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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

A F F A I R S

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

AND ALSO AN

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

VI.

Political or Foreign.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

16 August 1832.

I N D E X

TO

VI.—*Political or Foreign.*

[N.B.—In the following Index, *Rep. p.* refers to the page of the *general Report*; the *Figures* following the names, to the questions of the Evidence, and *App. p.* to the page of the Appendix.]

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1. *Nizam.*

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Docks. Capacity of the Docks at Bombay, which are capable of containing ships of any force, *Walker*, *App.* p. 376.

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Dooab. Valuable tract of territory in the Dooab, situated between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, acquired from Scindia, by the treaty of Sevije Aujégaum, *Jones, App. p. 180.*

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Double Governments. Evil effects of double governments, and conflicting authorities and opinions of Sir Thomas Munro and Lord Wellesley thereon, *App. p. 399.*

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Dubey, Sheikh of. Translation of the preliminary treaty with the Sheikh of Dubey stipulating for the surrender of certain guns and vessels; Indian prisoners to be delivered up; troops not to enter the town to lay it waste; and as a mark of consideration towards his highness the Imaun Said bin Sultan, the fort and towers are not to be demolished. After execution of engagements, Mahomed bin Kaya bin Zaal to be admitted to the same terms of peace as the remainder of the friendly Arabs; cessation of hostilities, except that the boats of said Mahomed are not to go to sea, *App. p. 499.*

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East India Company. Cause of success of the English in India more to be found in the ability of their servants abroad, than in the wisdom or stability of the views and principles of the Home Government, *Munro, App. p. 117.*

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Farming System. The desolate and deserted state of one of the finest portions of Oude, and in fact of India, in respect of fertility of soil and goodness of climate, affords a melancholy proof of the oppression occasioned by the farming system, *App.* p. 397.

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Female Influence. Manner in which female influence in Oude causes the distribution of high and lucrative offices among persons in the lowest grades of society, *App.* p. 416, 418.

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Foreign Powers. Provision contained in subsidiary treaties by which the prince agrees to abandon all political intercourse with other powers, except through the medium of the British Government, and binds himself to refer to the latter all disputes that may eventually arise with other powers, *Rep.* p. 81; *App.* p. 497—Further provision that they shall not enter into the service of any chieftain without the sanction of the British Government, *App.* p. 496.

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Futteh Sing. Translation of a sunnud granted to Rajah Futteh Sing, of Nahan, conferring on him and his heirs certain lands with their rights and appurtenances; certain forts taken possession of by the British Government, and certain other forts disjoined from, and others annexed to, the Raj of Sirmoor; those places not to be laid claim to by the rajah; not to interfere in the management of the Raj of Sirmoor without consulting British officer stationed there; to conform to stipulations and pay strict obedience to the British Government; to join with troops in case of war; to make roads twelve feet broad throughout the territory; in case of failure in above stipulations, or encroaching on the possessions of others, he will be dispossessed; to promote the welfare of ryots, extending cultivation, and distribute justice; look to security of roads; not to exact from ryots more than their engagements; to make them happy and contented; ryots to consider the rajah as their rightful lord and obey him, *App. p. 484.*

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Goburdhur Sing. Translation of a sunnud granted to Goburdhur Sing, of Dhamee, on condition of maintaining twenty beegarahs at Sambaloo, to make roads twelve feet broad, Nuzzerana remitted; to join with troops in case of war, *App. p. 484.*

Golundauze. See *Artillery.*

Gopaul Laul. Translation of the ikarnameh of Gopaul Laul, reciting the resumption of certain lands by the British Government, and the receiving certain others in exchange, and engaging not to hold friendly intercourse with rebel chiefs, nor quarrel with those obedient to the British Government; to deliver up British subjects absconding, and to co-operate with those in search of fugitives; to obey civil and criminal courts; not to harbour thieves; zemindars of villages to be responsible for property of travellers stolen, or for the apprehension of the offender; to deliver up murderers and criminals, and to do other acts of obedience, *App. p. 481*—Translation of a sunnud granted to Gopaul Laul, granting him certain lands in exchange for others, in consideration of his obedience, and fulfilling the terms of the above ikarnameh; list of the villages, *App. p. 482.*

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Nawul Kishwur. Translation of the ikarnameh of Nawul Kishwur and the relict of Bherit Jew Chohey, reciting the breach of a former ikarnameh and resumption of the fortress of Calinger by the British Government, and engaging to abstain from friendly intercourse with

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with rebel chiefs; not to enter into disputes with chiefs obedient to the British Government, but to refer disputes arising at their instigation to the decision of the British Government; to guard passes of the ghauts against marauders; to give notice of meditated invasion; to furnish guides and supplies to British troops ascending the ghauts; to reside in one of the villages of the jaghire, and not elsewhere without leave of the British Government; to have no connexion or give shelter to any marauders; to give up subjects absconding from the British Government; zemindars of villages to be responsible for robberies on travellers; murderers and criminals to be given up; and to do other acts of obedience, *App.* p. 472.—Translation of a sunnud granted to the Chobey Nawul Kishwur and the relict of Bherit Jue Chobey, granting them possession of certain villages in consideration of their obedience and having delivered in the above ikarnaméh; also list of villages referred to therein, *App.* p. 473.—Draft of a sunnud to Chobee Nawul Kishore, reciting the joint interest of Chobee Nawul Kishore and the widow of Bhurtjoo Chobey in certain lands, and their agreement to hold their shares under a joint sunnud; and reciting differences between them, and that the widow had solicited to be put in possession of her own share; consequent division of the property, and rights and duties of the said Chobey Nawul Kishore and his subjects, *App.* p. 492.—List of the villages forming the separate jaghires of the widow of Bhurtjoo Chobey, *App.* p. 492.

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Nepaul. Intercourse of the Company is principally of a commercial nature where they have a resident established; opinion of one witness that the resident might be withdrawn, the intercourse being kept up by occasional special envoys, which would relieve the Company from considerable annual expense, *Rep.* p. 80.

The threatening and commanding position which the Nepaulese held along the whole northern frontier before the war which broke out during the administration of Lord Hastings, is defeated by the treaty which terminated the war; the Nepaulese are confined on three sides by our territory, and on the north by the Himalaya mountains, so that they are completely enclosed, and have no power of acting beyond their own territory, *Rep.* p. 80, 81.

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Nobility. Evil consequence of the introduction of our system in utterly extinguishing the upper classes of society among the natives, *Russell, App. p. 172*—Not a single individual can now be found answering to our description of a gentleman, *Russell, App. p. 172*—Few considerations more connected with the political prosperity of the territories of Bombay than the maintenance of the privileged classes of the Deccan, *Malcolm, App. p. 358*—Employment and means of distinguishing themselves in the public service should be early afforded to the higher classes, *Malcolm, App. p. 360*.

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Offices. Evil effects of the exclusion of natives of India from civil and military offices of distinction, *Russell, App. p. 172*—Natives must enlist in the army as private soldiers, *Russell, App. p. 172*.

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Oodipore. Suffering of this principality from the usurpations of the Mahrattas; assistance rendered by the British; Sir John Malcolm's opinion of the necessity and the future prospects of our interference, *Jones, App. p. 291*.

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OUDE, KINGDOM OF.

1. *Treaties.*
2. *Government of the Country.*
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4. *King of Oude.*
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1. *Treaties.*

Date of the first subsidiary treaty in Oude, *Baillie 536*—Nature of treaties with that state, *Mactulloch, App. p. 73; Jones, App. p. 209-218*—Of interference of the East India Company in the affairs of native states, having for its object the reformation of the civil and military administration of this state, *Jones, App. p. 268*.

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Agreement between his Majesty Abul Mozuffer Moizood Deen Ghazeevor Deen Hyder Shah, King of Oude, and the British Government, on account of a sum given as a loan to the East India Company; manner in which interest to be paid; loan to be in perpetuity; sovereigns of Oude never to have power to take it back, or exercise any interference with its interest; certain persons to be paid out of the interest of the loan; Company to protect the honour and possessions of the stipendiaries paid out of the fund; rate of interest; names of persons to whom interest to be paid; and manner in which payments to be made, *App.* p. 504.

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Divisions or districts into which the state is divided and average amount of jumma, *App.* p. 416—Statement of the immense sums diverted from the general treasury into the coffers of an individual empowered to collect the revenue, *App.* p. 419.

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Effeminacy of his ideas, and causes thereof; he has no sound talents, and less habitude for business; extravagant and wasteful, and will not be satisfied with any administration that attempts to limit his income; his weakness causes him to be a tool in the hands of others who have gained their influence by subserviency to his bad passions, *App.* p. 398—Manner in which the kingdom of Oude might be recovered from its disorder, and its revenues doubled, if the ruling authority would remodel the government, introduce reform in the administration, establish a reasonable and fixed revenue for land, and collected at stated periods, and exercising a vigilant control over its officers, *App.* p. 418—The king might be induced to establish courts of justice and good police, but only through British councils, *App.* p. 420.

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Disadvantages he labours under from the feeling of distrust and insecurity by the people in the government; impossibility for him to prevent those employed in collecting the revenue under him from acting oppressively and making undue exactions, *App.* p. 397—His admission of the disorders existing in the kingdom, made for the purpose of attaching blame upon his predecessors; and his showing the difficulties he had to encounter by way of excusing any future failure or enhancing future success, *App.* p. 398—Advantages gained by him from the British Government; feeling of the British resident against him; his ability as a revenue officer to effect reform in the administration, and his difficult task in governing an imbecile, childish and capricious monarch, *App.* p. 398.

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Pâtans. See Predatory Tribes.

Patronage. Manner in which the patronage of India is necessarily exercised by the Court of Directors, *Tod, App.* p. 135—There should be a certain number of cadetships reserved for the children or near relatives of those who have served the Company, *Tod, App.* p. 135—Placed in the hands of the East India Directors to prevent its giving an

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undue influence to the Crown, *Russell, App. p. 171*—Manner in which patronage is generally exercised, *Russell, App. p. 171*—Difficulties which suggest themselves as to appointments to India being regulated by open competition and public examination, *Russell, App. p. 171*.

Pecuniary Supplies. Manner in which the unlimited power the Company's servants possess of obtaining pecuniary supplies, have raised the credit of the Company, and given them a command over military operations, and removed a main bar to the execution of the most extensive projects, *Walker, App. p. 309*.

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Peishwah. Bad effects of the subsidiary treaties on the, *Macculloch 1*—Fall of the Peishwa in attempting to break the yoke of the British Government, *Russell 116*—Formation of subsidiary treaty with this power on going to war with Tippoo Sultan, *Malcolm 277*—Good result of the subsidiary treaty with this power in the Mahratta war, *Malcolm 277*—State of the Peishwa; causes of its declension in prosperity; effect of Mr. Elphinstone's government, *Malcolm 278*.

Bound by treaty to enter into no political transactions without the approbation of the British Government, *Elphinstone, App. p. 155*—Great improvement which took place in the Peishwa, subsequent to its alliance with the British Government, *Elphinstone, App. p. 156*—Treaty imposed on him in consequence of the murder of the minister of the Guickwar at his court, *Russell, App. p. 162*—Peishwa had been the secret abettor of every plot formed against our power in India; his deposal contributed in an essential degree to remove dread of external hostility, *Duff, App. p. 175*—Stipend allotted to his family, 1818, when he gave in his submission, *Jones, App. p. 193*—Treaties formed with this prince during the government of Lord Wellesley, *Jones, App. p. 221*.

Evil effects of the subsidiary system shown in decaying villages and decreasing population in the dominions of the Peishwa, according to the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro in 1817, *App. p. 399*.

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Penang. See *Acheen, King of*.

Pensioned Princes. See *Protected States*.

Pensions. Stipends paid to native princes, their relatives and dependents, whose territories are incorporated with the British possessions, or transferred to other families, 1817-18, 1827-28, *Jones, App. p. 202*.

Pepper. See *Revenue. Travancore*.

Persia. The Company are in alliance with Persia, and have a resident at the court of the sovereign, *Rep. p. 80*—Nature of the duties of the ambassador in that country, *Mill 21*.

Embassy of the French to Persia, at which court they for a time supplanted British influence, *Jones, App. p. 182*—Alliance entered into by Sir H. Jones with the Shah of Persia, *Jones, App. p. 182*—Alteration of the treaty by Sir Gore Ouseley, who was deputed from this country, *Jones, App. p. 182*—Treaty at present existing with Persia, entered into 1811—Disastrous consequences of the war with Russia, *Jones, App. p. 190*—Alteration of the treaty with Persia, as to subsidiary payments, *Jones, App. p. 191*—Manner in which danger may be apprehended from an invasion from Persia, *Walker, App. p. 303; App. p. 326*.

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Persian Gulf. Company have treaties with chiefs on the Western shores of the Persian Gulf, for commercial purposes, and with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade and of piracy in the Gulf; political agents have been established on the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs for the fulfilment of the provisions of the treaties, whose duties would be conducted at a diminished expense by a native agent or European merchant as consul, with one or two cruisers in the Gulf, *Rep. p. 80*.

Pindarries. Were entirely extirpated by Lord Hastings, *Mill 51*—Scindia's connexion with them, *Mill 52*—Justification of the war with them, *Jenkins 619*—Causes of the determination of the British Government to put an end to these bands of robbers, *Edmonstone, App. p. 107, 108*—Necessity of the war for their dispersion, *Russell, App. p. 167*—Great increase of their force collected before the war of 1817, *Russell, App. p. 168*.

Outrages committed by them, 1817, *Jones, App. p. 184*—Conduct of Scindia on the breaking out of the war, 1817, *Jones, App. p. 185*—Defeat and dispersion of the Pindarries, *Jones, App. p. 186*—Declaration of Lord Hastings, at the close of this war, of the political supremacy of the British, *Jones, App. p. 186*—History of the Pindarries, and periods therein, which must be carefully distinguished, *Walker, App. p. 320, 321*.

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Piracy.

Piracy. Manner in which the duties of the political agents, established at Muscat and on the shores of the Persian Gulf for the fulfilment of the treaties for the suppression of piracy, might be as efficiently and less expensively conducted, *App.* p. 80.

Piratical States. Parts of the Malabar coast addicted to piracy, and proceedings taken by Lord Minto in 1812 for its suppression, *Jones, App.* p. 184—Efforts under Lord Hastings's administration to suppress piracy on the Arabian coast and Persian Gulf, *Jones, App.* p. 187—Successful suppression of piracy, and consequent increase of trade carrying on in Arab Buglas, *Malcolm, App.* p. 358.

Pitman, Colonel. Answer to Circular from Board of Control relative to character and extent of the interference exercised by the East India Company in the internal affairs of the protected states, *App.* p. 118—How far the strength and distribution of the Indian army have been regulated by due attention to the changes that have occurred in our political position, &c. with references to the forces belonging to native states on whose aid we could depend, *App.* p. 121—How far the principles of justice and expediency have been adhered to by the East India Company in their conquests in India, *App.* p. 120—Good intentions generally of the Indian Government in their proceedings with the natives, *App.* p. 120—Acquisitions of territory made, and what material change or enlargement of our political relations has been effected since 1813, *App.* p. 118—Actual condition of the relation of the Indian Government with the several states under its control, *App.* p. 118—Amount of military force required in each instance, whether by obligation or security against risk, *App.* p. 118—Financial effects of conquests and changes of our political relations since 1813, *App.* p. 120.

Poker Purshaud Chobey. Translation of the ikarnameh of the Poker Purshaud Chobey, reciting the breach of a former ikarnameh and the resumption of a fortress by the British Government, and entering into engagements relative to rebel chiefs; disputes with obedient chiefs; guarding the passes of the ghauts; giving notice of invasion; finding guides and supplies for British troops; residing on the jaghire; holding no connexion with marauders; giving up British subjects absconding; not harbouring thieves, and doing other acts of obedience, *App.* p. 478—Translation of a sunnud granted to Poker Purshaud Chobey, granting him possession of certain villages, in consideration of his obedience and delivering in the above ikarnameh; list of the villages referred to therein, *App.* p. 478.

Police. Glaring inefficiency of the police at Oude; strength of the force of the King of Oude; their detached duties, and reason of their inefficiency, *App.* p. 397—Reform necessary in the police of Oude; means taken by the late king for making alteration in the abuses therein, and manner in which his plan was opposed, *App.* p. 419—Manner in which the aumils appropriated to their own use the funds they were allowed to retain from the revenue collections towards the maintenance of police, *App.* p. 419.

Political Agents. Manner in which the duties of political agents established on the shores of the Persian and Arabian Gulfs for the fulfilment of certain treaties, might be as efficiently and less expensively performed, *Rep.* p. 80—Opinion of Sir John Malcolm, that instead of keeping up so many substantive political agents carrying on a direct correspondence with the British Government, it would be better to assign extensive districts to the superintendence of commissioners or officers of a high rank, under some other designation, to whom subordinate agents should report, and from whom they should receive instructions, which would establish a more uniform system of management, and relieve the Governor-general from matters of inferior importance, *Rep.* p. 84—Stipulation in subsidiary treaties, that accredited agent of the British Government shall be received at the court of the subsidiary power, *App.* p. 497.

Political Relations. Financial effects of the conquests in India, and of the changes or enlargements of our political relations, which have been made since 1831, *Macculloch, App.* p. 78—Summary statement, explanatory of the progress of the territorial dominion and political connexions of the British Government in India from 1765, *Jones, App.* p. 177.

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Portuguese. Their armaments were fitted out by an active and warlike monarch, who united ambition of conquest with the desire of extending commerce; conduct of the Portuguese on taking possession of any newly-discovered territory, *Walker, App.* p. 299. See also *Dutch*.

Predatory Tribes. Anxious discussion caused during the latter years of Lord Minto's administration, by the growing power of the predatory forces in Central India and Hindostan; exactions by the Patans upon the Rajpoot states; incursions of the Pindarries; understanding between the two tribes, *Jones, App.* p. 183—Further observations upon the incursions of predatory tribes, and upon the measures necessary to be taken in consequence, *Jones, App.* 295, 296.

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Protected States. System has proved universally injurious to the princes and people, with the exception of Travancore, *Hill, App. p. 81*—The less we interfere in their affairs the better, *Crawford, App. p. 94*—As far as the states are concerned, they are among the worst governed countries in the world, *Crawford, App. p. 94*—Instead of adding strength, have become a burden to the British Government, *Crawford, App. p. 94*—Injurious effects which naturally arise from the state of the protected princes, *Edmonstone, App. p. 105*—In this condition of affairs, several of the petty states are destitute of all vigour in their administrations, *Barnwall, App. p. 114*—Consequences of our conduct at Mysore, *Munro, App. p. 116*—Witness decidedly of opinion that the security of the Oriental possessions is involved in the preservation of the protected states, *Malcolm, App. p. 136*—Different degree of interference in the affairs of protected states, *Elphinstone, App. p. 154*.

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Character and extent of the interference exercised by the East India Company in the internal affairs of the protected states, *Macculloch, App. p. 77; Hill, App. p. 81; Baillie, App. p. 88; Wilder, App. p. 91; Edmonstone, App. p. 102; Munro, App. p. 115; Pitman, App. p. 118; Tod, App. p. 124; Malcolm, App. p. 138; Gardner, App. p. 152; Elphinstone, App. p. 154; Jenkins, App. p. 158, 160; Russell, App. p. 165; Duff, App. p. 174*.

See also *Hydrabad. Mysore. Oude. Peishwa.*

Punchayet, Nature of the, Bayley 320.

Punjab. See *Runjeet Sing.*

Punnah, Rajah of. Translation of an ikarnameh presented by the Rajah Kishore Sing Behauder, the Rajah of Punnah, engaging not to unite with the enemies of the Company; to restrain relations from exciting sedition or disturbance in the British territories; to deliver up absconding subjects of the British Government taking refuge in his territories; not to harbour robbers; inhabitants of villages to be responsible for robberies on travellers; to deliver up murderers and criminals taking refuge in his territories; not to hold intercourse with rebel chiefs, nor to engage in quarrels with those obedient to the British Government; to guard passes of the ghauts against marauders; to give timely notice of any meditated invasion; to find guides and supplies for British troops ascending the ghauts; not to quarrel with rajahs and chiefs respecting villages, but to refer disputes originating with them to the British Government, *App. p. 454*—Translation of a sunnud granted to the Rajah Kishore Sing Behauder, rajah of Punnah, granting him possession of certain villages, in consideration of his obedience and delivering in the above ikarnameh, *App. p. 455*—Statement of the villages inserted in the former sunnud of Rajah Kishore Sing Behauder, Rajah of Punnah, *App. p. 456*.

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Q.

Queen Elizabeth. Her letter to the different sovereigns of India, sent out with the first fleet, merely entreats that her subjects may be allowed to do business in their ports, and to leave a few factors, who may learn the language and the mode of conducting trade, but does not express any wish for permission to erect fortifications, *Walker, App. p. 299*.

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Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford See *Acheen, King of.*

Rajpoot States. They stand in the same relation to the British in which they stood towards the paramount power in former times; the general feature of the Company's engagements with them is protection, and guarantee of their territory; and on their part, an acknowledgment of the British supremacy; some are bound to furnish contingents of a specified amount, others to place the whole of their resources at our disposal; some pay tribute, while others are exempt, *Rep.* p. 83—Rajpoot chiefs are men of high military spirit, and would be likely to revolt from vexatious restraints; policy to interfere as little as possible in their internal affairs; difference of opinion exists as to whether it would be desirable to emancipate them from the obligations imposed upon them, *Rep.* p. 84.

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- Sutlege, River.** Translation of an ittilah nameh addressed to the chief of the country of Malwa and Sirhind, on this side the river Sutlege, placing the country under British protection, without pecuniary tribute; chiefs to exercise authority in their own possessions; necessaries to be supplied British forces marching through the country for the general welfare; chiefs with their forces to join the British army in repelling enemies; European articles brought by merchants for the use of the army, as also horses purchased for cavalry regiments, to pass without molestation or demand of duty, *App.* p. 445—Translation of a sunnud granted to the chiefs of Malwa and Sirhind, on this side the river Sutlege, reciting the above ittilah nameh, and disclaiming intention of the British Government to pay attention to the complaints of certain zemindars, but to leave them to exercise their own authority in their own possessions; but in case of forcible dis-possession, restitution to be made, *App.* p. 469.
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- Thakoor Doorjun Sing.** Translation of a sunnud granted to Thakoor Doorjun Sing, reciting his established proprietorship of a certain pergunnah, and his attachment to the British Government; his request of a grant of a jaghire from the British Government; his presentation of an obligation of allegiance, granting him possession of certain villages in consideration of his obedience, *App.* p. 482.
- Thannadars.** Attempt by the late King of Oude to keep the appointment of thannadars in the hands of Government, instead of leaving them to be filled by aumils; opposition thereto by Ramdial, being aided by the aumils; distress of the thannadars, from receiving no pay; consequent abolition of their functions, *App.* p. 419.
- Thieves.** Stipulation in subsidiary treaties against harbouring thieves, *App.* p. 496.
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Thokur Jugrak. Translation of a 'sunnud' granted to Thokur Jugrak, for the thakoorace o Bulls, on condition of maintaining thirty beegarahs at Sumbaloo; to attend with force in case of war; to maintain roads twelve feet broad throughout the thakoorace; nuzzerana remitted, *App.* p. 484.

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Timber. Admirable situation of Bombay for receiving constant supplies of timber, *Walker*, *App.* p. 316.

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Tippoo Sultan. War with the British; his downfall; storming of Seringapatam, and his death, *Jones*, *App.* p. 178—Observations upon the causes and effects of the wars with Tippoo, *Walker*, *App.* p. 318, 319.

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