

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-018729



Francis Baudouin,
Marquis of Hastings, Earl of Moira, &c.
General in Chief of the Commission in Chief.

J. Murray del.

London, Published by J. Murray, Albemarle Street, 1820.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
POLITICAL AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS
OF
BRITISH INDIA,
UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.
1813 TO 1818.

BY HENRY T. PRINSEP,
OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE, BENGAL.

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

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

1820.

18729

V2, L.M23

A

P R E F A C E.

THE work, now presented to the public, pretends to no merit, beyond that of a faithful relation of the very important changes and transactions, which have occurred in India between 1814 and 1819. The labour of the narrator has been chiefly occupied in compilation and extraction from the voluminous records of the Supreme-Government, which contain the most minute details of every political or military occurrence in every quarter of India. To all these he had free access; and, thus, the only qualities requisite for the undertaking, were those of diligence in research, and discrimination in the use or rejection of the materials before him. If he shall have succeeded in selecting so much, as may render the politics of India, during the period under review, intelligible to those, who may approach the subject with motives of curiosity or utility,—if readers of this class shall retire from the perusal, tolerably satisfied with the insight it has given them into the affairs of the period, and enabled to form a fair judgment upon the propriety of the measures adopted, his grand and primary object will have been attained. At the same time, he is not ignorant, that, in skilful

hands, the train of events, of which a faithful and plain relation is here submitted, might have been wrought into a form, that would have awakened a lively interest in the general, as well as the curious or interested reader. The facts recorded are both singular and important; the only circumstances, that can give a legitimate attraction to a work of the historical class. But Indian habits and occupations, as well as the example of his precursors, prevent the narrator from anticipating much success, except with those of his readers, whose attention may be excited by the recollection of Indian scenes, wherein they have themselves borne a part, or by the tie of kindred with the present actors upon that wide field for British energy.

In any other department of writing, the narrator would probably have followed the bent of his inclination, and have ventured his first literary work without the appendage of a name, which can give no title to favourable notice. But the public has a right to demand, that every thing, pretending to the character of history, should bear that certificate at least; and, in some cases, a notice of the sources of information, and of the circumstances which may have given a peculiar command of them, or a pretension to more than usual authenticity. He feels himself compelled by this consideration, in addition to his name, to state briefly, that, on the first occasion of the Governor-General's leaving the presidency in the year 1814, to make the tour of the western provinces, he had the good fortune to be selected as one of the suite of the Marquess of Hastings, then Earl of Moira, and was, during the tour, attached to the secretariat. On the occasion of his Lordship's second progress to the

westward, that is to say, when he personally took the field in 1817, he had the honour of again filling the same capacity as before, and continued to form part of the suite throughout the campaign, and until his Lordship's return to the presidency.

Notwithstanding the extensive means of observation, which this employment opened to him, it never would have occurred to the narrator himself, that his time could be employed with advantage in the preparation of any thing for the press. It is not the fault of the service to which he belongs, causelessly to obtrude itself on the public in print. Its manifold duties generally give full employment to all, who might be supposed to possess the capability; and the office, to which he happened to be attached, was by no means one of the least laborious.

However, when the rise of the Mahrattas in arms, to oppose the execution of the Governor-General's plans for the suppression of the Pindarees, brought on a crisis of no common interest, it became a matter of evident importance, that the public curiosity should be satisfied in respect to the causes that had produced the juncture; and that the conduct of the Indian authorities, as well in the previous intercourse with the native powers, as in the efforts to avert the mischiefs, which then assumed a threatening aspect, should be secured from the possibility of misrepresentation, by a candid and early exposè of all their operations. In the compilation of such a memoir, if executed with but a moderate portion of skill, there seemed to be so much of public utility, as, in the narrator's circumstances, would warrant his regarding it as a point of public duty to make the attempt. Yet, though soon convinced that such a work was

most desirable, it was some months before he could bring himself finally to resolve on commencing it. His employment in India, except on the two occasions abovementioned, had been confined exclusively to the internal branches of administration; and he felt the disadvantage, under which he must undertake a task that, from its nature, required a general survey of the political relations of the British dominion in the East. But, as no one of established political reputation appeared inclined to step forward on the occasion, and there was reason to fear, that, unless he took it up, an authentic account of the period might long be a desideratum, he was induced to consult on the subject with the Secretary to the Governor-General, whose idea of the importance of the matter appearing to correspond entirely with his own, he at length made the tender of his services, provided the assent of the Governor-General could be obtained, and there should be no objection to his unlimited use of the records of Government. The proposition was received by Mr. Adam with his characteristic liberality, and met with his very decided encouragement. Through him the narrator obtained the Governor-General's permission to avail himself of the records of the Secretary's office, without which, as all the most important articles of information are usually recorded while matters are still in train, it would have been impossible to execute the work, except in the most imperfect manner.

Such were the circumstances, under which the collection of materials was begun in February, 1818, when the campaign was drawing fast to a close. It has taken just a year to bring

PREFACE.

ix

it to a conclusion. To those acquainted with the nature of the records of the Indian Government, this will not be thought an immoderate time, when it is recollected, that it was necessary carefully to peruse and note the entire proceedings of the political department for upwards of four years, before the narrative itself could be commenced. Much of the narrator's attention was besides devoted to other objects, being all the while in active employment. Thus, however desirous he may have been, that the work should appear while the curiosity of the public was yet at its height, he has found it impossible to present it at an earlier moment. As it is, in his own judgment, too much has been sacrificed to the desire of expedition.

It is necessary to premise, that the design has been, to trace the political transactions of India from the origin of the hostile spirit amongst the Mahratta powers to the final crisis of the season of 1817-18; to relate the operations of that season; and explain, as far as may be possible, the settlement resulting therefrom. Else it might create some surprise, that, while events of comparatively minor interest are dwelt upon with a minuteness, which may, perhaps, be found tedious, the particulars of the Goorkha war are passed over with a mere cursory notice. But these were in a measure foreign to the crisis in question; and, as the time had gone by, when they could be considered to have a peculiar claim to interest, it was thought best to limit the mention of that war to its influence upon the conduct of other powers; and only so far to allude to the operations of it, as might be necessary to explain that influence.

Such as it is, the work is now given to the public, with the full confidence, that it will not be regarded as a laboured exculpation of any specific scheme of policy. He can affirm, that he has not, in a single instance, designedly given a colouring to a fact, in order to make it suit the peculiar views of any class of statesmen: but he does acknowledge with some pride, that the present head of the Indian Government has claims to his personal attachment, which may have given a bias to his political views and reasonings; and further, that the habit of daily contemplating the development of his particular plans, from the moment of their conception, until they have been crowned with the predicted success, has produced a warmth of admiration, that may have warped his judgment upon the character of the system pursued. Yet has it been his exclusive aim throughout, to give a plain and candid statement of his own impressions on the events recorded: indeed, to have done otherwise would have been consistent, neither with the liberal confidence reposed in him by the Marquess of Hastings, nor with the spirit, in which he himself undertook the task.

The narrator is, at the same time, proud to own, that his situation has given him the means of verifying several points of material import, by personal inquiry at the fountain head, and that his impressions, in respect to the political measures adopted, have been submitted to the test of severe examinations, which have either confirmed their accuracy, or pointed to the means, by which they could be thoroughly sifted. Hence has resulted a further confidence, both of the authenticity of the facts detailed, and of the correctness of his own views and opinions.

PREFACE.

xi

The narrator does not feel himself at liberty, for the present, to obtrude his personal acknowledgments: it will suffice to declare, that he has deeply felt his obligation to the superior judgment, which has enabled him to discover errors and inaccuracies, that might have escaped his own observation; and shall consider whatever value may hereafter be thought to attach to the performance, as an authentic continuation of the political history of India through the period in question, to be more ascribable to the aid he has received in its revision, than to any pains of his own in the compilation.

Calcutta, February, 1819.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS work was transmitted piecemeal for publication ; and its appearance has been retarded, partly by the negligence of the hands to which the manuscript was confided, and partly by some unforeseen difficulties, which it is impossible, and perhaps immaterial, to explain. For any inaccuracies of the type, or discrepancy in the spelling of Indian words and names in the map and text, the Editor's professional avocations and total ignorance of Eastern orthography must plead in excuse.—A short glossary, and a catalogue of the native princes and persons of distinction, that figure in the narrative, is added for the convenience of the untravelled European reader.

C. R. P.

Temple, April, 1820.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY MATTERS.

STATE of India on Lord Moira's Arrival—Relations of the British with Native Powers—Alliances, subsidiary, protective—disposition towards British—of States subject to their Influence—Nizam—Peshwa—other subsidiary Allies—of protected Allies—Independent Powers—Holkar—Sindhia—Nature of their power and administration since 1805—military force—how employed—Disposition towards British—Bhoosla—disposition—General view—Military adventurers not checked or suppressed—Pindarees in 1814—their history—settlement on Nerbudda—mode of warfare—successes—Rise of Kureem Khan—his Power in 1806—and Fall—Chetoo—Dost Mahommed—Kureem's redemption—second rise—designs, and fall—Durras in 1814—Patans—their power—locality—Relations with Mahrattas and Rajpoots—Ameer Khan—his Force in 1814 Page 1

CHAPTER II.

NIPAL—MAHRATTAS.

Nipal War—Governor-General leaves the Presidency—Intentions respecting predatory bands—defensive plans—that adopted—reasons—intrigues afoot—Bhopal and Sagur alliance resolved on—condition of Bhopal—designs of Mahrattas thereon—Chief applies for British protection—terms offered—consequent military arrangements—progress of negotiation—communication to Sindhia—how received by him—Bhoosla—and Peshwa—influence of Nipalese war—operations in that quarter—disasters—further preparations—successful close of the campaign—Preparations in the Dukhun—on S. W. frontier of Hindoostan—augmentation of Bengal army—tranquillity of the season—Conduct of Bhopal—its Vakeel dismissed—communication thereof—Reflections 33

CHAPTER III.

HYDERABAD—POONA.

1815. JUNE, JULY.

Rains set in—Hyderabad—Nizam's sons seize a dependent of the Residency—guard set upon them obliged to retire—troops called into Hyderabad—their submission and confinement in Golkonda—Poona—account of Bajee Rao—of Gykwar—his relation to Pêshwa—to British—policy of Pêshwa, and claims on Nizam—on Gykwar—referred to British arbitration—award as to Ahmedabad—Trimbukjee Dainglia—Gungadhur Sastree's negotiation—Intrigues at Brodera—protest of British Resident—renunciation of the arbitration—Gungadhur practised upon, and gained over—pilgrimage to Nassick—Sastree gives offence—his destruction planned—pilgrimage to Pundurpoor—dissimulation—Sastree murdered - - - Page 59

CHAPTER IV.

POONA CONTINUED.

1815. AUGUST TO DECEMBER.

Resident—his resolves—returns to Poona—obtains proof against Trimbukjee—demands audience—presents a memorial—charging Trimbukjee—calls subsidiary force from frontier—Bajee Rao hesitates—asks proof—evades receiving it—Gykwar's mission threatened—attempts to screen Trimbukjee—Hyderabad force called in—expedients offered and refused—instructions arrive—second memorial thereon—demand of Trimbukjee's surrender—Pêshwa's irresolution—seizure of Trimbukjee and surrender—reflections—effect in Guzerât - - - 82

CHAPTER V.

NIPÁLESE—PINDAREES.

1815-16, MAY TO MAY.

Negotiations with Nipál—terms offered—Cession of Terace refused—Demand modified—hesitation—Treaty signed—Ratification refused—War renewed—Ochterlony takes the command—penetrates the first range of hills—Battle of Mukwanpoor—Nipálese submit—Peace—Reflections—Pindarees—second reference to England—Army reduced—Operations of Pindarees—party surprised—successful expedition—second—British provinces ravaged with impunity—Concert of Pindarees with Mahrattas—intrigues of 1815-16—Holkar's court—Ameer-Khan - - - 103

CHAPTER VI.

BHOPÁL—NÁGPOOR.

1816. MARCH TO JULY.

Death of Vizier Mahommed—and of Ragoojee Bhoosla—consequent deliberations—Bhopál—its alliance declined—Nágpoor—Pursajee—his incapacity—Appa Saheb—his pretensions—character—Dhurmajee Bhoosla—his intrigues—their ill success—both parties court the British resident—who waits instructions—their tenor—alliance and terms offered—transactions at Nágpoor—Dhurmajee confined—Appa Saheb regent—seeks British alliance—Naroba—negotiation—its progress—conclusion—and signature—reflections—Subsidiary force called in—further transactions at Nágpoor - - - - - Page 122

CHAPTER VII.

JYPOOR, &c.

1816. APRIL TO OCTOBER.

Jypoor alliance—orders from England—suspended—resumed—debated—resolved upon—Military preparations—Negotiation—protracted—broken off—internal condition of Jypoor—fresh overtures—and negotiation—Again broken off—Nágpoor affairs—Sindhheea's supineness—and offer to Jypoor—Peshwa's conduct—and intrigues—Trimbukjee's escape—communications with Bajee Rao in consequence - - - 144

CHAPTER VIII.

PINDAREES.

1816-17. OCTOBER TO APRIL.

Nágpoor subsidiary force moves to the Nerbudda—Pindarees alarmed—their first effort—grand expedition in three divisions—1st to Ganjam—2d to Bidur—surprised by Major M'Dowal—exploit of Sheikh Dulloo—3d to Ahmednugur—surprised by Major Lushington—Ganjam penetrated—Borthwick's pursuit—1st party intercepted—reflections—resolution to extirpate the hordes—motives—Sindhheea—Holkar—Dya-Ram of Hatras—his fort invested and bombarded—his escape—fort taken 162

CHAPTER IX.

NÁGPOOR—POONA.

1817. JANUARY TO JUNE.

Nágpoor—Ram Chundur Wagh—Sudeek Ulee Khan—Appa Saheb goes to Chanda—intrigues—death of Pursajee—by violent means—accession of Appa Saheb—change

of policy—intrigues with Pêshwa—Poona—Pêshwa's duplicity—Trimbukjee levies troops—is covertly supported—Resident's proceedings—Discussions with the Durbar—Subsidiary force called down—intercourse suspended—effect—operations against Trimbukjee—their success—Colonel Smith called in to Poona—terms of demand—refused—Poona invested—Bajee Rao submits—Governor-General's instructions—conduct of Pêshwa—New treaty signed—Its conditions—Reflections—Military movements Page 180

CHAPTER X.

GENERAL PREPARATIONS.

1817. JUNE TO NOVEMBER.

Treaty of Poona executed—cessions adjusted—vakeels dismissed—advantages to Gykwar—increase of subsidiary force—consequent cessions and exchange of territory—Governor-General's plans—Hindoostan—Dukhun—Madras army—how disposed—delays in Dukhun—Lord Hastings leaves the Presidency—Political operations—their scale enlarged on Lord Hastings' sole responsibility—he takes the field—crosses the Jumna—General Donkin moves from Agra—negotiation with Sindheea—terms proposed—demand of Hindia and Aseergurh—reasons—treaty signed and ratified—consequent general order—its execution—Treaty with Ameer Khan—and Keroulee chief—Jaloun—Sâgur—Bhopâl 205

CHAPTER XI.

PINDAREES—POONA—NÂGPOOR.

1817. OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.

Pindarees during rains—General Marshall from Bundelkhund—a Pindara enterprise—frustrated—operations on the Nerbudda—Sir Thomas Hislop's retrograde movement—operations in Malwa—Sir Thomas Hislop recalled thither—Poona affairs—reduction of Soondoor demanded—and effected—fresh levies of troops—Sepoys—tampered with—Kandêsh—critical situation of brigade—it moves to Kirkee—Moro Dikshut—Brigadier-General Smith on the frontier—precautions—Pêshwa's demands—Residency attacked and burnt—battle of Poona—Moro Dikshut killed—cruelties of Mahrattas—Brigadier-General Smith's move on Poona—attacks Bajee Rao's camp—city surrendered—Nâgpoor—retrospect from July—Raja irresolute—receives titles from Poona—and is publicly invested—precautions of defence—British position—attacked—pressed—and partly carried—charge of Captain Fitzgerald—restores the day—defeat of the enemy—reflections—loss on both sides—influence of these events—charge of treachery weighed 231

CONTENTS.

xix

CHAPTER XII.

NĀGPOOR—HINDOOSTAN.

1817. DECEMBER.

Reinforcements to Nāgpoor—Colonel Gahan—Major Pitman—Brigadier-General Doveton—Brigadier-General Hardyman—Terms proposed to the Raja—He temporizes—and surrenders—His camp attacked—and carried—Fort of Nāgpoor occupied by Arabs—besieged and assaulted without success—Arabs capitulate—Reasons for the Raja's reinstatement—terms—dissent of Governor-General—retracted—British acquisitions—Reflections—Hindoostan—Pindarees—Suspicious conduct of regular powers—effect on Lord Hastings' plans—Cholera morbus—its virulence—and symptoms—Centre division arrives at Erich—moves back to the Sindh—movements in pursuit of Pindarees—affair at Bicheetal—wife of Kureem captured—Escape through Huraotee—distress—Exploit of a Havildar—Consequent military dispositions Page 263

CHAPTER XIII.

HOLKAR—HINDOOSTAN.

1817-18. DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY.

Brigadier-General Malcolm pursues Cheetoo—meets the army of Holkar—Falls back on Oojein—overtures from that durbar—Effect of Pēshwa's defection—army advances—Junction of the divisions of Malcolm and Hislop—negotiation tried—Regent put to death—hostilities—Battle of Mehudpoor—Junctjon of the Guzerat division—Terms offered—Treaty of Mundisōr—affair of Rampoora—Effect on Sindheea—Juswunt Rao Bhao—affair of Jawud—Kumulnēr and other forts taken—Final settlement in that quarter—Pindarees expelled from Mewur—surprised at Kotree—further pursuit—Submission of Namdar Khan—Wāsil Mahommed—Kureem and his son—how disposed of—Cheetoo 287

CHAPTER XIV.

POONA.

1817-18. NOVEMBER TO APRIL.

Pēshwa's flight and pursuit—is cut off from the north—returns to the south—affair at Koragāon—resolute defence of Captain Staunton—repulse of the enemy—remarks—flight of Bajee Rao continued—Brigadier-General Pritzler's pursuit—Bajee Rao turns north—met by General Smith, and pursued up the Kishna—new distribution of British force—Suttara taken—plans of Governor-General in respect to Pēshwa and Suttara Raja—reasons and reflections—instructions issued—Suttara Raja proclaimed—General Smith pursues Bajee Rao—comes up with him at Ashtee—Gokla slain—Suttara family captured—notice respecting Gokla—Pēshwa's distress—capture of his forts—desertion of his Jageerdars—joined by Gunput Rao and Ram Deen—flight to the northward 310

CHAPTER XV.

HINDOOSTAN—KANDESH.

1818. FEBRUARY, MARCH.

Holkar—Ameer Khan—his crafty conduct—guns obtained—Troops disbanded—takes refuge in Kota—Patans taken into British service—Policy of the measure—Proceedings of Sir David Ochterlony—Troops in the field in February—exchanges with Sindheea proposed—Lord Hastings quits the field with the centre division—Sâgur—its reduction ordered—Reasons—Terms offered to Bunaek Rao—and accepted—Dhamonee reduced—Mundela stormed—New distribution of the forces—Sir Thomas Hislop's return—Soandwara reduced—Sindwa occupied—Resistance at Talnêr—and storm—Loss of officers—Garrison put to the sword—Killadar hanged—Sir Thomas Hislop in communication with Brigadier-General Doveton - Page 333

CHAPTER XVI.

NÂGPOOR—DUKHUN.

1818. FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Nâgpoor—ministry of restored Raja—his fresh intrigues and early treachery—Resident's suspicions and measures—Governor-General's first instructions—Detection of the plots—arrest of Raja and his ministers—Bajee Rao applied to by Bhoosla for aid—consequent proceedings—marches eastward—eludes Sir Thomas Hislop's division—Army of the Dukhun broken up—progress of Bajee Rao—Brigadier-General Smith co-operates with Brigadier-General Doveton—Lieutenant-Colonel Adams—repulse of Gunput Rao—Lieutenant-Colonel Adams at Hingunghât—waits for other divisions, and advances—route of Soonee—pursuit by Brigadier-General Doveton—dispersion of Mahratta army—detention and submission of sirdars—Wusota invested and captured—new distribution of the forces—capture of other forts—affair of Solapoor—Chanda invested—its surrender - - - - - 355

CHAPTER XVII.

NÂGPOOR—PESHA, &c.

1818. MAY, JUNE, JULY.

Appa Saheb's exile—and escape—consequent measures—Bajee Rao's designs—frustrated—He sends an agent to Sir John Malcolm—is surrounded—negotiates—terms offered—intentions of Governor-General—approach of Brigadier-General Doveton—arrested—Bajee Rao submits—terms—objections—Reflections—Dispersion of Bajee Rao's army—Trimbukjee seized—Arabs refractory—General submission of the country—Review of Mr. Elphinstone's proceedings—their effect on the several classes of the

CONTENTS.

xxi

population—cultivating—religious—military—commercial—Arabs of Kandêsh—
their expulsion resolved—Siege of Malugâon—vigorous sally—repulsed—Assault
fails—Reinforcements—bombardment—explosion of magazine—surrender of the
place—mistake in the terms—Close of the campaign Page 383

CHAPTER XVIII.

GENERAL RESULT.

Objects of this chapter—political result—Dukhun—Suttara Raja—Bhoosla—Nizam
—Hindoostan—Holkar—Nuwab of Bhopâl—Ameer Khan—Ghufoor Khan—Re-
flections—Rajpoot princes—Kota—peculiarity in the treaty—Joudhpoor—Oodeepoor
—Captain Tod's arrangements—convention of Thakoors—and constitution fixed—
Boondee—Bhikaneer—Jesulmeer—Jypoor—indecision—treaty concluded—State of
Jypoor—plan for its settlement—Raja's death—New military posts in Hindoostan—
Sindheea—His present condition—external relations—internal government—how
remedied—Auxiliary horse—Fate of sirdars—Baptiste—Bapoo Sindheea—Effect of
their ruin—Probable issue—General reflections—Financial result—character of In-
dian revenue—Financial condition in 1814—in subsequent years—Result up to 1818
—Home supplies—Value of territorial acquisitions—Comparative view—Home ter-
ritorial charges explained—General reflections 418

GLOSSARY.

- Būneea, a merchant, or dealer.—*Sansc.*
Chelā, an élève, or ward.—*Sansc.*
Chitnavees, a private secretary.—*Pers.*
Chout, black mail; redemption from tribute; the fourth part of any thing.—*Sansc.*
Choultry, an inn, or caravansera.—*Hind.*
Coss, a measure of length; about two miles.—*Pers.*
Dāk, post for letters or travellers.—*Pers.*
Dhūrna, sitting in, a mode of importunate demand.—*Sansc.*
Dūrbār, the court of a prince.—*Pers.*
Dūrrā, a horde or band of freebooters.—*Hind.*
Fūrñāvēes, a secretary.—*Pers.*
Gooroo, a family priest.—*Sansc.*
Gūddee, the cushion or seat of state.—*Hind.*
Hūrkāra, a courier.—*Pers.*
Jāgeer, a fief.—*Pers.*
Jūngūl, forest.—*Sansc. and Pers.*
Killādār, a governor.—*Arab.*
Khutree, the military caste.—*Hind.*
Khilāt, a dress of honour.—*Pers. and Sansc.*
Kūtra, a walled town.
Lōoteea, a common plunderer.—*Sansc.*
Lūhbur, a foray or marauding party.—*Sansc.*
Moōnshee, a linguist, or interpreter.—*Arab.*
Mūsñūd, the cushion or seat of state.—*Arab.*
Mōolkgērēe, conquest.—*Arab.*
Nullā, a dry torrent bed.—*Sansc.*
Petta, a town: the suburb of a fort.—*Sansc.*
Raj, a kingdom, or royal residence.—*Sansc.*
Rēsāla, a body of horse resembling a pulk of Cossacks.—*Sansc.*

- Sirdār, a chief, or superior officer.—*Pers.*
 Sēbundee, the militia, or gens d'armes.—*Pers.*
 Sīpahee, or Sepoy, a foot soldier.—*Pers.*
 Sōoba, a province, or government.—*Arab.*
 Srad'h, a funeral ceremonial.—*Sansc.*
 Sūnnūd, a deed of grant, or warrant.—*Sansc.*
 Sūrunjāmee, military service tenure.—*Pers.*
 Syce, a groom, or horse-keeper.—*Sansc.*
 Vakeel, an envoy, or negotiator.—*Arab.*

TITLES.

Hindoo.

- Pers.* { Pēshwā, minister.
 { Pēshkar, deputy.
Sansc. Rājā, }
Hind. Rānā, } ruling prince.
Hind. Nānā, }
Sansc. Rāj-Rānā, regent, or viceroy.
Hind. Sēna-puttee, general; title of the Raja of Berar.
Hind. Sēna-Khas-Khel, commander of the faithful band.
Sansc. { Bhāo, } prince.
 { Rāo, }
Sansc. Rām, a title of nobility.
Sansc. Thakoor, a feudal lord.
 Bāee, }
 Baych, } dowager princess.

Moosulman.

- Nizam, title of the Nuwab of Hyderabad originally; viceroy of the Dukhun under the Moghuls.
Arab. Nuwab, a governor; a ruling prince.
Arab. Vizier, a minister of state.
Pers. Dēwan, an administrator, or minister.
Pers. Khān, a lord; a title of nobility.
Turk. Bēgūm, a dowager princess.
Arab. Sāheb, lord; an appellation of rank.

TRIBES OF HINDOOS.

Bheels, a tribe on the borders of Rajpootana.

Jāts, a north-western tribe.

Goands, a north-western tribe, inhabiting the Mohadeo range.

Grasseas, a tribe inhabiting the Sātpoorā range.

Soandees, a tribe between Oojeen and Rampoorā.

Names of the principal Native Princes mentioned in the Narrative, with their respective seats of government, and the names of the British Residents.

Moorulman Princes.	Capital.	British Residents.
Nizam. —————	Hyderabad.	Mr. H. Russell.
Nuwab Vizier of Oude,—Ghazee } Oodeen Hyder. }	Lucknāo. ————	—————
Nuwab Viziers of Bhopāl. 1. Mahommed. 2. Nuzur Mahommed.	Bhopāl. ————	—————
<i>Mahrattas.</i>		
<i>Hindoo Princes.</i>		
Raja of Suttara—Noor Nerayun.	Suttara.	Captain Grant, assistant.
Peshwa—Bajee Rāo.	Poona.	Mr. Elphinstone.
Gykwār. Anund Rao, nominal. Futteh Singh, actual.	Brodera. ————	—————
Rajas of Nāgpoor. 1. Ragojee Bhoosla. 2. Pursajee Bhoosla (Bala Saheb). 3. Moodajee Bhoosla (Appa Saheb). 4. Bajee Rāo Bhoosla.	Nāgpoor. ————	Mr. Jenkins.
Sindhēea—Maha Raja Doulut Rāo } Sindhēea. }	Gwalior.	{ Mr. Strachey. { Captain Close.
Holkar—Maha Raja Mulhar Rao } Holkar. }	Indore.	Major Agnew, assistant.
Nana of Sāgur. Govind Rao, legitimate. Bunaek Rao, intrusive.	Sāgur. ————	—————

Hindoo Princes.	<i>Rajpoots.</i>	Capital.	British Residents.
Rana of Oodeepoor. ———		Oodeepoor.	Captain Tod, assistant.
Raja of Jypoor—Purtab Singh.		Jynagurh.	—————
Raja of Joudhpoor—Man Singh.		Joudhpoor.	—————
Raja of Kota—Kishwur Singh.		Kota.	—————
Raj-Rana—Zalim Singh.			
	<i>Nipálese.</i>		
Goorkha Raja. ———		Katmándhoo.	Mr. E. Gardner.

DIRECTIONS FOR ARRANGING THE PLATES, &c.

	Page
Head of the Marquess of Hastings to face the title page.	
Map	1
1. Defile of Cheree—Ghâtee pass }	
2. Lodgment on Malaoun Hills }	33
3. Ghoorkha defences }	
4. Position of Jy'thuk }	82
5. Jypoor }	
6. Nâgpoor Residency }	144
7. Hatras }	
8. Chanda }	180
9. Plan of operations at Poona }	
10. Plan of operations at Nâgpoor }	231
11. Plan of attack on Jawud }	
12. Plan of attack on Jubbulpoor }	263
13. Plan of the battle of Mehudpoor	287
14. Kumulnèr }	
15. Talnèr }	333
16. Plan of assault on Sholapoor }	
17. Plan of rout of Soonee }	355