; and it appeared now highly expedient that his force should move to the vicinity of Ameer Khan's positions, both to bring these matters to a conclusion by overawing his refractory troops and Sirdars, and to secure the country against the consequences of their breaking out and joining the Pindarries, should the latter effect their escape in that direction, and attempt an incursion into our provinces within the Jumna. This movement was also designed to influence the dilatory policy of the Court of Jyepore. Sir David Ochterlony advanced accordingly to a position to the southward of Jyepore.

53. I had previously, on learning that the Pindarries had begun to break up from their positions, instructed Major-General Donkin, who was at Dholpore, to move, after providing for the defence of the fords at that place, along the Chumbul in the direction of Boondee, in order to intercept their flight, and to support the local arrangements concerted with the Rajah of Boondee and the Raj Rana of Kotah. By this movement, also, Ameer Khan's force was not only separated from Scindia and the Pindarries, but placed between the divisions of Major-General Donkin and Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in such a manner as to place it completely at their mercy. The result of the interviews and explanations which passed between Sir David Ochterlony and Ameer Khan, was the ratification by the latter of the treaty, the settlement of the conditions on which his guns and arms were to be taken by the British Government, and the agreement on the part of Sir David, subject to my sanction, that we should

assist

assist Ameer Khan in the discharge of his troops, by taking into our pay, for a time, a certain part of his force, both of horse and foot; and should, moreover, accommodate him with a loan of two or three lacs of rupees without interest, to enable him to discharge the remainder. Hopes were also held out to him to the grant of a jagheer to his son. These arrangements were all confirmed by me, and have since been carried into effect, as were in due time the stipulations on the part of Ameer Khan.

54. From the time of the ratification of the treaty, speedily followed by a knowledge of our successes both to the south and the north of the Nerbudda, no embarrassment was apprehended from Ameer Khan, though the dissolution to his force did not immediately take place. Time and management were required to effect this without disturbance, and Sir David Ochterlony purposely avoided pressing Ameer Khan to call in his detached parties from the territories of Jyepore and Joudpore, until those States should conclude engagements with the British Government.

55. I shall hereafter advert to the arrangements made with those States. An object of more immediate urgency was the adjustment, on a provisional footing at least, of our relations with Kotah and Boondee, the territories of those little States being so situated, as to render them of great importance in intercepting the flight of the Pindarries and aiding in their destruction. I had accordingly, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty with Scindia, deputed Captain Tod to settle preliminaries with them, and to assist them in disposing their forces in the manner best adapted to the general service. The utmost zeal and readiness was manifested by both, and their utmost means placed at our disposal. Those of Boondee were inconsiderable, but the Rajah engaged to block up the passes which led through his country into Hindoostan. Your Honourable Committee is acquainted with the character of Raj Rana Zalim Sing of Kotah, whose firmness, talents, and political sagacity, had not only enabled him to preserve his territory from the ruin which had fallen on almost all the surrounding States, but had given him a great ascendancy over the councils of all the neighbouring chiefs. This ascendancy, and the exertions of his respectable force, as well as the general resources of his country, were now employed in the common cause, in a manner that gave the Raj Rana the strongest claims on our favour, and were directed in the most judicious manner, with the able advice of Captain Tod.

56. By the means of these arrangements and the advance of Major-General Donkin, every chance of the Pindarries being able to pass the Chumbul seemed to be effectually provided against.

57. I shall now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a statement of the immediate measures by which the final extinction of those freebooters was effected; but in laying this before you, I do not purpose to enter into military details, which are already in the hands of your Honourable Committee and the public.

58. As stated in the seventh paragraph, Sir John Malcolm crossed the Nerbudda near Hindia, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams at Hoosingabad, on the 15th and 16th of August. It was originally intended that Sir John Malcolm's force should be formed into two separate columns, so that he might prevent the escape to the westward of Cheetoo's durrati, against which his operations were especially directed, and at the same time keep up his communications with Lieutenant-Colonel Adams' corps on his right, if a forward pursuit should become necessary. Sir Thomas Hislop having, however, received intimation of the Peishwah's treachery, judged it advisable to delay his advance across the Nerbudda, and even to fall back some marches. While he thus retired across the Tapti, he directed Sir John Malcolm to proceed with a reduced force to attack and dislodge Cheetoo, leaving his own further operations to be governed by events. Sir John advanced accordingly in one column by Hurringong upon Ashta, which had been Cheetoo's principal cantonment, and subsequently to Talym, where he captured a fort held by one of that chief's officers. Cheetoo did not await his approach, but on hearing of his advance hastily retired with his whole force, first in a northerly direction, and then westerly towards Holkar's camp. His flight was so rapid as to afford to Sir John Malcolm no chance of

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of coming up with him. From Talym, therefore, the Brigadier-General moved westerly towards Oojein, with a view of approximating Holkar's army and favouring a junction with Sir Thomas Hislop, who had now crossed the Nerbudda at the Buglatier gaut, and was moving in a northern direction.

59. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who, as already stated, crossed the Nerbudda on the same day with Sir John Malcolm, after providing for the protection of the passes of that river, from Jubbulpore East to Hindia West, advanced with the force stated in the margin,* by Raiseen, upon Bairseah, the principal position of Kurree Khan, having concerted with Major-General Marshall that the latter should advance simultaneously on Gunge Basonda, the station of Wassil Mahomed's-durrah. The two divisions accordingly reached their destined points on the 27th of November, the same day on which Sir John Malcolm arrived at Ashta. The durrachs had, however, as before observed, retired and united, and were moving off to the northward. A plan was concerted between Major-General Marshall and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, for striking a blow at them, by a rapid movement of cavalry and light infantry; but the celerity of their flight frustrated this design for the moment.

60. The Pindarries moved with the whole of their families and effects, having in vain endeavoured to obtain from Scindia, or any power, a fort where they might deposit them. This circumstance afterwards gave our divisions considerable advantages in overtaking them, though for the present, notwithstanding these circumstances, their early retreat saved them.

61. The movements above described, however, drove them entirely out of their original seats, which were occupied and made over to the officers of Scindia, Holkar, or the Nabob of Bhopaul, according as either had previously held them; or in cases (such as that of Vinchoor lands) where the supremacy had reverted to the British Government, arrangements were made with the local officers for the temporary management.

62. The expulsion of the Pindarries was thus complete, and the destruction of their fugitive hordes was all that remained.

63. Major-General Marshall was to follow them in their flight to the northward, by which means it was expected that they would be driven on the detachment I had pushed on to Nurwur, and either defeated or forced back on Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, or driven to the westward. The latter proved to be the case, and Major-General Marshall pursuing their track, while Major-General Donkin, crossing the Chumbul, opposed them from the north, and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams pressed them from the south: a portion of them by an extraordinary chance, and only through deceptive intelligence, were able to escape between our divisions, the rest being forced to abandon their horses and throw themselves into the jungles, where numbers perished miserably. They who got off did not effect this without the loss of nearly the whole of the baggage, and with difficulty kept together.

64. This body moved again in a southerly direction; and after an endeavour to unite themselves with the army of Jeswunt Rao Bhow, attempted to regain their original haunts, but through the severe defeat they received from Major Clark, of the Fifth Regiment of Native Cavalry, and their sufferings in a variety of smaller encounters, they were in the end completely dispersed. Very many were slain in these actions and their subsequent flight, and many fell by the hands of the villagers, which were every where raised against them in revenge for their former cruelties. Numbers of their horses must also have perished, and many were captured. In these actions, the troops of Zalim Sing, and the Sepoys of the small escort attending Captain Tod, were very conspicuous.

65. Your Honourable Committee will not have failed to observe with peculiar satisfaction, that owing to the vigour with which the Pindarries were pressed, and the advantageous position of our troops, the freebooters were prevented from executing the obvious policy of attempting a diversion by incursions into our territories, by which alone they could expect to injure us and avert their

* A regiment of Native Cavalry, eight hundred Rohilla horse, twenty-four companies of Native Infantry, six brass twelve-pounders, two brass six-pounders, four brass howitzers, two galloper guns, and a proportion of European and Native Artillery.

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own fate. One body, which passed the left division on its advance to Saugor, entered the Jansee territory, and plundered a part of the town of Mow Raneepore; but on the approach of a detachment of cavalry, which I immediately sent from the centre division, they retired. This, and the incursion of about five hundred plunderers, rather loosely regarded as Pindarries, into the Ceded District dependent on Fort St. George and the northern provinces of Mysore, of whom scarcely half effected their return, were the only attempts made on our territories or those of our allies in any quarter.

66. In the state of misery and despair above described, some of the leaders at length threw themselves on the mercy of the conquerors. Kurreem Khan and Namdar Khan were among the earliest: they were received with kindness. Namdar Khan, at the intercession of the Nabob of Bhopaul, and on account of his being the first chief of consequence who came in, was permitted to reside under the Nabob's protection at Bhopaul, and a pension was assigned for the maintenance of himself and his family. Kurreem Khan and the other chiefs were to be removed from Malwa into the Company's provinces, and he subsequently was sent to Goruckpore, where a jagheer has been given to him, on which he resides with his family. Wassil Mahomed did not come in; but having made his way to Gwalior, was there arrested on the demand of the Resident, and sent to Gazeepore, where he resided for a few months. Measures were in progress for settling him and his family in a jagheer, when having been detected in an attempt to escape, he destroyed himself by swallowing poison. Muzer Buksh, the son of the late Doast Mahomed, and the nominal head of Wassil Mahomed's durrâh, has since submitted, and is allowed to reside in Malwa, no apprehension of danger being now entertained.

67. Cheetoo's durrâh survived some time longer than the other two, and after sustaining several severe blows in its attempts to penetrate into Guzerat, was finally and completely broke up in an attempt to regain its haunts near the Nerbudda. That leader, with his son and one or two chiefs, came to Bhopaul, in order to submit; but from some impulse of fear or suspicion, suddenly decamped, and though immediately pursued were not overtaken. Cheetoo and his son fled to Asseergurb, whence they joined Appah Sahib in the Mahadeo Hills, fled with him to Asseer, and there separating, Cheetoo was slain in the jungles by a tiger, after being forced to separate from all his attendants, while his son fell into our hands, and is now residing on the bounty of the British Government.

68. These particulars belong to a much later period; but I have thought it not amiss to anticipate them, that your Honourable Committee might see, in a connected view, the complete dissolution of the Pindarry body, and the annihilation of that main branch of the predatory system.

69. Several of the subordinate chiefs and some of their followers have been settled in agricultural pursuits in the territories of the Nabob of Bhopaul, under the supervision of that chief's officers and Captain Henley, the Political Agent in that quarter. The motives which induced me to sanction the holding out these encouragements, and the details of the plan, will be found in the documents recorded on the proceedings, and will, I flatter myself, obtain your approbation. The wretches have, by these means, been converted into peaceful and profitable subjects. Those who have survived the conflict, and are not accounted for as above, have mingled with the population and melted away, insomuch that a trace of Pindarries does not remain.

70. I need scarcely detain your Honourable Committee, by dwelling on the blessings thus conferred on the country, which has already become in a high degree flourishing under our protecting care. I shall have to revert to this subject, in describing the political arrangements adopted in Malwa, and elsewhere, for securing the order of things established by the success of our arms and negotiations.

71. When the Pindarries were driven to the southward, and all chance of their advancing to the Chumbul lower than Rampoorah Bampoorah was at an end,

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end, Major-General Donkin's division again recrossed that river, and was afterwards employed in ejecting the Mahrattas from Oodepore, which was effected without trouble, and in occupying Rampoora Bussunt ceded by Holkar. During this time, also, it was still so situated, as to overawe any remaining spirit of resistance among Ameer Khan's troops. Major-General Marshall's division, after detaching two battalions to join where my head-quarters were established, and contributing to the formation of a separate detachment under Major-General Browne, returned nearly by the route by which it had advanced, and took up a position calculated to secure the south-eastern parts of Malwa against any reaction that might have arisen out of the recent disturbances in that quarter. It was subsequently employed in very arduous and important service, which will be reported in the sequel of this despatch.

72. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, as stated above, continued to be occupied in the pursuit of the Pindarries; and after their extinction was effected, he retired towards the Nerbudda, till events at Nagpore required his moving across the river. The active and important operations in which his force was subsequently engaged belongs to another part of this narrative.

73. The division formed under Major-General Browne, as above referred to, was composed of cavalry and infantry, drawn partly from the centre and partly from the left (or Major-General Marshall's) division of the grand army, and was destined to advance into the heart of Malwa, to assist in completing the dispersion of the Pindarries, and for co-operating in any service that might still be carrying on along the Chumbul, or even beyond that river; and it was of essential service, as will appear in the progress of the narrative.

74. I must now recall the attention of your Honourable Committee to the state of the negociation with Holkar, as described in the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty-third paragraphs.

75. The spontaneous application for protection received from that Court, and the general tenour of its professions, afforded just ground for believing that it was willing to enter cordially into my views, and the principal object of anxiety was the conciliation or coercion of the troops, which still called themselves the army of Holkar, but which had totally freed itself from all subjection to his authority, while it occupied and ruined a large portion of his territories. Mr. Metcalfe had delegated to Captain Tod, whose vicinity to Holkar's camp gave him great facilities, the charge of conducting the negociation, and Captain Tod accordingly opened a communication by letter, and invited the Durbar to send a Vakeel. A great change, however, now appeared in their disposition: the letters of the Resident and Captain Tod were disregarded, the most violent and hostile language employed in speaking of the British Government, and Mr. Metcalfe's newswriter ordered to leave the camp. This conduct proceeded avowedly from the change in our relations with the Peishwah, which had now become known, and to whose cause the Regent Bhaee and the whole court declared their resolution to adhere. The turbulent troops naturally rejoiced in the prospect of a conflict, and were easily conciliated in the cause of their nominal prince, who again placed himself in their hands, and who had been furnished with funds from the Peishwah to enable him to discharge their arrears. Holkar's army had accordingly commenced its march to the southward, with the declared view of entering on active operations in support of the Peishwah, at the time when, as stated in the fifty-eighth paragraph, Sir John Malcolm, desisting from the pursuit of Cheetoo, drew towards Oojein, near which city Holkar's force had arrived. It consisted of fourteen battalions, composed chiefly of Patans, with nearly a hundred guns and a large body of cavalry. Sir Thomas Hislop having received my despatches, urging the prosecution of our original objects in Malwa as the primary object of his attention, was now rapidly advancing on Oojein, having heard of the flight of Cheetoo and the movements of Holkar, and formed a junction with Sir John Malcolm at Tajpore, near Oojein, when negotiations immediately commenced with Holkar, in order to bring matters to an early crisis. Letters passed and Vakeels were received on each side; but though the vicinity of our troops induced Holkar's Durbar to hold a more pacific and tempering language, it was plain that there was no disposition to yield to the only terms

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terms on which we could remain at peace. These were framed on my original instructions of the 10th October 1817, to the Resident at Delhi, which proceeding on the assumption of Holkar's acquiescence in our views, were in fact more moderate than the occasion and the conduct of the war justified; but events had tended so rapidly to the present crisis, that the further instructions adapted to the change of affairs, which were expedited in a private form, had no time to reach Sir John Malcolm before he was required to act. It appeared, therefore, to him and to Sir Thomas Hislop, expedient to frame their propositions on my original views at that Court. Your Honourable Committee will judge of the presumption and enmity of that Government, by its refusal of terms dictated by a spirit of peace and friendship, and offered to a Court in actual hostile array against us, in avowed alliance with our open and bitter enemy, and marching to his support. It is possible that some part of the administration was aware of the folly of the course they were pursuing, and while they retained any influence a semblance of negotiation was kept up. I am disposed to think the Regent Bhaee herself, aware of her danger, would ultimately have yielded; but a violent and powerful party overcame these prudent advisers, and a sudden revolution was effected, in which the Regent Bhaee was cruelly put to death, the established ministers placed in confinement, and all power lodged in the hands of the Patan Chiefs, who were clamorous for battle, and who immediately broke off the negotiation and commenced plundering the baggage of our army. Finding this to be the case, Sir Thomas Hislop advanced against the army of Holkar, and the battle of Maheidpore ensued.

77. It does not consist with the plan of this despatch to give any detail of this action, in which the most heroic gallantry, devotion, and energy, were displayed by our commanders and troops. The details are before you, as well as the terms in which I have acknowledged my sense of the merits of our troops. It is sufficient to say, that the destruction of Holkar's army and the prostration of his Government were complete. They sued for peace, which in a very few days was concluded, on terms dictated by the British Government. My private instructions had in the interval reached Sir John Malcolm, and the terms were fashioned according to them, with some judicious modifications adapted to particular circumstances, which could not be estimated at a distance from the scene.

78. It was no part of my policy to destroy Holkar's Government: my wish was, on the contrary, to uphold it; and I was compelled by its own acts to treat it as an enemy. It was now at our mercy; but I still desired to restore it to a portion of its former dignity, and to re-establish it on such a footing as should render it an useful instrument for maintaining the general tranquillity. But it was necessary that it should make considerable sacrifices, as well as engage to alter the whole frame and system of its policy.

79. The conditions I demanded were the abandonment of all connexion with the Peishwah and with all other Foreign States; the abstaining from all political negotiations, except with the concurrence of the British Government; the confirmation of the grants to Ameer Khan; the cession of the possessions of the Holkar family in Candeish to the British Government, and of certain other districts to the Nizam, to Zalim Sing, and the Rajah of Boondee; the maintenance of a body of horse for the service of the British Government, and some of minor importance. On these conditions I proffered the guarantee of the British Government for his remaining possessions, and its protection against all enemies. The effect of this treaty is to render Holkar politically dependent on us, while the management of the country is left to himself, aided as occasion may require by the advice of the Resident; who is strictly enjoined to avoid every thing like authoritative interference; and to endeavour to win the confidence of the Court by every method of conciliation. The good sense and experience of Tantiah Jogh, into whose hands the entire administration fell, have seconded my views, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the court of Holkar since the signature of the treaty. It has occasionally required indulgent consideration, which it has invariably received. The functions of Resident were performed for several months, and during an arduous period, by Major Agnew, and since by Mr. Wellesley, who has been permanently

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nently appointed to the Residency. Both these officers have acted under the general superintendence of Sir John Malcolm, whose controlling political and military authority in Malwa has been eminently serviceable to the public interests, as will appear more fully to your Honourable Committee on reference to the extensive correspondence on record.

80. The battle of Maheidpore completely broke up Holkar's army: only two bodies of troops of any consequence, besides the few who remained with the young prince and the chiefs who adhered to his personal interests, were able to re-assemble. One of these was a body of horse, called the Barra Bhye, which set out for the Deccan to join the Peishwah, and has been since dispersed, in common with other armed bodies of the same kind. The other was composed of the remains of the Patan battalions, under two chiefs named Roshen Beg and Roshen Khan, who seized on the town of Rampoorra and some guns, and cast off their former allegiance to the Holkar State. Tantiah Jogh urged Sir John Malcolm to assist the Government in suppressing this rebellious opposition to its orders, and at his instance Major-General Browne, whose detachment was now approaching the Chumbul, made a rapid advance on Rampoorra and carried the town by assault, captured the guns, and completely dispersed the party. With this exploit ended all serious opposition to the re-establishment of Holkar's Government in the territory remaining to it, and to the successful operation of the new alliance.

81. Measures were taken at a later period, for expelling or reducing certain chiefs of a district called Soandwarrah, who were in fact leaders of banditti, and whose suppression was necessary for the security and tranquillity of the country; but though eminently useful and creditable to the troops and to the Political Agents employed on this service, is not of sufficient general importance to demand further mention in this place. The particulars are detailed in the papers recorded on the proceedings.

82. Major-General Browne was soon called on to act against Jeswunt Rao Bhow, Scindia's officer at Jawud, whose incorrigible contumacy and open support of the Pindarries had at length, after forbearance and conciliation had been carried to the utmost, rendered it indispensable to act against him as a public enemy. The disposition of this chief and of Bapoojee Scindia, who commanded in Ajmere, were so well known, as to have rendered the conduct they were likely to pursue a subject of attention and discussion in the negotiations that preceded the conclusion of the treaty of Gwalior; and Scindia was distinctly informed, that if either of those officers were detected in aiding or abetting the Pindarries they would be attacked, and the territories held by them would be liable to be permanently separated from his Highness's dominions.

83. It is stated in the fiftieth paragraph, that Captain Caulfield was deputed to reside with Jeswunt Rao Bhow, under the provisions of the treaty, and that officer soon perceived, on his arrival at Jawud, that the disposition ascribed to Jeswunt Rao was in no respect altered. Even during Captain Caulfield's residence there, and in the face of his constant and urgent remonstrances, he maintained an intimate intercourse with the Pindarries, and with every opponent of our measures with whom he came in contact. Cheetoo, on his flight to the westward, after being obliged to separate from Holkar's army, proceeded to the vicinity of Jawud, and held friendly communication with Jeswunt Rao Bhow, who could not be prevailed on to move a man against him. In like manner, the fugitive bands of Kurreem, after their escape from the British detachments, as described in the sixty-fourth paragraph, first rallied at Jawud, whence they proceeded in their attempt to regain their original haunts, leaving their leader Kurreem actually concealed in the town of Jawud, where he had been secretly received and taken care of by Jeswunt Rao. This fact was not discovered till after the reduction of the place, nor was it indeed suspected; but abundant other proofs of Jeswunt Rao's enmity existed, and it became at length necessary to insist on his expelling from the town the Pindarries openly received there, and to give up their booty deposited under his safeguard, or to treat him as an enemy. Major-General Browne was called on to approach Jawud, in order to support Captain Caulfield's remonstrances, and execute his threats of coercion,
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if necessary; while Captain Caulfield continued to urge Jeswunt Rao to a change of conduct, and to warn him of the consequences of persevering in his present course. Major-General Browne moved rapidly on Jawud, but his advance did not produce its natural effect in improving the conduct of Jeswunt Rao. A large body of his troops preparing to move out of his camp, in direct contravention of the stipulations of the treaty, a party was sent by Major-General Browne to prevent it, and was fired upon as it approached. This unprovoked aggression brought matters at once to a crisis, and Major-General Browne moving up to the gate of the town, where he experienced a similar reception, immediately attacked and carried it by storm, while the camp on the outside of the town was assailed by another part of his force. This success was complete; the whole of Jeswunt Rao Bhow's guns falling into our hands, and his force being completely dispersed and broken up. He himself fled with a few horsemen during the action, and proceeded to Coomulnair, a strong fort in Meywar. He afterwards came in on assurances of safety, on condition of his giving up that fort and all the other places he held in Meywar. This was afterwards performed with sufficient fidelity. Jeswunt Rao accordingly returned to Jawud, where he resided till an arrangement was made with Scindia for providing for him. Meanwhile Jawud and its dependent territory was managed by Captain Caulfield, aided by some of the officers of the former Government, and held provisionally for the Company. It was justly forfeited by Scindia; but as its possession was in no wise desirable for us, and its restoration to that chief being in all views the most expedient disposition, it was at a subsequent period restored to him, in furtherance of an arrangement which will be duly noticed in its proper place.

84. The expulsion of Jeswunt Rao Bhow was an important step towards the establishment of tranquillity in that country, which had long suffered from the cruel exactions and rapacity of the body of plunderers of which he was the main support. It was followed up by other operations, which speedily dispersed and broke up the other gangs of plunderers, which under various leaders, assuming the character of officers of Scindia and Holkar, had shared in the prey of these unfortunate countries. This was partly effected by the advance of Major-General Donkin's division upon Coomulnair. That officer, as above-stated, recrossed the Chumbul after the flight of the Pindarries to the south, and moved first to the vicinity of Shappora, so as to intercept Holkar's army in case of its attempting to move in a northerly direction when attacked by Sir Thomas Hislop. The decisive battle of Maheidpore, and the early restoration of peace with Holkar, soon left him at liberty to prosecute the service of ejecting the Mahratta garrisons and plundering parties from Meywar, in which he was very active. At the instance of Sir John Malcolm he advanced upon Coomulnair, to enforce Jeswunt Rao Bhow's orders to the garrison, which at first seemed disposed to resist, but finally, on the approach of the British forces, agreed to evacuate the fort on payment of their arrears by the Rana. The negotiation was managed with much judgment and temper by Captain Tod, who had been deputed to Oudeepoor as Political Agent, and joined Major-General Donkin before Coomulnair. The strength and importance of Coomulnair made the easy acquisition of it a very desirable object.

85. These operations being concluded, and the further presence of Major-General Donkin's division in the field being no longer required, and the advanced period of the season rendering it desirable to get the European troops under cover, I issued orders on the 14th of February for the separation of the corps composing it, and then proceeding to their respective destinations. A detachment was left for a while in the vicinity of Shappora, but no indication of an interruption of tranquillity appearing, it was soon withdrawn, and no occasion has since occurred for the advance of any British force into Meywar.

86. The defeat of Holkar's army and the consequent settlement with that prince, the extinction of the Pindarries, the expulsion of Jeswunt Rao Bhow and the other plunderers from Meywar, and the settlement with Ameer Khan and the several Rajpoot Chiefs, to which I shall more particularly advert in the sequel, and the successful progress of our arms in the Deccan, together with the decided line now evidently taken by Scindia, rendered the further detention in the field of a large part of the force which had been brought forward

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longer necessary, and I eagerly seized the opportunity of relieving your finances from this heavy charge.

87. I had already instructed Sir Thomas Hislop, who after the peace of Mundisoor returned to the Deccan, to occupy Candeish, and assist in the prosecution of the war against the Peishwah, to take measures for dissolving the army of the Deccan with the least practicable delay. The altered circumstances of the war and the change in Scindia's disposition, induced me to relinquish, at the time, the intention of occupying Asseergurh, which could not be effected but at the expense of a siege. The force left in Malwa under Sir John Malcolm, when Sir Thomas Hislop returned, was sufficient to maintain our newly-acquired superiority in that province, and in the countries bordering on Guzerat, while the troops serving against the Peishwah, aided by Brigadier-General Doveton's forces, was disengaged, and by a proper distribution of the corps forming the division under the personal command of Sir Thomas Hislop, was sufficient for the pursuit of Bajee Rao and the occupation of his territory. I accordingly requested Sir Thomas Hislop to dispose of his force in the manner pointed out, and to proceed to resume the command of the army of Fort St. George. All these arrangements were effected by the 31st of March; and on that date Sir Thomas Hislop announced to the several Residents and Political Agents, the cessation of the controlling power with which he had been vested. About the same time, the Guzerat field force, under Sir William Grant Keir, was remanded to cantonments, after leaving a brigade in Malwa to act under the orders of Sir John Malcolm.

88. It was still requisite to keep the division commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams in a state of preparation for active movement; and, as I have already intimated, a special service was allotted to that commanded by Major-General Marshall. The reserve, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, was also still kept in the field, until the settlement with Ameer Khan and the State of Jyepore should be brought to a close; but I was enabled, at no distant time, to reduce it to the strength at which I proposed to maintain the field force to be permanently applied to the protection of the Rajpoot States.

89. Having detached three battalions to reinforce Major-General Marshall, and allotted a suitable force for Bundelcund, and placed a detachment temporarily at Etawa, which has since been withdrawn, I broke up my camp on the Sind, and recrossed the Jumna on the 21st of February, in little more than three months after I took the field. At Secundra, where the force had originally assembled, it again separated, and the several corps proceeded to their respective destinations, while I marched to Cawnpore, and from thence by Lucknow to Goruckpore, the station where I meant to fix my head-quarters, till the completion of the operations against Bajee Rao should enable me to return to the Presidency.

90. Among other motives for retiring from the Sind, was the wish to relieve Scindia from the presence of our army so near his residence, and at once to mark to him and to the world our confidence in the sincerity of his recent professions. It was at the same time desirable to put that sincerity to the test, while we yet might be able to resume our commanding position, should circumstances require it. Before I left the vicinity of the Sind, I furnished the Resident with instructions for adjusting the several questions still depending with Scindia, and the disposal of the territorial possessions we had acquired in Malwa through the treaty of 1817, with the Peishwah and his subsequent defection, and which I meant to make subservient to the accomplishment of some other objects.

91. These were the acquisitions of Ajmere, which would complete the exclusion of Mahratta influence from Rajpootana, and afford us an useful, and eventually a valuable possession; the renunciation by Scindia of his tributary claims on Boondee, which was essential to the prosperity of that little State; the acquisition for the Nabob of Bhopaul of the town and territory of Islam Nagur, which contains the tombs of his ancestors, and the recovery of which was an object of his earnest solicitude; the cession of Bairseeah, if on inquiry it proved to be Scindia's, and the evacuation of Shujuwalpore. To the three first
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I attached considerable importance. Bairseeah I was desirous of either adding to Bhopaul or restoring to the house of Dhar, under an arrangement which has since been effected. Shujawulpore, though occupied by Scindia, was one of the jagheers transferred to us by the Peishwah; and its restoration was hardly a subject of negotiation. In the end a part of it has been confirmed to Scindia, under the arrangement now adverted to. In exchange for these concessions, I was willing to cede to Scindia all the rights and territories we had acquired by virtue of the arrangement with the Peishwah above alluded to, and in consequence of the war, with the following exceptions, and to exonerate him from the obligation he had come under to place Asseer in our hands, as well as to restore Hindia to him. The exceptions above alluded to were, first; The Punjmahal of Ashta, which had been already promised to the Nabob of Bhopaul; secondly, The Vinchoor lands on this side of the Sind, which I proposed to confer on the Rajah of Dutteah, whose conduct has been marked by the greatest fidelity and attachment, and in whose territory my army had chiefly been encamped.

92. Other positions of the territory in question were to be ceded conditionally; and, on the whole, the arrangement was, in point of revenue, very advantageous to Scindia; while, in a political point of view, it was an object of considerable consequence to us. Some time elapsed before the arrangement was finally concluded; but to obviate the necessity of reverting to the subject, I take the present opportunity of referring your Honourable Committee to the engagement signed and exchanged by Scindia's minister and the Acting Resident, recorded on the consultations in the margiu.

93. The occupation of Ajmere was an object of immediate attention as soon as this engagement was concluded; and it was ably and successfully accomplished, under the directions of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, by Brigadier Knox, whose firm and vigorous proceedings compelled the garrison to surrender the place, after their declarations of resistance had made it necessary to prepare batteries. A part of their arrears were paid on the part of Scindia, and Bapoojee Scindia, who held Ajmere on the part of the Maharajah, withdrew with his troops to Rutlam on the borders of Meywar. His presence there, where he was a sort of centre to the disturbed spirits still abounding in that country, being found inconsistent with the public tranquillity, an arrangement has been made with Scindia, under which Bapoojee has relinquished the charge of the lands he held near Rutlam, and has retired to Gwalior, where a portion of the revenues are paid to him. Ajmere has been placed under the management of Mr. Wilder, subject to the control of the Resident at Delhi, and a settlement of the revenue is now in progress. It promises to be a valuable possession, and a place of considerable trade. I have already stated, that it is to be a station of the Rajpootana field force. A statement of the revenues will be transmitted to your Honourable Committee as soon as the settlement is completed.

94. Islam Nagur has been restored to the Nabob of Bhopaul, and the Vinchoorkur's lands on this side of the Sind transferred to the Rajah of Dutteah, and the several cessions to Scindia carried into complete effect. The portion of Shujawulpore which we retain is, for the present, managed by Captain Henley, the Political Agent at Bhopaul, and we shall hereafter decide on its ultimate disposal. It is represented to be a very fine tract of country, and cultivation is rapidly reviving with the confirmation of tranquillity and good government. Bairseeah has been ascertained to belong to Dhar, and will be hereafter farmed to the Nabob of Bhopaul by that State. It is at present managed by Captain Henley, the revenue being pledged to the British Government in payment of a loan made to the State of Dhar. The arrangements above referred to are here only mentioned incidentally, as arising out of the engagements with Scindia; they belong properly to the general subject of the settlement of Malwa.

95. The conduct of Scindia has continued, except in one instance, correct from the time now spoken of. It might have been expected that the rumoured advance of Bajee Rao to the north would have shaken his resolution, and it is not easy to say what would have been his conduct, had that person made his way to Gwalior. In point of fact, however, there was nothing in Scindia's conduct at the time to excite suspicion; and, on the whole, I may venture to pronounce that any estrangement from the British Government on his part

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is highly improbable. Your Honourable Committee will have observed in the despatches of the Resident with Scindia of the year 1817, frequent mention of the successful opposition of Rajah Jyesing of Ragoojurh to Scindia's power. At any early period of the proceedings reported in this letter, I authorized the Resident to signify to Scindia my readiness to mediate an accommodation with Jyesing. That chief soon after died; but his successors, though divided among themselves, continued the contest with varied success. Soon after the confirmation of Scindia's resolution to abide by his friendship with the British Government, this subject was renewed, and Scindia engaged to assign a jagheer of suitable value to the family of Jyesing on their laying down their arms. A negociation ensued through the agency of Captain Blacker, commanding Scindia's contingent, under the direction of the Resident, but at first without success, and the Resident was obliged to authorize the contingent to act against the partizans of the family of Jyesing, after their ejection of their officers. An action took place between the contingent and Dhoukul Singh, one of their chiefs, in which the latter, after a gallant resistance, was defeated and compelled to fly. He then made overtures of submission, as did the leaders of the other branches of the family. With the latter an accommodation has been made, and a portion of the jagheer has been assigned to them; but Dhoukul Singh has held off, notwithstanding his former overtures, and is still in the extensive jungles of Kutchywarra, but with little power of doing ill. This transaction contributed to improve the good understanding between the two States, which was further cemented by the affair of Gurrah Kotah, to which I shall solicit your attention in the sequel of this despatch. Scindia has expressed a disposition to reform the system of his administration, and to be guided by the British Government. In his measures for this purpose, the want of a command of money, to enable him to discharge his large and useless establishments, and to extricate himself from his numerous pecuniary engagements with the bankers who advanced money to him in his exigencies, and received assignments on the revenues for payment, was the principal difficulty he had to encounter. A plan was submitted to the Acting Resident for a loan to be made by the British Government, or on its security to Scindia, and the subject has been a good deal discussed in communication with the Accountant-General. As the question is still pending, I shall not trouble your Honourable Committee with the details; but I trust you will concur in opinion with me, that the introduction into Scindia's country of an improved system of Government, which shall assimilate it with that of surrounding States, is an object of British policy, and one of which the attainment is the last great step to be taken for the permanency of that tranquillity, which has been so happily established in every other part of India.

96. In a preceding part of this letter I have mentioned the cordiality with which the Nabob of Bhopaul co-operated against the Pindarries, and the intention of rewarding him with an accession of territory, and of forming a regular treaty with him, on the basis of his propositions to the Resident at Nagpore. The territory so assigned was the district called the Punjmahal, heretofore a portion of the jagheer of the Nairchoorkur, and forfeited by his adherence to Bajee Rao, a fine and improveable territory contiguous to the Nabob's other possessions and the town and fort of Islam Naggur. An arrangement is also being made, as already observed, with the Powar chief of Dhar, under which the Nabob will rent the purgunnah of Bairseeah, the vicinity of which to his other territories will enable him to manage it with greater facility than the chief of Dhar. A treaty, of which a copy has already been transmitted to your Honourable Committee, was accordingly concluded with the Nabob, on the 26th February 1818, through the agency of Captain Stewart, who had been deputed by Sir Thomas Hislop, after the battle of Maheidpore, to reside with him. Captain Stewart being called to act as Resident with Scindia in the absence of Captain Close, who was compelled at this time to leave that Court on account of ill-health, I appointed Captain Henley to perform the duties heretofore assigned to Captain Stewart, and they have been executed greatly to my satisfaction. Besides the charge of the immediate relations of the State of Bhopaul with the British Government, Captain Henley is the channel of communication with various independent chiefs, and with officers

officers of Scindia, Holkar, and Ameer Khan, in the straggling and intermixed territories of those chiefs, and the superintendence of the settlement of the Pindarries, who have been established in the different villages of Bhopaul and Shujawulpore. He further has the immediate arrangement of the districts of Bairseeah, and the portion of Shujawulpore held by the British Government, and of that part of the latter district transferred to Scindia and assigned in jagheer to his minister, Atmaram Pundit. Captain Henley acts in communication with the Residents at Gwalior and Indoor, and Sir John Malcolm, and is subject to the general controul of the latter; and your Honourable Committee will readily perceive, that the judicious performance of these several duties must contribute greatly to the maintenance of tranquillity in the southern part of Malwa, and the revival of industry and good government in that lately distracted region.

97. The conduct of the deceased Nabob of Bhopaul was uniformly praiseworthy, and his character justified the most confident expectation of his continuing to be a most efficient instrument of our views, in preserving the tranquillity of Central India. By the several annexations to his dominion above described, and the recovery of the lands wrested from him by the Pindarries, he had now a compact and valuable territory, which Captain Henley estimates will, in a few years of good management, yield from twenty-five to thirty lacs of rupees of annual revenue. The Nabob was bound to us by the same conditions as our allies of the secondary class generally, and was especially bound to furnish a body of horse and foot whenever called on; but, in fact, the whole force and resources of the Government may be depended on for our service in all causes of exigency.

98. Our settlements with the chief of Dhar, and the other branches of the Powar family, as well as with the Rajpoots of Doongurpore and Banswarrah, and with the tributary States of Pertaubgurh and other chiefs and States in Malwa and Guzerat, will be described in a general report on the affairs of Malwa, which is expected from Sir John Malcolm. It may be sufficient here to state, that by the arrangements made with those petty States, they have become dependent on the British Government and entitled to its protection, paying tribute, and rendering military service in proportion to their respective means. In almost all these settlements, a great object to be attained was the expulsion of bands of Arab and the Mekaranee mercenaries, who through the weakness of the Governments had acquired an ascendancy in the country, which they used to the worst purposes. While they retained this ascendancy, it was manifest that no effectual reform could be made, and it accordingly was a particular object of our endeavours to remove them. This was effected with great temper, judgment, and firmness, by Sir John Malcolm and the officers employed under his orders. In some cases menaces and a shew of force were necessary, but in none was the actual application of force required; and the result has been, the removal of a large body of foreign mercenaries, who plundered the people and consumed the resources of the State, and the substitution of a native force suitable to the means of the several chiefs, and giving employment to a certain number of the military chiefs, who might otherwise have been forced by their necessities to attempt a life of plunder. The return of the foreigners to their own countries was an invariable stipulation, and means were taken with success for securing its due performance. The uniform tranquillity that has prevailed since these plans were completed, and the gradual revival of cultivation, industry, and the arts of peaceful life, are the best testimony to the success and value of these measures. To secure the advantages thus obtained, all that is wanted is the steady pursuit of the same course by which they have been acquired, and the maintenance unimpaired of our national ascendancy, and our national principles of justice and moderation, directed by vigour, promptitude, and decision.

99. The States of Kotah and Boondce, as already intimated, came at an early period into our views. The treaty with Kotah was concluded by Mr. Metcalfe at Delhi on the 26th of December, precisely on the principles prescribed by my instructions. All the subsidiary arrangements have been since perfected, through the agency of Captain Tod, who, as above stated, was deputed to

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arrange with Zalim Sing his co-operation against the Pindarries, and also has continued to conduct our intercourse with that chief. The fidelity and active zeal of Zalim Sing have been rewarded with the permanent annexation to his territory of the Four Mehals ceded by Holkar; and certain tributary claims, derived from our engagements with the Peishwah, have been remitted, on his restoring to Oudepore some lands which he held without sufficient title from that State. The tribute payable to the British Government by Zalim Sing under this engagement, is about a lac and a half of rupees; and that which we guaranteed to Scindia something less than one lac, making a total of about two lacs and a half, which is a small amount compared with the extent of his resources. His military force is represented as very efficient, and the gallantry and skill of his troops and their commanders has been signally displayed in several instances. His management of his own territory, and of large tracts which he farms from Scindia and other States, is stated to be eminently successful, and his police vigorous, but severe. The prosperity which this little State has enjoyed amidst the ruin that surrounded it, and the weight and influence of his ruler, attest the wisdom and energy of his character. That of his son, and probable successor, is little known, and the advanced age of Zalim Sing renders it probable that he will not long survive. It is fortunate that his life was prolonged through the late crisis; and it may be hoped that the tranquil and settled state of things that has now been attained, will prevent his loss being so much felt, as in other circumstances it surely would have been.

100. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the singular constitution of the Government of Kotah, and that although Zalim Sing exercises the whole power of the administration, he acknowledges Rao Omaid Sing as the legitimate sovereign. This arrangement is to be perpetuated between the families of those two chiefs respectively, and has been guaranteed by the British Government, in an agreement executed by Omaid Sing and Zalim Sing on the one part, and Mr. Metcalfe on the other.

101. Your Honourable Committee is aware of the lamentable condition to which the State of Boondee had been reduced, and from which it was my object to raise it. The treaty of Mundissoor enabled me to relieve it from the pressure of its tribute to Holkar, and to recover parts of its domain that had been usurped by that Court and by Scindia. Without the aid it has received, the State of Boondee could never have recovered from its distresses, or become an efficient dependant. With it, I entertain confident hopes that it will acquire such a degree of substance and resource, as to enable it to contribute, in its degree, to the great object of maintaining public tranquillity and our political ascendancy. The State of Boondee has, moreover, peculiar claims to the consideration of the British Government, having, there is too much reason to believe, owed much of the severity it has experienced from the Mahrattas to its fidelity and attachment to us in the former Mahratta war, especially during the disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson. On all these grounds, I consider it just, reasonable, and expedient, that we should make some sacrifices to secure to Boondee the benefits of the new order of things. My instructions to Captain Tod, also, in which he was charged with settling our new relations with that State, were framed on this principle, and a treaty was concluded on the 18th of February. A doubt having arisen, whether a portion of a considerable purgunnah in Boondee, held by Holkar, had been ceded by the terms of the treaty of Mundissoor, and Captain Tod having actually made it over to Boondee under the affirmative construction of that engagement, it became necessary to satisfy Holkar on this point, and on his agreeing to relinquish the land to Boondee, I engaged to grant to Holkar an equivalent in land or money. An annual payment of thirty thousand rupees, the estimated value on a favourable calculation, is to be accordingly made to Holkar, until a suitable grant of territory can be assigned. The gratitude of the Rajah of Boondee for the benefits thus conferred, on him has been expressed in the warmest terms, and I trust the arrangements will receive the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

102. The treaty with the Rana of Oudepore was concluded by Mr. Metcalfe at Delhi on the 13th January 1818, in conformity to the principles prescribed by my instructions. By this treaty it is stipulated, that one-fourth of the revenues
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of Oudepore shall be paid to the British Government for five years; and three-eighths from that time forward; also that three-eighths of the revenue of any territory that may be re-annexed to Oudepore through our means shall be paid in perpetuity to the British Government. The distracted state of the Government of Oudepore, the impoverished condition of the country, and the degradation of the Rana's authority and the dilapidation of his resources, through the usurpations of the nobles or Thakoors and the ravages of the Mahrattas, made it evident that our decided interference was requisite to restore the State to prosperity, and to enable it to perform with effect the stipulations of the treaty. The delicate and arduous task of conducting this interference on the part of the British Government was assigned to Captain Tod, who after settling the affairs of Kotah and Boondee repaired to Oudepore, to concert measures with the Rana. The despatches of Captain Tod will shew the progress and result of the measures as far as the latter has yet been ascertained. Your Honourable Committee will perceive, that by firmness and persuasion, Captain Tod has prevailed on the nobles to restore the territories usurped from the Rajah's domain, and to replace territorial possession on the footing on which it stood in the year 1766, when the ruin of Oudepore commenced. The Rana, on his part, engaged to respect and maintain the ancient hereditary grants of the Thakoors, and to preserve all their constitutional privileges. Various arrangements were made, calculated for the benefit of the population generally, the revival and extension of agriculture and commerce, and the general prosperity of the State and country. Much time will be required to perfect all these plans; but it is with a high degree of satisfaction that I call the attention of your Honourable Committee to the report of Captain Tod, of the altered appearance which things have assumed, even in the short period that has elapsed since the introduction of our influence. The personal character of the Rana, who though well disposed and sensible, is weak and easily led by favourites, has proved a great obstacle to the easy accomplishment of some of these arrangements; but the confidence he reposes in Captain Tod, and the influence that officer has acquired over his mind, as well as in the country generally, affords the fairest promise of ultimate success. I have, in a former paragraph, stated that no British troops have entered Meywar since the retirement of Major-General Donkin's force, and that all that has been effected has been done through our name and influence. Your Honourable Committee will appreciate the temper, skill, and address, on the part of Captain Tod, by which so much has been accomplished in the face of such obstacles.

103. No regular tribute was payable by Oudepore to either Scindia or Holkar, and any claims of Holkar's were put an end to by the treaty of Mundissoor. Scindia prefers claims of various kinds, and to a considerable amount, founded on old transactions with Oudepore, and has at times pressed for a settlement of them. They appear, though greatly overrated, to be not without some foundation, and Scindia has been assured that they will be attended to. It is probable that no difficulty will arise in adjusting them on moderate and equitable principles, and your Honourable Committee will hereafter be apprized of the result.

104. The treaty with Oudepore was concluded on the 6th of January 1818, by Mr. Metcalfe and the Vakeels of the Regent, the son of Rajah Maun Sing, who had some time before withdrawn from the exercise of sovereign authority and was stated to be deranged; a report afterwards disproved. The Regent did not long survive the conclusion of the treaty, and the Government was then again exercised in the name of the Rajah, though it was uncertain in what degree he took an active share in the administration; and it since appears that he still secluded himself, and that the real power was in the hands of his ministers, and that much faction and division prevailed among the nobles. This was, indeed, known when the treaty was concluded; but it was expected that the Rajah's Government would be able to restrain those who might be inclined to oppose it, and that no necessity would arise for our exercising any interference in the internal concerns of the State. This has accordingly been avoided, and it is still my hope that it will not be requisite. The Oudepore State paid a tribute of about a lac and an half of rupees annually to Scindia, which has now been rendered

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rendered payable to the British Government, but secured by us to the Maha Rajah. The revenues of Joudpore were not considered equal to bear the addition of a tribute to the British Government, but it was stipulated that a body of fifteen hundred horse should always be ready at our call. A native Agent was deputed by Sir David Ochterlony to Joudpore after the death of the Regent, and Mr. Wilder subsequently proceeded thither to communicate with the Rajah on matters regarding the interests of the alliance; but no British Agent has been, or is proposed to be permanently stationed at that Court. Our views, in an alliance with Joudpore, were accomplished by the exclusion of foreign influence and the suppression of the predatory system. A more close connexion, in present circumstances, was not an object of any political importance, the remote situation of Joudpore, and its restricted foreign relations, rendering a general controul over its political measures quite sufficient to ensure the preservation of tranquillity.

105. The extraordinary perverseness and instability of the councils of the Rajah of Jyepore, occasioned the conclusion of a treaty with that State to be protracted to a very late period. The particular causes of delay are stated in Mr. Metcalfe's despatches recorded on the proceedings. In time, however, the increasing necessities of the State, the example of their neighbours, and their apprehension of being excluded from our protection if they delayed much longer, the continued exactions of Ameer Khan's troops, who were permitted to remain in the country while Jyepore should be unconnected with us, and the arrangements in progress for forming separate engagements with the small States depending on Jyepore, which would have had the effect of reducing her to insignificance: all these concurring causes led to their at length entering seriously on the negotiation. A multitude of envoys accordingly repaired to Delhi, representing, as it should seem, every separate faction in that divided State; but the conduct of the negotiation centering in the hands of a few leading persons, was at last brought to a close, and a treaty concluded on the 2d of April 1818, on terms corresponding substantially with my original views, and comprehending every object of policy which could be contemplated in an alliance with that State. The tribute to be paid by Jyepore is not to commence till the second year of the alliance, from which time, till the sixth year it is to rise gradually from four lacs to eight lacs per annum, at which sum it is to remain till the Rajah's revenues shall exceed forty lacs per annum, when five-sixteenths of the excess is to be added to the fixed tribute of eight lacs.

106. The advantages arising to the British Government by this arrangement are superior to what it would have derived from the terms we were willing to agree to in the former negotiation in 1816, namely, a maximum of fifteen lacs, since that amount will be nearly equalled on the revenues of Jyepore reaching the sum of sixty lacs per annum, which is much below what they may reasonably be expected to attain in a few years, and will increase with every year's improvement in the resources of the State. In other respects, the treaty did not differ from the engagements made with the rest of the Rajpoot States.

107. Some difficulty appeared likely to arise in the execution of that part of the treaty, which stipulated for the immediate removal of Ameer Khan's tannahs from Jyepore, owing to the foolish conduct of the Rajah's ministers, in carrying on negotiations with Ameer Khan while they were treating with us at Delhi. They had agreed to pay a certain sum as the price of his withdrawing, and at the instance of the parties Sir David Ochterlony gave his sanction to the agreement.

108. On finding the treaty with the British Government about to be concluded, the Jyepore ministers withheld payment from Ameer Khan, and thus placed us in the predicament of leaving unfilled our engagement to eject Ameer Khan, or setting aside Sir David Ochterlony's guarantee. This difficulty was overcome by Sir David Ochterlony's interposition, and Ameer Khan withdrew his own tannahs, and issued orders to his subordinate officers to the same effect. These orders were obeyed with more or less promptness. In one case, we were obliged to move a force against Jamshed Khan, both to enforce his evacuation of Jyepore and the surrender of his cannon and arms,
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under the terms of the treaty with Ameer Khan, and Jyepore was at length, through our agency, relieved from the dreadful scourge which had afflicted it for so many years. Sir David Ochterlony's first care, after the ratification of the treaty and the expulsion of Ameer Khan's troops, was to urge the Rajah and his ministers to make arrangements for the resumption of the Khalsa lands usurped by the several Thakoors, and reduce them to their proper relation of subordinacy to the Maharajah. He accordingly repaired to Jyepore, where all the Thakoors were invited to assemble, when agreements were entered into, similar in principle to those formed at Oudepore for the same purpose, and all the usurped lands given over to the Rajah's officers: the Thakoors, on the other hand, being guaranteed in their legitimate rights and possessions. A shew of force was necessary, in one or two instances, to effect this; but in a single case only was its actual application necessary. The town and fort of Madhoorajpooora was occupied by a Jagheerdar, who resisted the orders of his Government. Sir David Ochterlony judging this a fit occasion to mark his determination to uphold the Rajah's authority, sent a detachment against the place, which was captured after a short siege with little loss. The example had its full effect, and no opposition was offered elsewhere. The siege of this place, your Honourable Committee may remember, had occupied Ameer Khan with the best part of his force upwards of a twelvemonth, and was finally raised; and the contrast could not but be favourable to the character of our military operations.

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109. The conduct and temper of the Jyepore administration, though not free from defects, appear to have given Sir David Ochterlony satisfaction on the whole, while it remained in power. The death of the Rajah, and the transactions which followed, will be duly reported. They are not such as to create any apprehension of occurrences derogating from the ultimate benefits of the alliance.

110. Treaties have also been concluded with the Rajahs of Bickaneer, Jesselmer, Kerowley, and Kishengurh. It was necessary to employ force, to restore to the Rajah of Bickaneer certain forts and territories which had been wrested from him by rebellious subjects. This operation had become requisite, also, for the security of our frontier of Hurreeanah, and was connected with the suppression of the Bhutty plunderers, concerning which the Governor-General in Council has addressed the Honourable Court. The payment by the Rajah of the expenses attending the reduction of the Bikanese rebels is provided for by the treaty. The connexion with Bickaneer and Jesselmer carries our influence up to the bank of the Sutleje, through the whole of its course from the hills, and completes the circle of our alliances with the States of Hindoostan. A connexion with Bickaneer is calculated to promote the trade between our provinces and the north-western countries, some of the best roads lying through the Rajah's territories. The security merchants and travellers will derive from the tranquillity resulting from our engagements, cannot fail to have a most beneficial influence on commerce; and it was one object of the treaty to engage the Rajah to enter into our views in this respect.

111. Jesselmer is, from its distance, of less immediate consequence; but it could not expediently have been excluded from the pale of our influence and protection.

112. The treaty with Kishengurh, a small principality lying between Jyepore and Ajmere, requires no particular observations.

113. Kerowley, as already reported became tributary to us by virtue of the treaty with the Peishwah of June 1817.

114. By our present engagements, the tribute, amounting only to twenty-five thousand rupees per annum, has been remitted, and engagements corresponding with those of the Rajpoot States (except in that particular) have been substituted for the relations originally existing between the Peishwah and that little State. I sent a body of horse to act with Major-General Donkin during the war; and undertook to guard the passes of the Chumbul within its jurisdiction.

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115. The objects and advantages of these engagements with the petty States of Central India have already been so fully discussed and explained, as to leave nothing to be added on the subject in this place.

116. I cannot, however, leave this branch of the narrative, without drawing the attention of your Honourable Committee to the merits of Mr. Metcalfe, by whom all these treaties, as well as that with Ameer Khan, were negotiated and concluded. In his proceedings, your Honourable Committee will not fail to recognize the same judgment, temper, and ability, as well as the same just conception of our interests and those of the several States with which he negotiated, that have secured to him the uniform approbation and highest confidence of this Government during his ministry at Delhi.

116. The great extension of our political relations, occasioned by these treaties, rendered it necessary to make some arrangements, which should prevent so great an accession of labour to the already arduous duties of the Residency at Delhi: I there placed the management of our new relations with the Rajpoot States in the hands of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, under the designation of Resident in Rajpootana and Commissioner-General with the Rajpoot States. Sir David was retained in the military command of the troops serving within the range of his political control, and his allowances, civil and military, so regulated, as not to exceed the aggregate of the personal allowance and allowance for expenses of a Resident. Captain Tod was retained as Agent within the States of Oudepore, Kotah, and Boondee, under the general control of the Resident in Rajpootana; under whose orders, also, was placed the officer charged with the administration of Ajmere.

117. The conduct of our relations with Ameer Khan was also committed to Sir David Ochterlony.

118. The superintendence of the Seik and Hill Chiefs was transferred to the Resident at Delhi.

119. This arrangement remained in force until Mr. Metcalfe was called to the Presidency, to fill the office of Secretary in the Secret and Political Department, when a new arrangement for the Judicial and Revenue administration of the Delhi territory enabled us to dispense with a separate Residency in Rajpootana, and to adopt the plan which will be regularly reported to the Honourable Court.

120. I have adverted, in the fifty-third paragraph of this despatch, to the ratification of the treaty with Ameer Khan, and the assistance granted to him, to enable him to disband his troops, by taking a portion of them into our pay, and advancing to him on loan, without interest, the sum of three lacs of rupees. The protracted negotiations with Jypore rendered the completion of these arrangements impracticable, at the period when they were determined on; but considerable progress was made, and the whole plan arranged, so that no time was lost in carrying them into effect as soon as circumstances admitted of it.

121. It is not necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee with the details of these proceedings, which are fully related in the despatches of Mr. Metcalfe and Sir David Ochterlony. The result was, that in addition to the five lacs of rupees stipulated to be paid to Ameer Khan, on disbanding his troops and delivering up his guns (with the reservations allowed), a further advance of three lacs, including sums advanced to his son at Delhi, was made from the British Treasury: that three rissillahs of horse, of about seven hundred each, and three battalions of infantry, of eight hundred each, with a body of three hundred Golundauze, were taken into our pay; that, with the exception of forty pieces of ordnance, both for field and garrison, which he was allowed to retain, the whole of his remaining ordnance was delivered to the British Government; that a considerable portion of the force was dismissed and dispersed, the battalions being all broke up, and measures taken for gradually effecting the discharge of all beyond what he was to retain, as a permanent establishment suitable to his resources.

122. A jagheer was promised to his son; but the selection of it was delayed, and it was thought advisable to endeavour to obtain his assent to its being

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being commuted for a fixed money payment. It is his desire to obtain a compact territory near the British frontier, instead of his present straggling possessions; but it has not been practicable to comply with his wish, nor is there any probability of its becoming so. Exclusively of this circumstance, the settlement effected with Ameer Khan appears to combine every object originally contemplated, at a reasonable expense to the British Government, and to hold out the best prospect of his confirmed relinquishment of all his former habits and pursuits. It is probable that his own life will not be much prolonged, and the succession of his son will naturally tend to consolidate and secure the settlement of the family on this footing.

123. Except in the case of Jumshed Khan, above referred to, and the details of which are already before your Honourable Committee, no force was required to coerce any of Ameer Khan's Sirdars. It is understood that he has provided for some of them by grants of land or otherwise, but that he is still embarrassed by many claims. These are not of a nature, in the present state of things, to occasion any disturbance of the public tranquillity, or otherwise to prove inconvenient to the British Government.

124. The troops taken into our service were put on a reformed establishment, and placed under the command of British officers. Some present expense has been incurred in pensions to a number of Ameer Khan's officers, who were necessarily taken into our service with these corps, but were not qualified to fill corresponding stations on the new establishments. The details of the arrangements are recorded in the military department, and every caution has been taken to prevent fraud, to secure the cessation of the pension at the death of the party. These pensions are, for the most part, of small amounts, but those of the commandants were more considerable. Although these corps, on their improved footing, have been turned to very useful accounts, yet there is no intention of retaining them permanently in the service, the main object of entertaining them being to relieve Ameer Khan. Measures are in progress for their gradual reduction, and we expect to be able to quicken the process at an early period.

125. A question arose with Ameer Khan during the progress of the settlement, to which it is necessary to request the attention of your Honourable Committee. Among the stipulations of the treaty of peace with Holkar, was one conferring to Guffoor Khan the Jaidad lands held by him on condition of his maintaining a quota of horse. Guffoor Khan, as your Honourable Committee knows, was Ameer Khan's agent at Holkar's Court, and the principal medium of his influence and power there for a considerable time, though they appeared to have separated their interests a short time before the war, and Guffoor Khan had become independent of his former master. On their former connexion, however, Ameer Khan founded his claim to the Jaidad lands held in Guffoor Khan's name, alledging that the grants had, in fact, been to him, though Guffoor Khan's name was used, and that he was entitled to them by virtue of his engagements with us. This claim was urged with much earnestness by Ameer Khan, and was supported by Sir David Ochterlony, and a correspondence ensued on the subject with that officer and with Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Metcalfe, from which your Honourable Committee will observe, that the two latter consider the claim to be unfounded. Mr. Metcalfe declares, that though the lands held by Guffoor Khan were once adverted to in the course of the negotiation, no discussion ensued on the subject, no admission was made by him of Ameer Khan's right to them, nor indeed was any claim preferred by the Vakeels; that, on the occasion adverted to, they were stated as distinct from the lands held by Ameer Khan under grants from Holkar, to which alone the letter and spirit of the engagements referred; and that, on Mr. Metcalfe's repeatedly dwelling on this limitation of the guarantee, no pretension was raised to any thing beyond them, further than that the lands actually confirmed to Ameer Khan, exclusive of those in question, were of the full amount contemplated or described in any part of the discussion, as proposed for Ameer Khan. The reference to Sir John Malcolm led to the confirmation of the original belief, that Guffoor Khan held these lands on his own account, as a member and Sirdar of Holkar's Government, and that his real dependence on
Ameer

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Ameer Khan, which doubtless was the origin of his influence at Holkar's durbar, had ceased before the war.

126. The result of my examination of this question, and the arguments employed in support of Ameer Khan's claim, was, that it had no just foundation, and that we were bound to maintain the arrangements with Guffoor Khan. This decision was accordingly signified to Ameer Khan through Sir David Ochterlony, and acquiesced in without hesitation. In order to soften the disappointment arising from the rejection of this claim, and the refusal of other applications, which owing to the unreasonable nature of them in our previous engagements I could not accede to, and with a view to reconcile Ameer Khan to his new relations, I determined to present him with the territory of Rampoor, which, as already stated, was ascertained to be of no value to us, in a military or political point of view; to cancel the loan of three lacs of rupees, and to fulfil the grant of a jagheer to his son in the most liberal manner. It happened, also, that Ameer Khan had a reasonable pretension to the purgunnah Oonarsee, near Seronge, which under a misconception of that point had been transferred to Scindia, in the exchange of territory with that Prince, and that he was extremely anxious to retain it. In order to satisfy him, therefore, we obtained from Scindia the re-transfer of that purgunnah, and restored it to Ameer Khan, agreeing to indemnify Scindia in some other way in the course of future settlements, and in the meanwhile to make good to him the estimated amount of the revenue of Oonarsee.

127. I trust your Honourable Committee will think that these inconsiderable sacrifices were fitly made, to secure the temper of Ameer Khan, and to leave him no fair ground of dissatisfaction at his engagements with the British Government. Perhaps, though light examples, they may show the spirit in which our unexpected right of making such distributions was exercised, and indicate, that what had fallen to us through no speculative cupidity, was generously allotted to the convenience of any chief who would join with us in the great object of securing peace to suffering millions. I have not troubled you with the particulars of Ameer Khan's other requests: the whole are discussed in detail in the correspondence.

128. In the thirty-ninth paragraph of this despatch, I have adverted to the arrangements proposed with relation to Saugor, to which I now desire to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee more particularly.

129. The twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth paragraphs of my letter to your Honourable Committee of the 5th September 1817, and the documents there referred to, will have apprized your Honourable Committee of the extent of the rights we acquired over Saugor and Jalore, through the treaty of Poonah; the different, and in some measure conflicting pretensions of Nana Govind Rao on one hand, and the Baeeah and Benaick Rao on the other, with respect to Saugor, founded on the hereditary claim of the former and the actual possession of the latter; and of the mode in which I purposed, while securing our rights, to reconcile the interests of these parties.

130. Having met Nana Govind Rao near Jalore, where my army encamped on its advance to the Sind, the altered relations of that petty State to the British Government, resulting from the Peishwah's cessions, was fully explained to him, and he agreed to the advantageous commutation proposed to him, by ceding territory in Mahoba and on the bank of the Jumna in lieu of the tribute and military service, receiving, on the other hand, the confirmation of his possessions in Bundelcund in perpetuity, the tenure from the Peishwah being for life only, though ordinarily renewed on payment of a large fine. A copy of the treaty is already before your Honourable Committee.

131. A provision was inserted, binding the British Government not to enter into any engagements with Benaick Rao, detrimental to the rights and interests of the Nana in Saugor; but it was distinctly explained, and fully understood, that the stipulation neither bound the British Government to assert his rights, or restrained it from securing its own against any misconduct of the manager of Saugor, while the rights of the Nana were unimpaired. Benaick Rao was apprized of the terms of the proposed commutation, and every argument used to shew

shew him the advantage he would derive from a ready accession to the proposal; but his refusal was distinct and positive, and repeated after he was solemnly warned that the full measure of our rights, as acquired by the treaty with the Peishwah, would be enforced.

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132. Accordingly, as Major-General Marshall's force advanced to Saugor, Benaick Rao was called on to furnish his contingent of horse to act with the Major-General's division. This call was totally ineffectual, and not a single man was furnished, nor was the smallest exertion made by Benaick Rao to forward the service then on foot, although the division marched through the territory of Saugor and encamped under the walls of the city, and every proper attention was paid by Major-General Marshall to the chief and to the inhabitants of the country. This contumacious and persevering refusal to perform the obligations of his office of manager of Saugor, for which he had not even the excuse of the example of the Nana, would have abundantly justified, both on principles of equity and policy, the resumption of the territory. The general ill conduct of Benaick Rao, the notoriety of his connexion with and encouragement of the Pindaries up to the latest moment, and his degrading submission to them at the expense of his injured subjects, his general misgovernment, together with the violent notoriety of his having permitted Appah Sahib's agent to recruit in Saugor when at war with the British Government, all contributed to urge that procedure while the great advantage of establishing our own immediate influence in Saugor had acquired increased importance by recent events.

133. At the same time, I determined to make a suitable provision both for Benaick Rao and the Bhaeeah; and for any other persons connected with their Government, who might have a fair claim to such consideration, provided no resistance was offered to the resumption.

134. On the other hand, no injury, but on the contrary, material benefit would accrue to Nana Govind Rao, from the manner in which I meant to secure to him the surplus revenues of Saugor, after deducting the payments due to the British Government, the charges of administration, and the provision for the Bhaeeah, Benaick Rao, and others, an amount much beyond any thing he had ever derived from Saugor, or had any chance of ever securing. This sum, with all lapses of pensions settled on the members of the former Government, were to be secured to the Nana during his life, when they will revert to the British Government, the tenure of Saugor from the Peishwah (as was the case with Jalore) being for life only. The statement in the margin* will shew your Honourable Committee the result of this settlement. Calculating the revenue at the estimated average your Honourable Committee will remark, that I did not consider Govind Rao to be entitled to benefit by improvements resulting from our good management, and that the sum to be assigned so him was to be fixed on the above principles. Nana Govind Rao had entitled himself to no favour by his general conduct, which had been at all times grossly perverse, unaccommodating, and unfriendly. His accession to the arrangement for the cession of Khundeh in lieu of tribute and service, and in return for the confirmation in perpetuity of his other possessions, proceeded from no desire to meet our wishes, and that now proposed regarding Saugor was therefore more favourable than he had reason to expect, and precluded every just ground of dissatisfaction or opposition on his part.

135. The

* Net revenue of Saugor	Rupees 6,98,000
† Tribute and military service to the British Government	2,59,840
Expenses of Government, exclusively of charges of collection, estimated at 10 per ct.	69,800
Provision for the Bhaeeah, Benaick Rao, &c., estimated at	2,50,000
	<u>5,79,640</u>
Surplus payable to the Nana	1,18,360
	<u>Rupees 6,98,000</u>
† Tribute	1,00,000
Annual pay of six hundred and sixty-six horse, at 20 rupees per mensm.	1,59,840
	<u>Rupees 2,59,840</u>

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135. The more urgent objects pressing on my attention, prevented my directing the commencement of these measures, until the destruction of the Pindarries, and our other successes, enabled me to allot a force for the purpose of supporting the demand and occupying the country to be resumed. Accordingly, on withdrawing from the Sind, I detached a force, as above reported, under Brigadier-General Watson, to join Major-General Marshall, to whom the conduct of military operations was entrusted, the political arrangements being assigned to Mr. Wauchope, who was ordered to accompany the force.

136. Major-General Marshall and Mr. Wauchope arrived before Saugor on the 10th of March, and were met by Benaick Rao, who had been previously addressed by Mr. Wauchope, and who surrendered the fort, and acceded to the terms without opposition. He also gave orders for the surrender of all the other forts in the country, amounting to a considerable number, and they were successively occupied without opposition, and arrangements immediately made for establishing our Government throughout the country, which has been effected without difficulty. After making all preliminary arrangements and determining the principle of the future settlement, Mr. Wauchope returned to Lohargong, as more conveniently situated for his general duties, leaving the completion of the arrangements at Saugor to Mr. Maddock, his Assistant, who on the lamented death of Mr. Wauchope was charged with the functions of Agent, and has performed them with exemplary diligence and ability.

137. The settlement of the revenue, and the introduction of an efficient police, were objects of primary attention, as soon as the forts were all surrendered; and in both these departments the most satisfactory arrangements were made, with the details of which it is not requisite to extend this despatch. A general report on the state of Saugor and its dependencies will be hereafter made by Mr. Marjoribanks, who has been permanently appointed to the charge of the territory and of our political relations in that quarter, and in the meanwhile the despatches of Mr. Wauchope and Mr. Maddock will afford your Honourable Committee any information on those points you may desire.

138. To Major-General Marshall was entrusted the occupation of the fort and territory of Dhamony and Benacha Pautun, two places belonging to the Rajah of Berar and ceded to the British Government. From their local situation, it was proposed to annex them to the Saugor jurisdiction. The resistance of the Killadar of Dhamony, and the successful siege of that strong fort, have become known to your Honourable Committee, and you will find in the correspondence the orders I issued for the confinement of the rebellious Killadar and his accomplices. Major-General Marshall's force was afterwards required to proceed against Mundellah, as will be reported in a subsequent part of this narrative; after the completion of that service (Lieutenant-Colonel Adams having in the meantime put to flight the army of the Peishwah) the Major-General's division was no longer required, therefore a separate force for Saugor was formed, under the command of Brigadier-General Watson, and Major-General Marshall returned to Cawnpore, having sent the remaining corps of his division to the stations for which they were respectively destined. Most of the petty forts in Saugor have been dismantled, and only one or two of the most important, including Saugor, which will henceforth be a considerable post and dépôt, garrisoned by British troops.

139. Since the events above described, and some trifling disturbances and depredations in Bairseeah, which were easily subdued, there has been no interruption to the public tranquillity in that quarter; except what was occasioned by the violence of Arjoon Sing, the Rajah of Gurrah Kotah, who had been restored to a part, on a compromise by which he permanently relinquished his claim to the remainder. This chief having contrived to corrupt the garrison of Gurrah Kotah which had fallen to Scindia in the partition, suddenly obtained possession of it, and raising troops proceeded to act against Scindia's other territories in the neighbourhood, occasioning a degree of disturbance which it was evident would have the worse effects if not speedily suppressed.

140. The unassisted efforts of Scindia for this purpose would only have prolonged and extended the contest, and not only would our own territories have suffered,

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suffered, but opportunity and temptation would have been given to all the bad spirits which still abounded in Malwa, to revive the system of discord and outrage which had been so recently put down. In other circumstances, the mere attempt of a chief like Arjoon Sing, who had been despoiled of half his territory by Scindia, to recover it, had he confined himself to that, would not have required our interposition: but the evident effect of Arjoon Sing's proceedings being as above described, and the British Government having become responsible for the peace of Malwa, we entirely approved of Mr. Maddock's acceding to Scindia's wish that we should recover Gurrah Kotah for him, and Brigadier-General Watson undertook that operation with the most decisive vigour and success, all Mr. Maddock's previous and earnest endeavours to recall Arjoon Sing to a sense of duty having failed. That chief soon after submitted, and will be reinstated in a portion of what he held before this transaction, the rest being forfeited for his conduct. His behaviour has been perfectly correct and submissive ever since his surrender, and has entitled him to every favourable consideration. He will receive these territories as a grant from the British Government, and will hold them on terms similar to those by which the Boondela chiefs are engaged to us. Gurrah Kotah has been restored to Scindia. Some exchange of territory with him will be expedient, in order to improve the boundary of the possessions of both States, and is a subject of negotiation.

141. Although not strictly coming within the limits prescribed for this narrative, I have thought it right to advert to the above transaction, as it is the last military operation to the north of the Nerbudda, arising out of the measures which it is the particular object of this despatch to place before you in a connected form. The details are contained in the correspondence.

142. To complete the view of my proceedings in Hindoostan during the period embraced by this despatch, it only remains to notice the treaties concluded with the petty chiefs on the frontier of Bundelcund during my advance to the Sind. Copies of those treaties are already before your Honourable Committee* and require little explanation.

143. I have already alluded to that formed with Nana Govind Rao.

144. The Subadar of Jansee, with whom a treaty was also concluded in 1804, had come under our direct authority by virtue of this treaty with the Peishwah, and his tenure was similar to that of the Nana. The excellent conduct and uniform attachment of this house to our interests, since the commencement of our connexion in 1803, led me, as reported in the twenty-first paragraph of my letter of the 5th of September 1817, to relinquish the tribute, and to confirm to the Subadar his possessions in perpetuity, without demanding any concession on his side, but the services of an adequate body of horse and the usual engagements of fidelity and dependence. A treaty was accordingly concluded on these terms, and is recorded on the proceedings.†

145. The Rajah of Sumpter, who possesses a small principality on the Bundelcund frontier, had in former years made repeated applications to be taken under our protection, but it did not suite our policy to accede to his entreaties. It was now, of course, desirable to comprehend him in the general systems; and as he was still anxious for a connexion with the British Government, a negotiation was commenced by Mr. Wauchope, and a treaty concluded on the 12th of November. The Rajah had been hitherto independent, and paid tribute to no one; and the conditions of our engagement were few and simple, being the guarantee of his possessions, and protection against enemies, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of horse and attaching himself to our interests. A body of this chief's horse joined the centre division, but having suffered from the epidemic were dismissed at an early period.

146. A negotiation took place with the Nawaub Ameer-oo Dowlah, the descendant of Ghazee-oo Deen Khan, for the exchange of his territorial possessions for an annual money payment equal to their produce. The local position of these lands, entirely surrounded by our possessions, rendered them inconvenient to our police. His consent to the arrangement was clogged with conditions regarding the settlement of his debts, and his exemption from the jurisdiction

* See Collection of Treaties.

† See Collection of Treaties.

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tion of the Courts, and the affair was never brought to a conclusion. He pays no tribute, and his tenure is hereditary: the extent and value of the lands are inconsiderable.

147. I have already adverted to the grant to the Rajah of Dutteeah of the resumed lands of the Vinchoor Khur on this side the Sind: No alteration in the treaty was necessary, and a sunnud was executed for the lands, which are charged with the payment of an allowance of twelve thousand Rupees per annum to the Vakeel of the Vinchoor Khur at Gwalior, whose conduct had merited this consideration. The value of these lands was estimated at Rupees 92,376 per annum.

148. Having, in the preceding sheets, brought down my report to the termination of events and transactions in Hindoostan connected with the late campaign, which seems to me suitably to form the close of a principal portion of my narrative, I propose not to defer the transmission to your Honourable Committee, of the statements and remarks above offered to your notice, until the complete preparation of the sequel, which will be submitted to you at the earliest practicable period, and will embrace the review of occurrences in the Deccan, and an exposition of the policy and measures which they required me to adopt.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
1st March 1820.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

LETTER *from the* MARQUIS *of* HASTINGS *to the* SECRET COMMITTEE,
Dated the 21st August 1820.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

1. In continuation of my letter of the 1st of March last, I now proceed to lay before you a short exposition of the course of policy I was constrained to adopt, by the occurrence of circumstances at Poona and Nagpore, which I am about to notice.

2. The course of measures pursued by the Peishwa, and the conduct which we were compelled to hold towards that Prince, during the early part of the year 1817 up to the conclusion of the treaty of Poona on the 13th of June of that year, have been fully reported, either to your Honourable Committee or to the Court of Directors, particularly in the despatches of the Governor-General in Council to your Honourable Committee, dated the 12th April and the 9th of June 1817, and in my letters of the 4th of September to the Court of Directors, and of the 5th of September 1817 to your Honourable Committee.* Those letters having already minutely informed you of the previous conduct and designs of Bajee Rao, and of the measures which it became the indispensable duty of your Government to adopt for counteracting such hostile purposes, it is unnecessary for me, in this place, to do more than allude slightly to the repeated acts of perfidy exhibited towards us by that Prince. They require no colouring to prove the necessity of arresting the progress of his numerous and extensive intrigues against the power and interests of the British nation in India.

3. Our endeavour to screen his reputation, by throwing the whole guilt of the murder of Gungadhur Shastry on Trimbuckjee Dainglia, while the Peishwah himself was not less directly implicated in it, was perversely met by him. It is known to your Honourable Committee, that from that time we discovered a more active prosecution of his intrigues at almost every Court in India, instigating combinations against our power, in revenge for the punishment of his despicable favourite. I regarded them as the consequences of an acrimony which would soon subside, and I wished to pass them over, as I had done the anterior negotiations of which we had detected traces. His machinations were, however, continued, till they attained such a height, that we could no longer conceal our knowledge of his unceasing efforts to establish a hostile confederacy, of his secret but active levies of troops, and of his manifest connivance in the
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* See the above Documents, pages 67 to 117.

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insurrection excited by the escape of Trimbuckjee from Tannah, if not his direct encouragement of that procedure.

4. These practices, of the existence of which I possessed certain information, compelled me to disregard the shallow excuses and delusive professions of friendship, by which he had replied to a previous intimation, that I was not ignorant of his following a line of conduct deeply affecting the stability of the alliance, and destructive of its essential character. This intimation had been made in a tone of indulgence and conciliation; and the practices complained of were ascribed to his having yielded to an inconsiderable spleen, which he would himself repress, as soon as he perceived its real nature and dangerous tendency. I declared my readiness to obliterate the remembrance of what had passed, in the confidence that he would frankly endeavour to retrace his steps; and I invited him to a cordial reliance on my efforts to maintain his personal ease, dignity, and power. This gentle tone of expostulation called forth from Bajee Rao expressions of never-ending gratitude, and promises of adopting views and principles of conduct better suited to the objects of the alliance, and more fitly corresponding with the unexampled and unmerited lenity which he had experienced. Private, but unquestionable intelligence, supported by the unambiguous evidence of facts, proved the complete insincerity of these friendly protestations. The despatches cited above have already informed you, how soon I was constrained to anticipate this incorrigible plotter. It would be an useless intrusion on your attention here to recapitulate the circumstances which immediately preceded the treaty of Poonah, and the stipulations for the better security of our interests, to which we were forced to demand the Peishwah's assent. They must be in the recollection of your Honourable Committee, having been reported in detail in the letters to which I have taken the liberty of referring you. A cursory allusion to them seemed to me, however, to be proper, as connecting the narrative of his former treacherous practices with that of his subsequent career of more enormous and conspicuous perfidy.

5. I do not propose to take any notice, in this place, of the arrangements which were commenced, for carrying into execution the provisions of the treaty of Poonah, as they were but partially advanced, when the open hostility of the Peishwah, and the necessity imposed on us of reducing the whole of his country, rendered any intention to those inferior details superfluous.

6. When I informed the Court of Directors* of my having received Sir John Malcolm's account of his conference with Bajee Rao on the 9th of August 1817, I imparted my opinion that, although every effort of conciliation and attention would be employed to soothe his mind, and reconcile it to a condition of affairs which his conduct had made indispensable, I could not flatter myself with the hope of his feeling a cordiality of disposition towards us, or of our being justified in a reliance on his fidelity, unless when it might be insured by a sense of our power. Still I was far from expecting the early and complete detection of his widely concerted plots. His ignorance of the engagements which we had recently imposed on Dowlut Rao Scindia and Ameer Khan, and his own sanguinary participation in attacking the British Residency, most happily exposed the extent of his plans, while the prematurity of his attempt rendered the baffling of it, a matter of little difficulty. I shall now briefly notice the several instances in which his perfidy became discoverable previously to his overt acts of hostility, and I solicit your particular attention to the despatches which I shall cite, detailing the procedures and observations of Mr. Elphinstone, while tracing the Peishwah's aberration from that course of good faith which was no less enjoined to him by his own solemn assurances of contrition and amendment, than by our moderation in limiting our measures to arrangements of the strictest self-defence.

7. By reference to Mr. Elphinstone's despatch of the 30th of August 1817, you will observe that, at that period, one of the primary and indispensable stipulations of the treaty, that for the dismissal from Poonah of all Vakeels from Native States, and the recal of the Peishwah's Agents from the several quarters to which they were deputed, had not been carried into complete effect.

Though

* Letter to the Court of Directors, 4 September 1817, paragraph 25.

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Though I was willing to forego all appearance of distrusting the Peishwah, still I deemed this a point of so great importance, that I gave my directions to Mr. Elphinstone to continue pressing it with perseverance. The necessity of a vigilant attention to the execution of every article of the Peishwah's newly-contracted engagements received an early demonstration.

8. But a few weeks were allowed to elapse, before the extensive levies of troops throughout his dominions rendered it apparent that the Peishwah was again preparing to lend himself to counsels of a desperate character, and was not deterred from hazarding on their issue the total loss of his possessions, and his ruin and extinction as a prince. Mr. Elphinstone wrote to me on the 15th of October, that such was Bajee Rao's anxiety for the speedy formation of an army, that there was then not a single horseman in his country out of employ. His pay was represented as being unusually liberal, and no difficulty was made as to the quality of either the men or the horses that were enrolled. His assigned motive for this preparation was a compliance with the earnest advice of Sir John Malcolm to enter into active and vigorous co-operation with us, in the measures which we were undertaking against the predatory tribes. This pretence, however, could not delude us. The troops he had raised were twice the number which could possibly be required for any service meditated conjointly with ours.

9. At an audience given to Mr. Elphinstone, the Peishwah listened to his explanation of the intended movements of our armies against the Pindarries, and his exhortations to a vigorous co-operation, without in any degree affecting zeal in the cause, or even claiming merit for his professed activity, his conversation being entirely confined to complaints of the degradation and loss which he had suffered by the treaty of Poonah. Other steps, in no manner connected with the defence of his country, were likewise taken by him. Such were his studied conciliation of the Rajah of Sattarah, who from the first establishment of the power of the Peishwah's had been wholly neglected; as well as the attentions paid to his brother, Chimnaje Appa, and his principal chiefs; and the care with which he, and all his immediate dependents, moved their property away from the capital. All these circumstances were naturally viewed by the natives as being preparatory to an undertaking of the first magnitude. The conjectures as to his precise intentions were, of course, various; but the general report of the inhabitants, together with all accounts of his proceedings, concurred in representing him to be actively employed in exciting enemies against the British Government.

10. The despatch from Mr. Elphinstone, of which I have briefly noticed the principal points, I beg to recommend to your Honourable Committee as highly deserving your attention, and as being important, on account of its clear anticipation of the crisis to which affairs shortly arrived.

11. The next intimation which I received of the Peishwah's unfriendly proceedings is comprized in the papers recorded on the consultations which, though they bear date in October 1817, and reached me in the following month, were not placed on the records of the Government until my return to Calcutta, the original despatches being with me, and the duplicates, through accident, not having been received at the Presidency. A perusal of them will apprise you of the Peishwah's attempts to cause desertion among our troops by the intimidation of their families. The means adopted for this purpose were subsequently communicated to me in more full detail; and a reference to Mr. Elphinstone's interesting narrative, and to the particulars of secret intelligence forwarded in his despatch to Mr. Adam dated the 11th of November, will exhibit to you in a strong view, the unremitting assiduity with which the Peishwah laboured to inflict this severe blow on our vital interests.

12. Early in November, Sir Thomas Hislop despatched to me a copy of a private letter to Brigadier-General Smith from Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 29th of October. That letter communicated Mr. Elphinstone's apprehension of being attacked before the arrival at Poonah of the Bombay European Regiment, which

which he did not expect before two days at soonest. Though Mr. Elphinstone was anxious to defer bringing on the crisis, he foresaw the probability of the Peishwah's hastening to the accomplishment of his designs, and the consequent interruption of all communication between himself and Brigadier-General Smith, who was then unluckily too much in advance with his division, under the orders of Sir Thomas Hislop. Brigadier-General Smith was, therefore, warned that he would, in the expected contingency, necessarily be left to his own means of information; and it was recommended to him, in the event of the Residency's being attacked, to consider a speedy march to Poonah as paramount to all other orders. Immediately on the receipt of this information, I ordered instructions to be forwarded to Mr. Elphinstone, and I addressed to Sir Thomas Hislop a letter of corresponding tenour. The object of those instructions was to give my authority for Mr. Elphinstone's taking the proper measures to oppose those hostile designs, which the procedures of the Peishwah could no longer allow me to doubt, and to vest the direction of those measures exclusively in the hands of the Resident. The event against which the instructions were to provide had, however, taken place in the interval; and a decision, accommodated to the new position of affairs, became requisite.

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13. The intelligence of this over-hasty attack by the Peishwah, undertaken while he believed both Scindia and Ameer Khan to be already in the field against us, and the Rajah of Nagpore and the power of Holkar prepared to unite with him, reached me from many quarters. I also learned, though indistinctly, the signal gallantry with which the profligate attempt was repulsed by a handful of our troops; but I was not correctly informed of the immediate cause and actual progress of the hostilities with Bajee Rao, until I received Mr. Elphinstone's despatches, dated the 6th, 7th, and 11th of November, copies of which were submitted to the Honourable Committee as soon as they could be prepared at the Presidency.

14. The first of those despatches has long ago informed you of the circumstances which immediately led to this open rupture, and will, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Burr's official report of the action, have given you a complete knowledge of the transactions of that day, the termination of which was so glorious to the character of the British arms. The gallant achievement of the small body of our troops which defeated the almost overpowering force of the Peishwah, formed a proud and appropriate sequel to the vigilance, sagacity, and firmness, displayed by Mr. Elphinstone, in detecting, opposing, and at length frustrating, the intrigues of a treacherous and implacable enemy. It would be superfluous to dwell at any greater length on the claims which Mr. Elphinstone and Lieutenant-Colonel Burr, with the other officers and troops who, on the 5th of November 1817, so nobly performed their duty, have established to the honour of your distinguished applause.

15. The repulse of the enemy could not, through the paucity of our troops for a time, be followed up by the attack of the city of Poonah, though the step was one without which no efficient pursuit of Bajee Rao's army could have been undertaken. Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne, who arrived on the evening of the battle and assumed the command of the troops, judiciously resolved to wait in his then position for the arrival of Brigadier-General Smith's force, which was expected soon to reach Poonah.

16. You will observe, from the remarks in Mr. Elphinstone's despatch already cited, with which I profess my entire concurrence, that the contest with the Peishwah was inevitable. It is matter of congratulation to the British Government, that Bajee Rao threw off the mask before Brigadier-General Smith's force had entirely left his territories, and become engaged in distant operations, as well as before he had made any progress in tampering with our native soldiery. The zeal and bravery shewn by the sepoys in the first affair with his troops, proved how generally unsuccessful had been his attempts to debauch them from their duty.

17. Mr.

* For the above document see pages 67 to 130.

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17. Mr. Elphinstone's despatch to me, written two days after the action at Kirky, forms a detailed and perspicuous report of the procedures of the Peishwah immediately preceding his attack on the Residency. I should fail to convey to you a more clear and animated representation of the character of the counsels and measures pursued by Bajee Rao, than that which is there to be found. The despatch has already been laid before your Honourable Committee, and has, I perceive, been communicated in England to the public. A lengthened recapitulation, therefore, of the principal facts and observations which it contains is unnecessary; and even under other circumstances, would be out of place, in an address which professes to offer to your Honourable Committee only a condensed narrative of such transactions as were of primary importance, with an exposition of the leading features in the policy correspondently adopted by your Government. I thence necessarily content myself with a particular reference to the documents already in your possession, which will give you a minute and accurate acquaintance with that portion of the events of the late war.

18. Mr. Elphinstone's despatch to me of the 11th November is highly worthy of your attention, as containing some striking details of the impression throughout the country, and the state of affairs produced by our early success at Kirky. From it also we learned the remarkable circumstance, of a native in Mr. Elphinstone's employment having seen in the hands of Gockla, who was understood to be the most strenuous advocate for warlike measures among the Peishwah's advisers, a paper under the Peishwah's seal, investing that Chief with all the powers of his Government, and of his having ascertained from another minister, that the orders for burning and plundering the Residency proceeded from Bajee Rao himself.

19. After the affair of the 5th of November, the Peishwah's troops were dismayed, and none but the most ineffectual attempts were made to annoy the British position at Kirky; so that on the arrival of Brigadier-General Smith on the 13th, after long marches during which he had been much harassed by Bajee Rao's cavalry, although they were several times gallantly beaten off, he found the enemy but little prepared for vigorous resistance. No time was lost in attacking the Peishwah's army, and the effort was crowned by the flight of that Prince and his troops. The possession of the city then became the chief object of Mr. Elphinstone's attention; and I have to congratulate you on the manner in which its occupation was effected by Brigadier-General Smith. I need not here recapitulate the particulars, which, as well as the details of the immediately previous attack on the Peishwah's army, are reported in the correspondence already in your possession. It is sufficient to remark, that very few excesses were committed in the suburbs before there was time to take the proper precautions, but that the city suffered no injury, and the loss of property was quite insignificant. Your Honourable Committee will doubtless regard the forbearance of the troops, under the irritation which they had experienced, as being entitled no less to your high admiration, than the persevering exertion and ardent bravery which had already challenged for them conspicuous distinction. The successful protection of the city of Poona from plunder was calculated to produce very important advantages in favour of our general reputation, in the conciliation of friends during the contest, and in the facilitation of supplies of money and other necessaries for the army. The means taken by Mr. Elphinstone for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in the city and adjoining country, were those which seemed best adapted to the circumstances of the moment, and were effected with a speed that soon enabled the army to march out in pursuit of the Peishwah. The detail is to be found in the despatch from Mr. Elphinstone last quoted.

20. On being apprized of the events of which I have now offered you a hasty sketch, it became my duty to form my determination with regard to the future occupation or disposal of the territories of Bajee Rao. Mr. Elphinstone, influenced by the spirit of my instructions on the former occasion of our proceedings against the Peishwah, was prepared to expect my sanction for the maintenance of Bajee Rao on the throne, and in a letter to the officer in charge of the

* See documents in pages 118 et seq.

the Political department with Sir Thomas Hislop's Head-Quarters, suggested the conditions and restrictions of which he thought it necessary to demand the acceptance, previously to the restoration of that Prince to power. Circumstances seemed to me, however, to be much changed since the occurrences at Poonah in the preceding months of May and June, when I signified an unwillingness to dispossess Bajee Rao of the throne of his ancestors. The terms detailed by Mr. Elphinstone were nevertheless founded on a just view of the limitations which it would be requisite to impose on him, had policy not regarded his restoration as inadmissible. Indeed, they appeared to me such as it would be indispensable to require from any individual whom we might think fit to establish in the Government of Poonah. But Bajee Rao's conduct had been such as to forbid his restoration on any terms, and even to preclude all negotiation with him, while political considerations of the first importance, which I shall presently indicate, pointed out to me the necessity of reducing him by force, occupying his territories, and annexing the greater portion of them to the Company's dominions. Having resolved on this measure as the fundamental principle of my policy, I necessarily contemplated the perpetual exclusion of Bajee Rao and his house from all sovereign authority, as well as his own expulsion from the Deccan, or the seizure and detention of his person in the custody of the British Government, under such degree of restraint as circumstances might suggest. I consented to receive under the protection of the British Government, such of the Peishwah's Jagheerdars as had not taken a part in the contest, or as might speedily submit themselves, their lands being to be held on the same tenure as before, with such modifications as might subsequently be settled on the basis of the agreement of Punderporé. On the other hand, I insisted that the lands of Gockla, or any other Jagheerdar not coming within the preceding description, should be annexed to our possessions, or be otherwise disposed of at our option. These were the leading features of the instructions which I at first gave to Mr. Elphinstone. Among other measures, as subordinate to the general arrangement or connected with it, I required that the murderers of Captain Vaughan, and Mr. Vaughan, two gentlemen who were cut off on their journey from Bombay to Poonah, or the abettors or authors of their murder, or that of any other British officer, should be publicly executed; but, of course, I thought it sufficient to direct that Gockla, or any other person known to have been active in exciting Bajee Rao to war, or in the subsequent prosecution of hostilities, should be seized, and their persons detained in custody, unless it should be established that any of them, by being directly or indirectly concerned in the murder of a British officer, had exposed themselves to the higher penalty of that crime.

21. I also authorized, at that period, the eventual assignment of a provision in lands for the Rajah of Sattarah, as a Jagheer; or the establishment of a small and compact sovereignty, under such stipulations as might be required for upholding our supremacy. The choice between the two arrangements was confided to Mr. Elphinstone's discretion and experience, my object being simply to secure the conciliation of the Mahratta tribes to the new order of things, and to effect a counterpoise to the remaining influence of the former Brahminical Government. Circumstances preponderated in favour of the Rajah's elevation to sovereign station; and, on his person coming into our possession, he was restored to the nominal rank of the former princes of his fallen house, and placed at the head of the Government of a limited yet handsome territory.

22. The nature and extent of the provision which I designed for Chimnajeé Appa, and others of Bajee Rao's family and principal officers, who were not deeply implicated in his crimes, I left to be decided according to circumstances which might hereafter influence my judgment, contenting myself with holding out to them the prospect of a permanent and honourable retreat, or the means of a suitable maintenance in their own country.

23. These instructions, of which I have given you a faint outline, were intended only to convey to Mr. Elphinstone's mind the general principles which I desired to be the basis of the settlement of the territory to be occupied by force of arms. He was enjoined to consider himself as being at entire liberty
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in the application of them to the actual state of affairs, to exercise his own judgment and unrivalled discretion in executing the prescribed measures, and to adjust and modify them according to the results of his experience and local knowledge, the primary and indispensable objects of the arrangement being held steadily in view.

24. It was impracticable, at that moment, to give Mr. Elphinstone detailed directions for the provisional settlement of the territory falling into our hands, and he was thence necessarily empowered to establish such temporary measures as he might deem requisite or proper, and to avail himself of the talents and experience of Brigadier-General Munro, by inviting assistance from the latter in introducing the British authority into the southern territory, and in carrying on communications with such Jagheerdars in that quarter as might not be so conveniently accessible to Mr. Elphinstone himself.

25. I at the same time nominated Mr. Elphinstone to be sole Commissioner for the territory conquered from the Peishwah, and invested him with authority over all civil and military functionaries in that quarter, to be exercised according to the established rules and principles of the public service.

26. I shall now advert to the motives which swayed me in the resolution for annexing the Peishwah's dominions to our own. When Bajee Rao resorted to arms, he was, as I have before observed, uninformed of the reduction of Dowlut Rao Scindia and Ameer Khan to an entire incapacity of co-operating with him: but the force of Holkar and the Rajah of Nagpore had still the power of moving. After their defeat, they defended the extravagant act of attacking us, with whom they were in bonds of plighted amity, by pleading the order of the Peishwah, which they declared to be imperative on their duty as Mahrattas, and not to be contested. Holkar's ministers avowed their desire of being received under British protection, but urged the necessity of obeying the commands of the Peishwah, their acknowledged master. Appa Sahib, after his last seizure, when charged with ingratitude to us by one of his former ministers, owned that our conduct towards him had been an unvaried stream of benefits conferred, and denied the existence of any transient dissatisfaction, but affirmed it to be his paramount duty to fulfil every direction from his superior, the Peishwah. These declarations are here quoted, as giving confirmation to the multiplied proofs which I already possessed, that not only the stipulations of the treaty of Bassein, by which the authority of the Peishwah, as head of the Mahratta empire, was annihilated, were nugatory, but that the most solemn obligations, and the strongest bonds of gratitude, were insufficient to counterbalance the influence inherent in the name of his office. You will thence conceive, why I felt the revival of a title carrying with it such mischievous power over the several branches of the tribe, to be at once an irrational and dangerous experiment. For the future consequences of the trial, I should be deeply responsible to my country, when such facts stood on record as ought rationally to have satisfied me what must be the inevitable result. Thoroughly convinced of the impolicy and peril of raising a Peishwah to the throne, I could not but be certain that the elevation of another of Bajee Rao's house, under a different appellation, would be found a shallow delusion. The undefeasible character of Peishwah and chief of the Mahratta armies would have been ascribed to the individual, in despite of any barriers of form.

27. On the same principle, I could assign to the Rajah of Sattarah only a limited dominion, and by no means ventured to invest him with the sovereignty of the State of Poonah. To set up any one of a family without pretensions, whether Hindoo or Mussulman, would have been to bind ourselves to uphold him against every distaste and prejudice of the inhabitants, and further to support, against the just indignation of the country, that misrule, and perhaps brutal tyranny, which must be expected from a native so called to the throne. It would be discreditable, were we to suffer the expulsion of a sovereign nominated by us; it would be still more so, should we screen him in the exercise of oppressions, of which we should not unnaturally be deemed the authors.

28. These were the leading considerations which forced on me the annexation of Bajee Rao's possessions to the Company's, as a measure of absolute moral necessity.

29. Instead

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29. Instead of continuing, in this part of my address, observations on the transactions which followed the departure of the Peishwah from the neighbourhood of Poonah, I propose now to occupy your attention with a few remarks on the similarly unprovoked aggression of the Rajah of Nagpore; and I trust that I shall succeed in shewing the removal of Appa Sahib from the throne, to have been also demanded by the simplest principles of self-preservation.

30. We had, soon after his accession, much reason to be dissatisfied with his conduct, both as to his dismissal of the ministers, Nagoo Pundit and Narayn Pundit, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the alliance, and as to his continued negotiations with Bajee Rao. The latter, although they might not be pronounced positive indications of a hostile spirit, considering the Mahratta habits of deception, were still direct infractions of the treaty. His entire failure in the organization and maintenance of his contingent, on the footing which the treaty entitled us to expect and demand, and his evident disregard, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, of the Resident's repeated instances directed to that object, constituted an equally important ground of complaint. The state of complete inefficiency in which the contingent was allowed to remain, exposed us to the charge of maintaining, for the protection of the territories of Nagpore, a much larger force of our own troops than we had reason to hope would have been necessary. Among other minor causes of dissatisfaction, might also be specified his designed delay, in giving orders for the transfer to our officers of the fort of Hossingabad on the Nerbudda, which had been agreed on to serve as a dēpôt and principal station of the Subsidiary Force.

31. Although every exertion, in the form of advice and of kind admonition, was employed by the Resident, to direct the attention of the Rajah to the true character of the conduct which he was pursuing, and to its unavoidable tendency to the destruction of the alliance from which he, and the State under his rule, had already so largely benefited, no impression seemed to have been made on him, until the termination of the discussions at Poonah, in June 1817. That event was calculated to have a salutary influence on his future views and procedures, and might have warned him of the peril to which he would expose himself and his Government, should he permit himself to be allured by the fallacious project of a general combination against our power.

32. He was now induced to give the most solemn assurances to the Resident, of his unfeigned desire to cultivate the good-will and favour of our Government; and he promised that he would immediately relinquish all communications with the agents of foreign courts. As a pledge of his sincerity, he declared that he would immediately dismiss the Peishwah's Vakeel from Nagpore, and recal his own from Poonah; as well as remove from his court, if we desired it, the Vakeels of Scindia and Holkar. The two last, however, he stated, exercised no functions, and were only nominally resident agents on the part of those chiefs. With regard to the contingent, he expressed his desire for its formation in a manner which might be satisfactory to our Government; but at the same time, pointed out the heavy additional burthen which it would throw on his finances. He professed, however, his willingness to enter into an immediate arrangement on this head. He further intimated an intention of recalling Narayn Pundit to his councils. Though his tardy penitence was produced by the events at Poonah, it was such as I was nevertheless willing to accept; and I agreed to abstain from the full exercise of the right, which I had in strict justice acquired, of more narrowly restraining his freedom of action and power of embarrassing our proceedings.

33. Although he had at length declared his dismissal from Nagpore of the Peishwah's Vakeel, and the recall of his own from Poonah, as well as signified his disposition to dismiss those in attendance on him on the part of Scindia and Holkar, I still desired that the discontinuance of such intercourse should be the spontaneous result of the Rajah's own reflection, rather than the effect of a compulsory intervention on our part: I therefore wished that he should be encouraged in the belief, that such a procedure would be viewed by the British Government as being of the former character. It appeared to me that the fittest application of our endeavours was to render the connexion with our
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Government agreeable to the Rajah, and to abstain from every measure calculated to make him feel the weight of some restraints which it unavoidably imposed, though in a degree little commensurate to the important benefits reaped by him. I determined, on this principle, not to exact his abandonment of all intercourse with foreign States, but to desire merely his execution of the provisions of the treaty on that head as they stood.

34. The placing of the Rajah's contingent on an efficient footing being an arrangement of primary consequence, I felt that every endeavour ought to be made, in the short interval which then remained before the season for active operations, to accomplish the formation of an efficient body of horse in the Rajah's pay. At the same time, I was sensible that the heavy pressure on his finances which this would occasion, might throw him into serious embarrassment, and tend to alienate his mind from his engagements with us. I was, therefore, prepared to be satisfied with any modified arrangement which might be palatable to the Rajah, provided that it secured the efficiency of the contingent of horse; and I was even ready, though reluctantly, to abate for a time a portion of the subsidy, for the attainment of so desirable an object.

35. I hope that the foregoing outline of my sentiments, on which I founded instructions to Mr. Jenkins, will sufficiently prove to your Honourable Committee my anxiety to view the Rajah's altered conduct with indulgence, and to relax all burthensome claims on him, as far as the paramount duty of protecting the British interests could with safety allow. In order to confirm the impression which I was solicitous of producing on the Rajah's mind, and of aiding the effect of Mr. Jenkins's representations, I addressed a letter to the Rajah, which is recorded on the proceedings.

36. Mr. Jenkins's despatches to me in July and August 1817, will exhibit to you the difficulties with which he had to contend, in bringing the Rajah's Government to effect the arrangements, in which he was no less bound to acquiesce by the obligations of public faith than a due sense of the forbearance which he had experienced, and for which he was lavish in professions of gratitude. In the latter of Mr. Jenkins's despatches are reported the arrangements relative to the contingent which had been effected. Although they were not such as the British Government was in strictness entitled to require, they seemed to me to ensure what I most desired, the services of an efficient body of horse; and I was accordingly disposed to regard those arrangements as being the best attainable under the peculiar circumstances. I expressed my satisfaction with them as a present measure; at the same time expressing my hope of their future completion to a more adequate scale.

37. All unpleasant subjects of discussion appearing to be over, I was far from anticipating any occasion for the further use of remonstrance or complaint; much less could I expect the early occurrence of the crisis, to the notice of which my narrative now approaches.

38. The discussions at Poona, in the beginning of November 1817, had a decisive influence on the condition of affairs at Nagpore, and hastened towards their execution the Rajah's secretly cherished plans of hostility. His proceedings, and the treacherous designs which were about to be developed, could not elude the approved vigilance and sagacity of Mr. Jenkins. Attentive to the impression made at Nagpore, by the intelligence there received daily from Poonah and not unprepared for the contingency which might thence result, and did actually occur, it was his early care to keep the military authorities in his quarter apprized of the turn which affairs were likely to take, and to recommend the march of troops towards Nagpore to uphold the British interests there, in that moment of general ferment and precarious tranquillity. His despatches to Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm, describing the state of affairs at Nagpore, induced me also to project placing additional military means at his disposal; but before my orders were expedited the explosion had taken place: fortunately with an issue which put our interests beyond a hazard, while it displayed

displayed to our enemies, in a most impressive manner, the admirable energy and devoted bravery of our troops,

39. It is unnecessary to refer particularly to the despatches addressed to Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm, as that written to me by Mr. Jenkins, on the 26th of November, the day of the action at Seetabuldee,* contains a full detail of the proceedings of Appa Sahib previously to the actual occurrence of hostilities. Its transmission was suspended by the commencement of the battle, and it reached me accompanied by a short postscript, added two days after, announcing the occurrence and glorious result of the contest.

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40. Notwithstanding my anxiety to soothe the mind of Appa Sahib to a just confidence in our friendship and protection, and my willingness frankly to accept the professions made by him after the conclusion of the treaty of Poona, as pledges of a reclaimed disposition and cordial tone of feeling towards the British Government, the repeated failure of his promises, though only a negative feature in his conduct, shewed how little blame could have been imputable to your Government, had it, instead of admitting insincere protestations, proceeded to the full severity of restriction, which his ill-disguised enmity and violation of plighted obligation had given the right to impose.

41. The despatch to which I have last referred, will inform you of his continued active intercourse with the Peishwah, with Scindia, and with the Pindarries. The collection of troops in the vicinity of Poona led to a similar measure at Nagpore. Of the contingent, in the reform of which he had acquiesced, the greater part were new levies, and Mr. Jenkins was advised from several quarters not to place reliance on them, as they would undoubtedly prove treacherous. The British officer who was appointed to act as Superintendent of the contingent was scarcely allowed to look at it. The refusal to submit to his examination, was subsequently proved to have proceeded from the Rajah's own order.

42. Appa Sahib's secret negotiations with the Pindarries were directed to inviting them to enter the territories of Nagpore, and even to plunder a suburb of the capital, in order to afford him a colour for raising more troops, ostensibly to repel the irruption. Reports were also industriously propagated throughout the country of an actual invasion of those freebooters, while it was known that there were none within his dominions. This afforded a pretence for keeping the Rajah's troops in a state of constant readiness.

43. The principal advisers of the Rajah's desperate measures talked openly of the probability of an attack on the Residency, and the chiefs residing near the hill where it is built received warning to remove their families and property to places of security. Mr. Jenkins could no longer, with safety, avoid noticing these appearances. His first step was to secure the Residency from surprise, and to enable him to hold it and the adjacent hill until he could be joined by the troops from the cantonment; a measure, the adoption of which, in the event of necessity, he had concerted with Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, the commanding officer.

44. A khelaut from Bajee Rao having been transmitted to the Rajah, he sent to inform the Resident of his intention to receive it, on the following day, with all the usual ceremonies indicative of his being invested with the character of Senaputtee or General of the Mahratta armies, the principal of which consisted in his going out to his camp and remaining there for three days at the head of his troops. To this was added a request, that either the Resident, or a gentleman of the Mission, should attend the ceremony, and that a salute might be ordered on the occasion. The actual hostility then existing between the British Government and Bajee Rao forbade a compliance with such a request, and the acceptance of an investiture from our open enemy could scarcely be construed otherwise than as an indication of Appa Sahib's having united his fortunes to the cause of the Peishwah. To a message from Mr. Jenkins declining all participation in the ceremony, and temperately warning the Rajah against its dangerous consequences, the reply was, that it ought not to excite any unpleasant feelings, and could not lead to enmity between the two States, as they were in fact one. A few nights previously, in a conversation which he had with Mr.

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Jenkins's Mahratta Moonshee, for whom he had sent on a false report that the British troops were in motion, the Rajah had talked at great length against the treachery of Bajee Rao, and of the impossibility of his following his example, whether his means were considered. his actual situation, living as he was in an open town with his family, and without any fortress of consequence excepting Chanda in which to place them in security, and, above all, his gratitude to our Government, to whose favour and protection he owed every thing, and to which alone it was his unceasing desire to be indebted for every benefit. Such was the tone of apparent attachment and cordial union held by Appa Sahib throughout the whole course of his persevering and atrocious perfidy. The ceremony of receiving the khelaut took place with every degree of outward pomp.

45. No immediate steps were taken by Mr. Jenkins on this occurrence until the next morning, when he found all communication between the Residency and the city interdicted, in order to prevent his being apprized, until they were completed, of the measures then in progress for removing the valuables from the palaces, and the families of the Rajah and principal Ministers from the city. These were considered as preliminary steps to the meditated attack on our Residency, and were soon after followed up by an order for the contingent to move to the city, an alarm of Pindarries having been set up as a pretext for the order. Mr. Jenkins now lost no time in sending for the troops from the cantonment. Before they could arrive, a disposition was evinced by a body of Arabs to possess themselves of one end of the principal hill of Seetabuldee towards the city, but a prompt movement of the party destined to occupy it prevented the attempts being absolutely made.

46. Mr. Jenkins explained to the Minister the necessity which had called for his defensive measures, but was, as usual, met with declarations, that no hostile designs were contemplated, and with protestations of entire dependence on the British Government, and unlimited confidence in his own personal regard for the Rajah. At length, he received a message, stating that every thing would be settled to the Rajah's satisfaction, if certain points could be adjusted. They were principally the return to Nagpore of Goojabba, who had retired to the British provinces to avoid the consequences of the Rajah's enmity; a less rigorous inspection of the contingent; a reduction in the amount of our troops in the Rajah's territory; some arrangement to prevent the Rajah from suffering from the remission of duties or grain for the use of our armies, and an indulgent consideration of his asserted pecuniary necessities. On the morning of the 26th of November, troops assembled in the neighbourhood of Seetabuldee in considerable number, and guns were occasionally pointed to the strongest part of the British position. At this crisis Mr. Jenkins justly considered negotiation to be delusive, while such hostile demonstrations were in progress, and signified to the Court the necessity for the Rajah's immediate return to the city, and the cessation of such unfriendly procedures, which might bring on a precipitate rupture, and place negotiation out of the power of either party. Mr. Jenkins immediately made requisitions for the necessary reinforcements, but in consequence of the attack having taken place on the same day, the glory of repulsing the enemy was reserved for the heroic band already posted at Seetabuldee. About sunset Mr. Jenkins was visited by Narayn Pundit and Naraynjee Naugria, one of the Rajah's principal advisers of the hostile party and the ordinary channel of his communications with the troops. To them Mr. Jenkins repeated his message relative to the menacing movements of their troops, and remarked, that if they had authority to withdraw them, peace might still be preserved, but otherwise, although desirous of maintaining amicable relations, he could do no more than he had already done. During the conversation, and before he could ascertain the object of their coming and the extent of their powers, the firing commenced, and he repaired to the scene of action. Naraynjee Naugria left the Residency immediately, but Narayn Pundit remained there.

47. The particulars of the contest of that day and the succeeding one, and its result, being already known to your Honourable Committee, I shall barely refer to the documents where the official details may be found.* But I may be indulged

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indulged in here repeating my unqualified admiration of the signal exertions of your troops on those days, and my heartfelt exultation in the distinguished success of the British arms; an exultation allayed only by regret for the loss of the gallant soldiers who there fell in the heroic discharge of their noblest duties, and the lamented but honorable termination of Mr. Sotheby's promising career of valuable service. The testimony borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and his gallant band to the spirit and confidence inspired by Mr. Jenkins's conduct, is a proud distinction, and dignifies the claims to public applause which are to be traced throughout the whole of his procedures, during the delicate and embarrassing crisis to which this portion of my despatch refers.

48. As soon as I became apprized of these events, I ordered a communication to be made to Mr. Jenkins of my sentiments and instructions relative to the course of proceeding to be adopted. The notion of treating with Appa Sahib, or of any renewal of pacific relations with the State of Nagpore while he continued at the head of its Government, was entirely excluded from my mind, the treaty of alliance previously existing being of course regarded as entirely dissolved. I accordingly gave orders for the expulsion of Appa Sahib, or for the seizure and detention of his person under restraint, in some distant quarter of your possessions. In the place of the Government of Appa Sahib, I contemplated the establishment of the grandson of Rajah Ragoojee Bhooslah, by his daughter, in the dignity of Rajah of Nagpore, and the appointment of a Regency composed of one or more members of the family, assisted by ministers of approved experience and attachment to the principles of the alliance. Circumstances which I shall now notice arising from the proceedings of Mr. Jenkins before he could receive my instructions, led to the adoption of a course differing from that which I had indicated, and to the restoration of Appa Sahib to the rank and power which he was destined, a second time, to forfeit. I shall reserve for another part of my despatch an outline of the principles of policy which governed my measures towards that infatuated Prince.

49. Immediately after the termination of the contest at Seetabuldee, the Rajah sent a message to Mr. Jenkins, expressive of his concern for what had happened, and his earnest desire to revert to his former relations of friendship with the British Government. Mr. Jenkins very properly replied to this overture, that the Rajah's own proceedings had already placed the whole question beyond his discretion: that the future measures of the British Government would now be devised by higher authority than his; and that pending the receipt of my instructions as to what was to follow, all that he could do, after having strenuously exerted himself to avoid the occurrence of hostilities, was to maintain the advantages already gained by our troops, until the reinforcements which he had called for should come in, and enable him to execute the commands of his Government. At the same time, he declined all further negotiation with the Rajah, unless his troops were withdrawn from the positions which they then held to those which they had formerly occupied. This demand was complied with, and the Rajah's forces were all withdrawn during the evening and night of the 27th of November.

50. Mr. Jenkins, in acceding to a cessation of hostilities, was chiefly influenced by the opinion of the commanding officer relative to the harassed condition of the troops after their memorable exertions on the preceding days, and by the consideration of the near approach of the expected reinforcements, as well as of the additional reputation gained by granting it on the request of an enemy beaten by an inferior force; a circumstance calculated to inspire fresh confidence in our troops and the reverse in those of the Rajah.

51. In answer to the Rajah's reiterated professions of concern and desire of renewed friendship, Mr. Jenkins continued to plead his want of authority to decide as to future measures, and took occasion to intimate, that if the Rajah left Nagpore, or if a single shot was fired, his throne was irretrievably lost, his only chance of preservation from ruin being unqualified submission.

52. Early on the morning of the 29th, a regiment of Native Cavalry with its Gallopers arrived; and on the same evening, a message and a note were sent to Mr. Jenkins by the Rajah, in which, after repeating his usual expressions of contrition and reliance on our indulgence, he signified his intention of disbanding

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banding the greater part of his troops, in the hope that the treaty would be allowed to remain in force, and his former requests, noticed in a preceding paragraph, be satisfactorily adjusted. To this communication was added a solicitation, that our troops marching upon Nagpore might be ordered to halt. Mr. Jenkins was again compelled to go over the same ground of reply which he had already taken, and to point out how little dependence could be placed on the Rajah's assurances, consequently, how essentially vital it was to the British interests, not to neglect every practicable means of security: and also to repeat, that the Rajah's own acts had already placed all future procedures with regard to him beyond the reach of his (Mr. Jenkins's) authority. All, he remarked, that he could do, was to report the Rajah's professions and measures, although, after what had passed, it was not unreasonable to look more to the latter than to the former; and he observed, that even in this, he was obstructed by the Rajah's own proceedings, as the communications were still interrupted.

53. From this time up to the 2d of December, on the evening of which the Rajah returned to his palace, messages of the same character were repeatedly brought; and as Mr. Jenkins had accurate information of the Rajah's not having wholly abandoned his hostile preparations, they were necessarily met by answers in the same tone as those already given, accompanied by suitable remonstrances on the several particular measures which wore an unfriendly appearance, or were adverted to in the course of discussion. Even after his return to the palace, the conduct of the Rajah was more than equivocal; and it was ascertained, beyond doubt, that he had by no means altogether desisted from joining in the views of his advisers of the party hostile to the connection with us. The muster of his troops was still continued, for the purpose, as he pretended, of discharging the greater part of them; and money was coined and exacted throughout the city, on the pretext of enabling him to pay their arrears and the subsidy. Yet, at the same time, Arabs, Gounds, and other irregular troops were constantly pouring into the city, and the repairs of his artillery, amounting to nearly fifty pieces of cannon, with the preparation of ammunition, were incessantly carried on. On the other hand, the communications were opened and orders given, although not obeyed, for allowing supplies to come in for the troops.

54. On the 5th of December our troops at Nagpore were reinforced by a detachment of the Nizam's Regular Infantry and Reformed Horse under Major Pitman, and on the 12th, Brigadier-General Doveton arrived with his cavalry and light troops: the remainder of his division marched in on the following day.

55. Appa Sahib, although himself remaining quiet, still continued to make what increase he could to his army, and to render his artillery efficient. Mr. Jenkins and Brigadier-General Doveton, in the absence of my instructions, which had not yet reached Nagpore, and the uncertainty of the period which might elapse before their arrival, resolved to bring matters to a termination. On the 14th, terms were offered to the Rajah for his acceptance; his refusal to comply with which, before day-break on the 16th, it was determined immediately to follow up by a general attack on the positions of his troops.

56. The terms offered were, in substance, the following: That the Rajah should acknowledge that his recent attack on our troops had placed his whole State at our mercy, and that his only hope was in our forbearance and moderation; that his whole ordnance and warlike stores should be delivered up to us, a portion of them eventually to be restored on fixing the military establishments of the State; that he should disband, in concert with the Resident, his Arabs and other troops, as soon as practicable: that his army should immediately move to a position to be assigned for it; that the city of Nagpore should be evacuated and occupied by our troops, public and private property being protected, the Rajah's civil authorities remaining in the exercise of their functions on his behalf, and the city being restored on the conclusion of a treaty; that the Rajah should repair to the British Residency or camp, and reside there until every thing should be settled; that the terms granted should not go to deprive him of any considerable portion of territory, beyond what might be necessary

necessary for the payment of the subsidy, and the efficient maintenance of the contingent, as fixed by the former treaty, all other changes being directed solely to the preservation of tranquillity, with a due regard to the respectability of the Rajah's Government; and that, if the terms should be complied with by four o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the latest period allowed for an answer, the Rajah's army should be withdrawn from their positions in and about the city, and the city occupied by British troops at seven o'clock on the same morning, the Rajah himself being at liberty to come in, either before the execution of the terms or afterwards in the course of the day, as might be most agreeable.

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57. On these terms being submitted for the Rajah's acceptance, he at first required more time to consider the demands and to propose some modifications of them, which of course was refused. He then sent a message, on the evening of the 15th, signifying his assent to the terms, but requesting that the execution might be deferred till noon of the next day; and another at night, stating that he would come into the Residency either in the course of it, or early in the morning. In answer, Mr. Jenkins recommended his coming in at four o'clock, or at farthest at seven, as indicated in the terms.

58. The next morning, at six o'clock, a message was received at the Residency, that the Arabs would not allow the Rajah to come in, and that it would take some time to give up the guns, but that all would be settled in two or three days. On this Mr. Jenkins, in communication with Brigadier-General Doveton, the troops in the mean while being drawn out in battle order, gave the Rajah until nine o'clock to come in, intimating, that if he did so, more time might be allowed for executing the other conditions, but that if he demurred, the troops would immediately move on to the attack. A little before nine the Rajah accordingly arrived at the Residency, attended only by Nagoo Pundit, Ram Chunder Waugh, and Jeswunt Rao Bhow; Narayn Pundit having remained there, and been generally the channel of the Rajah's communications after the battle of Seetabuldee.

59. The next delay took place in the surrender of the guns, and the removal of the Rajah's troops to the positions fixed for them. For these purposes the period allowed was extended until twelve o'clock; but on our troops proceeding at that hour to take charge of the guns, the heads of the columns were fired on by troops posted in an enclosed garden, and subsequently from several batteries in the front of Brigadier-General Doveton's line. Our troops were immediately disposed for the attack, and the action commenced, the details of which and its successful result are already before your Honourable Committee and the public. Brigadier-General Doveton's reports are comprized in the despatches cited in the margin,* and cannot fail to obtain for that distinguished officer, and the gallant troops whom he led, the honour of our applause.

60. The 17th and 18th of December, the days following the action, were given to the Rajah to prevail on the Arabs to evacuate the city; but although their arrears had been paid by the Rajah, and every security offered on the part of the British Government for their march out of the territories of Nagpore, the evacuation was not effected. It thence became necessary for Brigadier-General Doveton to commence military operations against that part of the city where they were posted, and in order to increase his means, the place being strong, instructions were immediately issued for the march of his battering train from Akolah. Mun Bhub, one of the principal leaders of the war-party, with the other chiefs whom Brigadier-General Doveton had just defeated, were said to be with them, and to be urgent in encouraging them to resist. The Rajah's horse remained scattered in every direction, with the exception of a considerable body collected at Ramtez; but although they had plundered some of our cattle bringing in grain, they had not ventured to interfere with our operations.

61. In order to prevent any of these troops from crossing the Nerbudda and getting in the rear of our forces, then advanced into Malwa, Mr. Jenkins wrote to Brigadier-General Hardyman, whom I had ordered on the first intelligence of disturbances at Nagpore to march on that city from his post on the frontier

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frontier of Rewah, to halt near the Nerbudda or Seonee Chupra, and to Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline, who commanded a detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Adam's division, to attend to the same consideration as well as the safety of Hoosingabad.

62. The efforts of the troops under Brigadier-General Doveton were still directed to the dislodgement of the Arabs from the palace, on the gates of which an unsuccessful assault was made on the 24th of December, in which our troops suffered considerable loss, although the gallantry and steadiness of both officers and men were on that occasion eminently conspicuous. The details are already known to your Honourable Committee, and are to be found in the despatch to which I have referred in the margin.* Notwithstanding the failure in the immediate object of the attack, such an impression was created by it, that the Arabs soon signified their unwillingness to evacuate on conditions; and on Brigadier-General Doveton's agreeing to the proposed terms, they marched out of the city on the morning of the 30th. It was occupied by the British troops at noon on the same day. No formal articles of capitulation were executed, the Arabs only asking for their personal safety, and a British officer with a small escort, to give them and their families a safe conduct to Mulcapore. It being anxiously desired that the city should be secured against hazard of destruction, and it being considered of importance to obtain possession of it as soon as possible, their request was granted.

63. It is proper in this place to observe, that with the exception of the affair on the 24th of December, no failure of any kind had occurred during the operations against the city. In his despatch of the 22d of January 1818, on this subject, Mr. Jenkins uses the following expressions. "Our troops on all occasions maintained their usual superiority, and every advance, from the day they broke ground, was uniformly successful. The Arabs derived no courage from the unfortunate result of the attack on the 24th, and no sensation was produced in any degree unfavourable to our military reputation, which indeed was nobly sustained, although the obstacles to success proved insurmountable."

64. On the occupation of Nagpore by the British troops, many of the principal people came in to the Residency, and proclamations, in the name of the Rajah and the Resident, were issued throughout the country in order to promote tranquillity.

65. I have already submitted to your Honourable Committee, that I was far from entertaining the intention of concluding any arrangements which should leave Appa Sahib, even nominally, at the head of the Government of Nagpore; but through the unavoidable delay in my instructions coming to the hands of Mr. Jenkins, he was constrained, in so delicate a crisis, to choose for himself a line of procedure directed to a settlement far different from that which I had contemplated. Even so late as my receipt of Mr. Jenkins's despatches, announcing his having invited Appa Sahib to come to the Residency on certain conditions, and the successful attack made on his troops by Brigadier-General Doveton on the 16th of December, though the Rajah had so far acceded to provisional terms as to have come to the Residency, I was still earnest in my desire that he should not be restored to the throne. The perfidy already experienced from him showed that no reliance could be placed on his professions; therefore I gave instructions against his being reinstated, in the event of Mr. Jenkins's not having entered into engagements with him implying that condition, however remotely. In the latter case, I was prepared to confirm the engagement, rather than take a step which might shake the confidence universally reposed by Native States and Chiefs in the acts and assurances of British Agents. I did not, however, admit any plea on the score of Appa Sahib's having repaired to the Residency before the attack made by Brigadier-General Doveton. Should we be successful in the impending battle, his previous surrender was to exonerate him from any participation in the resistance: should his troops be victorious, he would be freed, and would resume his authority. I shall immediately have the honour of laying before you more distinctly the grounds of my determination for excluding Appa Sahib from the throne; but before the instructions, last referred to, reached Mr. Jenkins, he had proceeded too far in his provisional engagements with Appa Sahib to admit of another course being adopted.

* See page 131 to 176.

66. It is but an act of justice to Mr. Jenkins to observe, that although subsequent events strongly confirmed the expediency of the procedure which I desired, and demonstrated the fallacy of the hope that Appa Sahib could ever be allowed to rule in Nagpore with safety to your interests, there were at the time of his restoration to power many weighty considerations, which might seem to Mr. Jenkins justly to uphold that measure in preference to his deposition; and in soliciting your attention to the despatches from the Resident, where the motives and circumstances which influenced Mr. Jenkins are candidly and perspicuously developed, I enjoy a very sincere gratification in recording my high sense of those distinguished qualities which were then called into action, in a crisis of unexampled embarrassment, requiring the exertion of no ordinary judgment and firmness.

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67. Immediately after the quiet occupation of the city of Nagpore by the British troops, Mr. Jenkins contemplated the return of Appa Sahib to his palace, and had prepared the draft of a definitive treaty to be signed previously to the Rajah's quitting the Residency, to the terms of which I shall subsequently advert. But in the mean time, my original instructions, framed on my being informed of the attack on the Residency, reached him, and he thus, for the first time, became apprized of my decided reluctance to the restoration of Appa Sahib to power on any conditions. He accordingly desisted from proceeding to the signature of the treaty; but as the return of Appa Sahib to the palace, and his eventual restoration to the throne, had been virtually promised, he judged himself bound to carry that measure into effect, subject to confirmation or annulment from me, and substituted for the treaty a provisional engagement, according to which the Rajah was, until my further orders could be known, to retain the throne on the following conditions: That he should cede all his territories to the northward of the Nerbudda, as well as certain possessions on the southern bank, and all his rights in Berar, Gawilgurh, Sirgoojah and Jushpore, in lieu of the former subsidy and contingent; that the civil and military affairs of the Government should be settled and conducted by ministers in the confidence of the British Government, according to the advice of the Resident; that the Rajah, with his family, should reside in the palace at Nagpore, under the protection of British troops; that the arrears of subsidy should be paid up, and the subsidy itself should continue to be paid, until the final transfer of the above-mentioned territories had taken place; that any forts in his territory which we might wish to occupy should immediately be given up; that the persons whom he described as principally concerned in resisting his orders should receive no favour, but be declaredly cast off by him, and, if possible, be seized and delivered to the officers of the British Government; and that the two hills of Seetabuldee with the bazars, and an adequate portion of land adjoining, should be ceded to the British Government, which should be at liberty to erect on them such military works as might be deemed necessary.

68. These conditions having been accepted by the Rajah, he returned to his palace on the 9th of January, both that and the city being still garrisoned by our troops.

69. On being informed of these transactions, I was, of course, compelled to relinquish my resolution of displacing Appa Sahib from the throne, and I lost no time in conveying authority to Mr. Jenkins for concluding with the Rajah a treaty, in the terms of the draft above referred to, and for carrying into effect, with the least practicable delay, the stipulations which it comprehended.

70. I shall now do myself the honour of laying before your Honourable Committee a succinct account of the views and sentiments entertained by me during the course of the important events briefly recapitulated in the preceding passages. They were stated in detail in instructions which I directed to be addressed to Mr. Jenkins, on being apprized of the restoration of tranquillity at Nagpore; but before the despatch conveying them could be completed, I received intelligence of fresh symptoms of Appa Sahib's incorrigible perfidy and hostility, so positive as to impose the necessity of absolutely removing him from power for ever. The instructions alluded to were consequently withheld, and a copy of them was not transmitted to Mr. Jenkins until a subsequent period, and it
was

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was then sent as simply containing a record of my sentiments at the time when the instructions were originally framed. In this part of my narrative I shall particularly refer to them.

71. I could scarcely expect that the imminent peril from which Appa Sahib had escaped by his timely repentance and concessions, at the period of his first manifesting a disposition to depart from the principles of the alliance which he had himself sought, or that the singular lenity which he had experienced would have made so little impression on his mind, as that he should have been persuaded to engage anew in similar designs, and at length to exhibit in his person an union of public profligacy and infamy of private character almost unparalleled. Neither of those charges is too harshly expressed against an individual capable of a premeditated, but unprovoked attack on the minister of his Ally, as well as on the troops who were stationed near his capital, for the protection of himself and the maintenance of his authority against external assault or internal commotion. My determination to remove him from power was founded alike on the horror and disgust excited by his atrocious perfidy, on the conviction of its being impossible ever to repose confidence on one so destitute of principle, and on my conception of the importance of holding up to India, as an example, the signal chastisement of so remarkable an instance of political depravity. The course of events, however, produced, as has been stated, a crisis of affairs at Nagpore, which rendered it, in Mr. Jenkins's view of the exigency, imperative on him to act at once on a plan differing from that which I contemplated; and the submission of the Rajah, tardy and imperfect as it was, having superseded the execution of such of my instructions as related to him personally, it became necessary for me to adapt my policy to the new aspect which affairs then wore. Although the original grounds of my desire to set Appa Sahib aside remained unshaken by any circumstance that had subsequently come to my knowledge, in point of practical expediency I admitted the weight of two considerations indicated by Mr. Jenkins, as materially affecting the question. One was, the fact ascertained by him of the want of influence, both in the court and country, of the party attached to the interests of Nana Goojur, the grandson of Rajah Ragoojee Bhooslah: the other, which in fact arose out of the former, was the direct advantage derived in the early accomplishment of the new settlement by the restoration of Appa Sahib. The latter consideration was necessarily of great weight with Mr. Jenkins when he was called on to act. In truth, it was only in the arrangements regarding Appa Sahib personally, any difference existed between the plan actually adopted and that which I proposed; and, adverting to the mode in which it had taken place, I was not led to look on the restoration of that personage to the throne, as likely to create any embarrassment of very serious extent. His conduct, and the condition to which it had reduced him, both in real strength and public estimation, seemed calculated to produce an impression, little less useful than his actual removal; and it was fairly presumable, that the limited power and resources destined to be left to the Government of Nagpore, would effectually preclude its chief from engaging in active intrigue or hostile designs against the British interests, without being immediately detected.

72. Beside the obligation which I felt to confirm the expectations held out by Mr. Jenkins to the Rajah, and my hope that the arrangement would not, in any respect, weaken our real interests or expose them to hazard, I trusted that the signal moderation and clemency thus shewn to a defeated prince, who had cast himself on our mercy, contrasted with the more severe course that was to be pursued towards Bajee Rao, the instigator of Appa Sahib's criminality, would impress surrounding States with a sense of our principles of action, which could not but be favourable to our reputation. I accordingly, resolved to confirm the preliminary engagements settled by Mr. Jenkins with the Rajah, and to empower the former to conclude a definitive treaty on the basis of that engagement.

73. It is proper to notice in this place a proposal made by Appa Sahib to Mr. Jenkins, for transferring to the British Government on certain conditions, the whole of the possessions of the State of Nagpore, himself retaining the name and form of sovereignty alone, and receiving a stipulated share of the revenues. This project he wished to substitute, instead of completing the arrangements detailed in

in the draft of the proposed definitive treaty, which would have left in the hands of the Rajah, under prescribed limitations, the administration of the territories remaining to the State of Nagpore.

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74. After giving my most deliberate attention to the plan suggested by the Rajah, it seemed to me that your financial interests would be better consulted by adhering to the arrangement originally contemplated. Excluding from the calculation, on both sides of the question, that portion of our military expenditure which, under any plan, would be incurred for the defence of the country and the support of the new order of things, I was of opinion that it would be more beneficial to us to obtain possession of a territory yielding a revenue of twenty lacs of rupees annually, unburthened by any other charge than that of the requisite civil establishments, than to undertake the management of a country producing annually sixty lacs of rupees, encumbered with provisions for the Rajah, his family, and the principal officers of his Government, as well as with the debts of the Rajah. The large establishments, moreover, which it would be necessary for us to maintain, from the nature of a considerable portion of the territory, and its distance from the seat of our Government, might be found much out of proportion to the pecuniary value of the possession. Besides, there being no prospect of financial benefit, which could in any degree repay the British Government for the inconveniences, both general and practical, which were likely to attend the adoption of the arrangement, it seemed to me that, independently of the financial consideration, it was undesirable, both on general principles and in reference to those expressed by the Legislature, to extend the British possessions in India, beyond those bounds which the security of your interests should palpably and imperiously require. The territorial annexations embraced in the proposed treaty were, in my judgment, incontrovertibly demanded, and strictly limited by such an advertence. Had my determination to depose Appa Sahib been carried into effect, I should have equally abstained from appropriating to the Honourable Company the whole of his justly-forfeited possessions. The same restricted views of policy necessarily retained their influence, when the resolution was taken of not dispossessing him.

75. I have, in the preceding part of this despatch, summarily recapitulated the principal stipulations of the treaty which Mr. Jenkins purposed to conclude with the Rajah. They met generally with my concurrence, and were in reality well calculated to afford that prospect of future tranquillity which was my object, with the sole exception of the substitution of Appa Sahib for the grandson of Rajah Ragoojee Bhooslah. Mr. Jenkins, however, very properly deferred availing himself of the provisional authorisation which had been conveyed to him to execute the treaty, in consequence of the proposal of the Rajah to which I have above referred. But I now came to the resolution that the original purpose should be carried into effect; and in communicating it to Mr. Jenkins, I directed a few observations to be made on the principal articles, and on the general character of the policy which I desired should be followed, with regard to the Government of Nagpore in its altered relations. In this place a more special delineation seems unnecessary, particularly as, in the foregoing passages, I have endeavoured concisely, though I trust with sufficient distinctness, to develop the motives which swayed my measures, and to give your Honourable Committee a just impression of the line which I deemed it my duty to pursue in so unforeseen and critical an exigency.

76. Before, as I have already stated, the official despatch which was to make known to Mr. Jenkins my sentiments and instructions could be prepared, a second revolution at Nagpore was on the eve of its accomplishment. To avert the danger which it menaced to our interests, it became indispensable that Mr. Jenkins should abandon the course then contemplated, and should, without reference to my authority, resort to measures of vigour and severity, which the unanticipated crisis rendered imperative.

77. Mr. Jenkins's suspicions of the renewed machinations of Appa Sahib against the British Government were first most strongly excited by the resistance of the Killadars of Bhouragurh and Mundela, notwithstanding public orders which they had received for the delivery of those fortresses to

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the officers of our Government, and by Major Roughsedge's reports of unfriendly conduct manifested by the Rajah's Subadar of Ruttunpore. I propose, in a subsequent part of this letter, to allude to the particulars which led to the necessity of undertaking military operations for the reduction of Chouragurh and Mundela, as well as of Chanda; but here it is only necessary to observe, that it seemed improbable the garrisons of either of the former places would have held out against the offer which had been made of paying their arrears, unless their resistance had been dictated by superior authority. In fact, the Killadar of Chouragurh himself declared, that he had secret orders contravening his public instructions; and the truth of the assertion was supported by information derived by Mr. Jenkins from other quarters. With regard to Mundela, Mr. Jenkins's suspicions of the same process of intrigue being in existence were confirmed, by his intercepting a letter from the Killadar's Agent to his master, in which allusion was made to his secret orders.

78. In addition to these circumstances, Mr. Jenkins received frequent reports of an intercourse by letters being kept up with Bajee Rao and Gunput Rao, and of secret conferences of the Rajah with Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder Waugh, the mischievous purposes of which were to be inferred from the exclusion of Narrayn Pundit, against whom the Rajah shewed much discontent. He complained of that minister's having persuaded him to come in to the Residency; and it was evident he thought that had he held out, he could at least have secured better terms. The rumours of his meditating an escape were very general, and it was perfectly understood that one of the disaffected chiefs had received a sum of money for the levy of troops. Symptoms of disturbance had also appeared among the Gounds. Mr. Jenkins stated an instance of a Mussulman chief, kept in the country to maintain tranquillity, having joined them; while a party of British sepoy's escorting grain had been detained, and the progress of those supplies obstructed. In his letter to Mr. Adam, announcing these suspicious proceedings, Mr. Jenkins stated, that according to his information, the Rajah's plan was to excite disturbances in different parts of the country, in order to afford a pretext to raise troops apparently in concert with the Resident, but at the same time to recal Gunput Rao, on whose arrival at Nagpore with reinforcements with Bajee Rao, Appa Sahib was to break forth and join him. Mr. Jenkins having learned that a confidential servant of Ram Chunder Waugh was ordered on a mission for that purpose, determined to seize the messenger, and to confront him with persons to whom he had in confidence imparted the object of his journey. This intention was subsequently carried into effect, and together with the written proofs obtained by Mr. Jenkins, constituted irrefragable evidence of the Rajah's treacherous hostility. Such strong ground for the procedure which Mr. Jenkins soon afterwards adopted, was not possessed at the precise moment to which I now refer; nor did he at that time know the confirmatory intelligence procured from Bajee Rao's camp. He had, however, sufficient information to satisfy him, that Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder Waugh, and through them the Rajah, were the real instigators of the plots then going on, and with his characteristic vigilance and sagacity, he exerted himself to obtain a verification of the facts. With regard to Nagoo Pundit, Mr. Jenkins had already acquired good reason to believe that he had been more deeply implicated in the Rajah's previous misconduct than was at first supposed. On the whole, Mr. Jenkins looked on the combination of circumstances as affording little short of positive proof of the guilt of Appa Sahib and his associates, and his only hesitation in removing the Rajah from the throne arose from a just conception, that such a measure must be irrevocable if once undertaken. He consequently hastened to apprise me of the state of affairs, requesting my early instructions. Mr. Jenkins, however, at the same time very properly determined to secure the Rajah's person, if before receiving my instructions he should judge the probability of Appa Sahib's escaping to require such a step.

79. The restoration of Appa Sahib to the throne seemed to me to render his subsequent removal a measure of considerable awkwardness; and I felt it to be indispensable, that its adoption should be supported, not merely by evidence sufficient for my own moral conviction of his renewed intrigues and designs
against

against us, but such as should satisfy the superior authorities in England, as well as the public mind, that there was an absolute necessity for displacing him. In the event of such evidence being obtained, or of Appa Sahib's attempting to escape from Nagpore, which might be looked on as a distinct proof of treacherous intention, I could have no hesitation in sanctioning his arrest and conveyance to the nearest place of strength within your provinces; but the circumstances detailed by Mr. Jenkins, in the letter to which I have above referred, did not, in my judgment, amount to such proof as would justify so decisive a course of proceeding. It was, however, sufficiently strong against Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder Waugh, to warrant and require their removal from the territory of Nagpore, a step which I accordingly authorized. In ordering instructions to this effect to be conveyed to Mr. Jenkins, I also directed every precaution to be taken to prevent the Rajah's escape, without giving him alarm for his personal freedom, and to secure the tranquil and peaceable administration of the country. Within a few days after those instructions had been despatched, a further letter was received by Mr. Adam from Mr. Jenkins, which apprized me of the actual seizure of the Rajah and his confidential minister, in consequence of the additional and incontestable proofs of their treachery which had come to Mr. Jenkins's knowledge. This letter stated the Resident's conviction, that the late Rajah of Nagpore, Bala Sahib, had been murdered by order of Appa Sahib. The Court of Directors were referred, in the letter of the Governor-General in Council dated the 1st of October 1819, to the proofs by which this fact became satisfactorily established. I now allude to it, because the circumstances which impressed Mr. Jenkins with the belief of this atrocity having been committed materially induced his resolution to arrest the Rajah. Mr. Jenkins's suspicions as to the fact had, indeed, been excited at the period of Bala Sahib's decease; but circumstances, which I need not recapitulate, having somewhat lessened them, and the difficulty of acquiring satisfactory proof being apparent, he did not deem it right to intimate, even to his own Government, doubts which had been in a great degree dismissed from his own mind nearly as soon as they had been admitted. The additional information which Mr. Jenkins had now acquired, strongly impressed him with the belief that the charge could be substantiated by evidence, as in fact it afterwards was. Two cases consequently required his deliberate consideration. It seemed doubtful, in the event of Appa Sahib's being condemned on what Mr. Jenkins had already brought forward to prove his unworthiness, whether it would be proper to try him for the murder of his kinsman and sovereign, though that prince had been under our special protection; and it was still more so, whether, supposing the previous circumstances to be deemed inconclusive, the other enquiry should be prosecuted. In the first case there was less difficulty, as Appa Sahib would then cease, even nominally, to be a sovereign. It appeared, however, that for our reputation, we could not go on stronger grounds in deposing him than those of such a murder. The proofs for conviction were easily producible should the case be tried; but considerable difficulty presented itself with regard to the situation of the Rajah pending the enquiry. It was to be feared, that were he at liberty he would endeavour to escape, whether guilty or not. If innocent, he would be disposed to think that the British Government had resolved to degrade, if not, to depose him, and he would hardly expect a fair trial: if guilty, there could be no doubt of his flying. At any rate, therefore, it appeared to Mr. Jenkins necessary to secure his person before his trial, should such an investigation be deemed expedient. The trial of the Rajah's instruments would have imposed the same necessity.

80. Under all circumstances, and particularly with advertence to his apprehension of escape, grounded on the knowledge of the Rajah and his advisers having become greatly alarmed at the enquiries already set on foot regarding his intrigues, which it was impossible altogether to keep secret, Mr. Jenkins determined to take the decisive step of removing him from the palace and bringing him to the Residency, where he was merely to be told that he was suspected of treachery, and that his fate would depend on the orders which further discoveries on the point might produce from me. Every suitable precaution was taken by Mr. Jenkins to prevent commotion, and on the 15th of March Appa Sahib

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Sahib was conveyed to the Residency. Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder were at the same time arrested.

81. Three days afterwards Mr. Jenkins received intelligence, through Mr. Elphinstone, from Bajee Rao's camp, of a letter having reached the Peishwah from Appa Sahib, written in his own hand, explaining his circumstances and proposing a combined movement. It was stated, that an answer had been immediately returned, and that it had been settled that Bajee Rao should pay the party under Gunput Rao, sending them back to collect reinforcements in the country dependent on Nagpore, while Appa Sahib should secretly obstruct all our arrangements, and at a fit moment place himself at the head of the disaffected. This intelligence, which was afterwards fully substantiated, strongly confirmed the accusations on which Mr. Jenkins had secured the Rajah's person, and coincided entirely with the information obtained at Nagpore from his own news-writers. It may also be proper to observe, that Bajee Rao had then advanced across the Godavery, so that had any hesitation still remained in the mind of Mr. Jenkins, notwithstanding the state of things which had already arisen from an ill-placed confidence, this movement, combined with the information received from Mr. Elphinstone, was sufficient to decide him on arresting the Rajah.

82. Your Honourable Committee will doubtless remark, that in the preceding passages, I have rather adverted to the motives by which Mr. Jenkins was at the moment influenced in his procedures, than detailed the proofs by which the atrocious perfidy of Appa Sahib was detected and substantiated, because some of those proofs had been but partially made out at the period when the Rajah was brought to the Residency; for I have wished to show, that even at that juncture, the measures of Mr. Jenkins were to be fully defended and sustained. The proofs of the Rajah's guilt are brought forward and perspicuously stated in Mr. Jenkins's despatches to me, dated respectively the 14th and the 28th of April 1818; and to them I shall refer your Honourable Committee, with a full confidence that, from a perusal of those documents, you will be satisfied the measure of removing Appa Sahib from the throne was founded on unexceptionable evidence, both of his personal criminality in the murder of his relative and sovereign, and of his renewed treachery against the British Government, notwithstanding the lenity with which his previous aberrations had been visited. Such complication of guilt, and such obstinate persistence in hostile machinations, evince a character of singular depravity.

83. The despatches which I have cited, and the unofficial correspondence of Mr. Adam and Mr. Jenkins which has since been placed on our records and specially referred to, will also apprize you of the details of Mr. Jenkins's proceedings previously to the arrest of Appa Sahib, and of the manner in which that measure was effected. It does not appear to me that the circumstances are, at this distance of time, of sufficient importance to be repeated in detail.

84. Appa Sahib was not immediately sent off to the British Provinces, on account of the advance of Bajee Rao towards Nagpore, which rendered it unadvisable to detach from that quarter so large a body of troops as would be required for Appa Sahib's escort. The defeat and flight of Bajee Rao, to which I shall in a subsequent part of this narrative advert, at length enabled Mr. Jenkins to make the necessary detachment, and Appa Sahib, and the ministers, Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder Waugh, were accordingly sent off under a sufficient escort from Nagpore towards the British Provinces. Arrangements had been previously made for their reception and safe custody in the fortress of Allahabad, and every requisite precautionary instruction for their security on the road was given by Mr. Jenkins. But I had soon the mortification of learning, that Appa Sahib had escaped when at Raichorah, one march distant from Jubbulpore, and had been accompanied in his flight by six of our sepoy's and two of his own attendants. The particulars of the manner in which he effected his escape, and of the precautions taken for his safe custody, will be found among the despatches of the Resident. The officer commanding the escort was subsequently brought to a court-martial, but was acquitted.

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85. Every exertion to apprehend Appa Sahib again failed, and notwithstanding that large rewards were offered for the seizure of him, both by my order and by the Government of Nagpore, although the proclamation was made in the name of the British Government, for the purpose of avoiding the awkward appearance of Baka Bhaee, who had been placed provisionally at the head of the administration, individually proscribing her near relative, he found an asylum and protection from Chyn Sah, the Thakoor of Hurrye, one of the principal Gound chiefs. Nagoo Pundit and Ram Chunder Waugh were sent on to Allahabad.

86. Instead of submitting in this place an account of the further military operations which it became necessary to undertake against Appa Sahib and his adherents, and the negotiations set on foot for his surrender, I shall cursorily advert to the measures pursued for the restoration of order and tranquillity in the territory of Nagpore generally, and the occupation and settlement of the districts agreed to be ceded to the British Government, according to the preliminary engagement made on Appa Sahib's submission to its clemency, after the attack on the Residency. I propose, then, to resume the narrative of transactions connected with Bajee Rao during his flight, up to his submitting himself to Sir John Malcolm; and a reference to the operations against Appa Sahib and his adherents, and to the circumstances which led to the siege and surrender of Asseergurb, will conclude this address, the last-mentioned event being, in strictness, to be regarded as the close of the war.

87. I have already stated, that on the first intelligence which I received of the commotions at Nagpore, in November 1817, I ordered Brigadier-General Hardyman to advance with his whole force from the frontier of Rewah towards that city. His instructions were to march, in the first instance, to the Tilwarah ghaut on the Nerbudda, and to advance thence to Nagpore, in the event of Mr. Jenkins deeming the presence of his force necessary at that capital, or of his receiving intelligence of any acts or decided indications of hostility on the part of the Rajah.

88. On Brigadier-General Hardyman's arrival in the vicinity of Jubbulpore, in pursuance of his instructions, he found a considerable body of horse and foot belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, strongly posted to obstruct his advance. As he could consider them in no other light than that of enemies, he ordered an immediate attack, and the result of an action of two hours was the total defeat of the enemy, and the capture of all their guns and tumbrils on the field,* the loss on the part of Brigadier-General Hardyman's detachment being trifling. It was immediately followed by the evacuation of the town and fort of Jubbulpore. Copies of the first reports of this very creditable affair were transmitted to the Secretary to the Court of Directors on the 16th of February 1818; and, as well as the details furnished in a subsequent despatch from Brigadier-General Hardyman, have been long before your Honourable Committee and the public.†

89. Brigadier-General Hardyman was soon afterwards apprized by Mr. Jenkins of the success of the British troops at Nagpore on the 16th of December, and was, in consequence, recommended to take up a position on the Nerbudda, between Jubbulpore and Gurrawarah, or in the vicinity of Seonee Chuparah, for the interception of any bodies of plunderers in that quarter, or of horse, escaping from Nagpore. While posted in the vicinity of Jubbulpore, Brigadier-General Hardyman was enabled to send a seasonable reinforcement to a detachment at Gurrawarah under Lieutenant-Colonel M'Morine, who had received intelligence of a strong body of the enemy, amounting to about three thousand foot and four thousand horse, being stationed at Sreenuggur. On being joined by the reinforcements from Brigadier-General Hardyman's corps, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Morine marched to the attack of the enemy, and succeeded in entirely defeating and dispersing them. The particulars of the affair are contained in the despatch quoted in the margin,‡ and are already known to your Honourable Committee. *

90. I have noted, for your eventual reference, the despatches which comprize the details of Brigadier-General Hardyman's movements; but I abstain from any further specification of them, as being at this time apparently superfluous.

91. The

* Four guns and five tumbrils.

† See page 227.

‡ See page 217.

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91. The province of Gurrah Mundelah, of which Jubbulpore is the principal town, and Sohagpore to the north of the Nerbudda, as well as the adjacent districts of Hoosingabad, Seonee Chuparah, and Gurrawarah, to the south of that river, formed the chief part of the territory proposed to be ceded to the British Government, according to the preliminary engagement concluded by Mr. Jenkins with Appa Sahib; and it being at all events necessary that some steps should be taken for their administration pending the adjustment of definitive arrangements, Mr. Jenkins lost no time in directing and authorizing the adoption of measures for the civil management of them provisionally. At Jubbulpore Brigadier-General Hardyman established a Committee of officers to act as a Provisional Government for the territories to the north of the river, which was sanctioned by Mr. Jenkins, and confirmed by me, previously to the adoption of a permanent arrangement. The district of Seonee Chuparah was entrusted under the general controul of the Provisional Government at Jubbulpore, to the superintendance of Major O'Brien, an officer, whose zealous activity throughout the operations in this quarter had been conspicuous. The district of Gurrawarah and the others in the eastern part of the tract in question were placed under Lieutenant Montgomerie, and Hoosingabad, with the adjacent districts, under Major M'Pherson. The late Captain Sparkes had the charge of Baitoöl and the dependent pergunnahs. The occupation and temporary administration of Dhamonnee and Benaika Pautun were, at a later period, assigned to the late Mr. Wauchope, as they could be more conveniently annexed to the district of Saugur than to that of Gurrah Mundelah. Instead of obtruding on your attention a statement which it would be impracticable to condense within moderate limits, I shall confine myself to referring you to the despatches recording the proceedings of the Provisional Government of Jubbulpore, to which I gave my entire approbation, and the correspondence with Mr. Jenkins of the officers above-named, relating to the civil charges with which they were invested.

92. It is proper, in this place, to draw the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to the despatch from Mr. Jenkins, dated the 13th of February 1818, to which I have before referred. Besides the proposition of Appa Sahib to yield the whole management of his territory to the British Government, it contains an exposition of Mr. Jenkins's sentiments as to the cessions to be demanded, and a general statement of the Rajah's revenues. From a perusal of it, you will observe that the gross revenue of the cessions fixed by the provisional engagement amounts to nearly twenty-eight lacs of Rupees,* while the net revenue is calculated at about twenty-two and a half lacs† annually.

93. As soon as I had determined that the districts adjacent to the Nerbudda should be annexed to the British dominions, I gave my attention to an arrangement for their settlement and permanent administration. To undertake this important duty, I selected Mr. Molony, and appointed him Commissioner for the acquired districts on the Nerbudda, in which capacity he was to assume the functions till then exercised by the Provisional Government which Brigadier-General Hardyman had established at Jubbulpore. My instructions vested in Mr. Molony's authority over the whole province of Gurrah Mundelah and its dependencies, together with Sohagpore and all the countries ceded on both sides of the river, to be exercised under the general controul and superintendance of Mr. Jenkins. Although, at the moment of issuing those instructions, I anticipated a probability that the public convenience would suggest the expediency of placing Mr. Molony ultimately under the superintendance of the chief authority in Bundelcund and Saugor, an arrangement at a latter period actually adopted, I was satisfied that much advantage would arise from the general controul residing, in the mean time, in the hands of a functionary at the seat of the former Government, having access to its records, and possessing personal acquaintance with the individuals whose interests were intrusted to Mr. Molony's care. I was, besides, induced by the necessarily imperfect knowledge which I possessed of those countries, to refer Mr. Molony to Mr. Jenkins, as the person most competent to furnish him with full and adequate instructions. It was my wish, that until Mr. Molony could have the benefit of such assistance, he should follow up the measures adopted by the Provisional Government, which

* Rupees 27,98,932.

† Rupees 22,47,170.

which appeared to be founded on the existing institutions and usages of the country ; but, at the same time, I desired that he should be at entire liberty to introduce all such practical reforms as might be required for the correction of obvious abuses, for the amelioration of the condition of the people, and for the improvement of the public resources, provided such could be effected without too sudden and violent innovation. In my instructions to Mr. Molony, I recommended, as one of the earliest objects of attention and local investigation, both of himself and Mr. Jenkins, the ascertainment of the tenures by which the landed proprietors held their estates, and of the relative rights and privileges of the Government, the landholders, and the cultivators ; an accurate conception of these points being requisite to form the basis of the revenue arrangements to be introduced into the country. Mr. Molony's attention was also directed to the most equitable and efficacious means of increasing the public resources, by the imposition of customs and other duties distinct from the revenues derivable from land. With regard to the establishment of an efficient police, it seemed to me probable that the existing institutions might furnish the basis of an adequate system, on which such improvements might be grafted as should be by degrees suggested by local experience. As to the administration of civil justice, the estimate which I had formed of the condition of society, and the general character of the civil transactions between individuals in the ceded territory, made me believe that the exercise of a sound discretion in the application of the leading principles of justice, to the peculiar usages, circumstances, and laws of the country, aided and directed by a spirit of accurate and impartial investigation, would abundantly supply the want of more artificial institutions. Howsoever that might be, I was satisfied that no attempt could safely be made to introduce a more perfect system, until after the acquisition of correct and enlarged information as to the character and disposition of the inhabitants of the country, and their actual laws, customs, and institutions. My views with regard to the course to be observed in the dispensation of criminal justice were similar. It occurred to me that it might be expedient to make some special provision for the trial of heinous offences, and perhaps to vest in some authority, separate from that of the Commissioner, the trial of offences of magnitude upon his committal, but I reserved that point for further consideration. There did not appear to be any valid objection to the trial, in the interval, of such offences by a military tribunal, though I was aware that that form of procedure would become inadmissible as soon as a regular civil Government was firmly established. I desired Mr. Molony, if practicable, to avail himself, both in the civil and criminal courts to be held by him, of the services of an upright and qualified native law officer to act as assessor ; a measure which, in my judgment, promised to be of essential advantage, as well as to tend much towards giving confidence and satisfaction to the people in the proceedings and decrees of the court.

94. The substance of the principal part of my instructions to Mr. Molony is comprized in the preceding detail. They seemed to me sufficient to apprise him of the general bearing of my sentiments with regard to the constitution of the Government to be established in the country in question. I of course intended them to be subject to such alteration as a more distinct knowledge of the people, and further reflection might suggest, with regard to both the principles and details of the system. My chief anxiety was to avoid the error of pledging the faith of your Government to any system, which should not be recommended by some experience, as well as by speculative expediency.

95. I now have the honour of offering to your attention a brief account of the circumstances which led to the necessity of employing a military force for the reduction of the fortress of Mundelah.

96. When the order for the surrender of Mundelah and its dependent pergunnahs was transmitted from Nagpore, a request was made by the Rajah's ministers for a little delay being allowed in the evacuation of that fort, in order that persons might be sent to settle with the garrison, and prevent any demur or resistance in the delivery of the fort under the pretence of arrears being due. Notwithstanding that the person deputed from Nagpore had arrived at Mundelah, the surrender of the fortress was still deferred for a considerable period after the orders for its delivery had been in the hands of the British authorities, and

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communicated by them to the Killadar. The chief pretext on which the cession was evaded, was an asserted order from Nagpore to the Killadar to make the collections for the year from the pergunnahs of Haveelee Mundelah and Burgee, and to pay the garrison with the produce. On Mr. Jenkins's adverting to this order, the ministers at Nagpore stated it to be merely that payment should be made from the revenue which was supposed to have been already collected, and sufficient for the purpose. As the pergunnah of Burgee had actually become occupied by the officers of the British Government, and as any sums raised from Haveelee Mundelah could only be extorted by the utmost tyranny and oppression towards the inhabitants, Mr. Jenkins, at the suggestion of the Provincial Government, authorized the immediate payment to the garrison from the treasury at Jubbulpore of such amount as might be considered equitable; and in order to tender the sum which might be fixed, and to make such arrangements as were necessary for obtaining possession of the fort, Major O'Brien, who had become President of the Provisional Government, proceeded in person, with a small escort, to the vicinity of Mundelah. On his arrival, several letters and messages passed between him and Saheb Roy Huzary, the Killadar, and Nathoo Ram Huzary, the person deputed from Nagpore, which ostensibly brought the whole affair nearly to a satisfactory adjustment, and gave Major O'Brien a confident expectation of being put in early possession of the fort; but on the third morning afterwards, as he was riding near the fort, he found the garrison had, during the preceding night, sent over the Nerbudda about four hundred cavalry and four thousand infantry with four guns. The horse immediately advanced on him and the guns opened; but he was enabled to reach his camp in safety, and to retreat with his small escort in good order, without giving a victory to the enemy, who pressed on him but were always successfully repelled. On my being apprized of the commission of this act of treachery, I determined to employ the force under Major-General Marshall in the reduction of Mundelah, and the infliction of ample punishment on the Killadar and his garrison. The surrender of Saugor, and the termination of operations in that quarter, had rendered Major-General Marshall's force available for the service. The conduct of the Killadar and the garrison required to be severely treated, both on account of the atrocity of the act and as a warning and example to others. I accordingly instructed Major-General Marshall to admit of no terms short of unconditional surrender; and, in obtaining possession of the persons of the Killadar and principal officers, to bring them to a drum-head court-martial, the sentence of which, whether capital or limited to imprisonment, should, I desired, be carried into immediate effect. With respect to the rest of the garrison, I ordered that they should be deprived of their arms and dismissed with an admonition, that in the event of their ever again being taken in arms against the British Government, they would, on being identified, be executed.

97. Major-General Marshall lost no time in advancing upon Mundelah and commencing operations against it, the successful result of which was the capture of the town by storm on the 26th of April 1818, and the subsequent unconditional surrender of the fort. The detail of the operations of the force in the siege and capture of Mundelah is comprised in Major-General Marshall's despatch to the Adjutant-General of the army, dated the 30th of April,* a copy of which, together with copies of other documents connected with the subject of his operations, was transmitted, on the 2d of June following, to the Secretary at the East-India House, to be laid before the Court of Directors. To that despatch I take the liberty of referring you, and of claiming, with confidence, for Major-General Marshall, and the officers and men of his division, the high approbation of your Honourable Committee:

98. Sahib Roy Huzary and Nathoo Ram Huzary were, in conformity with my directions, brought to a drum-head court-martial, on charges of rebellion and treachery, but were both acquitted, on their production of proof that they had acted under secret mandates from Appa Sahib, contradictory to his public orders. Major-General Marshall afterwards made over the charge of them, together with that of the rest of the prisoners, comprizing the whole of the
garrison

* See page 326 to 333.

garrison that survived the assault, to Mr. Molony, who had arrived while the force was before Mundelah and entered on the functions of his office.

99. It appeared that Sahib Roy Huzary was not proved to have been a party to the treacherous attack on Major O'Brien, which was said to have originated solely with Anund Sing, one of the principal officers in the garrison, who lost his life in the assault. Nathoo Ram Huzary had voluntarily remained at Mundelah after the order for surrender had been disobeyed, and until the capture of the place, and consequently became equally implicated with Sahib Roy Huzary in the treacherous procedures of their late master: they were both accordingly detained by Mr. Molony as prisoners, until my orders respecting them should be received. Of the other prisoners committed to his charge, he only kept in confinement such as had borne the rank of officers, or were supposed to have influence over the soldiery. Amongst them were some turbulent characters, whom he thought it advisable not to release until after the fall of Chouragurh and Chanda, to which I shall forthwith advert. The rest of the garrison were liberated, with the admonition prescribed by my instructions.

100. It will be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that the acquittal of Sahib Roy Huzary and Nathoo Ram Huzary did not exonerate them from the consequences to which they were liable, as rebels taken in arms against the British Government, and that the plea advanced in their defence, though fitly admitted by the court, could not absolve them, morally or politically, from the guilt of conspiracy against the British Government, since they were fully aware that the secret counter-orders under which they acted were framed in direct violation of public faith solemnly plighted. I therefore determined to retain them for a time in strict confinement as state prisoners. I approved Mr. Molony's proceedings with regard to the rest of the garrison, and I directed him, when, in his judgment, the officers whom he had detained in custody might be released without inconvenience or danger, to apply to Mr. Jenkins for authority for their liberation.

101. I have, in a former part of this despatch, adverted to the delay of the Killadar of Chouragurh in the delivery of that fortress. A request of a little time being allowed, in order to settle the payment of the arrears of the garrison, was made with regard to Chouragurh as well as Mundelah; but the conduct of the Killadar soon bore a decidedly hostile appearance, a body of armed men from the fort having approached Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline's camp and commenced a fire of matchlocks. They were, however, gallantly repulsed by the picquets and a small reinforcement. Although several unavailing attempts to induce the Killadar to surrender the fort had been made, it soon became apparent that possession of it was not to be obtained without resort to measures of coercion. The several arrangements contemplated for reinforcing Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline's detachment are recorded on the Proceedings, and need not here be recapitulated. It will be sufficient to state, that after the capture of Mundelah, the left division of the army, to the command of which Brigadier-General Watson had succeeded, marched towards Chouragurh, for the purpose of reducing it, but that, before the troops reached the place, the fort and the adjoining town of Chargaon were evacuated, and possession taken of them by Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline's detachment.* The evacuation is to be ascribed chiefly to the near approach of Brigadier-General Watson's force. Previously to this event, Mr. Jenkins had very judiciously directed the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline to the importance of detaching from the counsels and interests of the Killadar several Gound Chiefs, by whose aid, particularly by that of Thakoor Chyn Sah of Hurrye, he was supported and encouraged in deferring the surrender. This object, with respect to several of the Gound Chiefs, was attained through the judgment and address of Lieutenant Montgomerie, whose agency for this purpose was employed by Lieutenant-Colonel MacMoline. Chyn Sah was not, however, of the number brought over to our interests, and he subsequently afforded an asylum to Appa Sahib, as I have mentioned in a preceding paragraph. It is proper to state, that during the Killadar's protracted resistance to the public orders of surrender, he avowed himself

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* See page 308, *et seq.*

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himself to be acting under secret instructions of a contrary nature received from Appa Sahib.

102. At an early period of the general settlement of the territories of Nagpore, it became obvious that it was of the first importance to obtain quiet possession of the strongly fortified city of Chanda, situated about a hundred miles to the southward of Nagpore, and held by the same Killadar as Chouragurh. The place possessed considerable reputation, chiefly on account of its having formerly been a capital, and it was thither that Appa Sahib had designed to direct his flight from Nagpore. The ground, however, on which it was deemed expedient to occupy it, was the importance, or rather the necessity, of ensuring the quiet submission of every principal fortified place in that quarter, during the unsettled state of things produced by the recent revolution at Nagpore; and the exigency was enhanced, by the circumstance that the march of Bajee Rao's army was reported to be in that direction. Our right to occupy any place of strength in Appa Sahib's territories was acknowledged by the provisional engagement concluded with him; and occurrences had already sufficiently shewn, that unless we held possession of every place of strength in the country, our views for the future management of it could not be accomplished. The surrender of the place was demanded, not that it might become a possession of the British Government ceded by Appa Sahib, but only as a security to our general arrangements in that quarter, both as regarding our own interests and as affecting those of the State of Nagpore, which it was my desire to uphold and ameliorate. As soon as the direction of Bajee Rao's march was understood to be towards Chanda and Nagpore, the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was ordered to the latter city, and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, with a considerable detachment, proceeded to Chanda, for the purpose primarily of covering that place and preventing all communication with the troops of Gunput Rao or Bajee Rao, to whose interests the Killadar was supposed to be favourable, as well as of taking, if practicable, quiet possession of the city and its fortifications. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams subsequently moved to Hingumgaut, in order to cover Nagpore, to support Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, or to avail himself of any advantageous opportunity of intercepting Bajee Rao's force, which he had soon afterwards the good fortune to enjoy, as I shall notice in another part of my report. On Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's approach to Chanda, two or three guns from the fort were opened on him, and a person on the part of Mr. Jenkins, whom he sent with a letter to the Killadar to inform him of the object of his march, and to endeavour to open a friendly communication, was refused admittance and fired on. At a later period, after giving the decisive overthrow to the army of Bajee Rao, which led to its dispersion and that Prince's submission, the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, on the suggestion of Mr. Jenkins, proceeded to Chanda, in order to reduce it, in the event of negotiation failing to ensure its quiet occupation. When Lieutenant-Colonel Scott arrived at Chanda, the Killadar had received no orders to give it up, for as Mr. Jenkins was not then certain of my wishes regarding the future Government of Nagpore, there was no authority at that capital to issue such orders, even if it had been advisable to agitate the question before the means of enforcing compliance were at hand. The conduct of the Killadar in firing on Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, and refusing to receive Mr. Jenkins's letters, as well as corresponding with Gunput Rao, a fact which had been ascertained, though entitling the British Government to treat him as an enemy, seemed to admit of some excuse, with reference to the uncertain state of affairs, and to his knowledge of the hostile views of his master. In addition to this consideration, it was, on every account, advisable that Lieutenant-Colonel Adams should obtain quiet possession of the place if it could be done. Accordingly, on his march to Chanda, Mr. Jenkins in his instructions entered into a full discussion of the terms on which the Killadar might be admitted to surrender, and to which he authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to accede. As they were not acted on, it is superfluous in this despatch to particularize the conditions, which will be found stated at length in Mr. Jenkins's instructions. Some expectation was entertained, that the place would be yielded by the Killadar on terms, through the intervention of the Subadar of the province of Chanda, whom Mr. Jenkins had, for that purpose, permitted to return thither from Nagpore; but all attempts at negotiation failed, and, in fact, the determination of the Killadar

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to resist was made apparent to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, from his finding on his arrival before the place that the wells had been poisoned. It became almost immediately necessary to have recourse to military operations, which terminated in the capture of the city by assault. The details are known to your Honourable Committee and the public, and, together with the substance of the preparatory arrangements for the occupation of Chanda, are comprised in the official records. I avail myself of this occasion to refer to the general order of the 18th June 1818, issued by me after the reduction of Mundelah and Chanda, and to express my confidence of your entire participation in the sentiments of applause with which it was my duty to mark the distinguished services and merits of Major-General Marshall and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, and the officers and troops under their command, throughout their important operations.

103. I have already stated, that according to the preliminary arrangements concluded with Appa Sahib, the sovereignty of the provinces of Sirgoojah, Jushpore, and Sumbhulpore, was transferred to the British Government, as part of the commutation of the subsidy, and the obligation to maintain the contingent on an efficient footing. Before the second defection from his engagements, the orders of Appa Sahib for the surrender of those districts were delivered to Mr. Jenkins and forwarded to me. It was my intention to confide the duty of occupying and settling them to Major Roughsedge; but before any instructions for this purpose were transmitted to that officer, I learned that the state of affairs in the adjoining province of Chuteesgurh, which had been reserved by Appa Sahib, had rendered it necessary to detach a force thither from Nagpore, and to depute an officer to re-establish and reform its civil administration: and as it appeared to me that the advance of Major Roughsedge into Sirgoojah, with the largest force at his disposal, would materially facilitate the progress of those arrangements, I ordered him to lose no time in marching in the direction which might seem to him most expedient for the attainment of the object above stated. The detachment under Major Roughsedge having been strengthened from the division under Brigadier-General Toone, to which it had previously belonged, and which had been remanded to its cantonments, was at that time at the foot of the Poooshtoo gaut, a position which seemed to me favourable for its advancing without delay to accomplish my views. It may be proper to state, that before the letter conveying my orders on this subject to Major Roughsedge was despatched, I had become informed of the arrest of Appa Sahib; but this occurrence did not suggest to me any reason for modifying my instructions, as any change of our relations with the State of Nagpore as far as regarded Sirgoojah, Sumbhulpore, and Jushpore, was very improbable. Major Roughsedge's reports of his proceedings in the immediate execution of my instructions are recorded on the proceedings. I shall advert, in a succeeding paragraph, to my sentiments and orders relative to the administration of Sirgoojah, Jushpore, and Sumbhulpore, and the connexion to be maintained with them by the British Government; and it does not appear requisite, for the general information of your Honourable Committee regarding my proceedings, that I should encumber my despatch, by recapitulating the substance of the reports to which I have just alluded. The state of affairs in that quarter previously to my leaving the Presidency is already known to your Honourable Committee, a review of it having been laid before the Honourable the Court of Directors in the despatch of the Governor-General in Council dated the 1st of October 1819. The correspondence on this topic which ensued intermediately from the time of my departure to the period now under your consideration, is, with reference to its importance, chiefly recorded in the Secret Department, and therefore, in obedience to your recent orders, has not been made the subject of report to the Court of Directors. Although any detail of its substance would now be superfluous, I do myself the honour of referring to it, as supplying a blank which would otherwise appear in the reports submitted for your information of the proceedings in that quarter.

104. Although the escape of Appa Sahib might eventually retard the peaceable establishment of the order of things to be introduced at Nagpore, it was no longer necessary to delay the signification of my sentiments and instructions

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on the several questions arising out of the late occurrences, and on the final settlement of the affairs of the State. Indeed, the definitive adjustment of those questions, and the consolidation of the new Government, seemed calculated to afford the best security against the successful prosecution of any designs and enterprises which Appa Sahib might form, and to diminish the chance of his collecting adherents, which an unsettled state of the Government of the country would naturally facilitate. The brilliant success of our arms at Mundelah and Chanda had completed the overthrow of the party of Appa Sahib, and the establishment of our superiority throughout the country, and it only remained to determine the principles on which the new Government was to be established, so as to proceed with the least practicable delay to arrange the details of the administration.

105. I deeply regretted the escape of Appa Sahib, on account of its tendency to keep unsettled the minds of a portion of the inhabitants of the country; but from all the information that I had obtained, I was satisfied that his personal qualities and character were not calculated to render him dangerous, and the contempt into which he had sunk had stripped his name of the influence which often attends that of a prince, in a similarly fallen condition. I foresaw that, even should he, after emerging from the fastnesses where he remained comparatively secure from our attack, continue to elude the efforts for his re-capture, he would soon be reduced to the situation of a powerless unregarded fugitive, totally deprived of means to injure our interests. This is the result which has actually occurred.

106. The first step, therefore, which I directed Mr. Jenkins to take, was to declare him dethroned, and to proclaim as his successor the son of Nana Goojur by the daughter of Rajah Ragoojee. I also instructed him to invite Baka Bhaee to exercise the office of guardian to the young Prince and Regent of the State, and to declare, in the proclamation to be issued on the occasion, that the arrangement was made by the sanction of the British Government, which had been compelled to remove Appa Sahib from the throne, in consequence of his repeated and incorrigible enmity, perfidy, and ingratitude.

107. Mr. Jenkins being apprised, by former communications, of my views and intentions, reported to me that an auspicious day having been fixed on for the ceremony, Bajee Rao, the grandson of Rajah Ragoojee, was placed on the throne with the usual observances, and with the attendance of all the principal persons of the Court, who seemed highly gratified by the preservation of the name and dignity of the Bhooslah's house, after the injuries it had sustained from its late unworthy head. The letter of the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated the 15th of last January, will have informed your Honourable Committee of the circumstances of the retirement to Allahabad of Goojabba Dada, and of his subsequent return to Nagpore at the solicitation of Baka Bhaee, and all the other members of the family. The ceremony of the adoption of the young Rajah into the family of the Bhooslah, to enable him to assume the name of Bhooslah and to entitle him to the hereditary succession according to the practice of Hindu States, was deferred until Goojabba Dada's arrival at Nagpore; and the domestic affairs and household establishments of the Rajah were, with my approbation, soon afterwards placed under his management, subject to the superior authority of the Regent Bhaee.

108. I empowered Mr. Jenkins to conclude with the new Government a treaty corresponding with the draft already approved, to which I have, in preceding paragraphs of this despatch, adverted, with the modifications that might be requisite to the new state of circumstances and change of line.

109. It seemed to me indispensable, that the British Government should exercise, for a time, a degree of direct interference in the internal administration of the country, which otherwise, on general principles, I should have considered as highly undesirable. The total dissolution of the Government of Nagpore by the events of the preceding eight months, and the apparent want of persons of integrity and capacity to fill the principal offices of the State, rendered this course nearly unavoidable. It was, however, my earnest wish, as well as my
positive

positive instruction, that an interference should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that, even when exercising it when necessary, the earliest practicable restoration of the ministerial and executive duties of the State to their natural and proper channels, should be retained permanently in view.

110. I should have been infinitely gratified, if even the military force of the State of Nagpore, with the exception of a small and select body, could have been confided to its native chiefs, but that I regarded as altogether unattainable; and I was convinced that no choice was left, between making the principal part of the army, in fact, a British force, and exposing the new Government and our just influence in it to eminent hazard. The same necessity did not, however, apparently exist (at least not in the same degree) with regard to the civil administration, and it was my desire that we should, if practicable, limit ourselves to the selection of a minister in whom we could place confidence, and who should recur to our Resident for counsel and assistance, and make the interests of the alliance, identified as it is with the prosperity of the country, the rule of his policy, while he should remain unshackled in the executive details of the administration, as long as it should be preserved free from opposition and gross abuse. To prevent the latter, it was necessary that he should be accountable to the Resident, whose duty it would be to point out to him, and require him to correct, such irregularities as he might perceive; still, however, leaving the minister to be the ostensible agent of the Government.

111. In conformity with the declared intention of gradually receding from the exercise of direct interference in the administration, I was careful in enjoining Mr. Jenkins to avoid any material departure from the established and constitutional forms of the ancient Government, which, if recalled to their original principles, might be found sufficiently adapted to ensure regularity and integrity in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of the State. I was persuaded that Mr. Jenkins would feel it no less his duty, than his inclination, to detect and reform the corruptions and abuses that disgraced the late administration, and to lay the foundation of an improved order of things, in the return to those salutary institutions of the former Government, which had been perverted by the errors and vices of Raghoojee Bhooslah and his successor. In so noble and laudable a pursuit, I did not require Mr. Jenkins to seek the attainment of that degree of perfection which it might be practicable to reach, under a system to be permanently administered through British agency. With the deliberate intention of restoring to the native Government the direct executive administration, as soon as the agitation and disquietudes arising out of previous events should be composed, and the new Government should have acquired sufficient security and solidity to enable it to conduct its own affairs without having recourse to our immediate assistance, it was obviously neither judicious or equitable to attempt the establishment of a system, which when it should cease to be conducted under the integrity, energy, and vigour of British agents, would necessarily cease to operate beneficially, either for the people or the rulers of the country.

112. My views then, in the form of the civil administration, were limited to the restoration of it, as nearly as might be practicable, to the character of its original institutions; to the correction and punishment of gross abuses and frauds in the collection and appropriation of the revenues; to the introduction of order, regularity, and economy, in every branch of the administration; and to the establishment of such plain, simple, and efficient regulations, on the basis of the ancient usages and laws of the country, as may afford to the Rajah's Government, when it shall assume the administration, every reasonable expectation of being able to carry it on, under our protection, with credit and success. Even when the British Government shall relinquish the direct share in the administration that it has, in the outset, been compelled to exercise, by the imperious circumstances to which I have endeavoured to attract your attention in this dispatch, it will still retain, under the terms of the treaty, the right of offering its advice and aid, and will, I hope, be able, by timely and judicious interposition, to prevent any gross mismanagement, and to recal the native administration to the just principles of Government.

113. Notwithstanding that I had a full conviction of the soundness and general applicability of the principles which I inculcated for the establishment

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of the internal Government of Nagpore, it did not escape me that the case was one of those, in which the judgment, sagacity, and discretion of the agent employed, would have more influence than any prescribed rules; and feeling myself thence precluded from the issue of more direct and pointed instructions, I experienced a high satisfaction from the perfect reliance which I reposed on Mr. Jenkins's exercise of those eminent qualities.

114. The choice of efficient ministers appeared to me to be one of the most important, as well as most difficult practical questions, likely to arise out of the system. The treachery of Nagoo Pundit had deprived both our Governments of the benefit of his ability and experience. As far as I was enabled to judge, the choice necessarily rested on Narayn Pundit, whose tried fidelity and respectable character, and the confidence with which he was generally regarded, might compensate, in a great degree, for the want of extensive knowledge of the details of business and actual weight in the country. I concluded, however, that the Government of Nagpore could not be without some able and efficient instruments in the subordinate departments, whose services might be applied to the advantage of the State, under the guidance and controul of a minister of integrity, supported by the favour and confidence both of his own and our Government. But before a knowledge of my sentiments on this point could be conveyed to Mr. Jenkins, he had found himself compelled, by the exigency of providing in some manner for the immediate administration of the country, and the absence of all effectual resource to be found in the officers of the native Government, to place the territories of Nagpore under the superintendence of European gentlemen, acting in the several divisions under his general controul.

115. Although I could not withhold my sanction from the system of administration established by Mr. Jenkins on the urgency of the occasion, and recommended by him as being that by which alone he found himself enabled to provide for the efficient discharge of the important duties which had devolved on him, my anxious desire for the early transfer to the Rajah's Government of the internal administration of the country has continued unabated. In this solicitude, my respected colleagues at the Council Board have fully participated, and orders directed to the accomplishment of our wishes have recently been issued, under the authority of the Governor-General in Council. I shall take the liberty of adverting to them in this place; but I must, in the first instance, remark, that I am fully aware a reference in this separate despatch to the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, held after my return to the seat of Government, is not in regular official form, and will not supersede the necessity of reports on the subject of such proceedings being, in the ordinary manner, submitted to the authorities in England. The measure to which I now particularly allude, and perhaps a very few more which may be noticed in the course of this narrative, are so closely connected with the occurrences and procedures which it more strictly and properly embraces, that at least some cursory advertence to them seems necessary, to render my statement clear and complete in all its parts. Having submitted this explanation to your Honourable Committee, I shall rely on your indulgence, for the application of it to instances wherein I may seem to deviate into representations which can be made officially only by the collective body of your Government.

116. Consistently with the declared intention of restoring the state of Nagpore to its rank as one of the substantive powers of India, the re-establishment of the native administration, as soon as it can be effected with safety to the people, is a measure of indispensable necessity, although perhaps a continuance of the arrangement adopted by Mr. Jenkins might conduce more to the prosperity of the country. The principal point to be considered is the time at which the proposed measure may expediently be effected. The young Rajah will attain his majority in about ten years; but should the measure be postponed until that period, it seems doubtful whether, after governing the country so long by European agency, it would be practicable to restore an efficient native administration. We have accordingly determined, that during the period of a settlement of the land revenue which has been concluded for three years, apparently with an expectation on the part of the people of the districts being continued under the charge of British superintendants, the country shall remain under the same management as at present, but that a new settlement shall be
made

made at a proper period, for a further term of five years, under our guarantee, with an understanding that, from the commencement of that period, the territory is to come under the direct management of the Rajah. We have, however, been apprehensive, that our wish to make over the management to the Rajah's Government cannot be fully accomplished, with regard to all the districts, without danger to the tranquillity, not only of those territories, but also of our own adjoining country. The districts referred to are Chuteesgurh, Chunda, and Deogurh above the Ghauts, with the superintendence of which is connected the management of the Gounds, which we have resolved to retain for the present under British superintendants acting in the name of the Rajah and under the orders of the Resident, until the inhabitants can safely be delivered over to the rule of the Rajah's officers. Mr. Jenkins has been instructed to secure the power of keeping those districts under our care, in the manner specified, by stipulations in the definitive treaty, which remains to be concluded, when the rest of the territory is transferred.

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117. I now resume the subject of my own instructions to Mr. Jenkins.

118. Although it seemed indispensable that the military branch of the Rajah's establishments should be virtually a British force, I deemed it desirable, both to confine the extent to which this principle was to apply within the narrowest limits, consistent with the attainment of the object, and with respect to the horse, at least to allow them to retain as much of their original character as a regard to their efficiency would allow, so as to render their return under the command of their native chiefs more easily manageable, whenever circumstances should permit.

119. It is not necessary that I should, in this despatch, offer to your notice any details regarding the organization of the regular infantry, and the select body of horse raised for the service of the Rajah. It is sufficient to state, that the latter was formed on the model of the reformed horse of the Nizam, whose services had been found highly valuable and exemplary throughout the campaign. My instructions to Mr. Jenkins, on this subject, are recorded on the Proceedings. Besides this force of a regular description, it was necessary to keep a body of Seebundees, for the service of the more remote provinces, and for the duties of realizing the revenues and the tribute of dependent Rajahs. I pointed out to Mr. Jenkins, in forming this force, the advantage of giving employment to such a number of the military classes as might attach them to the new order of things.

120. With this object in view, it is also deemed desirable to endeavour to compose the horse of the contingents of the different military chiefs of the State whom the revolution had unavoidably deprived of their natural consequence in the country, and whose interests in the success of the new arrangement I wished to secure, by rendering it a means of giving employment to a portion of their followers. Though I was fully satisfied of the advantage and policy of attaching British officers to the force at Nagpore, the plan is not unattended with inconvenience. The intrinsic power and respectability of every native State, and its self-respect and confidence, mainly repose on the character, attachment, and just weight in its counsels of its military chiefs, which it is the tendency of the present system to undermine. The necessity for its adoption, however, is one of the embarrassing, though unavoidable results, of the contest into which we were forced by the treacherous hostility of the late ruler of Nagpore. No other system could have been adopted, with equal promise of security to our interests and advantage to those of the other party. Events had destroyed the military strength of the Government, and had rendered it incapable of any well-directed effort if left to itself. The army of Nagpore never possessed a high military character, and to me it seemed obviously expedient to seize the opportunity of improving that part of its establishment, by restricting its amount and increasing its efficiency. I did not perceive, therefore, any objection to the introduction, in its fullest extent, of the plan already tried at Hyderabad on a proportionately smaller scale, while, on the contrary, its positive advantage to our security and interests was manifest.

121. One of the objects to which I directed Mr. Jenkins's early attention, was the settlement of the authority of the new Government in its more remote provinces.

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provinces. I entertained but little apprehension of any resistance being offered to it, excepting by the refractory zemindars of Sirgoojah; but the measures which had already been adopted in that quarter, by both Mr. Jenkins and Major Roughsedge, satisfied me, that every practicable precaution was taken for the maintenance of tranquillity, until the return of the favourable season might permit the undertaking of military operations on any extensive scale in those difficult countries, should they have been rendered necessary, either by the irruption into Ruttenpore of Appa Sahib and his success in collecting adherents, or by any internal commotion. I shall not add to the details with which I am sensible that I have already too much encumbered this part of my despatch, by recapitulating my sentiments and instructions to Major Roughsedge, relative to the course of measures which I desired to be pursued in the districts over which his charge extended; but I shall take the liberty of referring your Honourable Committee to the Proceedings, in which they are stated at length.

122. The districts in Berar, including Gavilgurh and Narnallah, ceded by the Government of Nagpore, seemed to me by their local position to be valuable acquisitions to the Nizam, while the circumstance of their being nearly insulated amid that Prince's territories, rendered them a less profitable possession for our Government. I accordingly formed the intention of assigning them ultimately to the Nizam's Government, as part of a general arrangement which I had then in contemplation, the details and progress of which will hereafter be submitted for the consideration of your Honourable Committee by the Governor-General in Council. The districts were at first, for the sake of convenient management, placed under the superintendance of the Nizam's officers, to be held in trust for the British Government, in which condition they now remain. They will hereafter be formally ceded to his Highness, on the conclusion of a treaty comprehending the general arrangements to which I have alluded.

123. Your Honourable Committee will find in the general instructions to Mr. Jenkins, to which I have already so frequently referred, a particular statement of my views, relative to the amount and distribution of the British troops to be permanently retained in the reserved territories of the Rajah of Nagpore as a subsidiary force, and my orders regarding the several fortresses which I deemed it expedient either to garrison or to dismantle. I feel it to be unnecessary for me to enter into any details of those local arrangements in this despatch. Such a recapitulation could not be made without a considerable, and viewed with regard to its real importance, an unnecessary obtrusion on your attention. The observations which I have had the honour of offering, regarding the principles I chose as the guide of my policy in the altered circumstances of the connexion of the British Government with the State of Nagpore, will, I trust, be sufficient to explain satisfactorily the general scope and tenour of my views, and to justify my taking the liberty of referring you to my instructions to Mr. Jenkins, for the details more immediately adverted to in this paragraph.

124. It is, however, to remark, that I had previously formed an arrangement for the Nagpore subsidiary force being in future furnished from the army of the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Bengal division under Lieutenant-Colonel Adams being posted in advance at Hoosingabad, for the defence and general protection of our new acquisitions on the line of the Nerbudda, as well as to cover Saugor and Bhopal, and to keep up the communication with the other principal stations of our force. Although this division, which has received the denomination of the Nerbudda Field Force, is removed from the territories of Nagpore, it is still to be considered as available for the support of our interests in that country, should they ever be menaced in such a manner as to require an accession to the British force stationed within it. On the breaking up of the army of the Deccan under Sir Thomas Hislop, the duty of providing, from the troops at his disposal, for the subsidiary force to be maintained in the territories of Nagpore, was left to that officer, the whole of whose arrangements received my approbation and sanction. I experienced a high gratification in confirming Lieutenant-Colonel Scott in the command of the force to which he was appointed by Sir Thomas Hislop, and in thus hearing testimony to his distinguished

gushed merits, from the day of the glorious defence of Seetabuldee to that of the gallant assault of Chanda, which Lieutenant Colonel Scott led in person.

125. Adverting to the delay which has already occurred in the preparation of the preceding paragraphs, and to the length which my narrative must, before its completion, attain, notwithstanding the greatest anxiety and care to submit it to your Honourable Committee in as condensed a form as a necessary regard to clearness will allow, I have deemed it proper, at this point, to conclude my present letter, and to reserve for a future despatch, which will be prepared with all practicable expedition, the continuation of my report and observations on the subjects which fall within the scope of this and my previous despatch of the 1st March last. This arrangement is recommended, by the obvious advantage of placing your Honourable Committee, at as early a period as I have been able to find practicable, in possession of a considerable portion of the report which I have undertaken to offer to your notice.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
21st August 1820.

(Signed) HASTINGS.

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LETTER *from the* MARQUIS OF HASTINGS *to the* SECRET
COMMITTEE,

Dated the 17th October 1822.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
17 Oct. 1822.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of
Directors.

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Honourable Sirs :

1. This despatch will close the Narrative, of which the preceding portion is contained in my despatches to your Honourable Committee of the 1st of March and 21st August 1820; and I shall follow, in what remains, the plan observed in those despatches, of abstaining from minute details, so as to restrict the narration of those prominent events which may be supposed to have mainly influenced the progress of the war, or may serve to illustrate the views and principles, with reference to which my measures were formed and prosecuted.

2. I now resume the narrative of operations against Bajee Rao, at the point where I left off in the nineteenth paragraph of my despatch of the 21st August 1820. Bajee Rao, after his defeat at Poona and the occupation of that city by our troops, directed his flight, in the first instance, to the southward across the river Neirah, and Brigadier-General Smith prepared for an active pursuit. Mr. Elphinstone having made some progress in the organization of a regular police and a provisional administration for the city of Poona, gave his early attention to the pursuit of Bajee Rao, and accompanied Brigadier-General Smith's division. In his instructions to Brigadier-General Smith, he justly adverted to the paramount importance of bringing the war with Bajee Rao to an early termination, in order that the application of our military means might not be longer diverted from their original and primary object, the suppression of the Pindarries and the other freebooters in the central country of Hindoostan. For this purpose, he recommended it to the Brigadier-General to act against his person, rather than protract operations by taking his forts, reducing his country, and detaching his chiefs by separate movements. At this period, as your Honourable Committee will have observed, Mr. Elphinstone had not received my instructions for the prosecution of the war, directed to the dethronement of Bajee Rao, the subjugation of his territories, and the future disposal of them, to his absolute exclusion and that of the members of his house. On the contrary, Mr. Elphinstone contemplated, as you will recollect, that my policy might still admit the return to power, under considerable limitation and restriction, of our profligate assailant. Mr. Elphinstone, however, justly concluded, that the example of protracted opposition to our arms by Bajee Rao, could not but have a very unfavourable effect on such of our allies as were either wavering or disaffected, and that, from his former rank as head of the Mahrattah confederacy, a continuance of hostilities with him might unsettle the minds of all the other chieftains of his nation. It was not long before the instructions referred to reached him, and operations were thenceforward carried on with more extensive views and

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with ample resources. Mr. Elphinstone did not, however, deem matters to be ripe for a disclosure of the full extent of my views, and maintained a strict secrecy regarding the contemplated change of Government, until, by the progress of our arms, we should obtain such a footing in the country and such an ascendancy over the mind of the people, especially the native Mahrattas, as might secure the accomplishment of the plan. In any case, the pursuit of Bajee Rao, while he kept the field in force, remained urgently incumbent; and to this the attention of the political and military authorities were in the first instance directed.

3. It was concerted between Mr. Elphinstone and Brigadier-General Smith, that the force at their disposal for field service should be formed into two divisions, one to be composed wholly of cavalry and light troops, to keep up an active pursuit of the enemy; the other of infantry, with an ample battering train, to reduce forts and gradually occupy the country. To effect this purpose, it was necessary that Brigadier-General Smith and Brigadier-General Pritzler should form a junction; but the direction in which the Peishwah moved opposed an obstacle for some time to the accomplishment of this plan. The Peishwah having, in his flight to the southward, escaped for the moment beyond Brigadier-General Smith's pursuit, was obliged, by the advance of Brigadier-General Pritzler, to change the direction of his route. He took an easterly direction as far as Punderpore, whence he struck off to the north-west, followed by Brigadier-General Smith, and passing between Poona and Serroor, advanced as far as Wuttoor, pointing towards Nassick, having been joined on the route by Trim-buckjee Dainglia with a considerable reinforcement. Finding that Brigadier-General Smith, who had moved to the northward on a line eastward of that taken by the Peishwah, was in a position to intercept his retreat in that direction, he suddenly turned to the south again by the straight route for Poona, pursued by our detachment. On this occasion occurred the memorable affair of Corygaum, which, however glorious to our military character, it is not necessary to dwell on in this narrative, all the details being already in the possession of your Honourable Committee and the public.* After his failure at Corygaum, the Peishwah continued his flight to the south, and the pursuit was taken up by Brigadier-General Pritzler, who occasionally pushed him very close, but without being able to make a decided impression. Followed by the Brigadier-General, he pursued his course as far south as Gokauck on the Gutpusha, giving out his intention of invading Mysore. Finding, however, the country to the south of the Kistna raised against him by the able and active measures of Brigadier-General Munro, he contrived, by a sudden movement to the eastward, to escape from that hazardous position, and though the pursuit was now again taken up by Brigadier-General Smith, he was able to get away to the eastward as far as Sholapore. Instead of pursuing the Peishwah in that direction, Brigadier-General Smith determined to take the opportunity of reducing Sattarah and effecting a junction with Brigadier-General Pritzler, for the purpose of accomplishing the proposed division of forces. Sattarah surrendered after the opening of our mortar batteries; and Mr. Elphinstone considering the time to be arrived for declaring publicly our views with regard to the Peishwah's country, hoisted the Rajah of Sattarah's flag, and availed himself of the occasion to impart to the assembled members of the Rajah's family, their principal adherents and the chief men of the place, the intention of the Brigadier-General to restore the Rajah to an independent sovereignty, as well as the general scope of my views regarding the Peishwah's territory, and the considerations on which they were founded. He soon after issued a proclamation to the same effect, which was at first cautiously, and afterwards more openly circulated, as the progress of our arms and the revolution in public opinion raised partizans in our favour. The proclamation declared also my intentions with regard to the southern Jaggeerdars and other classes of the chiefs and subjects of the Poona State, confirming all enaums and other personal grants, promising the correction of the abuses which had been most felt in Bajee Rao's time, and holding out to the several classes those specific advantages from the change of Government, which would give each an interest in the permanency of the new system. I do not enter into details, as the proclamation which, in fact, was the basis of our future arrangements

* See page 180 et seq.

ments in the country, will naturally have been perused at length with the interest due to its importance.*

4. These arrangements being made, and the force divided as previously planned, Brigadier-General Smith resumed the pursuit of Bajee Rao, while Brigadier-General Pritzler proceeded to the successive reduction of the forts and strong holds in the neighbourhood of Poona. Brigadier-General Smith having surprised Bajee Rao's army at Ashta, in the direction of Punderpore, on the 19th of February, gave him a complete defeat. This gallant and well-conducted action was attended with consequences of great importance to the future events of the war. The Rajah of Sattarah, and a part of his family who had been brought by Bajee Rao into his camp on his passing the vicinity of Wussotah on his first flight from Poona, fell into our hands and were honourably treated. They remained in Brigadier-General Smith's camp for some time, and were there visited by Mr. Elphinstone, under whose direction they were subsequently established at Sattarah. In this action also fell Gokla, Bajee Rao's principal adviser in his late measures, and his ablest and bravest general. His loss at this crisis was a severe blow to Bajee Rao's cause. After sustaining this defeat, the broken army of Bajee Rao fled in a northerly direction, and crossing the Godavery at Fooltumba, entered Candeish, a measure which brought him in contact with other divisions of the British army. On his route he was joined by a part of the infantry of Holkar, that had escaped destruction at Maheidpore, and he had been previously joined near Sholapore by Gunput Rao of Nagpore, with the remains of Appa Sahib's army.

5. Brigadier-General Pritzler had, in the meantime, reduced several of the strongest forts to the southward of Poona, and a separate detachment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon, was engaged with equal success in the same species of service to the north. Other detachments were employed in the Concan, under the immediate direction of the Government of Bombay, in gradually reducing that tract of country to subjection, while Brigadier-General Munro, with the imperfect means at his disposal, prosecuted his measures for the subjugation of the country south of the Kistna with his wonted energy and success.

6. The progress of these operations, the defeat and flight of the Peishwah, accompanied by the death of Gokla and the rescue and elevation of the family of Sattarah, now occasioned the Peishwah's to be generally regarded as a falling cause. Accordingly, many of the principal Jagheerdars at this time opened communications with Mr. Elphinstone, and disclaimed any participation of interests with Bajee Rao. The Putwurduns set the example and were speedily followed by others. None of them, however, actually supported our cause, but contented themselves with remaining at home and preserving a professed neutrality, though a portion of the troops of some of them could not be withdrawn from Bajee Rao's army. The only chiefs of note among the southern Jagheerdars who remained with him were Appa Dessye of Nipaunee and Rastia. His brother, Chimnaje, the Vinchorkur, and others holding more northerly possessions, still adhered to his fortunes; but the general feeling of the country was now evidently fast turning against him.

7. Mr. Elphinstone, who had remained with Brigadier-General Pritzler's division after the march of the troops from Sattarah, availed himself of its vicinity to Poona to visit that city, and by judicious measures conciliated the Bramins, and other classes, to the new Government. With a similar view, he visited Wye, a city much resorted to by learned and pious characters, and which had served as a retreat for many of the principal inhabitants of Poona before our occupation of the latter city,

8. Mr. Elphinstone also proceeded to make various arrangements for the introduction and establishment of our authority throughout the country. He appointed officers, under the designation of Collectors or Political Agents, according to circumstances, and furnished them with instructions for their guidance. The settlement of the country south of the Kistna was assigned to Brigadier-General Munro. The details of these arrangements need not be stated here, as both the principles on which they were founded, and the practical

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tical result, have been already laid before you in Mr. Elphinstone's valuable reports, and will be found in the correspondence.

9. The subsequent direction of Bajee Rao's movements beyond the limits of his own territories, contributed to promote the decline of his cause in the opinion of the people in general. Although this course was adopted, in consequence of invitation and promises of assistance from Appa Sahib, it had the appearance of a hopeless relinquishment of the contest; so that the impression caused by it facilitated the efforts of Mr. Elphinstone and the gentlemen acting under his orders, to introduce and establish the authority of the British Government.

10. Bajee Rao, on his arrival in Candeish after the defeat at Ashta, found his progress to the northward stopped by the advance of Sir Thomas Hislop, who after leaving a force for the service of Malwa, was now returning to the Deccan with the remainder of the Madras troops, as reported in the eighty-seventh paragraph of my despatch of the 1st of March 1820. Terrified by this interruption, he fled with the utmost precipitation across the Godavery to the southward, till, apprehensive of being intercepted by Brigadier-General Smith, he turned suddenly to the eastward, and directed his march almost directly upon Chanda in the Nagpore territory. This movement had long been pressed upon him by the Agents of the Nagpore Rajah and by Gunput Rao, the commander of the Nagpore forces, by whom he had been joined, as already reported. Sir Thomas Hislop, after following Bajee Rao some marches, finding that all his efforts to overtake him were fruitless, proceeded to carry into effect my instructions for breaking up the army of the Deccan. After reinforcing the several divisions still intended to keep the field, and allotting a force for the service of Candeish, he marched to Poona, whence leaving the troops forming his escort at the disposal of Mr. Elphinstone, he repaired to Bombay and returned by sea to the Madras territories. During his march back from Malwa, Sir Thomas Hislop's operations had been directed to the reduction of Holkar's possessions in Candeish, and several forts were successively summoned and compelled to surrender: among these was Talneir, concerning which much interest and discussion has been excited by the circumstances attending its capture.* It is not my purpose to interrupt this narrative, by any observations on a subject on which my sentiments are already before your Honourable Committee in full detail. It is sufficient to say, that the fate entailed upon itself by the garrison, was very instrumental in securing the peaceable surrender of Galna, Chandore, and other fortresses of far greater strength than Talneir itself.

11. The pursuit of Bajee Rao to the eastward was conducted by Brigadier-General Doveton, whose division was now become available for this service; and by Brigadier-General Smith, who being reinforced in cavalry, was now more equal to an effective pursuit than he had hitherto been. Moving in a line somewhat to the southward of the direction of Bajee Rao's march, Brigadier-General Smith effectually covered the Nizam's central provinces from any attempt on the part of the enemy to penetrate them; while Brigadier-General Doveton, who kept a more northerly route, was enabled to press Bajee Rao closely, and to cut him off if he should make an attempt to move towards the Nerbudda, with a view to crossing into Hindoostan. Bajee Rao's army is stated to have committed great excesses during his progress through the Nizam's frontier country, which he traversed without meeting any opposition in front, till he arrived in the vicinity of Pundercourah. Having heard of the arrest of Appa Sahib and the hopelessness of support within the Nagpore territory, he seems to have remained in this neighbourhood for some days in a state of irresolution. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, who, as reported in the one hundred and second paragraph of my despatch of the 21st of August 1820, had moved to Hingunhaut for the protection of the frontier, and in the hopes of intercepting Bajee Rao if he should advance, receiving regular and correct intelligence of his proceedings, and finding that he still lingered in the same neighbourhood, refrained from disturbing him, partly that he might recruit his own supplies in preparation for undertaking a pursuit, and partly to enable Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith to close in upon the enemy, whose situation became every day more perilous. Apprized, at length, by Brigadier-General Doveton that the latter would reach Pundercourah by the 17th of April,

* See page 254 et seq.

April, and calculating that Brigadier-General Smith would be sufficiently advanced to cut off a retreat to the south, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams resolved to delay no longer. He had intelligence of Bajee Rao's being within a forced march of his position, and thence determined to attempt surprising and attacking the Mahratta camp, with the hope of at least driving Bajee Rao back upon one of the other divisions. With this view, he marched on the night of the 16th, and next morning reached Peepulkote, where Bajee Rao had been encamped with his whole force the preceding day. Receiving intelligence here that he was still at Sheonee, a village only six coss distant, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams pushed forward with the cavalry, horse artillery, and light infantry. On approaching the village, he found the enemy forced to a change of route by the near approach of Brigadier-General Doveton: marching in the very road in which he himself was taking. It is not consistent with the object of this narrative to report in detail the engagement which followed: it will suffice to say, that the route of the enemy was complete, Bajee Rao himself with difficulty escaping on horseback, the palanquin in which he had been borne being taken just after he had left it. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams having outmarched his supplies halted in the neighbourhood of the field of battle, and the pursuit was taken up by Brigadier-General Doveton, who had reached Pundercourah on the day of the engagement. Dividing his force into two columns, the Brigadier pursued the enemy for five days without intermission, except occasional halts, to refresh the men and horses, till they reached Omerkair. At this place, overcome with fatigue, privation, and terror, the army of Bajee Rao broke up, and he himself, quitted by all his Sirdars except Trimbuckjee Dainglia, the Vinchorkur, and some of inferior note, with about eight or ten thousand men according to a loose estimate, proceeded in a north-westerly direction towards the Taptee. The greater proportion of his troops fled by different routes towards the Poona territory, followed by Brigadier-Generals Doveton and Smith. The dispersion of the several Sirdars and their followers in different bodies, and the rapidity of their flight, rendered it so difficult to ascertain which was the direction taken by Bajee Rao himself, that both Generals Smith and Doveton were misled into the pursuit of parties headed by other chiefs. Of these, one was led by Chimnajee, the brother of Bajee Rao, and Appa Dessye, both of whom surrendered to one of our parties, and were sent to make their submissions to Mr. Elphinstone. Appa Dessye retired to Nepaunee; and Chimnajee, after some time, repaired to Benares, where he has since resided on a stipend of three lacs of rupees per annum. Neither his character or talents render him likely to engage in desperate designs, but his residence in the Deccan would have been liable to many objections. Other Sirdars reached the Poona territory in safety, and their followers dispersing to their several villages, they sent in their submission, which was accepted, pursuant to the plan adopted by Mr. Elphinstone of receiving all who should come in, however long they might have adhered to Bajee Rao. The fugitives are represented to have suffered all the extremities of distress, and the miserable condition of themselves and of their horses is forcibly depicted by Mr. Elphinstone. Judicious and successful arrangements were made by the local authorities for preventing this sudden influx of armed men from affecting the peace of the country. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, on ascertaining that the whole of Bajee Rao's broken army prosecuted its flight to the westward, and was actively pursued by the other divisions, withdrew within the Nagpore frontier, and proceeded to lay siege to Chanda, as already reported.*

12. Bajee Rao marched from Boree in a north-westerly direction, and crossing the Taptee, seemed to be pushing for the Nerbudda by the route of the Scindwa gaut.

13. Finding that we had already secured that pass, and that his progress in that line was impracticable, he suddenly turned to the east, and made for the neighbourhood of Asseergurh, into which fortress he appeared inclined to throw himself, justly calculating on the friendly disposition of the Killadar.

14. As soon as Brigadier-General Doveton received information of his route, that officer moved upon Boorhaunpoor, in hopes of coming up and striking

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striking a decisive blow, while the detachments from the Nerbudda should prevent Bajee Rao from getting off to the northward. On the first intelligence of his moving in that direction, Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm had drawn all his disposable force to that neighbourhood, and so stationed it as effectually to preclude Bajee Rao's escape to the northward, while the advance of Brigadier-General Doveton from the south afforded the hope that the enemy would be effectually surrounded.

15. As soon as I received information of Bajee Rao's movements indicating a disposition to cross the Nerbudda, I despatched instructions to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, who still kept the field with the force that had constituted the reserve of the grand army, to be prepared by a rapid movement to the southward to interpose himself between Bajee Rao and Gwalior, and I made all other requisite provisions for the event of that chief's crossing the Nerbudda, either in force or as a fugitive. I felt satisfied that, while he was kept at a distance, I might rely on Scindia's neutrality, and that it was the earnest wish of the Maha Rajah that Bajee Rao should not, by throwing himself on him, involve him unavoidably (according to Mahratta notions) in his cause. My arrangements and instructions were founded on this assumption. My instructions provided also for the possible case of Bajee Rao's reaching Gwalior, and throwing himself on Scindia, in such a manner as to induce that prince, without espousing his cause, to endeavour to mediate an accommodation with the British Government. It soon however appeared, that these prospective dispositions could not be called into activity. Bajee Rao, bewildered and disheartened by unexpectedly finding bodies of our troops on every side of him, opened a negotiation with Sir John Malcolm, which being encouraged by that officer, terminated in Bajee Rao's submission to the British power.*

16. On his returning towards Asseergurh, as above described, Bajee Rao had deputed two Vakeels with a letter to Sir John Malcolm, who received them at Mhow near Indore. This circumstance appeared to Sir John Malcolm to present a favourable opportunity of inducing Bajee Rao to surrender, and of thus closing the war. He applied himself at once, with his accustomed zeal and energy, to accomplish that object. Meanwhile he relaxed none of his military preparations for preventing Bajee Rao from passing the Nerbudda and for surrounding his actual position, and those arrangements were so successfully pursued while the negotiation was going on, that had it failed, there is little doubt of Bajee Rao's having been compelled to surrender or to seek saving himself by flight in disguise, after the dispersion of his few troops. It has always been my impression, that Bajee Rao was so sensible of the straits to which he had been reduced, that he had resolved to come in, and that his efforts were directed to obtaining the most favourable terms, by keeping up the shew of an optional negotiation. Accordingly, no attempt seems to have been made by him to extricate himself from his present perilous situation, of which he was evidently quite sensible, as he might perhaps in the early part of Sir John Malcolm's arrangements, and before the advance of Brigadier-General Doveton upon Asseergurh, have done for the moment.

17. Sir John Malcolm reports, that in his first interview with the Vakeels, he succeeded with some difficulty in convincing them that no hope remained of Bajee Rao's restoration even to a nominal sovereignty, or his being permitted to reside in the Deccan on any terms. Professing to take my instructions to Mr. Elphinstone of the 15th December 1817† as his guide, he justly regarded renunciation of such a hope as indispensable: he also proposed to insist on Bajee Rao's surrendering Trimbuckjee and the murderer of the Vaughans, if within his power, or at all events separating himself from all communion with those persons, and with all rebels and freebooters who might have joined his standard. These preliminaries being understood and acquiesced in, Sir John declared his readiness to receive Bajee Rao, and to guarantee his personal safety, and every possible attention to his wishes, and reasonable expectations in the selection of the place of his future residence and the amount of stipend to be assigned for his maintenance. The Vakeels were also permitted to encourage Bajee Rao to hope that his intercession in behalf of his principal adherents (always excepting those stained with flagrant crimes) would be listened to with consideration.

* See page 356 et seq.

† See page 266.

consideration. The Vakeels then urged Sir John Malcolm to proceed to Bajee Rao's camp and have a meeting with him. Sir John justly estimated the objections to that measure; but it did not appear to him that similar ones opposed the deputation of an officer of his family, and he determined to depute Lieutenant Low, his first assistant, accompanied by his second assistant, Lieutenant Macdonald, and by Syed Hussian, his native Aid-de-camp, to Bajee Rao's camp, furnished with instructions framed on the foregoing principles. Lieutenant Low was directed merely to declare Sir John Malcolm's intentions, and to obtain Bajee Rao's reply, refraining from all negotiation. He was desired to urge that chief, if he accepted the propositions, to repair immediately to the vicinity of Sir John's camp at Mundlesir with a few of his Mahratta Sirdars and a small portion of his troops, and to dismiss the remainder as the best proof of his sincerity. Lieutenant Low was desired also to inform himself of the actual condition of Bajee Rao's troops, and to endeavour to learn the disposition and state of mind of that Chief and his principal adherents.

18. On the receipt of Sir John Malcolm's report of these proceedings, I lost no time in communicating to him my sentiments. Although the distance of my position made it hardly possible that they could reach him before the question was decided, yet in the event of the present negotiations being broke off they might be useful at some future conjuncture, and even in the opposite case might still be in time to influence the adjustment of some of the details. My view of the course to be pursued on this occasion differed widely from that entertained by Sir John Malcolm, who appeared to have given to my instructions of the 15th December to Mr. Elphinstone a construction never put upon them by the officer to whom they were addressed. The admission of Bajee Rao to negotiate, which though professedly guarded against was the inevitable result of Sir John Malcolm's proceedings, was wholly at variance with any view I had ever entertained since the Peishwa's first breaking out. The deputation of an officer to his camp seemed also to me a measure above all others inapplicable to the actual situation of his affairs, and calculated to produce the very worst speculations on the mind of Bajee Rao, as well as liable to be miscomprehended throughout all India, besides operating as an impediment to any of our divisions attacking and dispersing Bajee Rao's force while he should be present in his camp. I impressed on Sir John Malcolm the importance I attached to the choice of Bajee Rao's residence being left to the British Government, and his stipend being either left open in like manner, or fixed at the lowest possible amount, adequate to maintain him in comfort and respectability. I pointed out the distinction between his case and that of Amrut Rao, and other personages whom the British Government had received and provided for; and protested against those cases being assumed as parallel. These instructions provided also for the measures it might be necessary to take, in the event of the negotiations breaking off, and Bajee Rao being subsequently captured or reduced to submission. These instructions were scarcely dispatched, before the question to which they referred was determined by Bajee Rao's acceptance of Sir John Malcolm's terms, which exceeded in liberality what I had contemplated. Anxious to quicken the negotiation, and also to hem in Bajee Rao still more closely, Sir John abandoned the plan of maintaining his position at Mundlesir on the Nerbudda, and moved down to Metawul, about twenty miles north of Asseergurh, and fifteen from Bajee Rao's camp. About the same time Brigadier-General Doveton, who had reached the neighbourhood of Boorhaunpore, had actually prepared a light force to surprise Bajee Rao's camp, when the receipt of a letter from Lieutenant Low, announcing his being on his march thither, induced the Brigadier-General to relinquish the enterprize. The few days which intervened between Sir John Malcolm's arrival at Metawul (the position above noted) and the submission of Bajee Rao, seems to have passed in negotiation with that chief and with most of the principal Sirdars who still remained with him. Sir John endeavoured to impress on them all, that submission was their only safe line, and he seems to have engaged the Sirdars to use their influence with their master to adopt it. He continued to urge Bajee Rao to a meeting, to which the latter at length agreed, and it took place on the 2d of June, midway between the two camps. In a long private conference detailed in Sir John's despatches, he repeated personally to Bajee Rao all the arguments he had previously used to the Vakeels, in explanation of the necessity of Bajee Rao's
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throwing himself on the British Government as the only means of escape from speedy destruction. Sir John Malcolm pressed him also to seize Trimbuckjee, but Bajee Rao and his Vakeels declared that Trimbuckjee's strength made that impracticable. He assented readily, however, to Trimbuckjee's being attacked by the British troops, though there is every reason to think he warned him of his danger, and enabled him to avoid it by flight. After leaving Bajee Rao, Sir John Malcolm sent him a letter, containing a paper of propositions for his assent, as the only terms on which he could be received, and urged his early acceptance of them. Bajee Rao resorted to every means of delay before he came in; but perceiving, by the movements of the troops, that they were drawing still more closely round him, and probably becoming satisfied that he could obtain no relaxation of the terms, he finally moved, on the morning of the third of June, to within half a mile of Sir John Malcolm's camp, accompanied by the few respectable Mahratta Sirdars who remained with him, and by a force of about three or four thousand horse and two or three thousand infantry, of which twelve hundred were Arabs. The remainder dispersed in various directions. After a halt of a day or two near Asseer, to enable Bajee Rao to receive thence his family and treasures, which had been taken under the protection of Jeswunt Rao Lar, Sir John Malcolm urged Bajee Rao to march without delay to the Nerbudda. It became an object of Sir John Malcolm's early care, to reduce expeditiously to a reasonable amount the force remaining with Bajee Rao; but the principles which he had prescribed to himself for regulating his conduct towards that chief prevented him from taking any active steps for that purpose. A meeting of the Arabs, however, regarding their pay, in the suppression of which Sir John Malcolm displayed equal judgment, spirit, and humanity, and his troops extraordinary steadiness and forbearance, enabled him to get rid of the whole of the troublesome class, who were followed by many of the natives of India, so that, by the time he crossed the Nerbudda, the troops remaining with Bajee Rao did not exceed one thousand horse and two hundred infantry; and many of the former shortly after left him and returned to their homes, the rest being intended to accompany Bajee Rao to his destination. These occurrences were dexterously improved by Sir John Malcolm, and seemed to have given him a greater influence over Bajee Rao at the moment, than was likely otherwise to have been acquired for a considerable time. The despatches in which the foregoing events are reported are recorded on the proceedings.* In order to avoid interruption of the proceeding narrative, I have reserved for this place my observations on the proposition tendered by Sir John Malcolm to Bajee Rao on the 2d of June, and which must be regarded as the basis of all subsequent arrangements with him.

19. The following is a transcript of these propositions.

1st. That he shall resign, for himself and successors, all right, title, and claim over the Government of Poona, or to any sovereign power whatever.

2d. That Bajee Rao shall immediately come, with his family and a small number of his adherents and attendants, to the camp of Brigadier-General Malcolm, where he shall be received with honour and respect, and be escorted safe to the city of Benares, or any other sacred place in Hindoostan that the Governor-General may at his request fix for his residence.

3d. On account of the peace of the Deccan and the advanced state of the season, Bajee Rao must proceed to Hindoostan without one day's delay. But Brigadier-General Malcolm engages, that any part of his family that may be left behind shall be sent to him as early as possible, and every facility given to render their journey speedy and convenient.

4th. That Bajee Rao shall, on his voluntarily agreeing to the arrangement, receive a liberal pension from the Company's Government, for the support of himself and family. The amount of this pension will be fixed by the Government; but Sir John Malcolm takes upon himself to engage that it shall not be less than eight lacs of rupees per annum.

5th. If Bajee Rao, by a complete and ready fulfilment of this agreement, shows that he reposes entire confidence in the British Government, his requests in favour of principal Jaggeerdars and old adherents who have been ruined by their attachment to him, will meet with liberal attention.

His

* See pages 348 to 362.

His representations, also, in favour of Bramins of venerable character, and of religious establishments founded or supported by his family, will be treated with regard.

6th. The above propositions must not only be accepted by Bajee Rao, but he must personally come into Brigadier-General Malcolm's camp, within twenty-four hours of this period, or else hostilities will be recommended and no further negotiation will be entered into with him.

20. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to observe that they were much more favourable than I contemplated; but Bajee Rao having actually come in upon the faith of them, I could not hesitate a moment to confirm them, and I despatched immediately a notice to Sir John Malcolm to this effect.

21. On the receipt of my instructions of the 30th May, Sir John Malcolm entered into a more particular explanation of the views and motives which prompted his procedure, and the subject was pursued in subsequent despatches. I do not propose to trouble your Honourable Committee with any detail, either of the arguments offered by Sir John in support of his view of the question, or those whereby what I considered the most correct one were maintained: they will be found in the correspondence.*

22. Sir John Malcolm stated in substance, that the importance of securing Bajee Rao's early submission, and the consequent termination of the war, was regarded by him so great, as to be cheaply purchased by the sacrifices he had consented to make. He represented Bajee Rao's army as refreshed by a long halt, and still able, if he eluded the British detachments now surrounding him (a circumstance deemed by Sir John Malcolm as by no means improbable), to maintain a desultory contest, and to keep alive a flame throughout the country, which our interest required us to extinguish at the earliest possible moment. On the other hand, Bajee Rao was assured of the support of the Killadar of Asseer, and by throwing himself into that fort, which Sir John Malcolm maintained could not be besieged or even blockaded during the approaching monsoon, he would be secure from our attacks, and enabled to employ the influence of his name and authority (both still), and his immense wealth, in organizing further opposition to us and impeding the settlement of the country. Sir John further urged, that the submission of Bajee Rao, in the manner in which it had taken place, and his public renunciation of sovereignty, followed by his march through the country to our provinces in the apparent condition of a prisoner, was a more desirable result of the war, and more calculated to make an useful impression on the public mind and on his late subjects, than his capture or extinction in the field, supposing either of these issues to be probable. Sir John justified the grant of eight lacs of rupees by the instance of Amrut Row, and the impossibility of offering to the ex-Peishwah a smaller sum than what was assigned to the former with any prospect of its being accepted: neither did he consider it as too much for the suitable maintenance of Bajee Rao, or as likely to furnish the means of creating combinations against us. To none of these propositions could I give my assent; but, as already stated, I did not hesitate to ratify the terms actually made, however unaccordant to my own expectations.

23. The importance of Bajee Rao's early surrender was an advantage which I always felt and acknowledged, and the zeal and ability manifested by Sir John Malcolm have invariably received my warmest testimony. Now, after the lapse of four years from the period of Bajee Rao's surrender, I am happy to state, that none of the ill consequences I apprehended from the very favourable terms offered by Sir John have taken place; except that, perhaps, a larger actual expense has been incurred than would have sufficed to put him down. On reviewing the whole transaction, however, I see no reason for admitting that my original view, formed on the facts before stated, was erroneous.

24. After crossing the Nerbudda, Sir John Malcolm marched with the utmost practicable expedition to Mendepoor with Bajee Rao. Here he made final arrangements for the latter's proceeding to Hindoostan; and Sir John Malcolm being unable to leave Malwa himself, he assigned to his First Assistant, Captain Low, the duty of conducting Bajee Rao to Hindoostan.

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25. He

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25. He proceeded, in the first instance, by the most direct route to Muttra, and after passing some months there in devotional exercises, repaired to Bittoor, where his permanent residence was after some discussion established. He has since resided there, without any other interruption than one or two visits to Muttra and Hindrabund, and his conduct has been such as on the whole to afford great satisfaction. That he has relinquished all hopes of a restoration of his affairs is not to be supposed, and he has not failed at times to resort to his old habits of intrigue, and to endeavour to keep alive in his former territories an interest in his fate. The little success he has met with, however, must have discouraged the repetition of the experiment, and for some time past the rumours of intrigues and plots, which occasionally were current, have almost ceased. No relaxation of vigilance in observation has, however, been permitted to creep in.

26. Captain Low, whose temper and discretion well qualified him for the duty, and who had in a degree acquired Bajee Rao's confidence, continued to reside with him as Commissioner on the part of the British Government, till ill-health compelled him to quit the station, and his place has been supplied by Captain St. John Blacker in a very satisfactory manner.

27. Of the Mahratta Sirdars who accompanied Bajee Rao to Bittoor, the principal one, Ramchunder Vinkatash, seems to have conceived at an early period a just view of his master's condition, and his influence appears to have been employed with diligence and success, to second the measures of the Commissioner for reconciling Bajee Rao to his fate, and for weaning his mind from the expectation of a change in his favour.

28. The submission of Bajee Rao, and his removal across the Nerbudda, with the consequent dispersion of his army, may be received as the termination of the war in the Poona territory; and would have been no less the sequel of general peace, but for the escape of Appah Sahib and the insurrection raised by him, and its results, which will be brought to your notice in the sequel of this despatch. Before Bajee Rao's surrender, the success of the detachments under Brigadier-General Pritzler and other officers, in capturing forts, and the defeat by Brigadier-General Munro of the remains of Bajee Rao's infantry, with the capture of all his guns, together with the fort of Sholapore, completed the occupation of all the country south of the Godavery, where a few Arab garrisons still maintained the forts they held against us in Candeish; and at Maligaum, especially, made a brave and prolonged resistance, the particulars of which, and our final success, are already before your Honourable Committee and the public.* The reduction of Malligaum was speedily followed by the surrender of the remaining forts, and this completed the possession of the whole of the late Peishwah's dominions.

29. Trimbuckjee, on the breaking up of Bajee Rao's force, retired to the neighbourhood of Nassick, where he remained concealed for some time; but information having been obtained of his lurking place, a body of horse under Captain Swanston was detached from a station so distant as not to excite his suspicion, and succeeded in surprising and making him prisoner. He was first sent to Tannah, from whence he had formerly escaped, and was afterwards, as your Honourable Committee knows, sent round to Bengal and lodged in the fort of Chunar, where he still remains a close prisoner.

30. Mr. Elphinstone had continued to apply himself assiduously to the introduction and establishment of the new government, and great progress had already been made in that measure before Bajee Rao's surrender. After that event, and when the military occupation of Candeish was effected, the work went on with increased ease and rapidity; and the settlement of the Bheels in Kandeish was prosecuted by Captain Briggs, the Political Agent, under Mr. Elphinstone's direction, with great judgment and success.

31. The establishment of the new State of Sattarah was also proceeding under equally favourable circumstances. The tract assigned to the Rajah, of which Sattarah was the capital, was bounded by the Neera to the north, the territories of the great southern Jagheerdars to the south, the gauts to the west, and the Nizam's territories to the east. The Rajah was publicly installed with due honours;

* See page 370 et seq.

honours; but it was necessary, in consequence of his inexperience, as well as that of his principal adherents, that the executive administration should be conducted for a time by the British agent, and the duty has been ably and successfully performed by Captain Grant. Great praise is due to him for the pains he has taken to qualify the Rajah for the station which awaited him, and there is reason to hope they have not been fruitless. The Rajah has since assumed the administration, but there has not been time to judge of the influence of this event on the welfare of the country.

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32. The requisite arrangements were also made with the southern Jagheerdars, in which Mr. Elphinstone was aided by the abilities and experience of Brigadier-General Munro, and after that officer's retirement by Mr. Chaplin. Some trouble was occasioned by Appah Dessye of Nepaunee, and it became necessary to move a force against his fort: but he escaped the consequences by a timely submission. All the other settlements were made without much difficulty, and with one exception, the whole of this class of chiefs have given every possible satisfaction. The exception alluded to is Chintamun Rao Putwurdhun, whose wayward and dissatisfied spirit has once or twice placed him in a state of imminent peril, from which the moderation and firmness of Mr. Elphinstone have allowed him to extricate himself. The last occasion was his refusal to surrender the murderer of the Vaughans, who has obtained an asylum in this chief's territory. On the advance of a force to support our demand, the point was given up and the criminal placed in our hands. Though deserving death, it was not thought necessary to inflict that extreme punishment at this late period on one who pleaded the commands of a superior, and he has been lodged in a hill-fort.

33. The interesting nature of the settlements and arrangements above referred to, and their importance with reference to the permanent interests of the Honourable Company, would tempt me to enlarge upon the subject; but besides that such details would too much extend this despatch, and that they are not essential to the professed purport of it, your Honourable Committee must long since have gratified your curiosity by the perusal of Mr. Elphinstone's able despatches respecting them, and his general report submitted to Government on the occasion of his relinquishing the office of Commissioner, on his nomination to the Government of Bombay. Those documents contain every particular relative to the condition of the country on our assuming possession of it, and the measures recommended and now in progress for its Government.

34. The financial results of these arrangements will have come under your notice in ordinary course; and I indulge a confident hope of their proving to you, that our acquisitions in the late war will be no less advantageous to the Honourable Company in that respect, than they have been eminently conducive to the security and stability of the Honourable Company's possession in this country. It is no irrelevant or uninteresting addition to state, that the political arrangements arising out of these conquests have bestowed peace and increasing prosperity throughout all India.

35. It now only remains to report the measures pursued for subduing the insurrection which Appah Sahib had raised in the Nagpore territory, and to detail the events which grew out of that commotion. The escape of Appah Sahib from the camp of Rachooree has been mentioned. He went off in the dress of a sepoy, between two and three o'clock in the morning, accompanied by six sepoys of the Twenty-second Regiment who had been on guard over him, and had been debauched to aid his flight. Captain Browne, who commanded the detachment which had Appah Sahib in charge, states that those men did not leave the camp with the ex-Rajah; yet this account seems rather devised with a view to do away the supposition of that want of superintendance over the sentries during the night, which was justly imputable. In either case, the six sepoys were afterwards seen in company with Appah Sahib, about twenty-four miles from the camp. The ex-Rajah had then three horsemen with him.

36. A reward for the apprehension of Appah Sahib was immediately proclaimed by the Commissioner; and on the arrival of the news at my headquarters, a formal inquiry into the circumstances of the escape was ordered.

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37. It appears that Appah Sahib reached Hurrey, a hill fort south of Chouragurh, on the night of the 14th; but that he speedily continued his course to Buthurgurh, where there was a force of his adherents collected, obviously on the contemplation of his escape, amounting to about a thousand well-armed men. At this post, however, he made but a short halt, proceeding to join the Gounds in the Mahadeo hills. Those clans of mountaineers, it would seem, had been prepared to expect him. The new Rajah of Nagpore had by this time been seated on the Guddee: but although his elevation was generally hailed with satisfaction by the population of the country, a strong party was understood to be confederated in the city for the cause of Appah Sahib. Subsequent intelligence was received that the ex-Rajah, supported by the Gounds, had taken possession of the fort of Chouragurh, not finding resistance offered by the handful of men who garrisoned it; also, that he had a Vakeel at Boorhampore entertaining Arab soldiery, which could not have taken place but by the connivance of Scindia's governor of that city.

38. Shortly after Sir John Malcolm reported, that one Sheo Persaud, a man of family in the Nagpore State, but latterly serving with Bajee Rao, communicated to him the disposition of Appah Sahib to surrender himself, if Sir John Malcolm would pledge his word for Appah Sahib's security against imprisonment or indignity, and would obtain for him wherewithal to maintain himself decently in retirement. This was represented on the faith of a confidential servant despatched by Appah Sahib to engage Sheo Persaud's undertaking the negotiation. Sir John Malcolm added, that he had referred the matter to Mr. Jenkins. Government immediately apprized Sir John Malcolm that it would plight the assurance solicited, would allow an income to support Appah Sahib decorously as a private individual of rank, and would promise him all becoming attentions, if he would take up his residence within the Company's provinces. As reference had been made to Mr. Jenkins, that gentleman was informed of this determination on the part of Government; and he was instructed to intimate, should recurrence be made to him by any agent of the ex-Rajah's, that a lac of rupees was the annual allowance which Government would fix for Appah Sahib in the event of his submission.

(*Sic. Orig.*)

39. These overtures were clearly made by Appah Sahib with the view of ensuring an eventual resource, should he fail in the intrigues which he was at the same time actively prosecuting. Those procedures were not unknown to Government; but as they were as well as natural in his situation, Government could not justly be revolted at them; and it corresponded with our policy, as well as suited our humanity, to wean Appah Sahib from those measures of hopeless desperation, by shewing to him that there was no necessity for plunging into the extreme of hostilities. Sir John Malcolm, agreeably to his instructions, transmitted, on the 28th July, through Sheo Persaud, the promise of Government to Appah Sahib, that in case of his surrendering himself he should not experience any humiliating treatment or be kept in a fort, but that he should have a residence assigned to him, where he might live becomingly and comfortably with his family in a private character.

40. In the meantime the Resident at Nagpore had communicated his having detected a correspondence maintained between Appah Sahib and his connexions by marriage residing in that city. They were working indefatigably to enrol and organize bodies of armed adherents in the interior, while they supplied Appah Sahib with money for the collection and payment of troops on the frontier. The plot appeared to have assumed much consistency, and the Resident was forced to apply to Brigadier-General Doveton and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams for reinforcements, from his having intelligence that large bodies of Arabs were flocking to the standard of the Rajah.

41. The machinations of Appah Sahib were indeed carried to a wide extent. His designs to raise the province of Chutteesgurh into insurrection were timely discovered and frustrated: similar detection attended his underhand endeavours to excite hostile disposition in Rajah Keerut Sing, and other chieftains, against the British Government. His correspondence with Sirdars in the Bhopaul service was at the same time discovered; and Sir John Malcolm reported, that Amrut Rao Pundit was employed at Oojein in various intrigues
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for Appah Sahib. This agent residing at Oojein for about two months was aided by Abdallah Khan, who brought from Nagpore a woman of rank stated to belong to Appah Sahib, with much rich property. Abdallah Khan had enlisted about two hundred Arabs in Oojein for Appah Sahib. Though secrecy was ostensibly observed in these proceedings, the authorities in that city must have known them thoroughly, and undoubtedly countenanced them, from being privately informed that their doing so was consonant to the wish of their master, Scindia. Due precautions were taken against the result of those measures, and in particular, to prevent Appah Sahib's crossing into the valley of the Nerbudda. The practices of the ex-Rajah's correspondents in Nagpore to debauch our troops, in which some progress had been made, were successfully traced, the principal conspirators were seized, and two of them (men of consequence), Gunoba and Nalee Mahommed, separately confessed the whole. Their testimony was amply confirmed by the interception of a box of jewels, which they indicated as on the point of being despatched to Appah Sahib. The guilty were sent by the Nagpore ministry into confinement at Jubbulpore.

42. This did not proceed without suitable warning to Appah Sahib. Sir John Malcolm painted in strong terms to Sheo Persaud the ruinous consequences which would attend the ex-Rajah, if he delayed acceding to the terms offered in answer to his overtures; but the intimation had no effect.

43. Towards the latter end of October, Lieutenant-Colonel Adams projected a combined irruption of different columns into the Mahadeo hills, for the purpose of surrounding Appah Sahib, and he moved accordingly. The situation of the ex-Rajah became more critical: therefore he fled from the hills, escorted by a body of horse under Cheetoo Pindarry, to avail himself (as was afterwards substantiated) of repeated invitations from Jeswunt Rao Lar for Appah Sahib's taking refuge in Asseergurh, should he be doubtful of maintaining his ground among the Gounds. Sir John Malcolm imagined, that to gain the Sautpooral range of hills was the object of that party. Government had more accurate information, and Sir John Malcolm was directed to summon Jeswunt Rao Lar to surrender Appah Sahib, when the reception of the latter into Asseergurh should be ascertained.

44. Those attempts to avoid the necessity of submission made no difference in the dispositions of Government respecting Appah Sahib. Mr. Jenkins, in fulfilment of instructions received by him, imparted to Brigadier-General Dove-ton the intention of allowing to Appah Sahib the full benefit of the original terms, even should his surrender be visibly owing to the impracticability of longer evasion.

45. Exertion was necessary to crush endeavours which addressed themselves to every quarter where a flame might be excited. The Honourable Mounstuart Elphinstone had detailed to us his discovery of communications between Appah Sahib and Chintamun Rao, one of the Putwurdhun Mahratta feudatories; a correspondence the more dangerous, as it might afford example to other chiefs of that martial association. Adequate activity in counteracting the various efforts was not wanting. Every assemblage in arms for the ex-Rajah was successively dispersed, on which occasions Major Nation and Captain Jones much distinguished themselves; while they who were solicitous to aid him, but who had not openly shewed themselves, were made to feel themselves discovered, and were overawed by precautions sufficiently comprehensible. Sharply pursued in his retreat from the Mahadeo hills, Appah Sahib was overtaken close to Asseergurh, his escort was routed, and he with his followers must have been taken, had not a part of the garrison sallied and saved the fugitives from their pursuers. This was, of course, a decisive act of hostility on the part of Jeswunt Rao Lar.

46. Cheetoo got away to the jungles, where he was devoured by a tiger. His son, Mahommed Punnah, finding escape hopeless, surrendered himself to Sir John Malcolm. He related, that having been sent by Jeswunt Rao Lar to assist Appah Sahib, or to bring him off to Asseergurh in case of extremity, he had accompanied the ex-Rajah from the Mahadeo hills, but had not been permitted to enter the fortress with Appah Sahib after their discomfiture, through Jeswunt Rao Lar's fear of being charged with protecting Pindarries, against

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which participation in guilt the British Government had denounced rigorous infliction. Mahommed Punnah was treated with mildness and liberality, and he repaid the moderation by an unreserved disclosure of the invitation pressed by Jeswunt Rao Lar upon Appah Sahib.

47. A curious circumstance now occurred. Appah Sahib found means to open secretly from within the fort of Asseergurh, a correspondence with Sir John Malcolm, expressing his inclination to surrender himself. As he met frank encouragement, yet did not act upon it, there is no way of accounting for his having thus negotiated, but by supposing him to imagine that, in case of the fort being taken, he might efficaciously plead a purpose which he never really harboured, the voluntarily putting himself into our hands. That he had not the intention of throwing himself upon our generosity is manifest, from his having preferred to make his escape to Boorhampore in the disguise of a Fakeer. He was guided by a sepoy, the adopted son of one Hurrey Sing, who resided in Boorhampore under the protection of the governor. The latter's concurrence in Appah Sahib's reception in Boorhampore could not be doubted. Concealment, however, could not be expected to last long; so that Appah Sahib was counselled to put himself beyond the reach of British preponderance. He consequently proceeded to Lahore, where he has been allowed to live in absolute privacy on a very scanty allowance from Runjeet Sing. That prince, in affording shelter to Appah Sahib, has done it in a manner which shews a sincere attention not to dissatisfy the British Government. As to the commandant of Boorhampore, his conduct was an additional indication of Scindia's duplicity and perverse speculations; and it furnished a further motive for those proceedings respecting Asseergurh, the particulars of which will close this voluminous detail.

48. It will be in the recollection of your Honourable Committee, that Asseergurh was one of the cautionary fortresses, the temporary possession of which was required by us from Dowlut Rao Scindia in the treaty ratified on the 6th November 1817. That his Highness had subscribed to the terms only through inability to resist was unquestionable. No disposition to fulfil practically any of the provisions of that treaty which he could evade was to be expected: and the fact of his having a secret compact with Bajee Rao, necessarily hostile to us, and thence prompting a counteraction of our purposes, was clear, from a variety of indications allowing no other conclusion. It was, of course, foreseen, that he would be inclined to try devices, to avoid letting us have the advantages of a fortress so importantly situated as Asseergurh, for interrupting the march of the Mahratta forces between Poona, Gwalior, and Nagpore. To discourage such an attempt, it was distinctly explained to the Maharajah, that should the commandant of Asseergurh disobey his Highness's orders, and refuse to put our troops in possession of the fortress, we should cease to consider Jeswunt Rao Lar and his garrison as in the service of the Maharajah; and holding him defined by that procedure to be an independent chief of freebooters, we should retain Asseergurh, when reduced, as a legitimate conquest.

49. The troops destined to occupy Asseergurh were, through sudden events, wanted in another quarter; and subsequently, the entire success of our undertaking obviated those immediate considerations which had occasioned our original demand for it. Rejoiced at being able to take a conciliatory step towards Scindia by a relaxation of the conditions, I directed that the claim upon Asseergurh should be given up, and that, at the same time, the fort of Hindia, which had been made over to us, should be restored.

50. Before those instructions reached Gwalior, Jeswunt Rao Lar had committed a decided act of hostility, by opening a heavy fire from his artillery upon a detachment of your troops which had to skirt the fort in moving to intercept Bajee Rao. This outrage was represented by the Acting Resident at Gwalior to the Maharajah as sure to be seriously taken up by the Governor-General; yet it did not occasion the withholding from his Highness the order for the re-delivery of Hindia to any officer whom he might appoint to receive that fortress, so perfectly did the Acting Resident understand that the offence would not be construed with a rigour beyond what the case absolutely exacted.

51. Your Honourable Committee is entreated to observe the spirit in which the consequent instructions to the Acting Resident were framed. Although the
Acting

Acting Resident had communicated to Government the acknowledgment of one of Scindia's ministers, that his Highness had not denied to him (the minister) his having a secret correspondence with Bajee Rao, no more austere tone was adopted. In truth, the confession of a correspondence previously known to us furnished no new ground of estrangement; and my solicitude to bring into confidential reliance upon us, a prince whose sovereignty I meant to uphold, stood on its original principle of policy. Conformably to those sentiments, the punishment of Jeswunt Rao Lar was left to Scindia's own discretion; while it was communicated to his Highness, that if he thought fit, for the better security of the harmony between the two States, to appoint another commandant to Asseergurh, and Jeswunt Rao Lar should refuse to transfer the fortress to the person nominated by his Highness, the place should be reduced by the Honourable Company's troops and delivered over to his Highness, without any charge for the expense of the siege.

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52. Scindia declared his resolution to summon Jeswunt Rao Lar immediately to Gwalior. Ostensible orders to that effect were despatched. Jeswunt Rao, after many excuses, at length offered to repair to Gwalior, if he were furnished with a passport from the Acting Resident, to secure him in his way; and this passport was accordingly put into the hands of Scindia to be forwarded.

53. Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm had, in the interval, reported that Seetoo had quitted Asseergurh, with sixty horse and two hundred foot, to join Appah Sahib in the Mahadeo hills. The protection given by Jeswunt Rao Lar to that remnant of the Pindarries was a direct infraction of the treaty; and the detaching that body to reinforce a person in arms against us, was a further violation.

54. Early in 1819, information was received by Government that Appah Sahib had escaped from the Mahadeo Hills, where he was nearly surrounded, and had pushed for Asseergurh. In corroboration of the intelligence, the Acting Resident apprized Government, as has been already noticed, that a body of Appah Sahib's troops, who had been routed and were chased by ours, took refuge in Asseergurh, whence a part of the garrison sallied and attacked the prisoners. On this fact being represented to Scindia, his Highness, on the 22d February, entrusted the Acting Resident with the care of transmitting a letter, by which Jeswunt Rao Lar was ordered to deliver up Appah Sahib with any of his companions who might be in the fort. Jeswunt Rao Lar was further commanded to proceed instantly to Gwalior.

55. Here it may be well to bring together the several intimations expressive, at the time, of conviction that Appa Sahib was in the fort; a point which is now ascertained by the direct testimony of a person who accompanied him. The ex-Rajah was supposed to have been among those who, as was mentioned above, escaped into the fort, though later information shews him not to have been with that party. An unofficial letter of the 19th February from Sir John Malcolm, states his belief that Appah Sahib is in Asseergurh. Afterwards Sir John Malcolm sends to Government two depositions. The first is that of a Jemadar, who came off with a party of his men from the fort; he states his decided persuasion that Appah Sahib is in the upper fort. The second is from Mahommed Punnah, son of Seetoo Pindarry: he testifies that his father and himself, on the surrender of Bajee Rao, asked Jeswunt Rao Lar what they and their followers should do. He recommended to them to remain in the neighbourhood of Asseergurh and maintain themselves by plunder; but speedily after he advised them to join Appah Sahib, whom, as he said he had invited to take refuge in Asseergurh if pressed. The invitation is stated by Fazil Khan, in a letter from Sir John Malcolm dated 16th March, to have been thrice repeated. Seetoo and his son joined Appah Sahib; and on the latter's quitting Mahadeo hills, brought him to a garden outside of the fort; there they were directed by Jeswunt Rao Lar to leave him; so that Mahomed Punnah knew not whether he entered the fort. It is probable that the Pindarries were sent away, that they might not be able to bear witness to the admission of Appah Sahib into the fort, which all the rumours concurred in representing as having been effected at night with great secrecy. On the 20th March, Sir John Malcolm writes that an agent of his, who had early found means to introduce himself among the garrison, communicates his having conversed with Appah Sahib in the upper fort, and transmits an

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an overture in writing, purporting to be from the ex-Rajah. From that period till the surrender of the fort, no doubt was entertained of Appah Sahib's being there; and when the garrison marched out, strict search was fruitlessly made for him. I am disposed to imagine that he came out among the attendants of Jeswunt Rao Lar, when the latter repaired to Sir John Malcolm, on the evening preceding the surrender, to negotiate for conditions; and that while, under those circumstances, vigilance momentarily slept, he was dexterously conveyed away.

56. Returning to the course of the main narrative, I have to notice that upon the information received by Government of Appah Sahib's escape from the Mahadeo hills and reception into Asseergurh, different corps were ordered to close upon the fortress and invest it. At the same time, the Acting Resident was directed to tell Scindia that, if Appah Sahib shall have been admitted into Asseergurh, the fortress must be besieged; and his Highness was requested to send a body of his cavalry to join in the investment, that it might appear a common cause, so as to repel any construction of our attacking a possession of his.

57. Shortly before this, Sir John Malcolm had written to Jeswunt Rao Lar, signifying to him that if he (Jeswunt Rao Lar) should not obey those orders of the Maharajah which were on their way to him, within five days after their receipt, he would be treated as a rebel to his own Government and an enemy to ours. Evading a direct answer, Jeswunt Rao Lar justifies himself for having sometime antecedently gone to wait upon Bajee Rao, when the latter was in his vicinity, 'by saying that the Peishwa was the head of the Mahrattas, and thence entitled to the duty of all of them. On the 25th of February, Sir John Malcolm again writes to Jeswunt Rao Lar, saying that the preparations for the siege will be discontinued, as soon as Jeswunt Rao Lar shall have obeyed the orders of his sovereign in quitting Asseergurh, the command of which he may leave with any individual of his family. Sir John Malcolm observes to him, that we can have no wish to take a place belonging to our ally. Persevering in his efforts to prevent extremities, Sir John Malcolm sent his native aid-de-camp (a man highly respectable) to impress upon Jeswunt Rao Lar the hopelessness of his situation, and the expediency of submission. Jeswunt Rao Lar declared that he would not quit the fortress, and asserted his confidence, that should he be attacked by our troops, Scindia would aid him.

58. Jeswunt Rao Lar had, at this time, not only the passport from the Acting Resident, but one from Brigadier-General Sir John Doveton also, and had, moreover, a Chuprassee from the latter attached to him, to be answerable for his not meeting obstruction or insult on his way to Gwalior. His shuffling, combined with some endeavours of Scindia at this juncture, awakened the surmise that there was more of active duplicity on the part of the Maharajah than we had been willing to believe. His Highness pressed that means might be adopted for punishing Jeswunt Rao Lar without reducing the fortress; a matter so obviously impracticable, after that chief's refusal to leave Asseergurh, that it betrayed an interest in what was going forward, beyond what could be accounted for by simple repugnance to have the notion of the fort's impregnability exploded. Constraint, however, to preserve appearances, and to reconcile himself to the exigency as well as he might, Scindia readily concurred in sending a body of his cavalry to assist in the siege, as proposed by this Government in the letter of the 1st March. He could not but comprehend that the cavalry was totally useless towards the success of the operation, and that their being present had been suggested solely to maintain his credit.

59. In the spirit prescribed to him by this Government, Sir John Malcolm writes, on the 5th March, to Brigadier-General Sir John Doveton, who is approaching with the main body of the troops, and sends the copy of a proclamation issued by him, explaining that the time for acceptance of the term originally offered, namely, Jeswunt Rao Lar's having security for his life and property, and having permission to leave the command of the fort with any person of his own family whom he should select, would expire on the 7th, and that the object of the proclamation was to allow six days more for unconditional surrender, in default of which Jeswunt Rao Lar was to be deemed a rebel to his sovereign. Sir John Malcolm observes, that as we have nothing to urge against Scindia,

Scindia, the surrender of the fort to a Huzzooreeah (a confidential commissioner delegated from the Presence), who was on his way from the Maharajah, would be sufficient, and the delivery of it to us would not be required.

Letter from
the Marquis of
Hastings,
17 Oct. 1822.

60. Subsequently, Sir John Malcolm apprizes Brigadier-General Sir John Doveton, that Condajee, the Huzzooreeah sent by Scindia, is likely to reach his camp on the 14th or 15th, therefore requests a suspension of hostilities till Condajee shall have had an interview with Jeswunt Rao Lar. A continuation of this strain will be found in the letters of the 17th and 20th March from Sir John Malcolm to Sir John Doveton; in the first of which the wish of this Government to shew every delicacy and attention towards Scindia is impressed; and in the latter, the conduct of Scindia and of the Huzzooreeah is represented as frank and sincere. Those intimations were meant as rules of procedure, and they were acted upon as such; for during the whole siege, Brigadier-General Sir John Doveton transmitted to the Acting Resident, for the information of Scindia, regular reports of occurrences and progress, contemplating the service as having been undertaken for his Highness.

Conclusion of the
Narrative of
Events at Poona
and Nagpore.

61. The batteries had been opened against the fort, in consequence of the refusal of Jeswunt Rao Lar to obey the orders delivered to him by Condajee personally. This refusal is communicated to the Acting Resident by Condajee, who denounces Jeswunt Rao Lar as a rebel and traitor.

62. Asseergurh surrendered on the 9th April. The soldiery who had defended the place having been proclaimed rebels, and Condajee having no other infantry, the Honourable Company's troops were ordered to garrison the fort, but still in trust for Scindia.

63. A singular detection now occurred. It had been known to us that Bajee Rao had deposited in Asseergurh jewels of very great value, and Jeswunt Rao Lar was called upon to produce them. He insisted, that Bajee Rao had afterwards demanded them, and that they had been consequently restored. Being told that this answer was unsatisfactory, and that his own property would be sequestered till he delivered those jewels, he was constrained to exhibit Bajee Rao's receipt. When he opened a small casket for the purpose, the officer who stood by, and who was acquainted with Scindia's penmanship, observed a paper in the hand-writing of the Maharajah. His sudden recognition of it produced such visible confusion in Jeswunt Rao Lar, that the officer inferred there must be something incorrect, and he immediately seized the casket. An examination among other papers contained in it, each of which would have afforded the strongest presumption of the Maharajah's perfidy, the letter that had caught the officer's eye, docketed as written by Scindia, and acknowledged by Jeswunt Rao Lar to be from him, directs the utmost aid possible to be furnished to Bajee Rao. The pregnant expression which accompanied those orders to obey all commands from Bajee Rao, "*should you not do so I shall be perjured,*" will not have escaped the notice of your Honourable Committee. There was not any public relation between Scindia and Bajee Rao, to which the obligation of an oath was applicable. The phrase evidently referred to the recent secret engagements, the nature of which has been confessed by Trimbuckjee Dainglia, and Jeswunt Rao Lar is addressed as one who must comprehend the force of the allusion. After this discovery, concealment on the part of Jeswunt Rao Lar was useless. In justification of his resistance, he declared to Sir John Malcolm that he had been forbidden by Scindia to deliver the fortress to any person whatever on a written order, unless the order should be accompanied by a private token fixed between the Maharajah and Jeswunt Rao Lar, which token was not given by Condajee or in any other manner. He further avowed his having been ordered by Scindia to aid Bajee Rao to the utmost:

64. The attention of your Honourable Committee is entreated to the tenour of the instructions sent to the Acting Resident at Gwalior, in consequence of the above communications. The moderation which they breathe will assuredly be pleasing to you.

65. Consonantly to those instructions, the Acting Resident solicited a public audience from Scindia. The latter, anticipating the object, begged that the discussion might not be in the Durbar, but in a private room, before his ministers,

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the Marquis of
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ters, and any persons whom the Acting Resident might please to bring. The Acting Resident, desirous to spare the feelings of the Maharajah, assented to the proposal. In the interval he had shewn the Maharajah's letter to one of his Highness's principal ministers, who said it would be idle to deny its being his master's hand-writing. This admission, however, was not mentioned by the Acting Resident, who satisfied himself with putting the letter into Scindia's hands, and saying he was directed by the Governor-General to ask if his Highness could deny his own writing. Scindia, aware that prevarication must be unavailing, confessed that it was his writing, endeavouring to extenuate his conduct by appealing to the embarrassment in which he stood in regard to Bajee Rao, and adding, that he must submit to whatever the Governor-General might think fit to impose. He was astonishingly relieved, when told that the Governor-General would content himself with retaining Asseergurh, not as a punishment, but as a security, which the late events had proved to be indispensable: and he was put still more at his ease, when informed that if his Highness would for the future act candidly with us, all the past should be buried in oblivion, the British Government would do its utmost to support his dignity, and efficacious measures would be employed to meliorate the condition of his affairs. Since that period, he has experienced a continued series of benefits and services, which I believe him to have appreciated justly.

66. This transaction has been minutely described, because your Honourable Committee may be led to deduce from its features a conclusion deeply interesting for those to whom you have delegated the management of such vast concerns. If you shall in other cases, on which from their complexity it has not been equally practicable to dilate, perceive an outline of similar quality, you may be inclined to believe that in them we were guided by corresponding principles. Should you allow that credit, I venture to affirm that it will not be undeservedly bestowed. The closer the scrutiny, the more advantageous it will be for this Government; as its results will prove, that we assumed a hostile or over-awing attitude in no instance, but where the anticipation of a planned and organized attack made the measure one of the strictest self-defence. It will be seen, that so far from having captiously sought grounds of quarrel, we have exercised forbearance in no ordinary degree; that when forced to contest, and successful in it, we have not strained penalty beyond the point necessary for precluding the reiteration of assault; and that, under the provocation of repeated perfidy, we have still displayed the mildness incumbent on conscious superiority, and becoming the dignified temper of our country.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
17th October 1822.

(Signed)

HASTINGS.

TREATIES

AND

È N G A G E M E N T S

WITH

NATIVE PRINCES AND STATES

IN

INDIA,

CONCLUDED FOR THE MOST PART IN THE YEARS

1817 *and* 1818.

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*East-India House,
August 2d 1824.*

(Signed)

WILLIAM McCULLOCH,
Examiner of India Correspondence.



TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS

WITH

NATIVE PRINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.

Some Treaties appear in this Collection which were concluded anterior to the Government of the Marquis of Hastings, but which have been inserted as intimately connected with the Political Arrangements under his Lordship's Administration.

SUBSIDIARY TREATY *with the* RAJAH of MYSORE,

Dated the 8th July 1799.

TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty, and of the English East-India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K.P., Governor-General for all Affairs civil and military of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full Powers vested in them for this purpose by the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor-General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Mysore,
8 July 1799.

Whereas it is stipulated, in the Treaty concluded on the 22d June 1799, between the Honourable English East-India Company Behauder and the Nabob Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company Behauder, his Highness Nizam-ud-Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peishwah Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Suldaun, that a separate Government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C, annexed to the said Treaty; and that, for the effectual establishment of the Government of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East-India Company Behauder, wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, this Treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the said English East-India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor-General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Mysore,
8 July 1799.

Article I.—The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article II.—The Honourable East-India Company Behauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to receive a military force for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacs of Star Pagodas to the said East-India Company, the said sum to be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st July, A.D. 1799. And his Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be entirely left to the Company.

Article III.—If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or Power, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor-General in Council of Fort-William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article IV.—And whereas it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the third Article of the present Treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, That whenever the Governor-General in Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore; or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor-General in Council, necessary to render the said funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article V.—And it is hereby further agreed, That whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the fourth Article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenour of the fourth Article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and controul of the English Company Behauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and controul of the said East-India Company, the Governor-General in Council shall render to His Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed: provided also, that in no case whatever shall his Highness's actual receipt or annual income arising out of his territorial revenue be less than the sum of one lac of Star Pagodas, together with one-fifth of the net revenues

revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth Article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lac of Star Pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East-India Company engages, at all times and in every possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Mysore,
8 July 1799.

Article VI.—His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages, That he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity now established between the English Company Behauder and their allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of the stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any Foreign State whatever shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article VII.—His Highness stipulates and agrees, That he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver up to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the Company's Government; it being his Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article VIII.—Whereas the complete protection of his Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British troops and officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder engages that the said English Company Behauder shall at all times be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, all such fortresses and strong places within his said Highness's territories as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article IX.—And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt for the security of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within his Highness's territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired; it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East-India Company Behauder shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the said fortresses; and it is further agreed, that such expenses as may be incurred on this account shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportions, by the contracting parties.

Article X.—In case it shall become necessary for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of his Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that the regular troops of the English East-India Company Behauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed that, upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit; but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East-India Company Behauder to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

Article XI.—It being expedient for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Sultan, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate Article to be hereafter added to this Treaty.

Article

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Mysore,
8 July 1799.

Article XII.—Lest the garrison of Seringapatam should at any time be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions and other necessaries as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment whatever.

• Article XIII.—The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty for this purpose with as little delay as possible.

Article XIV.—His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the Company's Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article XV.—Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysore to belong respectively to the English Company Behauder and to his Highness, are conveniently situated, with a view to the proper connexion of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting parties, that in all such cases, they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of exchanges or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article XVI.—This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, A.D. 1799 (corresponding to the 3d of Suffur, anno Higeræ 1214, and to the 7th of the month Assar, of the 1721st year of the Saliwund æra), settled and concluded at the fort of Nazzarbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the Honourable English East-India Company Behauder, in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder; the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same, in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them: and his Highness Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver; and the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and to deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General; on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East-India Company, and on the Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

TREATY

NATIVE PRINCES AND STATES.

TREATY *with the NIZAM,*

Dated the 12th October 1800.

TREATY of perpetual and general defensive Alliances between the Honourable the English East-India Company and his Highness the Nabob Nizam ul Mulk Asoph Jah Behauder, Soubadar of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors; settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of his Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Oct. 1800.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, an intimate friendship and union have firmly subsisted for a length of time between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nabob Nizam ul Mulk Asoph Jah Behauder, and have been cemented and strengthened by several treaties of alliance, to the mutual and manifest advantage of both Powers, who, with uninterrupted harmony and concord, having equally shared the fatigues and dangers of war and the blessings of peace, are in fact become one and the same in interest, policy, friendship, and honour. These Powers, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, on principles of precaution and foresight, and with a view to the effectual preservation of constant peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependents, against the unprovoked aggressions, or unjust encroachments of all or of any enemies whatever.

Article 1. The peace, union, and friendship, so long subsisting between the two States, shall be perpetual; the friends and enemies of either, shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former treaties and agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenour of this agreement, shall be confirmed by it.

Article II.—If any Power or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependents or allies, and, after due representation, shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

Article III.—For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares, that the British Government will never permit any Power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights or territories of his Highness the Nizam, but will at all times maintain the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained.

Article III.—With a view to fulfil this treaty of general defence and protection, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah agrees, that two battalions of Sepoys and one regiment of cavalry, with a due proportion of guns and artillery-men, shall be added in perpetuity to the present permanent subsidiary force of six battalions of Sepoys, of one thousand firelocks each, and one regiment of cavalry, five hundred strong, (with their proportion of guns and artillery-men), so that the whole subsidiary force furnished by the Honourable East-India Company to his Highness shall henceforward consist of eight battalions of Sepoys (or eight thousand firelocks) and two regiments of cavalry (or one thousand horse), with their requisite complement of guns, European artillery-men, lascars, and pioneers, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition; which force is to be stationed in perpetuity in his Highness's territories.

Sic Orig.

Article IV.—The pay of the above-mentioned additional force shall be calculated at the rate of the pay of the existing subsidiary force, and shall commence

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from

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Oct. 1800.

from the day of the entrance of the said additional force into his Highness's territories.

Article V.—For the regular payment of the whole expense of the said augmented subsidiary force, consisting of eight thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, and their usual proportion of artillery, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah hereby assigns and cedes to the Honourable East-India Company, in perpetuity, all the territories acquired by his Highness under the treaty of Seringapatam, on the 18th March 1792, and also all the territories acquired by his Highness under the treaty of Mysore, on the 22d June 1799, according to the schedule annexed to this treaty.

Article VI.—Certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article to the Honourable Company being inconvenient, from their situation to the northward of the river Toombuddrah, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honourable Company's possession a good and well-defined one, agrees to retain the districts in question, namely, Copul, Gujjindergh, and others (as marked in the annexed schedule), in his own possession; and in lieu thereof, assigns and cedes, in full and in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company, the district of Adoni, together with whatever other territory his Highness may be possessed of, or is dependent on his Highness's Government, to the south of the Toombuddrah, or to the south of the Kistnah, below the junction of those two rivers.

Article VII.—The territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honourable Company by the fifth Article, or in consequence of the change stipulated in the sixth Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their officers.

Article VIII.—Whereas the actual produce of a considerable portion of the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by Article sixth, is ascertained and acknowledged to be greatly inferior to their nominal value, as specified in the schedule annexed to this Treaty, and the said districts cannot be expected for a long course of years to reach their said nominal value; and whereas differences might hereafter arise between the contracting parties, with respect to the real value of the same, and the friendship and harmony happily subsisting between the contracting parties be disturbed by discussions relating to the adjustment of accounts of the produce and value of the said districts; in order to preclude all causes of any such future difference or discussion between the two States, the said East-India Company agrees to accept the said districts (with the reservation stated in the sixth Article) as a full and complete satisfaction for all demand on account of the pay and charges of the said subsidiary force; and therefore to whatever extent, or for whatever length of time, the actual produce of the said districts shall prove inadequate to the amount of the subsidy payable by his Highness on account of the said subsidiary force, no demands shall ever be made by the Honourable Company upon the treasury of his Highness, on account of any such deficiency, or on account of any failure in the revenues of the said districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, from the calamity of war, or any other cause. His Highness the Nizam, on his part, with the same friendly views, hereby renouncing all claim to any arrears or balances which may be due to him from the said districts, at the period of their cession to the Honourable Company, and also to any eventual excess in the produce of the said districts, beyond the amount of the subsidy payable by his Highness on account of the said subsidiary force, the true intention and meaning of this Article being, that the cession of the said districts, and the exchanges stipulated in the sixth Article, shall be considered as a final close and termination of accounts between the contracting parties, with respect to the charges of the said subsidiary force.

Article IX.—After the conclusion of this Treaty, and as soon as the British Resident shall signify to his Highness Asoph Jah, that the Honourable Company's officers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by the fifth Article, his Highness will immediately issue the necessary perwannahs, or orders,

orders, to his officers, to deliver over charge of the same to the officers of the Company; and it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that all collections made by his Highness's officers, subsequent to the date of the said perwannahs or orders, and before the officers of the Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the account of the Honourable Company.

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Oct. 1800.

Article X.—All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the Honourable Company with the said districts; and his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah engages, that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honourable Company, as nearly as possible, in the same state as that in which his Highness received them.

Article XI.—His Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah will continue to pay the subsidy of the former subsidiary force, and also that of the additional troops, from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the Honourable East-India Company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his Highness's officers of the country ceded to the said Company by the fifth Article. The Company will not claim any payments of subsidy from his Highness's treasury, after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his Highness.

Article XII.—The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war; and, for that purpose, will at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other States, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the Powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenour of this defensive Treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other Power whatever, then his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah engages that, with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near his Highness's person, the residue of the British subsidiary force (consisting of six battalions of sepoys, and two regiments of cavalry, with artillery), joined by six thousand infantry and nine thousand horse of his Highness's own troops, and making together an army of twelve thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry, with their requisite train of artillery, and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and his Highness further engages to employ every further effort in his power, for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war; the Honourable Company, in the same manner, engaging on their part, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy, the largest force which they may be able to furnish, over and above the said subsidiary force.

Article XIII.—Whenever war shall appear probable, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah engages to collect as many brinjaries as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons.

Article XIV.—Grain, and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary quantity of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, in proportion to its present augmentation, be, as heretofore, entirely exempted from duties.

Article XV.—As by the present Treaty the union and friendship of the two States are so firmly cemented, as that they may be considered as one and the same, his Highness the Nizam engages neither to commence nor to pursue, in future, any negotiations with any other Power whatever, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East-India Company's Government; and the Honourable Company's Government, on their part, hereby declare, that they have no manner of concern with any of his Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom his Highness is absolute.

Article XVI. As, by the present Treaty of general defensive alliance, mutual defence, and defence against all enemies, are established, his Highness the Nabob
Asoph

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Asoph Jah consequently engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any Power whatever; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment of them the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article XVII. By the present Treaty of general defensive alliance, the ties of union, by the blessing of God, are drawn so close, that the friends of one party will be henceforward considered as the friends of the other, and the enemies of the one party as the enemies of the other; it is therefore hereby agreed, that if in future the Shorapoor or Gudwall Zemindars, or any other subjects or dependents of his Highness's Government, should withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claims upon them, or excite rebellion or disturbance, the subsidiary force, or such proportion thereof as may be requisite, after the reality of the fact shall be duly ascertained, shall be ready, in concert with his Highness's own troops, to reduce all such offenders to obedience. And the particular interests of the two States being now in every respect identified, it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by this Treaty, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah shall permit such a portion of the subsidiary force as may be requisite, to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. If disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of his Highness's dominions contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary troops, the British Government in like manner, if required by his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company, as may be more conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within his Highness's dominions.

Article XVIII.—Whereas, by the favour of Providence, a perfect union, harmony, and concord, have long and firmly subsisted between the Honourable East-India Company, his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah, his Highness the Peishwah Rao Pandit Purdhaun, and Rajah Rhagojee Bhooslah; therefore, should his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun, and Rajah Rhagojee Bhooslah, or either of them, express a desire to participate in the benefits of the present defensive alliance, which is calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the foundations of general tranquillity, the contracting parties will readily admit both, or either of the said Powers, to be members of the present alliance, on such terms and conditions as shall appear just and expedient to the contracting parties.

Article XIX.—The contracting parties being actuated by a sincere desire to promote and maintain general tranquillity, will admit Dowlut Rao Scindiah to be a party of the present Treaty, whenever he shall satisfy the contracting parties of his disposition to cultivate the relations of peace and amity with both States, and shall give such securities for the maintenance of tranquillity, as shall appear to the contracting parties to be sufficient.

Article XX.—This Treaty, consisting of twenty articles, being this day settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick with the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder, Captain Kirkpatrick has delivered one copy thereof, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Nabob, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself; and Captain Kirkpatrick, by virtue of especial authority given to him on that behalf by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares the said Treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages to procure and deliver to his Highness, in the space of thirty days, a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect the counterpart of that executed by himself; and on the delivery of such copy, the Treaty executed by Captain Kirkpatrick shall be returned, but the additional subsidiary force, specified in the third Article, shall be immediately required by his Highness the Nizam, and furnished by the Honourable Company; and all the other Articles shall be in full force from this time.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Hyderabad, on the 12th October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22d Jemadee ool awul, Anno Higeræ 1215.

TREATY *with the PEISHWAH commonly called the TREATY of BASSEIN.*Treaty
with the Peishwah.
31 Dec. 1802.*Dated the 31st December 1802.*

TREATY of perpetual and general defensive Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company and his Highness the Peishwah, Bajee Rao Ragonaut Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, his children, heirs, and successors, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, Resident at the Court of his Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all their affairs in the East-Indies.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterruptedly subsisted for a length of time between the Honourable East-India Company and his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and have been confirmed at different periods by Treaties of amity and union, the Powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependents, against the unprovoked aggressions or unjust encroachments of all or any enemies whatever.

Article I.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the two States shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former Treaties and Agreements between the two States, now in force and not contrary to the tenour of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Article II. If any Power or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependents or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any Power or State whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression, against the rights and territories of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, but will at all times maintain and defend the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

Article III.—With a view to fulfil this Treaty of general defence and protection, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder agrees to receive, and the Honourable East-India Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of not less than six thousand regular Native infantry, with the usual proportion of field-pieces and European artillerymen attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition, which force is to be accordingly stationed in perpetuity in his said Highness's territories.

Article IV.—For the regular payment of the whole expense of the said subsidiary force, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honourable East-India Company, all the territories detailed in the annexed Schedule to this Treaty.

Treaty
with the Peishwah,
31 Dec. 1802.

Article V.—As it may be found that certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article to the Honourable Company may be inconvenient from their situation, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honourable Company's possession a good and well-defined one, agrees that such exchanges of talooks or lands shall be made hereafter, on terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require. And it is agreed and covenanted, that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honourable Company by the fourth Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their officers.

Article VI.—Notwithstanding the total annual expense of the subsidiary force is estimated at twenty-five lacs of Rupees, his said Highness has agreed to cede by Article IV., lands estimated to yield annually the sum of twenty-six lacs of Rupees, the additional lac being intended to meet possible deficiencies in the revenues of the said lands and save the Honourable Company from loss.

Article VII.—After the conclusion of this treaty, and as soon as the British Resident shall signify to his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, that the Honourable Company's officers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by Article IV., his Highness will immediately issue the necessary perwannabs or orders to his officers, to deliver over charge of the same to the officers of the Honourable Company. And it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by his Highness's officers, subsequently to the date of the treaty, and before the officers of the Honourable Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the credit of the Honourable Company, and all claims to balances from the said districts, referring to periods antecedent to the conclusion of this treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

Article VIII.—All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the Honourable Company with the said districts; and his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honourable Company without being injured or damaged, and with their ordinary equipment of ordnance, stores, and provisions.

Article IX.—Grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties; and the commanding officer and officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both States. The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance; such as the protection of the person of his Highness, his heirs, and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels or excitors of disturbance in his Highness's dominions, and the due correction of his subjects or dependents, who may withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like Sebundy to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor against any of the principal branches of the Mahratta empire, nor in levying contributions from Mahratta dependents, in the manner of Mooluckgerry.

Article X.—Whereas much inconvenience has arisen from certain claims and demands of the Mahratta State, affecting the city of Surat, it is agreed, that a just calculation shall be made of the value of the said claims by his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and the Government of Bombay; and in consequence of the intimate friendship now established between the contracting parties, his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, agrees for himself, his heirs, and successors, to relinquish for ever all the rights, claims, and privileges of the Mahratta State, affecting the said city of Surat, and all collections on that account shall cease and determine from the day on which this treaty shall be concluded. In consideration of which act of friendship, the Honourable East-India Company agrees that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the estimated value of the said claims of the Mahratta State, shall be deducted from the districts

tricts ceded by Article IV. ; and on the same principle, and from similar considerations, his Highness further agrees, that the amount of the collections made for the Poona State, under the title of "nogabundy," in the pergunnahs of Chourassy and Chickly, shall be ascertained by an average taken from the receipts of a certain number of years, or by such other mode of calculation as may be determined on. And his said Highness doth further agree for himself, his heirs, and successors, to relinquish for ever the nogabundy collections aforesaid, and they shall accordingly cease from the conclusion of this treaty. And it is agreed and stipulated, that a piece of land, yielding a sum equal to the amount of the said nogabundy collections, shall be deducted from the districts ceded by Article IV., in the same manner as stipulated in regard to the Choute of Surat.

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Article XI.—Whereas it has been usual for his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, to enlist and retain in his service Europeans of different countries, his said Highness hereby agrees and stipulates, that in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation, and of discovery being made that any European or Europeans in his service, belonging to such nation at war with the English, shall have meditated injury towards the English, or have entered into intrigues hostile to their interest, such European or Europeans so offending shall be discharged by his said Highness, and not suffered to reside in his dominions.

Article XII.—Inasmuch as, by the present Treaty, the contracting parties are bound in a general defensive alliance for mutual defence and protection against all enemies, his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, consequently engages never to commit any act of personal hostility and aggression against his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder, or any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependants, or against any of the principal branches of the Mahratta Empire, or against any power whatever ; and, in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article XIII.—And whereas certain differences, referring to past transactions, are known to subsist between the Sirkar of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder and the Sirkar of his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder, and whereas an amicable adjustment of those differences must be highly desirable for the welfare and benefit of both the said Sirkars, his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, with a view to the above end, agrees, and accordingly binds himself, his heirs and successors, to fulfil and conform to the stipulations of the treaty of Mahr ; and his Highness, Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, further agrees, that on the basis of the fulfilment of the said treaty of Mahr, and of the claims of his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder to be totally exempted from the payment of Choute, the Honourable Company's Government shall be entitled to arbitrate and determine all such points as may be in doubt or difference between the Sirkars of their Highnesses above-mentioned ; and his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder further agrees, that in the event of any differences arising between his Government and that of his Highness the Nabob Asoph Jah Behauder at any future period, the particulars of such differences shall be communicated to the Honourable East-India Company, before any act of hostility shall be committed on either side, and the said Honourable Company interposing their mediation in a way suitable to rectitude, friendship, and union, and mindful of justice and established usage, shall apply themselves to the adjustment of all such differences, conformable to propriety and truth, and shall bring the parties to a right understanding. And it is further agreed, that whatever adjustment of any such differences the Company's Government, weighing things in the scale of truth and justice, shall determine, that determination shall, without hesitation or objection, meet with the full approbation and acquiescence of both parties. It is, however, agreed that this stipulation shall not prevent any amicable negotiations which the Honourable Company and the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad respectively may be desirous of opening, provided no such negotiation shall be carried on between any of the three parties, without full communication thereof to each other.

Article

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with the Peishwah,
31 Dec. 1802.

Article XIV.—Whereas a Treaty of friendship and alliance has been concluded between the Honourable Company and Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and whereas the said Treaty was meditated and executed without any intention that it should infringe any of the just rights or claims of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, affecting the Sirkars of the said Rajah, his said Highness adverting thereto, and also to the intimate alliance now established between the contracting parties, doth hereby formally acknowledge the existence of the said treaty between the Honourable Company and Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder; and inasmuch as, by reason of certain unfinished transactions, the conclusion of which has been suspended from time to time, various demands and papers of accounts are found to subsist between the Government of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder and the Sirkar of the Rajah afore-mentioned, his said Highness, placing full reliance on the impartiality, truth, and justice of the British Government, doth hereby agree, that the said Government shall examine into and finally adjust the said demands and papers of accounts; and his said Highness further stipulates and binds himself, his heirs, and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine.

Article XV.—The contracting parties will employ all practical means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war; and for that purpose will at all times be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other States, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the Powers of India, according to the true spirit and tenour of this defensive treaty. But, if a war should unfortunately break out between the contracting parties and any other Power whatever, then his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder engages that, with the reserve of two battalions of Sepoys which are to remain near his Highness's person, the residue of the British subsidiary force, consisting of four battalions of Sepoys with their Artillery, joined by six thousand Infantry and ten thousand horse of his Highness's own troops, and making together an army of ten thousand Infantry and ten thousand Cavalry, with the requisite train of Artillery and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy: and his Highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power, for the purpose of bringing into the field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their parts, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force they may be able to furnish, over and above the said subsidiary force.

Article XVI.—Whenever war shall appear probable, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder engages to collect as many Brinjaries as possible, and to stow as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons.

Article XVII.—As by the present Treaty the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly connected that they may be considered as one and the same, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder engages neither to commence nor to pursue, in future, any negotiations with any other Power whatever, without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East-India Company's Government: and the Honourable Company's Government, on their parts, hereby declare, that they have no manner of concern with any of his Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom his Highness is absolute.

Article XVIII.—Inasmuch as, by the present Treaty of general defensive alliance, the ties of union are, with the blessing of God, so closely drawn that the interests of the two States are become identified, it is further mutually agreed that, if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by this Agreement, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. If disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of his Highness's dominions contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient

venient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, in like manner, if required by his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose, to assist in quelling the said disturbances within his Highness's dominions.

Treaty
with the Peishwah,
31 Dec. 1803.

Article XIX.—It is finally declared, that this Treaty, which according to the foregoing Articles is meant for the support and credit of his Highness's Government, and to preserve it from loss and decline, shall last as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Bassein, the 31st December A.D. 1802, on the 5th Rumzaun, A.H. 1217.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of MACHERRY,*

Dated the 14th November 1803.

TREATY concluded between his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the East-Indies, on the part of his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquess Wellesley, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the Land Forces serving in the British Possessions in India, and Governor-General in Council at Fort-William in Bengal; and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Buctawur Sing Behauder.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Macherry.

Article I.—A permanent friendship is established between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maha Rao Rajah Seway Buctawur Sing Behauder, and between their heirs and successors.

Article II.—The friends and enemies of the Honourable Company shall be considered the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah; and the friends and enemies of Maha Rao Rajah shall be the friends and enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article III.—The Honourable Company shall not interfere with the country of Maha Rao Rajah, nor shall demand any tribute from him.

Article IV.—In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the countries now in the possession of the Honourable Company, or of their allies in Hindoostan, Maha Rao Rajah agrees to send the whole of his force to their assistance, and to exert himself to the utmost of his power to repel the enemy, and to omit no opportunity of proving his friendship and attachment.

Article V.—As from the friendship established by the second Article of the present Treaty, the Honourable Company become guarantee to Maha Rao Rajah for the security of his country against external enemies, Maha Rao Rajah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other chieftain, Maha Rao Rajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maha Rao Rajah may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated in this article, it will be granted; and Maha Rao Rajah agrees to take upon himself the charge of the expense of such aid, at the same rate as has been settled with the other chieftains of Hindoostan.

Dated on the 14th day of November 1803 of the Christian era, agreeing with the 26th of Rujab 1218 Higera, and the 15th of Aghun 1216 Sumbut.

Supplemental
Articles
to the Treaty of
Bassein,
16 Dec. 1803.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLES to the TREATY of BASSEIN,
Dated the 16th December 1803.

A TREATY, consisting of nineteen Articles, was concluded at Bassein between the Honourable English East-India Company Behauder, and his Highness the Peishwah Bajee Rao Ragonaut Pundit Purdhaun Behauder. The following Articles of Engagement are now agreed on and settled, as supplemental to the said Treaty, by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part of the said Honourable Company, and Anund Rao Vakeel, on the part of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, under full power and authority granted to them respectively for the purpose.

Article I.—That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the Honourable East-India Company by the said Treaty of Bassein, the country of Savenore, and talooks of Buncapoor, in the Carnatic, yielding an annual revenue of sixteen lacs of rupees, shall be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder.

Article II.—That of the territory ceded in perpetuity to the English East-India Company by the Treaty of Bassein, the pergunnah of Oolpar, in Guzerat, yielding a revenue annually of three lacs and sixteen thousand rupees, shall likewise be restored in perpetuity to the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, in order that it may be restored to Nursing Khundy Rao, who has served the Sircar with fidelity and attachment.

Article III.—That a regiment of native cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the cavalry regiments belonging to the Hyderabad subsidiary force, shall be added to the British Poona subsidiary force.

Article IV.—In the fifteenth article of the Treaty of Bassein it is stipulated, that ten thousand cavalry and six thousand infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, shall be furnished by the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and in addition thereto, such further force as the Sircar of the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder should be able to bring into the field. This stipulation is now annulled, and in lieu thereof, it is agreed and covenanted, that in time of war the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder shall appoint and furnish five thousand cavalry and three thousand infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores; and in addition thereto, such further force as the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder shall be able to bring into the field.

Article V.—That a corps of Mahratta cavalry amounting to five thousand, shall be maintained by the British Government during the present war, for the service of the Poona State, under the orders of the British Government; of which five thousand horse, two thousand shall serve with his Highness the Peishwah, and the remaining three thousand with the British army in the field; and in the said five thousand Mahratta cavalry are not to be included the Mahratta troops serving with the British army under the chieftains Bapoojee, Gunneis Punt Gokla, and Sudojee Rao Nimalkur, which troops shall continue to be subsisted at the charge of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder.

Article VI.—By the first and second articles of this agreement, territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 19,16,000, is restored to the Sircar of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder; in lieu thereof, and for the purposes hereafter mentioned the said Rao Pundit Purdhaun Behauder agrees and stipulates to cede in perpetuity to the Honourable English East-India Company, from the province of Bundelcund, conquered for the Poona State by Ali Behauder, territory yielding an estimated annual revenue of Rupees 36,16,000, agreeably to the following detail:

1. In lieu of the country of Savenore and Talooks of Buncapoor in the Carnatic, and the pergunnah of Oolpar in Guzerat, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 19,16,000.

2. On account of the stated high value of Oolpar, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 50,000 rupees, in excess, for that pergunnah.

3. To bear the entire expense of the regiment of cavalry mentioned in Article II, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 7,50,000 rupees.

4. To serve as an equivalent for the expense to be incurred by the British Government, in paying and maintaining, during the present war, the five thousand cavalry mentioned in Article V., a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 5,00,000 rupees; and lastly, a tract of territory yielding an annual revenue of 4,00,000 rupees, to meet the extraordinary expense which the British Government must be subject to, in establishing its authority in Bundelcund, which is disturbed and ravaged by rebels, who must be subdued and punished.

Total ceded from Bundelcund 36,16,000 rupees.

Article VII.—The whole of the foregoing territory ceded as above from Bundelcund to the Honourable English East-India Company, shall be taken from those quarters of the province most contiguous to the British possessions, and in every respect most convenient for the British Government.

Article VIII.—Inasmuch as the pergunnah of Oolpar was particularly valuable to the Honourable Company's Government, by reason of its proximity to the city of Surat, in the prosperity of which the British Government bears an anxious concern, it is accordingly agreed and stipulated, that the said pergunnah of Oolpar shall be so managed and governed, at all times, by the Mahratta authority, as to conduce to the inconvenience of the said city, by attention to the rules of good neighbourhood, and the promotion of an amicable and commercial intercourse between the inhabitants of both sides; and inasmuch as the sovereignty of the river Taptie doth belong to the British Government, it is accordingly agreed and covenanted, that the Mahratta authority in Oolpar shall have no right or concern whatever in the wreck of any vessel that may be cast upon any part of the Oolpar territory, connecting with the said river Taptie, but be bound, in the event of any such wreck, to render the vessel all practicable aid, for which the parties assisting shall be entitled to receive from the owners of the wreck a just and reasonable compensation.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Poona, the 16th December, Anno Domini 1803, or the first Rumzaun, anno Hegiræ 1218.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, the 7th January 1804.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of BERAR, commonly called the TREATY of DEOGAUM,*

Dated the 17th December 1803.

TREATY of Peace between the Honourable English India Company and their Allies, on the one part, and Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah, on the other; settled by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company and their Allies; and by Jeswund Rao Ramchundar, on the part of Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah, who have each communicated to the other their full powers:

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their allies, on the one part, and Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah, on the other.

Article II.—Senah Saheb Soubah Ragojee Bhoonslah cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Belasore.

Article III.—He likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories of which he has collected the revenues, in

Supplemental
Articles
to the Treaty of
Bassein,
16 Dec. 1803.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Berar,
17 Dec. 1803.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Berar,
17 Dec. 1803.

in participation with the Soubah of the Deccan, and those of which he may have possession, which are to the westward of the river Wurdah.

Article IV.—It is agreed, that the frontier of Senah Saheb Soubah, towards the territories of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, shall be formed, to the west, by the river Wurdah, from its issue from the Injardy hills to its junction with the Godavery. The hills on which are the forts of Narnallah and Gawilghur, are to be in the possession of Senah Saheb Soubah; and every thing south of those hills and to the west of the river Wurdah, is to belong to the British Government and their allies.

Article V.—Districts amounting to four lacs of rupees per annum, contiguous to and to the south of the forts of Narnallah and Gawilghur, are to be given over to Senah Saheb Soubah. Those districts are to be fixed upon by Major-General Wellesley, and delivered over to Senah Saheb Soubah, at the same time with the forts.

Article VI.—Senah Saheb Soubah, for himself, his heirs, and successors, entirely renounces all claims of every description on the territories of the British Government and their allies, ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles, and on all the territories of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan.

Article VII.—The Honourable Company engage that they will mediate and arbitrate, according to the principles of justice, any disputes or differences that may now exist, or may hereafter arise, between the Honourable Company's allies, Secundah Jah Behauder, his heirs and successors, and Rao Pundit Purdhaun, his heirs and successors respectively, and Senah Saheb Soubah.

Article VIII.—Senah Saheb Soubah engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American Power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government; or any British subject, whether European or Indian, without the consent of the British Government. The Honourable Company engage, on their part, that they will not give aid or countenance to any discontented relations, Rajahs, Zemindars, or other subjects of Senah Saheb Soubah who may fly from or rebel against his authority.

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

Article X.—Certain treaties have been made by the British Government with feudatories of Senah Saheb Soubah; these treaties are to be confirmed. Lists of the persons with whom such treaties have been made will be given to Senah Saheb Soubah, when this treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Article XI.—Senah Saheb Soubah hereby renounces, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all adherence to the confederacy formed by him and Dowlut Rao Scindia and other Mahratta chiefs, to attack the Honourable Company and their allies. He engages not to assist those chiefs if the war with them should still continue.

Article XII.—This Treaty of Peace is to be ratified by Senah Saheb Soubah within eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley, at which time the orders for the cession of the ceded territories are to be delivered, and the troops are to withdraw. Major-General Wellesley engages that the Treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and that the ratification shall be delivered in two months from this date.

Done in camp, at Deogaum, this 17th day of December 1803,
answering to 2d Rümzaun 1213 Fusly.

Ratified by the Governor-General and Council, January 9th 1804.

TREATY with DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA, commonly called the
TREATY of SERJEE ANJENGAUM,

Dated the 30th December 1803.

Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
30 Dec. 1803.

TREATY of Peace between the Honourable English East-India Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the other; settled by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company and their Allies; and by Eetul Mahadeo, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Jeswunt Rao Goorparah Ameer-ool-Omrah, and Narroo Hurry, on the part of the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, who have each communicated to the other their full powers.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and their Allies, on the one part, and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the other.

Article II.—The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Doab, or country situated between the Jumna and the Ganges; and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud; of which territories, &c. a detailed list is given in the accompanying schedule. Such countries, formerly in the possession of the Maharajah, situated between Jeypore and Jodepore, and to the southward of the former, are to belong to the Maharajah.

Article III.—The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, in perpetual sovereignty, the fort of Baroach and territory depending thereon, and the fort of Ahmednuggur and territory depending thereon; excepting those lands which it is agreed, by the eighth Article of this Treaty, that the Maharajah is to retain.

Article IV.—The Maharajah likewise cedes to the Honourable Company and their Allies, all the territories which belonged to him previous to the breaking out of the war, which are situated to the southward of the hills, called the Adjuntee hills, including the fort and district of Jalnapore, the town and district of Gandapore, and all other districts between the range of hills and the river Godavery.

Article V.—The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all the claim to the forts, territories, rights, and interests ceded by the second, third, and fourth Articles, and all claims of every description upon the British Governments, and their Allies the Subadar of the Deccan, the Peishwah, and Anund Rao Guickwar.

Article VI.—The fort of Asseergurh, the city of Berhampore, the forts of Powangurh and Dohud, and the territories in Candeish and Guzerat, depending on these forts, shall be restored to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Article VII.—Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia has represented that his family have long held in enaum, as a gift from the Kings of Hindostan, the districts of Dholpore Baree and Rajah Kerrah, which are situated to the northward of the countries of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodepore, and of the Ranah of Gohud; and that lands in Hindostan, ceded by the second Article of this Treaty to the Honourable Company and their Allies, are held in jagheer by persons of the family of the late Madhagee Scindia and others, by principal Sardars in his service, all of whom would suffer distress if deprived of the advantages they enjoy in those countries; it is agreed, that the Maharajah shall continue to hold and enjoy in enaum the lands of Dholpore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, and that Bala Baye Sahib and Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamlah, Amraje Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charie, shall continue to hold their lands in jagheer, under the protection of the Honourable Company. And further, in order that no individual may incur loss or suffer distress in consequence of this arrangement, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall either pay

Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
30 Dec. 1803.

pensions or grant lands in jagheer, according to the option of the British Government, to certain other Sirdars and others, to be named by the Maharajah; provided that the total amount of the sums paid or jagheers granted or held, does not exceed seventeen lacs of rupees per annum, including the annual value of the lands, which it is agreed by this article that Bala Baye Sahib, Munsoor Sahib, Moonshee Kavel Nyn, Boogajee Jamdah, Amrajee Jadhoo, and Wirdah Charic, are to continue to hold; and provided that no troops in the service of the Maharajah are to be introduced into Dholpore, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah, or the other lands held in jagheer, under the pretence of collecting the revenue, or any other pretence whatever.

Article VIII.—Whereas the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia has represented, that his family have long held in enaum certain lands, villages, &c., in the territories of Rao Pundit Purdhaun; viz., Chomargoondee Pergunnah, Jamgaum, Ranjingaum, half of Seo Gaum Pergunnah, six villages in Umber Pergunnah, five villages in Pytun Pergunnah, five villages in Niwax Pergunnah, five villages in Kurla Pergunnah, six villages in Poona Pergunnah, two villages in Wahy Pergunnah, six villages in Patutood Pergunnah, five villages in Pandi-peergaum Pergunnah, five villages in Pagood Pergunnah, two villages in Parnyra Pergunnah, which have lately been taken possession of by the British Government and their allies; it is agreed, that those lands and villages shall be restored to him, provided that no troops shall ever be introduced into those lands and villages, under pretence of collecting the revenues, or any other pretence whatever.

Article IX.—Certain treaties have been made by the British Government with Rajahs and others, heretofore feudatories of the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia. These treaties are to be confirmed; and the Maharajah hereby renounces all claims upon the persons with whom such treaties have been made, and declares them to be independent of his government and authority: provided that none of the territories belonging to the Maharajah, situated to the southward of those of the Rajahs of Jeypore and Jodepore, and the Ranah of Gohud, of which the revenues have been collected by him or his aumildars, or have been applicable, as Surinjamee, to the payment of his troops, are granted away by such treaties. List of the persons with whom such treaties have been made will be given to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, when this treaty will be ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General.

Article X.—No person whatever is hereafter to be molested on account of the part which he may have taken in the present war.

Article XI.—It is agreed, that the rights of his Highness the Peishwah to certain lands in Malwa and elsewhere shall be established as heretofore; and in case any difference should arise respecting those rights, it is agreed that the Honourable Company shall mediate, arbitrate, and decide, according to the principles of justice, between his Highness and the Maharajah, and whatever shall be thus decided will be agreed to by both parties, and will be carried into execution.

Article XII.—The Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia hereby renounces all claims upon his Majesty Shah Alum, and engages on his part to interfere no further in the affairs of his Majesty.

Article XIII.—The Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia engages never to take or retain in his service any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American Power, the Government of which may be at war with the British Government, or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British Government.

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

Article XV.—The Honourable Company being bound by Treaties of general defensive alliance with his Highness the Subadar of the Deccan and of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhaun, to which the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia is desirous of acceding, he is to be admitted to the benefits thereof; and

and the Honourable Company, with a view to the future security of the Maharajah's territories, engage, in the event of his agreeing to the treaty above-mentioned, in two months, to furnish him with a force consisting of six battalions of infantry, with their complement of ordnance and artillery, and usual equipments of military stores, &c., and the expense of this force is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the lands ceded by the second, third, or fourth Articles. But it is agreed, that in case it should suit the interests of the Maharajah's Government to decline to enter into the Treaty above-mentioned, such refusal shall not effect any of the other stipulations of this Treaty of Peace, which are in every respect to be binding on the contracting parties, their heirs and successors.

Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia.
30 Dec. 1803.

Article XVI.—This Treaty is to be ratified by the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia in eight days from this time, and the ratification is to be delivered to Major-General Wellesley.

Major-General Wellesley engages that it shall be ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, and the ratification shall be delivered to the Maharajah in three months, or sooner if possible.

The orders for the cession of the territories shall be delivered to Major-General Wellesley at the same time with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace; but the forts of Asseergurh, Powangurh, and Dohud, are not to be delivered up till accounts will have been received that the territories ceded have been evacuated by the Maharajah's officers and troops.

Done in Camp, at Serjee Anjengaum, this 30th of December 1803,
answering to the 15th Ramzaun 1213 Fuzlee.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, 13th February 1804.

TREATY with the RAJAH of TRAVANCORE,

Dated the 12th January 1805.

TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company Behauder, and the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder, Rajah of Travancore.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Travancore,
12 Jan. 1805.

Whereas the Treaty concluded in the year 1795 between the Honourable Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies and his late Highness the Rajah of Travancore, was intended to defend and protect the Travancore country against foreign enemies, and to strengthen and to fix the terms of the ancient friendship and alliance subsisting between the Company and the Rajah of Travancore; And whereas it is evident, that the intentions of the contracting parties have not been duly fulfilled; And whereas the said Company and his Highness the Rajah of Travancore have judged it expedient, that additional provision should at this time be made, for the purpose of supplying the defects in the said Treaty, and of establishing the connexion between the said contracting parties on a permanent basis of security in all times to come; therefore, in order to carry into effect the said intentions, the present Treaty is concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Macaulay, Resident at Travancore, on the part and in the name of his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. and K. C., Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions in the East-Indies, and by his Highness the Rajah of Travancore, for himself, agreeably to the following Articles, which shall be binding on the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

Article I.—The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both; the Honourable the East-India Company Behauder especially engaging to defend and protect the territories of the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder of Travancore against all enemies whatever.

Article II.—Whereas, by the seventh Article of the Treaty concluded in the year 1795 between the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder and the English East-India

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Travancore,
12 Jan. 1805.

India Company Behauder, it was stipulated, "that when the Company shall require any aid of his troops to assist them in war, it shall be incumbent on the said Reigning Rajah, for the time being, to furnish such aid, and to such extent, and in such numbers as may be in his power, from his regular infantry and cavalry, exclusive of the native nayèrs of his country;" and the Company being now willing entirely to release the Rajah from the obligations incurred under the said stipulation, it is hereby concluded and agreed, that the Ram Rajah Behauder is for ever discharged from the aforesaid burthensome obligation.

Article III.—In consideration of the stipulations and release contained in the first and second Article, whereby the Company become liable to heavy and constant expense, while great relief is afforded to the revenues of the Rajah, his Highness engages to pay annually to the said Company a sum equivalent to the expense of one regiment of the Honourable Company's native infantry, in addition to the sum now payable by the said Rajah for the force subsidized by his Highness, by the third Article of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1795, the said amount to be paid in six equal instalments, commencing from the first day of January 1805: and his said Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, whether stationed within the Travancore country or within the Company's districts, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article IV.—Should it become necessary for the Company to employ a larger force than that which is stipulated for in the preceding article, to protect the territories of the said Maharajah against attack or invasion, his Highness agrees to contribute, jointly with the Company, towards the discharge of the increased expense thereby occasioned, such a sum as shall appear, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article V.—Whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the preceding article of the present Treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor-General in Council of Fort-William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Travancore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder, as shall appear to him the said Governor-General in Council necessary to render the said funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

Article VI.—And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor-General in Council shall signify to the said Maharajah Ram Behauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the fifth Article, his said Highness Maharajah Ram Behauder shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenour of the fifth Article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and controul of the English Company Behauder; and in case his Highness shall not issue orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor-General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country and welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever, and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and controul of the said East-India Company, the Governor-General in Council

Council shall render to his Excellency a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed: Provided also, that in case his Highness's actual receipt, or annual income arising out of his territorial revenues, be less than the sum of two lacs of rupees, together with one-fifth of the net revenues of the whole of his territories, the sum of two lacs of rupees, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said revenues, the East-India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Travancore,
12 Jan. 1805.

Article VII.—His Highness the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity established between the English Company and their allies, and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article VIII.—His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the British Government; it being his Highness's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European to remain within his territories, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article IX.—Such parts of the Treaty (A.D. 1795) between the English East-India Company and the late Rajah of Travancore, as are calculated to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify the interest of the contracting parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed: and accordingly his Highness's hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of his Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, being this day, the 12th day of January 1805, settled and concluded at the fortress of Jerōovanaporam, in Travancore, by Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Macauley, on behalf and in the name of his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General in Council, with the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder, he has delivered to the said Maharajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, signed and sealed by him; and his Highness the Maharajah has delivered to the Lieutenant-Colonel aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal and signature and signed and sealed by Vayloo Tomby, Dewan to the Maharajah aforesaid; and the Lieutenant-Colonel aforesaid has engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maharajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the said Maharajah, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable Company and on the Maharajah Ram Rajah Behauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maharajah shall be returned.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH OF BHURTPORE,*Dated the 17th April 1805.*

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Bhurtpore,
17 Apr. 1805.

TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the East-India Company and Maharajah Seway Behauder Runjeet Sing Behauder, Behauder Jung, settled by his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Baron Delhi and Laswaree, and Aston Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council of all the British Possessions, and Captain-General of all the British Land Forces in the East-Indies, in behalf of the Honourable the East-India Company, and by Maharajah Seway Behauder Runjeet Sing Behauder, in behalf of himself, his Heirs, and Successors.

Article I.—A firm and permanent friendship is established between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Seway Behauder Runjeet Sing Behauder, and between their heirs and successors.

Article II.—As friendship has been established between the two States, the friends and enemies of either, shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition, shall be constantly observed by each State.

Article III.—Whereas circumstances have occurred which have interrupted the friendship formerly subsisting between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Runjeet Sing Behauder, which friendship is now renewed, in order to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances, the Maharajah agrees, as a security to the British Government, that one of his sons shall constantly remain with the officer who may command the British forces in the Soubahs of Delhi or Agrah; until such time as the British Government may be perfectly satisfied in regard to the Maharajah's fidelity; and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees that, upon satisfactory proof being afforded of the Maharajah's fidelity and attachment to the British Government, the fort of Deeg, which is now in the possession of the officers of Government, shall be restored to Rajah Runjeet Sing.

Article IV.—Maharajah Runjeet Sing binds himself to pay to the Honourable the English East-India Company, in consideration of the peace now granted to him, the sum of twenty lacs of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees, by instalments, as hereunto subjoined; and the Honourable Company, in consideration of the losses the Maharajah has suffered, and the destruction of his country, and of the representations he has made of his inability to provide means for the immediate payment of this amount, agrees to receive it by instalments as undermentioned: and the Honourable Company further promises, that if, at the period when the payment of the last instalment of five lacs of rupees shall become due, the Government shall be satisfied with the proofs of the Maharajah's fidelity and attachment, the payment of this instalment shall be remitted.

To be paid immediately	Furruckabad Sicca Rupees 3,00,000
In two months	2,00,000
	<hr/> 5,00,000

Instalments :

At the end of the year 1862 Summuht (April 1806)	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1863 Summuht (April 1807)	3,00,000
At the end of the year 1864 Summuht (April 1808)	4,00,000
At the end of the year 1865 Summuht (April 1809)	5,00,000

Furruckabad Sicca Rupees	<hr/> 20,00,000
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Article

Article V.—The country which was formerly in possession of Maharajah Runjeet Sing previously to the accession of the English Government, is now confirmed to him by the Honourable Company; and the Honourable Company, in consideration of the friendship now established, will not interfere in the possession of this country, nor demand any tribute on account of it.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Bhurtpore,
17 Apr. 1805.

Article VI.—In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the dominions of the Honourable Company, Maharajah Runjeet binds himself to assist to the utmost of his power in expelling the enemy, and in no measure to hold any correspondence, or be in any way connected with or assistance to the enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article VII.—As by the second Article of the present Treaty the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to Maharajah Runjeet Sing for the security of the country against external enemies, the Maharajah hereby agrees, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other chieftain, the Maharajah will, in the first instance, submit the cause of dispute to the Honourable Company's Government, that the Government may endeavour to settle it amicably, agreeably to justice and ancient usage. If, from the obstinacy of the opposite party, no amicable terms can be settled, then Maharajah Runjeet Sing may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated in this Article, it will be granted.

Article VIII.—The Maharajah shall not, in future, entertain in his service, nor give admission to any English or French subjects, or any other person from among the inhabitants of Europe, without the sanction of the Honourable Company's Government; and the Honourable Company also agrees not to give admission to any of the Maharajah's relations or servants without his consent.

The above Treaty, comprized in eight Articles, has been duly concluded and confirmed by the seals and signatures of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake and Maharajah Seway Behauder Runjeet Sing Behauder, at Bhurtpore, in the Soobah of Akherabad, on the 17th day of April 1805, corresponding with the 16th Mohurram 1220 Higera, and with the 3d day of Bysaak 1862 Summuht.

When a Treaty, containing the above eight Articles, shall be delivered to Maharajah Seway Behauder Runjeet Sing Behauder, under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of his Excellency General Gerard Lord Lake, shall be returned.

DEFINITIVE TREATY *with* ANUND RAO GUICKWAR,

Dated the 21st April 1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of General Defensive Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company on the one part, and the Maharajah Anund Row Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, and his Children, Heirs, and Successors, on the other; settled by Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, having full powers from the Government of Bombay; which is in like manner authorized by his Excellency the Most noble Richard Wellesley, Knight of the Most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East-Indies.

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao
Guickwar,
21 Apr. 1805.

Whereas various agreements have been concluded between the Honourable Company on the one part, and Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao
Guickwar,
21 Apr. 1805.

sheir Behauder, on the other, all tending to improve and increase the friendship and alliance between the contracting parties, viz. a Convention, dated at Cambay the 15th March 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Rowjee Appajee Dewan on the part of Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder; and an Agreement, dated at Cambay the 6th June 1802, settled by the Governor of Bombay on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Rowjee Appajee Dewan on the part of Anund Row Guicowar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder; and an Agreement made by Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder with Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, on the part of the Honourable Company, dated at Baroda the 29th July 1802: And whereas it is desirable to consolidate the stipulations of all these separate Engagements with one Definitive Treaty, and further to improve the state of alliance of the contracting parties, in like manner as has been applied for by the aforesaid Rowjee Appajee, in his letter of the 10th of Suffer (or 2d June 1803), desiring that the present Engagement between the Honourable Company and the Guickwar State may be drawn up in terms consonant to those employed in the Treaty of Bassein between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Peishwah; the said Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder do hereby accordingly agree to the following Articles, framed for that purpose:

Article I.—All the stipulations of the engagements heretofore made between the contracting parties, and above recited, viz. on the 15th March, 6th June, and 29th July 1802, are hereby confirmed, and are to bind the contracting parties, their heirs and successors, for ever.

Article II.—The friends and enemies of either party shall be the friends and enemies of both; and if any Power shall commit any acts of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction which the contracting parties shall have required, the contracting parties will proceed to prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

Article III.—Whereas, in conformity to the agreements heretofore made between the Honourable Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, a subsidiary force of two thousand men was subsidized, and, inclusive of the half augmentation of the subsidiary force first fixed upon, the Maharajah Anund Row Guicowar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder agrees to receive, and the Honourable Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of not less than three thousand regular native infantry, with one company of European artillery, and their proportion, viz. two companies of gun-lascars, with the necessary ordnance and warlike stores and ammunition; which force is to be stationed in the territories of the said Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder.

Article IV. The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance, such as the protection of the person of Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, his heirs and successors, the overawing and chastisement of rebels and excitors of disturbance in his territories, and the due correction of his subjects or dependents, who may withhold the payment of the Sircar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor like seundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenue. One battalion of these forces, however, or such a proportion of them as the performance of the foregoing services may require, will proceed to Kattywar, when there may be a real necessity for it; but the English Government, whose care and attention to all the interests of the Guickwar State cannot be doubted, must remain the judge of its necessity.

Article V.—In order to provide the regular payment of the whole expense of this subsidiary force, Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder has ceded, by the agreements aforesaid, viz. dated the 15th March, 6th June, and 29th July 1802, and 2d June 1803, districts and other funds, of which

which a Schedule (A.) is annexed to this Treaty, of the yearly net value of Rupees 11,70,000. This cession is confirmed by this Treaty, and Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder hereby cedes the districts, of which the Schedule is annexed, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Honourable Company.

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao
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21 Apr. 1805.

Article VI.—The districts of Chowrassy, Chickly, Surat, Chouth, and Kaira, have been ceded to the Honourable Company by Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder, as a proof of his friendship, and as a testimony of his sense of the benefit which he has received from his alliance with the Honourable Company's government. The cession of these districts is confirmed by this Treaty, and Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder hereby cedes the districts above mentioned, with all the rights belonging to the sovereignty thereof, and all the forts which they contain, in perpetuity to the Honourable Company.

Article VII.—Whereas the Honourable Company have, at different periods assisted Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder, both from their own funds and those of bankers, with advances of money, a particular account of which, as well as of the funds assigned for the payment of the same, is contained in the Schedule annexed, marked (B.); it is hereby agreed, that the full amount of the rissud of the districts therein named, according to the provisions in the eighth article of the Agreement of the 29th July, shall be collected on account of the Honourable Company and the persons therein referred to, until these debts, and the interest due upon them, shall be fully paid; and for the past or any future advances which the Company's Government may make to that of the Guickwar, mahals shall be assigned as their security.

Article VIII.—Grain, and all other articles of consumption and provisions, all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary numbers of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be exempted from duties in the territories of Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder; and the commanding officer, and the officers of the subsidiary force, shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the importance of the trust placed in them, and the dignity of the British Government. In like manner shall the officers of the Guickwar Government meet with similar consideration and respect from the Honourable Company. In consideration also of the good-will and friendship which have so long happily subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Guickwar Government, such goods and articles as may be *bond fide* required for the private use and consumption of that family or of the ministers, shall be allowed to be purchased at Surat and Bombay, and to be sent from thence free of duties, on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

As the Deccan is the native country of the Mahrattas who inhabit or serve in Guzerat, such of this nation as may be in the Guickwar service shall be allowed to pass and repass freely with their families through the Honourable Company's territories.

It is expressly understood, that the admission of this article is not to sanction, or in any shape to authorize the transit of merchandize or of any prohibited goods.

Article IX.—The Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder hereby engages that he will not entertain in his service any European or American, or any native of India, subject of the Honourable Company, without the consent of the British Government; neither will the Company's Government entertain in their service any of the Guickwar servants, dependents, or slaves, contrary to the inclination of that State.

Article X.—Inasmuch as by the present Treaty the contracting parties are bound in an Alliance for mutual defence and protection, Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumshier Behauder engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any power whatever; and in the event of difference

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao
Guickwar,
21 Apr. 1805.

arising, whatever adjustment the Honourable Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may, in communication with the Guickwar Sircar, determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article XI.—Whereas there are certain unfinished transactions between his Highness the Peishwah and Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, and there exist certain papers of accounts which are unadjusted, Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder doth hereby agree, that the Honourable Company's Government shall examine into and finally adjust the said transactions, papers, and accounts, and the demands resulting therefrom; and Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder binds himself, his heirs and successors, to abide by such adjustment as the British Government shall accordingly determine. Further, in respect to these unsettled pecuniary affairs existing with the Governments of his Highness the Peishwah and the Guickwar, it behoves the latter to repose a similar faith in the British Government as the Peishwah, who has agreed to abide by the adjustment of these concerns.

This settlement shall be effected by the Honourable Company, after taking into mature consideration the impoverished state of the Guickwar finances; and the latter Government entertain a full conviction, that no oppressive demand will be enforced under the Company's mediation.

Article XII.—If, notwithstanding the defensive nature of the Agreement between the contracting parties, and their desire to cultivate and improve the relations of peace with all the powers of India, war should unfortunately break out, it is agreed, that with the reserve of a battalion of Native Infantry to remain near the person of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, or such proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Guzerat, the residue of the subsidiary force, with their ordnance and public stores and ammunition, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy.

The troops of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder shall accompany the British troops to the boundaries of Guzerat, in order to terminate the war. Should, however, any great exigency arise, the circumstances shall be mutually considered, and the best means in the power of the contracting parties pursued to terminate the same.

Article XIII.—As the enemies of both States are the same, those who are in opposition to the Guickwar Government, or in rebellion to it, can never, while acting in this manner, be admitted to the friendship of the Honourable Company; but should Canoojee Guickwar, who comes under this description, repent and submit himself, it will be advisable to allow him a suitable pension on which he may subsist, and reside at Bombay, or at any other place which may be equally safe and convenient.

Neither Canoojee Guickwar nor Mulhar Rao Guickwar will have any other claim on the Guickwar Government than the pension which has been assigned to the latter, and that which may be eventually assigned to the former.

Article XIV.—When the subsidiary troops will take the field, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder will supply such quantities of grain and brinjaries to attend the army, as the resources of his country may afford, the British Government defraying the expense thereof.

Article XV.—If disturbances shall at any time break out in the Honourable Company's territories or districts bordering on those of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, the said Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder shall consent to the employment of such a proportion of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to quell the same; and if at any time disturbances shall break out in any part of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder's territories, to which it might be inconvenient to detach a proportion of the subsidiary force, the British Government will in like manner, at the requisition of the said
Maharajah

Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, detach such a proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently situated, to assist in quelling the said disturbances in the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder's territories.

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao,
Guickwar,
21 Apr. 1805.

Article XVI.—In future, the subjects of each State who may take refuge with either, shall be delivered up, if the State from which such parties shall have fled appear to have any demand of debt or any just claim against him or them: but as a free intercourse between the countries under the two Governments is also intended, frivolous claims against parties resorting from their own to the other's jurisdiction are not to be preferred; and in all serious cases, cordiality will be shown.

Article XVII.—The contracting parties hereby bind themselves to take into consideration, hereafter, the commercial relations between their respective territories, and to settle them in due time by a commercial treaty.

Done at Baroda, the 21st April 1805, Anno Domini.

SCHEDULE (A.)

A STATEMENT of the Funds assigned, and Districts in perpetual Sovereignty, to the Honourable Company, by Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, in order to provide for the regular Payment of the Subsidiary Troops.

The Pergunnah of Dholka.....	Rupees 4,50,000
Ditto..... Neryaud	1,75,000
Ditto..... Bejapore	1,30,000
Ditto..... Matter	1,30,000
Ditto..... Mondeh	1,10,000
The Tuppa of Kurree.....	25,000
The Kimkatodra	50,000
Warrat on Kattywar	1,00,000
	Rupees 11,70,000

Baroda,
the 21st April, A.D. 1805.

SCHEDULE (B.)

A STATEMENT of the Advances made by the Honourable Company and various Bankers, to Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder; comprizing an Account of the Funds assigned for their Repayment, according to the provisions made in the eighth Article of the Agreement of the 29th July, A.D. 1802.

Advanced on account of the First Loan for the reduction of the Arab Sebundy.

By the Honourable Company:

December 21, 1802.—As per account settled by the Accountant-General at the Presidency, under this date.....	Rupees.	A. P.	Rupees.	A. P.
	10,77,447	3 96		

By the Shroffs:

Hurry Bucktee	}	inclusive of } Manoty. }	12,48,000.	0 0
Arjooujee Nathjee Terwady				
Samul Beckerdass				
Mungul Sukeedass				
			23,25,447	3 96

Definitive Treaty
with Anund Rao
Guickwar,
21 Apr. 1805.

On account of the Second Loan for the discharge of the Arab Sebundy. Rupees. A. P.

By the Honourable Company :		Rupees.	A. P.
January 31, 1803.—As per account and bond of this date.....		8,89,683	0 16
By the Shroffs :		Rupees.	A. P.
Samul Beckerdass	4,96,143	2	50
Mungul Suckeedass ...	4,27,458	0	0
	<hr/>	9,23,601	2 50
		<hr/>	18,13,284 2 66
		Rupees.....	41,38,732 2 62

Funds assigned for the Repayment of the foregoing :

	Rupees.	Rupees.	A. P.
1st. The Pergunnah of Baroda	6,00,000		
2d. Ditto..... Petlaud.....	3,00,000		
3d. Talook Ahmedabad	1,00,000		
4th. Ditto Kerul.....	25,000		
5th. The Sayer Cotee of the fort of Baroda	75,000		
6th. Pergunnah of Kurree	1,50,000		
7th. Ditto... .. Raj Poepla	45,000		
	<hr/>	12,95,000	0 0

Baroda,
the 21st April, A.D. 1805.

Definitive Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
22 Nov. 1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY *with* DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA,

Dated the 22d November 1805,

With the Declaratory Articles annexed, dated the 3d December 1805.

DEFINITIVE TREATY of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company and the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia Behauder, and his Children, Heirs, and Successors.

Whereas various doubts and misunderstandings have arisen respecting the clear meaning and interpretation of parts of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the British Government and Dowlut Rao Scindia, at Serjee Anjengaum, on the 30th December 1803: with a view of doing away all such doubts, and of preventing the recurrence in future of any misunderstanding, this Definitive Treaty of Amity and Alliance is concluded between the two States, by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, acting under the immediate direction and superintendence of the Right Honourable General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c. &c. &c., and vested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilare Barlow, Baronet, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Company to controul and direct all their affairs in the East Indies; and Moonshee Kavil Nyne, vested with full powers and authority on the part of the said Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia.

Article I.—Every part of the Treaty of Peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B., at Serjee Anjengaum, except what may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two States.

Article II.—The Honourable Company can never acknowledge that Dowlut Rao Scindia has any claim or right, grounded on the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, to possess the fort of Gwalior or the territories of Gohud; but, from considerations,

considerations of friendship, it agrees to cede to the Maharajah that fortress, and such part of the territory of Gohud as are described in the accompanying schedule.

Definitive Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
22 Nov. 1805.

Article III.—As a compensation for this cession, and to remunerate the English Government for the annual expense incurred in supporting the Ranah of Gohud, Dowlut Rao Scindia agrees, on his own part, and that of his Sirdars, to relinquish, after the 1st January 1806, all right and claim whatever to the pensions of fifteen lacs of rupees granted to several of the chief officers of his State by the seventh article of the aforesaid Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum.

Article IV.—The Honourable Company agree to pay to Dowlut Rao Scindia the arrears due upon the pensions granted by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Peace, as above mentioned, up to the 31st December 1805, and also the balance due upon the revenues of Dholepore, Rajah Kerrah, and Barea, up to the same date, making deductions on the following heads :

1. Pensions forfeited by Bappoo Scindia and Sudasheo Rao, by acts of hostility towards the British Government, to be stopped from the date of their hostility.

2. Plunder of the British residency.

3. Cash advanced by Mr. Jenkins to parties of the Maharajah's troops.

4. Charges of collection, &c. for the provinces of Dholepore, Barea, and Rajah Kerrah.

Article V.—With a view of preventing any misunderstanding relating to their respective possessions in the quarter of Hindostan, it is agreed that the river Chumbul shall form the boundary between the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west, to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east; and within that extent of the course of the Chumbul, Dowlut Rao Scindia shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenue, or possessions on its north bank; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute, revenues, or possessions, on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadek and Sooseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in possession of the Honourable Company.

Article VI.—By the fifth Article of this Treaty, which makes the river Chumbul the boundary of the two States, from the city of Kotah to the west, to the limits of the territories of Gohud to the east, the Maharajah resigns all pretensions and claims to any tribute from the Rajah of Boondee, or any other, on the north bank of the Chumbul, within the aforementioned limits, as also to the countries of Tonk Rampoorah, Bhamungaum, Sameydee, &c., and to the districts of Dholepore, Rajah Kerrah, and Barea, all which remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

Article VII.—The Honourable Company, on consideration of the benefits derived from the Article, which makes the Chumbul the boundary between the two States, and from friendship to the Maharajah, agree to grant to him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lacs of rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar; and the Honourable Company also agree to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaggeer (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Ballah Bhye) amounting to a revenue of two lacs of rupees per annum, to Bhaezah Bhye, the wife of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and a jaggeer amounting to the sum of one lac of rupees per annum, to Chummah Bhye, the daughter of that chief.

Article VIII.—The Honourable Company engage to enter into no Treaty with the Rajahs of Oudepore and Joudpore, and Kotah, or other chiefs, tributaries of Dowlut Rao Scindia, situated in Malwa, Mewar, or Marwar, and in no shape whatever to interfere with the settlement which Scindia may make with those chiefs.

Article IX.—The Honourable Company are now engaged in a war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and using every exertion for his reduction; but should they

Definitive Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
22 Nov. 1805.

they hereafter make a peace, or enter into any agreement with that chief, they engage not to restore to him, or desire to be restored to him, any of the possessions of the family of Holkar in the province of Malwar, lying between the rivers Tapti and Chumbul, which may have been taken by Dowlut Rao Scindia; nor will the Honourable Company interfere, in any manner whatever, in the disposal of those provinces; and they will consider Dowlut Rao Scindia at full liberty to make such arrangement as he chooses with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, or with any other branch of the Holkar family, respecting the claims of that family to tribute from the Rajahs or others, or to any possessions situated to the north of the river Tapti, and to the south of the river Chumbul. But it is clearly to be understood, that as the Company's Government agrees not to concern itself with the arrangements which Scindia may make with the family of Holkar respecting their claims or hereditary possessions situated between the Tapti and the Chumbul, that Government will not take part in any dispute or war which may be the result or consequence of such arrangement or settlement.

Article X.—As Serjee Rao Ghautka has acted in a manner calculated to disturb the friendship between the two States, the Maharajah agrees never to admit that chief to share in his councils, or to hold any public employment under his Government.

Article XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Moon-shee Kavil Nyne, on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Moonshee Kavil Nyne, to be forwarded to the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, and has received from the said Moonshee Kavil Nyne a counterpart of the said Treaty, signed and sealed by the said Moonshee. Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm engages, that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Moonshee Kavil Nyne, to be forwarded to the Maharajah, within the period of one month from this date; and, on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, shall be returned; and Moonshee Kavil Nyne in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Ali Jah Dowlut Rao Scindia, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Honourable the Governor-General within the period of one month from this date; and on the delivery of such copy to the Honourable the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Moonshee Kavil Nyne, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him, as above mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mustafapore this 22d day of November, Anno Domini 1805,
or 29th Shabaun, in the year of the Hijeræ 1220.

Declaratory
Articles
annexed to the
Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
22 Nov. 1805.

DECLARATORY ARTICLES annexed to the Treaty concluded between the
Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the part of the Honourable Company,
and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, on the 22d November 1805.

Whereas objections have arisen to the terms of the fifth, sixth, and seventh Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, it is hereby agreed and declared, that in lieu of those three Articles, the two following shall be substituted:

Article I.—With a view to prevent any misunderstanding relating to the respective possessions of the Honourable Company and Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, in the quarter of Hindostan, the Maharajah hereby agrees to cede to the Honourable Company all the territory north of the river Chumbul which was ceded to the Maharajah by the seventh Article of the Treaty of Serjee Anjengaum, that is to say, the whole of the districts of Dholepore, Barea, and Rajah Kerrah; and the Honourable Company shall have no claim or right to any rule, tribute,

tribute, revenues or possessions, on the south bank of that river. The talooks of Bhadeck and Soorseperarah, which are on the banks of the Jumna, will, however, remain in the possession of the Honourable Company.

Article II.—The Honourable Company, from friendship to the Maharajah, agrees to grant to him, personally and exclusively, the annual sum of four lacs of rupees, to be paid by quarterly instalments, through the Resident at the Durbar. And the Honourable Company also agrees to assign, within their territories in Hindostan, a jaggeer (to be holden on the same footing as that enjoyed by Ballah Bhye), amounting to a revenue of two lacs of rupees per annum, to Bhaezah Bhye, the wife of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and a jaggeer, amounting to one lac of rupees per annum, to Chummah Bhye, the daughter of that chief.

Done at Illahabad, this 3d day of December 1805.

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.

Declaratory
Articles
annexed to the
Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Scindia,
22 Nov. 1805.

TREATY with JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR,

Dated the 24th December 1805,

With the Declaratory Article annexed, dated 2d February 1806.

TREATY of Peace and Amity between the British Government and Rao Holkar.

Treaty
with Jeswunt Rao
Holkar,
24 Dec. 1805.

Whereas disagreement has arisen between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and it is now the desire of both parties to restore mutual harmony and concord, the following Articles of Agreement are therefore concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and Sheikh Hubeeb Oolla, and Balla Ram Seit, on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; the said Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm having especial authority for that purpose from the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c., his Lordship aforesaid being invested with full powers and authority from the Honourable Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Governor-General, &c. &c.; and the said Seikh Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, also duly invested with full powers on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

Article I.—The British Government engages to abstain from the prosecution of hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to consider him henceforward as the friend of the Honourable Company; Jeswunt Rao Holkar agreeing, on his part, to abstain from all measures and proceedings of a hostile nature against the British Government and its allies, and from all measures and proceedings in any manner directed to the injury of the British Government or its allies.

Article II.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk Rampoorah, Boondee, Lakherie, Sameydee, Bhamungaum, Dae, and other places north of the Boondee hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government.

Article III.—The Honourable Company hereby engages to have no concern with the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in Mewar, Malwa, and Harowtee, or with any of the Rajahs situated to the south of the Chumbul; and the Honourable Company agrees to deliver over immediately to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, such of the ancient possessions of the Holkar family in the Deccan, now in the occupation of the Honourable Company, as are situated south of the river Tapti, with the exception of the fort and pergunnah of Chandore, the pergunnahs of Ambar and Senegham, and the villages and pergunnahs situated to the southward of the river Godavery, which will remain in possession of the Honourable Company. The Honourable Company however, in consideration of the respectability of the Holkar family, further engages, that in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy that State of his amicable and peaceable intention towards the British Government and its allies, it will, at the expiration of eighteen months from the date of this Treaty, restore to the family of Holkar the fort of Chandore and its district, the pergunnahs of Amber
and

Treaty
with Jeswunt Rao
Holkar,
24 Dec. 1805.

and Sengham, and the districts formerly belonging to the Holkar family, situated to the south of the Godavery.

Article IV.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims to the district of Koonch, in the province of Bundelcund, and all claims of every description in that province; but, in the event of the conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar being such as to satisfy the British Government of his amicable intentions toward that State and its allies, the Honourable Company agrees, at the expiration of two years from the date of this Treaty, to give the district of Koonch in jaggeer to Bheemah Bhye, the daughter of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to be holden under the Company's Government on the same terms as that now enjoyed by Balla Bhye.

Article V.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby renounces all claims of every description upon the British Government and its allies.

Article VI.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages never to entertain in his service Europeans of any description, whether British subjects or others, without the consent of the British Government.

Article VII.—Jeswunt Rao Holkar hereby engages not to admit into his council or service Serjee Rao Ghautka, as that individual has been proclaimed an enemy to the British Government.

Article VIII.—Upon the foregoing conditions, Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall be permitted to return to Hindostan without being molested by the British Government, and the British Government will not interfere in any manner in the concerns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. It is however stipulated, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar shall, immediately upon this Treaty being signed and ratified, proceed towards Hindostan by a route which leaves the town of Putteala Khytull Jheend, and the countries of the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Jeypore, on the left; and Jeswunt Rao Holkar engages, on his route, to make his troops abstain from plunder, and that they shall commit no act of hostility in any of the countries through which they may pass.

Article IX.—This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, being this day settled by Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by himself, and confirmed by the seal and signature of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, to the said Sheik Hubeeb Oolla and Balla Ram Seit, who, on their part, have delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm a counterpart of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and engage to deliver another copy thereof, duly ratified by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, in the space of three days; the said Lieutenant-Colonel John Malcolm also engaging to deliver to them a counterpart of the same, duly ratified by the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, within the space of one month from this date.

Done in camp at Raipore Gaut, on the banks of the Beah river, this 24th day of December, Anno Domini 1805, corresponding with the 2d of Shuwaul, in the year of the Higeræ 1220.

Declaratory
Articles
annexed to the
Treaty
with Dowlut Rao
Holkar,
24 Dec. 1805.

DECLARATORY ARTICLE annexed to the Treaty of Peace and Amity concluded between the British Government and Maharajah Jeswunt Rao Holkar, through the agency of the Right Honourable Lord Lake, on the 24th. December 1805.

Whereas by the second article of the above-mentioned Treaty, Maharajah Jeswunt Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to the districts of Tonk Rampoorah, Boondee, Lekherree, Sameydee, Bhamungaum, Dae, and other places north of the Boondee Hills, and now in the occupation of the British Government: and whereas it has been understood that the Maharajah attaches great value to the district of Tonk Rampoorah and other districts in that vicinity, which constituted

constituted the ancient possessions of the Holkar family; and the relations of amity and peace being now happily restored between the British Government and Maharajah Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the British Government is desirous of gratifying the wishes of the Maharajah to the utmost practicable extent consistent with considerations of equity, and of manifesting its solicitude to cultivate the friendship and good-will of the Maharajah; therefore, the British Government thereby agrees to consider the provisions of the second article of the Treaty aforesaid to be void and of no effect, and to relinquish all claim to the district of Tonk Rampoorah, and such other districts in their vicinity as were formerly in the possession of the Holkar family, and are now in the occupation of the British Government.

Declaratory
Articles
annexed to the
Treaty
with Jeswunt Rao
Holkar,
24 Dec. 1805

Done on the river Ganges, the 2d day of February 1806.

**TREATY with the late RANAH of GOHUD, or the RAJAH of DHOLE-
PORE BAREE, and RAJAH KERRAH,**

Dated 10th January 1806.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Seway Ranah Keerut Sing Luckender Behauder, providing for the relinquishment to the Honourable Company of the country and fort of Gohud and others, on the part of Ranah Keerut Sing; and for the investiture, on the part of the Honourable Company, of Ranah Keerut Sing, in the Sovereignty of the Districts of Dholepore Baree, and Rajah Kerah; concluded by Mr. Groeme Mercer, in virtue of authority vested in him for that purpose by the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, Governor-General of all the British Possessions in the East-Indies, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Maharajah Seway Ranah Keerut Sing Luckender Behauder, for himself, his heirs, and successors.

Treaty
with the Ranah of
Gohud,
and Rajah Kerrah,
10 Jan. 1806.

Article I.—Whereas a Treaty of Amity and Alliance was concluded on the 29th day of January 1804, corresponding with the 15th day of Shawun, 1218 Higera, and with the 3d Phagon, 1860 Samut, between the Honourable the English East-India Company, and Maharajah Rana Keerut Sing, providing for mutual advantages to be derived by the contracting parties: And whereas, from the inability of Maharajah Ranah to settle the country of Gohud and others, and to fulfil the engagements therein entered into with the Honourable Company, for the payment of the subsidiary force of the Honourable Company's troops, the advantages proposed for both the contracting parties have entirely failed, the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Ranah Keerut Sing hereby agree, that the Treaty above-mentioned shall be considered as null and void.

Article II.—Maharajah Ranah hereby agrees to relinquish the possession of the country and fort of Gohud, and of the other districts guaranteed to him by the former Treaty, to the officers of the British Government, to be disposed of as may appear expedient to the Honourable Company.

Article III.—The Honourable Company, from the consideration that the failure in the stipulations of the former treaty on the part of Maharajah Ranah has arisen from inability and want of means, is inclined to grant to Maharajah Ranah an adequate provision; and hereby agrees that the districts of Dholepore Baree, and Rajah Kerah, agreeable to a separate schedule, containing a detailed statement of the villages which compose those districts, shall be delivered over to Maharajah Ranah, in sovereignty to him, his heirs and successors. Maharajah Ranah on his part agrees, that he will not enter into any disputes with the possessors of the neighbouring districts, respecting the ancient boundaries of these

Treaty
with the Ranah of
Gohud,
and Rajah Kerrah,
10 Dec. 1806.

pergunnahs, of which the extent shall remain the same as before the Ranah took possession of them.

Article IV.—As by the third Article of the present treaty, the districts of Dholepore, Baree, and Rajah Kerah, have, in conformity to the request of Maharajah Ranah, been granted to him in sovereignty, and will remain exempt from all orders of the Adawlut, or other demands of the Honourable Company; Maharajah Ranah hereby agrees to take upon himself the responsibility of adjusting all disputes which may arise, either external or internal, and no responsibility for assistance or protection remains with the Honourable Company.

The above Treaty, comprized in four Articles, framed in conformity to the Articles agreed upon by the contracting parties at Gwalior, on the 19th December 1805, corresponding with the 28th of Rumzaun, 1220 Higera, and with the 14th Poos, 1862 Sumnut, has been duly concluded under the seals and signatures of Mr. Græme Mercer and of Maharajah Ranah Keerut Sing, in the vicinity of Agra, on the 10th day of January 1806, corresponding with the 19th of Shuwaul, 1220 Higera, and with the 6th of Maug, 1862 Sumnut, and delivered to the parties respectively.

When a Treaty, containing the above four Articles, shall be delivered to Maharajah Ranah Keerut Sing, under the seal and signature of the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the present Treaty, under the seal and signature of Mr. Græme Mercer, shall be returned.

AGREEMENT *entered into by the Agents of* BUNGA SING,
Dated the 1st April 1806.

Agreement
by the Agents of
Bhunga Sing,
1 Apr. 1806.

We, Ramana Sing and Dheena Sing, the plenipotentiary agents of Sirdar Bunga Sing, being in the enjoyment of good health, both in mind and body, do hereby solemnly agree, in the presence of the Mutsuddies belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Lake, that whereas the pergunnah of Badowlee, with the villages of Gonda, Gowsand, &c., in the Doab, and appertaining to the Zillah of Sheharunpore, were formerly held by our principal in Jaidad, but at this time the aforesaid pergunnah and villages have, for certain causes, been resumed by the British Government; and other four villages, Ahseen, Khoord, Ahseen, Buzoorg, &c., have been graciously bestowed by the said Government in their stead, we do hereby agree to this arrangement with pleasure and satisfaction, on the following conditions.

That whereas the sunnuds of the above written places have been made out from the beginning of the Rubbee season, 1213 Fuslee, our principal may notwithstanding be permitted to retain the pergunnah of Badowla, till the end of the month of Jhete, which concludes the year 1213 Fuslee; and that the districts assigned in lieu thereof shall in like manner remain in the hands of the tehsildars of the British Government, during the same period: and we agree that, after the lapse of the aforesaid period, we will, without hesitation, deliver over the said pergunnah of Badowlee to the Collector of Sheharunpore; and that we will not, under the plea of arrears, or any other pretext, molest the Ryots, Zemindars, or inhabitants of those places, in any way whatever, during that interval. At the aforesaid time, that is to say, the end of Fuslee 1213, we will, in like manner, take possession of the districts now assigned us in exchange; but with regard to those villages which have been graciously bestowed, to the amount of five thousand rupees annually, and for which also a sunnud has been issued, from the commencement of the year 1213 Fuslee, we will account with the Ryots thereof for whatever the British Aumils may have collected from them on account of the revenues of the Rubbee season, and recover from them whatever balance may appear to be due.

In witness whereof we have written these few lines, as an agreement on our parts, to have full force whenever it may be necessary.

Written the 11th of the month of Mohurram, in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign, corresponding with the 1st of April 1806 of the Christian æra.

ENGAGEMENT

ENGAGEMENT *with the RAJAH of BERAR,*
Dated the 24th August 1806.

Engagement
 with the Rajah of
 Berar,
 24 Aug. 1806.

TRANSLATION OF AN ENGAGEMENT for the Restitution of the Provinces of Sumbulpore and Patna, by the British Government, to Rajah Raggojee Bhooslah Saina Sahib Soobah Bēhauder; dated the 24th of August 1806, corresponding with the 9th of Jemadee 1221 Higera.

Adverting to the relations of harmony and friendship subsisting between the British Government and Maharajah Raggojee Bhooslah, the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart., Governor-General, agrees to restore to Maharajah Raggojee Bhooslah all the territory of Sumbulpore and Patna which was ceded by the Maharajah to the Honourable English Company, with the exception of the territory of Rajah Joojar Sing; according to the following Schedule:

The British Government hereby renounces all future claims whatsoever to the under-mentioned pergunnahs. The Maharajah shall possess the same degree of sovereignty over them as he possesses over the rest of his dominions.

SCHEDULE :

Names of the Pergunnahs of

Sumbulpore, Sonepore, Saurungurh, Burgurh, Suktee,	Serakole, Benvia, Bonee, Kauticpore, Patna,	Khauss Patna, Nawagurh, Ghureeland, Toonageer, Borasambie.
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The territory of Rajah Joojar Sing shall continue to be incorporated with the British dominions.

The Maharajah, on his part, hereby renounces all future claims to the territory of Rajah Joojar Sing; and further engages never to make any pecuniary demands on that territory, or to exercise any authority over it.

If at any time Rajah Joojar Sing, with a view to excite disturbance, shall either attack the country of Maharajah Raggojee Bhooslah, or enter into any collusion with the Zemindars of the Maharajah's territory, for the purpose of making war upon the Maharajah, the Maharajah shall report the same to the Honourable Governor-General in Council, who will duly inquire into the circumstances of the case; and if such acts should be found against Joojar Sing, his country shall be separated from the British dominions; and the Maharajah shall be at liberty, with the consent of the British Government, to march his troops against the said Rajah Joojar Sing.

The Governor-General will not in any manner encourage or afford him protection.

On the other hand, the Maharajah and his officers shall not, without the consent of the British Government, make war in any manner upon Rajah Joojar Sing, or offer any molestation to him. If, however, Rajah Joojar Sing shall be found guilty of any outrages, in that case Roygurh shall be separated from the Company's dominions, and annexed to those of the Maharajah, in the same manner as Sumbulpore and Patna.

It is hereby agreed, that a copy of this Treaty, ratified by the Governor-General in Council, shall be transmitted from Fort-William, in the space of two months and eleven days from this date.

Articles
explanatory of the
Third Article
of the Treaty of
Mysore,
29 Jan. 1807.

ARTICLES, *dated 29th January 1807, explanatory of the Third Article of the TREATY of MYSORE, concluded in 1799.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES for modifying and defining the Provisions of the Third Article of the Treaty of Mysore, settled and concluded between the English East-India Company Behauder, and Maharajah Mysore Kishen Rajah Oodiavur Behauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated by the third article of the Treaty of Mysore, that in the event of hostilities, or of preparations for hostilities against any State or Power, Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiavur Behauder shall contribute towards the discharge of the increased expenses thereby incurred, a sum to be eventually determined by the Governor-General in Council of Fort-William: And whereas it has appeared expedient to the contracting parties that the provisions of the said article should now be rendered specific, and that the said indefinite contributions in war should be commuted, for the fixed maintenance of a certain body of horse in peace and war; wherefore, these additional Articles for modifying and defining the provisions of the third Article of the said Treaty are now concluded, on the one part, by Major Mark Wilks, in the name and on behalf of the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, Governor-General for all affairs civil and military of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in him for the purpose by the said Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, Governor-General; and on the other part, by Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiavur Behauder, Rajah of Mysore, in his own behalf.

Article I.—It is agreed and stipulated, that his Highness Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiavur shall be relieved from the pecuniary contribution to which he was liable by the provisions of the third article of the Treaty of Mysore; in consideration whereof, his Highness engages to maintain at all times, fit for service, and subject to muster, a body of four thousand effective horse, of which number about five hundred shall be Buggees, and the rest Silladar horse.

Article II.—Such portion of the said body of four thousand horse as in the opinion of the British Government shall not be necessary for the internal protection of the country of Mysore, shall be at all times ready to accompany, and serve with the Honourable Company's army; and while employed beyond the territory of Mysore, the extra expenses of their maintenance or batta, at the rate of four star pagodas per month for each effective man and horse, after the expiration of one month from the date of their crossing the frontier, shall be regularly paid by the Honourable Company. The extra expense of any casual service beyond the frontier, not exceeding in duration the period of one month, shall be borne by the government of Mysore.

Article III.—If it should at any time be found expedient to augment the cavalry of Mysore beyond the number of four thousand, on intimation to that effect from the British Government, his Highness the Rajah shall use his utmost endeavours for that purpose; but the whole expense of such augmentation, and of the maintenance of the additional numbers, at the rate of eight star pagodas for each effective man and horse, while within the territory of Mysore, and of an additional sum or batta, at the rate of four star pagodas a month, after the expiration of one month from the period of their passing the frontier of Mysore, as described in the second article, shall be defrayed by the Honourable Company:

Article IV.—Whereas, in conformity to the wish of the Governor-General, a body of four thousand horse and upwards has been provisionally maintained by his Highness the Rajah, from the period of the conclusion of war in the Deccan until this time, it is hereby declared, that his Highness has fully and faithfully performed the obligations of the third Article of the Treaty of Mysore until this day, and is hereby absolved from all retrospective claims on that account. These four additional Articles, which, like the original Treaty of Mysore, shall be binding on the contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure, having been settled and concluded on this 29th day of January, A.D. 1807,
corresponding

corresponding to the 19th of Zeekaud Anno Higeræ 1221, and to the 21st day of the month of Pooshe, of the year 1728 of the Shalwan era, at Mysore, by Major Mark Wilks, with the Maharajah Kistna Rajah Oodivaur Behaudur; Major Wilks has accordingly delivered one copy of the same in Persian and English, signed and sealed by him, to his Highness the Maharajah, who has likewise delivered to Major Wilks another copy in Persian and English, bearing his Highness's seal and signature, and signed by Lutchma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Poornia, Dewan to his Highness Maharajah Oodiavur Behaudur; and Major Wilks has engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maharajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Honourable the Governor-General; on the receipt of which by the Maharajah, the present additional Articles shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable East-India Company, and on the Maharajah Mysore Kistnah Rajah Oodiavur Behaudur; and the copy now delivered to the said Maharajah shall be returned.

Articles
explanatory of the
Third Article
of the Treaty of
Mysore,
29 Jan. 1807.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of LAHORE,*

Dated the 25th April 1809.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Lahore,
25 Apr. 1809.

Whereas certain differences which had arisen between the British Government and the Rajah of Lahore, have been happily and amicably adjusted; and both parties being anxious to maintain the relations of perfect amity and concord, the following Articles of Treaty, which shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the two parties, have been concluded by Rajah Runjeet Sing, on his own part; and by the agency of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, on the part of the British Government.

Article I.—Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the state of Lahore. The latter shall be considered, with respect to the former, to be on the footing of the most favoured Powers; and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Rajah to the northward of the river Sutleje.

Article II.—The Rajah will never maintain, in the territory occupied by him and his dependents on the left bank of the river Sutleje, more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of that territory, nor commit or suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the chiefs in its vicinity.

Article III.—In the event of a violation of any of the preceding articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship on the part of either State, this Treaty shall be considered to be null and void.

Article IV.—This Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been settled and concluded at Umritsur, on the 25th day of April 1809, Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe has delivered to the Rajah of Lahore a copy of the same in English and Persian, under his seal and signature; and the said Rajah has delivered another copy of the same under his seal and signature; and Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe engages to procure, within the space of two months, a copy of the same, duly ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, on the receipt of which by the Rajah, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on both parties, and the copy of it now delivered to the Rajah shall be restored.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Cochin,
6 May 1809.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of COCHIN,

Dated the 6th May 1809.

TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Subsidy between the Honourable the English East-India Company Behauder, and the Rajah of Cochin.

Whereas an Agreement was concluded in the year 1790, between the Honourable East-India Company Behauder and the late Rajah of Cochin, by which that Rajah was to be put in possession of and to hold on specific conditions, as a tributary of the Honourable Company, certain districts therein enumerated: And whereas the stipulations of that Treaty have been found insufficient, and the late occurrences in the Cochin territory having rendered it expedient that new engagements should be concluded, which shall be calculated to prevent the authority and resources of the Cochin country from being employed in designs hostile to the British interests, and which shall be conducive to the advancement of the prosperity and welfare of both the States; wherefore, the following articles of a new Treaty between the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Cochin have been agreed upon, and settled by the Resident at Travancore, Lieutenant-Colonel Macaulay, being duly vested with authority thereto by the Honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honourable East-India Company; and by the Rajah of Cochin, for himself and successors; to be binding upon the contracting parties as long as the sun and the moon shall endure.

Article I.—The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both; the Honourable East-India Company Behauder engaging to defend and protect the territories of the Rajah of Cochin against all enemies whomsoever.

Article II.—In consideration of the stipulations in the preceding Article, the Rajah of Cochin agrees to pay annually to the said Honourable Company, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, a sum equal to the expense of one battalion of Native Infantry, or Arcot Rupees 1,76,037, making an aggregate annual payment of 2,76,037, the amount to be payable in six equal kists, and the payment to commence from the 1st May 1809. And it is agreed that the disposal of the said amount, with the distribution of the force to be maintained by it, whether stationed within the territories of the Rajah of Cochin, or of the Honourable Company, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article III.—Should it become necessary to employ a larger force for the defence and protection of the Cochin territories against foreign invasion, than is stipulated for by the preceding Article, the Rajah of Cochin agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expense thereby incurred, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on an attentive consideration of the means of the said Rajah, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of the said Rajah.

Article IV.—And whereas it is indispensably necessary that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray either the expenses of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expenses described in the third Article of the present Treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor in Council of Fort St. George shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right either to introduce such regulations and ordinances as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch or department of the Rajah of Cochin, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Behauder, such part or parts of the territorial possession of the Rajah of Cochin as shall appear to him, the said Governor in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available either in time of peace or war.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Cochin,
6 May 1809.

Article V.—And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor in Council shall signify to the said Rajah of Cochin that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the fourth Article, the said Rajah shall immediately issue orders to his kariacars, or other officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances according to the tenour of the fourth Article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and controul of the English Company Behauder; and in case the said Rajah shall not issue such orders within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of the said Rajah's territories shall be placed and shall remain under the exclusive authority and controul of the said East-India Company, the Governor in Council shall render to the Rajah a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case, whatever shall the said Rajah's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of thirty-five thousand rupees, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of his territories; which sum of thirty-five thousand rupees, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East-India Company engages at all times, and in every possible case, to secure and cause to be paid for the use of the said Rajah.

Article VI.—The Rajah of Cochin engages that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity established between the English Company Behauder and their allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Behauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence with any foreign State whatever shall be holden by the said Rajah, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Behauder.

Article VII.—The Rajah of Cochin stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European foreigners into his service without the concurrence of the English Company Behauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of the said Rajah without regular passports from the English Government: it being the said Rajah's determined resolution not to suffer, even for a day, any European foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article VIII.—Whereas the complete protection of the said Rajah's territories may require that such fortresses as are situated within the said territories should be dismantled or garrisoned, as well in time of peace as of war, by British troops and officers, the said Rajah hereby engages that the said English Company Behauder shall at all times be at liberty to dismantle or garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places within the territories of the said Rajah, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article IX.—The Rajah of Cochin hereby promises to pay at all times the utmost attention to such advice as the English Company shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the economy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of the interests of the said Rajah, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten articles, being this day, the 6th day of May 1809, settled and concluded at the palace of Anjekanall, near Cochin,
by

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Cochin,
6 May 1809.

by Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Macaulay, Resident at Travancore, on the one part, on behalf and in the name of the honourable Sir George Hilario Barlow, Baronet, and Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the part of the Honourable English East-India Company; and on the other part, by the Rajah of Cochin, for himself and successors. The Lieutenant-Colonel aforesaid has delivered to the said Rajah one copy of the same in English and Tamul, signed and sealed by him; and the said Rajah has delivered to the Lieutenant-Colonel aforesaid another copy, also in Tamul and English, bearing his seal and signature. And the aforesaid Lieutenant-Colonel has engaged to procure and deliver to the said Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Honourable the Governor in Council; on the receipt of which by the said Rajah, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable the English East-India Company, and on the Rajah of Cochin; and the copy of it now delivered to the said Rajah shall be returned.

Treaty
with the King of
Caubul,
17 June 1809.

TREATY *with the KING of CAUBUL,*
Dated the 17th June 1809.

Whereas, in consequence of the confederacy with the State of Persia, projected by the French, for the purpose of invading the dominion of His Majesty the King of the Dooraunes, and ultimately those of the British Government in India, the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone was despatched to the Court of His Majesty, in quality of Envoy Plenipotentiary, on the part of the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-General, exercising the supreme authority over all affairs, civil, political, and military, in the British possessions in the East-Indies, for the purpose of concerting with his Majesty's ministers the means of mutual defence against the expected invasion of the French and Persians: And whereas the said ambassador having had the honour of being presented to His Majesty, and of explaining the friendly and beneficial object of his mission, His Majesty, sensible of the advantages of alliance and co-operation between the two States, for the purpose above described, directed his ministers to confer with the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone, and consulting the welfare of both States, to conclude a friendly alliance: And certain Articles of Treaty having accordingly been agreed to between His Majesty's ministers and the British ambassador, and confirmed by the royal signet, a copy of the Treaty so framed has been transmitted by the ambassador, for the ratification of the Governor-General, who, consenting to the stipulations therein contained without variation, a copy of these articles, as hereunder written, is now returned, duly ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General, and the signatures of the members of the British Government in India; and the obligations upon both Governments, both now and for ever, shall be exclusively regulated and determined by the tenour of those articles, which are as follows:

Article I.—As the French and Persians have entered into a confederacy against the State of Caubul, if they should wish to pass through the King's dominions, the servants of the heavenly throne shall prevent their passage; and exerting themselves to the extent of their power in making war on them and repelling them, shall not permit them to cross into British India.

Article II.—If the French and Persians, in pursuance of their confederacy, should advance towards the King of Caubul's country in a hostile manner, the British State, endeavouring heartily to repel them, shall hold themselves liable to afford the expenses necessary for the above-mentioned service to the extent of their ability. While the confederacy between the French and Persians continues in force, these articles shall be in force, and be acted on by both parties.

Article III.—Friendship and union shall continue for ever between these two States; the veil of separation shall be lifted up from between them, and they shall in no manner interfere in each other's countries; and the King of Caubul shall permit no individual of the French to enter his territories.

The

The faithful servants of both States having agreed to this Treaty, the conditions of confirmation and ratification have been performed, and this document has been sealed and signed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and the Honourable the Members of the Supreme British Government in India, this 17th day of June 1809, answering to 1224 of the Higera.

Treaty
with the King of
Caul, 17
June 1809

TREATY *with the* AMEERS *of* SCIND,

Dated the 22d August 1809.

TREATY of Friendship between the Honourable English East-India Company and the Government of Scind.

Treaty
with the Ameers of
Scind,
22 Aug. 1809.

Article I.—There shall be eternal friendship between the British Government and that of Scind, namely, Meer Gholam Allee, Meer Kurreem Allee, and Meer Moorad Allee.

Article II.—Enmity shall never appear between the two States.

Article III.—The mutual despatch of the vakeels of both Governments, namely, the British Government and Scindian Government, shall always continue.

Article IV.—The Government of Scind will not allow the establishment of the tribe of the French in Scind.

Written on the 10th of the month of Rujubool Morijub, in the year of the Higera 1226, corresponding with the 22d of August 1809.

AGREEMENT *with* FUTTEH MAHOMED *of* CUTCH,

1809.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT between the Honourable East-India Company, entered into by Captain Samuel Adam Greenwood, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Resident with the Vizierat Jemmadar Futteh Mahomed, and his son Notiar Hussain Meeja, on behalf of the Maha Rao Shree Raidhunjee, *viz.*

Agreement
with
Futteh Mahomed
of Cutch,
1809.

Article I.—As friendship exists between the Government of the Honourable Company, and the Government of the Maha Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khas Khey, on the one part, and the Government of the Maha Rao Shree Raidhaun, on the other, it is agreed that no troops shall cross the country to the east, or opposite side of the Gulph and Run, lying between Cutch and Guzerat, nor shall any claim or interference be therein maintained.

Article II.—The above article is indispensable, but as the Maha Rao Mirza Raidhun possesses old claims on Noanuggur, it is agreed that these, as well as any other demands, either pecuniary or otherwise, which exist or may arise, shall be settled agreeably to equity and justice, and with due regard to the character of Maha Rao Shree, by the decision of three people, one on behalf of the Honourable Company, one on behalf of the Maha Rao Shree, and a third, on behalf of the parties on whom the claims are made.

Article III.—The Maha Rao Shree Raidhun engages, that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the country of Cutch; should any piracy take place, the pirates shall be punished, and expelled from the country.

Article IV.—Maha Rao Shree Raidhun engages not to permit any establishment whatever to be made in the country, by any European or American power, or any of those nations to remain therein.

To the truth of the above, God is witness.

Dated 16th of Rumzaun 1224 Higera, corresponding with the 3d of Asivoud 1809.

† M

ENGAGEMENT

Engagement
with
Dewan Hunsraj,
of Mandavie,
28 Oct. 1809.

ENGAGEMENT *with* DEWAN HUNSRAJ, of MANDAVIE,
Dated the 28th October 1809.

ARTICLES of ENGAGEMENT entered into by Dewan Hunsraj Saundoss, of Mandavie Bunder, with Captain Samuel A. Greenwood, on behalf of the Honourable Company, as follows :

Article I.—As friendship exists between the Government of the Honourable Company, and the Government of the Maharajah Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsheir Behauder, on the one part, and the Government of Maha Rao Shree Raidhun, on the other : I do hereby agree, that no troops shall cross to the country on the opposite side of the Gulph and Run (lying between Cutch and Guzerat); nor shall any claim or interference be maintained therein. Should any claim or dispute arise, the same shall be settled by arbitration, under the mediation of the Company.

Article II.—Hunsraj Sa Dewan engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Raidhun, that piracy shall be eradicated throughout the territories subject to Mandavie; should any act of piracy occur, the pirates shall be punished and expelled the country.

Article III.—Hunsraj Sa Dewan also engages, on behalf of the Maha Rao Raidhun, not to permit any European or American power to form an establishment at Mandavie and its dependencies, nor to permit any of these nations to remain therein.

Dated 1865, Assainvud 5th ; corresponding with 28th October 1809, A. D.

ENGAGEMENT *with the* RAJAH of MACHERRY,
Dated the 16th July 1811.

Engagement
with the Rajah of
Macherry,
16 July 1811.

ENGAGEMENT on the part of Maha Rao Rajah Bukhtowar Sing, Rajah of Macherry.

Whereas the strictest unity of interests is firmly established between the British Government and Maha Rao Rajah Sinac Bukhtowar Sing : And whereas it is expedient that this should be universally known and understood, the Maha Rao Rajah hereby engages, for himself and his heirs and successors, that he will never enter into any engagements or negotiation whatever, with any other State or chief, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government. With this view the present engagement is written, on the part of Maha Rao Rajah Sinac Bukhtowar Sing, this 16th day of July 1811 of the Christian æra, corresponding with the 24th of Jemadee ool sanee, 1226 Hijera : it being understood, that the Treaty formerly concluded between the two States is by no means annulled by the present engagement; but, on the contrary, is hereby confirmed and strengthened.

TREATY *with the* VIZIER of OUDE,
Dated the 14th January 1812.

Treaty
with the Vizier of
Oude,
14 Jan. 1812.

Whereas disputes and contentions have arisen between the subjects of the Honourable Company and of the Government of his Excellency the Vizier, regarding the boundaries of their respective villages, the possession of lands acquired by alluvion, and of islands formed in the rivers which constitute the frontier of the two States; therefore, and with the view of settling and obviating such disputes at the present and in all future times, the following Treaty is concluded by his Excellency the Nawab Vizier ool Murmaulik Yeemecn oo Dowlah Nazir ool Moolk Saudut Aly Khaun Behauder Mobaureck Jung, for himself, his heirs and successors; and by Major John Baillie, Resident at Lucknow, by

virtue

virtue of full powers vested in him for this purpose, on the part of the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General of all the British possessions in the East-Indies, on the part of the Honourable the United East-India Company, and their heirs and successors.

Treaty
with the Vizier of
Oude,
14 Jan. 1812.

Article I.—Every island and portion of ground which, at the end of the Fuslee year 1208, appertained to the Ceded Territory, belong now to the British Government; and every island and portion of land that appertained to the Reserved Dominions, belong now to his Excellency the Vizier. Any island originally belonging to either State, which shall by inundation disappear, shall, on its re-appearance, belong to that State whose property it originally was, although its form may be altered; and all villages and lands situated on the boundary of the two States, which appertained at the above period to either of the States, shall hereafter and for ever, without dispute, be the property of the State to which they belonged at that time.

Article II.—If any river or stream forming the boundary of the two States shall, by gradually changing or receding from its present channel or course, occasion an alluvion, or create an increase of land on either of the banks of such river, the land so gained by alluvion shall be the unquestionable property of the State whose territory is situated on the bank from which the river may have receded, notwithstanding any loss which may arise to the other party from the encroachment of such river on his territory.

Article III.—All islands which have been formed in the channels of rivers or streams, forming the boundaries of the two States, since the end of the year 1208 Fusslee, or which may hereafter be so formed, shall be adjudged to belong to the State on whose frontier the channel may be fordable; and in the case of the channels on both sides of the island being equal in point of depth, the island shall be considered to form a part of the territory of that State to which, at any point, it is the most contiguous.

Article IV.—In the case of a subsequent alteration in the course of the principal channel of a river or stream forming the boundary of the two States, that is, if the channel, on either side of an island, which was in the first instance deep, shall become shallow, and the channel on the opposite side become deep, in this case the right of the island shall again be transferred to the State on whose boundary the channel is shallow, and the same rule shall be applied to eventual changes in the contiguousness and distance of islands from the territories of the two States. Further, as with a view to ascertain the comparative depth and breadth of the opposite channels of a river in which an island may be formed, the specification of a period is indispensable, the contracting parties do hereby stipulate and agree, that the commencement of the season of the Rubee be the specific period assigned, in all cases of dispute, for ascertaining the depth and breadth of the channels.

Article V.—If at any time, as in the case of rivers or streams forming the common boundary which wind greatly in their course, an arm or portion of land shall be separated from the territory of either State, by the total alteration of the course of a river or stream, the land so separated shall belong exclusively to the State to whose territory it may, by such alteration, have been annexed, notwithstanding any territorial loss which may be sustained by the opposite party.

Article VI.—What has been agreed to in the foregoing articles, relates merely to the prevention of disputes between the two States, with respect to the lands alluded to in those articles, and has no reference whatever to the rights of Zemindars.

Article VII.—This Treaty, comprizing seven articles, having been settled and concluded in the city of Lucknow, on the 14th of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, corresponding with the 28th of the month of Zehujjee, of the year 1226 Hijera; Major John Baillie, Resident, has delivered to the Vizier one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by him; and his Excellency the Vizier has delivered to Major Baillie another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his Excellency's seal and signature; and Major Baillie hereby engages

Treaty
with the Vizier of
Oude,
14 Jan. 1812.

engages to procure and deliver to his Excellency the Vizier, within the space of thirty days, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, when the copy under his own seal and signature shall be returned.

AGREEMENT *with the RAJAH of COLAPORE,*

Dated the 1st October 1812.

Agreement
with the Rajah of
Colapore,
1 Oct. 1812.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the Rajah of Colapore and the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, on the part of the British Government, and accepted by the Rajah of Colapore on the 1st of October 1812.

Article I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the allied Governments of the Honourable Company and his Highness the Peishwah on the one part, and his Highness the Rajah of Colapore, on the other.

Article II.—The Rajah of Colapore on his own part, and on that of his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all right and claim of whatever description on the districts of Chickoree and Manowlee, and all dependencies which have hitherto been comprehended in those districts. The districts aforesaid are henceforward to belong in absolute sovereignty to Rao Pundit Purdham Peishwah Behauder, his heirs and successors.

Article III.—All the forts and country taken in consequence of the wars occasioned by the disputed claims to Chickoree and Manowlee, from the Rajah of Colapore, within the last four years, *i. e.* since the month of September 1808, and now occupied by the troops of Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwah Behauder shall be universally restored to the Rajah of Colapore.

Article IV.—The Rajah of Colapore hereby renounces all other claims of whatever description on Rao Pundit Purdhaun Peishwah Behauder, and on all and every part of his dominions, with the exception of the new conquests mentioned in the third Article; his Highness the Maharajah likewise renounces all claim upon Neepanee: his Highness the Rajah of Colapore hereby further renounces all claims of whatever description on all the Peishwah's subjects of whatever rank and denomination.

Article V.—For the security of the British trade against a renewal of the piratical depredations formerly practised by the Rajah of Colapore's subjects, the Rajah of Colapore hereby agrees, on his own part and on the part of his heirs and successors, to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty the harbour of Malwaun, that is to say, the fort and island of Sindoodroog or Malwaun, and the forts of Puddumgurh, Raj Cote, and Sirjee Cote, with the lands dependent on the said forts, and the British troops shall immediately be put in possession of the said forts and their dependencies.

Article VI.—His Highness the Rajah of Colapore engages on his own part, and on that of his heirs and successors, never to employ any armed vessels, or to permit any armed vessels to be fitted out at, or to enter any of the sea-ports which may remain in his Highness's possession, after the cession of the places before-mentioned, or which he may hereafter acquire; and the Rajah agrees that the Honourable Company's vessels shall have the right to search all vessels that may be in the said ports, or that may have sailed from them; and that, if any arms are found in vessels so searched, the said vessels shall be lawful prize to the Honourable Company. The Rajah further engages to permit agents on the part of the Honourable Company, to reside in all ports in his dominions, or which may hereafter fall into his hands, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of all vessels lying in such ports, and to permit the said agents to search the said vessels.

Article VII.—If any ship bearing the British flag, or furnished with a British pass, or belonging to the allies of the British Government, should hereafter put into

into the Rajah of Colapore's ports, or be driven by stress of weather, or any other cause, upon his shores, his Highness the Rajah of Colapore engages on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, that all practicable assistance shall be rendered to such vessels. And the Rajah further agrees, that no claim shall be advanced by himself or any of his subjects on any vessel, belonging to whatever nation, that may be shipwrecked or driven by stress of weather upon his shores.

Agreement
with the Rajah of
Colapore,
1 Oct. 1812.

Article VIII.—In consideration of the cession of the harbour of Malwaun, and on condition of the effectual suppression of piracy, the Honourable Company engages to guarantee such territories as shall remain in the Rajah of Colapore's possession against the aggression of all foreign Powers and States.

Article IX.—With a view to the full execution of the agreement contained in the foregoing article, his Highness the Rajah of Colapore, on his own part and on that of his heirs and successors, engages not to pursue any measures of hostility against foreign States, without the previous consent of the Honourable Company; and if any differences shall in future arise between his Highness, his heirs and successors, and any foreign Power or State, the Honourable Company shall apply themselves to the adjustment of such differences, conformably to justice and propriety; and his Highness the Rajah of Colapore agrees that whatever adjustment of such differences the Honourable Company shall determine, his Highness shall acquiesce in and abide by. His Highness the Rajah of Colapore, on his part and on that of his heirs and successors, engages not to urge any claims on foreign States which may have originated previously to the date of this agreement. Should the conditions contained in this article not be fulfilled by the Rajah, the 8th article is to be considered null and void.

Article X.—And whereas various demands subsist on the part of the Honourable Company against his Highness the Rajah of Colapore, in consequence of depredations formerly committed on the trade of the Honourable Company and its subjects; the Honourable Company being convinced of the Rajah's inability to satisfy those demands, and of his sincere desire to prevent a repetition of the injuries formerly complained of, consents to relinquish all pecuniary claims and demands whatsoever against the Rajah of Colapore.

What is written in the above ten articles is hereby agreed to.

Done at Curveer, on the 24th of Rumzaun.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort-William in Bengal, this 13th day of November 1812.

AGREEMENT *with the* DESSYE *of* SAWUNTWARREE,

Dated the 3d October 1812.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT concluded between the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello Behauder, Sir Dessye of Coodall and its Dependencies, on the one part; and Courtland Schuyler, Esquire, Captain of His Britannic Majesty's 84th Regiment of Foot, and British Envoy at Goa, under Instructions from the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor-General of British India, on behalf of the Honourable East-India Company, on the other part.

Agreement
with the Dessye of
Sawuntwarree,
3 Oct. 1812.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable Company and the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, and their successors and heirs, for ever.

Article II.—In order to the effectual suppression of the piracies which have hitherto been practised by the subjects of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, it is hereby agreed upon, on the part of the Bounsello, that the fort of Vingorlah,
† N and

Agreement
with the Dessye of
Sawuntwarree,
9 Oct, 1812.

and the battery of Gunaramo Tembe, with the port and proper limits thereof, shall be ceded in full right and sovereignty to the Honourable Company for ever, and the British troops shall be put in immediate possession of the same.

Article III.—It is further agreed, on the part of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, that he will deliver up to the Honourable Company all gallivats, pattamars, and other vessels of every description that may hereafter be found equipped in a warlike manner, and that the same shall become lawful prizes to the Honourable Company.

Article IV.—It is further agreed upon, on the part of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, that no vessel of any description whatever belonging to the Sawuntwarree State shall be allowed to proceed to or from the port of Neuty, without first being examined by a person or persons who will be appointed for that purpose by the British authority; and also, that a guard of British troops shall be stationed at the port of Neuty for the same purpose.

Article V.—It is also agreed upon, on the part of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, his heirs and successors; that if, at any time hereafter, any of his subjects shall be guilty of piratical acts, the forts of Razee and Neuty shall be given up to the Honourable Company in like manner with Vingorlah.

Article VI.—It is further agreed, on the part of the Honourable Company, that as soon as the British troops shall be put in possession of the fort of Vingorlah, the blockading squadron shall be withdrawn, and the ports in the Sawuntwarree State shall be opened for the free trade of the subjects of the Honourable Company, and the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello.

Article VII.—British merchants shall be allowed the free liberty of passing and repassing the territories of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, with their effects, merchandizes, carriages, and beasts of burthen, upon paying the same land tolls as paid by the natural subjects of the Rajah, and no more, upon any pretence whatever.

Article VIII.—The British troops and subjects residing within the territory of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello shall not be obliged to pay a greater price for the produce of his country than the natural subjects of the Rajah.

Article IX.—That British subjects residing within the territories of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello shall be solely amenable to the British authority, and any offences they may commit shall, on a representation from the Rajah to the officer commanding, be duly attended to; and the like to be observed on the part of the British towards the subjects of the Rajah.

Article X.—All military stores of every denomination, and all supplies of provisions, and Europe articles imported for the use of the British officers and troops residing in the Sawuntwarree State, to be allowed to pass duty free.

In witness hereof, we the undersigned, Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello Behauder, Sir Dessye of Coodall and its dependencies, and Courtland Schuyler, Esquire, Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Eighty-fourth Regiment of foot, and British envoy at Goa, have signed the present Agreement, and have caused our respective seals to be set thereto.

Done at the village of Mardoor, in the district of Santaida, Sawuntwarree State, on the 3d day of October 1812.

Additional Article.—It is further agreed upon, that private property of every description belonging to subjects of the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello, within the limits of the fort of Vingorlah and battery of Gunaramo Tembe, ceded to the British, shall be respected; and further, that the British authority will not afford its protection to any of the subjects of the Bounsello, who may be guilty of offences against the Sawuntwarree State.—The latter part of the article to be observed by the Rajah Pond Sawunt Bounsello towards British subjects.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort-William in Bengal, this 15th day of January 1813.

FIRST TREATY *with the RAJAH of REWAH,**Dated the 5th October 1812.*First Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
5 Oct. 1812.

TREATY of Friendship and Defensive Alliance, concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mookundpore.

Although the relations of amity have uniformly subsisted between the British Government and the State of Rewah, and especially since the augmentation of the intercourse between the two States by the annexation of a portion of the province of Bundelcund to the British dominions, those amicable relations have been cultivated and improved by reciprocal acts of friendship, yet no formal engagements, imposing upon the two parties specific obligations with respect to each other, has hitherto being concluded; and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, the present ruler of Rewah and Mookundpore, having now expressed a desire that this defect should be supplied by the conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Defensive Alliance; and the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, being cordially disposed to accede to the wishes of the Rajah in this respect declared, the following Articles of Treaty are, by mutual consent, concluded between the British Government and the Rajah Jey Sing Deo, his heirs and successors.

Article I.—The Governor-General in Council acknowledges Rajah Jey Sing Deo to be the lawful possessor of the present dominions of Rewah, which have been held by him and his ancestors in successive generations during a long course of years; and in compliance with the Rajah's request, and for his entire satisfaction, assures him, agreeably to justice and the uniform principles of the British Government, that so long as the aforesaid Rajah, his heirs and successors, shall truly and faithfully fulfil the obligations of friendship and alliance, according to the true spirit and intent of this Treaty, it will not commit hostilities against the Rajah of Rewah, nor take possession of, or in any way encroach on any part of his territories. On the contrary, the British Government engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in the Rajah's possession, from the aggression of any foreign Power, in the same manner as the dominions of the Honourable Company are protected and defended.

Article II.—The British Government having by the terms of the preceding Article engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Rewah, from the aggression of any foreign Power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign Power to invade his territories, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert such design, and if its endeavours to that effect shall fail of success, the British Government will be prepared, on the requisition of the Rajah, to detach a force of British troops into his territories for their protection. In which event, the expenses of those troops, during the period they may be so employed, calculating from the day of their entering the Rajah's dominions; until that of their quitting them on their return, shall be defrayed by the aforesaid Rajah. If the apprehended design of invading the Rajah's territories shall be referable to any disputed claim between the Rajah and the other Power, the Rajah shall report all the circumstances of such disputed claim to the British Government, which will then interpose its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute, and the Rajah, relying on the justice, and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in that award, the other Power shall persist in its hostile designs, the British Government will be ready to afford its assistance in the manner above provided. If any of the Rajah's troops shall at any time be required to serve in the British territories, the Rajah engages to furnish the same, and in that event the expense of them, calculated at the rate of twenty rupees per mensem for each horseman, six rupees per mensem for each foot soldier actually furnished by the Rajah, shall be defrayed by the British Government, from the date of their leaving the Rajah's territories until that of their return. Whenever the troops of the British Government, and of the Rajah, shall have occasion to act together, the commander of the Rajah's troops

First Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
5 Oct. 1812.

troops shall conform to the advice, and act under the instructions of the British commanding officer.

Article III.—The Rajah of Rewah being the acknowledged sovereign of his own dominions, the British Government will not consider itself entitled to take cognizance of any complaint which may be preferred to it by any of the relations, subjects or servants of the Rajah; who on his part shall not possess a claim to the aid of British troops for the support of his authority within the limits of his dominions.

Article IV.—If the Rajah of Rewah shall at any time have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to, or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Rewah, or to punish the aggressor, or to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Rewah, according to the strict principles of justice; the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

Article V.—The Rajah of Rewah engages never to grant an asylum within his dominions to any enemies of the British Government, or to rebels; but, on the contrary, to exert his utmost endeavours for the apprehension of such persons, and if apprehended, to deliver them up to the officers of the British Government. The Rajah further engages not to permit the families of persons of that description to reside within his territories. If any of the enemies of the Rajah, or the rebels to his government, shall take refuge within British territories, the British Government, on receiving notice thereof from the Rajah of Rewah, will, after due investigation, pursue such measures with regard to the fugitives as equity and justice may appear to require, adopting at the same time every practicable means to prevent their committing any acts injurious to the territory and government of the Rajah.

Article VI.—Whereas robbers issuing from the territories of the Rajah of Rewah, frequently commit depredations in those of the Company, the Rajah engages, on receiving an application from the officers of the British Government, to exert his authority for the purpose of arresting the persons accused of such crimes, and when apprehended; to cause them to be delivered over to the said officers.

Article VII.—If any of the brothers or servants of the Rajah of Rewah shall calumniate, misrepresent or accuse the Rajah before the British Government, that Government will not, without inquiry and proof, give credit to the statement of such persons.

Article VIII.—The honour, rank and dignity of the Rajah of Rewah shall be estimated by the British Government in the same degree as that which they were estimated by the former Emperor of Hindostan.

Article IX.—Whenever the British Government shall deem it expedient to send its troops into the dominions of the Rajah of Rewah, or to station or canton a British force within the Rajah's territories, for the purpose of guarding against the advance, or intercepting the retreat of an enemy, or of Pindarries, or other predatory bodies, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach its troops, and the Rajah of Rewah shall give his consent accordingly. The Rajah shall also, on any such occasion, station his troops according to the advice of the officers of the British Government, at the gaut of Chandeah, Kunriah, or such gauts or passes as the British Government's commanding officer shall point out; the commanding officers of the British troops which may be thus employed in the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the British cantonments, or for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's officers and subjects,

subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current of the bazar. If any materials which are indispensably necessary should happen not to be procurable by purchase, and it shall consequently become necessary to take such articles whenever found in the Rajah's dominions, the price of such articles shall be paid for by the British Government at the rate that may be settled by arbitrators appointed by the British Government and the Rajah respectively.

First Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
5 Oct. 1812.

Article X.—The Rajah of Rewah, being admitted among the number of the allies of the British Government, engages at all times to comply with any just and reasonable requisition connected with the interests and prosperity of the Government, to conform to its advice, and to the utmost of his power to fulfil the obligations of friendship and attachment towards the British Power.

Article XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Richardson, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council on the one part; and Bukshy Baugaun Dhut, the vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other; Mr. Richardson has delivered to the said vakeel one copy of the treaty in English, Persian, and Hindooe, signed and sealed by himself; and the said vakeel has delivered to Mr. Richardson another copy duly executed by the Rajah; and Mr. Richardson has engaged to procure and deliver to the said vakeel, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company, and the signature of the Governor-General in Council; on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Richardson shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and exchanged, at Banda, on the 5th of October,
A. D. 1812.

TREATY with the RAJAH of TEHREE,

Dated the 23d December 1812.

TREATY of Friendship and Defensive Alliance concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Tehree, dated the 23d December 1812.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Tehree,
23 Dec. 1812.

The Rajah Bickumajeet, Rajah of Tehree, one of the chiefs of Bundelcund, by whom and his ancestors his present possessions have been held in successive generations during a long course of years, without paying tribute or acknowledging vassalage to any other Power, having on all occasions manifested a sincere friendship and attachment to the British Government, and having solicited to be placed under the powerful protection of that Government; the British Government, relying on the continuance of that disposition which the Rajah has hitherto manifested towards it, and on his adherence to whatever engagements he may form on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honourable Company, has acceded to the following Articles of a Treaty of friendship and alliance, which are accordingly, by mutual consent, concluded between the British Government and the said Rajah Bickumajeet, his heirs and successors.

Article I.—The Rajah Bickumajeet, Rajah of Tehree, having professed his obedience and attachment to the British Government, he is admitted henceforward among the number of the allies of the British Government; accordingly, the said Rajah hereby engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies, and to abstain from molesting any Chief or State in alliance or in amity with the British Government; and considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he further engages to afford no protection to such persons or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse or correspondence of any nature with them; but, on the contrary, to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Tehree,
23 Dec. 1812.

Article II.—The territory which from ancient times has descended to Rajah Bickumajeet by inheritance, and is now in his possession, is hereby guaranteed to the said Rajah, and to his heirs and successors; and they shall never be molested in the enjoyment of the said territory by the British Government, nor any of its allies or dependents; nor shall any tribute be demanded from him or them. The British Government, moreover, engages to protect and defend the dominions at present in Rajah Bickumajeet's possession, from the aggressions of any foreign Power.

Article III.—The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing article, engaged to protect the territories at present possessed by the Rajah of Tehree, from the aggressions of any foreign Power; it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign Power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim, or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if in the former case, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other Power shall persist in its hostile designs, and if in the latter case the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories, as the circumstance of the case may appear to require.

Article IV.—If at any time the Rajah of Tehree shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government engages to withhold its allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Tehree, or to punish the aggressor, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Tehree, according to the strict principles of justice; the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

Article V.—The Rajah of Tehree engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

Article VI.—Whenever the British Government have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Tehree, or to station a British force within its territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Tehree shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops, which may thus eventually pass through, or temporarily occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price current at the bazar.

Article VII.—The Rajah engages never to entertain in his service any British subjects or Europeans of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

Article VIII.—This Treaty consisting of eight Articles (&c. &c. *the same as in Mr. Richardson's draught*).

SECOND TREATY *with the* RAJAH of REWAH,
Dated the 2d June 1813.

Second Treaty
 with the
 Rajah of Rewah,
 2 June 1813.

SECOND TREATY concluded between the British Government and Rajah Jey Sing Deo of Rewah, 2d June 1813; with a Supplemental Article.

Whereas, on the 5th October 1812, corresponding with 15th Kooar 1869 Sumbut, a Treaty of mutual friendship and defensive alliance was concluded between the British Government and the Rajah of Rewah: And whereas the Rajah of Rewah having failed to fulfil the engagements which the aforementioned Treaty imposed upon him, the British Government was compelled, in vindication of its honour and its rights, to detach its troops into Rewah, to enforce the execution of those engagements, and to obtain security for their due fulfilment in future: And whereas the Rajah having now returned to a proper sense of his relations with the British Government, and having expressed his contrition for the past, agrees to the following conditions for himself and for his heirs and successors.

Article I.—All the stipulations of the Treaty concluded on the 5th October 1812, corresponding with the 15th of Kooar, 1869 Sumbut, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not affected nor altered by the conditions contained in this Treaty.

Article II.—The Rajah of Rewah hereby binds himself to engage in no correspondence of a political nature with any foreign State or Chief whatever, without the privity and consent of the British Government or its representative, the Agent of Bundelcund.

Article III.—The Rajah engages to receive, and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer, or any other agent on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund; and to maintain an authorized vakeel with the Agent, and with the commanding officer of any British detachment which may be stationed within his territory, both for the purpose of maintaining the general relations of amity, and of enforcing the supply of provisions, and ready compliance with the just demands of the commanding officer.

Article IV.—The Rajah of Rewah agrees to allow dawks to be established through his territory, by the officers of the British Government, in any direction that may be deemed necessary, to compel his feudatory chiefs to do the same, and to punish them in case of opposition; and the Rajah acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish them for such opposition, in the event of his own inability to do so.

Article V.—Laul Zubberdust Sing, the jaggeerdar of Chourut, having, in a very insulting and contumacious manner, refused to permit the Honourable Company's dawk to be laid through his jaggeer, the exemplary punishment of the aforesaid jaggeerdar is indispensable. The British Government is accordingly resolved to inflict exemplary punishment on this jaggeerdar; and the Rajah of Rewah not only acknowledges the right of the British Government to do so, but agrees to aid and co-operate with the British troops in effecting that object. The Rajah further engages to use his utmost means to punish Laul Zubberdust Sing himself, whenever the British Government shall require him to do so.

Article VI.—Frequent instances of robberies and other crimes have occurred within the British territory, the perpetrators of which issue from and take refuge within the Rewah territory, and thereby not only escape the punishment due to their crimes, but continue to infest the Honourable Company's adjacent territory with impunity, keeping the inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. With a view to suppress this evil, the Rajah hereby engages to permit the troops, or police officers of the British Government to pass into the Rewah territories, for the pursuit and apprehension of all such offenders; and also to afford them, and to cause his officers and jaggeerdars to afford them, every necessary assistance in discovering and apprehending the objects of their pursuit.

Article

Second Treaty
with the
Rajah of Rewah,
2 June 1813.

Article VII.—The Rajah of Rewah agrees to consider those jaggeerdars and other Residents of his country, who have been well disposed towards the British Government on the present occasion, as his friends; and will not molest or retaliate upon them for the favourable disposition they may have shown. The friends of the British Government shall be his friends, and its enemies his enemies.

Article VIII.—On the 2d of May 1813, corresponding with the 17th Bysakh, 1870 Sumbut, an agreement for the mutual suspension of hostilities was concluded between Lalla Pertaub Sing, on the part of the Rajah of Rewah; and Colonel Martindell, commanding the British troops. A party of sepoy's escorting a cart of military stores appertaining to a detachment proceeding from the Singrownah Pass, were, on the 7th May 1813, corresponding with the 22d Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, treacherously, and in direct violation of the above agreement, attacked by a large body of horse and foot near to the village of Sutanee, and several sepoy's were killed and wounded, and the property plundered. The Rajah of Rewah having solemnly disavowed all knowledge or participation in the above atrocious act, hereby acknowledges the right of the British Government to punish the perpetrators of it in whatever manner and at whatever time it may please; and the Rajah further agrees to afford every assistance and co-operation in the accomplishment of the above object that the British Government may require of him.

Article IX.—It is both just and equitable that the Rajah of Rewah should indemnify the British Government for the expense of the armament which has been equipped and marched into Rewah, in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his former engagements. At the lowest estimation, the extra expense of that armament cost the British Government the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty rupees per mensem; and the preparations having commenced some days before the 1st of April 1813, corresponding with the 15th of Chyte, 1870 Sumbut; it is agreed by the British Government, that the expense shall be calculated from that date. The Rajah of Rewah accordingly hereby acknowledges himself justly responsible for the payment of the above expense monthly to the British Government, calculating from the 1st of April 1813, or the 15th of Chyte, 1870 Sumbut, until such time as the objects of the present detachment shall have been entirely completed. In consideration, however, of the Rajah having obeyed the summons to repair in person to Colonel Martindell's camp, on terms of unconditional submission; and in order to remove from the Rajah every excuse for the punctual liquidation of the amount, the British Government consents to limit the period of the charge to the 10th of May 1813, corresponding with the 25th Bysakh 1870 Sumbut, the day on which the Rajah came into camp. Upon this principle, the sum to be paid by the Rajah is forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three rupees. The Rajah hereby engages to pay the above sum by the following instalments; any deviation from which will subject him to the penalties of a breach of the treaty.

On the 8th June 1813, or 25th Jyte	1870 Sumbut.....	Rupees	5,000
On the 10th August, or 15th Sawun	1870.....		13,400
On the 6th December, or 13th Aughun	1870.....		13,400
On the 23d June 1814, or 30th Jyte	1871.....		13,373
		Rupees ...	<u>45,173</u>

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having been concluded between the British Government, and Rajah Jey Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor-General in Council, on the one part; and the Rajah in person on the other; Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the Rajah one copy of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindoo, signed and sealed by himself; and the said Rajah has delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by himself; and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited vakeel of the Rajah, within the space of

of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal and signature of the Governor-General in Council; on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the Treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Second Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
2 June 1813.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Badderah, on the bank of the Tonse, on the 2d day of June 1813; corresponding with 19th of Jyte 1870 Sumbut.

SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE to the Treaty concluded between the Honourable East-India Company, and Rajah Jye Sing Deo, the Rajah of Rewah, on the 2d June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jyte, 1870 Sumbut.

Supplemental
Article
to the Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
2 June 1813.

Whereas by the third article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and the Rajah of Rewah, on the 2d of June 1813, corresponding with 19 Jyte, 1870 Sumbut, the Rajah of Rewah has engaged to receive, and permit to remain at his place of residence, a news-writer, or any other agent, on the part of the British Government, or the Agent in Bundelcund: And whereas the Rajah has, by the fourth article of the aforesaid Treaty, engaged to allow a dawk to be established through his territory by the officers of the British Government, in any direction which may be deemed necessary; the Rajah, in the true spirit and intent of those stipulations, engages to treat the news-writer or agent of the British Government, or of the Agent in Bundelcund, with every mark of attention and consideration due to their relative rank and character; and also to allow free passage through his territories to all hircarrahs, cossids, or other messengers, whom the officers of the British Government may at any time have occasion to employ, and to compel his feudatory chiefs to do the same, under the penalties and conditions prescribed with respect to the dawk. The Rajah further promises and engages to perform, at all times those offices of friendship which are usual between allied States, and which may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the treaty.

Done at Fort-William in Bengal, this 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

THIRD TREATY *with the* RAJAH of REWAH,

Dated the 21st March 1814.

THIRD TREATY concluded between the British Government and Government of Rewah, 11th March 1814.

Third Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
11 Mar. 1814.

Whereas by the fifth and eighth Articles of the Second Treaty between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, on the 2d June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth, 1870 Sumbut, the British Government acquired the right to punish Laul Zubburdust Sing Jaggeerdar of Chourhut, and certain landholders in the Singrannah district, for certain offences committed by them against the British Government; and as a necessary consequence of that right, the British Government acquired also the right to expel those persons from their possessions, and to dispose of their proprietary right to their lands (the rights of sovereignty over their lands remaining as heretofore inviolate with the Rewah Government); that is to say, the British Government has acquired the power to transfer all the rights formerly enjoyed by those persons, who have forfeited their possessions under the provisions of the fifth and eighth Articles of the Treaty aforesaid, to such new proprietors as it may please to select; the new proprietors agreeing to fulfil those duties of allegiance to the Rewah Government, to which their predecessors who have been expelled were subject: And whereas, it being an object with the Rewah Government to obtain the proprietary right of the lands forfeited by the persons above alluded to, and it being also the disinterested wish of the British Government to promote the interests of those who have

Third Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
11 Mar. 1814.

shown their attachment to its cause, in the course of the operations of the British troops in Rewah, the following Arrangement has accordingly been agreed to, for the mutual accommodation of both States.

Article I.—All the stipulations in the Treaties and Engagements heretofore concluded between the British Government and the Government of Rewah, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, in as far as they are not altered nor affected, by the following conditions contained in this Treaty.

Article II.—The British Government hereby transfers to the Government of Rewah, from this date, all the proprietary right in the lands in the Singrannah district, which it has lately acquired by the operation of the eighth Article of the second Treaty, dated 2d June 1813, corresponding with 19th Jeyth, 1870 Sumbut, with this reservation, that the Rewah Government shall not reinstate Ruchpaul Sing in the lands of Suttemee, formerly held by him; and that the Rewah Government shall be responsible for the good conduct of the persons whom it may place in the possession of the forfeited lands.

Article III.—The Rewah Government hereby disclaims all right to levy from Loll Jug Mohun Sing Jaggeerdar of Semerecah, any portion of the penalty imposed upon the Rewah Government by the ninth Article of the Treaty of the 2d June 1813, corresponding with the 19th Jeyth, 1870 Sumbut.

Article IV.—The British Government being desirous that Loll Jug Mohun Sing of Semerecah be guaranteed in the possession of the lands now held by him in Jaggeer, the Rewah Government hereby engages that the said Loll Jug Mohun Sing shall remain in unmolested possession of the lands which he now occupies, but without any change in his relation to the Rewah State.

Article V.—By Article 7th of the Second Treaty, the Rewah Government engages not to molest those Jaggeerdars and others, residents at Rewah, who have been well disposed towards the British Government: certain persons who humanely succoured the British Sepoys that were wounded at Suttance in Bysakh, 1870, and others who have given information respecting those who were concerned in the above outrage, as well as in the murder of a Sepoy employed to protect the town of Rampore, on the following day; having thereby exposed themselves to the resentment of all who were in any way implicated in those outrages, the Rewah Government hereby solemnly pledges itself to protect all those persons from suffering any injury or molestation whatever, in consequence of such assistance rendered by them to the British cause.

Article VI.—Laul Zubburdust Sing, Jaggeerdar of Chourhut, having voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Government on terms of unconditional submission, the British Government has been pleased to pardon his offence, and to restore him to the enjoyment of his possessions, which he had forfeited by his former misconduct, on his executing an engagement never again to offend against the British Government. An attested copy of this engagement is furnished to the Rewah Government: and as that instrument contains nothing inconsistent with the rights derived by the British Government from its engagements with the Rewah State, the Rewah Government declares itself responsible to the British Government for the due execution of the conditions of that engagement, in the same manner as it is of course responsible for the due execution of the terms of subsisting Treaties on the part of all its subjects and feudatories.

Article VII.—This Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and the Rewah State, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, Governor-General in Council, on the one part; and Rajah Jye Sing Deo, Rajah of Rewah and Mukundpore, and Baboo Bishennauth Sing, the Rajah's eldest son, and associated with him in the administration of the Rewah Government, in person, on the other part; Mr. Wauchope has delivered to the said Rajah and Baboo, one copy of the treaty in English and Persian and Hindoo, signed and sealed by himself; and the said Rajah and Baboo have delivered to Mr. Wauchope another copy duly executed by them; and Mr. Wauchope has engaged to procure and deliver to the accredited Vakeel

of the Rewah Government, within the space of thirty days, a copy ratified by the seal of the Company, and the signature of the Governor-General in Council; on the delivery of which, the copy executed by Mr. Wauchope shall be returned, and the treaty shall be considered from that time to have full force and effect.

Third Treaty
with the Rajah of
Rewah,
11 Mar. 1814.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Kurwahee, on this 11th day of March 1814, corresponding with the 5th of Chyth 1814.

ENGAGEMENT *with the VIZIER of OUDE,*

Dated the 12th July 1814.

The friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between his late Excellency the Nabob Vizier ool Mamalik Yemeen ood Dowlah Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Alee Khan Behauder Mobareck Jung, (whose soul is in paradise), and the Honourable Company's Government, are to be considered as perfectly unimpaired, and shall meet with no interruption whatever. All existing treaties and engagements likewise that were contracted with the late Nabob, are in full force to all intents and purposes; and we hereby declare, that we are effectually bound by the engagements and treaties aforesaid, and by the blessing of God, the said treaties and engagements shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Engagement
with the Vizier of
Oude,
12 July 1814.

Signed and sealed on the 12th day of July A. D. 1814, answering to the 22d of Rujeb A. H. 1229, with the seal and signature of his Highness Refaut ood Dowlah Rufee ool Moolk Ghazu ood Deen Hyder Khan Behauder Shehamut Jung, Nabob of Oude, and delivered in duplicate on the day aforesaid by his Highness's hand to Emaud ood Dowlah Afzul ool Mool, Major John Baillie Behauder, Arsulan Jung, Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

COUNTERPART *of ENGAGEMENT with the VIZIER of OUDE,*

Dated the 3d August 1814.

The friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between his late Excellency the Nabob Vizier ool Mamalik Yemeen ood Dowlah Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Alee Khan Behauder Mobareck Jung, and the Honourable Company's Government, shall be considered to subsist with equal force and sincerity, and shall continue for ever unimpaired, between his late Excellency's son and successor, the Nabob Refaut ood Dowlah Rufee ool Moolk Ghazee ood Deen Hyder Khan Behauder Shahamut Jung, and the Honourable Company; and all Treaties and Engagements which subsisted between his late Excellency and the Honourable Company's Government shall be considered to be in full force, to all intents and purposes; and his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General hereby declares, on the part of the Honourable Company, that the British Government is especially bound by the said Engagements and Treaties, and that the said Engagements and Treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Counterpart of
Engagement
with the Vizier of
Oude,
3 Aug. 1814.

Given under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at Moongeer, in the province of Bengal, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Nepaul,
2 Dec. 1815.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of NEPAUL,

Dated the 2d December 1815.

TREATY of PEACE between the Honourable East-India Company and Maharajah Bikrum Sah, Rajah of Nepaul, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all the affairs in the East-Indies, and by Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher Opadeca, on the part of Maharajah Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Behauder Shumsheer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepaul.

Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

Article II.—The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

Article III.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable the East-India Company in perpetuity, all the undermentioned territories, namely,

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

Secondly.—The whole of the low lands (with the exception of Bootwul Khass) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

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

Fourthly.—All the low lands between the river Meitchee and the Teistah.

Fifthly.—All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Meitchee, including the fort and lands of Naggree, and the pass of Naggarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between the pass and Naggree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within forty days from this date.

Article IV.—With a view to indemnify the chiefs and Baradars of the State of Nepaul, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, on such chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, sunnuds shall be granted, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, for the pensions respectively.

Article V.—The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article VI.—The Rajah of Nepaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall

shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Nepaul,
2 Dec. 1815.

Article VII.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American States, without the consent of the British Government.

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

Article IX.—This Treaty, consisting of nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General within twenty days, or sooner if practicable.

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

TRANSLATION *through the medium of a Persian Version of an Engagement (Ikrarnama) in the Hindee Language, executed at Muckwanpore Mauree by Kajee Buktawer Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul.*

Translation of an
Engagement
with the Rajah of
Nepaul's
Plenipotentiaries.

At the time of delivering the treaty, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was pleased to observe, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General had not authorized him to accept the treaty, and that he could not encourage any hope of those indulgencies of which a prospect had been held out by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, being granted in addition to the Treaty; that his Lordship, indeed, would not grant them, and that he would not recommend him to do so; that nothing beyond what was stated in the Treaty would be allowed. Accordingly we, Sree Kajee Buktawer Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, have agreed to what Sir David Ochterlony has required. In testimony whereof we have executed this Razeenama, and delivered it to the Major-General.

Dated 5th of Sooddee Phaugoon 1827 Sumbut, corresponding with Tuesday the 4th of March 1816.

TREATY *with the RAO of CUTCH,*

Dated the 16th January 1816; with a Supplemental Article.

ARTICLES of a Treaty of Alliance between the Honourable English, East-India Company and his Highness Maharaj Mirza Rao Bharmuljee, of Cutch; agreed to by both Governments.

Treaty
with the Rao of
Cutch,
16 Jan. 1816.

Article I.—A firm and lasting peace and amity shall hereafter exist between the contracting governments.

Article II.—The people of the Cutch district of Wagur having committed unprovoked depredations in the Mahals of their Highnesses the Peishwah and Guickwar, in the peninsula of Kattywar, the Maha Rao engages to reimburse the losses sustained by their aggressions, and also to defray the military expenses, incurred in consequence, according to a separate deed, by which the Maha Rao engages to abide.

Article III.—His Highness the Maha Rao engages to become responsible to the Peishwah's and Guickwar's and Honourable Company's Governments for any loss which their subjects may hereafter sustain by depredations from subjects of the Cutch State.

Treaty
with the Rao of
Cutch,
16 Jan. 1816.

Article IV.—The subjects of the Cutch State shall on no account cross the Gulph or Runn for hostile purposes, neither shall they cross to act against the subjects of the Honourable Company, or those of Shrimunt Peishwah or the Guickwar. The subjects of the aforesaid three governments shall (in like manner) not cross the Gulph or Runn for hostile purposes against the Rao's subjects. The fort of Anjar, &c., having been ceded to the Honourable Company, no objections exist to troops and stores crossing the Gulph or Runn for that place.

Article V.—His Highness the Rao binds himself to suppress, in the most effectual manner, the practice of piracy throughout his dominions, and coasts and engages to make good any losses sustained by vessels sailing under the pass of the Honourable Company, by piracies committed from the ports in Cutch. The practice of confiscating property wrecked on the coast, shall from this date be suppressed, and his Highness engages to cause all property thus sequestered, to be returned to the legal owner.

Article VI.—His Highness the Rao engages that no foreign European or American force of any description, or agent of any of those powers, shall be permitted to pass through or reside in the State of Cutch.

Article VII.—The Rao binds himself to prohibit the admission of Arab mercenaries into Cutch; Arabs resorting for mercantile purposes shall not be permitted to leave any of their followers. They shall return with the merchants. This shall be particularly attended to. In consideration, however, of the situation of Luckput, on the borders of Scind, and for the object of keeping the district of Wagur in subjection, the Rao shall retain in his service Arab Sebundy, not exceeding in number four hundred men.

Article VIII.—The Honourable Company, in consideration of the distracted state of the Government of Rao Bharmulgee, and its inability to fulfil the above obligations without aid, engages to cause such possessions as have been alienated by the treachery of his servants, to be restored to his Highness's authority, any of the servants above alluded to, returning to their allegiance, through the mediation of the Honourable Company, shall have their affairs arranged in a manner meeting the wishes of both governments.

Article IX.—The district of Wagur, a dependency of the Cutch State, will require to undergo a thorough reform. The prohibition which exists to the Rao entertaining Arab Sebundy beyond a limited number, disables him from effecting a settlement of that district satisfactorily to the Honourable Company. The latter, therefore, agree to aid his Highness with a force to arrange this talooka, in a manner suitable to the objects of both Governments, so that it remain obedient to the Rao's authority, who binds himself, as in article 3d, to be responsible for the future acts of the people.

Article X.—As a friendly return for the essential services thus engaged to be performed, his Highness the Rao agrees to cede to the Honourable Company in perpetuity the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Tooreea Bunder, and in addition engages to pay in perpetuity an annual sum of two lacs of cowries in cash to the Honourable Company. The particulars of this article are contained in a separate deed.

Article XI.—The slaughter of cows and bullocks being directly at variance with the religion of the Jharjahs, and the greater portion of the natives of Cutch, the Honourable Company engage to abstain from the slaughter of those animals within the limits of Cutch, and from violating the religious prejudices of the Rao's subjects.

Article XII.—His Highness the Rao engages not to allow a Bharwuttia of the Shrimunt Peishwah, Guickwar, or Honourable Company's Governments, to reside within his territory, and (in like manner) the above three Governments engage not to permit a Bharwuttia of the Rao's country to reside in their mahals. In the event, however, of a Bharwuttia residing within a foreign State, and committing acts of depredation from thence, the Power affording him an asylum shall be considered responsible.

Article XIII.—A representative of the Honourable Company's Government shall reside with the Rao in the capital, in order that all questions which may arise between the contracting Governments be discussed in a friendly manner, and the engagement of both parties be watched over and preserved inviolate. This vakeel shall not listen to any complaints, either from the Rao's Bhyaud or his minister; at the Rao's request, however, the Sircar will afford him its best advice.

Treaty
with the Rao of
Cutch,
16 Jan. 1816.

The above thirteen Articles of Treaty shall be adhered to by the Rao, his heirs and successors, and the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj, on the 11th day of January, A.D. 1816.

TRANSLATION of a Deed executed by Maharaj Mirza Rao Bharmuljee, of Cutch, in favour of the Honourable English East-India Company.

Translation of a
Deed
executed by
Maharaj Mirza Rao
Bharmuljee.

Article I.—My Sircar, as a friendly gift, has for ever done over to you by deed the fort of Anjar, with villages, including Tooreea Bunder, according to the following list:

Villages {	Anjar Town,	Pudhanoo,	Suttapore,
	Muthee Roheer,	Rupore,	Sapurtha,
	Keedhana,	Boraha Megpore,	Sugallia,
	Rutnal,	Varsamiree,	Naugulpore, large,
	Puswallia Khasi,	Tooreea, Port inclusive,	Kokra,
	Ditto Meethee,	Khasee Rohur,	Bheemazer,
	Sidoogura,	Shirac,	Nugal,
	Naugulpore, small,	Anterjall,	Morsin.

According to the above list, I have given you the Fort, and Bunder inclusive, twenty-four villages, and surrender to you all sovereignty, control, and produce in those places that my Sircar has enjoyed. Any charitable, religious or other ancient gifts of my Government, shall be investigated by the Honourable Company, and on authentic papers being produced, the Honourable Company's Government shall continue them.

Grassias, who have enjoyed grass from ancient times in the pergunnah, or in Anjar, shall not be obstructed by the Honourable Company in receiving their produce. Disputes regarding villages, boundaries, or disputes of any kind, between the subjects of the two Governments, shall be adjusted by two persons on the part of the Sircars agreeably to justice; one Sircar shall not send orders or moksils to the subjects of the other. Subjects or inhabitants of the above places, coming to me to complain, I shall not listen to them.

Article II.—In addition to the above deed, I have agreed to pay to the Honourable Company from my Government an annual sum of two lacs of Rao Shai cories. This cash is to be paid in two kists, as follows:

1,00,000	1 lac cories on Asar Sood 2d.
1,00,000	1 lac ditto on Posh Sood 2d.
<hr/>	
2,00,000	

In this manner I am to pay two lacs of cories annually for ever. And should the cories not be paid on the stipulated dates, I am to pay interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

I have given these two articles in writing to the Honourable Company's Sircars, of my own free will. I and my heirs and successors are to abide by them.

Done at Sumwut, 1872 Poshwud 2d, Tuesday 16th January 1816.

Treaty
with the Vizier of
Oude,
1 May 1816.

TREATY *with the VIZIER of OUDE,*

Dated the 1st May 1816.

TREATY between his Excellency the Nabob Vizier ool Mamaulik Refaut ood Dowlah Ruffee ool Moolk Ghauzee ood Deen Hyder Khaun Behauder Shahaumut Jung, and the British Government, for the transfer to his Excellency of the district of Khyregurh, and of certain lands conquered by the British Government from the Rajah of Nepaul, in commutation of his Excellency's second loan to the British Government; and for the exchange of the Pergunnah of Hindia, belonging to his Excellency the Vizier, for that of Newaulgunge, belonging to the British Government; settled by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier on his own part, and by Richard Strachey, British Resident at the Court of his Excellency, on the part of the British Government, in virtue of full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General in Council, &c. &c. &c.

Article I.—The British Government hereby cedes to his Excellency the Vizier, in full and perpetual sovereignty, the district of Khyregurh; also the lowlands between Khyregurh and the hills, and those between his Excellency's territory further to the eastward, and the hills; that is, the whole of the late Goorka possessions below the hills, extending on the west from the river Gogra to the British district of Goruckpore on the east, and bounded on the south by his Excellency's possessions and the district of Khyregurh, and on the north by the hills. The Goorka orders of surrender of that tract, will accordingly be made over to his Excellency the Vizier; and the British Government hereby engages to establish his Excellency's authority in the above-mentioned territory.

Article II.—His Excellency the Nabob Vizier, in return for the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, hereby annuls the debt of the British Government to his Excellency of one crore of rupees, being the total amount of his Excellency's second loan to the Company during the last year; the interest of which loan will cease from the date of his Excellency's receiving possession of Khyregurh and the conquered lands above-mentioned, when the acknowledgments granted to his Excellency will be returned.

Article III.—His Excellency the Nabob Vizier hereby cedes to the British Government the pergunnah of Hindia (otherwise called Kewye), which forms part of his Excellency's district of Pertaubgur, and which intervenes between the British districts of Jaunpore, Mirzapore and Allahabad; and the British Government cedes to his Excellency in exchange, the pergunnah of Newaulgunge, which forms part of the district of Goruckpore; or a piece of territory, the revenue of which may be equivalent to that of the pergunnah of Hindia.

Article IV.—The British Government engages that, after the establishment of his Excellency's authority in the district of Khyregurh, and in the conquered lands above-mentioned; if any disturbances arise, from whatever cause, they will effectually suppress them; and if, notwithstanding the co-operation and support of the British Government, his Excellency should be deprived of those possessions, other lands, yielding the same revenue, shall be given to his Excellency.

This Treaty, consisting of four Articles, having been settled by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier for himself, and by Richard Strachey, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, on the part of the British Government; the Resident at Lucknow has delivered one copy thereof, in Persian and English, signed and sealed by him, to his Excellency the Vizier; from whom he has received a counterpart, also duly executed by his Excellency. The Resident engages to procure and deliver to his Excellency the Vizier a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, when that executed by the Resident will be returned.

Done at Lucknow, on the 1st of May 1816, corresponding with the 2d of Jemadee oo sanee, 1231 Hijree.

TREATY

TREATY *with the RAJAH of BERAR,*
Dated the 27th May 1816.

Treaty
 with the Rajah of
 Berar,
 27 May 1816.

TREATY of perpetual Defensive Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company and his Highness Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, his heirs and successors; settled with Rajah Moodhojee Bhooslah, exercising with plenary powers all the functions of the Government, on behalf of the said Maharajah; by Richard Jenkins, Esquire, Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira, K.G., one of His Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and controul all their affairs in the East-Indies.

Whereas by the blessing of God, the relations of peace and friendship have uninterruptedly subsisted for a length of time, between the Honourable English East-India Company and the State of Nagpore, the powers aforesaid, adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined, with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and to the security of their rights and territories, and those of their allies and dependents, to enter into a Defensive Alliance, on the terms specified in the under-written Articles.

Article I.—The peace, union and friendship so long subsisting between the two States, shall be promoted and increased by this Treaty, and shall be perpetual. The friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both. And the contracting parties agree, that all the former Treaties and Agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenour of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Article II.—If any Power or State whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand. For the more distinct explanation of the true intent and effect of this Agreement, the Governor-General in Council, in behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares, that the British Government will never permit any Power or State whatever (in which description is included the tribe of Pindarries) to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights and territories of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah; but will at all times maintain and defend the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended.

Article III.—In conformity to the spirit of complete alliance and identity of interests established by the provisions of the preceding Articles, and in return for the obligation which the British Government has thereby imposed upon itself, to protect and defend the State of Nagpore against all enemies; the Maharajah agrees, not only to employ the utmost effect of his military power and resources, in conjunction with those of the British Government, for the purpose of assisting to repel acts of hostility or aggression directed against the State of Nagpore, but also to consider the forces and resources of his Government, to be applicable to the utmost practicable extent on occasions on which the British Government may be engaged, in operations for the defence of the territories of its allies, their Highnesses the Nabob Sekunder Jah Soobadar of the Deccan, and the Peishwah Rao Pundit Purdhaun; as well as generally to aid the British Government, as far as his power and resources will admit, in any contest in which the British Government may at any time be engaged for the defence of its own rights and those of its allies.

Article IV.—With a view to fulfil this treaty of Defensive Alliance, Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah agrees to receive, and the Honourable East-India Company to furnish, a permanent subsidiary force of British troops, consisting of not less

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Berar,
27 May 1816.

than one regiment of native cavalry, six battalions of native infantry, one complete company of European artillery, and one company of pioneers, with the usual proportion of field-pieces attached, and with the proper equipment of warlike stores and ammunition; which force shall be accordingly stationed in perpetuity in the Maharajah's territories. It is moreover agreed, that with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near his Highness's person, the residue of the force shall be posted in such a situation near the south bank of the Nerbudda as may be chosen by the British Government, and with liberty to move in any direction necessary through his Highness's territories; as well as to have the privilege of changing its position in case it should be so determined on, the Maharajah's Government being previously consulted in the latter case. In the event, however, of its being deemed advisable by the British Government, at any time, that one of the two battalions of sepoys, which it is above provided are to remain near his Highness's person, should join the force stationed near the Nerbudda, the said Maharajah will make no objection; but the force near his Highness's person shall never consist of less than one battalion.

Article V.—The Maharajah hereby engages to pay to the Honourable Company, from his Highness's treasury at Nagpore, according to the undermentioned equal and half-yearly instalments, punctually and without demur or hesitation, the annual sum of seven lacs and fifty thousand Nagpore rupees of the present standard value, being the estimated additional charge of the field establishment of the force described in the preceding article.

The following are the Instalments :

1 December.....	Rupees 3,75,000
1 June	3,75,000
	Rupees..... 7,50,000

Article VI.—The contracting parties will hereafter take into consideration, the expediency of commuting the pecuniary payment settled by the 5th article, for a cession of territory on the part of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah; and whatever arrangement may thus be determined upon by mutual consent, shall be adopted. In the event, likewise, of any failure or delay ever occurring in the punctual discharge of the sum in question, according to the instalments above specified, the British Government shall be entitled to require, and his Highness will without hesitation agree to cede territory, in lieu of the whole of the subsidy; the situation of which territory will be then fixed according to mutual convenience. But it is understood, that the British Government claims no right to demand a cession of territory as long as the pecuniary payments are punctually discharged.

Article VII.—Whenever it may be found expedient, for any temporary purpose, to employ within the Maharajah's territory any troops belonging to the Honourable Company, exceeding the amount of the subsidiary force as fixed by the fourth Article, no objections shall be made on the part of the Maharajah; and the British Government on its part engages, that the Maharajah shall not be charged with any additional expense on account of such extra troops.

Article VIII.—The Maharajah grants full permission, for the purpose of supplies of every description, for the use of the subsidiary force in all parts of his Highness's territory. Grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses and camels required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall be entirely exempted from duties; and the commanding officer and officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the dignity and greatness of both States. The subsidiary force will at all times be ready to execute services of importance; such as the protection of the person of the Maharajah, his heirs and successors; the overawing and chastisement of rebels or excitors of disturbance in his Highness's dominions; and due correction of his subjects or dependents, who may withhold payment of the Sirkar's just claims; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions; nor, like sebandy, to be

be stationed in the country to collect the revenues, nor in levying contributions in the manner of moluckgerry.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Berar,
27 May 1816.

Article IX.—Inasmuch as by the present Treaty, the British Government engages to maintain and defend the rights and territories of the Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained and defended; and as the object of the present alliance is purely and exclusively of a defensive nature, the Maharajah consequently engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against their Highnesses the Nizam and Peishwah, or any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependents, or against any other Power or State whatever; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Article X.—As by the present Treaty, the union and friendship of the two States is so firmly cemented that they may be considered as one and the same, the Maharajah engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiations with any other State whatever, without giving previous notice to, and entering into mutual consultation with, the Company's Government; and the British Government on its part, hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependents, subjects or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

Article XI.—Whereas it is incumbent on the Maharajah to be prepared to unite with the British Government, to the utmost extent of his power and resources, in the protection and defence of his rights and territories, against all external and internal enemies: And whereas by the third article of this Treaty, the Maharajah engages not only to fulfil that obligation, but also to assist the British Government, as far as may be practicable, on occasions in which that Government may be compelled to exert its power in the defence of its own rights and those of its allies; the Maharajah engages, with a view to fulfil these obligations, to maintain at all times in a state of efficiency and fit for active service, a force consisting of not less than three thousand cavalry and two thousand infantry, with the necessary equipments of guns and warlike stores; which force shall be employed on occasions of actual service, in the manner that may be pointed out by the officer commanding the British subsidiary force. In the same manner, in the event of any part of the forces of the Maharajah being required to act in conjunction with a British force beyond the limits of his Highness's territories, the former shall be employed under the orders and directions of the commanding officer of the latter. It is moreover declared, that in addition to the force of cavalry and infantry which the Maharajah is bound by this article perpetually to maintain, his Highness will keep up as large a number of troops as may be necessary, and as the resources of his Government may enable him to support; and that on all necessary occasions he will be ready to assist the British Government with the whole of his forces.

Article XII.—Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah agrees to attend and conform to whatever advice and recommendation may from time to time be afforded by the British Resident at his Highness's court, on all points connected with the due support and equipment of the force, consisting of three thousand cavalry and two thousand infantry, which, by the eleventh article, the Maharajah engages permanently to maintain; which advice and recommendation will extend to the regularity and sufficiency of the pay and good quality of the accoutrements, horses, arms, &c., of the troops composing the said force, and to the general discipline of the whole. His Highness further agrees to afford, without excuse or hesitation, to the Resident, any evidence that he may at any time require of the actual existence of the force in question in a state of efficiency for active service; and whenever the Resident may require it, his Highness will permit the said force to be mustered, inspected, and reviewed, personally, either by the Resident or by the officer commanding the subsidiary force.

Article XIII.—Inasmuch as by the present Treaty of defensive alliance, the ties of union are so closely drawn that the interests of the two States are become identified,

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identified, it is agreed, that on occasions on which it may be deemed expedient and necessary for the general defence of the Deccan, or for the suppression of disorders, the British subsidiary force serving with the Maharajah, shall be permitted, at the discretion of the British Government, to be employed in the province of Berar in co-operation with the subsidiary force of Hyderabad, and also in other territories adjacent to the Maharajah's dominions; provided, however, that by such temporary employment of the force stationed with the Maharajah, his Highness's territories shall not be exposed to serious danger, and that the force stationed near his Highness's person, shall never be less than one battalion of sepoys.

Article XIV.—The British Government agrees not to give aid or countenance to any discontented subjects or dependents of the Maharajah, or any members of his Highness's family, or relations of servants of his Highness, who in like manner engages to refuse protection to any persons who may be in a state of rebellion against the British Government or its Allies, or to any fugitives from their respective territories.

Article XV.—This Treaty, consisting of fifteen articles, being this day settled by Richard Jenkins, Esq., with Rajah Moodhojee Bhooslah, on the part of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, Mr. Jenkins has delivered one copy thereof in English, Mahratta and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Rajah Moodhojee Bhooslah, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same, duly executed, with the seal and signature of Maharajah Pursojee Bhooslah, and with his own seal and signature; and Mr. Jenkins, by virtue of special authority given to him in that behalf by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares the said treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages to procure and deliver to his Highness, in the space of forty days, a ratified copy of the same, under the seal of the Honourable Company and the signature of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Mr. Jenkins shall be returned. But the subsidiary force specified in the fourth article, shall be immediately furnished by the Honourable Company, and all the other articles of this treaty shall be in full force from this time.

Signed sealed and exchanged at Nagpore, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, answering to the twenty-eighth of Jemadee oo sanee, in the year of the Hejira one thousand two hundred and thirty-one.

Ratified by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, at Fort-William in Bengal, this 15th day of June 1816.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of SICCIM,

Dated 10th February 1817.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Siccim,
10 Feb. 1817.

TREATY, Covenant or Agreement, entered into by Captain Barre Latter, agent on the part of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c., and by Nozir Chana Tingin, and Macha Timbah, and Laina Deechin Longdoo, deputies on the part of the Rajah of Siccimpattee, being severally authorized and duly appointed for the above purposes.

Article I. The Honourable East-India Company cedes, transfers, and makes over in full sovereignty to the Siccimpattee Rajah, his heirs or successors, all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the eastward of the Meitchie river, and to the westward of the Teistah river, formerly possessed and occupied by the Rajah of Nepaul, but ceded to the Honourable East-India Company by the treaty of peace signed at Seegowlee.

Article

Article II.—The Siccimpatee Rajah engages, for himself and successors, to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Goorkas or any other State.

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with the Rajah of
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Article III.—That he will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between his subjects and those of Nepal, or any other neighbouring States, and abide by the decision of the British Government.

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

Article V.—That he will not permit any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, to reside within his dominions without the permission of the English Government.

Article VI.—That he will immediately seize and deliver up any dacoits or notorious offenders that may take refuge within his territories.

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

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

Article IX.—The Honourable East-India Company guarantees to the Siccimpatee Rajah, and his successors, the full and peaceable possession of the tract of hilly country specified in the first Article of the present agreement.

Article X.—This Treaty shall be ratified and exchanged by the Siccimpatee Rajah, within one month from the present date; and the counterpart, when confirmed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, shall be transmitted to the Rajah.

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

TREATY *with the* PEISHWAH,

Dated the 13th June 1817.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company, and his Highness Bajee Rao Raghoonath Rao Pundit Purdhan, his heirs and successors; concluded at Poona, on the 13th of June, by the Honourable M. Elphinstone, on the part of the Honourable Company; and by Moro Dixit, and Ballajee Luchmun, on the part of the Rao Pundit Purdhan, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Treaty
with the Peishwah,
13 June 1817.

Whereas a Treaty of general Defensive Alliance, consisting of nineteen articles, was concluded at Bassein, between the Honourable East-India Company, and his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder: And whereas seven articles of Agreement, supplemental to the said Treaty, were agreed on at Poona between the same Powers: And whereas certain disputes have since arisen, which it is the desire of both parties to remove; with a view to adjusting the said disputes, and to the better fulfilment of the said alliance, the following Treaty has been concluded between the two States:

Article I.—Whereas Trimbeckjee Dainglia, by the murder of Gungadhur Shastry, the public minister of the Guickwar State, rendered himself obnoxious

Treaty
with the Peishwah,
13 June 1617.

to public justice, and it became the peculiar duty, both of the Honourable East-India Company's Government, and that of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, to inflict on him such punishment as might mark their detestation of his crimes, and deter others from committing the like atrocities: And whereas Trimbeckjee Dainglia has escaped from the custody of the Honourable East-India Company's Government, to which he was made over by Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and has since added to his crimes by assembling banditti, and committing various acts of plunder and murder; his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder solemnly engages never to afford to the said Trimbeckjee any countenance or protection whatever, but to use his utmost efforts to seize and deliver him up to the Honourable East-India Company: and until such time as the said Dainglia may be delivered up, the family of the said Dainglia are to remain as hostages in the hands of the Honourable Company's Government. His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder also engages severely to punish all who participated in the said Trimbeckjee's rebellion, and who have not surrendered themselves according to his Highness's proclamation.

Article II.—All articles of the Treaty of Bassein, and of the Supplemental Articles concluded at Poona, which are not contrary to the tenour of the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

Article III.—By the eleventh Article of the Treaty of Bassein, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to dismiss all Europeans, natives of States at war with Great Britain, who shall meditate injury towards the English. His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder now engages never to admit into his territories any subject of any European or American Power whatever, without the previous consent of the British Government.

Article IV.—By the seventeenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engaged, neither to commence nor pursue in future any negotiations with any Power whatever, without giving previous notice to, and entering into mutual consultation with, the Honourable East-India Company's Government: in order to the more effectual fulfilment of this article, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby engages, neither to maintain vakeels or other agents at the court of any Power whatever, nor to permit the residence of vakeels or other agents, from any Power whatever, at his court. And his Highness further engages to hold no communication with any Power whatever, except through the Resident, or other minister of the Honourable Company's Government residing at his Highness's court. And his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, hereby, for himself and for his heirs and successors, recognizes the dissolution, in form and substance, of the Mahratta Confederacy; and renounces all connexion whatever with the other Mahratta Powers, whether arising from his former situation of executive head of the Mahratta empire, or from any other cause. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect any rights which his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder may possess over any chiefs of the Mahratta State, between the rivers Nerbudda and Toombudda, and to the west of the western frontier of his Highness the Nizam's dominions, who are now in obedience to his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder. His Highness, however, renounces all claims on the Rajah of Colapore, and on the Government of Sawuntwarree; and engages to advance no claims on the lands of their Highnesses Scindia, Holkar, the Rajah of Berar, and the Guickwar, which may be situated within the limits before mentioned.

Article V.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder specially renounces all future demands on his Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, whether resulting from the former supremacy of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, as executive head of the Mahratta empire, or from any other cause; but as various demands and papers of accounts, arising from certain unfinished transactions, subsist between the Government of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, and the Government of the Rajah above mentioned, which his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder agreed, by the fourteenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, to submit to the arbitration of the Honourable Company's Government, those demands are hereby declared to be in force, as far as relates to past times: but his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder now consents, that in the event of the

the payment of the annual sum of four lacs of rupees, by Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, the above agreement shall be set aside, and the said Rajah shall be discharged from all claims whatever on the part of the said Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder. In case his Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder should not consent to the payment of the annual sum of four lacs of rupees, then the agreement above mentioned, which forms part of the fourteenth Article of the Treaty of Bassein, shall remain in force, and binding on both parties; but his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby distinctly renounces all future claims on his Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder.

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Article VI.—In the fourth Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Bassein it is agreed that in time of war his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall appoint and furnish 5,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, with a due proportion of ordnance and military stores, to join and act with the British subsidiary force; and, in addition thereto, his Highness agrees to employ in the war such further force as he shall be able to bring into the field: that Article is hereby annulled, and, in lieu thereof, it is agreed, that his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall place at the disposal of the British Government sufficient funds for the payment of a force of 5,000 cavalry and 3,000 infantry, and the provision of a due proportion of ordnance and military stores; on the fulfilment of which engagement, the British Government shall have no further claim to the services of the contingent above mentioned. But his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall still be bound, as formerly, to co-operate in the war, with such a force as he may be able to bring into the field; the Honourable Company in the same manner engaging to employ, in active operations against the enemy, the largest force which they may be able to furnish over and above the subsidiary force.

Article VII.—To enable the British Government to supply the place of the contingent above-mentioned, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company, all the territories and rights detailed in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty; and his Highness expressly renounces all claims and pretensions, of whatever description, on the countries enumerated in the said Schedule, and all connexion with the chiefs and boomeas of those countries.

Article VIII.—As it may be found that certain of the territories, ceded by the foregoing article, may be inconvenient from their situation, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line a good and well-defined one, agrees that such exchanges of talooks and lands shall be made hereafter, on the terms of a fair valuation of their respective revenues, as the completion of the said purpose may require; and it is agreed and covenanted that the territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honourable Company by the seventh Article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated eventually in this Article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company or their officers.

Article IX.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder will immediately issue the necessary perwannahs, or orders, to his Highness's officers, to deliver over charge of the districts ceded by Article seventh, to the officers of the Honourable Company; and it is hereby agreed and stipulated, that all collections made by his Highness's officers, subsequently to the commencement of the Hindoo year, answering to the 5th of June 1817 A. D. shall be carried to the credit of the Honourable Company; and all claims to balances from the said districts referring to a period antecedent to the conclusion of this Treaty, shall be considered as null and void.

Article X.—All forts situated within the districts ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the Honourable Company with the said districts; and his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages that the said forts shall be delivered to the Honourable Company, without being injured or damaged.

Article XI.—It is further agreed, that if disturbances shall at any time break out in the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by this agreement, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary

Treaty
with the Peishwah,
13 June 1817.

subsidiary troops as may be requisite, to be employed in quelling the same, within the said districts.

Article XII.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, on his own part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, hereby cedes to the Honourable East-India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the Fort of Ahmednuggur, together with as much of the adjoining country as may be within two thousand yards of the fort, measured from the foot of the glacis. His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to furnish such pasture lands as may be required for the use of the subsidiary force, at the most convenient place adjoining to the cantonments of the different divisions of the said force: and although, by the spirit of the Treaty of Bassein, the British Government is already entitled to send such troops into his Highness's territories as may appear requisite for the fulfilment of the terms of that Treaty; yet, to remove all doubts on that point, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder further engages to admit the residence within his dominions, of any number of British troops, in addition to the subsidiary force that the British Government may think necessary, and to permit all British troops to pass through all parts of his dominions without obstruction, provided that nothing in this article is to entitle the British Government to make any demand on his Highness for the expense of the additional troops so residing.

Article XIII.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby cedes to the Honourable East-India Company all his rights, interests or pretensions, feudal, territorial or pecuniary, in the province of Bundlecund, including Saugor, Jansi, and the lands held by Nana Govind Rao, and agrees to relinquish all connection with the chiefs in that quarter.

Article XIV.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, for himself and for his heirs and successors, hereby cedes to the Honourable East-India Company all his rights and territories in Malwa, which were secured to him by the eleventh article of the Treaty of Sirjee Anjengaum; and generally, all rights and pretensions of every denomination which he may possess in the country to the north of the river Nerbudda, excepting those which he possesses in the province of Guzerat; and engages never more to interfere in the affairs of Hindostan.

Article XV.—His Highness Rao Pundit Purhan Behauder formerly rented his share of the city and province of Ahmedabad, including the tribute of Kattywar, to Bhugwunt Rao Guickwar, at the rate of four lacs and a half of rupees per annum, and granted a sunnud to that effect, under date the twenty-seventh Jumadee ool Akhir one thousand two hundred and five. The tribute of Kattywar, formerly comprehended in that farm, has been ceded to the British Government by the seventh Article of the present Treaty. His Highness now agrees to grant the remainder of the said farm in perpetuity to his Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and to his heirs and successors, on the same terms as those contained in the above-mentioned sunnud, dated the twenty-seventh of Jumadee Akhir A.H. one thousand two hundred and five, excepting the terms contained in the second, eighth, eleventh, and fifteenth Articles, which are hereby abrogated and annulled. In consideration of the greatness of the actual revenue of the city and province of Ahmedabad, and likewise of the loss to which his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder has already been subjected, by his renunciation of all future claims on his Highness Rajah Anund Rao Guickwar Behauder, and by his accepting an annual payment of four lacs, in lieu of all claims actually due up to the present day; it is agreed that the former sum of four lacs and a half of rupees shall still be paid for the farm of Ahmedabad, notwithstanding the separation of the tribute of Kattywar.

Article XVI.—Whereas certain Articles of Agreement (six in number) regarding the settlement of the southern jaggeerdars, were presented by the Resident at Poona, to his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, on the 6th of July one thousand eight hundred and twelve, A.D., to which (after a modification suggested by his Highness, and submitted to him on the 7th of the same month,) his Highness gave his entire consent; those articles are hereby recognized, and declared to be binding on both parties, as much as if they formed part of the present

present Treaty : and whereas various disputes have arisen, regarding the muster of the troops of the said jaggeerdars, and the manner and periods of their service, his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder hereby agrees to be guided entirely by the advice of the British Government with regard to those subjects, and to issue no orders to the jaggeerdars without full concert with the British Government. His Highness hereby agrees to restore to the said jaggeerdars any of the lands included in their sunnuds which may now be in his Highness's possession ; and in consideration of the recommendation of the British Government, his Highness hereby consents to restore to Madhoo Rao Rastia the jaggeer formerly held by him, and resumed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to permit him to hold that jaggeer as formerly, under the guarantee of the British Government.

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with the Peishwah,
13 June 1817.

Article XVII.—The fort and territory of Mailgaut, having been taken possession of by the troops of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, without concert with the British Government, and his Highness's occupation of that fortress having since occasioned various inconveniences to the other allies ; his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder engages to withdraw his troops from Mailgaut, and he hereby renounces all claims and pretensions to the said fort and territory, and to all other territories occupied by his troops during the expedition of one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Article XVIII.—This Treaty, consisting of eighteen Articles, being this day settled and concluded at Poona, by the Honourable M. Elphinstone, Moro Dixit, and Ballajee Luchun ; Mr. Elphinstone has delivered to his Highness the Peishwah a copy of the same in English, Persian, and Mahratta, under the seal and signature of the said Honourable M. Elphinstone : and his Highness the Peishwah has delivered to said Honourable M. Elphinstone another copy, also in English, Persian, and Mahratta, bearing his Highness's seal. And the Honourable M. Elphinstone aforesaid, has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same duly ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, &c. &c., in Council ; on the receipt of which by his said Highness, the present Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable East-India Company, and on his Highness the Peishwah ; and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returned.

SCHEDULE of the Lands and Revenues ceded in perpetuity by his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, to the Honourable East-India Company, by virtue of the seventh Article of the annexed Treaty, amounting to thirty-four lacs of rupees.

Schedule
of the Lands and
Revenues
ceded by the
Peishwah.

Lands and revenues to be made over immediately : The districts of Bailapore Aulgong, and Cullean, and all the territories possessed by his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder, situated to the north of those districts as far as Guzerat, and lying between the gauts of the Syadree mountains and the sea.

All the rights and territories possessed by his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder in Guzerat, with the exception of Ahmedabad, Oolpar, and the annual payment due by the Guickwar.

The tribute of Kattywar, estimated, after deducting the expense of collections, at four lacs of rupees.

The territories of Darwar and Koosigul.—The above territories are to be made over immediately : the necessary expenses of the management of the said districts are then to be ascertained, and deducted from the gross revenue : the remaining revenue is to form part of the thirty-four lacs stipulated for in the seventh Article ; and the territory required to complete that amount is to be ceded in the Carnatic, in such situations as may be most convenient to the Honourable East-India Company's Government, with a view to the preservation of a distinct boundary line.

Whatever collections may have been made by the officers of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Behauder from the districts, to be made over immediately,

Schedule
of the Lands and
Revenues
ceded by the
Peishwah.

or from those to be hereafter assigned in the Carnatic, subsequent to the commencement of the present Hindoo year, answering to the 5th of June 1817, are to be repaid to the officers of the Honourable East-India Company, agreeably to the ninth Article of the Treaty.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the revenue of the territories now made over, it is agreed, that the regular accounts for the last twenty years shall be produced from the records of his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan's Government, within the period of five days.

Paper
presented by
the Resident at
Poona,
to the Peishwah's
Ministers,
6 July 1812.

*PAPER presented by the Resident at Poona, to the Peishwah's Ministers, on the 6th of July 1812, and accepted by his Highness on the 7th.**

First.—His Highness the Peishwah will take no notice of past injuries, and will advance no pecuniary claims without the consent of the British Government.

Second.—The Jaggeerdars to retain possession of their Serinjaumy lands, as long as they serve his Highness the Peishwah with fidelity.

Third.—All lands and revenues which have been usurped, *i.e.*, engaged without sunnuds by the Jaggeerdars, to be restored to his Highness the Peishwah.

Fourth.—The Jaggeerdars to serve his Highness the Peishwah according to their gynaut zaubitas, and to attend with their contingents when summoned by his Highness. The Peishwah will not give any promise to the jaggeerdars, that shall limit his ancient right to summon them when he pleases, and retain them as long as he thinks fit; but he promises the British Government to employ them when the affairs of his Government require it, and to dismiss them, according to the ancient usage, by the advice of the British Government, when their services are not required. His Highness also engages to treat the jaggeerdars with the consideration to which they are entitled by former practice.

Fifth.—The British Government charges itself with the fulfilment of the conditions contained in the four articles above written. If the Jaggeerdars shall not accept them, the English Government will enforce them by fair means, or by force, if necessary; and if they should finally reject them, the British Government will unite with the Peishwah in resuming their lands for his Highness. Should the Jaggeerdars give their consent to these engagements at present, but hereafter refuse to comply with them, the British Government will join with the Peishwah in punishing them.

Sixth.—The Peishwah's Government will not depart from any of the engagements into which the British Government may enter, in conformity to the preceding articles; nor is any other authority to interfere with the British Government in the present negotiation.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council on the 5th July 1817.

ENGAGEMENT *with* NANA GOVIND RAO,

Dated the 1st November 1817.

Engagement
with Nana Govind
Rao,
1 Nov. 1817

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao.

Whereas, by a Treaty concluded between the British Government and his Highness the Peishwah, under date the 13th June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, the rights of supremacy possessed by his Highness over Nana Govind Rao, and the lands in the Nana's immediate occupation, have been transferred to the British Government, and whereas the British Government has consented, on certain considerations, to relinquish the tribute and military service which, by virtue of that transfer, it had acquired a right to demand

* See Article XVI of the Treaty of the 13th June 1817.

demand from the Nana, and to constitute the Nana the hereditary ruler of the lands at present in his actual possession, the following Articles have accordingly been concluded, by mutual consent, between the British Government and the said Nana Govind Rao.

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with Nana Govind
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Article I.—All the Articles of the engagement contracted with Nana Govind Rao by Colonel John Baillie on the part of the British Government, under date the 3d day of October 1806, corresponding with the 10th of Shabaun 1221 Hijree, and the 11th of Kooar Sood 1863 Sumbut, shall remain in full force, excepting in as far as they are not altered by this Treaty.

Article II.—The British Government hereby relinquishes for ever its right to tribute and military service from Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors. The British Government moreover acknowledges, and hereby constitutes Nana Govind Rao, his heirs and successors, the hereditary rulers of the territory at present in the Nana's actual possession.

Article III.—The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid possessions of the Nana from the aggressions of any foreign Power: and it is accordingly hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Nana shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any Power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim. The Nana, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, notwithstanding the Nana's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other party shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Nana's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Article IV.—Nana Govind Rao hereby cedes to the British Government in perpetual sovereignty the whole of the lands of the Elakeh of Khemdah appertaining to the Pergunnah of Mohabah, circumscribed by the territories of the British Government, and also certain villages on the banks of the river Jumna appertaining to the Pergunnah of Choorkee, and intermixed with the Honourable Company's lands of Bhudaick and Raepore, including mal, sayer, charity and rent-free lands of every description, agreeably to a Schedule subjoined to the Treaty. The Nana accordingly engages, that the aforesaid lands shall be given up to the officers of the British Government immediately on demand: but, with a view to the satisfaction of certain claims upon the Nana, for which some of those lands are pledged, the British Government hereby agrees to grant to the Nana the revenue of those lands, to be paid in cash up to the end of Assar next, corresponding with July 1818. The current revenue, after deducting the expense of collection, the outstanding balances, and the advances of Tuccavie, which may be justly demandable up to the end of Assar next, according to the regulations of the British Government, shall accordingly be collected by the British revenue officers and paid to the Nana monthly.

Article V.—If, at any time, the Nana have any cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs allied to the British Government, the Nana engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide implicitly by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim, or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain.

Article VI.—Nana Govind Rao hereby engages to abstain from corresponding with foreign Powers, excepting with the privity and consent of the British Government.

Article VII.—With a view to facilitate the adjustment of boundary disputes between the subjects of the Nana and those of the British Government, and to avoid the delay of a reference to the Nana, the Nana hereby engages to require
all

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all his Aumils and other officers on the frontier, to comply immediately with any orders they may receive from the Superintendent of Political Affairs, for causing the attendance of parties and witnesses, or for any other purpose connected with the adjustment of boundary disputes, without waiting the result of a reference to him. The Nana further agrees to give ready and due attention to all suggestions from the Superintendent, respecting the punishment of any of his subjects who may be convicted before the Superintendent of violence and aggression towards British subjects. With a further view to avert disputes respecting the new boundary which will be formed between the lands now ceded by the Nana and those to which they are contiguous, it is hereby agreed, that actual possession at the date of this Treaty shall be held to be the criterion for the settlement of all disputes which may arise respecting the aforesaid boundary, and that no retrospective claim, founded on former possession, shall be sustained on either side.

Article VIII.—The British Government hereby engages to contract no engagements with Rao Benaick Rao the manager of Saugor, or with the Bhaeah Subibah, detrimental to the claims and rights of the Nana, in the country of Saugor. The British Government moreover offers hereafter to interpose its good offices, with a view to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the differences between Nana Govind Rao and the manager of the country of Saugor.

Article IX.—Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territory of Nana Govind Rao, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Nana shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through, or permanently occupy a position within the Nana's territories, shall not, in any manner, interfere in the internal concerns of the Nana's Government. Whatever materials or supply may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Nana's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Nana's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price-current of the Bazar.

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Nana Govind Rao, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General on the one part, and Abha Bulwunt Rao, the Vakeel of the said Nana Govind Rao, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to-morrow to the said Vakeel, who having obtained the ratification of the name to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Jolound on the 1st day of November 1817, corresponding with 17th of Kartick 1874 Sumbut, and 20th of Zeehij 1232 Hijree.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in camp, near Nud-deeka Gong, this 3d day of November 1817.

Schedule of
forty-four villages
ceded by
Nana Govind Rao.

Schedule of forty-four Villages composing the Elckah of Khemdah and certain Villages on the Banks of the River Jumna, belonging to the Purgunnah of Choorkee, with their Dependencies, ceded to the British Government by Nana Govind Rao, according to the Fourth Article of the Treaty.

1 Khemdah	Echowley	15 Berbye
Chandee Roodsroog	Akbye	Kuhreh
Marowlee	10 Uttgurh	Bhangah
Achround	Klyror	Berwowly
5 Serowly	Puchpehna	Rutwah
Cupsah	Gunywah	20 Rewan
Futtehpore	Berye	Choenwah Khaneh
		Bhommye

Bhommye		Soorsee Khoond		Kymuhkurgh	Schedule of forty-four villages ceded by Nana Govind Rao.
Choenwur Khaneh	30	Archyepoorah		Ajneethu	
Churka		Gossyaree		Ekona	
Ladur		Jegnowrah, (Rent free)	40	Bhumany	
25 Goorah		Kerohee		Tendohee	
Mawey		Khumehwah		Koondoheh	
Sooneecheh	35	Koolkunnah		Noorpore	
Soorsee Kunal		Kunnah	44	Gurhurah	

Villages belonging to the Pergunnah of Choorkee on the banks of the Jumna :—

1 Sehee with Jeyrajpore	Jararaee
Tekeree	4 Maunpore.

TREATY *with* DOWLUT RAO SCINDIA,

Dated 5th November 1817.

TREATY of Concert and Alliance between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Alijah Dowlut Rao Scindia Behauder, and his children, heirs and successors; settled on the part of the Honourable Company by Captain Robert Close, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East-Indies, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c. &c. &c.; and on the part of his Highness Dowlut Rao Scindia, by Ram Chundur Bhaskur, duly empowered by his Highness to that effect.

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Whereas the British Government, and Maharajah Alijah Dowlut Rao Scindia Behauder, are mutually actuated by a desire to suppress the predatory power of the Pindarries, and to destroy and prevent the revival of the predatory system in every part of India; the following articles have been agreed on, for the purpose of giving effect to the mutual wishes of the two States.

Article I.—The contracting parties engage to employ the forces of their respective Governments, and of their Allies and dependents, in prosecuting operations against the Pindarries, and any other bodies of associated freebooters; to expel them from their haunts, and to adopt the most effectual measures to disperse and prevent them from re-assembling. With this view, the forces of the two Governments and their respective Allies will immediately attack the Pindarries and their associates, according to a concerted plan of operations, and will not desist until the objects of this engagement are entirely accomplished. The Maharajah further agrees to employ his utmost efforts to seize the persons of the Pindarry leaders and their families, and deliver them up to the British Government.

Article II.—The Pindarry hordes having established themselves in the territories of the Maharajah and other neighbouring States, it is hereby agreed, that, on their expulsion, such of the lands occupied by them as heretofore belonged to the Maharajah, shall be immediately resumed by his Highness, who engages never to re-admit them to possession. Such of the lands now occupied by the Pindarries as belong to other States, shall be restored to their rightful proprietors, provided they shall have exerted themselves to the extent required in expelling the Pindarries, and shall engage never to re-admit them, or in any way to connect themselves with those freebooters. Those lands shall otherwise be delivered over to Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, and be held by him on the same conditions.

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Article III.—Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia hereby engages never to admit the Pindarries, or any other predatory bodies, into his territories, or in any manner to give them the smallest countenance or support, or to permit his officers to do so; on the contrary, his Highness promises to issue the most positive orders to all his officers, civil and military, and to enforce them by the severest penalties, to employ their utmost efforts to expel or destroy any bodies of plunderers who may attempt to take refuge in his Highness's territories. All officers disregarding his Highness's orders are to be considered and dealt with as rebels to the Maharajah, and enemies of the British Government.

Article IV. Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia is the undisputed master of his own troops and resources. With a view, however, to the more effectual accomplishment of the objects of this treaty, his Highness agrees, that the divisions of his troops (which taken together shall amount to five thousand horse) employed in active operations against the Pindarries or other freebooters, shall act in concert with the British troops, and in conformity to the plan that may be counselled by the officer commanding the British divisions, with which his Highness's troops may be appointed to act in concert. With the same view, it is agreed, that a British officer shall be stationed with each division of the Maharajah's troops, to be the channel of communication between them and the British Commanding Officer; and to forward the other purposes of their conjunct operations, his Highness engages, that all his officers, civil and military, shall afford every degree of support and assistance in their power, in procuring supplies or otherwise to the British troops operating in his territory; and any failure in this respect shall subject the offending party to be considered and treated as a rebel to his Highness and an enemy of the British Government.

Article V.—Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia engages, that the divisions appointed to act in concert with the British troops shall be maintained in a state of complete equipment, both men and horses, and regularly paid. In order to provide effectually for the latter object, in such a manner as shall prevent all future discussions or disputes, his Highness consents to renounce, for the next three years, the payments now made by the British Government to him, as well as to certain members of his family and ministers of his Government, and that those sums shall be disbursed towards the payment of his Highness's troops, through the British officers stationed with them; and the British Government agrees, at the conclusion of the war, and after his Highness's troops shall have received what may be due to them, to pay any balance that may remain to his Highness. With the same view, the Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia likewise consents to relinquish, in the fullest manner, to the British Government, for a period of two years, the tribute which he is entitled to receive from the States of Joudpore, Boondee, and Kotah.

Article VI.—It is agreed, that the troops of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, shall occupy, during the war, such positions as shall be designated by the British Government, and shall not change them without the express concurrence of that Government, any unconcerted movements being calculated to derange the joint operations of the forces of the two States, and to give advantage to the enemy. It is also agreed, in order to ensure the due execution of the stipulation contained in this article, that the British Government shall be at liberty to station an officer in each of the divisions of the Maharajah's army above-mentioned.

Article VII.—The force that will be put in motion by the British Government, and that actually in the service of Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindia, being fully sufficient to chastise the Pindarries, and effect the objects of the present Treaty, his Highness agrees, in order to prevent the possibility of collusion between his officers and the Pindarries, not to augment his forces during the war, without the concurrence of the British Government. His Highness expressly engages to prohibit his officers from admitting into the ranks of his army, or otherwise harbouring or protecting the Pindarries, or other freebooters; and all persons neglecting or disobeying these orders, are to be considered and treated as rebels to his Highness, and enemies of the British Government.

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Article VIII.—With a view to the more effectual prosecution of the joint operations of the two Governments, and to the facility and security of the communication of the British troops with their supplies, the Maharajah, reposing entire confidence in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, agrees that British Garrisons shall be admitted into the forts of Hindia and Asseergurh, and shall be charged with the care and defence of those forts during the war, and shall have the liberty of establishing dépôts within them. The flag of Dowlut Rao Scindia shall, however, continue to fly in the fort of Asseergurh, and his Highness shall be at liberty to station a Killadar, with a personal guard of fifty men, in the said fort; but it is clearly understood, that the actual command of that place, as well as of Hindia, and the disposal of the warlike stores that may be found in those forts, shall be vested exclusively in the British commanding officers. Any part of those stores that may be damaged or expended while the forts in question are occupied by the British troops, shall be accounted for, and the value made good to his Highness. For the more effectual performance of this stipulation, inventories shall be taken by officers, on the part of both Governments, at the time of the occupation of the forts by the British Government. The present garrisons, with the exception above stated in regard to Asseergurh, shall move out of the forts. The Maharajah will thenceforward have no further concern with the sebundies of the garrisons, but his Highness's other troops, including the Paegah, &c., shall encamp at such places as may be prescribed by the British officers, in conformity to the provisions of the sixth article. The territories depending on the forts above mentioned, will continue to be managed by the officers of the Maharajah, who will receive every support from the British Government and its officers. The whole, or such portion of the revenues as may be necessary, shall be appropriated to the payment of the Maharajah's troops acting in concert with the British divisions, as stipulated in the fifth article; and a faithful account of the whole shall be rendered to his Highness after the conclusion of the war. The two forts above-mentioned, and the territories dependent on them, will be restored to the Maharajah, as soon as the operations against the Pindarries, or their confederates, shall be brought to a termination, in the same condition in which they may be delivered up to the British Government. All private property will be respected; and the inhabitants of the towns or villages depending on the forts, will enjoy the protection of the British Government, or be permitted to depart with their property, if they think proper.

Article IX.—The main object of the contracting parties being, to prevent for ever the revival of the predatory system in any form, and both Governments being satisfied that, to accomplish this wise and just end, it may be necessary for the British Government to form engagements of friendship and alliance with the several States of Hindoostan, the eighth article of the Treaty of the 22 of November 1805, by which the British Government is restrained from entering into treaties with certain chiefs therein specified, is hereby abrogated and annulled; and it is declared, that the British Government shall be at full liberty to form engagements with the States of Oodepore, Joudpore, and Kotah, and with the State of Boondee, and other substantive States on the left bank of the Chumbul. Nothing in this article shall, however, be construed to give the British Government a right to interfere with States or chiefs in Malwa or Guzerat, clearly and indisputably dependent on or tributary to the Maharajah: and it is agreed, that his Highness's authority over those States or chiefs shall continue on the same footing as it has been heretofore. The British Government further agrees and promises, in the event of its forming any engagements with the above-mentioned states of Oodepore, Joudpore, Kotah and Boondee, or with any others on the left bank of the Chumbul, to secure to Dowlut Rao Scindia his ascertained tribute, and to guarantee the same in perpetuity, to be paid through the British Government: and Dowlut Rao Scindia engages, on his part, on no account or pretence whatever, to interfere in any shape in the affairs of those States, without the concurrence of the British Government,

Article X.—If (which God forbid) the British Government and the Maharajah shall be compelled to wage war with any other State, on account of such State attacking either of the contracting parties, or aiding or protecting the Pindarries or other freebooters, the British Government having at heart the welfare of
Dowlut

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Dowlut Rao Scindia, will, in the event of success, and of his Highness's zealous performance of his engagements, make the most liberal arrangements for the consolidation and increase of his territories.

Article XI.—Such parts of the Treaty of Surgee Anjengaum, and of the Treaty concluded on the 22d November 1805, as are not affected by the provisions of the present engagement, remain in full force, and are mutually binding on the contracting parties.

Article XII.—This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General and the Maharajah, Alijah Dowlut Rao Scindia, Captain Close engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General in five days from this date, or sooner if possible; and Ram Chundee Bhaskur engages to obtain his Highness's ratification before sunset this evening.

Done at Gwalior, this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1817, corresponding with the 24th day of Zehijj, 1232 of the Hijera, and with Buddee Yekadussa of the month of Aswin, in the year 1218 of the Arabic era.

Ratified by the Governor-General, in camp near Nuddee Ka Gong, on the 6th of November 1817.

Supplement
to the
Definitive Treaty,
with
the Guickwar,
6 Nov. 1817.

SUPPLEMENT to the DEFINITIVE TREATY with the GUICKWAR,
Dated the 6th November 1817.

A DEFINITIVE TREATY, consisting of seventeen Articles, in consolidation of all preceding engagements with the Guickwar State, was concluded at Baroda, between the Honourable English East-India Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder, his heirs and successors. The following articles of engagement are now agreed on and settled, as supplemental to the said Treaty, by his Highness Futteh Sing Rao Guickwar, on the part of the said Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar, and Captain James Carnac, on the part of the said Honourable Company, under full powers and authority granted to them respectively for that purpose.

Article I.—Whereas it has appeared highly expedient, in order effectually to provide for the maintenance of the interests of the alliance in Guzerat, and for the protection of the Guickwar dominions, that additional means to those provided by the third article of the Definitive Treaty dated 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurum 1220 Hijeree or Sumbut 1861, in the month Chyte, should be furnished by the Honourable Company, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder agrees to receive, and the Honourable East-India Company to furnish, an increase to the present subsidiary force of one battalion of Native Infantry, of not less than one thousand men, with two regiments of Native Cavalry, of the same strength and complement as the cavalry regiment belonging to the Poona Subsidiary Force: and the Maharajah further engages to the admission and residence in the Guickwar territories of any number of British troops in excess to the Subsidiary Force, his Highness being liable to no additional charge on this account.

Article II.—The Subsidiary Force will at all times be ready to execute the services expressed in the fourth Article of the Treaty dated 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurum 1220 Hijera, or Sumbut 1861, in the month of Chyte; and in the event of war breaking out with any of the Powers of India, it is agreed, conformably to the twelfth Article of the aforesaid Treaty, that, with the reserve of a battalion of Native Infantry to remain near the person of the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder,

or

or such a proportion as may appear necessary for the security of Guzerat, the residue of the Subsidiary Force, now composed of four battalions of Native Infantry of one thousand men each battalion, or five battalions of eight hundred men, and two regiments of Native Cavalry with one company of European Artillery, with their proportion of Gun-Lascars, with the necessary ordnance and warlike stores and ammunition, shall be immediately put in motion for the purpose of opposing the enemy.

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Article III.—For the regular payment of the expense of the augmentation of the Subsidiary Force, as stipulated in the first Article of this engagement, his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder hereby assigns and cedes in perpetuity to the Honourable English East-India Company, all the rights which his Highness has obtained from the perpetual farm of the Peishwah's territories subject to the city of Ahmedabad, as secured by the fifteenth Article of the Treaty of Poona, dated 13th June 1817 A.D., corresponding with the 27th Rujub 1232 Hijeree, or Sumbut 1873, in the month of Jeyst, it being distinctly understood that the engagements to his Highness the Peishwah, contingent on the farm of the said territories, are to be performed by the Honourable Company, and no claim of any description on such account is at any time to be preferred against the Guickwar Government. The territories comprehended in the farm of Ahmedabad are detailed in the Schedule B annexed to this Treaty.

Article IV.—Inasmuch as the pergunnahs belonging to the Honourable Company of Dubhoe Bahaderpore and Sowlee, from their proximity to Baroda, are peculiarly valuable to the Guickwar Government, it is accordingly agreed, that these districts be made over in perpetuity and full sovereignty to his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar, his heirs and successors, and that his Highness assigns for ever in full sovereignty his share of the city of Ahmedabad, with the exception hereafter specified, and a proportion of the Guickwar's share of the Petland district contiguous to the Company's territories, in perpetuity, and with all the rights of sovereignty thereof, in exchange for the aforesaid districts belonging to the Honourable Company, the territories of each party being received at the revenues specified in the annexed Schedule C, his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder having retained possession of the fort or havellie in the city of Ahmedabad, and its dependant possessions, known under the denomination of the Duscorae, it is further agreed and determined, that his Highness only maintains a force in the said havellie sufficient for the purposes of revenue collections and police, and that his Highness's servants in the havellie will conduct themselves with strict regard to the rules and regulations within the city of Ahmedabad of the Company's Government. The Honourable Company, on the other hand, hereby promises that every proper accommodation shall be afforded from the public authorities in the city to the servants of his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder, residing at or stationed in the said havellie, as well as that all persons or troops subject to his Highness's authority at the havellie of Ahmedabad, or the Guickwar Duscorae, shall not be amenable to the laws of the British Government, but made subject to his Highness's authority, who hereby agrees to afford satisfaction to the local Authorities of the Honourable Company, of adequate punishment, according to his laws, for any misconduct of his servants and dependants within the city of Ahmedabad. In consideration of the good-will and friendship which have so long happily subsisted between the Honourable Company and the Guickwar Government, such goods and articles as may be *bond-fide* required for the private use or consumption of that family, or of the Ministers, shall be allowed to be purchased at Ahmedabad, and to be sent from thence free of duties, on being accompanied by a passport from the Resident at Baroda.

Article V.—Whereas, by the exchange of districts stipulated in the foregoing Article, great advantages are derived in territorial extent and population from the possession of Dubhoe, Bahaderpore and Sowlee, his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder, adverting to this benefit, agrees to assign territory in the vicinity of Surat, or from his portion of the pergunnah of Petland, in exchange for the Mogullae claims of the Honourable Company,

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in virtue of its possession of the Castle of Surat, in the districts belonging to the Guickwar in the province termed Surat Attaveesy.

Article VI.—By Schedule A to the Definitive Treaty, Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder ceded in perpetuity to the Honourable Company, for the expenses of a subsidiary force, certain districts, with all the rights of sovereignty and produce thereof, and all the forts they contain, of which districts the pergunnah of Bejapore has been exchanged for other districts of equal produce, as particularized in a separate list annexed hereto; conformably to which Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder engages to transfer in perpetuity, all rights of sovereignty over those districts, and all the forts which they contain, to the Honourable Company; and the Honourable Company agrees to restore for ever the whole right of sovereignty over the district of Bejapore and the forts which it contains, to Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder. And whereas, in consideration of the Maharajah having consented to the exchange of the district of Bejapore, the Honourable Company do promise that they will not apply in future to the Maharajah, his children, heirs, or successors, for the exchange of any of the districts ceded by the Definitive Treaty bearing date the 21st day of April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurram, 1220 Hijree, or Sumbut 1861, in the month of Chyte, or of the other districts now exchanged for Bejapore, or for the exchange of any territory whatever.

Article VII.—Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder having represented to the Honourable Company, that on the island of Bote, and in the province of Okamundel, there are two places of Hindoo religious worship and devotion, and that the Guickwar Government should be put in possession of these places, and the Honourable English East-India Company being disposed to comply with the earnest desire of the Maharajah, the province of Okamundel and the island of Bote, with all the rights of sovereignty thereof and all the forts they contain, are accordingly given to the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder, his heirs or successors, in perpetuity; and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder promises to allow, in perpetuity, a building on the island of Bote to the Honourable Company, for depositing stores, free of any claim for tax or otherwise, and consents that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c., belonging to the Honourable Company, as well as merchant vessels from the Honourable Company's ports, as may frequent any of the ports and places within the province of the Guickwar Government, shall pass and repass without hindrance: and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees that all vessels, boats, servants, subjects, &c., belonging to the Guickwar Government, as well as merchant vessels from the ports of the Guickwar Government, as may frequent the Honourable Company's ports, shall also pass and repass without hindrance. The Maharajah moreover promises, that the person who may reside in charge of the Honourable Company's stores shall meet with no molestation whatever, and be treated with all due consideration.

Article VIII.—Whereas, by the second clause of the twelfth Article of the Treaty of the 21st April 1805, corresponding with 20th Mohurram 1220 Hijree, or Sumbut 1861, in the month of Chyte, the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder has stipulated to furnish his troops to act with the British forces on any exigency, his Highness hereby further engages, in case of war, to bring forward the whole of the military resources for the prosecution of the war. The Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees to take into consideration and determine the pretensions of the Guickwar Government, to benefit by any future partition of territory acquired in foreign wars. The Guickwar Government also binds itself to maintain and hold at the disposal of the Honourable Company, to act with the subsidiary force wherever it may be employed, and to be subject to the general command of the officer commanding the British troops, a body of three thousand effective cavalry, to be supported exclusively at the expense of his Highness the Guickwar; and that his Highness will conform to the advice and suggestion of the British Government, relative to the formation and equipment of the contingent of

of horse, its regular monthly payment, the condition of its arms and accoutrements, according to the customs of the Guickwar Government. Its muster to be personally taken by the head of the Guickwar Government, and at the time of its payment on the day of the new moon in every month, the Guickwar Government and the Resident at Baroda will also take the muster thereof; or if the force is despatched from Baroda on service, the officer who will be nominated by the Guickwar Sircar to its command, and the officer who proceeds in command of the Honourable Company's troops, shall jointly take the muster, agreeably to the aforesaid agreement made in that respect.

Supplement
to the
Definitive Treaty
with
the Guickwar,
6 Nov. 1817.

Article IX.—The contracting parties being actuated by a sincere desire to promote and maintain the general tranquillity and order of their respective possessions, and adverting to the intermixture of some of the territories belonging to the Honourable Company and the Maharajah Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumsheir Behauder, it is therefore hereby agreed, that offenders taking refuge in the jurisdiction of either party shall be surrendered on demand, without delay or hesitation.

Article X.—All Articles of the Definitive Treaty at Baroda, dated the 21st April 1805, corresponding with the 20th Mohurram 1220 Hijeree, or Sumbut 1861, in the month of Chyte, not contrary to the present engagement, are hereby confirmed.

Article XI.—This Supplemental Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, being this day, the 6th November 1817, corresponding with the 25th Jil hij 1232 Hijeree, or Sumbut 1873, in the month of Asrouin, settled and concluded at Baroda, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General in Council.

Memorandum. This Treaty was ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in camp at Massowly, the 12th day of March 1818.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of KEROWLEE,
Dated the 9th November 1817.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maharajah Judkool Chunderbhal Hurbukshpal Deo Rajah of Kerowlee, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers from his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c., and by Meer Utteekoolla, on the part of the Rajah, in virtue of full powers from the said Rajah.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Kerowlee,
9 Nov. 1817.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the British Government on the one hand and the Rajah of Kerowlee and his descendants on the other.

Article II.—The British Government takes under its protection the dominions of the Rajah of Kerowlee.

Article III.—The Rajah of Kerowlee acknowledges the supremacy of, and will co-operate with, the British Government for ever. He will not commit aggressions on any one. He will not enter into negotiations with any one, without the consent of the British Government. If, by chance, any dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government. The Rajah is absolute ruler of his own dominions, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced therein.

Article IV.—The British Government spontaneously remits to the Rajah and his descendants the tribute which the Rajah used to pay to the Peishwah, and which has been ceded by the Peishwah to the British Government.

Article

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Kerowlee,
9 Nov. 1817.

Article V.—The Raja of Kerowlee shall furnish troops, at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

Article VI.—The present treaty, of six Articles, having been settled at Delhi and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Meer Utteekoolla, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and the Maharajah of Kuroulee shall be delivered at Delhi, within one month from the present date November 9th 1817.

ENGAGEMENT *with* AMEER KHAN,

Dated November 1817.

Engagement
with Ameer Khan,
Nov. 1817.

ENGAGEMENT between the Honourable English East-India Company and Nawaub Umeer-oo-doula Mohummud Ameer Khan, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers from his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, and by Lalla Nurunjun Lal, on the part of the Nawaub, in virtue of full powers from the said Nawaub.

Article I.—The British Government guarantees to Nawaub Ameer Khan and his heirs, in perpetuity, the possession of the places which he holds in the territories of Maharajah Holkar, under grants from the said Maharajah, and the British Government takes those possessions under its protection.

Article II.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will disband his army, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

Article III.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will not commit aggressions in any country. He will relinquish his connexion with the Pindarries and other plunderers, and will moreover co-operate, to the utmost of his power, with the British Government, for their chastisement and suppression. He will not enter into negotiations with any person whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

Article IV.—Nawaub Ameer Khan will deliver up to the British Government all his guns and military equipments, with the exception of such a portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions and the defence of his forts, and shall receive in exchange an equitable pecuniary compensation.

Article V.—The force which Nawaub Ameer Khan may retain shall attend at the requisition of the British Government.

Article VI.—This engagement, of six Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Lalla Nurunjun Lal, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Nawaub Ameer Khan shall be delivered at Delhi, within one month from the present date November 1817:

ENGAGEMENT *with the* RAJAH of SIMPTHUR,

Dated the 12th November 1817.

Engagement
with the
Rajah of Simpthur,
12 Nov. 1817.

ENGAGEMENT concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing of Simpthur.

Whereas Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Simpthur, with a view to obtain the powerful protection of the British Government, presented, on the 22d of February 1805, corresponding with the 3d of Phagoon 1216 Fussly, to Colonel John Baillie,

Baillie, then Agent to the Governor-General in the province of Bundelcund, a *wajib-ool-arz*, or paper of requests, containing six distinct Articles, all of which were either complied with or answered; and whereas circumstances occurred, some time afterwards, to prevent that preliminary arrangement from terminating in a definitive treaty between the Honourable Company and the Rajah Runjeet Sing; and whereas the Rajah, having since repeatedly and earnestly solicited to be placed under the protection of the British Government, and having, on several occasions, manifested his loyalty and attachment to it, both by professions and acts; the British Government, relying on the continuance of those sentiments, and on the Rajah's strict adherence to whatever engagements he may form, on the basis of a more intimate union of his interests with those of the Honourable Company, has now acceded to the Rajah's request, and the following Articles of a Treaty of Alliance is accordingly constructed between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing, his heirs and successors.

Engagement
with the
Rajah of Simpthur,
12 Nov. 1817.

Article II.—Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Simpthur, being hereby admitted among the allies of the British Government, engages to consider the friends of that Government as his friends, and its enemies as his enemies. He further engages to give no molestation to any Chief or State in amity with the British Government, but considering all persons who may be disaffected to that Government as his own enemies, he promises to afford no protection to them or their families in his country, to hold no intercourse with them whatever, and to use every means in his power to seize and deliver them up to the officers of the British Government.

Article II.—The British Government, with a view to confirm the attachment and fidelity of the Government of Simpthur, hereby guarantees to Rajah Runjeet Sing, his heirs and successors, the territory actually possessed by him at the period of the establishment of the British Government in Bundelcund, and now in his occupation, and the British Government hereby agrees to protect and defend the same from the aggressions of any foreign power.

Article III.—The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing article, engaged to protect the Rajah of Simpthur from the aggressions of any foreign power, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade his territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Rajah, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert the design; and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Article IV.—In consideration of the guarantee and protection extended by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah of Simpthur, the Rajah hereby binds himself, at his own expense, to employ his troops, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions, the Simpthur troops shall act under the orders and controul of the Commanding Officer of the British troops.

Article V.—If, at any time, the Rajah of Simpthur shall have any claim or cause of complaint against any of the Rajahs or Chiefs alluded to, or dependent on the British Government, the Rajah engages to refer the case to the arbitration and decision of that Government, and to abide by its award, and on no account to commit aggression against the other party, or to employ his own force for the satisfaction of such claim; or for the redress of the grievance of which he may complain. On the other hand, the British Government, engages to withhold its

Engagement
with the
Rajah of Simphur,
12 Nov. 1817.

Allies or dependents from committing any aggression against the Rajah of Simphur, and to arbitrate any demand they may have upon the Rajah of Simphur, according to the strict principles of justice, the Rajah on his part agreeing implicitly to abide by its award.

Article VI.—The Rajah of Simphur engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country against any enemies or predatory bodies, who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

Article VII.—Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of the Rajah of Simphur, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah of Simphur shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops which shall thus eventually pass through, or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Rajah's Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Rajah's territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price-current of the Bazar.

Article VIII.—The Rajah engages never to engage in his service any British subject or European, of any nation or description whatever, without the consent of the British Government.

Article IX.—The Rajah of Simphur hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States, without the privity and consent of the British Government.

Article X.—The Rajah engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government, who may abscond and take refuge within his territory: and should the officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

Article XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rajah Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Simphur, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esquire, in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the one part, and Daree Sing, Vakeel of the said Rajah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the Vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty, in English, Persian, and Hindoo, one of which, after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be delivered to-morrow to the said Vakeel, and the said Vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Rajah to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Teraut, on the 12th day of November 1817, corresponding with the 18th Kartick 1874 Sumbut, and 2d of Mohurram 1233 Hijeree.

Memorandum. Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General, in camp, near Talgong, on the 13th day of November 1817.

TREATY with the SUBADAR of IHANSI,

Dated the 17th November 1817.

Treaty
with the Subadar
of Ihansi,
17 Nov. 1817.

TREATY with Rao Ram Chund, the Minor Subadar of Ihansi.

Whereas, a Treaty of Defensive Alliance was concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhow Subadar of Ihansi, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, when the said Subadar was in the condition of a tributary to his Highness the Peishwah; and whereas

Treaty
with the Subadar
of Ihansi,
17 Nov. 1817.

whereas the whole of the rights of his Highness the Peishwah over the principality of Ihansi have since that period been transferred to the British Government, in virtue of the Treaty concluded between that Government and the Peishwah, under date the 13th of June 1817, corresponding with the 14th Assar 1874 Sumbut, and in consequence of that transfer, the relations established by the former Treaty between the British Government and Ihansi have become virtually extinct; and whereas the British Government, in consideration of the very respectable character borne by the late Subadar, Sheo Rao Bhow, and his uniform and faithful attachment to the British Government, and in deference to his wish expressed before his death, that the principality of Ihansi might be confirmed in perpetuity to his grandson, Ram Chund Rao, to be conducted during the minority of the said Rao Ram Chund Rao by Rao Gopaul Rao Bhow manager nominated by the late Bhow, and confirmed by the British Government; on these considerations, and in the confident reliance of the continuation of the same friendly disposition on the part of the Government of Ihansi, and of its strict adherence to the engagements comprized in this Treaty, the British Government has consented, on certain conditions, to constitute Rao Ram Chund the hereditary chief of the lands actually held by the late Rao Sheo Bhow at the commencement of the British Government in Bundelcund, and now possessed by the Government of Ihansi. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ram Chund Rao, under the direction and with the concurrence of his said manager, Gopaul Rao Bhow.

Article I.—The treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Sheo Rao Bhow, under date the 6th of February 1804, or 10th of Phagoon Boodee 1860 Sumbut, is hereby confirmed, excepting such parts as are altered or rescinded by the provisions of the Treaty.

Article II.—The British Government, with a view to confirm the fidelity and attachment of the Government of Ihansi, consents to acknowledge, and hereby constitutes Rao Ram Chund, his heirs and successors, hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by the late Rao Sheo Bhow at the period of the commencement of the British Government, and now in the possession of Rao Ram Chund; excepting the purgannah of Mote, which being held by the Ihansi Government in mortgage from Rajah Behauder, will continue on its present footing, until a settlement of the mortgage takes place between the parties. The British Government further engages to protect the aforesaid territory of Rao Ram Chund from the aggression of foreign powers.

Article III. The British Government having by the terms of the foregoing Article, engaged to protect the principality of Ihansi from the aggressions of foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Government of Ihansi shall have reason to apprehend a design on the part of any foreign power to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or any other ground, it shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim; and the Ihansi Government, relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggression shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representations and remonstrances, to avert the design; and if, notwithstanding the Subadar's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government should fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Subadar's territories, as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Article IV.—In consideration of the guarantee and protection afforded by the two foregoing Articles to Rao Ram Chund, the chief of Ihansi, that chief hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, wherever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two Governments may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions, the Ihansi troops shall act under the orders and controul of the commanding officer of the British troops.

Article

Treaty
with the Subadar
of Ihansi,
17 Nov. 1817.

Article V.—Rao Ram Chund hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes between other States, and implicitly to abide by its award.

Article VI.—Rao Ram Chund engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country, against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the Honourable Company.

Article VII.—Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the dominions of Rao Ram Chund, or to station a British force within his territories, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and Rao Ram Chund shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops which may thus eventually pass through, or permanently occupy a position within the Ihansi territories, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Ihansi Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Ihansi territories, shall be readily furnished by Rao Ram Chund's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price-current of the bazar.

Article VIII.—Rao Ram Chund hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States, without the privity and consent of the British Government.

Article IX.—Rao Ram Chund engages to give no asylum to criminals nor to defaulters of the British Government, who may abscond and take refuge within his territories: and should the officers of the British Government be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, Rao Ram Chund further engages to afford such officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

Article X.—This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, having this day been concluded between the British Government and Rao Ram Chund, through the agency of John Wauchope, Esq., in virtue of powers delegated to him by the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the one part, and Narra Bulwunt Rao, the Vakeel, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel have signed and sealed two copies of the Treaty, in English, Persian, and Hindee, one of which after being ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, will be returned to the said Vakeel, and the said Vakeel having obtained the ratification of the Subadar to the other copy, engages to deliver it within the same time to Mr. Wauchope.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Pipree, on the 17th day of November 1817, corresponding with the 24th Kartick 1874 Sumbut, and 7th of Moolhurrum 1233 Hijeræ.

Memorandum, Ratified by His Excellency the Governor-General, in camp at Pipree, on the 18th day of November 1817.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of KOTA,*
Dated the 26th December 1817.

Treaty
 with the Rajah of
 Kota,
 26 Dec. 1817.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company on the one part, and Maha Rao Omed Sing Behauder, the Rajah of Kota, and his heirs and successors, through Raj Ranah Zalim Sing Behauder, the administrator of the affairs of that principality, on the other. Concluded on the part of the Honourable English East-India Company by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, in virtue of full powers, granted to him by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, and on the part of Maha Rao Omed Sing Rehauder, by Maha Rajah Sheodaun Sing, Sah Jeewun Ram, and Lala Hool Chund, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maha Rao aforesaid, and his administrator the above-mentioned Raj Ranah.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest, between the British Government on the one hand, and Maha Rao Omed Sing Behauder and his heirs and successors on the other.

Article II.—The friends and enemies of either of the contrary parties shall be the same to both.

Article III.—The British Government engages to take under its protection the principality and territories of Kota.

Article IV.—The Maha Rao, and his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy; and will not, henceforth, have any connexion with the Chiefs and States with which the State of Kota has been heretofore connected.

Article V.—The Maha Rao, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article VI.—The Maha Rao, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one: and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, proceeding either from the acts of the Maha Rao or acts of the other party, the adjustment of such dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Article VII.—The tribute heretofore paid by the principality of Kota to the Mahratta chiefs (for instance, the Peishwah, Scindia, Holkar, and Powar) shall be paid at Delhi to the British Government, for ever, according to the separate Schedule annexed.

Article VIII.—No other power shall have any claim to tribute from the principality of Kota; and if any one advance such a claim, the British Government engages to reply to it.

Article IX.—The troops of the principality of Kota, according to its means, shall be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

Article X.—The Maha Rao, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced in that principality.

Article XI.—This Treaty, of eleven Articles, having been concluded at Delhi and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the one part, and Maha Raja Sheodaun Sing, Sah Jeewun Ram, and Lalla Hool Chund, on the other, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Maha Rao Omed Sing, and his administrator Raj Ranah Zalim Sing, shall be exchanged within a month from this date.

Done at Delhi, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1817.

† Z

TREATY

Treaty
with Mulhar Rao
Holkar,
16 Jan. 1818.

TREATY *with* MULHAR RAO HOLKAR,

Dated the 6th January 1818.

TREATY OF PEACE between the Honourable the East-India Company and his Highness Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and successors, settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, and Tantiah Jogh on the part of his Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar. The said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm acting under authority from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Fort St. George and of the Army in the Deccan, himself invested with full powers and authority from the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and controul all the affairs in the East-Indies, and the said Tantiah Jogh, duly invested with full powers on the part of his Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar.

Article I.—Peace, being established with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Company's Government agree, that it will not permit any State, or any freebooter to be unpunished, that shall commit any outrage or hostility against the territories of the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Maharajah agreeing on such occasions to lend his utmost assistance, by the employment of his troops, or in any other manner, as may be requisite; and the British Government will at all times extend the same protection to the territories of Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar as to its own.

Article II.—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to confirm the engagement which has been made by the British Government with the Nawaub Ameer Khan, and to renounce all claims whatever to the territories guaranteed in the said engagement by the British Government to the Nawaub Ameer Khan and his heirs.

Article III.—The pergunnahs of Patchpahar, Dag, Gungrar, and Aoor, and others rented by Rajah Zalim Sing of Kotah, to be ceded in perpetuity to that chief by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, who renounces all claims whatever on these pergunnahs.

Article IV.—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to cede to the British Government all claims of tribute and revenues of every description, which he has, or may have had upon the Rajpoot Princes, such as the Rajahs of Oudepore, Jypore, Joudpore, Kotah, Boondee, Kerowlee, &c.

Article V.—Mulhar Rao Holkar renounces all right and title to any territories, such as Rampoorra, Busunt, Rajepoorah, Belleah, Neemseraee, Judegurh, Boondee, Lackharrie, Saumindah, Bamamgaum, Dae, and other places within or north of the Boondee Hills.

Article VI.—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar cedes to the British Government all his territories and claims of every description whatever, within and south of the Sautpoorah range of hills, including the fort of Sindwah, with a glacis of two thousand yards, also all his possessions in the province of Candeish, and those districts, such as Amber, Ellorah, and others intermixed with the territories of the Nizam and the Peishwah.

Article VII.—In consideration of the cessions made by this treaty, the British Government binds itself to support a field force, to maintain the internal tranquillity of the territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar, and to defend them from foreign enemies. This force shall be of such strength as shall be judged adequate to the object. It shall be stationed where the British Government determine

mines to be best, and the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to grant some place of security as a *dépôt* for its stores.

Treaty
with Mulhar Rao
Holkar,
16 Jan. 1818.

Article VIII.—The Maharajah grants full permission for the purchase of supplies of every description, for any British force acting in the defence of his territories, grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary number of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of such force, shall be exempted from duties.

Article IX.—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any of the Honourable Company's allies or dependents, or against any other Power or State whatever. In the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment the Company's Government, "weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice," may determine, shall have the Maharajah's entire acquiescence. The Maharajah agrees not to send or receive Vakeels from any other State, or to have communication with any other States, except with the knowledge and consent of the British Resident.

Article X.—The British Government hereby declares, that it has no manner of concern with any of the Maharajah's children, relations, dependents, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute.

Article XI.—Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge his superfluous troops, and not to keep a larger force than his revenues will afford. He however agrees to retain in service, ready to co-operate with the British troops, a body of not less than three thousand horse, for whose regular payment a suitable arrangement must be made.

Article XII.—The Maharajah engages (and the British Government guarantees the engagement) to grant to Nabob Guffoor Khan, his present jaidad of the districts of Sunjeet, Malhurgurh, Tal, Mundawar, Jawrah, Banode, the tribute of Peeplawdap, with the sayer of the whole. These districts shall descend to his heirs, on the condition that the said Nabob and his heirs shall maintain, independent of the Sebundy for his pergunnahs and his personal attendants, in constant readiness for service, a body of six hundred select horse, and further, that this quota of troops shall be hereafter increased, in proportion to the increasing revenue of the districts granted him.

Article XIII.—Mulhar Rao Holkar engages never to entertain in his service Europeans or Americans of any description, without the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

Article XIV.—In order to maintain and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established, it is agreed that an accredited Minister from the British Government shall reside with the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and that the latter shall be at liberty to send a Vakeel to the Most Noble the Governor-General.

Article XV.—All the cessions made by this Treaty to the British Government, or its allies, shall take effect from the date of this Treaty, and the Maharajah relinquishes all claims to arrears from these cessions. The possessions lately conquered by the British Government shall be restored to the Maharajah. The pergunnahs for the mutual delivery of these cessions shall be issued without delay, and the forts ceded shall be given up with their military stores, and in all respects in their present condition.

Article XVI.—The English Government engages, that it will never permit the Peishwah (Sree Munt), nor any of his heirs and descendants, to claim or exercise any sovereign rights of power whatever over the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, his heirs and descendants.

Article XVII.—The Treaty, consisting of seventeen articles, has been this day settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, acting under the authority of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Tantiah Jogh, on the part of Mulhar Rao

Treaty
with Mulhar Rao
Holkar,
16 Nov, 1818.

Rao Holkar. Sir John Malcolm has delivered one copy thereof, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Tantiah Jogh, to be forwarded to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and has received from the said Tantiah Jogh a counterpart of the said Treaty, signed and sealed by him. Sir John Malcolm engages, that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Tantiah Jogh, to be forwarded to the Maharajah within the period of one month; and on the delivering of such copy to the Maharajah, the Treaty executed by Sir John Malcolm, under the immediate direction of his Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, shall be returned; and Tantiah Jogh in like manner engages that another copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, in every respect the counterpart of the Treaty, now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Sir John Malcolm, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of two days from this date; and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the Treaty executed by Tantiah Jogh, by virtue of the full powers and authority vested in him as above-mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Mundisoor, this 6th day of January, Anno Domini, 1818,
or the 29th day of Suffer, in the year of the Hejira 1233.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of NAGPORE,

Dated the 6th January 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Nagpore,
6 Jan. 1818.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT concluded between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Bhoosla, by Mr. Jenkins, on the part of the Honourable Company, and Nago Pundit and Narrain Pundit, on the part of his Highness.

Article I.—The Rajah retains his Musnud, until the pleasure of the Governor-General is known, on the following conditions.

Article II.—The Rajah consents to cede his territories north of the Nerbudah, as well as all those on the southern bank, also Ganuleglun, and his territories in Berar, and Sirgoojah and Jushpore, in lieu of the former subsidy and contingent.

Article III.—The affairs of the Government, civil and military, shall be settled and conducted by Ministers in the confidence of the British Government, according to the advice of the Resident, and his Highness with his family, will reside in his palace in the city of Nagpore, under the protection of the British troops.

Article IV.—The subsidy shall be paid up, and shall continue to be paid until a final settlement.

Article V.—Any forts in his Highness's territory which the British Government may wish to occupy shall immediately be given up to the British troops.

Article VI.—The principal persons concerned in resisting his Highness's orders on the 6th December and since, shall receive no favour, but be punished; and if possible, be seized and delivered up to the British Government.

Article VII.—The two hills of Seetabuldy, with the bazars and land adjoining, to a distance to be hereafter specified, shall be henceforth included in the British boundary, and such military works erected as may be deemed necessary.

Done at Nagpore, this 6th day of January 1818 A.D., corresponding to the 28th of Suffer 1233 A.H.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of JOUDPORE,*Dated the 6th January 1818.*Treaty
with the Rajah of
Joudpore,
6 Jan. 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maharajah Maun Sing Bahauder, Rajah of Joudpore, represented by the Koowur Regent, Joograj Maharajah Koowar Chutter Sing, Behauder. Concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, and by Byas Bishun Ram and Byas Ubhu Ram, on the part of Maharajah Maun Sing Behauder, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maharajah and the Joograj Maharajah Koowar aforesaid.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maharajah Maun Sing, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Joudpore.

Article III.—Maharajah Maun Sing, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with other Chiefs and States.

Article IV.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State, without the knowledge and sanction of the British government; but his usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article V.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If, by accident, disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—The tribute heretofore paid to Scindia by the State of Joudpore, of which a separate Schedule is annexed, shall be paid in perpetuity to the British Government, and the engagements of the State of Joudpore with Scindia respecting tribute shall cease.

Article VII.—As the Maharajah declares that, besides the tribute paid to Scindia by the State of Joudpore, tribute has not been paid to another State, and engages to pay the aforesaid tribute to the British Government, if either Scindia or any one else lay claim to tribute, the British Government engages to reply to such claim.

Article VIII.—The State of Joudpore shall furnish fifteen hundred horse for the service of the British Government, whenever required; and when necessary, the whole of the Joudpore forces shall join the British army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

Article IX.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

Article X.—This Treaty, of ten Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Byas Bishun Ram and Byas Ubhee Ram, the ratifications of the same by his Excellency the Governor-General, and by Raj Rajeesur Maharajah Maun Sing Behauder, and Joograj Maharajah Koowur Chutter Sing Behauder, shall be exchanged within six weeks from this date.

Done at Delhi, this 6th day of January, A.D. 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Oudepore,
13 Jan. 1818.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of OUDEPORE,*

Dated the 13th January 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Beem Sing Rajah of Oudepore, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G. Governor-General, and by Thakoor Ajeet Sing, on the part of the Maharajah, in virtue of full powers conferred by the Maharajah aforesaid.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the two States, from generation to generation, and the friends and enemies of one shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Oudepore.

Article III.—The Maharajah of Oudepore will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with other Chiefs or States.

Article IV.—The Maharajah of Oudepore will not enter into any negotiation with any Chief or State without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but his usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article V.—The Maharajah of Oudepore will not commit aggressions upon any one; and if, by accident, a dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—One-fourth of the revenues of the actual territory of Oudepore shall be paid annually to the British Government, as tribute, for five years; and after that term three-eighths in perpetuity. The Maharajah will not have connexion with any other power on account of tribute; and if any one advance claims of that nature, the British Government engages to reply to them.

Article VII.—Whereas the Maharajah represents that portions of the dominions of Oudepore have fallen by improper means into the possession of others, and solicits the restitution of those places, the British Government, from a want of accurate information, is not able to enter into any positive engagement on this subject, but will always keep in view the renovation of the prosperity of the State of Oudepore, and after ascertaining the nature of each case, will use its best exertions for the accomplishment of that object, on every occasion on which it may be proper to do so. Whatever places may thus be restored to the State of Oudepore, by the aid of the British Government, three-eighths of their revenues shall be paid in perpetuity to the British Government.

Article VIII.—The troops of the State of Oudepore shall be furnished according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government.

Article IX.—The Maharajah of Oudepore shall always be absolute ruler of his own country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

Article X.—The present Treaty, of ten Articles, having been concluded at Delhi, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Thakoor Ajeet Sing Behauder, the ratifications of the same, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Maharajah Bheem Sing, shall be mutually delivered within a month from this date.

Done at Delhi, this 13th day of January, A.D. 1818.

TREATY

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of BOONDEE,*Dated the 10th February 1818.*Treaty
with the Rajah of
Boondee,
10 Feb. 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and the Maha Rao Rajah Bishen Sing Behauder, Rajah of Boondee, concluded by Captain James Tod on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers from his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c., and by Bohora Tolaram, on the part of the Rajah, in virtue of full powers from the said Rajah.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the British Government on the one hand, and the Rajah of Boondee, and his heirs and successors, on the other.

Article II.—The British Government takes under its protection the dominions of the Rajah of Boondee.

Article III.—The Rajah of Boondee acknowledges the supremacy of, and will co-operate with the British Government for ever. He will not commit aggressions on any one. He will not enter into negotiations with any one, without the consent of the British Government. If, by chance, any dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government. The Rajah is absolute ruler of his dominions, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced therein.

Article IV.—The British Government spontaneously remits to the Rajah and descendants the tribute which the Rajah used to pay to Maharajah Holkar, and which has been ceded by the Maharajah Holkar to the British Government. The British Government also relinquishes, in favour of the State of Boondee, the lands heretofore held by Maharajah Holkar within the limits of that State, according to the annexed Schedule No. 1.

Article V.—The Rajah of Boondee hereby engages to pay to the British Government the tribute and revenue heretofore paid to Maharajah Scindia, according to the Schedule No. 2.

Article VI.—The Rajah of Boondee shall furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

Article VII.—The present Treaty, of seven Articles, having been settled at Boondee, and signed and sealed by Captain James Tod and Bohora Tolaram, the ratification of the same, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Maha Rao Rajah of Boondee, shall be exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Boondee, this 10th day of February, A.D. 1818, corresponding to the 4th of Rubbee ool sanee 1233, and 5th day of Maug Soodee of the Sumbut, or era of Bickramjeet 1875.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General, in Camp near Cawnpore, this 1st day of March 1818.

TREATY

Treaty
with the Nawaub of
Bhopaul,
26 Feb. 1818.

TREATY *with the NAWAUB of BHOPAUL,*

Dated the 26th February 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Nawaub Nuzzer Mahomed Khan Nalu of Bhopaul, concluded by Captain Josiah Stewart, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full power granted by his Excellency the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c., and by Kunum Mahomed Khan Bahauder and Shah Zud Mussuh Sahib, on the part of the Nawaub Nuzza Mahomed Khan, in virtue of full power granted by the Nawaub.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and amity of interests, between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Nawaub of Bhopaul, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article II.—The British Government engages to guarantee and protect the principality and territory of Bhopaul against all enemies.

Article III.—The Nawaub of Bhopaul, his heirs and successors, shall act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

Article IV.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State, without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but their usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations, and necessary correspondence with neighbouring Zemindars and managers on matters of small importance shall continue.

Article V.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggression on any one. If, by accident, disputes arise with any one, they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—The State of Bhopaul shall furnish a contingent of six hundred horse and four hundred infantry for the service of the British Government, whenever required; and when necessary, the whole of the Bhopaul forces shall join the British army, excepting such a portion as may be requisite for the internal administration of the country.

(*Sic orig.*) Article VII.—The British troops are to be at all times admitted into the Bhopaul territory (the commanding officers of such troops using their utmost endeavours to prevent injury to the crops or other damage), and if necessary then, in which event the Nawaub engages, for himself, his heirs and successors, on application to that effect, to cede to the British Government, to serve as a dépôt, the fort of Nuzzergurh or of Gooljaeon, with ground to the distance of two thousand yards all round the fort.

Article VIII.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, will afford every facility to the British troops in obtaining supplies; and all article of supply required for them shall be purchased in and pass through the Nawaub's territory free of duty.

Article IX.—The Nawaub, his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of this country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not in any manner be introduced into that principality.

Article X.—The Nawaub having exerted himself, and employed the resources of his Government with zeal and fidelity in the late service against the Pindaries, the British Government, in order to mark its approbation of his conduct, and to enable him to maintain the stipulated contingent, hereby grants to the Nawaub, his heirs and successors, in perpetuity, the five Mahals of Ashta, Itchawur, Sehar, Doraha, and Deveepoora, to be held by them in exclusive sovereignty.

Article XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven Articles, having been concluded at Raiseen, and signed by Captain Stewart and Kunum Mahomed Khan Behauder and Shak Zad Mussuh Saheb, Captain Stewart engages to procure the ratification of the Governor-General within three weeks from this date, and Kunum Mahomed Khan Behauder and Shak Zad Mussuh Saheb engage to obtain the ratification of the Nawaub Nuzza Mahomed Khan in two days.

Treaty
with the Nawaub of
Bhopaul,
26 Feb. 1818.

Done at Raiseen, this 26th day of February 1818, corresponding with the 20th Rubbee oo sanne, Hejira 1233.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of BICKANEER,*

Dated the 9th March 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Soorut Sing Behauder the Rajah of Bickaneer, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c. &c., and by Oujha Kashee Nautt, on the part of Raj Rajheesur Maharajah Sroomun Sree Soorut Sing Behauder, according to full powers given by the Maharajah.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Bickaneer,
9 Mar. 1818.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Soorut Sing, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Bickaneer.

Article III.—Maharajah Soorut Sing, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with any other Chiefs or States.

Article IV.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State, without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article V.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If, by accident, any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—Whereas certain persons of the principality of Bickaneer have adopted the evil courses of highway robbers and banditti, and have plundered the property of many, to the great molestation of the peaceable subjects of both of the contracting parties, the Maharajah engages to cause to be restored the property plundered from inhabitants of the British territories up to this time, and for the future entirely to suppress the robbers and plunderers in his principality. If the Maharajah be not able to effect their suppression, assistance shall be afforded, on his application, by the British Government; in which case, the Maharajah will pay all the expenses of the force employed; or in the event of his not finding means to pay those expenses, he will, in lieu, cede parts of his territory to the British Government, which after the payment of those expenses shall be restored.

Article VII.—The British Government, on the application of the Maharajah, will reduce to subjection the Thackoors and other inhabitants of his principality, who have revolted and thrown off his authority. In this case, the Maharajah will pay all the expenses of the force employed; or in the event of not having

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Bickaneer,
9 Mar. 1818.

the means, will, instead, cede parts of his territory to the British Government, which shall be restored after the payment of those expenses.

Article VIII.—The Maharajah of Bickaneer will furnish troops, at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

Article IX.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

Article X.—As it is the wish and intention of the British Government, that the roads of Bickaneer and Bhutneer be rendered passable and safe for the transit of trade to and from the countries of Cabul and Khorasaun, &c. the Maharajah engages effectually to accomplish that object within his own dominions, so as that merchants shall pass with protection and safety, and meet with no impediment; and, with respect to custom duties, the established rates shall not be exceeded.

Article XI.—This Treaty of eleven Articles, having been concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Oujha Kashee Nautt, the ratification by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Raj Rajheesur Maharajah Sroomun Sree Soorut Sing Behauder, shall be exchanged within twenty days from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 9th day of March, A.D. 1818.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of KISHUNGURH,

Dated the 28th March 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Kishungurh,
28 Mar. 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Maharajah Kulleeaun Sing Behauder, the Rajah of Kishungurh, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c. &c. and by Kazee Futteh Mohummed Khan, on the part of Maharajah Kulleeaun Sing Behauder, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Kulleeaun Sing, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Kishungurh.

Article III.—Maharajah Kulleeaun Sing, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with any other Chiefs or States.

Article IV.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State, without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government; but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article V.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If, by accident, any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—The Maharajah of Kishungurh will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means.

Article

Article VII.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Kishungurh,
28 Mar. 1818.

Article VIII.—This Treaty, of eight Articles, having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Kazee Futteh Mohummud Khan, the ratification by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Maharajah Kulleaun Sing Behauder, shall be exchanged within twenty days from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1818.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH *of* JYEPORE,
Dated the 2d April 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company and Maharajah Siwae Juggut Sing Behauder, Rajah of Jyepore, concluded by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, &c., and by Taukoor Rawul Byree Saul Nattawut, on the part of Raj Rajindeer Sree Maharajah Dihraj Sewae Juggut Sing Behauder, according to full powers given by the Rajah.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Jyepore,
2 Apr. 1818.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable Company and Maharajah Juggut Sing, and his heirs and successors, and friends and enemies of one part shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the territory of Jyepore, and to expel the enemies of that principality.

Article III.—Maharajah Siwae Juggut Sing, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connection with other Chiefs and States.

Articles IV.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State, without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article V.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If it happens that any dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—Tribute shall be paid, in perpetuity, by the principality of Jyepore to the British Government, through the treasury of Delhi, according to the following detail.

First year from the date of this Treaty, in consideration of the devastation which has prevailed for years in the Jyepore country, tribute excused.

Second year.....	Four lacs of Delhi rupees
Third year.....	Five lacs
Fourth year.....	Six lacs
Fifth year.....	Seven lacs
Sixth year.....	Eight lacs

Afterwards eight lacs of Delhi rupees annually, until the revenues of the principality exceed forty lacs.

And

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Jyepore,
2 Apr. 1818.

And when the Rajah's revenues exceed forty lacs, five-sixteenths of the excess shall be paid in addition to the eight lacs above-mentioned.

Article VII.—The principality of Jyepore shall furnish troops, according to its means, at the requisition of the British Government

Article VIII.—The Maharajah, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and their dependents, according to long established usage, and the British civil and criminal jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

Article IX.—Provided that the Maharajah evince a faithful attachment to the British Government, his prosperity and advantage shall be favourably considered and attended to.

Article X.—This Treaty, of ten Articles, having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Taukoor Rawul Byree Saul Nattawul, the ratification of the same, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Raj Rajinder Sree Maharajah Dehraj Sewace Juggut Sing Behauder, shall be mutually exchanged within one month from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 2d day of April, A.D. 1818.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of DUTTEEAH,
Dated the 31st July 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dutteeah,
31 July 1818.

TREATY between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah.

Whereas a Treaty of friendship was concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, on the 15th March 1804; and whereas, by virtue of a Treaty concluded between the British Government and the late Peishwah, under date the 13th of June 1817, the territory held in jaggeer from the Peishwah, by the Vinchoorker Jageerdar, north of the Nerbuddah river, was ceded to the British Government; and whereas the Rajah of Dutteeah, by the zeal, fidelity, and attachment, which he has uniformly manifested to the British Government, since the date of his former Treaty, and more especially by the prompt and effectual assistance he afforded the British troops during the late encampment of the army under the personal command of the Most Noble the Governor-General within his country, has established a just claim to the liberality and indulgence of the British Government. The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General, influenced by these considerations, has consented to bestow, in perpetuity, upon the said Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, that portion of the late jaggeer of the Vinchoorker Jageerdar laying east of the river Sinda, commonly called the Chowrassee, subject, however, to the charges and conditions set forth in the following articles. With a view, also, to the further strengthening and confirming of the friendship and attachment of the State of Dutteeah, the British Government has consented to protect the Dutteeah territory against all foreign enemies. The following Articles have accordingly been concluded between Rajah Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, and the British Government, in amendment of the former Treaty.

Article I.—The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Rajah Pareechut, under date the 15th of March 1804, is hereby confirmed, with exception to such parts of it as are amended or altered by the provisions of this Treaty.

Article II.—The British Government hereby grants, in perpetuity, to the said Pareechut, Rajah of Dutteeah, all those lands laying to the east of the river Sinda, known by the name of Chowrassee, and formerly held by the Vinchoorker Jageerdar, as detailed in the subjoined list; subject, however, to the conditions and charges contained in the following Articles. The Rajah is hereby also confirmed in the permanent possession of that part of the Vinchoorker jaggeer, contained also in the subjoined list, which is already in the Rajah's possession.

Article

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dutteeah,
31 July 1818.

Article III.—Rao Gunput Rao, the Agent of the Vinchoorker Jaggeerdar, will receive an assignment, to the amount of ten thousand rupees per annum, on the aforesaid lands; and the Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to pay to the said Gunput Rao the above provision, in such manner as the Most Noble the Governor-General may direct.

Article IV.—The British Government hereby agrees to protect the original territory of the Rajah of Dutteeah, as well as the district now granted to the Rajah, from the aggressions of all foreign powers.

Article V.—The British Government having, by the terms of the foregoing Article engaged to protect the territory of Dutteeah from the aggressions of all foreign powers, it is hereby agreed between the contracting parties, that whenever the Rajah of Dutteeah shall apprehend a design, on the part of any foreign power, to invade its territories, whether in consequence of any disputed claim or on any other ground, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the British Government, which will interpose its mediation for the adjustment of such disputed claim, and the Rajah relying on the justice and equity of the British Government, agrees implicitly to abide by its award. If the apprehended aggressions shall be referable to any other cause, the British Government will endeavour, by representation and remonstrance, to avert its design; and if, notwithstanding the Rajah's acquiescence in the award of the British Government, the other power shall persist in its hostile designs, and the endeavours of the British Government shall fail of success, such measures will be adopted for the protection of the Rajah's territories as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

Article VI.—In consideration of the liberal grant of territory now made to the Rajah of Dutteeah, and the protection and guarantee afforded by the two foregoing Articles to the Rajah's territory, the Rajah hereby binds himself to employ his troops, at his own expense, whenever required to do so, in co-operation with those of the British Government, on all occasions in which the interests of the two States may be mutually concerned. On all such occasions, the Dutteeah troops shall act under the orders and controul of the commanding officer of the British troops.

Article VII.—The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby agrees to submit to the arbitration of the British Government all his disputes with other chieftains, and implicitly to abide by its award.

Article VIII.—The Rajah engages at all times to employ his utmost exertions in defending the roads and passes of his country, against any enemies or predatory bodies who may attempt to penetrate through it into the territories of the British Government.

Article IX.—Whenever the British Government may have occasion to send its troops through the territories of the Rajah of Dutteeah; or to station a British force within them, it shall be competent to the British Government so to detach or station its troops, and the Rajah shall give his consent accordingly. The commander of the British troops who may thus eventually pass through or permanently occupy a position within the Rajah's territory, shall not in any manner interfere in the internal concerns of the Dutteeah Government. Whatever materials or supplies may be required for the use of the British troops during their continuance in the Dutteeah territories, shall be readily furnished by the Rajah's officers and subjects, and shall be paid for at the price-current of the bazar.

Article X.—The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby binds himself to maintain no correspondence with foreign States, without the privity and consent of the British Government.

Article XI.—The Rajah of Dutteeah hereby engages to give no asylum to criminals, nor to defaulters of the British Government, who may abscond and take refuge within his territories: and should the officers of the British Government

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dutteeah,
31 July 1818.

ment be sent in pursuit of such criminals and defaulters, the Rajah further engages to afford such officers every assistance in his power in apprehending them.

Article XII.—This Treaty, consisting of twelve Articles, having been this day contracted, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General, between the British Government and the Rajah of Dutteeah, through the agency of Mr. John Wauchope, agent of the Governor-General, on the one part, and Rao Sheo Pershaud, Vakeel of the Rajah of Dutteeah, on the other, Mr. Wauchope and the said Vakeel have signed, sealed, and exchanged two copies of it, in the English, Persian, and Hindu languages. A corresponding copy, if approved, will be ratified by the seal and signature of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and hereafter delivered to the said Vakeel, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Rajah; after which another copy, signed and sealed by the Rajah, will be delivered to Mr. Wauchope, for the purpose of being deposited among the records of the British Government.

Done at Callinger, this 31st July 1818, corresponding with 14th of Sawun 1225 Fusly, and 1875 Sumbut, and with the 26th of Ramzaun 1233 Hijeræ.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William, this 29th day of August 1818.

List
of the Villages
ceded by
the 2d Article.

List of the Villages ceded by the second Article.

Ochar,	Dabaoreh,	Teletha,
Lauch,	15 Nundenah,	Bhirsooleh,
Andowreh,	Seyoonee,	Sonaree,
Khyrowneh,	Jigneeah,	30 Khujoree,
5 Koolaith,	Banrapoorah,	Thylee,
Bainao,	Ramgürrah,	Selooree,
Paharee Syum,	20 Todah,	Ekoneh,
Paharee Rowut,	Chittaree,	Jaigha,
Erentaroreh,	Bhorowly,	35 Jhahjhpore,
10 Bararee,	Seawuree,	Jytpoorah,
Kheereeah,	Karrah,	37 Chonkooree.
Doorgahpor	25 Kirkah,	
Soonrapurao,	Bhudowneh,	

The following villages, already in the Rajah's possession, are confirmed to him by the second Article.

Indergurgh,	5 Khootowndah,	Dylwah,
Khundooah,	Daober,	10 Bhindowl,
Burgawan,	Peperwah,	11 Puchokberah.
Netwahpoora,	Jowneeah,	

Done at Callinger, this 31st of July 1818, corresponding with the 14th Sawun 1225 Fusly, and 1875 Sumbut, and with the 26th of Raumzaun 1233 Hijeræ.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of BANSWARRA,**Dated the 16th September 1818.*Treaty
with the Rajah of
Banswarra,
16 Sept. 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East-India Company and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Behauder, Rajah of Banswarra, and his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable English East-India Company by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, in virtue of full powers granted to him by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G., Governor-General, and on the part of Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Behauder, by Ruttum Jeo Pundit, in virtue of full powers granted by the Maha Rawul.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Behauder, Rajah of Banswarra, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Banswarra.

Article III.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and with due submission to its supremacy, and will not henceforth have any connexion with other Chiefs and States.

Article IV.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

Article V.—The affairs of the principality of Banswarra shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of Maha Rawul.

Article VI.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiations with any Chief or State, without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article VII.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Article VIII.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will pay tribute to the British Government, to the extent of three-eighths of the revenue of their possessions.

Article IX.—The State of Banswarra shall furnish troops on requisition, according to its means, for the service of the British Government.

Article X.—This Treaty, of ten articles, having been concluded, and signed and sealed, by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Ruttum Jeo Pundit, the ratifications of the same, by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and Maha Rawul Omed Sing, shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

Done at Delhi, the 16th September, A.D. 1818.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 10th day of October 1818, at Fort-William.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS WITH

Supplementary
Article
of the Treaty of
16 Sept. 1818,
with the Rajah of
Banswarra.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE of the Treaty of the 16th of September 1818, between the Honourable English East-India Company and Racc Raceaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing Behauder, Rajah of Banswarra.

Whereas the Maha Rawul declares that heretofore he has never paid fixed tribute to any one, it is hereby agreed, that if any Chiefs lay claim to tribute and prove his right, the settlement of such claim shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Done at Delhi, the 16th September A.D. 1818.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 10th day of October 1818, at Fort-William.

TREATY with the RAJAH of DOWLEAH and PURTAUBGURH Dated the 5th October 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dowleah
and Purtaubgurh,
5 Oct. 1818.

ENGAGEMENT entered into by the Honourable the East-India Company and Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh, his heirs and successors, settled by Captain Caulfield, under authority from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, and Ram Chund Bhow, on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being invested with full power and authority from the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East-India Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East-Indies, and the said Ram Chund Bhow being duly invested with full powers on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh.

Article I.—The Rajah promises to give up all connections with other States, and to the utmost of his power prove his obedience to the British Government; who, in return, agree to assist him in re-establishing good order throughout his district, and to protect him from the claims and trespasses of all other States.

Article II.—The Rajah agrees to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute justly due to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, amounting to one lac twenty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-seven rupees and six annas in the following manner, *viz.*

The first year, Anno Domini 1818-19, corresponding to the years Fusly 1226 and 1875 Sumbut, ten thousand rupees.

Second year..... Fifteen thousand rupees.

Third year..... Twenty thousand rupees.

Fourth year..... Twenty-five thousand rupees.

Fifth year..... Twenty-five thousand rupees.

The sixth year..... Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-seven rupees and six annas.

And the Rajah further agrees, that in case the above payments be not made as specified, that an agent on the part of the British Government shall be appointed to receive the sums above-mentioned from the town duties of Purtaubgurh.

Article III. The Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh agrees, on his part and that of his heirs, to pay to the British Government, in lieu of its protection,

tion, such tribute and presents as he has hitherto paid to Mulhar Rao Holkar; the above tribute to be paid as follows, *viz.*

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dowleah
and Purtaubgurh,
5 Oct. 1818.

The first year, Anno Domini 1818-19, corresponding to the year 1226 Fusly and 1875 Sumbut, the sum of thirty-five thousand rupees.

Second year Forty-five thousand rupees.
Third year Fifty-five thousand rupees.
Fourth year Sixty-five thousand rupees.

And the fifth year; the full amount of the tribute, namely, seventy-two thousand and seven hundred Salum Shahee rupees in two payments, half in Maugh, and the other half in Jayte, corresponding to the months of March and July.

Article IV.—The Rajah further agrees not to entertain Arabs or Macranees in his service, but to keep up fifty horsemen and two hundred foot soldiers, inhabitants of the Purtaubgurh district, who are to be at the disposal of the British Government, whenever their services are required in the vicinity of the Purtaubgurh district.

Article V.—The Rajah of Purtaubgurh to be the master of his own government, in the affairs of which the British Government is not to interfere; except in the settlement of all predatory tribes, and in the re-establishment of tranquillity and good order, the Rajah agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government; and further, that he will not levy any annual duty on the mint or merchants, or on merchandize, throughout his territories.

Article VI.—The The British Government agrees not to give countenance to any of the connexions or relations of the Purtaubgurh Rajah who may be disobedient, but to afford the Rajah aid in bringing them under due controul.

Article VII.—The British Government agrees to aid the Rajah in subduing the Meenahs, Bheels, &c. &c.

Article VIII.—The British Government agrees not to interfere with any just and ancient claims the Rajah may be authorized to make by usage on his subjects.

Article IX.—The British Government agrees to aid the Rajah in all his just demands on his subjects should he not be able to enforce them.

Article X.—If the Purtaubgurh Rajah should have any just claims upon any neighbouring State or the surrounding Thakoors, the British Government agrees to afford him the benefit of their influence in recovering or adjusting them. It will also mediate to settle any difference or dispute that may arise between him and such chiefs.

Article XI.—The British Government agrees not to interfere in the distribution of the Kheraut lands; and it will pay, on all occasions, the utmost respect to the religious customs and prejudices of the Rajah and the inhabitants of the country.

Article XII.—The Rajah agrees, in the third article of this engagement, to pay tribute to the British Government, and for the purpose of securing the same agrees to pay the said tribute to persons to be appointed to receive it on the part of the British Government; and in the event of any failure in the said payment, the Rajah agrees that an agent on the part of the British Government be appointed to receive the tribute from the town duties of Purtaubgurh.

This engagement, consisting of twelve articles, has been this day settled by Captain James Caulfield, acting under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Ram Chund Bhow on the part of Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh. Captain Caulfield has delivered one copy thereof, in English, Persian, and Hindu, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Ram Chund Bhow, to be forwarded to the Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh; and has

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dowleah
and Purtaubgurh,
5 Oct. 1818.

received from the said Ram Chund Bhow ; a counterpart of the said engagement, and sealed by him.

Captain Caulfield engages, that a copy of the said treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Ram Chund Bhow, to be given to Samut Sing Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh, within the period of two months ; and on the delivery of such copy to the Rajah, the treaty executed by Captain Caulfield, under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., shall be returned : and Ram Chund Bhow, in like manner, engages that another copy of the said Treaty, by Samut Sing, Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh, in every respect the counterpart of the treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Captain Caulfield, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General, within the space of eight days from this date, and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the treaty executed by Ram Chund Bhow, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as above-mentioned, shall also be returned.

Done at Neemitch, this 5th day of October A. D. 1818, on the 4th day of Zehijj in the year of Hijeree 1233, corresponding to the 6th day of the month Asauje Sud Chyte Sumbut 1875.

Ratified by his Excellency the Most noble the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this 7th day of November 1818.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY with the GUICKWAR.

Additional Article
to the
Supplementary
Treaty
with the Guickwar.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE to the Supplemental Treaty, on a separate negotiation concluded with his Highness Serjee Rao Guickwar, the successor of his late Highness Futteh Sing.

It having been stipulated in the fourth article of the foregoing Treaty,* that in exchange for the districts of Dubhoe, Bahaderpore, and Sowlee, one-half of the city of Ahmedabad, and a part of the villages in the Guickwar's share of the pergunnah of Petland, be ceded to the Honourable Company, the contracting parties, on further consideration, have substituted the following arrangement, including therein a cession, on account of the Mogullae dues, in the districts belonging to the Guickwar in the Surat Attaveesey, which is agreed for in the fifth article of the same treaty, namely, the districts known as the Guickwar's Duscoorae (inclusive of Doomalla and Enam assignments) with the Havelle in the city and the Cusbah of Mottah, and the pergunnah of Jerkeysur in the Surat Attaveesey, as specified in the annexed detailed account of territories and rights so exchanged.

It being also mutually desirable, for the interest and convenience of both Governments, and to promote more effectually the consolidation of their power and authority, that the rights over the Cusbah town of Petland should be transferred to one or either of the contracting parties, his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskheyl Shumshcer Behauder has agreed to cede, in exchange for the Company's rights in the Cusbah of Petland only, his rights in the Cusbah Town of Omrul.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this 28th day of November 1818.

SCHEDULE

* Vide Treaty dated 6th November 1817, page 76.

SCHEDULE B of the Funds assigned, and Territories ceded in perpetual Sovereignty, by his Highness Anund Rao Guickwar Sena Khaskhey Shumsheer Behauder, to the Honourable English East-India Company, under the Supplemental Treaty, dated 6th November 1817, corresponding with the 25th Zehijj 1232 Hejira or Sumbut 1873, in the Month of Asrouin, in order to provide for the regular payment of the additional troops subsidized.

Schedule of the Funds assigned and Territories ceded under the Supplemental Treaty, 6 Nov. 1817.

Districts composing the perpetual farm of Ahmedabad, ceded and accepted at Net Rupees 12,61,969. 2. 50., subject to all the conditions of the farm.

Half of the city of Ahmedabad Peishwah's Duscoorae, pergunnah Boonemgaum, Perauntee, and Peishwah's share in Hursoobe, and Moorossa.....

Paunch Mahls as follows :

Mahmoodabad.....
 Alema or otherwise Thamna.....
 Tuera.....
 Nutrotoe.....
 Balesmore and Verpore.....
 Half of the town and pergunnah of Petland.....

Nett Rupees
 12,61,969 2 50

TREATY with the RAJAH of DOONGERPORE,
 Dated the 11th December 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Dungerepore, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable English East-India Company by Captain J. Caulfield, acting under the instructions of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., &c. &c., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Jeswunt Sing Rajah of Doongerpore, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being invested with full powers and authority from the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East-India Company to direct and control their affairs in the East-Indies.

Treaty with the Rajah of Doongerpore, 11 Dec. 1818

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interest, between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongerpore, his heirs and successors, and the friends or enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Doongerpore.

Article III.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and with due submission to its supremacy, and will not henceforth have any connexion with other Chiefs or States.

Article IV.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

Article V.—The affairs of the principality of Doongerpore shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of the Maha Rawul.

Article

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Doongerpore,
11 Dec. 1818.

Article VI.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends or relations shall continue.

Article VII.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Article VIII.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree to pay all tribute justly due to the State of Dhâr, or any other Power, up to the present time, to the British Government, by annual payments, to be regulated at the discretion of the British Government, according as the Doongerpore State recovers its prosperity.

Article IX.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree to continue to pay to the British Government, in lieu of its protection, and to defray the expenses it may be put to, a tribute to be regulated by the prosperity of his country, but never to exceed three-eighths of the actual revenue.

Article X.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may be possessed of to the British Government upon its requisition.

Article XI.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to discharge all Arabs, Menaunies, and Sindees, and to entertain no soldiers but natives of the country.

Article XII.—The British Government agrees not to countenance the connexions of the Maha Rawul who may be disobedient, but to afford him aid in bringing them under due controul.

Article XIII.—The Maha Rawul agrees, in the ninth Article of this Treaty, to pay tribute to the British Government; and for the purpose of securing the same, agrees to pay the said tribute to persons to be appointed to receive it upon the part of the British Government: and in event of any failure in the said payment, the Maha Rawul agrees that an agent on the part of the British Government be appointed to receive the tribute from the town duties of Doongerpore.

This Treaty, consisting of thirteen articles, has been this day concluded by Captain J. Caulfield, acting under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B., and K.L.S., &c. &c. and on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, and Maha Rawul Sree Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongerpore, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors. Captain Caulfield engages, that a copy of this Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, shall be delivered to the Maha Rawul Sree Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Doongerpore, within the period of two months, and on delivery of the same the present treaty, executed by Captain Caulfield, under the immediate direction of Brigadier-General Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., shall be returned.

The Maha Rawul has signed and sealed this treaty in the full possession of his faculties, and from his own free will and choice, as witness his hand and seal.

Done at Doongerpore, this 11th day of December, A.D. 1818, on the 12th of the month Suffer, in the year 1234 Hejira, corresponding to the 14th of Augun Sood, Sumbut 1875.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 13th day of February, A.D. 1819.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of JUSSLMERE;*

Dated the 12th December 1818.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Jusselmere.
12 Dec. 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maha Rawul Moolraj Behauder, Rajah of Jusselmere, concluded on the part of the Honourable Company by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, in virtue of full powers granted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.G., Governor-General, &c., and on the part of the Maha Rajah Dilraj Maha Rawul Moolraj Behauder, by Misr Motee Ram and Thakoor Dowlut Sing, according to full powers conferred by the Maha Rawul.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests, between the Honourable English Company and Maha Rawul Moolraj Behauder, the Rajah of Jusselmere, and his heirs and successors.

Article II.—The posterity of Maha Rawul Moolraj shall succeed to the principality of Jusselmere.

Article III.—In the event of any serious invasion directed towards the overthrow of the principality of Jusselmere, or other danger of great magnitude occurring to that principality, the British Government will exert its power for the protection of the principality, provided that the cause of the quarrel be not ascribable to the Rajah of Jusselmere.

Article IV.—The Maha Rawul, and his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and with submission to its supremacy.

Article V.—This Treaty, of five Articles, having been settled, signed, and sealed, by Mr. Charles Theophilus Metcalfe and Misr Motee Ram and Thakoor Dowlut Sing, the ratification of the same by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Maharajah Dehrary, Maha Rawul Moolraj Behauder, shall be exchanged in six weeks from the present date.

Done at Delhi, this 12th day of December Anno Domini 1818.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William, this 2d day of January 1819.

TREATY *with the RAJAHS of DEWASS;*

Dated the 12th December 1818.

ENGAGEMENT between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund-Rao Powar, joint Rajahs of Dewass, their heirs and successors, settled by Lieutenant Alexander MacDonal, acting under authority from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable the East-India Company, and Succa Ram Banpoo, on the part of the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, joint Rajahs of Dewass, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being invested with full powers and authority from the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and controul all the affairs in the East-Indies; and the said Succa Ram Banpoo being duly invested with full powers on the part of Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, joint Rajahs of Dewass.

Treaty
with the Rajahs of
Dewass,
12 Dec. 1818.

Article I.—The British Government will grant its protection to the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, joint Rajahs of Dewass.

Treaty
with the Rajahs of
Dewass,
12 Dec. 1818.

Article II.—The Rajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar engage, that in addition to the attendants of their persons and the Sebundies of the country, they will keep up and regularly pay fifty good horse and fifty foot, well armed, who shall be at the disposal of the British Government; and after three years, as the revenues of the aforesaid Rajahs of Dewass will be augmented by the increase of inhabitants and cultivation, one hundred horse and one hundred foot shall be kept up, and be at the disposal of the British Government.

Article III.—The British Government will protect the Rajahs of Dewass in their present possessions of the Mehals of Dewass, Sarungpore, Allote, Goorgoocheli, Rengnowde, Bunghowde, as well as the share of the collections, amounting to seven per cent. of the third part of the province of Sundursee, belonging to the Rajah Ramchunder Rao Powar of Dhar, and an equal share, *viz.* seven per cent. of the collection of the province of Doongelah, belonging to the aforesaid Rajah of Dhar. The British Government will further protect the Rajahs of Dewass against the attacks of enemies, and will aid them in the settlement of any of their rebellious subjects, and will mediate, in a just and amicable manner, any dispute that may arise between them and other States and petty chiefs.

Article IV.—The Rajahs of Dewass engage to have no intercourse or communication with any other States, and to enter into no affair of any magnitude, without the advice and concurrence of the said British Government.

Article V.—The British Government agrees to consider the Rajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar in every respect the rulers of their present possessions, and engages to give no protection to any of their discontented relations or dependents, and not to interfere in the internal administration of the country.

Article VI.—The Rajahs of Dewass relinquish their claim of seven per cent. on the collections of the province of Doongelah, belonging to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Powar of Dhar, in favour of that chief, from the beginning of the year 1876 to the beginning of the year 1879 Beekur Matjeet, in order that the above said province, which is now entirely desolated, may be again inhabited; and after the expiration of these three years, the Rajahs of Dewass will consider themselves entitled to their share of seven per cent., on whatever sum may be realized, after the deduction of expenses.

Article VII.—The Rajahs of Dewass, with a view to the improvement of their possessions, agree to act by an union of authority, and to administer the affairs of their provinces through one public minister or chief officer.

Article VIII.—This Engagement, consisting of eight articles, has been this day settled by Lieutenant Alexander MacDonald, acting under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., political Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Succa Ram Banpoo, on the part of Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, joint Rajahs of Dewass. Lieutenant MacDonald has delivered one copy thereof, in English, Persian, and Mahratta, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Succa Ram Banpoo, to be by him delivered to the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, and has received from the said Succa Ram Banpoo a counterpart of the said engagement, signed and sealed by himself.

Lieutenant MacDonald engages, that a copy of the said Engagement, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of that now executed by himself, shall be delivered, through Succa Ram Banpoo, to the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar within the period of two months, and on the delivery of such copy to the Maharajahs, this Engagement, executed by Lieutenant MacDonald, under the immediate direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, shall be returned; and Succa Ram Banpoo in like manner engages, that another copy, ratified by the Maharajahs Tookoojee Powar and Anund Rao Powar, in every respect the counterpart of the Engagement now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Lieutenant
MacDonald,

MacDonald, to be forwarded to the Most Noble the Governor-General within the space of the following day (to-morrow), and on the delivery of such copy to the Most Noble the Governor-General, the Engagement executed by Succa Ram Banpoo, by virtue of the full power and authority vested in him as above mentioned, shall also be returned.

Treaty
with the Rajahs of
Dewass,
12 Dec. 1818.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William, this 12th day of December 1818.

TREATY *with the* RAJAH of BANSWARRA,
Dated the 25th December 1818.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable East-India Company by Captain James Caulfield, under authority from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, on his own part and that of his heirs and successors, the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being invested with full powers and authority from the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Honourable East-India Company to direct and controul all their affairs in the East-Indies.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Banswarra,
25 Dec. 1818.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual alliance, friendship, and unity of interests, between the British Government and Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be the same to both.

Article II.—The British Government agrees to protect the principality and territory of Banswarra.

Article III.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government and with due submission to its supremacy, and will not henceforth have any connexion with any other Chief or State.

Article IV.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of their territory and principality, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

Article V.—The affairs of the principality of Banswarra shall be settled according to the advice of the British Government, in which the British Government will pay all practicable attention to the will of Maha Rawul.

Article VI.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiations with any Chief or State without the sanction of the British Government; but his customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article VII.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions upon any one; and if any dispute accidentally arise with any one, the adjustment of it shall be submitted to the arbitration of the British Government.

Article VIII.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, engage to pay to the British Government all arrears of tribute to the Rajah of Dhar, or any other State, in such annual payments, and at such periods as his income may

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Banswarra,
25 Dec. 1818.

may admit of, it being left to the discretion of the British Government to fix the same.

Article IX.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, to continue the payment of tribute to the British Government, which tribute is to increase annually, as the territory of Banswarra recovers its prosperity, till it rises at whatever amount the British Government may deem adequate to cover the expense incurred by protecting the State of Banswarra, providing that such tribute does not exceed three-eighths of the revenue of the country.

Article X.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree that the military force of the country shall always be at the disposal of the British Government.

Article XI.—The Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, agree never to entertain in their service any Arabs, Moocranies, Sindees, or other foreign troops, but that their army shall be composed of the military class of the inhabitants of the country.

Article XII.—The British Government is not to countenance the connexions or relations of the Maha Rawul, his heirs and successors, who may prove disobedient, but afford to the Maha Rawul aid in bringing them under due controul.

Article XIII.—The Maha Rawul, in the ninth Article of this Treaty, agrees to pay tribute to the British Government; and for the purpose of securing the same, agrees that, in event of delay or failure in the said payment, an agent on the part of the British Government be stationed at Banswarra, to receive the collections levied at the Chubootra and its dependent Nakhas.

This Treaty, consisting of thirteen Articles, has this day been settled by Captain James Caulfield, acting under direction of Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., on the part of the Honourable East-India Company; and Ræe Ræeaun Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, Rajah of Banswarra, on the part of himself, his heirs and successors. Captain Caulfield has delivered one copy thereof in English, Persian, and Hindoostanee, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same, bearing his seal and signature.

Captain Caulfield engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to the Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing, within the space of two months from this date, upon which the Treaty executed by Captain Caulfield shall be returned. This Treaty has been concluded by Maha Rawul Sree Omed Sing by his own free and unbiassed will, whilst in the full possession of his faculties.

Done at Banswarra, this 25th day of December, A.D. 1818, on the 24th day of the month Suffer, in the year 1234 Hejira, corresponding to the 13th day of the month of Poos 1875 Sumbut.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 13th day of February, A.D. 1819.

TREATY *with the RAJAH of DHAR,**Dated the 10th January 1819.*Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dhar,
10 Jan. 1819.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, concluded on the part of the Honourable East-India Company by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and Bapoo Ragonaut, on the part of Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar; the said Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm being invested with full power and authority by the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the East-India Company to direct and controul their affairs in the East-Indies, and the said Bapoo Ragonaut being invested with like power and authority from Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace, friendship, and unity of interest, between the British Government and Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of the one State shall be the friends and enemies of the other.

Article II.—Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to have no intercourse or alliance, private or public, with any other State, but secretly and openly to be the friend and ally of the British Government; and at all times, when that Government shall require, the Rajah of Dhar shall furnish troops (infantry and horse) in proportion to his ability.

Article III.—The British Government agrees to protect the State of Dhar and its dependencies, *viz.* Budnawar, Birseah, Kooksee, Derhampore, Sooltanabad, Bulkia, Nulcha, Loharee, and Khurwarrah, in the province of Joswut, and Lall Gurl, Doongla, and to secure them and the tribute of Allee, to Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors.

Article IV.—The British Government agrees to make Jeswunt Sing, Rajah of Allee, restore the pergunnah of Kooksee and tribute of Allee to Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, and further to aid the said Rajah of Dhar in all his legitimate claims upon the Rajpoot Chiefs of Budnawar.

Article V.—Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, agrees, upon the part of himself, his heirs and successors, to make over to the British Government, in lieu of the expense it may occur by protecting his country, all his tributary rights on the principalities of Banswarra and Doongerpore.

Article VI.—The British Government agrees to restore to Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, the province of Birseah, lately conquered from the Pindarries, upon the following stipulations, *viz.* that the British Government retain possession of the aforesaid pergunnah for a term of five years, commencing from the 29th day of March A. D. 1819, corresponding to the month of Chyte Soodie Pourrah 1876 Sumbut Bicker Majete, and to the 29th day of the month Jemadee ool awul, 1234 Hejiree, for the purpose of liquidating a loan of two lacs and fifty thousand Hanlee rupees to be made by the British Government to the State of Dhar. Upon the expiration of the above term, on the 29th of March A. D. 1824, corresponding to the 29th of Jemadee ool awul 1239 Hejiree, all the gain or loss occurring from the possession of the pergunnah to belong exclusively to the British Government, which is to have the option of continuing to hold the pergunnah from the Dhar Government, or to let it to any other State, as it may deem expedient, it being distinctly understood that Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors, are to have no claim to exercise authority in the said pergunnah which is to be confined

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dhar,
10 Jan. 1819.

fined to the management of the British Government, which will pay to the Dhar State the revenue and produce of the said Government.

This Treaty, consisting of six Articles, has this day been settled by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., Political Agent for the Most Noble the Governor-General, on the part of the Honourable the English East-India Company, and Bapoo Ragonaut on the part of Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar, his heirs and successors. Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., has delivered one copy thereof, in English, Persian, and Hindostanee, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Bapoo Ragonaut, from whom he has received a counterpart of the same, bearing his seal and signature, and confirmed by that of Ramchunder Rao Powar, Rajah of Dhar.

Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., engages that a copy of the said Treaty, ratified by the most Noble the Governor-General, in every respect a counterpart of the Treaty now executed by himself, shall be delivered to Bapoo Ragonaut within the space of two months from this date, upon which the one now executed shall be returned.

Done at Buduawar, this 10th day of January A. D. 1819, corresponding to the 12th of the month Rubeo ool awul, 1234 Hejiræ, and to Poos Loodie Sumbut 1875 Biker Majete.

Ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, this 13th day of March 1819.

TREATY *with the* REGENCY of SAWUNT WARREE,
Dated the 17th February 1819.

Treaty
with the Regency
of Sawunt Warree,
17 Feb. 1819.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Warree, on the part of the Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, settled by Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T., on the part of the British Government, and by Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, on the part of the Government of Sawunt Warree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Warree on the other.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the State of Sawunt Warree.

Article II.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and the territory of Sawunt Warree.

Article III.—The Regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with other Chiefs and States.

Article IV.—The Regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla agrees not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State, without the knowledge or consent of the British Government.

Article V.—The Regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees not to commit aggressions on any one: they shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Article VI.—The Rajah, and his heirs and successors, shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into that principality.

Article

Article VII.—The Treaty of ten Articles, concluded at Mardoor between Captain Courtland Schuyler and Rajah Pond Sawunt Bhonsla, on the 3d October 1812, is hereby confirmed; but Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla having perfect confidence in the justice of the British Government, agrees that if any of his subjects be guilty of crimes within the territories of the British Government, they shall be tried and punished by the officers of the British Government.

Treaty
with the Regency
of Sawunt Warree,
17 Feb. 1819.

Article VIII.—Whereas frequent depredations have been committed in the British territory by subjects of the State of Sawunt Warree, the Regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees never to employ in the service of the Government of Sawunt Warree, Sumbajee Sawunt or Babna Gopaul, the principal instigators of these depredations. The Regency further engages to deliver up to the British Government, such of the perpetrators of those depredations as may be in their power to apprehend, and whose names have been given in by Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T. It is further stipulated and agreed, that all subjects of the State of Sawunt Warree, who may in future be guilty of plundering the territories of the British Government or any of its allies, are to be given up to the British Government, to be punished according to the laws of that Government; and in the event of the real criminals not being given up, the amount of the property plundered is to be paid by the Government of Sawunt Warree to the British Government.

Article IX.—The regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Saurunt Bhonsla, cedes in perpetuity to the British Government, the forts of Rarree (Eshwuntgurh) and Newtee, together with the lands round those forts which have hitherto belonged to their jurisdiction, comprehending the districts of Pant and Ajgaum, and the whole line of sea coast from the Cartee river to Vingorla, and from Vingorla to the Portuguese territory; and as Sumbajee Sawunt and Babna Gopaul are unable to reimburse the claims of the British Government, out of consideration to the Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla those claims are expressly relinquished on the part of the British Government.

Article X.—As a further security against a renewal of the depredations committed by the subjects of the Sawunt Warree Government, the regency, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla, agrees to admit any British detachment that may be thought necessary by the British Government into any part of the territory of Sawunt Warree, and to afford it every assistance in seizing plunderers and freebooters.

Concluded at Majgaum, the 17th February 1819.

The above treaty, consisting of ten articles, was agreed to by Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhonsla Bubandoor Seer Dayshaee, with the approval of Nurbudda Bae and Saveetree Bae.

TREATY *with the KING* of ACHEEN,

Dated the 22d April 1819.

TREATY of Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable English East-India Company and the kingdom of Acheen, concluded by the Honourable Sir Thomas S. Raffles, Knight, and Captain John Monckton Coombs, agent to the Governor-General, in the name and on the behalf of the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions in India, on the one part, and his Highness Sir Sooltan Alla iddiem Jowhar Allum Shah, King of Acheen, for himself, his heirs and successors, on the other.

Treaty
with the King of
Acheen,
22 Apr. 1819.

In consideration of the long and uninterrupted peace, amity, and good understanding, which has subsisted between the Honourable English East-India

Treaty
with the King of
Acheen,
22 Apr. 1819.

India Company and his Highness's ancestors, the Kings of Acheen, and in order to perpetuate and improve their friendship, to the advantage and prosperity of their mutual States and subjects, it is hereby agreed and determined.

Article I.—There shall be a perpetual peace, friendship, and defensive alliance, between the States, dominions, and subjects of the high contracting parties, neither of whom shall give any aid or assistance to the enemies of the other.

Article II.—At the request of his Highness, the British Government engages to require, and to use its influence to effect the removal of Syful Allum from his Highness's territories; and the British Government further engages to prohibit him, or any of his family, as far as they may be subject to their authority from doing or committing, in future, any act or acts tending to prevent or impede the full re-establishment of his Highness's authority; his Highness the King engaging himself to place at the disposal of the Supreme Government of British India, such pension or annuity as it may in its wisdom deem meet to recommend for the said Syful Allum, on the consideration of his retiring to Penang, and engaging to relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of Acheen, within three months from the date hereof.

Article III.—His Highness the King grants to the British Government the free trade of all his ports, and engages that the duties on merchandize levied at those ports shall be fixed and declared, and shall also be payable by the resident merchant. His Highness likewise engages not to grant or authorize a monopoly of the produce of his States by any persons whatsoever.

Article IV.—His Highness engages, whenever the British Government may desire it, to receive and protect an accredited agent of the British Government, with a suitable establishment, who shall be permitted to reside at his Highness's Court, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Honourable Company.

Article V.—In consideration of the injury which might result to the British trade from its exclusion from the ports of his Highness's States not at present subject to his authority, his Highness agrees and consents, that the ships and vessels of Great Britain shall continue their commercial intercourse with the ports of Acheen and Telleesamoy, in the same manner as heretofore, unless a temporary blockade of these ports, or either of them, shall at any time be established, by and with the consent of the British Government or Resident authority. It is clearly understood, however, by the contracting parties, that no warlike stores or arms of any kind shall be furnished, given, or sold to any of his Highness's rebellious subjects, by the vessels so trading to the aforesaid ports, under penalty of confiscation of ship and cargo.

Article VI.—His Highness Sir Sooltan Alla iddiem Jowhar Allum Shah agrees, promises, and engages himself, and his heirs and successors, to exclude the subjects of every other European power, and likewise all Americans, from a fixed habitation or residence in his dominions. He also engages not to enter into any negotiation, or conclude any treaty with any power, prince, or potentate whatsoever, unless with the knowledge and consent of the British Government.

Article VII.—His Highness engages not to permit the residence in his dominions of any British subject to whom the Resident agent shall offer any objection.

Article VIII.—The British Government agrees to give and furnish to his Highness, without delay, all the arms and military stores which are detailed in the paper appended to this treaty, and signed by his Highness. The British Government likewise agrees to advance to his Highness the sum of money therein mentioned, as a temporary loan, to be repaid by his Highness at his earliest convenience.

Article IX.—This treaty, consisting of nine articles, has this day been concluded, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General within six months from the date hereof; but it is to be understood, that the several provisions

visions herein contained may be carried into immediate effect without awaiting the said ratification.

Treaty with the King of Acheen, 22 Apr. 1819.

Done at Sridule, near Pedier, in the country of Acheen, on the 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1819, corresponding with the year of the Hijeree 1234, and the 26th day of Jamadel Aker.

LIST of Articles referred to in the annexed Treaty to be furnished by the Honourable East-India Company to His Highness Sir Sooltan Alla iddiem Jowhar Allum Shah, agreeably to the Stipulation of the eighth Article.

List of Articles referred to in the annexed Treaty.

ARMS and MILITARY STORES.

Gunpowder.....Forty barrels.
 Field pieces.....6-pounder brass, four.
 Round shot for dittoFour hundred.
 Grape-shotFour hundred.
 Muskets, completeFour hundred.
 Musket-ballsThirty barrels.
 Musket-flintsThree thousand.

CASH.

Spanish dollarsFifty thousand.

TREATY with the RAJAH of SATTARAH,

Dated the 25th September 1819.

TREATY of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable East-India Company and his Highness Maharajah Pertaub Shean, his heirs and successors, concluded at Sattarah the 25th September 1819, by Captain James Grant, Political Agent on the part of the Honourable East-India Company, and Wettub Punt Furnawese, on the part of the Rajah, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Treaty with the Rajah of Sattarah, 25 Sept. 1819.

Whereas the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the house of his Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity, the following articles have been agreed to between the said Government and his Highness.

Article I.—The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattarah, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule.

Article II.—The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's court.

Article III.—The British Government charges itself with the defence of the Rajah's territories, and engages to protect his Highness from all injury and aggression. The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford every facility to the purchase of supplies, for such troops as may be stationed in his country or may pass through it, and the pasture lands now appropriated for the use of the troops are to be permanently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford all the assistance in his power to the British Government, in all wars and military operations in which it may be engaged.

Article IV.—His Highness, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages at no time to increase or diminish the military force, without the previous knowledge and consent of the British Government.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Sattarah,
25 Sept. 1819.

Article V.—The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all Sirdars, Jaggeerdars, Chiefs, and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his Highness's authority. With all the above persons his Highness, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connexion or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relating to his Highness, are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the political agent.

This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajah's part, shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement.

Article VI.—The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire arrangement of the country now ceded to him; but as it is necessary, on account of the recent conquests of the country, that it should at first be governed with particular care and prudence, the administration will, for the present, remain in the hands of the British political agent. That officer will, however, conduct the Government in the Rajah's name, and in consultation with his Highness; and in proportion as his Highness and his officers shall acquire experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Government will gradually transfer the whole administration into their hands. He will, however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice which the British political agent shall offer him, for the good of his State and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

Article VII.—The possessions of the Jaggeerdars within his Highness's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government; which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his Highness according to established custom.

Article VIII.—All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other great offences, who may fly from the territories of the Company into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner, all criminals, as above described, who may fly into the territories of the British Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the officers of the British Government may pursue such criminals and apprehend them in his territory.

Article IX.—The gauts are to be the general boundary of the Rajah's territory towards the Concan. Where no specific exception is made, those mountains are to be included within his Highness's territory.

A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient, to fix the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The British Government reserves to itself the right of retaining such portions of the mountains, so situated, as may be necessary to make a clear frontier, or for other purposes.

The British Government also reserves to itself the right of cutting timber on the western sides of the gauts. The customs in the line of gauts are to be levied by the Company, and an equivalent allowed to the Rajah.

Article X.—The Honourable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, on a commercial treaty; and, in the mean time, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to adopt the same system with regard to customs, as that which may be adopted by the British Government in its adjoining territories.

Article XI.—This Treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded at Sattarah, by Captain James Grant and Withul Pieut Furnawese, Captain Grant has delivered to his Highness, Maharajah Pertaub Shean, a copy of the same in English, Mahratta, and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Captain James Grant; and his Highness Maharajah Pertaub Shean has delivered

delivered to the said Captain James Grant another copy, also in English, Marhatta, and Persian, bearing his Highness's seal and signature; and the aforesaid Captain James Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K. G., one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and controul all their affairs in the East-Indies, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, &c., on the receipt of which by his said Highness this said Treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable East-India Company and on his Highness Rajah Pertaub Shean, and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returned.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Sattarah,
25 Sept. 1819.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this 27th day of November 1819.

SCHEDULE of the Territory and Revenue ceded to his Highness Maharajah Pertaub Shean of Sattarah, by the first Article of the Treaty concluded at Sattarah, the 25th September 1819, and to which this Schedule is annexed.

Schedule of
Territory
and Revenue
ceded to
Maharajah Pertaub
Shean.

1. That portion of Nurthuree in the Poona Praut, and that share of Seerwul which lies south of the Neera river.

2. The whole of the Woee Praut, including the following nine turruffs, viz.

1. Kuwullee,	4. Kory Gaom,	7. Purelee,
2. Waghsoowlee,	5. Sattarah,	8. Koodal,
3. Neemb,	6. Mehra,	9. Wundun.

3. The whole of the Jowlie Soobeh, from the line at which the gauts join the plain in the Concan, and including the following nine turruffs, viz.

1. Baruh Moorree,	4. Alagaom,	7. Bamuhowlee,
2. Sonat Salsay,	5. Kerumb Khora,	8. Kandat Khora,
3. Tomb,	6. Hailwuk,	9. Zore Khora.

The forts of Pertaubgurh, Wassota, Byroogurh, and Pritcheturh, are exceptions to this. These four forts are to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during its pleasure; but the lands immediately attached to them, and within the line aforesaid, are to belong to the Rajah.

4. The whole of the Praut Kurrar, including the following ten turruffs, viz.

1. Oomruz,	5. Murlee,	9. Kola,
2. Targaom,	6. Patum	10. Barsa.
3. Naneyhole,	7. Waroon,	
4. Tarela,	8. Huweelee,	

5. The whole of Kuttoo Dis, including the following twelve turruffs, viz.

1. Hawelee,	5. Nunsur,	9. Eetah,
2. Malowree,	6. Mainee,	10. Kurraigaom,
3. Waugee,	7. Lulgoona,	11. Kaleedoon,
4. Balownee,	8. Ouna,	12. Kanapore.

6. The whole of Fultun Dis.

7. The whole of Maun Dis, including the following ten turruffs, viz.

1. Auklooz,	5. Atparee,	9. Kassagaom,
2. Balawnee,	6. Dehgaom,	10. Punderpore.
3. Velapore,	7. Dhurumpooree,	
4. Muswar,	8. Nazera,	

8. The following turruffs and villages in the pergunnah of Beejapore, viz.

1. Saugola,	2. Gerdec,	3. Brimmapoorhee.
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In Munguluchra the whole village of Koopsaugee: and the Rajah having been told that his frontier should extend from the Kistna and Warna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the Western gauts or Shyadree

Schedule of
Territory
and Revenue
ceded to
Maharajah Pertaub
Shean.

Shyadree Hills on the west to the city of Punderpore on the east, exclusive of Jaggeers, there will be some additional territory made over to him from the province of Beejapore, to be hereafter specified, but of which the revenue shall not be less than one lac of rupees.

9. The following turruffs and villages in the Praut Merech, viz.

1st. Kuryat Anjinuee village of Bunoor.

2d. Kuryat Visapore Umul, and share of five villages, viz.

1. Attay,	|	3. Nimuluck,	|	5. Seergaom.
2. Audeelee,	|	4. Neem,	|	

3d. Bellawree Umul, and share in seven villages, viz.

1. Bellawree,	|	4. Gagoom,	|	6. Doodhoondie,
2. Dyaharee,	|	5. Taaparee,	|	7. Bambouree.
3. Doharee,	|		|	

4th. Keiry at Kowtah Mahungkul Umul, and shares of six villages, viz.

1. Nunnee,	|	3. Kawlapore,	|	5. Mudgaomkee,
2. Bedree,	|	4. Shergaom,	|	6. Nagaom.

5th. Astah Umul, and shares of seven villages, viz.

1. Tanbulwaree,	|	4. Sakurday,	|	6. Malwaree,
2. Koondulwaree,	|	5. Yeet Kurree,	|	7. Pokurnee.
3. Dhowlee,				

6th. Sauglee Umul, and shares in two villages, viz.

1. Bissoor,	2. Sumdowlee.
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7th. Kuryat Kowtah Yekund Umul, and share of the village Wusugra.

8th. Hewelee Umul, and shares in three villages, viz.

1. Hatnowlee,		2. Alass,		3. Nagaom.
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9th. Tasgaom Umul, and shares in four villages, viz.

1. Poondee,		3. Paray,		4. Mungrool.
2. Chinchenee,	|		|	

10. Sawarday Umul, and shares of three villages, viz.

1. Kusba Sawarday,		2. Lowrie,		3. Dorlie.
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11. Dehsing village of Kurotee Umul, in the following thirteen retained villages, viz.

1. Nagrally,	|	6. Baumie,	|	11. Benapore,
2. Keittao,	|	7. Nilgee,	|	12. Belwaree,
3. Sawulwaree,	|	8. Tanug,	|	13. Kajapore.
4. Tahree,	|	9. Taklee,	|	
5. Kumboojee,	|	10. Saolee,	|	

10. The following turruffs and villages in the Praut Panalla, viz.

1st. Turruff Walwa.

2d. Kuryat Bajey Umul, and shares in four villages, viz.

1. Bouncha,	|	3. Akulcope,	|	4. Peeraukowtah.
2. Pete,				

3d. Wurgaom Umul, and share of two villages, viz.

1. Sheegaom,	2. Konygaom.
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4th. Kodawlee Umul, and shares of two villages, viz.

1. Kurujawray,	2. Chickoonday.
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5th. Turruff Huwellie, one village, viz.

Koorlup.

6th. Kuryat Tulbeer, the whole of the following five villages, *viz.*

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|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Tulbur, | | 4. Osrul, |
| 2. Moonday, | | 5. Kurewlay, and Umul |
| 3. Masgaom, | | in the village of Vellum. |

Schedule of Territory and Revenue ceded to Maharajah Perfaub Sheen.

7th. Kuryat Kasseegaom, the following six villages, *viz.*

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|--------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1. Kasseegaom, | | 3. Yeray, | | 5. Tombway, |
| 2. Rehtra Hurwaks, | | 4. Thenowly, | | 6. Malkheer. |

8th. Kuryat Satwa Umul, in the village of Manglay.

9th. The whole of the pergunnah of Serata.

11. The following turruffs and villages in the Praunt Raeebany.

1st. Kuryat Vaudhere Umul, and shares in the following three villages, *viz.*

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Koorjeegoam, | \| | 3. Chinchiney, and the village |
| 2. Monela, | | of Wureqa. |

12. The following villages in the Praunt Nagul.

1st. Kuryat Degruz Umul, and shares of four villages, *viz.*

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. Dhongur Sonee, | \| | 3. Kuzbar Degruz, | \| | 4. Baregaom. |
| 2. Boorlee, | | | | |

2d. Kuryat Majree Umul in the village of Aklee.

13. The following villages in the Praunt Hookaree.

1st. Kuryah Dadgaom Umul, and share of three villages, *viz.*

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|---------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kushbah Dadgaom, | | 3. Burkibey, and the whole of |
| 2. Boregaom Doputt, | | the Kushbah of Saluz. |

2d. Kuryat Joogul Umul, in the village of Mungawuttee.

Together with the possessions of the Rajah of Akulcote the Punt Suchew, the Prithee Nidhee, and the jaggeer of the Duflays in the pergunnah of Ihutt.

Such villages as belong to the Putwurdhuns, within the boundaries of any of the above-mentioned pergunnahs, are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit; and, in like manner, such villages as are mentioned in this Schedule, and now ceded to the Rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turruffs belonging to the British Government or the Putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of parties concerned.

The Rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulcote, the Punt Suchew, and the Jaggeerdars subject to his authority, as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purpose of consolidating their respective possessions; provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the agent of the British Government.

TREATY *with the* CUTCH GOVERNMENT,

Dated the 13th October 1819.

TREATY of Alliance between the Honourable East-India Company and his Highness Maharajah Mirza Rao Sree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Captain James Mac Murdo on the part of the Honourable Company, and by Jhargas Purthirajjee, Nijerajjee, Meramajee, Pragjee, Mokajee, Allyajee Nonghunjee, Bhaujee and Jemuljee, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Treaty with the Rajah of Cutch, 13 Oct. 1819

Whereas a Treaty of Alliance, consisting of thirteen Articles, was concluded on the 16th January 1816, with two supplementary Articles, under date 18th June 1816, between the Honourable East-India Company and the Maharajah Rao Bharmuljee and his successors. In consequence, however, of the hostile conduct

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Cutch,
13 Oct. 1819.

conduct of the said Rao towards the Honourable Company, and his tyranny and oppression to his Bhyaut, it has become necessary for the stability of the alliance between the contracting parties, to make certain alterations in the above-mentioned Treaty.

Article I.—It is hereby declared, that all Articles of the aforesaid Treaty, which are not modified or superseded by any of the Articles in the present Treaty, shall be considered good and valid.

Article II.—Agreeably to the desire of the Jharijee Bhyaut, the Honourable Company agree in declaring Bharmuljee to have forfeited all claims to the Guddee of Cutch, and he is accordingly solemnly deposed. The said Bharmuljee shall reside in Bhooj as a state prisoner, under a guard of British troops, subject however to be removed to a place of further security, in the event of his being implicated in any intrigue, the Cutch Government agreeing to pay annually the sum of thirty-six thousand cowries, through the Honourable Company, for the subsistence of the said Bharmuljee.

Article III.—The infant son of the late Rao Bharmuljee having been unanimously elected by the Jharijee Chiefs to succeed to the vacant throne, he and his legitimate offspring are accordingly acknowledged by the Honourable Company as the lawful sovereigns of Cutch, under the name and title of Maharajah Mirza Rao Dessuljee.

Article IV.—In consequence of the minority of the present Rao Dessul, the Jharijee Bhyaut, with the Honourable Company's advice, determines that a Regency shall be formed, with full powers to transact the affairs of the Government. The following are chosen as the members of the said Regency: Jharijee Nejerajjee of Soomri Roha, Jharijee Pruthirajjee of Nengercha, Rajgore Odhowjee Stirbhoy, Meta Luckmidas Ullubjee, Khuttree Ruttonsi Jettani, and the British Resident for the time being. These six persons are entrusted with the executive management of the Government of Cutch; and in order that they may perform the service of the State with effect, the Honourable Company agree to afford the Regency its guarantee, until the Rao completes his twentieth year, when the minority ceases.

Article V.—The Honourable Company engages to guarantee the power of his Highness the Rao Dessul, his heirs and successors, and the integrity of his dominions from foreign or domestic enemies.

Article VI.—The Honourable Company, at the desire of Rao Shri Dessuljee and the Jharijee Bhyaut, for the security of the Government of Cutch, agrees to leave a British force in its service. For the payment of this force, Rao Shri Dessuljee and the Jharijee Bhyaut agree that funds shall be appropriated from the revenues of Cutch. The Honourable Company retains to itself the option of reducing or entirely withdrawing its troops (and relieving Cutch from the expense), whenever, in the opinion of Government, the efficiency and strength of the Rao's authority may admit of its being done with safety.

Article VII.—The money stipulated for in the preceding Article is to be paid in instalments, each of four months; and it is further engaged, that the Regency appointed in the fourth Article shall enter into a separate responsibility for the regular payment of the above kists.

Article VIII.—The Cutch Government engages not to allow any Arabs, Sindees, or other foreign mercenaries, to remain in its territories, nor generally to entertain any soldiers; not natives of Cutch, without the consent of the Honourable Company's Government.

Article IX.—The Cutch Government agrees that no foreign vessels, American, European, or Asiatic, shall be allowed to import into the territories of Cutch, arms or military stores. The Honourable Company engages to supply the wants of the Cutch Government in these articles at a fair valuation.

Article X.—The Honourable Company engages to exercise no authority over the domestic concerns of the Rao, or of those of any of the Jharijee chieftains

tains of the country. That the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall be absolute masters of their territory, and that the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced therein.

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Cutch,
13 Oct. 1819.

Article XI.—It is clearly understood, that the views of the British Government are limited to the reform and organization of the military establishment of the Cutch Government, to the correction of any abuses which may operate oppressively on the inhabitants, and the limitation of the general expenses of the State within its resources.

Article XII.—The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to enter into negotiations with any Chief or State, without the sanction of the British Government; but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Article XIII.—The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage not to commit aggressions on any Chief or State; and if any disputes with such Chief or State accidentally arise they are to be submitted for adjustment to the arbitration of the Honourable Company.

Article XIV.—The Rao, his heirs and successors, engage to afford what military force they may possess, in aid of the Honourable Company's Government upon its requisition. This Article, however, is not to be understood as imposing any duties on the Jharjee Bhyaut, contrary to their established customs.

Article XV.—The Cutch ports shall be open to all British vessels in like manner as British ports shall be free to all vessels of Cutch, in order that the most friendly intercourse may be carried on between the Governments.

Article XVI.—The British Government, with the approbation of that of Cutch, engages to guarantee by separate deeds the Jharjee chiefs of the Bhyaut, and generally all Rajpoot chiefs in Cutch and Wagur, in full enjoyment of their possessions; and further to extend the same protection to Metta Luckmedass Wullubjee, who, for the welfare of the Cutch durbar, has acted in concert with the Jharjees, and with great zeal and sincerity.

Article XVII.—His Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, at the particular instance of the Honourable Company, engage to abolish in their own family the practice of infanticide. They also engage to join heartily with the Honourable Company in abolishing the custom generally through the Bhyaut of Cutch.

Article XVIII.—Previously to the execution of the deed of guarantee in favour of the Jharjee Bhyaut, according to the tenor of the sixteenth Article, a written engagement shall be entered into by them, to abstain from the practice of infanticide; and specifying that, in case any of them do practice it, the guilty person shall submit to a punishment of any kind that may be determined by the Honourable Company's Government and the Cutch Durbar.

Article XIX.—The British Resident, or his Assistant, shall reside in Bhooj, and be treated with appropriate respect by the Government of Cutch.

Article XX.—All supplies *bond fide* for the use of the Honourable Company's troops, shall pass through the Rao's territories free of Radharce duties.

Article XXI.—It being contrary to the religious principles of the Jharjees and people of Cutch, that cows, bullocks, and peacocks should be killed, the Honourable Company agrees not to permit these animals to be killed in the territory of Cutch, or to permit in any way, the religion of the natives to be obstructed.

These twenty-one Articles are binding to the Rao, his heirs and successors, for ever, and to the Honourable Company.

Done at Bhooj, the 13th October 1819, A. D.

Ratified by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this 4th day of December 1819.

Treaty
with the Arab
Tribes,
8 Jan. 1820.

TREATY *with the* ARAB TRIBES,

Dated the 8th January 1820.

TRANSLATION of the General Treaty with the Arab Tribes of the
Persian Gulph.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Praise be to God, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab Tribes, who are parties to the contract, on the following conditions.

Article I.—There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy, by land and sea, on the part of the Arabs who are parties to the contract for ever.

Article II.—If any individual of the people of the Arabs contracting shall attack any that pass by land or sea, of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy, and not of acknowledged war, he shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind, and shall be held to have forfeited both life and goods; and acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed and ordered by Government against Government, and the killing of men and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal, and the order of Government is plunder and piracy.

Article III.—The friendly (literally the pacificated) Arabs shall carry by land and sea a red flag, with or without letters in it at their option; and this shall be in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border being equal to the breadth of the red, as represented in the margin, the whole forming the flag known in the British Navy by the title of “White pierced red;” and this shall be the flag of the friendly Arabs, and they shall use it and no other.



Article IV.—The pacificated tribes shall all of them continue in their former relations with the exception that they shall be at peace with the British Government, and shall not fight with each other, and the flag shall be a symbol of this only and of nothing further.

Article V.—The vessels of the friendly Arabs shall all of them have in their possession a paper (Register) signed with the signature of their Chief, in which shall be the name of the vessel, its length, its breadth, and how many karahs it holds; and they shall also have in their possession another writing (Port Clearance), signed with the signature of their chief, in which shall be the name of the owner, the name of the Nachodah, the number of men, the number of arms, from whence sailed, at what time, and to what port bound; and if a British or other vessel meets them, they shall produce their Register and the Clearance.

Article VI.—The friendly Arabs, if they choose, shall send an envoy to the British Residency in the Persian Gulph, with the necessary accompaniments, and he shall remain there for the transaction of their business; and the Presidency and the British Government, if it chooses, shall send an envoy also to them in like manner, and the envoy shall add his signature to the signature of the chief in the paper (“Register”) of their vessels, which contains the length of the vessel, its breadth and tonnage: the signature of the envoy to be renewed every year. Also all such envoys shall be at the expense of their own party.

Article VII.—If any tribe or others shall not desist from plunder and piracy, the friendly Arabs shall act against them according to their ability and circumstances; and an arrangement for this purpose shall take place between the friendly Arabs and the British, at the time when such plunder and piracy shall occur.

Article VIII.—The putting men to death after they have given up their arms, is an act of piracy and not of acknowledged war: or if any tribe shall put to death

death any persons, either Mahomedans or others, after they have given up their arms, such tribe shall be held to have broken the peace, and the friendly Arabs shall act against them in conjunction with the British, and God willing, the war against them shall not cease, until the surrender of those who performed the act and of those who ordered it.

Treaty
with the Arab
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8 Jan. 1820.

Article IX.—The carrying off of slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels, is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature.

Article X.—The vessels of the friendly Arabs bearing their flag above described, shall enter into all the British ports, and into the ports of the allies of the British, so far as they shall be able to effect it, and they shall buy and sell therein; and if any shall attack them, the British Government shall take notice of it:

Article XI.—These conditions aforesaid shall be common to all tribes and persons who shall hereafter adhere thereto, in the same manner as to those who adhere to them at the time present. End of the Articles.

Issued at Ras-ul Khyma, in triplicate, at mid-day, on Saturday, the 22d of the month of Rebi-al Anowal, in the year of the Hejiree 1235 (corresponding to the 8th of January 1820), and signed by the contracting parties at the places and times under-written.

TREATY *with the* REGENCY of SAWUNT WARREE,
Dated the 17th February 1820.

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT stipulated and agreed upon between the Honourable East-India Company and the Regency of Sawunt Warree, on the part of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhoula Behauder Sur Dayshæe of Condaul and its dependencies.

Treaty
with the Regency
of Sawunt Warree,
17 Feb. 1820.

Settled by Captain Gideon Hutchinson, in charge of the Political Duties, on the part of the British Government, and by Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhoula Behauder on the part of the Government of Sawunt Warree, by virtue of full powers from the British Government on the one part, and with the concurrence and consent of the Regency of Sawunt Warree on the other.

Article I.—The British Government, in token of its friendship towards the Sawunt Warree State, and to evince that it demanded the cession of the Ajgaum and Paut Districts, ceded by the Treaty concluded on the 17th February 1819, for the sole purpose of putting an effectual stop to the depredations committed in the Honourable Company's territories by the subjects of the Sawunt Warree State, does hereby restore to Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhoula Behauder the Ajgaum and Paut Districts, with the exception of the forts of Eeshwuntgurbh (Ranee) and Newter, and the villages forming the line of the Sea Coast, and the undermentioned villages of the Boordavee District, in perpetuity, *viz.* the inland villages of the Ajgaum District, Ajgaum, Asoolee, Manoos, Urwundy, Tulwanny, Terrowray, Keenslay, and Gooldeway; the inland villages of the Paut District, Paut, Tayndoolee, Chandwun and Kurvuttee; and of the Boordavee District, the villages Wurros, Kuswun, Wussurgaum, Hussaul, Koonday, Purvay, Kasurrul, and Gauree-warrectur-wurday.

Article II.—It is expressly agreed, and it is stipulated on the part of the Regency, for and in behalf of Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhoula Behauder, that no person of or belonging to the above-named places, and others that may be hereafter given, on no account or cause whatsoever shall be responsible or punished for any acts committed or done by orders, or sanction, or cognizance of the Honourable Company, prior to the date of their being delivered to the possession of the Sawunt Warree State.

Treaty
with the Regency
of Sawunt Warree,
17 Feb. 1820.

The above Treaty, consisting of two Articles, was agreed to and concluded by Rajah Khaim Sawunt Bhoula Behauder Sur Dayshae of Condaul and its dependencies, with the approval of Murbudda Bae and Saweehee Bae, at Sawunt Warree, the 17th day of February 1820, corresponding to Thursday the third of Rubbelaker in the year Soorsun Ashreen Meyateen oon Aluph.

Note.—The above Treaty was confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 9th March 1820.

TREATY *with the* AMEERS *of* SCIND,
Dated the 9th November 1820.

Treaty
with the Ameers of
Scind,
9 Nov. 1820.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company on the one hand, and the Ameers of Scind on the other.

The British Government and the Government of Scind having in view to guard against the occurrence of frontier disputes, and to strengthen the friendship already subsisting between the two States, Meer Ismaeel Shah was invested with full power to treat with the Honourable the Governor of Bombay, and the following Articles were agreed on between the two parties.

Article I.—There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government on the one hand, and Meer Kugreen Ali and Meer Moorad Ali on the other.

Article II.—Mutual intercourse, by means of Vakeels, shall always continue between the two Governments.

Article III.—The Ameers of Scind engage not to permit any European or American to settle in their dominions. If any of the subjects of either of the two States should establish their residence in the dominions of the other, and should conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner in the territory to which they may emigrate, they will be allowed to remain in that situation: but if such fugitives shall be guilty of any disturbance or commotion, it will be incumbent on the local authority to take the offenders into custody, and punish, or to compel them to quit the country.

Article IV.—The Ameers of Scind engage to restrain the depredations of the Khosas, and all other tribes and individuals within their limits, and to prevent the occurrence of any inroad into the British dominions.

Bombay, the 9th November 1820.

Note.—The foregoing Treaty was approved by the Supreme Government on the 10th February 1821.

TREATY *with the* IMAUM *of* SENNA,
Dated the 15th January 1821.

Treaty
with the Imaum of
Senna,
15 Jan. 1821.

The following Treaty, negotiated by Captain William Bruce, between his Highness the Imaum of Senna and the British Government, dated the 15th January 1821, is published for general information.

The blockade of the port of Mocha, and all the other ports and places belonging to the Imaum of Senna, in the Arabian Gulph, as announced by the Proclamation dated the 9th August 1820, terminated on the conclusion of the Treaty in question, *viz.* the 15th January 1821.

Article I.—That the Resident shall have a guard of the same strength as is allowed at Bagdad, Bussora, and Bushire, of thirty men, to support his respectability.

Article

Treaty
with the Imaum of
Senna,
15 Jan. 1821.

Article II.—That the Resident shall be exempt from all compliances degrading to the character of the representative of the British Government. That he shall have full liberty to ride on horseback when and where he pleases, have free ingress and egress to all the gates of Mocha; amongst others of Shaik Shadeley, from which Europeans have hitherto been excluded for some years past, and shall have all the same liberty and freedom they have at Boshire, Bus-sora, Bagdad, and Muscat.

Article III.—A piece of ground to be allotted for a cemetery, and none of those under the British Government and flag to be spoken to or insulted on account of their religion.

Article IV.—The Resident to have free permission to proceed to Senna, and communicate with his Highness the Imaum, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so, the Dola on these occasions furnishing a guard or escort, if it should be deemed requisite.

Article V.—That the anchorage duty, four hundred German crowns, shall henceforth cease on British ships, which has hitherto been levied on all merchant ships when they landed cargoes. Hereafter no duty on this account shall be paid, whether cargo is landed or not, the same as his Majesty's ships and the Honourable Company's vessels of war.

Article VI.—All subjects of the British Government trading to Mocha, and particularly the merchants of Surat, shall do so under the protection of the British Flag. If of the Islam faith, and wish to settle their disputes according to the Mahomedan Sharah, they shall be at liberty to do so. A person on the part of the Resident, in the event of any of the Imaum's subjects being concerned in the dispute, by an agent on the part of the Resident (or himself, if he pleases) and the Governor conjointly. If the Imaum's subject is wrong, the Governor shall punish him: if on the contrary, the Resident. Also, that all the dependents of the Factory, of every denomination, from broker downwards, shall be wholly under the protection of the British Flag and controul of the Resident, who shall alone possess the power of punishing them, and redressing all complaints against them.

This sixth Article has been expressly admitted by separate grant to Captain Bruce by his Highness the Imaum.

Article VII.—That the export duty on the British trade shall be hereafter two and a quarter per cent, the same as the French, and not three and a half as hitherto; and that the import duty shall be the same to the English and all their subjects, and no more shall be levied than two and a quarter per cent. upon imports and exports.

This Article is expressly granted by separate firmans from his Highness, as a particular mark of his friendship to the British Nation.

Mocha, 15th January 1821.—Signed and sealed by Meer Tathullah, and all the Members of the Mocha Council, to each separate Article, as also by Captain Bruce.

TREATY with the RAJAH of DHAR,

Dated the 18th December 1821.

ENGAGEMENT between the Honourable East-India Company and Rajah Ramchunder Rao Powar of Dhar, as follows:—

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dhar,
18 Dec. 1821.

Article I.—Rajah Ramchunder Rao Powar consents to cede, in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company, the district of Bairsia, and the tribute of Allee (Mohum).

Article II.—The Honourable Company stipulates, in consideration of these two cessions, to pay annually to Rajah Ramchunder Rao Powar, his heirs and successors,

Treaty
with the Rajah of
Dhar,
18 Dec. 1821.

successors, the sum of one lac and ten thousand rupees of the Indore or Oogoin currency.

Article III.—Whereas it was agreed, by the sixth Article of the Treaty concluded between the Honourable Company and the State of Dhar, on the 10th January A. D. 1819 (12th of Rubbee ool awul, 1234 Hejira, and 14th Poos Soodi, 1875 Sumbut), that the district of Birscah should, in compensation of a loan from the British Government to Dhar, of two lacs and fifty thousand rupees, remain in possession of the British Government for a period of five years, viz., from the 29th March, A. D. 1819 (29th Jemadee oo sanee, 1234 Hejira, and the 15th Chyte Soodi, 1876 Sumbut) till the 29th March, A. D. 1824 (29th Jemadee ool awul 1239 Hejira, and 15th Chyte Soodi, ending 1880 Sumbut) it is to be understood that that arrangement remains undisturbed by any term of the present engagement; and accordingly, the payment by the British Government to Dhar of one lac and ten thousand rupees will not commence till after the expiration of the five years aforesaid, that is, till the year 1881 Sumbut.

Article IV.—But as the two cessions aforesaid are virtually made to the British Government from the date of this engagement, the British Government agrees that, from the date it commences to exercise the rights acquired by the cession of the Allee (Mohum) tribute, it will pay to Dhar at the rate of ten thousand rupees per annum, of Indore or Oogoin currency, till the 27th day of March 1824.

Article V.—The annual amount of one lac and ten thousand rupees, of Indore or Oogoin currency, to be paid by the British Government to Dhar, will be liquidated by two equal instalments of fifty-five thousand rupees each, viz., one in the month of Koowar, and the other in the month of Chyte of each Hindoo year. Those for the first year, corresponding with August, A. D. 1824, and February, A. D. 1825.

Done at Dhar, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1821, (corresponding with the 22d Rubbee ool awul, 1237 Hejira, and the 9th Buddee Marglizu, 1878 Sumbut Bihramjeet).

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William, this 26th day of January 1822.

TREATY *with the* GOVERNMENT *of* CUTCH,

Dated the 21st May 1822.

Treaty with
the Government of
Cutch,
21 May 1822.

TREATY between the Honourable English East-India Company and Maharajah Mizza Rao Sree Dessuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Charles Norris, Esq., Resident in Cutch, on the part of the Honourable Company, and by the Sharejee Bhy and Rijirjee Pragjee of Kotree, Mokajee Chandajee Bharrajee, Alyajee Bhanjee Pragjee of Mhowa, Kayajee and Jaymuljee, on the part of the Rao, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Article I.—The British Government and the Government of Cutch, thinking it expedient that the town and district of Augur should be transferred to his Highness the Rao of Cutch for a pecuniary equivalent, the tenth Article in the Treaty of Sumbut 1872 (A. D. 1816.) is annulled, and the separate deed therein alluded to is declared void. The sum of Ahmedabad Sicca Rupees 88,000 a year is agreed to by both Governments, as the amount which is to be paid by the Cutch Government to the Honourable Company, in return for the transfer of the town and district above-mentioned to his Highness the Rao of Cutch, including in the Augur district the town of Lakhapore, the separate deed of which is declared void.

Article II.—The town and district of Augur will be delivered over to the Cutch Government on the 2d Assur Sood Sumbut 1879, W.E., corresponding with

with 20th June 1822, A.D., and the Government of Cutch engages to make good the payment of the sum above stipulated every year, by two half yearly payments, the first of Rupees 44,000 on Posh Sood 2d., and the second of Rupees 44,000 on Assar Sood 2d., no diminution of the amount of compensation above fixed for the town and district of Augar shall ever take place; and the Government of Cutch agrees that, if it shall not be paid regularly at the periods above specified, good and satisfactory assignments of land in full sovereignty, either the Augar Talook or other districts, as may suit the Cutch Government, shall be made to the British Government, for the purpose of realizing the amount which may have become due.

Treaty with
the Government of
Cutch,
21 May 1822.

Article III.—Since the establishment of the connexion between the two Governments, the British Brigade has been cantoned at the foot of the hill-fort of Bhooj, which has remained in the hands of the British. The British Government, from an anxiety to restore the fort to his Highness the Rao, has had the ground in the neighbourhood of Bhooj examined, with the view of removing the camp. One spot only has been found suitable for a cantonment: it is situated to the north of the town, and belongs to Rujgoor Brahmins, and the Government of Cutch being unable to induce the owners voluntarily to surrender this ground, has expressed a wish that the cantonment may remain where it is at present, and the fort continue in the occupation of the British. To this proposal the British Government agrees, and the Cutch Government engages never to require the British Government to give up the fort, without obtaining by purchase from the proprietors the ground above-mentioned, and giving it to the British Government, and indemnifying the British Government for any expense which it may have incurred in repairing the fort, which expense however is not to exceed the sum of Rupees 45,000.

Dated the 1st Jest Sood, Sumbut 1878, corresponding with the 21st May 1822, A.D.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William in Bengal, this 5th day of July 1822.

TREATY *with* RAGHOJEE ANGRIA *of* COLABA,
July 1822.

Treaty with
Raghojee Angria
of Colaba.
July 1822.

Whereas, by the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao, the late Peishwah, and the complete extinction of his power, the rights possessed by his Government are now transferred to that of the Honourable East-India Company; and whereas it is desirable to fix with precision the future relations between the said Company and Raghojee Angria, the following articles have been agreed upon.

Article I.—The friendly relations which have long subsisted between the Honourable East-India Company and the Colaba State are hereby confirmed, and the British Government agrees to afford its protection to the Chieftain of Colaba against the attacks of any other State.

Article II.—Raghojee Angria, in consideration of such protection, engages, on his part, not to employ in his service any foreigner of any description whatever, whether European or American, nor to allow such foreigner to reside within his dominions without the permission of the British Government; and in the event of any such person arriving within his dominions, to report the appearance of such person to the British Government. Neither will he enter into any treaty of alliance or commerce with any of the native States, but place his sole reliance on the protection and support of the British Government in the enjoyment of his rights. And, for securing the objects of this stipulation, it is further agreed, that no communication or correspondence shall be holden by the Colaba with any other Potentate or State, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the Honourable Company's Government, but the Colaba State will continue the usual correspondence with the Khan of Junjeera, Suckeer Punt,
† 2 K Umuldars,

Treaty with
Raghojee Angria
of Colaba,
July 1822.

Umuldars, and other Umuldars on the border of the Colaba districts, respecting disputes which arise in the Mehals and dependencies.

Article III.—The territories of the Colaba State being intermixed with those of the British Government, and it being desirable that the possessions of each should be concentrated by exchanges to be made on fair and just principles, it is hereby agreed, that such exchanges as may be necessary with a view to the attainment of that object, shall be adjusted by Commissioners to be nominated for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the British Government, and those of the principality of Colaba. And the British Government, relying upon the fidelity of Raghojee Angria, and on the sincerity of his acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Honourable Company, hereby guarantees to him, and to his heirs and successors, on the conditions hereafter specified, the integrity of his dominions, the boundaries of which will be defined by Commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing provision.

Article IV.—The British Government relinquishes in favour of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, Nuzzur Nuzuraus, as received or claimed by the late Peishwah and his successors; but reserves to itself entire supremacy over the Colaba State, and the right of conferring investiture on the Chief of Colaba on any vacancy of the musnud. And the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to act generally in subordinate co-operation to the British Government.

Article V.—The British courts of justice, laws, and regulations, shall not be introduced into the principality of Colaba, against the will of Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors; but the British Government hereby requires and provides, and the Chieftain aforesaid, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, hereby engages for the continuance in possession of all persons actually holding enam and sarunjam lands, up to the present time, under the sunnuds of the Peishwah or the Rajah of Sattara.

Article VI.—And whereas the said Raghojee Angria has solicited (vide A.) that the Honourable Company would guarantee to Venaik Rao Pursuram Deewanjee and his associates, certain villages and lands, of the value of Rupees 15,001, as per annexed list (vide B), the whole have been assigned to him as a reward for his past services; together with a debt due by the State of Colaba to the said Venaik Rao Pursuram Deewanjee (vide C. D. E.), not exceeding Rupees 2,28,287. 3. 18½, and that the said Deewanjee shall not unjustly be molested by the Colaba State. Whereas the Honourable Company's Government have undertaken the aforesaid guarantee to the said Venaik Rao Pursuram Deewanjee, and to his heirs and successors, together with certain other persons therein named, Raghojee Angria hereby engages, in behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to make due provision for the payment of such amount as may appear on investigation to be justly due to the said Venaik Rao Pursuram Deewanjee; and in failure thereof, he further agrees that the Company shall be at liberty to interfere, when occasion renders it necessary, with a view to compel the said Raghojee Angria to place the said debt in a train of liquidation, by allotting specific funds for that purpose; but it is to be understood, that on the discharge of the said debts, any funds which might be allotted to the payment thereof, will revert to the said Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, on their former footing. With respect to the above-mentioned debt, such amount as may be ascertained to be justly due shall be paid. In case of any item in the account being objected to by either of the parties, as to its being of a greater or less amount, in the event of their not being able to come to an amicable private settlement between themselves, the Honourable Company's Government will, on investigation, decide on any such disputed point, and order the party whose claim may appear just to receive credit for such ascertained amount. And whereas certain rights, immunities, and indulgencies, as to fields, salt, batty-fields, pâl, &c. now held by the Deewanjee and his associates, as mentioned in the annexed memorandum (vide F), may be affected by the exchange of territories, the said Company engages to continue them to the said Deewanjee and his associates, to be enjoyed on the same footing under the British Government, as before under that of the Colaba State.

Article VII.—All balances shall be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements shall be taken to that effect from all persons in arrear. In default of payment the parties shall be given up.

Treaty with
Raghojee Angria
of Colaba,
July 1822.

Article VIII.—All guns, stores, and other moveable property in the forts and places to be mutually exchanged, are to be removed by the parties relinquishing the same.

Article IX.—Raghojee Angria hereby agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, that in no case whatever shall any asylum be afforded, within the limits of his possessions, to any public offenders, or to any persons desirous of escaping from the jurisdiction of the Company's court of justice, or from the authority of the revenue officers, or of any other branch of the authority of the Honourable Company; and he further agrees to deliver up all such persons, without delay, on application from such officer or officers as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall appoint for the purpose.

Article X.—Raghojee Angria doth hereby engage on his part, and on the part of his heirs and successors, to prohibit the import and export, as well as the transit of opium, within any part of the territories of the Colaba State.

Article XI.—And whereas the British Government hath bound itself to protect Raghojee Angria, his heirs and successors, against the attacks of any other State, and to secure to him the quiet possession of the territories dependent upon Colaba; and whereas it is incumbent upon Raghojee Angria and his successors to make permanent provision for the support of Moorarjee Angria, now residing on the island of Bombay, on a stipend of two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem allowed to him by the State of Colaba, the said Raghojee Angria hereby engages, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, to continue payment of the said stipend of two hundred and fifty rupees per month to the British Government, as heretofore, for the purpose above stated, whilst the said Moorarjee Angria shall conduct himself in a suitable manner towards the Government of Colaba, as now established; if any circumstances shall hereafter give rise to complaints against the said Moorarjee Angria by the Colaba administration for the time being, the British Government reserves to itself the exclusive right of deciding upon the conduct of the said Moorarjee Angria, whilst he continues to reside within the British dominions, and also as to the propriety, or otherwise, of the continuance of his said stipend of two hundred and fifty rupees.

Article XII.—Beyond the boundaries of the Colaba State, as to be fixed by the exchange of territory, there are several villages, umeels, lands, wuttuns, and places belonging to it, both above the gauts and below them, in Turuf Nagotna Talooka Soodhagur. These, whatever on inquiry they may appear to be, will after due deliberation be continued as heretofore, a detailed schedule of them being hereafter made out and annexed to this Treaty.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort-William in Bengal, this 16th day of August 1822.

A.

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from Raghojee Angria of Colaba to the Honourable M. Elphinstone at Poona, dated the 27th Jemadee ool awul, or 4th April 1818, A. C.

Copy of a Letter
from
Raghojee Angria,
4 Apr. 1818.

Vinaick Pursuram, the Deewanjee, having eminently served the State of Colaba under the administration of the late Moorarjee Angria, and preserved it by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company, when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams were granted to him, and to those connected with him, as specified in a separate memorandum, and which are to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs, without objection, even though the said Deewanjee should retire from office. Any claims possessed by him against the State are also to be adjusted by the accounts, and he is to be duly protected by it, whenever occasion may render such protection necessary. I request that the Honourable Company's Government will satisfy him on this point.

B. MEMO-

B.

Memorandum
of Assignments
to Vinaik
Pursuram Dewan.

MEMORANDUM of Assignments made by the Colaba State to Vinaick Pursuram Dewan, and to his dependents, Anno Soor Sun Suman Usur Myantyn Auluf (A.D. 1817-18.)

To Vinaick Pursuram, for himself.....Rupees 10,002 0 0

Villages granted in the district of Manickgurh for
Rupees... 8,002

The whole village of Koprolee, in the district of Assurwulee, as enam, the batty is fixed at the rate of sixteen rupees, as per sunnud ...Rupees 1,000

Villages granted as Nemnook, as per sunnud, to the amount of Rupees 7,002

- 1 The village of Oolway.
- 1 Ditto Furgurh.
- 1 Ditto Dapolee.
- 1 Ditto Johur.
- 1 Ditto Sawlay.
- 1 Ditto Pirkonay.
- 1 Ditto Kopur.
- 1 A distillery in the district of Aoorvulee.

8

The amount of which.....Rupees 7,542

Deduct the amount granted separately, viz.

To Pandoorung Nursurweed 200

To his dependents 340

540

Balance.....7,002

8,002

Payable from the treasury in cash as Nemnook..... 2,000

10,002 0 0

To his dependents, as Nemnook, Rupees 426. 2. 25. viz.

To Bapoojee Bullab.....Rupees 1,872

Villages to the amount of Rupees 1,300, viz.

The village of Kadhewlee, in the district of Manickgurh as enam, as per Sunnud 772

The village of Nedhowlee, in the district of Manickgurh, granted for defraying the expenses of a palanquin 528

1,300

From the Treasury as Nemnook 572

1,872 0 0

To Khandoo Seetaram, Rupees 1,368.

Enam villages in the district of Manickgurh, as per sunnud, with detailed memorandum, Rupees 360.

The whole village of Put, in the district of Doorgatun 334 1 18¼

Five beegars of land in the village of Kambay, within the division of Doorgatun, estimated..... 25 2 81¼

Carried forward.....Rupees 360 0 0 11,874 0 0

Brought forward.....	Rupees 360	Rupees...	11,874	0	0	Memorandum. of Assignment to Vinaik Pursuram Dewan.
From the Treasury, as Nemnook	1,008					
			1,368			
To Pandooring Nursing, Rupees 580 2 25.						
As Enam	200 0 0					
On account of land.....	80 2 25					
			280 2 25			
From the Treasury as Nemnook	300 0 0					
			580 2 25			
Amount of enam villages to be given to his dependents of the, but which are granted in his own name			340 0 0			
To Baboo Chut, the son of Gungather Chut Vidheas, from the village of Vursnee			100 0 0			
				2,388	2 25	
To certain Karkoons and Brahmins, who are his dependents, from the Treasury				758	1 75	
				15,001	0 0	
<i>Recapitulation.</i>						
The amount of villages and lands granted ...	10,382	2 25				
From the Treasury	4,618	1 75				
				15,001	0 0	

Amounting to Rupees fifteen thousand and one, viz., villages and lands to the amount of Rupees ten thousand three hundred and eighty-two, two quarters and twenty-five reas, have been bestowed on him, together with the sum of Rupees four thousand six hundred and eighteen, one quarter, and seventy-five reas, to be paid in cash from the Treasury, as Nemnook. In conformity with the above memorandum, the villages and lands, together with the payments to be made in cash, will be continued to be enjoyed by his descendants. Agreed to accordingly.

C.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Raghojee Angria of Colaba to the Right Honourable the Governor, dated the 12th Shawl, 1234 of the Hejira, or 4th August 1819, A.D.

Letter from Baghojee Angria, 4 Aug. 1819.

I beg to state, that this Government having concluded a settlement of the concerns of Venaik Pursuram Deewanjee, addressed a letter to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone at Poona, bearing date the 27th Jemadee ool awul, for the satisfaction of the said Deewanjee, and a copy of the reply, dated the 14th Jemadee ool akhir (the 11th of April 1819), is transmitted to your Excellency. It is therein suggested, that I should not only make known to your Excellency the amount of the debt, but also (my intention) that the Deewanjee should be secured against molestation from the State of Colaba, on which your Excellency would set his mind at rest; and I have accordingly to request, that the Honourable Company's Government will give him that assurance, both in regard to the amount of his debt, for which a memorandum has been granted under my seal (Mortab), as admitted on adjustment, and that no molestation shall be offered to him by the State of Colaba.

D.

TRANSLATION of a Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone to Raghojee Angria, dated 11th April 1819, corresponding with the 14th Jemadee ool Akhir.

Letter from Mr. Elphinstone, 4 Apr. 1819.

I have received your letter, dated the 27th Jemadee ool awul (4th April 1818), noticing that Venaik Pursuram, the Dewanjee, having during the administration of the late Moorarjee Angria been extremely useful, and having

Letter from
Mr. Elphinstone.
4 Apr. 1819.

preserved the State of Colaba by maintaining the alliance with the Honourable Company, when Bajee Rao subsequently broke with the Honourable Company and commenced hostilities, certain allowances and enams had been granted to him, as well as to Bapoojee Bullal and others connected with him, by the Government of Colaba, as detailed in a separate memorandum, which were to be enjoyed by the respective parties and their heirs unmolested, even though the said Deewanjee should no longer act in the administration; that his claims against the State should be satisfied according to what might appear to be justly due, and that he should be protected by it, whenever occasion might render such protection necessary; requesting, at the same time, that the Honourable Company's Government satisfy him on these points. In consequence of this application, I have affixed my signature, as guarantee to the memorandum of the enams and allowances granted to him and to his dependents, which was transmitted under your Mortab (seal), amounting to Rupees 15,001: but as you have omitted to state the amount of the debt, and confined yourself to a declaration that protection would be extended to his concerns, I am unable, under such general expression, to satisfy him on this point; I therefore request, that you will communicate the amount of your debt to the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., who will not only satisfy him in this respect, but also that he will not be subjected to any unmerited harsh treatment from the State of Colaba.

E.

Memorandum
of Debts of
Venaik Pursuram
Dewan.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum of the bond fide Debts contracted through the medium of Venaik Pursuram Dewan, Anno Soor Sun Esreen Neyantyn Oulief (A.D. 1819-20).

After examination, the accounts shew balance due by Government, from the commencement up to the 11th of Shabaun, being the termination of the year Sita Usur 12th Jestood 1741 (5th June 1819), to be Poona Chandore Rupees 2,28,287. 3. 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, which sum of Poona Chandore rupees, as due to the above-named, up to the end of the year Gisa Usur (5th June 1819), it is agreed to pay, with such interest as may become due, at the rate of one per cent. per month, together with a premium (munstee) of two per cent. per annum payable at once.

Dated Colaba, the 10th Shawul, Anno Soor Sun Esreen, in the month of Shravon (2d August 1821).

F.

Memorandum
from Pursuram
Sreedhur.

MEMORANDUM from Pursuram Sreedhur at Aptey, year Ehidi Esreen Myantyn Ouluf (A.D. 1820-21).

For many years I and my family have enjoyed privileges which were granted to us by Angria, in the villages under Manickgurh; when, therefore, our exchange of territory shall take place, I trust that on Angria's inserting an article providing for the continuance of my privileges, the Honourable Company will be pleased to cherish me and my family, agreeably to what will remain to be given in exchange.

1. I enjoy the Vet Begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls and fruit, &c.) of the village of Johey Turuff Humrapore, in the Kurnata district, which belong to both States, viz.

A. As the Government karaj (hay and wood) required for the fort, and also the vet (labour), have been given to me, I take four weeks' labour from each man annually.

B. It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.

C. It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.

D. It is the custom to receive ten loads of sajhay from each person, in order to watch the house.

E. For the Junum Ustanree in the month of Sravan, there may be about six or seven pots of butter-milk, and it is the custom to receive half a rupee as the price of each pot.

2. I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the augde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and nugdi begah oathanlee (sweet-batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls, fruits, &c.) has been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground, and fields and gardens.

Memorandum
from Purburam
Sreedhur.

3. We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

TREATY *with the* NIZAM,
Dated the 12th December 1822.

TREATY between the Honourable East-India Company and his Highness the Subadar of the Deccan, and his children, heirs, and successors, for the further confirmation of friendship and unity of interests, concluded through the agency of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at the Court of his said Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his Excellency the Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the East-Indies, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces.

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Dec. 1822.

Whereas certain rights, forts, and territories have come into the possession of the Honourable East-India Company from the States of Nagpore and Holkar, and in consequence of the reduction and occupation of the dominions of the Peishwah the following Articles of Agreement for the settlement of the said rights, forts, and territories have been concluded by the said Honourable Company and his said Highness the Subadar of the Deccan.

Article I.—All former treaties and engagements between the two States now in force, and not contrary to the tenour of this treaty, shall be confirmed by it.

Article II.—The arrears of all claims and demands of choute, and of all other claims whatever on the territories or Government of his Highness the Nizam due by his said Highness the Peishwah, are hereby declared to be extinguished, and his said Highness is released, in perpetuity, from the payment of all choute of every description, on account of any part of his possessions.

Article III.—His Highness the Nizam being desirous of possessing certain of the districts acquired by the war, on account of their situation within the exterior line of his Highness's frontier, the following exchanges of territory are hereby agreed upon, for his Highness's benefit, and the mutual convenience of the contracting parties.

Article IV.—The districts formerly belonging to the Peishwah, as specified in the Schedule A, herewith annexed, and estimated at the annual sum of Rupees 5,69,275. 8, are hereby transferred, in perpetual sovereignty, to his Highness the Nizam.

Article V.—The districts formerly belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, according to the Schedule B, hereunto annexed, and estimated at the annual sum of Rupees 3,13,743. 8, together with the forts of Gawilgurb and Namulla, and the range of hills on which they are situated, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to his said Highness.

Article

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Dec. 1822.

Article VI.—The districts of UMBER and Ellora, formerly belonging to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and estimated at the annual sum of Rupees 1,89,373, shall also belong in perpetual sovereignty to his said Highness.

Article VII.—His Highness the Nizam, on his part, hereby cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the whole of his rights and possessions situated on the west or right bank of the river Seena, according to the Schedule C, hereunto annexed, and also the whole of his rights and possessions situated within the district of Ahmednuggur, as detailed in the said Schedule, the whole being estimated at the annual sum of Rupees, 4,31,785. 3½

Article VIII.—His Highness the Nizam also cedes, for the purpose of their being transferred in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Nagpore, the whole of his participated rights and possessions situated on the east or left bank of the river Wurda, according to the Schedule D annexed to the present treaty, and estimated to produce an annual revenue of Rupees 75,000.

Article IX.—Certain assignments of choute within the territory of his Highness the Nizam, to the estimated annual amount of Rupees one lac and twenty thousand, having been guaranteed to Appa Dessaye and the Putwurdhuns, his Highness the Nizam hereby agrees to pay the aforesaid sum annually to the Honourable East-India Company in perpetuity.

Article X.—His Highness the Nizam also engages to confirm and continue all enams and wurspasuns, and all individual and charitable allowances of every description whatever, which may have been granted either on the choute payable by his Highness to the Peishwah, or on any portion of the districts formerly belonging to the Peishwah, and now acquired by his said Highness under the fourth article of the present treaty, provided those grants shall have been in force at the breaking out of hostilities with the Peishwah, in the month of November 1817, and that the holders of them shall have performed the conditions prescribed in Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation, dated the 11th February 1818.

Article XI.—This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, having been this day settled by Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, with the Nawaub Asoph Jah Behauder, one copy thereof has been delivered to the said Nawaub, and the Nawaub, on his part, has delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself, to the aforesaid gentleman, who engages to procure and deliver to his Highness a copy of the same from his Excellency the Governor-General, in every respect the counterpart of this executed by himself, after which the copy executed by the aforesaid gentleman shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 12th December A.D. 1822, 27th Rubbee ool, awul A.H. 1238.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William in Bengal, this 31st day of December 1822.

A.

Schedule of
Districts
ceded to the
Nizam.

SCHEDULE of the Districts formerly belonging to the Peishwah, and now transferred by the fourth Article of the annexed Treaty to his Highness the Nizam.

Oomurkhair	}	Total Rupees 5,69,275 8
Julgaum		
Wyezapore Sheoraj		
Untoor do.		
22 Villages of Talook Rakishbom Sheoraj.		
Dhabarry Sheoraj.....		
Detached Villages		
Shewlee Peer		
Hirpoor Talookhar		
Ghat Nandoor		
Sundry Villages		

B.

Schedule of Districts ceded to the Nizam.

SCHEDULE of the District formerly belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, and now transferred by the fifth Article of the annexed Treaty to his Highness the Nizam.

Akvat	}..... Rupees 3,25,000 8
Argaum	
Wurnair	
Bhatcooly.....	
Kut Kall	

Deduct the revenue of Moongaum, held by Srudhur Pundit Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder 11,257 0
 Half of the village of Belkhaira held by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder

Total Rupees 3,13,743 8

C.

Schedule of Rights and Possessions transferred to the Hon. East-India Company.

SCHEDULE of the Rights and Possessions of his Highness the Nizam, situated on the west or right Bank of the river Seena, and within the District of Ahmednuggur, the whole of which are now transferred by the seventh Article of the annexed Treaty to the Honourable Company.

West of the Seena.

In the Pergunnah of Mohul, Circar of Purainda :

- The Kusbeh, &c.
- Koorwullee, &c.
- Phool Chonchoolee,
- Wurwul, &c.
- Ram Hignee.

In the Pergunnah of Raseen, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Koortee, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Pandia Pairgaum, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Sawurgaum, &c.
- Mentoghaum,
- Siraul, &c.
- Loonee, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Waugee, Circar of Purainda :

- Luhwa,
- Kusbeh, &c.
- Kunder,
- Hitnowra.

In the Pergunnah of Mundroop, Circar of Solapore :

- Mundroop, &c.
- Meeree, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Taimbhoornee, Circar of Purainda :

- Ahola, &c.
- Wuralee,
- Hutgaum,
- Kusbeh of Teimbhornee.

In the Pergunnah of Chumargoonda, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Pateywarree, &c.
- Kurgut,
- Koondaize,
- Saitphul,
- Korygaum,
- Ghautgaum, &c.

Treaty
with the Nizam,
12 Dec. 1822.

Article VI.—The districts of UMBER and Ellora, formerly belonging to Maharajah Mulhar Rao Holkar, and estimated at the annual sum of Rupees 1,89,373, shall also belong in perpetual sovereignty to his said Highness.

Article VII.—His Highness the Nizam, on his part, hereby cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the whole of his rights and possessions situated on the west or right bank of the river Seena, according to the Schedule C, hereunto annexed, and also the whole of his rights and possessions situated within the district of Ahmednuggur, as detailed in the said Schedule, the whole being estimated at the annual sum of Rupees, 4,31,785. 3½

Article VIII.—His Highness the Nizam also cedes, for the purpose of their being transferred in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Nagpore, the whole of his participated rights and possessions situated on the east or left bank of the river Wurda, according to the Schedule D annexed to the present treaty, and estimated to produce an annual revenue of Rupees 75,000.

Article IX.—Certain assignments of choute within the territory of his Highness the Nizam, to the estimated annual amount of Rupees one lac and twenty thousand, having been guaranteed to Appa Dessaye and the Putwurdhuns, his Highness the Nizam hereby agrees to pay the aforesaid sum annually to the Honourable East-India Company in perpetuity.

Article X.—His Highness the Nizam also engages to confirm and continue all enams and wurspastns, and all individual and charitable allowances of every description whatever, which may have been granted either on the choute payable by his Highness to the Peishwah, or on any portion of the districts formerly belonging to the Peishwah, and now acquired by his said Highness under the fourth article of the present treaty, provided those grants shall have been in force at the breaking out of hostilities with the Peishwah, in the month of November 1817, and that the holders of them shall have performed the conditions prescribed in Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation, dated the 11th February 1818.

Article XI.—This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, having been this day settled by Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, with the Nawaub Asoph Jah Behauder, one copy thereof has been delivered to the said Nawaub, and the Nawaub, on his part, has delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself, to the aforesaid gentleman, who engages to procure and deliver to his Highness a copy of the same from his Excellency the Governor-General, in every respect the counterpart of this executed by himself, after which the copy executed by the aforesaid gentleman shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 12th December A.D. 1822, 27th Rubbee ool, awul A.H. 1238.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council at Fort-William in Bengal, this 31st day of December 1822.

A.

Schedule of
Districts
ceded to the
Nizam.

SCHEDULE of the Districts formerly belonging to the Peishwah, and now transferred by the fourth Article of the annexed Treaty to his Highness the Nizam.

Oomurkhair	}	Total Rupees 5,69,275 8
Julgaum		
Wyezapore Sheoraj		
Untoor do.		
22 Villages of Talook Rakishbom Sheoraj.		
Dhabarry Sheoraj.....		
Detached Villages		
Shewlee Peer		
Hirpoor Talookhar		
Ghat Nandoor		
Sundry Villages		

B.

SCHEDULE of the District formerly belonging to the Rajah of Nagpore, and now transferred by the fifth Article of the annexed Treaty to his Highness the Nizam.

Schedule of Districts ceded to the Nizam.

Akvat	}..... Rupees 3,25,000 8
Argaum	
Wurnair	
Bhatcooly.....	
Kut Kall	

Deduct the revenue of Moongaum, held by Srudhur Pundit Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder 11,257 0
 Half of the village of Belkhaira held by Jeswunt Rao Ramchunder

Total Rupees 3,13,743 8

C.

SCHEDULE of the Rights and Possessions of his Highness the Nizam, situated on the west or right Bank of the river Seena, and within the District of Ahmednuggur, the whole of which are now transferred by the seventh Article of the annexed Treaty to the Honourable Company.

Schedule of Rights and Possessions transferred to the Hon. East-India Company.

West of the Seena.

In the Pergunnah of Mohul, Circar of Purainda :

- The Kusbeh, &c.
- Koorwullee, &c.
- Phool Chonchoolee,
- Wurwul, &c.
- Ram Hignee.

In the Pergunnah of Raseen, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Koortee, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Pandia Pairgaum, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Sawurgaum, &c.
- Mentoghaum,
- Siraul, &c.
- Loonee, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Waugee, Circar of Purainda :

- Luhwa,
- Kusbeh, &c.
- Kunder,
- Hitnowra.

In the Pergunnah of Mundroop, Circar of Solapore :

- Mundroop, &c.
- Meeree, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Taimbhoornee, Circar of Purainda :

- Ahola, &c.
- Wuralee,
- Hutgaum,
- Kusbeh of Teimbhornee.

In the Pergunnah of Chumargoonda, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

- Pateywarree, &c.
- Kurgut,
- Koondaize,
- Saitphul,
- Korygaum,
- Ghautgaum, &c.

Schedule
of Rights and
Possessions
transferred to the
Hon. East-India
Company.

In the Pergunnah of Kurrywullut, Circar of Ahmednuggur :

Kusbeh of Nandney,
Kurmulla,
Pargaum, &c.
Amba Julgaum, &c.
Sogaum, &c.
Marudgaum, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Burdole, Circar and Soubah of Bejapore :

Tanklee, &c.
Juggeerunnee, &c.
Churchan, &c.
Part of the village of Nandra,
Codree Kunnore,
Choute and other Ubwaubs granted to the Putwurdhuns.

In the Pergunnah of Oondergaum, Circar of Purainda :

Marra, &c.

In the Pergunnah and Circar of Purainda :

Koordee, and 19 other Khalsa villages,
Badlonee, and 11 other villages,
Oopha,
Papness.

Within the district of Ahmednuggur :

In the Pergunnah of Kurwah :

Adulgaum,
Kolegaum.

In the Pergunnah of Jamkhair,

Kurdlah,
Jamkhair,
Loney,
Pimpulgaum,
Sonogaum,
Sountarry, attached to the Fort of Purainda,
Dhurrungaum.

In the Turruff of Ranjungaum :

Angurh,
Bhowsee.

In the Talookah of Kaim :

Kaim,
Nimbarry.

In the Talook of Ahmednuggur :

Kohrgaum,
Muddurgaum,
Mandway,
Pargaum Kolha,
Balwarry.

In the Pergunnah of Pungree :

Bhatamray,
Chickroud.

In the Circar of Sungumnair :

Rahtoy.

In the Pergunnah of Nawassa :

Sallabutpore, Berhampore, Hingangaum, Chanday, Lohorwarry, Danghaum, Moreguhan, Ballyponduree,	Neembyaum, Prourh Sungum, Pathwully, Konnet Sengway, Soolhanpore, Kurmore, Koontaphu, Tondoolee,	Sallut Wurgong, Dewullany, Wauhthree Mulwarry, Nimbay, Purkurgaum, Khandlay Khadley, Annulnair.
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Schedule
of Rights and
Possessions
transferred to the
Hon. East-India
Company.

Total within the district of Ahmednuggur, and }
on the west bank of the river Seena } Rupees 4,31,785 3½

D.

SCHEDULE of the participated Rights and Possessions of his Highness the Nizam, situated on the east or left bank of the river Wurda, now ceded by his said Highness, according to the eighth Article of the annexed Treaty, for the purpose of being transferred to the Rajah of Nagpore.

Schedule of
participated Rights
and Possessions
transferred
to the Rajah of
Nagpore.

In the Pergunnah of Anvee : Circar of Gaweab	}	Total Rupees 75,000
In the Pergunnah of Ashtee : Circar of Gaweab		
In the Pergunnah of Annair : Circar of Kairla		

