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(1) ... Dispatches ... relative to hostilities between
the British Government and a Marhatta Chief,
called Jeswant Rao Holkar, etc. 1805-

V2, L:8. 28154. M1 A805—
16433

(2) Papers - relating to East India Affairs.
Rajah of Bhurtpur. 1806

V2, L:8. 28282. M1 A806

Copies or Extracts of all Dispatches or Correspondence received from INDIA, since the last Session of Parliament, relative to Hostilities between the BRITISH GOVERNMENTS and a Marhatta Chief, called JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, and the Causes thereof; as far as is consistent with the Public Service, and the good Faith due to Persons from whom Secret Intelligence may have been received.

Ordered to be printed 11th February 1805.

L I S T.

EXTRACT BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, THE 2^D MARCH 1804:

Received per Tigris, 13th December 1804.

- Letter from General Lake to the Marquis of Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp Nehmeda, Dec. 19th, 1803; inclosing Translate of a Letter from Jefwunt Rao Holkar to the General - - - - - p. 1 to 2.
- Translate of a Letter from the Marquis of Wellesley to Jefwunt Rao Holkar - - - - - ibid.
- From Jefwunt Rao Holkar to General Lake - - - - - ibid.
- From the Governor General in Council to the Commander in Chief; 13th Jan. 1804. p. 3.
- From General Lake to the Marquis Wellesley; dated Bruna, 28th Dec. 1803 - p. 4.
- From Jefwunt Rao Holkar to his Excellency the Commander in Chief; dated 1st Ramzan, or 15th Dec. 1803 - - - - - ibid.
- From Marquis Wellesley to Jefwunt Rao Holkar - - - - - p. 5.
- From General Lake to Marquis Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp near Bruna, 29th Dec. 1803; inclosing one from the General to Jefwunt Rao Holkar - - - - - ibid.
- From Marquis Wellesley to General Lake; dated 17th January 1804 - - - - - p. 6.
- From General Lake to the Marquis Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp near Beaná, 30th January 1804; inclosing a Letter from the General to Holkar - pp. 10—11.
- From General Lake to Marquis Wellesley; 3d February 1804; inclosing two Letters of traitorous Correspondence between Ramedgah, Holkar, and Gholaum Mahomed pp. 11—12.
- Extract of Letter from General Lake to the Governor General; 10th February 1804 p. 13.
- From General Lake to the Marquis Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp near Sorrat, 11th February 1804; inclosing Extract of a Dispatch from Captain Baillie (in Bundlecund) - - - - - ibid.
- From the Honourable Major General Wellesley to the Governor General; inclosing Letters to and from Cashee Rao Holkar - - - - - p. 14.
- Extract of Letter from Marquis Wellesley to the Honourable Major General Wellesley; dated 17th January 1804; inclosing, Instructions to the Commander in Chief, and to the Major General, in regard to the course of Policy to be observed with Holkar - p. 15.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT OF BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS,
THE 12TH APRIL 1804:

Received per Tigris, 13th December 1804.

Letter from General Lake to the Marquis of Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp
Hendown, Feb. 27th 1804, with Inclosures from Jeswunt Rao Holkar - pp. 15-16.

From General Lake to Marquis Wellesley; 28th Feb. 1804; inclosing the General's Reply
to Holkar, and other Letters and Correspondence - - - - - pp. 16-17.

From the Commander in Chief to the Governor General; March 1st, 1804; inclosing a
Letter from the Begum Samroos to Lieut. Colonel Ochterlony - - - - - p. 18.

From General Lake to Marquis Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp Ramghur, 19th
March 1804; inclosing, Letters presented by Holkar's Vakeels; Minutes of the Conver-
sation which passed at their Interview;—and Letter from the Commander in Chief to
Holkar - - - - - pp. 19-22.

From General Lake to Marquis Wellesley; dated Head Quarters, Camp near Ballahiera,
26th March 1804 - - - - - p. 23.

From the Same, to the Same; 29th March 1804 - - - - - p. 24.

Enclosure in a Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated
22d March 1804:—Received overland 26th August 1804; (Major Malcolm, Resident
at Scindia's Durbar, to the Governor General) - - - - - p. 25.

Letter from the Chief Secretary of the Governor General in Council of Bengal, to the
Secretary of the Court of Directors; dated 24th March 1804:—Received per Ship
Lady Castlereagh, 31st October 1804 - - - - - ibid.

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated
17th May 1804; with Enclosures:—Received overland, the 9th September 1804. p. 26.

Copies and Extracts of all Dispatches or Correspondence received from INDIA, since the last Session of Parliament, relative to Hostilities between the BRITISH GOVERNMENTS and a MARHATTA CHIEF, called JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, and the Causes thereof; as far as is consistent with the Public Service, and the good Faith due to Persons from whom Secret Intelligence may have been received.

EXTRACT BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS,

THE 2d MARCH 1804.

Received per Tigris 13th December 1804.

N^o 99.

To his Excellency the most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

FOR your Lordship's information, I have the honour to enclose Copy of a Letter addressed to me by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with my Reply thereto.

I have endeavoured to reply to this Chief, whose style appears arrogant and improper, with firmness and dignity, avoiding at the same time any expressions in the smallest degree hostile.

I am inclined to think, that in addressing this Letter to me, he has been actuated by a wish to impress me with a high idea of his power, and to draw from me an answer, the possession of which might tend to encrease his consequence among the Native Powers.

The Rao Rajah, with whom we have entered into alliance, has transmitted to me a Letter which he has received from Holkar, and which I enclose for your Lordship's information; similar Letters have, I understand, been addressed to the several Rajpoot Chieftains.

Notwithstanding the hostile intentions which these express, I cannot imagine that they are intended for any other purpose than to enable him, with greater ease, to enforce his exactions.

Should he, however, have been otherwise disposed, the Alliances which have been recently formed, the mutinous state of his Army, and the precautions I have taken to prevent his advances into his country, must have effected an alteration in his designs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Nehmeda, Dec. 19, 1803.

G. LAKE.

Translate of a Letter from **JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR** to his
Excellency **GENERAL LAKE, &c. &c. &c.**

Just now a Letter from the Most Noble of the Nobles Marquis Wellesley, respecting the strengthening the foundations of amity and friendship between me and the English Government (Company) together with copy of a Treaty, and other documents of a friendly kind, have been received. An appropriate answer, dictated by me, has been sent, and all matters shall be adjusted at a proper time. Let the copy of the Letter which I enclose relieve your mind from uneasiness; do you strive to cement the bonds of friendship and good understanding with us.

When I was encamped in the Meevah, after settling the contribution, I moved to Sark and Nampoore, and you have marched to the neighbourhood of Machery, where my whole intention is to conform to the instructions of Lord Wellesley. I have not the most distant design to say any thing improper; but as your near approach to my victorious Army appears to me likely to produce unpleasant circumstances, I have therefore written to you, that agreeably to the rules of friendship and true amity, you will move towards Agra, and employ yourself in settling the affairs of Delhi, the seat of Government; and hereafter, whatever engagements and arrangements shall be settled with Lord Wellesley shall be communicated. In respect to your retiring to Agra, and other points, positive orders will be sent to you by Lord Wellesley.

It is conformable to friendship, that you do not make any delay in this business, but immediately go back, and make me happy by writing to me.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,
P. T.

Translate of a Letter from the Marquis **WELLESLEY, &c. &c.**
to **JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.**

A long time had elapsed since I received the glad tidings of your welfare, and was made happy.

It is your Well-wisher's earnest desire to raise the friendship and good understanding which exist between the English Company and you, to the highest pitch; and, with this view, I send to you copy of the Treaty concluded between the English Government at Pautewah at Bassein, by which it will appear to your enlightened understanding, the safety and future Peace of Hindostan are provided for; and the 12th Article, which secures the independency of the Marhatta Chiefs and Jaghiredars, and Relatives of the Holkar family, are included therein. This will be cause of joy to your mind; my exertion shall be used to relieve your mind from all cause of fear or apprehension. The welfare and prosperity of your House rest in this Treaty, and it is certain nothing contrary to this can happen. Let others act as they choose; it is relied upon, with the utmost confidence, that whatever can draw close the ties of friendship between the Company and you will be performed.

This will be delivered to you by Cader Nawaz Khan, a man of respectability, and in my confidence, who will explain to you all my wishes and views.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,
P. T.

TRANSLATE.

Your Letter, inclosing one to your Address from the high-titled Nawaub, the Most Noble of the Nobles the Governor General, has arrived.

Its contents are understood.—To learn that the wise counsel contained in the Governor General's letter has made a due impression on your mind, and that all
your

your future Actions will be directed towards the strengthening the ties of friendship and amity, will afford me great satisfaction.

When the firm adherence of the English Government to its engagement is known to the whole world, on this account our stedfast and constant attention is directed to the preservation of the power and dignity of our Allies, and to guard their interests; and it is also the firm resolution of our minds to crush the pride and evil designs of our Enemies.

When our victorious Army moved towards your quarter, it was caused by the devastation and ravages committed by the Troops of Scindia; by the aid of the Almighty, those Troops were speedily subdued and destroyed, and Victory attended us.

All the Princes of the Country, such as the Rajahs of Jeypore, Joudpoore, the Rao Rajah, and others, consulting their true interests and welfare, have concluded Treaties of Alliance and Friendship with the English Government; and as the safety, maintenance of the dignity, and security of our Allies, is the constant object of our attention, our future movements and marches must be governed by the terms of the Treaties existing between us and our Allies, and by a due attention to the maintenance of the just rights of the English Government.

In adherence to our engagements, we will guard and maintain the interests of our Allies in opposition to all Enemies.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,

P. T.

Extract Letter from the Governor General in Council to the
Commander in Chief.

Dated 13th January 1804.

Para. 8. The Honourable Major General Wellesley has not yet been apprized of the sentiments of the Governor General in Council with regard to the specific terms of any engagements to be concluded with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

9. Under these circumstances, there is no cause to apprehend that the engagements which your Excellency may contract with the States of Oudepore and Kotah will interfere with any arrangements which Major General Wellesley may conclude either with Dowlut Rao Scindia or Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

10. In negotiating the terms of such engagements, however, it may be advisable that your Excellency should ascertain whether Scindia or Holkar possess any claims on the Ranah of Oudepore or the Kotah Rajah, and what is the nature of those claims: at the same time, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that Dowlut Rao Scindia being in a state of war with the British Government, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar exercising an usurped authority over the dominions of the Holkar family, neither of those Chieftains can possess any claims on Oudepore and Kotah, which may not justly be suspended by convention between the British Government and the two latter States.

11. Jeswunt Rao Holkar can advance no claims on those States which are not founded on those of Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate Heir and Successor of Tuckagee Holkar.

12. If Cashee Rao Holkar should appear to possess any just claims on Oudepore or Kotah, a reservation may be included in our engagements with those States, for the future satisfaction of such claims.

13. It is however probable that any claims, either of Scindia or of the Holkar family, for annual tribute from the Rajpoot Chiefs, must be founded in the pretensions of the Mogul Emperor, or of the Peshwa, and in either case the adjustment of such claims will be a proper subject of consideration in the general settlement which must follow the conclusion of Peace in Hindostan and the Deccan.

N^o 222.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

No. 105.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information, Copy of a Letter this moment received from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, covering a Letter, from the heading of which it appears to have been received from your Lordship; but from its contents I am inclined to think it is from the Honourable Major General Wellesley, or that it must be a forgery of his own for some hidden purpose.

A reply will immediately be dispatched, couched in the most friendly terms, and assuring him that the British Government has no intention of acting hostilely towards him, but at the same time hint the necessity of his avoiding to commit depredations on the territories of our Allies, as a desirable proof of his friendly disposition.

From the general tenor of this Letter, it would appear that he wishes to be on friendly terms with the British Government; but at this moment his conduct is so extraordinary, that I am at a loss to guess what measures he may ultimately adopt: he is at present levying contributions, and otherwise distressing the country in the neighbourhood of Kotah, and I have certain intelligence of his having lately put to death the English Officers in his service, Captains Vickers, Todd, and Ryan.

I hope to have the honour, in the course of a few days, to send your Lordship more satisfactory intelligence on this head; in the mean time, I beg your Lordship will be assured that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to confirm this friendly disposition, and ensure an amicable arrangement between this Chief and the British Government.

Allow me to express a wish to be honoured with your Lordship's sentiments on this subject as soon as possible.

Head Quarters, Camp near Bruna,
28th Dec. 1803.
1 o'Clock, P. M.

I have the honour to be, &c.
G. LAKE.

A Copy of my Reply to Holkar shall be immediately forwarded to your Lordship.

G. LAKE.

N^o 223.

Translation of a Letter from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to his Excellency the Commander in Chief; dated 1st Ramzan, or 15th December 1803.

Previous to this I transmitted a copy of a Letter from the Most noble Marquis Wellesley, and wrote to you on other points; these will have reached you.

Just now another Letter has been received from Marquis Wellesley, a copy of which is inclosed.

After learning the contents thereof, agreeably thereto, you will strive to strengthen the foundation of friendship between me and the English Government.

Letters of a similar purport will be sent from Marquis Wellesley to that benefactor of the world.

From me you shall never hear any other language than that of friendship, but if any thing contrary to friendship shall appear from you, I am helpless.

As you are wise, and possessed of foresight, it is most certain that always keeping your eye fixed on the preservation of friendship between the two States, and on the maintenance of the true interests of your own Government, you will continually labour to increase the ties of amity between the two sides.

Make me happy by frequent and friendly Letters.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. Gerard,
P.T.

Translation of a Letter from MARQUIS WELLESLEY to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. N^o 224.

After expressions of attachment and amity, which is the rule of friendship, be it known to you, your kind Letter teeming with friendship, and cloathed with expressions of encreasing attachment, has arrived, and conveyed to me great pleasure and satisfaction; upon learning the strengthened foundations of sincerity and friendship between the two States, my mind was filled with confidence.

Your exalted friendship, which is clear from the contents of your friendly Letter, has been detailed to Government; and when an answer shall be received, it will be forwarded to you.

By the blessing of God, to the full extent of that friendship which has of old existed between you and the English Government, I have taken upon myself to obtain from Government the adjustment of every point.

From whatever was agreed upon the first day, no deviation shall be made therefrom.

Let your noble heart be at ease; and keep me in remembrance by friendly Letters, and by calling upon me to do what is proper and becoming.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. Gerard,
P. T.

To his Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

N^o 225.

My Lord,

I have now the honour, for your Lordship's information, to transmit copy of my Reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, copy of whose Letter addressed to me accompanied my dispatch of yesterday's date.

I have the honour, &c.

Head Quarters,
Camp near Bruna, 29th Dec. 1803.

G. LAKE.

Copy of a Letter addressed to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

N^o 226.

Your friendly Letter, enclosing copy of one from the Nawaub the most Noble of the Nobles the Governor General Marquis Wellesley, arrived in a happy moment; to learn of your welfare, and of the sincerity of attachment expressed by your friendly pen, was the cause of great satisfaction to me.

The contents of the Governor General's Letters relating to the bonds of amity between the two States, are clearly understood.

I consider it incumbent on me to use my best endeavours to increase the ties of amity, and to strengthen the foundations of friendship between you and the English Government. It is conformable to the rules of friendship that you also make the increase of the regulations of amity the constant object of your attention.

By the favour of God, I shall do no one act which is contrary to the rules of friendship; and it is proper that you always persevere in a similar amicable line of conduct, and make me happy by frequently letting me hear of your welfare.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) J. Gerard,
P. T.

N^o 227.

To his Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief.

Official, N^o 22.
(Secret.)

Sir,

Para. 1.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's dispatches, under date the 19th, 28th, and 29th December 1803, and I entirely approve your Excellency's conduct towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and the Letters which you have addressed to that Chieftain.

2. The Letters of which Jeswunt Rao Holkar has transmitted copies to your Excellency, must have been forwarded to Holkar by Major General Wellesley in his own Name. I have not addressed any Letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, but Major General Wellesley was authorized by my instructions of the 28th of June to open an amicable negotiation with that Chieftain.

3. It is now expedient to decide the course to be pursued with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. The great distance of the Honourable Major General Wellesley's position from the Camp of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, must render the intercourse difficult from that quarter; and as your Excellency's situation is more likely to be convenient for that purpose, it is my intention that your Excellency should immediately open a negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

A copy of this dispatch will be immediately transmitted to the Honourable Major General Wellesley, with a view to enable that Officer to promote the objects of these instructions, if circumstances should bring the Army of Major General Wellesley within a convenient distance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp.

6. The authority exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the name of Kundee Rao, over the possessions of the Holkar family, is manifestly an usurpation of the rights of Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate heir and successor of Serkojee Holkar. Consistently therefore with the principles of justice, no arrangement can be proposed between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving a sanction of Cashee Rao Holkar from his hereditary dominions.

7. Under the sanction of his Highness the Peshwa's authority, the British Government would be justified in adopting measures for the limitation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar's rights, either by force or compromise; and the spirit of our engagement with his Highness the Peshwa, might be considered to impose on the British Government an obligation to comply with a requisition on the part of his Highness for that purpose. Under the public protection of the British Government, the Peshwa may not now be anxious for the reduction of Holkar's power, or for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights; but it may be expected that his Highness would readily concur in a proposition for the restoration of Cashee Rao, and for the punishment of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

8. Although the British Government is precluded, by considerations of justice, from the adoption of any arrangement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving a formal confirmation of his usurped authority, or that of Kundee Rao, over the possession of the Holkar family, we are not required with the express solicitation of the Peshwa to employ our influence or arms for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions.

9. The British Government, therefore, may be considered to be at liberty to adopt either of the alternatives stated in the following Propositions:

1st. To restore to Cashee Rao Holkar the possession of his hereditary rights, securing at the same time a provision for Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and for Kundee Rao; this proposition would necessarily involve the reduction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power either by force, or by compromise.

2d. To consider Jeswunt Rao Holkar as a power absolutely neutral, and to limit our proceedings with respect to him, to the protection of our territories, and of our Allies, against his encroachments and exactions.

10. The enterprising spirit, military character, and ambitious views of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, render the reduction of his power a desirable object with reference to the complete establishment of tranquillity in India. The restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar

Holkar to his hereditary rights, by the aid and under the protection of the British Power, would be highly creditable to the justice and honour of the British Government, and advantageous to its interests; it might be expected that Cashee Rao would readily acquiesce in any arrangement which might be deemed advisable, for the security of our interests, as the condition of his restoration. Indebted to our power for the recovery of his rights, and depending on our support for their preservation, his interests would be permanently consolidated with that of the British Government, his restoration would obtain the concurrence and applause of every State in India, and would afford to the Peshwa an additional proof of our sincere disposition to respect the rights of the Marhatta Feudatories, and to fulfil the obligations of our public faith.

11. I should not hesitate therefore, in determining to effect the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary dominions, if the measures necessary for the accomplishment of that object had not involved difficulties and embarrassments which could not be compensated by the probable benefits of the proposed arrangements.

12. Adverting to the personal character, and to the actual power and resources of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, it cannot be expected that he would acquiesce in such an arrangement without a contest.

13. Admitting, however, that the terror of our arms might induce Jeswunt Rao Holkar to acquiesce in the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, the adjustment of the details of such an arrangement would probably occasion a protracted and embarrassing investigation of the rights and pretensions of the several branches of the Holkar family, and we could not prudently withdraw our Armies until that arrangement should have been accomplished, since Holkar might not ultimately consent to the terms prescribed to him, and it would then be necessary to enforce our determination by arms; if Peace should not have been previously concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia, he might acquire in the power and revenues of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, additional means of protracting the war.

14. On the other hand, it is proper to consider the degree of danger to be apprehended from leaving Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the possession of his present military power and territorial resources.

15. The vicinity of the territory actually under Holkar's authority, to the province of Guzerat, would afford him an opportunity of fomenting and supporting the turbulence and disaffection of the Enemies of our interests in that quarter of India. The contiguity of his possessions to those which Scindia will probably retain at the conclusion of Peace, and to the territory guaranteed to Rajah Ambajee, might facilitate an union of interests between Holkar and those Chieftains; an additional danger may also be apprehended in the existence of a military independent power, in the hands of an enterprising and ambitious Chieftain, who must be supposed to be interested in the reduction of our influence and ascendancy in India, and who may therefore be expected to avail himself of any favourable opportunity to combine the employment of his power and resources with any eventual attempts on the part of France to disturb the tranquillity of the British Empire.

16. To these speculative dangers are to be opposed the accession of political, territorial, and military strength, which we must acquire at the conclusion of the present War, and the effect of that augmented strength, and of our recent alliances, in precluding the successful application of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power and resources to purposes injurious to the interests and security of the British Empire.

17. If a subsidiary British Force be established in the dominions retained by Dowlut Rao Scindia, any dangerous connection between that Chieftain and Jeswunt Rao Holkar will be effectually prevented, and the existence of a British Force in the vicinity of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's possessions will essentially tend to check any hostile projects on the part of that Chieftain. The vigilance of our Resident at Scindia's court may also be expected to impose a restraint on the designs of Holkar.

18. No state of circumstances can be reasonably supposed which could induce Ambajee to connect himself with Jeswunt Rao Holkar for purposes hostile to the British Government.

19. Any intrigues between Holkar and this disaffected Chieftain, in Guzerat, would probably be effectually checked by the vicinity of our Troops, or by the vigilance of the public Officers of Government; but hostile combinations, of so limited

limited a nature cannot be considered dangerous to the stability of the British power. Our recent conquests and alliances afford us the means of advancing our Troops to the frontiers of Holkar's possessions, without difficulty or interruption, from the South-west and from the North-east, and will enable us to employ the military power of the Rajpoots, and of Ambajee, in offensive operations against the dominions of that Chieftain. The territory of the Holkar family will be surrounded by States either in alliance with us, and interested in maintaining that alliance, or not sufficiently powerful to contribute any important aid to his designs. His proceedings will be subject to the vigilant observation of British authorities, and his country accessible on all sides to British Armies and British Allies.

20. It may be further observed, that in proportion to the defect of Holkar's title, it would be his interest to abstain from any measures calculated to excite the resentment of the British Government.

21. These circumstances would tend in an equal degree to preclude any combination between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the emissaries or the forces of France. With a circumscribed territory, and with a confined field of action, Jeswunt Rao Holkar's military power would probably decay. He has been enabled to maintain his present extensive Armies, almost exclusively, by exactions from Foreign States, and by the acquisition and the hope of plunder. An Army, maintained exclusively by the resources of the territory which Jeswunt Rao Holkar occupies, would neither be numerous nor effective.

22. An immediate attempt therefore to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, would involve more positive and certain difficulty and danger than could be justly apprehended from the continuance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the possession of the territories actually under his authority. A pacific conduct towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the present moment, will not preclude the future restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to the possession of his hereditary rights. The previous adjustment of our differences with Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the final settlement of our new political relations, together with the restoration of general tranquillity in India, may be expected to afford additional facilities to a settlement of our relations with the Holkar family, if such a settlement should ultimately be deemed advisable.

23. It will be necessary however to regulate our proceedings with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar in such a manner, as to avoid any acknowledgement or confirmation of the legitimacy of his dominion, or of that of Kundee Rao Holkar.

24. The considerations, detailed in the preceding part of this dispatch, have determined me not to make any immediate attempt to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to the possession of his hereditary dominions, and I am also disposed to leave Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the exercise of his present authority, without any further interposition of the British Power than that which may be required for the security of the Chiefs and States in Hindostan with whom we have contracted defensive alliances; those Chiefs and States must be protected by arms against any exactions on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, founded in the pretended claims of the Holkar family: we are pledged by the spirit of our engagements to secure those Allies against such exactions.

25. My sentiments on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's supposed claims upon those Chiefs and States, are detailed in the dispatch from the Governor General in Council to your Excellency, under date the 13th instant: a copy of that dispatch has been transmitted to the Honourable Major General Wellesley.

26. It may be expected that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will acquiesce in this moderate proposition on the part of the British Government. His refusal will preclude all expectation of his concurrence in any other arrangement, consistent with the obligations of Justice and of Public Faith, and will require a reduction of his power by force.

27. For the accomplishment of the proposed arrangement, it will merely be necessary that your Excellency should signify to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, either by letter or through the channel of Vakeels, whom he may be invited to dispatch either to your Excellency's Camp, or to that of the Honourable Major General Wellesley, as may be most convenient for the purpose of negotiation, that the British Government entertains the most amicable disposition towards him, and harbours no intention-

tion of prosecuting hostilities against him, unless compelled to that extremity by acts of aggression on his part against the British Government or any of its Allies. That the British Government is pledged, by the obligation of its engagements with various Chiefs and States in Hindostan, to guarantee them against all exactions and demands unfounded in justice; that we do not admit his claim to tribute, of any denomination, upon those Chiefs and States, founded upon the pretensions of the Holkar family, and that we shall therefore be compelled to resist any such demands on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; that, with the consent of his Highness the Peshwa, the British Government will be disposed to arbitrate the differences subsisting between Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to adjust the claims of the several branches of the Family, on the principles of equity and justice; that we are desirous of preserving Peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and that we will abstain from any unsolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and security of the rights and territories of our Allies, and that we merely require that he should manifest a similar conduct, by abstaining from all measures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his Troops from any position which they may at present occupy of a menacing aspect to the British Government or to our Allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the British Government is in alliance. If Jeswunt Rao Holkar should advance any claims on those States in his individual capacity, the British Government will be disposed to arbitrate all such claims on principles of equity and justice, and generally to arbitrate all claims on any of our Allies, by similar rules of moderation and good faith.

28. On the basis of the proposed arrangement, your Excellency is authorized to enter into a negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, exercising your discretion with regard to the degree of security which we may possess under Jeswunt Rao Holkar's acquiescence in the terms of any such arrangement.

29. If Holkar's views should appear to be evidently hostile, your Excellency will judge how far it might be expedient to move against his forces; my wish is to avoid such an extremity: and, if Peace with Scindia should be obtained on terms of adequate security, I should desire that the Army under your Excellency's command should speedily be formed in such a manner as might effectually expedite the security and settlement of our valuable conquests and powerful alliances.

30. The solidity and strength of our dominions in Hindostan, under the system of Treaties and Alliances already happily accomplished by your Excellency, will be confirmed by a Peace with Scindia, under circumstances of glory and power which must oppose an impregnable barrier to the assaults of any Native State. The British Empire in India, at the close of the war with the Confederate Chiefs, will assume an aspect of such splendour as must daunt the most adventurous spirit of any Chief or State excluded from the benefits of our protection; I am therefore satisfied, that after the conclusion of Peace with Scindia, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, instead of attempting to encounter the British arms, will anxiously solicit the countenance and favour of our Government. The alternative of Peace or War with Scindia is probably decided, as I am convinced that Major General Wellesley has not renewed the Armistice with Scindia after the 21st ultimo. If the war with Scindia should be protracted, the motions of Holkar must be checked without delay, and in such an event, your Excellency will be pleased to consider the expediency of advancing that part of your force which (previously to the peace of Deogaum) was destined for Berar, in such a direction as to operate against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and ultimately to second Major General Wellesley's movements against Scindia. In such an extremity Major General Wellesley would probably move towards Ougein.

31. My wish and expectation are, however, that a Peace has actually been signed with Scindia, and if my hopes should be confirmed, I trust that the fame of the British power will deter Holkar, and every adventurer in Asia, for many years, from encountering the perils of a rash contest with the British arms.

32. The intelligence which your Excellency has received of the cruelty exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar towards his English Officers, in the murder of Messrs. Vickers, Todd, and Ryan, has occasioned great concern in my mind. The particulars of this atrocious transaction, however, must be fully ascertained, before it can become the subject of discussion with Jeswunt Rao Holkar. I therefore am anxious to learn

further details on the subject, previously to the dispatch of any instructions to your Excellency, founded on the perpetration of such a crime.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLESLEY.

Fort William,
17th January 1804.

N^o 233. (A.)

To his Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c.

(No. 112.)

My Lord,

Para. 1. I had the honour to receive your Lordship's Secret Official Dispatch (No. 22.) under date 17th January 1804.

2. It afforded me infinite satisfaction to receive your Lordship's approbation of the Letters I have addressed to Jeswunt Rao Holkar; my future conduct towards that Chieftain shall be strictly conformable to the views and wishes of your Lordship.

3. In obedience to the Instructions contained in the 27th paragraph of your Lordship's dispatch, I have this day addressed a Letter to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (a copy of which is annexed) which, I hope, will discover how far it may be practicable to carry into effect the pacific arrangements proposed by your Lordship.

4. Your Lordship may be assured, that no exertions on my part shall be wanting to accomplish this desirable end, which, from the circumstances of Peace being actually concluded with the Rajah of Berar, and the general idea entertained by the Natives, that this event has also taken place with Dowlut Rao Scindia (and which I am inclined to credit) appears now more likely than formerly to be acceded to on his part.

5. I think it however necessary to remark, that the actual position of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's forces at the present moment, and his apparent hostile intentions to the British Government, render it doubtful whether he will conform to the terms proposed by your Lordship, however advantageous to his own interests.

6. His refusal to withdraw his Forces from their present menacing position, and to refrain from future exactions on those States, with which we have entered into alliances, must determine the nature of the measures to be adopted respecting him.

7. It is my intention to move towards Hindown, and occupy a position in that neighbourhood, which will completely cover the principal roads leading into our Territories, and enable me to move either way, should the movements of Jeswunt Rao Holkar render the precaution necessary; in the mean time, it will be my earnest endeavour to prevent hostilities between the British Government and this Chieftain.

8. The circumstance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar having put to death Messrs. Vickers, Todd, and Ryan, is so minutely detailed by every person from whom we are enabled to receive information, that no doubt remains on my mind that this atrocious act of barbarous policy has been committed.

9. Those unfortunate Gentlemen were confined on declaring their intention of availing themselves of your Excellency's Proclamation. They were afterwards brought out, and their heads severed from their bodies and exposed on pikes, and the bodies forbid to be buried, on suspicion of Captain Todd's carrying on a traiterous correspondence with me, which never was the case. Under the head of the last mentioned Officer was affixed a paper as a proof of his guilt, said to be a Letter from me.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Camp near Beanâ,
30th January 1804.

G. LAKE

(No. 234.)

Copy of a Letter to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR; dated 29th January 1804.

(After compliments)

It is the desire of the British Government to maintain the relations of friendship and amity with you, nor is it disposed to act hostilely towards you, so long as you shall continue to observe faithfully the ties of friendship which exist between us, and refrain from molesting our Allies, to whom we are bound by Treaty.

For it is incumbent on the British Government to provide for the safety and security of its Allies, and not to allow any one to oppress or levy exactions on them, which were not founded on justice. Whatever claims to tribute from the Princes of this country may be urged by the Holkar family, such claims cannot be considered to rest in you; and should you attempt to exact tribute from any Chief in alliance with the English Government, the so doing will be considered an infringement of the friendship which subsists between us, and a violation of good faith. But adverting to the differences which exist between you and Cashee Rao Holkar, the British Government, with the consent of the Peshwa, will undertake to mediate all such differences on principles of equity and justice.

The British Government, desirous to preserve friendship with you, will not interfere in your private concerns farther than is necessary to their own security, or to that of their Allies. To prove the sincerity of the attachment which you have professed, it is incumbent on you to abstain from all acts injurious to the interests of the British Government or its Allies; and as the presence of your Army on the confines of the Dominions of the British Allies excites great fear and alarms in the minds of the inhabitants, it is necessary to the maintenance of friendship, that you withdraw your Army to your own country, and relinquish the intention of levying tribute from the Aumeer of Oudepore, the Rajah of Jeypore, Oudepore, Kotah, Burt-pore, Machevey, and Ambajee, so that the bonds of friendship be not broken asunder; for the levying of any kind of tribute from either of those Princes cannot be permitted.

It also behoves you not to enter the territories of any of the above-mentioned Chiefs, or any countries which have been conquered or ceded to the English by Scindia or the Bhonslah. In the event of your having personal claims on any of those Chiefs, the English Government will settle them agreeably to justice and moderation.

The knowledge of the wisdom and foresight which you possess, leads to a well founded confidence that you will find your own interest and advantage best calculated by adhering to the friendship which now exists between you and the British Government; and, in order to confirm and forward so desirable an object, it is necessary you send Ambassadors to me or to Major General Wellesley, as a measure of propriety. I am hopeful you will frequently favour me with friendly Letters.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,
P. T.

(No. 236.)

To his Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c.

(No. 112.)

My Lord,

For your Lordship's information, I have the honour to enclose two Letters, containing a traitorous correspondence between Ramedgah, Holkar, and Gholaum Mahomed.

As a measure of precaution, I have informed Mr. Leycester of the circumstance, directing that Gentleman to take every measure in his power to counteract the designs of the persons implicated; but at the same time without letting it be known that

that we are acquainted with their conduct, as at the present moment, it would not be possible to detach a force to punish them for the treachery, and a temporary concealment will enable us, when more at leisure, to make a severe example of them.

I have no apprehension of their proceeding to put their threats into execution; should they, however, continue to correspond with Holkar, I shall take every precaution to gain intelligence of it.

The Fort of Canoun being in our possession, presents a serious obstacle to an incursion in that quarter, and the situation of Naggoo Pundit's force prevents the possibility of his speedily assisting them; and I have reason to think that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will find much difficulty in prevailing on any of his Troops to advance.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Camp near Bruna,
3d February 1804.

G. LAKE.

(No. 237.)

Translation of a Letter from BUNDGALL SING to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR,
dated 15th Ramjam.

Bundgall Sing acknowledges the receipt of Holkar's letter, intimating his intention to send 10,000 Horse under Rao Pundit, and assures Holkar of his and Meer Sing's attachment.

Gholaum Mahomed and the Seik Chiefs, Rao Sing, Sheer Sing, Joude Sing, Goorpul Sing, and Bhandga Sing are to join, with 5 or 6,000 Horse.

There is not a Separate from the Hurduar to Allahabad and Benares.

Meer Sing and self were always upon the first bent on this measure, and as the corps are ready, there is no reason for longer delay; you may also depend on Mahomed Khaun: Mudely will write you all particulars.

The reason of Meer Sing's not writing, is the presence of Mr. Leycester in the district, with 200 Horse, which makes it necessary to temporize.

To save appearances, Meer Sing and I have sent my son Sewah Sing to procure the friendship of Mr. Leycester's Dewan by every means in his power, and to obtain 10 or 15 Districts, which will enable us to keep our Troops together. Quickly decide on this measure, as, if not determined on within a month, we must pursue another course: delay is ruinous. Let your Messengers go by the Malwady Ghaut; and your Letters to Rampoor.—Kurreem Rao Khan will communicate several particulars.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,
P. T.

(Copy.)

Translate of a Letter from Rundgall Sing to Gholaum Mohammud; dated
15 Ramgar.

We have called on Holkar to send 10,000 Horse here; not an English soldier from this to Allahabad and Benares; you will order Thanteat's troops to move from Canoom to the neighbourhood of Thamper, where they will be joined by the Seik Chiefs in union with us.

You will also march from Mandee, and cross at Chelhrnoos or Berar Ghauts.

Meer Sing and myself will cross the Ganges at the Chundy Ghaut, where the water is shallow.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

J. Gerard,
P. T.

Extract Letter from General LAKE to the Governor General;
dated 10th February 1804.

N^o 244.

In my Dispatch of the 30th ultimo, I had the honour to apprise your Lordship of my intention of occupying a position in the neighbourhood of Hindostan, in order to prevent any predatory incursions, into our newly acquired territories, as well as to watch the motions of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from whom I have as yet received no reply to my Letter, copy of which was forwarded in the dispatches above alluded to.

His Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c.

N^o 245.

My Lord;

1. For your Lordship's information, I have the honour to transmit copy of Dispatch received from Captain Baillie, in Bundlekund.
2. The terms of the Agreement entered into with Sheobad Bhar and the Soubahdar of Jharifce, which appears to have been made agreeable to the general tenor of your Lordships instructions, will I trust meet your Excellency's approbation.
3. As Ameer Khan has ever been a favourite General of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's, I am endeavouring to detach him from the service of that Chief, and have some hopes of success.
4. Though it appears by Captain Baillie's letter, that Colonel Powell was apprehensive of his force not being sufficient to check Ameer Khan's, I beg to assure your Lordship, that the force at present in Bundlekund is fully equal to any that Ameer Khan can possibly oppose to him, and of which I have reason to believe Colonel Powell is by this time convinced.
- 5th. Should Captain Baillie succeed in detaching Ameer Khan from Jeswunt Rao Holkar's service, it will be a severe blow on that Chieftain, who has always looked upon him as his best Officer, and places the greatest confidence in him.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c. &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp near Soorat, 11th February 1804.

Extract Letter from Captain Baillie to Mr. Græme Mercer.

N^o 246.

2. In several private Letters which have been written and dispatched to you since the 20th ultimo, I stated for the information of his Excellency, the idea which I had formed of the number, condition, and equipment of the troops commanded by Ameer Khan, and my opinion, that although he be desirous of withdrawing himself from the service of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, under whom he only enjoys the district of Seroje, yielding 2 lacks of Rupees yearly, he would not easily be induced to relinquish the predatory warfare by which his Troops have been supported for a number of years, in consideration of a small pension from the British Government for himself, or a limited Jaedad in his neighbourhood for the maintenance of a thousand or fifteen hundred Horse in our service.

3. Under the influence of this opinion, and of Colonel Powell's apprehension that his present reduced force would be inadequate to the protection of the frontier against the predatory inroads of the army of Ameer Khan, I considered it to be expedient to temporize with this Chieftain, till the reduction of Gwalior should give Colonel Powell the means of opposing him with complete effect, and to prevent, if possible, his advancing in the direction of Murreir and Kotah, with the view of joining Ambajee or Holkar, both of whom have summoned him to their aid.

N^o 360.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inclose Translations of Letters, which I have received from Cashee Rao Holkar, and the Translation of my Answer.

One of Cashee Rao's Agents, Kooosh Naub the Arab, did not come on farther than Colonel Stevenson's camp, and Dokeel Sing, the other Agent, had but little to say, excepting that Cashee Rao Holkar was in great distress at Jehanabad near Berhampore, and was apprehensive that Dowlut Rao Scindia intended to shut him up in the fort of Affeer Ghur.

This man had so little to urge in favour of Cashee Rao Holkar, that I am induced to suspect he is not his Agent, but one employed by some other person, possibly Jeswunt Rao Holkar, to discover whether the British Government had any intention to interfere in the concerns of the Holkar family.

As Jeswunt Rao Holkar has hitherto kept aloof from the other Confederated Marhatta Chiefs, and at all events I doubt whether we should derive any advantage from the assistance of Cashee Rao Holkar, which I imagine that we can command at any time, I have thought it best to decline to have any thing to do with him at present.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

N^o 361.

Translation of a Letter from Cashee Rao Holkar to Colonel Collins.

(After compliments.)

As my Ancestors were, from ancient times, dependant on the will of the reigning Peshwa, so I have (to the extent of my power) continued in obedience. When Jeswunt Rao became an exciter of disturbance, I quitted him, and withdrew from his concerns. I have now sent Kooosh Naub (an Arab) and Dokeel Sing, to learn your inclinations, and report them to me accordingly; they will have reached you, You will learn the rest of my affairs from Dakeel Sing, who is in my confidence.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *M. Elphinstone.*
Assist' Sec' Poona.

Translation of a Letter from Cashee Holkar to Mr.

(After compliments.)

My Ancestors have, from ancient times, been dependant on the will of the Peshwas, and I have (to the extent of my ability) also remained obedient. Jeswunt Rao became an exciter of disturbance, and did not attend to what I said to him, for which I left him, and withdrew from his concerns. I am extremely rejoiced that the settlement and arrangement of this country has now been established to you; I have therefore sent Kooosh Naub (an Arab) and Dakeel Sing, to learn your pleasures; grant them a favourable answer: they will have reached you. Consider as certain any verbal communication which may be made by Dakeel Sing.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *M. Elphinstone.*
Assist' Sec' Poona.

N^o 362.

To Cashee Rao Holkar.

As Colonel Collins is gone to Hydrabad, and as I am charged by his Excellency the Governor General with the direction of the affairs of the British Government in this quarter, I have opened your Letters, and have listened to the verbal communications of Dakeel Sing.

The

RESPECTING JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. 45

The British Government is not at war with the branches of your Family, with whom you are at variance; and that being the case, it is inconsistent with the principles by which its conduct is always guided, to interfere in the concerns of your Family.

When attacked, the British Government adopts every method allowed by the Laws of Nations, to defend itself, and annoying its enemies; but till it is attacked, it does not interfere in the concerns of others.

(A true Copy.)

Camp, 30 miles north from Aurungabad,
October 10, 1803.

Extract Letter from Marquis WELLESLEY to the Honourable Major General WELLESLEY; dated the 17th Jan. 1804. N° 397.

I have directed the Secretary in the Secret Department to forward to you a copy of my Instructions of this date to the Commander in Chief, relative to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, together with my Instructions to you, with regard to the course of policy which I wish to be observed towards that Chieftain.

The Honourable Major General WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c. N° 398.

Sir,

By command of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, and for the eventual regulation of your conduct, the enclosed copy of the Governor General's Instructions to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the subject of an arrangement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to signify to you the Governor General's desire, that, if previously to the conclusion of such arrangement by the Commander in Chief, your position should eventually be approximated to that of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in a degree that would render your communication with that Chieftain more practicable and convenient than the Commander in Chief's, you will enter upon a negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar on the basis of the Governor General's Instructions, confirming the Commander in Chief's previous act, and apprizing his Excellency of your intention to proceed with the negotiation if his Excellency should have commenced it.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone.

Secy to Govt.

17th January 1804.

No. 406.

EXTRACT OF BENGAL SECRET CONSULTATIONS, N° 57.

THE 12th APRIL 1804:

Received per Tigris, 13th December 1804:

To his Excellency the Most noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(N° 125.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information, Translate of a Letter from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with some copies of Papers which have been sent to that Chieftain by the Honourable Major General Wellefley and Major Malcolm, and which he has forwarded to me.

I intend

I intend to reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar to-morrow, and shall have the honour of sending to your Lordship a copy of my Letter on this occasion.

I hope this Chief is sincere in the pacific disposition which he professes, and that he intends to withdraw himself within the limits of his own territories; but I have hitherto received no authentic accounts of his having commenced his march in that direction.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Hendown, Feb. 27th 1804.

I have the honour to be,
G. LAKE,

N^o 58.

Translation of a Persian Letter from JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR to his Excellency General LAKE; dated 7th Jugar, 19th February 1804.

I have received, and understand the contents of your friendly Letter, informing me of your friendly sentiments, and that it was your object to encrease the friendship, and strengthen the bonds of amity between me and the English; that on your side you entertained no kind of enmity or hatred to me, and that it was therefore proper I should return to the limits of my own country, and acquainting me with the circumstances of which you have written. Praise be to God, that a sincere peace and friendship has been ratified between Dowlut Rao Scindia, Ragojee Bhonslah, and the English; this circumstance has been the source of much pleasure to me; while the flame of contention can be extinguished by water of reconciliation, it is unfit to bring matters to the extremity of War; on this account the Peace which has been concluded is much to be approved of, and is the cause of tranquillity to all their subjects. As I also entertain no improper ill-will in my friendly heart against you, which might rise to hostility, how should I do any thing contrary to friendship? Before you wrote to me, I had resolved to march, and have done so now in consequence of your having written to me, and will in no manner hold any improper language to your Friends.

What is contained in your Letter relative to my sending a Vakeel to strengthen the bonds of friendship, is extremely proper and becoming. I enclose copies of Letters which I have received at this period, addressed to me by Major General Wellesley and Major Malcolm, which are filled with sentiments strengthening the foundation of mutual friendship. It is proper that having become well acquainted with their friendly contents, in the same manner as those Gentlemen on that side mean to preserve friendship with me, you also, having an eye to these circumstances, employ yourself in preserving the bonds of amity. In the event, notwithstanding the firm friendship subsisting, any act contrary to that friendship should be manifested on your side, I shall be helpless. I shall send my Vakeel hereafter to you, to communicate my friendly sentiments.—Please God, he will quickly arrive with you, and fully communicate to you in your presence the sentiments of friendship with which my heart is impressed towards the English, and the verbal relation of which I have entrusted to him. It is certain, from your foresight and prudence, that nothing on your part also shall be exhibited contrary to the rules of friendship, having considered me desirous of an interview with you: keep me constantly happy by sending me your pleasing Letters.—What more should I write?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *W. Stunock.*

N^o 59.

(N^o 126.)

To his Excellency the Most noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

For your Lordship's information, I have the honour to transmit Copy and Translate of my Letter in reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

Since my dispatch of yesterday, I have received another Letter from Holkar to the same purport as the former; in this Letter he writes, that prior to his receipt of my Letter, he had intended to march towards the frontier of his own country, and that

that on receipt of it he actually did so; he requests I will correspond directly with him, and not through the medium of the Rajah of Jeypore, or any other person.

The remainder of the Letter is merely a repetition of the former one.

Your Lordship will perceive, that in the latter part of my reply to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, I allude to a Correspondence between him and some of the Chiefs in the Doab, who are disaffected to the British Government. While writing to that Chief, a correspondence was intercepted (copies of which are annexed) from the Begum Sumfoos; this Letter, though her seal is affixed to it, may possibly be a forgery, but her late conduct has been such as to warrant a belief that she will do every thing in her power to annoy us.

My dispatch under date the 4th instant, will have informed your Lordship of a Correspondence of a similar nature having been intercepted. Nyn-Sing, one of the persons at present implicated, is in the constant habit of correspondence with Mr. Leycester, who will, I have no doubt, be able to assist in ascertaining the extent of this treachery.

In the mean time, your Lordship may rest assured that I shall keep a vigilant eye on those persons, until I am enabled to punish them effectually for their misconduct.

Head Quarters, Camp, Hendown,
28th February 1804.

I have the honour, &c.
G. LAKE.

Answer of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to JESWUNT RAO
HOLKAR; dated Hendown, 28th February 1804.

Nº 60.

The arrival of your friendly Letter in a happy moment rejoiced my heart, and strengthened the bonds of amity. The knowledge of Peace between the British Government and Scindia and the Bhomlah, the increase of pleasure which this desirable event imparted to your friendly mind, the propriety and justness of your sentiments, that while amity and a desire to preserve friendship exists, and in the minds of those who possess power, and are guided by a sense of justice (upon whose conduct the welfare and happiness of the People of God depend) it is highly improper, and contrary to good policy, to harbour any hostile or unfriendly sentiments; and also, that the purity of your mind is un sullied by the dust of enmity or revenge, and your earnest desire is to increase the bonds of amity, and your ready acquiescence in my request, and a desire to return to your own country; all of which, as detailed by your friendly pen, have been made fully known to me.

To learn the sincerity of your friendship, and firmness of your attachment, gave me the greatest satisfaction.

When the Almighty means to dispense Peace to the world and happiness to mankind, he instils into the minds of great and powerful sentiments of friendship and concord; and, as I am solely actuated by these sentiments, the perusal of the Letters which have passed between you, General Wellesley, and Major Malcolm, have removed all suspicion of your being ill-disposed towards the British Government; and have determined me to remain in friendship. It is incumbent on all, and conformable to the tenor of what has already passed in correspondence, that nothing contrary to our mutual professions shall take place, as such would be a violation of good faith.

But should you injure or attack any of the Allies of the British Government, whatever measures I shall be forced to pursue in preservation of the engagements I have entered into, and for the protection of the British Allies, will not be a voluntary act on my part, but will be imposed by the necessity I shall feel to assist and preserve from injury the Friends of the British Government.

What you mention respecting the sending of a Wakeel is highly proper.

The resolution which you have made to return to your own country is founded in good sense, and very right; for, as Peace has been concluded with the different powers, God forbid that any one, taking advantage of your absence, should excite disturbances in your dominions. It therefore behoves you, agreeably to the resolution you have made, to return with all speed.

It must not be concealed from you, that the contents of all the Letters which have passed between you and certain short-sighted persons in the Doab and this

quarter, are perfectly known to me. Should you, therefore, act upon the suggestions of these evil-disposed persons, it will not only be a breach of friendship, but a fruitless undertaking. I am now about to extirpate these short-sighted wretches, and, by favour of God, shall speedily inflict on them the most condign punishment.

I have communicated this in the sincerity of friendship, to prevent your being misled or deceived by these abandoned wretches.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

G. Gerard,
P. T.

N^o 61.

Translation of a Persian Letter (without date) from Rajah Nyn Sing to Jeshwunt Rao Holkar.

I received your Letter, in which you mention that you had formerly sent me another Letter by Abdroo Sunneed Khan, and that I shall become acquainted with certain circumstances from the Letters of Shah Qoodrut Oottah.

86. The letter you sent by Abdroo Sunneed Khan did not reach me; but I have been honoured with the Letter forwarded through Shah Qoodrut Oottah, and from his writing to me, have become acquainted with all your orders to me. I, your faithful servant, am ready to obey you in every thing, which will be manifest to you from the representation of Shah Qoodrut Oottah.

Usual complimentary conclusion.

(A true Translation.)

Camp, at Hendoun,
28th Feb. 1804.

(Signed)

W. Stunock,
Assist.

Translation of a Persian Letter (without date) from Zebbonnefa Begum to Jeshwunt Rao Holkar.

(After compliments)

I was gratified by the receipt of your Letter, the object of which became manifest to me from the writings of Shek Qoodrut Ooitah. It is fit that you consider me your Sister, absorbed in a desire to gratify your inclinations; for the bonds of friendship have long acquired strength between us. I rejoice at your intention of marching to this quarter; but as they have military and artillery stores along with them in abundance, it is not proper for you to come to action with them; but you should encamp ten or eleven cofs from them, harass them with a predatory war, destroy the country, and prevent supplies. &c. reaching them, that it may be difficult for them to provide for their safety. I am every way ready, and your Ally from my heart and soul. Consider all the Seiks and Jauts, who are united with me, ready to join you. Make me constantly happy by acquainting me with the state of your friendship, your designs, and the place where your Army is encamped, that I may follow the same path. You will receive many Letters from me (enclosed) in amulets.

Usual complimentary conclusion.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

W^m Stunock.

Camp at Hendoun,
28 Feb. 1804.

N^o 62.

(N^o 127.)

Extract of Letter from the Commander in Chief to the Governor General; dated Camp, at Hendoun, March 1st 1804.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, the original of a Letter from the Begum Sumroos, to Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, which has been forwarded to me by that Officer.

Extract Letter from Johanna, the Widow Begum of the late Sombroo, to Colonel Ochterlony; dated Camp, near Surdamah, the 23d February 1804.

N^o 64

I am very sorry to hear that it is reported that I do keep a correspondence with Jeswunt Rao Holkar; I assure you, and you may inform yourself, that since the formation of my party, which is for these forty years past, no person yet can charge me of *treachery*; therefore, as I consider you to be a particular Friend of mine, I hope you will make enquiries, and to inform yourself from whom this false report is given, and to persuade every person of the contrary that does believe it.

[*This remainder of the Letter does not relate to the subject of the Order.*]

To his Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
(N^o 129.) Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

N^o 66.

My Lord,

Para. 1. My dispatch of the 12th instant will have informed your Lordship of the approach of two Vakeels from Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

2. I have now the honour to inform your Excellency, that these persons had their first audience yesterday; the Letters they produced are transmitted for your Lordship's information, together with Minutes of the Conversation which passed.

3. It is necessary to say, that the exorbitancy of their demands was so immediately apparent as to call from me an answer expressive of my surprize at their Master's having made requests so contrary to the professions contained in his Letters. I then proceeded to say, that as their powers appeared so very limited, it was no longer necessary that they should remain in my Camp, and after promising them a Letter for their Master, they withdrew.

4. In the course of an hour or two after they left my Tent, I received a Message, importing, that the demands they had made were in pursuance of instructions received from their Master; but that in the event of failure, they were authorized to express his wish to receive any thing from the British Government, either in Lands or a Pension, of a nature to make it appear to the world that his fortunes were not at so low an ebb as they really are.

5. I referred to my former Letter to him, and said, that the first step expected from him to prove his friendly disposition, was, his immediate departure from his present position, and return to his own country.

6. The Vakeels, though they yesterday in my presence boasted of their Master's power and extensive Alliances, in a private conversation with Captain Gardner afterwards, were very humble, and seemed readily to acknowledge the want of power in their Master to attempt hostilities.

7. These men will however leave my Camp to-morrow, entrusted with the Letters, copies of which accompany this dispatch; and as they talk of proceeding rapidly to join their Master, for the avowed purpose of speedily adjusting all differences, I am still inclined to imagine that matters may finally be amicably arranged.

8. The Vakeels were particularly anxious that only one should return, and the other remain in my Camp; to this I objected, on the grounds that as they appeared anxious to prevent hostilities, and had the interest of their Master at heart, joint persuasions might have weight with him.

9. My real reasons for insisting on both quitting the Camp, was, my knowledge of the improper style in which they had conversed with several persons in our service, and to which I allude in my conference of yesterday; and that the persons employed on this mission are not of the description, or do they appear to have been sufficiently in the confidence of Holkar, or his principal Chiefs, to warrant a belief that their representations from hence would be much attended to, or that their longer residence in camp could lead to any final arrangement with Holkar; and their being allowed immediately to depart will convince Holkar of our firmness and determination to resent any insult he might venture to offer, did he suppose us actuated by a dread of his power in seeking a reconciliation with him.

10. I have the pleasure to assure your Lordship, that the Vakeels appear perfectly satisfied with the attention that has been shewn to them, and acquiesce in the propriety of their being allowed to return.

I have

I have caused it to be hinted, that the persons who may be hereafter sent in the capacity of Vakeels will be expected to bring full powers to conclude a final arrangement.

Every thing that passed yesterday was immediately communicated to Major Malcolm, to whom a copy of this dispatch, with its enclosures, will be sent, requesting that Officer to inform the Honourable Major General Wellesley of the state of matters with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Ramghur, 19th March 1804.

G. LAKE.

N^o 67.

TRANSLATION of a Persian Letter from **JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR** to his Excellency General **LAKE**; dated 21st of Zeegad, (corresponding to the 4th of March 1804.)

Previous to this I wrote an answer to the Letters I received from you through the Agents of the Rajah of Jeypore, which you have probably received. At present, that I have received an Arzee from Mr. Gardiner, your friendly intentions, from his communication of them, have become evident to me. Morow Ulee Khan and Shekh Sooltanbukhih have also acquainted me with your friendly habits; from hearing of which I have been exceedingly gratified. The bonds of friendship have long been perfectly strengthened and maintained between me and the Company. From a regard to these circumstances, I have nothing in any way improper in view towards the Company; accordingly I have sent the two persons before named to communicate particularly to you what I have hereby written, who will quickly arrive there, and explain all circumstances in your presence. Friendship requires, that, keeping in your view the long existing unanimity between me and the English Company, you act according to what they may represent to you; and your doing so will be fruitful of benefit and advantage; if not, my country and property are upon the saddle of my horse, and please God, to whatever side the reins of the horses of my brave Warriors shall be turned, the whole of the country (in that direction) shall come into my possession. As you are wise and provident, you will consider the consequences of this affair, and employ yourself in settling the important matters (which will be explained by the persons before alluded to). Keep your mind at ease, and make me soon happy by writing me an answer, and acquainting me with your intentions, that, in conformity to them, a settlement of affairs may be effected.

What more should I write?

(True Translation)

Camp, near Ramghur,
18th March 1804.

(Signed)

W. Stunock,
Attest.

N^o 68.

Minutes of a Conversation, held on the 18th of March by his Excellency the Commander in Chief with the Vakeels of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Nowroz Ali Khan and Sheekh Sultan Bakhs.

The Vakeels attended at his Excellency's tent at 10 o'clock A. M. and delivered the Letters addressed to his Excellency and to Mr. Mercer. On perusing the contents of those Letters, his Excellency desired to know if they had any other written instructions or powers to conclude an agreement with the Government on the part of Holkar. They answered, that they had not, but that they were sent to declare Holkar's intentions and wishes, and that they would write to Holkar whatever his Excellency's answers might be, when further instructions or powers, if necessary, would be sent. His Excellency desired that they would communicate what they were charged with by Holkar. Nowroz Khan commenced by enlarging on the power and numerous forces of Holkar; and said, that as the Government had granted favours to the Jauts and other Chiefs; Holkar expected, from the difference of his power and rank, that his demands would be readily granted:—1st. That he should be allowed to collect the Choute agreeably to the custom of his Ancestors: 2^d. That the an-

cient

cient possessions formerly held by the Family, such as at Etawa, 12 Purgunnahs in the Doab, and a Purgunnah in Bundelkund, would be granted to him:—3d. That the country of Hureeam, which was formerly in the possession of the Family, should be given to him:—4th. That the country now in his possession should be guaranteed to him, and a Treaty should be entered into on the same terms as that with Scindia.—His Excellency answered to the first demand, That, as his former Letter to Holkar clearly and decidedly expressed the total impossibility of its being complied with, he was astonished at its being again brought forward: That his Excellency was well aware that Holkar had no claim whatever to the countries demanded by the 2d and 3d Propositions, part of which had long been in the possession of the Wareer and part of Dowlut Rao Scindia: That the foundation on which Holkar had built his hope of these countries, namely, that districts had been granted to the Jauts and other Chiefs, was totally groundless, as those favours had been granted to those Chiefs after they had entered into alliance and friendship with the British Government, and evinced their disposition cordially to unite with it: That it was not the practice of the British Government to purchase the friendship of any State by concessions of this nature; and that Holkar's conduct had not been of that friendly nature as to entitle him to ask such favours, were they otherwise admissible.

The Vakeels answered, That it would be policy in the Government to grant his demands; that besides his own power and forces, he was in close correspondence with the Rohillas, and all the Rajahs in this quarter except the Jeypore Rajah; that the Bhurtpore Rajah had lately repeatedly written to him to come on, and that he certainly had it in his power completely to destroy the country. Nowaz Ali Khan added, that he was a friend of the English Government, from having been formerly under its protection (he was Darogah of the elephants at Lucknow) and that it was his earnest wish that terms could be come to; that Holkar had a most numerous Army, which was daily augmented; that he had 40,000 Rohillas, 150,000 horse; that the Rohillas had offered to serve three years without pay, for the sake of plundering the country; that Holkar's own character was that of a robber and plunderer, and that even in the event of a defeat, he could continue the same practices to our great injury.—His Excellency replied, that it was not our custom to boast of our power; but that Holkar would probably find, in the event of a rupture, that he had much overvalued his own. His Excellency at the same time informed them, that from the friendship that had taken place between Scindia and the British Government, Holkar, instead of meeting with any assistance from him, would find him ready to unite with the British Government against him in the event of hostilities.—They answered, that twenty days ago Scindia had written to Holkar that French had landed with a powerful force in India, and that he (Scindia) had sent his Father-in-law

* Name not legible.

to bring them on to his assistance, and that Holkar should be prepared to act with him. In regard to the fourth demand, the Vakeels were informed, that his Excellency had repeatedly intimated to Holkar, that no interference was intended by Government in the concerns of his country; but that, previous to any arrangement for a Treaty, it was necessary that Holkar should shew his friendly intentions, and his wish to retain the friendship of the Government, by an immediate return to his own country, which he had decidedly promised in the Letter written to his Excellency after their departure. His Excellency then asked the Vakeels, whether any dependance might be placed on the promise thus made by Holkar. They answered, certainly not, unless the propositions they had made should be agreed to, and desired to see Holkar's Letters on the subject. The Letter was accordingly shewn to them, and they were informed, that the contents of this Letter were so much at variance with the language they had held, that his Excellency could not judge of Holkar's real wishes or intentions; and that as they had declared, that they had no power to conclude an arrangement upon any other basis than the Propositions they had made, no good could arise from their remaining in Camp, and that they should be furnished with Answers to the Letters they had brought, and might return the following day to take leave of his Excellency. His Excellency at the same time informed them, that their holding very improper conversations with the people in Camp, and attempting to seduce from their duty some in the service of Government, had been reported to his Excellency; that such conduct was inconsistent with a pacific mission; and that although his Excellency attached no consequence to the result of such an attempt, it would have the effect of making it believed that this mission had more in view an object of this

nature, than an amicable adjustment of differences. They denied having had any such conversation; but said, they could not prevent any people who chose from coming to them. They then took leave.

19th March.—The Vakeels waited upon his Excellency at the same hour as yesterday. They were asked whether they had any thing further to say on the subject of their mission previously to taking their leave of his Excellency. They replied, that they had nothing to add to what they had mentioned to Mr. Gardner after the conversation of yesterday, which was, that although the propositions they had made yesterday could not be agreed to, they hoped that Holkar might be favoured with a grant of some country, and if this could not be conceded, that he should be allowed an annual sum in lieu of an increase of country; that Holkar wished to maintain Peace consistently with his own credit and name in India, which a grant of this kind would preserve, from its giving appearance of an amicable accommodation between the States; and that they had been obliged to leave his camp secretly, as the Patans, who bear great influence, were so averse to any pacification, that Holkar had strictly enjoined to keep their mission perfectly secret until their arrival in the British Camp. His Excellency answered, that a discussion of any point of this nature could not properly be entered upon whilst Holkar remained in a menacing posture towards our Allies, but that upon his return to his own country, a request of this kind might be made to Government. The Vakeels then asked, whether Holkar was to be allowed to collect the customary tribute from the States of Kotah and Oudepore. His Excellency replied, that he believed that the claim to this tribute had been made by Holkar on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindia. The Vakeels said, that these claims were perfectly distinct: that Scindia had distinct claims for customary tribute on those States, and that the British Government, as managers on the part of the Emperor of Hindostan, had also a claim. His Excellency said, that Holkar had been formerly assured, that the Government was well inclined to pay attention to his just claims, and that this with other matters would be adjusted when Holkar, by his return to his own country, enabled the Government to enter into a discussion of them upon a friendly footing. The Vakeels had frequently during the conversation expressed a desire that one of them should be allowed to remain in Camp, whilst the other should return to Holkar with his Excellency's letter, and endeavour to conciliate the mind of Holkar to an amicable arrangement with the Government. His Excellency answered, that if this effect could be produced by their interposition, it would be much more satisfactorily accomplished by the return of both; and that as they had expressed their sincere desire for the welfare of this Government, as well as that of Holkar, their services would be most usefully employed in convincing him of the advantages to be derived from pursuing that line of conduct which his Excellency had pointed out. His Excellency then desired that the Vakeels would represent to Holkar his wish to continue on friendly terms, with his Excellency hopes that Holkar would be aware of the moderation and justice which had influenced the conduct of the British Government towards him.

(Signed) *G. Mercer.*

69.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to J. R. HOLKAR; dated, the 19th March 1804.

(After compliments.)

I have received your Letter of the 21st of Geaad, and understood its contents, with the representations made by your Vakeels Nowaz Ali Khan and Sheikh Sultan Bakhs. In my former Letter I clearly stated, that it was the wish of the British Government to continue and increase the friendship which has hitherto existed with you, and I had hope that the resolution you had taken of sending Vakeels to me would have been the means of strengthening that friendship, by the conciliatory propositions they would have to make on your part. By the conversation, however, which I have had with the Vakeels, I was astonished to find, that whilst they have no authority from you to enter into any specific agreement on your part on matters of such importance, the demands which they had been instructed to make, were only such as my former Letters must have convinced you were inadmissible from the terms of friendship which the British Government has contracted with other States, and

and from a compliance with them, being otherwise incompatible with a due regard to the dignity and honour of the Government. On a consideration of these circumstances, I have thought it advisable to give Nowaz Ali Khan and Sheikh Sultan Bakhs leave to return to your Army immediately, and need only repeat, that it is not the intention of the British Government to interfere in the concerns of your country, nor wantonly to enter into hostilities with you; and that any departure from that line of friendship, which it is the wish of the British Government to preserve towards you, can result only from your own unprovoked aggressions against the British Government and its Allies. In your Letter of the 23d Geeraad, you fully express your intention of returning immediately to your country, and thus preserving the ties of friendship with the British Government; but no measures appear to have been taken for this purpose, and, on the contrary, from the reports received from all quarters, from the conversation of your Vakeels, and from the Letters which you have written to several of the Friends of the British Government, inciting them to a breach of their engagements and friendship, it is evident that you have not sufficiently considered the necessity of your giving this proof of your friendly intentions, but have deemed it advisable to remain with your army in a menacing position towards the Allies of the British Government, with the view of enforcing demands which, if otherwise admissible, could be obtained only from the friendship and never from the fears of the Government. I still hope that your foresight and prudence will induce you to weigh the above circumstances with due deliberation, and that the bonds of friendship may be preserved by your speedily withdrawing your Army from the confines of our Allies into your own country, and by your subsequently sending Vakeels, who may be properly authorized to enter into agreements suited to the interests and circumstances of both parties.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

Graeme Mercer,

Acting G. G^l.

To his Excellency the Most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(No. 131.)

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a dispatch just received from Major Malcolm under date 16th instant; * it came to me under a flying seal, and I have perused it.

As this dispatch is principally on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's intentions, I think it necessary to inform your Lordship, that my information from his Camp does not state his having made any thing like a forward movement.

Your Lordship will have been informed, that this Chief had proceeded to Ajmere, to pay a visit to the shrine of the Saint there, whence it does not appear that he has as yet returned.

His army continues to occupy a menacing position on the immediate borders of the Jeypore territory, but has hitherto refrained from any act of hostility.

I have as yet received no Answer to my last Letter sent by his Vakeels, but expect to hear from him in a few days, which must prove his intentions.

By our latest accounts, it appears that he has divided his forces (who are very clamorous for the payment of their Arrears); the present position of his Brigades would certainly, was it any other person than Jeswunt Rao Holkar, favour the idea that he meant positively to fall back.

A Letter has this day been delivered to me by the Vakeel of Zalem Sing, the Rajah of Kotah, informing me that he had, in consequence of this disposition of Holkar's force, ordered all his subjects to secrete their grains in or near the Forts, in order to preserve it from his Army, and intended to do his utmost to resist his depredations.

It

* Not sent home.

It appears probable that a very few days must enable us to decide what steps the means to pursue at the present advanced period of the season; the grain being almost entirely housed, it is impossible he can advance unless he determines on it within these five or six days.

All accounts agree that his Army is nearly in a state of mutiny, and all ranks are daily becoming more dissatisfied at not receiving their pay; his last promise to them on the subject, declares his intention of paying them on his return from Adjmere, and they had agreed to be guided by him for a few days longer.

I have, &c. &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, near Ballahiera,
26th March 1804.

N^o 73.

To His Excellency the most Noble MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

No. 733.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit a duplicate dispatch (No. 22. *) to your Excellency from Major Malcolm, which I have perused.

As this dispatch entirely relates to the state of matters with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, I think it necessary to submit to your Lordship the remarks which have occurred to me, on the arguments made use of by the acting Resident to dissuade the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindia from immediately resenting the insults offered to their State by Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

In the conversation which Major Malcolm details as having passed between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Vakeel of Scindia, at his Camp, your Lordship will observe, that Holkar has said that he has seized the fort and province of Adjmere; this however is not the case, as Balla Rao has at present possession of it under my instructions to retain it for Dowlut Rao Scindia, and has actually refused to deliver it up to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who demanded it of him some few days ago.

I am inclined materially to differ with Major Malcolm, in his idea of the prolongation of the present measures being politic, for the purpose of allowing the Army of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to disperse from the want of means in that Chief to pay them; my former dispatches will have informed your Lordship of the state of his Army, and it entirely subsists by plunder, by which means it has hitherto been kept together, and could Jeswunt Rao advance into a more fertile country, it appears by no means improbable, that his Army may still hold together for a considerable period; and as long as he can maintain his present position, it holds out an encouragement excessively injurious to our interests, to the disaffected Chiefs in the upper part of the Doab, to carry on intrigues with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the hopes of benefiting by the disturbances they might occasion, and at the same time the enormous expence to Government of maintaining this Army in the Field becomes a serious evil; and as I am by no means sanguine in the hope that forbearance on our part can immediately affect Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, it appears obvious that the most fortunate measure, if Jeswunt Rao persists in maintaining his present position, would be immediately a co-operation with the Government of Dowlut Rao Scindia to attack him at all points, which must at once put an end to the present expensive delay, and ensure the tranquillity of India to an unlimited period.

It does not appear to me, that without annihilating the power of this Chief, our own possessions or those of our Allies can ever be secure from his depredations.

It will be my object to occupy a position in this neighbourhood until I receive further instructions from your Lordship, unless Holkar's conduct should render it necessary to take decided measures to check him.

On this subject I feel particularly anxious, as I think it necessary to inform your Excellency, that from the period of the season, I already labour under serious difficulty in procuring forage, and am inclined to apprehend that it will not be possible

to

to keep the field much longer ; for though my Camp is amply provided with provisions of all sorts for the Men, in this dry season, the horses and every description of cattle must inevitably suffer severely from the want of green forage.

I have, &c.

G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp, Ballaheira,
29th March 1804.

ENCLOSURE in a Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the
SECRET COMMITTEE ; dated 22d March 1804 :

Received overland, 26th August 1804.

Extract of Letter from Major Malcolm, Resident at Scindia's Durbar, to
the Governor General ; dated Berhampore, 28th Feb. 1804.

Par. 6. THE arrival in camp of a Vakeel from Jeswunt Rao Holkar, (of which circumstance I before informed your Lordship) was all so unfavourable to the success of my negociation, * and the ground I had to suspect that he was instructed to use his utmost endeavours to withdraw the Maharaja from the relations of Peace into which he had entered with the British Government, made me more anxious than ever to make those relations still more intimate ; not that I suppose it possible, after what had passed, that Scindia could ever place sufficient confidence in Jeswunt Rao to unite with him in another confederacy against the Honourable Company ; but I concluded, that the latter Chief entertained hostile designs against the British Government, which it was the policy of that nation to guard against by every possible precaution, and no measure seemed to me more calculated to check his designs (if they really existed) than the conclusion of a defensive Alliance with this State.

* Of a Treaty
of defensive
subsidy with
Dowlut Rao
Scindia.

7. The information I received of the object of the negociations of Holkar's Vakeels, was not of a nature on which I could place entire dependance, but the probability of its correctness was strongly corroborated by the accounts I received of the equivocal conduct of that Chief from Hindostan and other quarters.

Letter from the Chief Secretary of the Governor General in Council
of Bengal to the Secretary of the Court of Directors ; dated 24th
March 1804 :—Received per Ship Lady Castlereagh, 31st October
1804.

To William Ramsay, Esquire, Secretary to the Honourable the
Secret Committee.

Sir,

I am commanded by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable Committee, that since the close of the dispatch, dated the 23d instant, from his Excellency and Council, advices have been received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, stating, that two confidential persons had been appointed by Jeswunt Rao Holkar to attend the Commander in Chief as his Vakeels, and that the Vakeels were expected in a few days in his Excellency's Camp.

2. The Commander in Chief further states, that his Excellency had every reason to expect an early and amicable termination of the negociations with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

3. The condition of the army of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, is described to be such as must necessarily ensure the speedy and successful termination of hostilities with that Chieftain, if he should ultimately determine to engage in a contest with the British Government. It is however confidently expected that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will acquiesce in the just and moderate propositions which his Excellency the Commander in Chief is instructed to make to him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant, c

(Signed)

J. Lumsden,
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

Fort William,
24th March 1804.

EXTRACT LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL
OF BOMBAY TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE:

Dated the 17th May 1804: With Enclosures:

Received overland the 9th September 1804.

3. BY the present opportunity we have the honour to submit to your Honourable Committee some interesting information communicated to our President by the Honourable Major General Wellesley, in reference to some recent discussions that have taken place with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, whose predatory course of proceeding would seem to have imposed on the British Government in India the necessity of using force for the reduction of his power. The Papers to which we have alluded are enumerated in the margin; but the particulars of the previous discussion with Holkar have not been communicated to us.

2. Letter from the private Secretary of the Governor General to General Wellesley; dated 16th April, inclosing one to the Commander in Chief.

3. D^o from D^o to D^o, of same date, inclosing one to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia.

4. D^o from D^o to the Resident at Hydrabad, dated 18th April.

4. In consequence of the orders issued by his Excellency the Governor General to the Commander in Chief to attack Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to the Commanding Officer in the Deccan to co-operate with and support the operations of his Excellency, the Honourable General Wellesley has forwarded instructions to the Officer commanding the Troops in the province of Guzerat, of which a copy will be found to stand annexed to the accompanying transcript of his Letter to our President of the 7th instant, by which he is required to enter the province of Malwa for the purpose of prosecuting hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

5. The Honourable General Wellesley having resided at this place for these last two months, in the intention of bringing to a close the transactions incident to the conclusion of the late war with Scindia and the Berar Rajah, and of then returning to Seringapatam, is, in consequence of the War being thus declared with Holkar, about to return to the immediate exercise of his late command above the Ghauts.

[The other paragraphs of this Letter do not relate to the subject of the order.
Nor does Enclosure N^o 1.]

ENCLOSURE, N^o 2. in a Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated 17th May 1804:—Received overland, 9th September 1804.

To the Honourable Major General WELLESLEY,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Para. 1. I have the honour to transmit, for your information, the copy of a dispatch which I have this day addressed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

2. My Letter to the Commander in Chief will apprise you of my determination to commence hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from Hindostan and the Deccan,

Deccan, at the earliest practicable period of time, and I hereby authorize and direct you to co-operate with his Excellency the Commander in Chief in the manner which may appear to you to be best calculated to make an early impresson upon the power and resources of Holkar, and to afford the most effectual aid in facilitating the operations which the Commander in Chief may pursue, under my orders, against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, from Hindostan; you will not however wait for the receipt of orders from the Commander in Chief, or for the notification of the commencement of hostilities by his Excellency or Dowlut Rao Scindia; but you will, without delay, proceed to act against the resources and power of Holkar in the Deccan, and you will direct such operations from Guzerat against Indore, and the possessions and interest of Holkar in that quarter, as may appear to you to be advisable.

3. You will hereafter receive my detailed instructions with regard to the plan for the reduction of Holkar's predatory power. In the mean while I think it necessary to apprise you, that I have fully considered the suggestions contained in your dispatch of the 18th of March, (received the 6th of April) and that I entirely approve the disposition of the Troops under your command which you have detailed in that dispatch, as well as the plan of military operations which you have suggested in the event of hostilities with Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. This Letter will be left open for the perusal of the Resident at Hyderabad, in order that he may be apprized of the probability of your taking the field against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and may be prepared to afford you such aid as you may require from the Subsidiary Force, or in furnishing supplies for your Army.

Barrackpore,
April 16th 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
WELLESLEY.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Para. 1. Having fully considered your Excellency's dispatches as late as that of your Excellency's Letter, N^o 134, of the 4th instant, which reached me yesterday, I think it necessary to apprise your Excellency without delay, of my intention to commence hostilities against Jeswunt Rao Holkar at the earliest practicable period of time.

2. Your Excellency will hereafter receive my detailed instructions on this subject and in the mean while I deem it to be expedient to authorize and direct your Excellency to adopt such measures as may be necessary to enable your Excellency to undertake active operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the manner which may appear to your Excellency to be most advisable, and without waiting for further orders from me for that purpose.

3. A copy of this Letter is transmitted to the Honourable Major General Wellesley on this day, together with my orders, directing him to co-operate with your Excellency from the Deccan against the resources and power of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

4. I also forwarded on this day similar orders to the Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, directing him to prepare Scindia to act in concert with the British Forces in Hindostan and the Deccan.

5. My dispatch to the Honourable Major General Wellesley is inclosed, and my orders to Major Malcolm are left open for your Excellency's perusal; I request your Excellency will issue, as soon as may be practicable, your instructions to Major Malcolm, conformably to the 5th and 9th Paras. of my orders to that Officer; and that you will direct Mr. Mercer to correspond with Major Malcolm on the subject of those paragraphs.

6. I request your Excellency to communicate with the Honourable Major General Wellesley and with Colonel Murray in Guzerat, through Hindostan, as frequently as possible, and that you will also make such communications to the Residents with Dowlut Rao Scindia and at Hyderabad and Nagpore, as may appear to your Excellency to be necessary for the public service.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
WELLESLEY.

Barrackpore,
16th April 1804.

[Enclosure, N° 3. relates to the Governor General's Views for the prosecution of the War against Holkar, and the Measures consequent thereto, in the event of Success.]

ENCLOSURE, No. 4. in Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated 17th May 1804:—Received overland, 9th September 1804.

Extract Letter, from the Governor General's private Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad; dated Barrackpore, 18th April 1804.

I AM commanded by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you the inclosed Letter from his Excellency to the Honourable Major General Wellesley, and to desire that you will be pleased to forward it to Major General Wellesley with all practicable expedition, as soon as you shall have perused it.

The Governor General's Letter to the Honourable Major General Wellesley is left open for your perusal, for the purpose of giving you the earliest information of the probability that the Army under Major General Wellesley will again take the field, and to enable you to be prepared to afford him, without delay, such aid as he may require from you, in completing the supplies and equipment of the Army under his command.

Major General Wellesley will apprise you of the time when he may deem it advisable to make any communication on this subject to the Court of Hyderabad.

I am further directed to desire you will transmit a copy of this Letter to the Honourable Major General Wellesley.

[Enclosure, N° 5. relates to the proposed Plan of Military Operations for the Army under Colonel Murray in Guzerat, and the movement of Troops.]

Extract Letter from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Secret Committee; dated 6th July 1804:—Received overland, 6th November 1804.

Para. 1. We avail ourselves of the opportunity of the present overland dispatch to submit to your Honourable Committee a continuation of the correspondence which has occurred on the subject of the War in which the British Government in India is now engaged with Jeswunt Rao Holkar; the grounds of which, as far as known to us, were communicated in our address of the 17th May.

7. The war with Holkar has not hitherto been productive of any very material event. That Chief appears to have retired before the division of the Army of the Commander in Chief sent in advance under the command of Colonel Monson. The latter has, however, taken possession of Rampore, a strong hold belonging to the Enemy in that quarter. On the other hand, the British Troops employed on the western frontier of Bundelcund have suffered a partial loss. A detachment which had been made from the division of the Army stationed on that frontier has been cut off by Meer Khan, a Pattan Chief in the service of Holkar, who commands a considerable body of horse in that vicinity. The number of which that detachment consisted did not exceed two companies of Sepoys, a party of 50 Artillery-men, two Officers, and a Surgeon; of whom, from the accounts that have reached us, it is to be apprehended that hardly any have escaped.

8. Colonel Murray, with the division of the Army under his command, is now advancing from Guzerat towards Ougein, whilst the Troops above the Ghauts, placed under the orders of the Resident at Poona on the departure of the Honourable General Wellesley, will shortly be employed (as your Committee will observe from the details of information to which we have already referred) in depriving Jeswunt Rao Holkar of his possessions in the Deccan, the only place of strength on which

RESPECTING JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. 29

is Chandore, whither the operations of the troops will probably be in the first instance directed.

9. Since writing the above, information has been received from Poona, said to be founded on the authority of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Mr. Lucan (the same Officer who conducted our Troops into the strong fort of Aligur on the commencement of the late war with Scindia) has succeeded in cutting up three battalions of Infantry, and taking 18 guns belonging to the Army of Holkar.

[Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, with the Enclosures Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, relate to proposed Military operations, and the distribution of the Troops.]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

15.

P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

(RAJAH of BHURTPORE.)

Ordered to be printed 23d May 1806.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in compliance with
their Orders of 11th March 1806.

No. 1. *Copy of a Treaty concluded by Gerard (now Lord) Lake, Commander in Chief of the Forces, and afterwards ratified by Marquis Wellesley, late Governor General of India, and a Prince of Hindostan, called the Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 29 September 1803.*

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley, Camp Agra, - - - -	9 October 1803.
Treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, - - - -	29 September 1803.
Governor General in Council to Lord Lake, - - - -	22 October 1803.
Sunnud, bearing the Seal and Signature of General Lake, - - - -	25 October 1803.

No. 2. *Copies of all Applications from the Bengal Government, or those acting under its Authority, to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, demanding Explanation and Satisfaction, previous to the Commencement of Hostilities, and the Answers to such Applications.*

1. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	10 August 1804.
2. - D° - D° - - - -	14 August -
3. - D° - D° - - - -	3 September -
4. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake - - - -	5 September -
5. - D° - D° - - - -	10 September -
6. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	11 September -
7. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake - - - -	(not dated)
8. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	30 September 1804.
9. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake, rec ^d - - - -	2 October -
10. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	(not dated)
11. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake, rec ^d - - - -	4 October 1804.
12. Lord Lake to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - -	4 October -
13. Rajah of Bhurtpore to Lord Lake—rec ^d - - - -	11 October -

No. 3. *Return to the third Order of the House, dated 11th March 1806, requiring Copy of the Declaration of War against the Rajah of Bhurtpore.*

No. 4. *Copies of all Letters from Lord Lake, or those acting under his Authority, to Lord Wellesley, or the Bengal Government; and from Lord Wellesley or the Government to the British Commander in Chief, relating to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, since the signing of the Treaty of 1803, and from that period to the commencement of the War against that Chieftain; so far as the same can be collected from the Records of the Bengal Government, hitherto received by the East India Company in Europe, viz.*

Date.

Extract, Letter from Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley, Camp, Nehmeda, 12 Dec. 1803.	
Letter from D° to D° - - - -	Cawnpore, 13 August 1804.

Extract, Letter from Mr. T. Mercer, in Charge of the Police at
 Muttra, to the Agent to the Governor General - - 1st August 1804.
 Declaration of Nurunjer Loll.

Translations of Letters, &c. intercepted by Lieut. Col. Monson at Rampoor, on
 1st August 1804, viz.

1. Koer Rundera Sing, eldest son of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, to Jeswunt Rao Holkar.
2. Jewan Khan and Mahomed Elah Bukts Khan to J. R. Holkar, Brother of Jewan Khan.
3. - - D° - - D° - to Moonshree Behadur Sing and Letchmain Sing.
4. - - D° - - D° - to Leo. Loll.
5. Lalla Nuringen Lall; addressed on the cover to Jewan Khan.
6. Chunduld Loll, to J. R. Holkar.
7. - - D° - - to his Son Lutchman Sing.
8. Nerungeen Loll, to J. R. Holkar.
9. - - D° - - to - D°.
10. - - D° - - to his Nephew Lutchmun Sing.
11. - - D° - - to - - D°.
12. Paper of Intelligence, supposed to be written by Nuringin Loll.

Lord Wellesley to Lord Lake - - - - - No date.
 Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - dated, Camp Delhi, 21 October 1804.
 - - D° - to - D° - - - - Camp Bewar, 21 November 1804.
 Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, to Lt Col^l Lake - - 13 October - 1804.

Transmitting;

Notes of the proposed Reply to Lord Lake's Letter of - 21 October - 1804.
 Col^l Monson to Lord Lake - - dated Camp Deeg, 18 November 1804.
 Lt Col^l Lake to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, Camp Jowar, 27 November 1804.
 Lord Wellesley to Lord Lake - - - - - 20 December 1804.
 Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - Camp Sittua, 29 November 1804.
 Extract D° to - - D° - - - - Camp Deig, 26 December 1804.
 Lord Lake to - - D° - - - - Camp Bhurtpore, 3 January - 1805.
 - - D° - - to - - D° - - - - D° - - 5 January - 1805.
 - - D° - - to - - D° - - - - D° - - 7 January - 1805.
 Mr. Mercer to Mr. Edmonstone - - Cawnpore, 21 August - 1804.
 J. R. Holkar to Lalla Nuringin Loll - - - - 20 July - - 1804.
 - - D° - - to Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - 24 July - - 1804.
 Mr. Mercer to Mr. Edmonstone - - - - Deeg, 30 December 1804.
 Extracts of Letters from Captain Sturrock to Mr. Mercer 5 & 8 December 1804.
 Mr. Mercer to Captain Sturrock - - - - Deeg, 27 December 1804.
 - - D° - - to Mr. Edmonstone - - - - Bhurtpore, 20 January - 1805.
 Extracts of Letters from Captain Sturrock to Mr. Mercer 1 & 8 January - 1805.
 Extract, Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley, No. 3. } Muttra 1 July - - 1805.
 para. 1, a' 40. }
 Extract, - - D° - to - - D° - - - No. 4. } - - D° - - - - D° - -
 Para. 1, a' 48. }

No. 5. *Return to the Fifth Order of the House, dated 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of any Terms or Conditions offered by the British Government to prevent the War, and as Indemnification for any imputed Injury sustained by the British Interests in India from the Bhurtpore Rajah.*

No. 6. *Return to the Sixth Order of the House, dated 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of all Overtures made from time to time by the Bhurtpore Rajah, to the British Commander in Chief, for terminating the War, and the Answers to such Overtures.*

No. 7. *Copies of the Returns of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the various Assaults made to storm the Fortrefs of Bhurtpore, together with the Casualties of the Army, during the Siege, and the Communications made by Lord Lake on those Occasions to the Bengal Government; viz.*

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - - dated 10 January - 1805
Transmitting;

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th of January 1805.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - - dated 21 January - 1805.

- - D^o - to - D^o - - - - - 20 February - —

- - D^o - to - D^o - - - - - 21 February - —

Appendix to the Third Part of the Governor General's, printed Notes, relative to the late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire, &c, &c. &c.

Viz.

J. Gerrard, Adjutant General, to Captain L. Hook, Military Secretary to Government, dated 24 January 1805.—Forwarding,

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on 21 January 1805.

D^o - - - to - - - - - D^o - - - - - 25 January 1805.

Transmitting, Return of Casualties, which had not come to hand Yesterday,
Viz.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment in the Storm of Town of Bhurtpore, 21 January 1805.

Lord Lake to Lord Wellesley - - - - - 21 February 1805.

- - D^o - - D^o - - - - - 22 February —

Transmitting,

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th February 1805.

No. 8. *Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Bengal Government, and the Prince of Bhurtpore, with the Communications made of that Event to the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee on that Occasion.*

Viz.

Treaty with the Rajah of Bhurtpore - - - - - dated 17 April 1805.

Extract, Letter from the Governor General in Council, to

the Secret Committee - - - - - dated the 13 May 1805.

No. 1.

Copy of a Treaty concluded by GERARD (now Lord) LAKE, Commander in Chief of the Forces, and afterwards ratified by Marquis WELLESLEY, late Governor General of India, and a Prince of Hindostan, called The Rajah of Bhurtpore; dated 29th September 1803.

Extract, Bengal Secret Consultations, 2d March 1804.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information the accompanying Copy of a Treaty I have entered into with Runjeet Sing the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

I trust the general terms of this Treaty will be satisfactory to your Lordship, and should your Excellency be inclined to make any addition or amendment to these terms, from the amicable disposition of the Rajah, I am disposed to believe it may be effected with very little difficulty.

In consequence of this Treaty the Rajah has already sent to my camp a detachment of twelve hundred cavalry.

It is necessary for me to add the importance of being on friendly terms with their chief, whose character throughout the country and weight among the tribe of the Junts cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects.

Head Quarters, Camp before }
Agra, 9th October 1803. }

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.

No. 28.

Treaty of 1803 with the Rajah of Burrutpore.

Vide Papers ordered
to be printed the 5th
and 22d June 1804.
p. 209.

Treaty concluded between His Excellency Lieutenant General GERARD LAKE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in the East Indies; on the part of the Honble. Company and Maha Rajah BISHOINDER SEWAE RUNJEET SING BEHAUDER, (Rajah of Bhurrutpore.)

Article 1st.—PERPETUAL friendship shall be maintained between Maha Rajah Bishounder Sewaee Runjeet Sing Behauder, Behauder Jung, and the Honourable Company.

Article 2d.—The friends and enemies of either State shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Article 3d.—The British Government shall never interfere in the concerns of the Maha Rajah's country, nor exact any tribute from him.

Article 4th.—If our enemy should invade the territories of the Honourable Company the Maha Rajah hereby engages to furnish to the English the aid of his troops in the expulsion of such an enemy, and in like manner the Honble. Company engages to assist the Maharajah with its forces in defending his dominions against external attacks.

The sincerity of this engagement is attested on the Holy Bible.

Dated twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, corresponding with the eleventh day of the month of Jemma-deeooffaunee, in the year twelve hundred and eighteen Hijree.

(A true Copy.)

To His Excellency Lieut. General LAKE, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

YOUR Excellency's Dispatch to the Governor General under date the 9th October, containing the Copy of a Treaty concluded by your Excellency with Rajah Runject Sing, the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor, has been submitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the honour to communicate to your Excellency the Governor General in Council's entire approbation of the terms of that Treaty, and to transmit to your Excellency an Engagement framed in conformity to the documents enclosed in your Excellency's Dispatch and ratified this day by the Governor General in Council, and sealed with the Honble. Company's seal, and with the Persian seal of the Governor General, for the express purpose of being delivered to the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor.

The Governor General in Council has been induced to transmit this ratified instrument by the consideration that the possession of so formal an acknowledgment on the part of the British Government of the engagement concluded by your Excellency, may confirm the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor in his attachment to the Company, and may induce other Chieftains in the N. W. quarter of Hindoostan to connect their interests with those of the British Government on similar terms.

With this view your Excellency will judge it to be expedient that the enclosed ratified instrument be delivered to the Rajah of Bhurrutpoor in the most formal and public manner.

We have the honour to be, &c.

22d October 1803.

(Signed) By the Governor General in Council.

Extract, Bengal Secret Consultations.

(Duplicate.)

7th March 1805.

Translation of a Sunnud, bearing the Signature and Seal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief dated 25th October 1803; answering to the 8th Rujub 1218.

To all Mutfuddies, Aumils, Chondrees, Comongoes, Zemindars, farmers, and Racuts of the Purgunnahs of Sihar South, Gordhun, Whitsomer, Sonte South and Sonfee in the division of Mutra in the province of Utkurabad and of the Mehals of Rewaree, Poonahanur, Pichour, Nugeenu, Sangrus, Boora; Sohun, Jaurooro, Jigera, Bawal, Jupukroo, Huteen, Hishungerk, with its dependencies, and Feerozpoorjehr, in the province of Shahjuhanabad, Be it known, whereas Friendship has been established between the Honble. Company and Maharajah Bisfounder. Suwence, Rugeet Sing, Buhadoor, Buhador Sung, with a view that the friendship of the two parties may be generally and clearly known, His Excellency General Gerard Lake makes over for the use of the above-mentioned Maharajah, the aforesaid places, subject to the approbation of his Excellency the Most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General; whenever an order shall be received from the Governor General aforesaid, a fresh Sunnud shall be given to the aforesaid Maharajah, and the present Sunnud shall be returned; until the arrival of the order, this Sunnud shall remain with the Maharajah.

List of 20 Purgunnahs.

In the District of Utkurabader Agra.

Sihur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	}	6
Sonk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Goodhun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Khutfomur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Souk Souk, hu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sonfu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Carried forward - - 6

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Brought forward

District of Shahjahanabad

In Mewat.	}	Dehlee Rewaree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Poorahatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pichuor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nugeenur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sangrus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bhoora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Sebene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tawooroo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tigana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Bawal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tupookm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Huteom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Kichungurk and its dependencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunozprojrk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

20

A true Translation

(Signed)

F. Metcalfe.

No. 2.

Copies of all Applications from the Bengal Government or those acting under its Authority to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, demanding Explanation and Satisfaction, previous to the commencement of Hostilities and the Answers to such Applications.

Extract, Bengal Secret Consultations, 7th March 1805.

(Duplicate.)—No. 1.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Rajah **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 10th August 1804.

I LEARN from Mr. Munro, who went at your desire to Bhurtpore for the purpose of collecting camels; that from the want of your assistance he has not been able to procure any. My astonishment at this is very great. As this is the time for shewing your attachment, and giving assistance, and as you have received great kindness from the Honble. Company, I expect from your friendship that you will exert yourself with diligence in collecting camels without delay. Any reluctance or want of activity in this affair will render your attachment doubtful.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

F. Metcalfe.

(Duplicate.)—No. 2.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore.

Dated 14th August 1804.

I UNDERSTAND from the Letter of confidential persons, that the troops of this Government, which were proceeding from Agra and other places for the purpose of punishing the enemy, and affording aid to the Hon. Brigadier Gen. Monson, when they were encamped in your territories, experienced great difficulty in procuring Grain; and that moreover your officers were inattentive. This is highly unbecoming and improper; as you say, that you are the sincere friend of this Government, you ought to prove yourself so. The truth will appear, not by word, but by deed. I now trouble you, in order that you may exercise industry in this business, and give positive and repeated orders to your officers to supply Brigadier General Monson with Grain. Attention to the comfort of the troops at this time, will afford satisfaction to the Honble. Company, and be productive of great advantage to yourself.

A true Translation.

(Signed).

C. F. Metcalfe,

Ag^t to Gov^r General.

PAPERS RELATING TO

(Duplicate.)—No. 3.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 3d Sept. 1804.

FROM the contents of your Letters to Mear Iniam-Buckshee Khan, I learn that you have exerted yourself with diligence in forwarding supplies to the army of General Monson, and that you accomplished the wishes of Mr. Munro, and dismissed that gentleman, satisfied that you had also collected your people for the assistance of the army, and had acted according to my desire. Your attentions also to Colonel Ball have been communicated to me by him and Mr. Munro, and have served to strengthen the foundations of friendship; I now therefore inform you, that I have taken the field for the purpose of punishing the enemy, who seeks to do evil to all good men, and that I shall very soon arrive in your vicinity. Under Providence, such a punishment shall be inflicted on him as shall be a warning to all our enemies, and shall give joy and confidence to all our friends. Keep your mind at ease, and collect and equip your force and maintain it in readiness to co-operate with the army, that when it is called for there may be no delay. Exert yourself also to your utmost to prevent any difficulty in the supply of grain, and give strict injunctions to your managing officers and other people, that every man may exert himself to the extent of his power. This will give pleasure to the Honourable Company, and will be a proof of your attachment.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Gov^t General.

(Duplicate.)—No. 4.

Translation of a Letter from **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, received September 5th, 1804.

I HAVE received your Excellency's Letter, the friendly contents of which have afforded me great pleasure. You write that in the progress of your troops through my territories, they experienced great difficulty in procuring supplies. My friend, the person who has written such a statement to your Excellency, has not given a true account. When the troops were marching through my territories, I enjoined my people at the different stages to supply the troops with grain, &c. so that my servants made every preparation, and no difficulty was experienced in my country. I am cordially attentive to the preservation of our friendship, for our concerns are strictly united, and I look to the kindness of your Excellency, whom I consider to be my greatest friend. When Mr. Munro came to Bhurtpore and visited me, I assisted him in collecting camels and bullocks, and forwarding supplies of grain to the troops. How is it possible that I could be negligent in fulfilling your desire? At present that gentleman's Gomastee resides at Bhurtpore. In collecting camels, and dispatching convoys to the army, nothing that he states to me, is neglected. Indeed how could it be? For I consider my interests to be dependent upon the Honble. Company, and I look upon your desire as my particular wish. Gratify me by a constant correspondence.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Gov^t Gen^l

(Duplicate.)—No. 5.

Translation of a Letter from Rajah **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency General **LAKE**, &c. received 10th September 1804.

COLONEL BLAIR will have informed you of the unfortunate state of this country. I now write a few circumstances. I had gone for the performance of religious ceremonies to Bunundgaon. Accounts reached me there, that the enemy (Holkar) had arrived at Khoshalgush, and surrounded the battalions under the command of Brigadier Monson. On learning this, I marched to Deig, and sent Shed Sing and Chitubhoory to Bhurtpore, in order that they might march with the army to the assistance

assistance of the battalions, and engage the enemy. Holkar having advanced, harassed the battalions. As he had a large army, the battalions were thrown in confusion. Many were plundered, and the remainder reached Agra. The enemy is now encamped in the neighbourhood of Tutchpooor Sahree, and intends positively to attack me. My concerns, good or bad, depend upon the Honble. Company. It is necessary that you should come quickly to my assistance. In the event of any delay the enemy will become greater, and the punishment of him will be difficult. Although you are not negligent of affairs, yet I have troubled you, in consideration of the connection between us, than which I have none other. Some other points will be communicated to you by Mohumud Imaun Bukhsh Khan. Make me happy by frequent Letters.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

(Duplicate.)—No. 6.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated 11th September 1804.

YOUR friendly Letter, giving an account of Holkar, and of the Honble. Brigadier Monson's arrival at Agra, and of the enemy's intention, from the wickedness of his disposition, to attack you, and desiring my speedy approach, has reached me, and strengthened the bond of amity. Since Holkar, from his headstrong pride, is rushing on to his own end, be assured that he will shortly be finished. Under Providence a warning shall be given to all other weak-minded persons. I arrived to-day at Secunderpooor. I shall pursue the enemy, and inflict upon him the punishment due to his folly. Keep your mind at ease. Guard your territory and forts for eight or ten days, until the arrival of my army in your country. Other particulars will be communicated to you by Imaun Buksh Khan, and you will act accordingly. It is necessary to give strict orders to the people concerned in the management of the business, that supplies may not be sent to the enemy's army.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe;*
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

(Duplicate.)—No. 7.

Translation of a Letter from Rajah RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to His Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief.

YOUR Excellency's kind Letter has afforded me great joy. I understand from it that your victorious army has taken the field, and will shortly be here, and that the punishment of the enemy is near at hand. You desire me to prepare and equip my army that there may be no delay, and refer me for particulars to Imaun Buksh Khan. Praise be to God that your Excellency's near approach with your victorious army will give confidence to your friends and confusion to your foes. Happy will be the day which by the blessing of your footsteps shall turn this country into a garden, and inflict upon the enemies of the state the punishment of their crimes. By the grace of God, having prepared and equipped my army, and strengthened my forts, I will wait your orders. Considering our alliance I wrote to Mutra for assistance, and said, if the troops would march to Bhurtpore, there should be no difficulty about grain and other necessaries; and we might co-operate in punishing the enemy. No aid arrived from that quarter, and on the 3d of the present month (Jumadee ool Sane) they marched to Agra. The enemy is encamped in large numbers five or six miles from my forts, and is plundering and devastating the country in a manner beyond description. I must repeat what you will understand from my former Letter, as you are advancing in pursuit of the enemy, that you ought quickly to turn your attention to this quarter, for my army is ready to co-operate, and I consider myself dependent on the Honourable Company. The affairs of one and the other are the same; and God is witness, that the prosperity of the affairs of your Government is my particular wish, for my affairs depend upon it. Consider me devoted to you at all times.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *C. F. Metcalfe,*
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

PAPERS RELATING TO

(Duplicate)—No. 8.

Translation of a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Rajah
RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpoor, dated 30th September, 1804.

As I am about to march with my army from Secundra in pursuit of the enemy, I now inform you that if you regard the alliance of the Honourable Company, and the Treaty which has been established between you and that Government, it is necessary that you should, with your troops, assist my army in driving off the enemies of the British Government, who, by the articles of the aforesaid Treaty are the enemies of both contracting parties. This is the way to fulfil the Treaty. Let there be not the least delay. I gave you previous notice.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

*C. F. Metcalfe.*Ag^t Gov^r General.

(Duplicate)—No. 9.

Translation of a Letter from Rajah **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his
 Excellency General **LAKE**, Commander in Chief, received 2d October, 1804.

THE receipt of your Excellency's Letter has given me great joy.—What you write concerning your march in pursuit of the enemy, and your desire that my troops should co-operate, was agreeable to the intention which I had before the arrival of your desire, and I am attentive to the performance of my engagements. But I have written a few points to Imaun Buksh Khan, who will explain them to you. On the arrival of your answer I will immediately act according to your wishes. Be satisfied; and considering me your sincere friend, make me happy by frequent Letters.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

*C. F. Metcalfe.*Ag^t Gov^r General.

(Duplicate)—No. 10.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

I HAVE received your Letter saying that you are ready to co-operate, but that Imaun Buksh Khan is intrusted with some communications, to which, when I return an answer, you will act according to the conditions of the Treaty. My Friend, the Treaty which has been for some time established and confirmed cannot depend upon the conversation of Imaun Buksh Khan. If you regard the conditions of the Treaty of Alliance, act accordingly; if not, give a direct answer, for there is not time to wait any longer.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

*C. F. Metcalfe,*Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

(Duplicate)—No. 11.

Translation of a Letter from **RUNJEET SING**, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency
 the Commander in Chief, received 4th October 1804.

THE delay in the arrival of Letters from your Excellency renders me very anxious.—It is not kind in you to neglect me.—I have constantly written to you. The news of your arrival at Agra gave me great pleasure.—God willing, affairs will speedily prosper. I now send Moonshree Gunga Purshaud, to whom I have explained some points which he will communicate to you; having given him a verbal answer, dismiss him, and, not forgetting me your friend, favour me with frequent Letters.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

*C. F. Metcalfe,*Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

(Duplicate)—No. 12.

Translation of a Letter from his Excellency the Commander in Chief to RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, dated October 4th 1804.

YOUR Letter arrived with Gunga Purshaud, and he communicated his message. —My friend, as between the British Government and you there exists a Treaty which has been established and strengthened by sacred and religious oaths, and talking cannot now affect the conditions of that Treaty, if you intend to perform your engagements according to the conditions of the Treaty, come with your army equipped for service, and co-operate with mine, if not, give a decided answer, for I have not time to wait or talk.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

C. F. Metcalfe,
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

(Duplicate)—No. 13.

Translation of a Letter from RUNJEET SING, Rajah of Bhurtpore, to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, received October 11th 1804.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your Excellency's friendly Letter.—As to what you write respecting the co-operation of my troops, my friend, all the troops which I now have are ready, and I have ordered Sheo Singh to take the field. But as I have sent some communications to Imaum Bukhs Khan, he will explain them to you. After the arrival of a favourable answer, and a Letter from Imaum Bukhs Khan, I will act according to your Excellency's desire. Consider me always your friend, and make me happy by frequent Correspondence.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

C. F. Metcalfe,
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

N^o 3.

Return to the Third Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring a Copy of the Declaration of War against the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

It does not appear from the Records of the Bengal Government hitherto received by the East India Company in Europe, that any formal Declaration of War was issued against the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Instructions to the Right Honourable Lord Lake to commence hostilities against that Prince will be found in N^o 4.

N^o 4.

Copies of all Letters from Lord LAKE, or those acting under his Authority, to Lord WELLESLEY or the Bengal Government; and from Lord WELLESLEY, or the Government, to the British Commander in Chief, relating to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, since the signing of the Treaty of 1803, and from that period to the Commencement of the War against that Chieftain; so far as the same can be collected from the Records of the Bengal Government hitherto received by the East India Company in Europe.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, 2d March 1804.

Extract Letter from Lord LAKE to the Governor General, dated Camp, Nehmeda, 12th December 1803.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I halted at Kancoah yesterday, for the purpose of receiving a visit from Rajah Runjeet Sing. The Rajah accordingly came to my camp from Bhurtpore yesterday.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, the 6th September 1804.

Commander in Chief to His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

(Office and Secret N^o 161.)

My Lord,

HAVING for some time past had reason to believe that a correspondence very inimical to the British interests existed between Rajah Runjeet Sing, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, I directed your Excellency's Agent to inform Mr. Tho^s Mercer, who is in charge of the Police of the City of Muttra, of my suspicions, and to desire that he would use the means which his vicinity to Bhurtpore, and the superintendence of the Police of Muttra might afford him to discover the channel of this correspondence.

2. Mr. Mercer accordingly having been informed by the people whom he had employed secretly for this purpose, that the accredited Vakeel from Jeswunt Row Holkar to Rajah Runjeet Sing was then in the City, caused him to be apprehended and his papers to be taken charge of, and sealed, until he should receive my further orders.

3. The deposition of this person, by name Nurunjeen Lall, taken before Mr. Mercer on the 1st Instant, states that he had been long employed as the channel of communication between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and several Zensfinders in the Doab, and that the object of the correspondence carried on was the entire subversion of the British power and influence in Hindostan.

4. I yesterday received from Lieut^t Col^l Monson at Rampoorah, with a Letter dated the 1st instant, several original Letters which he had on that day intercepted, addressed by Koer Rundhere Sing, the eldest son of Rajah Runjeet Sing, by others of his confidential servants, and by the above-mentioned Nurunjeen Lall to Jeswunt Rao Holkar and to his confidential servants.

5. The contents of these Letters very fully corroborate the deposition of Nurunjeen Lall, not only in regard to the object of the correspondence, but in respect to the mode in which it has been conducted, and from the impossibility of collusion afford conclusive proof of the treacherous conduct of the parties concerned.

6. Translations of the several Papers relative to this subject are now enclosed for your Excellency's information, and copies of the original Persian papers will be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Persian Department.

7. I have directed Mr. Tho^s Mercer to send Lall Nurunjeen Lall under a proper guard to the Fort of Agra, and to take the first safe opportunity of transmitting the papers taken in his possession to your Excellency's Agent.

8. Although these Papers will probably, from the confidential terms in which Nurunjeen Lall appears to have been with the parties concerned, furnish many particulars in regard to the extent of this combination, yet as I deem the fact itself sufficiently established by the documents now laid before your Excellency, I lose no time in forwarding them, that I may be speedily favoured with your Lordship's sentiments and instructions in regard to the line of conduct to be hereafter observed towards Rajah Runjeet Sing.

9. From the meeting I had with Rajah Runjeet Sing in camp, and from common report I am inclined to believe that his character is by no means of that daring stamp as to induce him readily to pursue measures so fraught with danger as his present conduct would appear to indicate. His son Koer Rundere Sing, who is also in my camp, is of a character equally indolent and devoid of ability. The people who possess their confidence, however, are characters of a description likely from the desperate state of their fortunes to advise the most violent measures. It has been a constant practice with the Bhurtpore Rajah to afford refuge and countenance to persons of whatever character who may have been expelled by the chief of the neighbouring countries. Jewen Khan, a principal person in the accompanying correspondence, was formerly a confidential servant of the Row Rajah, and was dismissed by that chief for repeated acts of treachery and villany.

10. It may be proper here to remark that this treacherous correspondence appears to have been commenced soon after Rajah Runjeet Sing had entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which he was permanently released from the tribute formerly paid by him to the Mahrattas, and was carried on at a time when he was receiving the most undoubted proofs of the friendship and favour of
the

the British Government by my having granted to him Sunnuds, subject to your Excellency's confirmation, for countries of the annual revenue of about four Lacks of Rupees, which were contiguous to his former possessions, and not included in the line proposed by your Lordship as the boundary of the British possessions.

11. Although the resources or power of Rajah Runjeet Sing cannot reasonably give any cause of alarm for the result, should it be deemed expedient to punish his treacherous conduct, yet under present circumstances it would not appear advisable that the army should advance to any considerable distance from the frontiers of the Dooab, without leaving a strong force which might both counteract any design of Runjeet Sing's against the Company's territories, and prevent his interrupting the supplies for the army in advance which must pass through his country.

12. I am at the same time aware of your Excellency's anxiety for a speedy termination of hostilities with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and shall use every exertion in my power to effect that object by the employment of as large a force as can be furnished for that purpose from this quarter, consistently with a due attention to the more immediate and important object of the safety and quiet of the British Territories in Hindostan.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Cawnpore,
August 13th 1804.

(Signed) G. Lake.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. T. MERCER, in charge of the Police at Muttra, to the Agent to the Governor General.

IMMEDIATELY on receipt of your Letter of the 27th ultimo I set to work to endeavour to ascertain the truth of the suspicions entertained by his Excellency the Commander in Chief respecting the conduct of our Allies, and have been uncommonly successful in the attempt; I was last night informed by the people I employed, that the accredited Vakeel of Holkar, at the Bhurtpore Durbar was actually in the City of Muttra, I consequently seized him and all his papers, and now transmit you his declaration. The original Letters, alluded to in the enclosed, he says will be found amongst the Papers in my possession; I have not thought it proper for me to examine these Papers until I hear from you, as the business is of so much importance as may induce his Excellency to send you or some other Person up for this purpose. I never in my own mind had a doubt of the existence of this treachery, which I hope may be sufficiently proved by the documents in my possession to warrant any measures Government may think proper to pursue. I shall keep the whole of this business as secret as possible, and shall of course keep Nurungen Loll in confinement until further orders. I send this by two horsemen to Colonel Blair, with a request that he will forward it express.

Muttra,
21st August 1804.
4 P. M.

(Signed) T. Mercer.

Declaration of NURUNJEN LALL, taken at Muttra on the 1st August 1804.

It is eight months ago since a Letter arrived from the Rajah of Jodepore to my elder brother Chunden Lall at Muttra, desiring him to proceed to wait upon Holkar on his part. I was then at Bhurtpore, and unemployed. Chunden Loll went from Muttra to go to Holkar's camp, and when he arrived at Bhurtpore I met him, and he informed me of those circumstances, and that he was going to Holkar's camp. Chunden Loll afterwards was presented to Rajah Runjeet Sing, and told him that he was going to Holkar on the part of the Jodepore Rajah, Runjeet Sing desired Chunden Loll to carry Letters from him also to Holkar; after he received the Rajah's letters for Holkar, he carried me to the Rajah, and said that as he was going to the army he would leave me, Nurunjen Lall, his younger brother, with the Rajah, to be the channel of the correspondence, and that he, Chunden Loll, would settle all the Rajah's business with Holkar properly. Chunden Loll then took his leave of the Rajah, and proceeded to Holkar's army, and I remained at Bhurtpore; some time after Chunden Loll arrived in Holkar's army at Shapoorah, and paid his respects to Holkar. He delivered Rajah Runjeet Sing's letter to Holkar and received an answer, which he sent to me. I delivered this Letter to the Rajah, and received another for Holkar, which I forwarded. Chunden Loll wrote me that he had secured me one Rupee a day from Holkar, and that money would be sent me for my expences; accordingly

every ten days a Letter used to arrive from Holkar to Runjeet Sing, and another to be sent from Runjeet Sing to Holkar, which were always sent through me. The subject of Rajah Runjeet Sing's Letters from the first to Holkar, was desiring him to come to this quarter, and take possession of the Country, when he (Runjeet Sing) would join him, but that he (Runjeet Sing) expected to receive some Pergunnahs in Jagheer before he joined him, and that he (Holkar) should send him a Treaty to this purport, Runjeet Sing accordingly sent a list of all the places he wanted. Chunden Lall got Holkar's Seal affixed to this List, and a Treaty made out under his Seal, both of which he sent to me. There were separate Letters to Rajah Runjeet Sing, in which it was mentioned that the Treaty would be delivered to him by me; I delivered the Letter to the Rajah, and kept the Treaty myself; at this time the intelligence arrived that Holkar had retreated; on this account the Treaty remained with me, and Chunden Lall went away from Holkar to Joudpore, Rajah Runjeet Sing, on hearing of this intelligence, immediately dropped the correspondence which had been carried on through us, and kept it up through another Vakeel, the son of a prophet of the Doorra Cast, who remained here on the part of Sooltan Sing. Sooltan Sing went to Holkar's army before Chunden Lall did, but this they kept secret from us.

When Holkar was encamped at Shahpoora, and after sending the Treaty to Runjeet Sing, he sent a Sunnud for the Mahals in the Doab, in my name, and wrote Letters to Rajah Runjeet Sing, to Thakoor Dyaram of Katrafs and to Bugwunt Sing of Sarfnee, to this purport, that he had sent the Sunnud for the Mahals in my name, and that they should consider me as the ostensible person from his Circar, and prepare their armies, and make a settlement of the Doab, and that I should remain with their armies as the ostensible person from him. I have still this Sunnud by me. I gave the Sunnud and the Letters into the hand of Rajah Runjeet Sing. When he opened the Letter and read it, he said, that if the Sunnud had been in the name of any Sirdar the Country might certainly have been properly settled, but that Holkar had sent the Sunnud in the name of a Mootfuddy. On saying this he broke out into laughter, and delivered back the Sunnud to me. I sent the Letter for Diaram enclosed in one from myself, by a hired Hircarrah. Diaram, in reply to my Letter, wrote me that he had sent the answer to Holkar's Letter by a pair of Hircarrahs of his own: Hircarrahs used constantly to go from Diaram to Holkar. I also sent the Letter for Bugwunt Sing, of Sarfnee, enclosed in a Letter from myself; in answer to my Letter he wrote that he had sent the reply to Holkar's Letter, which he desired me to forward. The latter to me from Bugwunt Sing, under his Seal, I now have. The Letter for Jeswunt Row Holkar I dispatched by a pair of Hircarrahs of Bugwunt Sing's.—This is a fact.

Mahomed Eyar Khan came from Holkar, as Vakeel to Rajah Runjeet Sing, at Bhurtpore, with letters, and remained there for some time. Matters were also conducted through him. Two months ago the Rajah gave him his leave. Chunden Lall, my brother, sent me a Hoondee, which he had got from Holkar, for a hundred Rupees. I did not receive the money for this Hoondee, but Mahomed Eyar Khan realized it, and took it with him. Koer Rundhere Sing, the son of Rajah Runjeet Sing, keeps up, unknown to his father, a correspondence with Holkar. This I am perfectly well acquainted with.

Jewan Khan, who was formerly the Vakeel of the Row Rajah, and now lives in Bhurtpore, keeps up a correspondence with Holkar, and has a Vakeel at Muwatty with Holkar. He made me write a recommendatory letter from him to Holkar. I have a copy of this Letter; I have written a great many other letters to Holkar, but I have copies of no others of them, but of this. I used to go frequently to visit Jewan Khan. He one day told me, that Holkar had sent him a Sunnud for the Mahals of Mewat; I know nothing more on this subject. A month and a half ago I took my leave of Rajah Runjeet Sing, and arrived at Muttra. When I took my leave, the Rajah gave me a pair of Shawls, but gave me not a Picè as wages. I am very much in debt, and distressed for money. Four or five days ago I received a letter from Gokul Ban, Rajah Runjeet Sing's Moonshce, by a Hircarrah of the Rajah's, desiring me to come there, and that I should be either sent to Holkar or retained there, and employed in keeping up the correspondence. I wrote in answer that I came away after having been eight months contracting debts, and had received nothing from the Circar, and that if money were sent for my expences that I should attend.

*His Nephew. One month ago I sent an Hircarrah to Moonshce Letchmain *Sing in Holkar's Camp, for money for my expences, but I have as yet received no answer. Five or Six days

days ago I heard that Sooltain Sing, the Vakeel of Raja Runjeet Sing, who had been formerly with Holkar, had now returned, and had arrived at Bhurtpore.

Question.—Do you know whether there is any Vakeel on the part of Holkar at Bhurtpore, Delhi, Agra, or Cawnpore?

Answer.—I have declared every thing I know of the subject. But to the best of my knowledge there is no Vakeel from Holkar at any of those places.

Question.—Where is your Brother Chunden Loll now?

Answer.—My Brother Chunden Loll has gone to Wilait (Cabul) where he has been sent by the Joadpore Rajah. He is not with Holkar.

(Signed) by me *Nuringen Lall.*

What is above written is my declaration, and is correct.

Written 1st August (Wednesday) 1804.

Examined before me,

(Signed) *T. Mercer,*

Superintending Police of Muttra.

1st August 1804.

True Translation,

(Signed)

G. Mercer,

Ag^t Gov^t Genl.

Translations of Letters, &c. intercepted by Lieutenant Colonel Monson at Rampoor, on the 1st August 1804—no date.

No. 1.

Letter from KOER RUNDERE SING, eldest Son of Rajah RUNJEET SING to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

After Compliments—I have been much delighted and comforted by the receipt of your Letter in answer to mine, in which you inform me of your welfare, evincing the steady and heartfelt friendship which you have long had for this family, and particularly for myself, your sincere friend, although at a distance, and not personally acquainted, and mention that the bands of the wicked shall speedily meet their due punishment, as your conquering Army will soon arrive in this quarter. Other proofs of your dignified friendship toward me I have also learned from Lalla Nuringen Lall. God preserve and prosper you for these instances of your friendship and remembrance.

I am prepared to act as your servant, and neither am now nor shall hereafter be in any way divided from you. I am most sincerely desirous of a meeting with you; and God grant that this wish of my heart may be effected. The delay in answering your letter has arisen entirely from the circumstance of the risk of the road on which letters are lost, otherwise how is it possible that I could allow such a delay in informing you of my affairs, you will have been informed of all these circumstances without my writing by the letters of Lalla Nuringen Lall. That I considered my own interest and welfare, as entirely depending on the increase of your dignity and prosperity, your friendly heart will bear witness. Other circumstances, tending to increase our friendship and union, will be transmitted to you by the above mentioned Lalla, whom I have sent for to my presence, and personally informed of them; until a meeting can be effected, you will continue to favour me with an account of your welfare, &c.

P. S. I have answered Lalla Nuringen Lall in the fullest and most satisfactory manner on the subject which he mentioned to me. He will certainly represent the circumstance accordingly to you. You will certainly consider the report of the Lalla as faithful.

True Translation

(Signed)

G. M.

Ag^t G. G.

No. 2.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and MOHOMMED ELAH BUKTS * KHAN to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR. No date.

* Brother of Jewan Khan.

WE offer to the Presence of the Maharajah our services and respects, and we formerly sent through Lalla Nuringen Lall two Urzees † explaining the state of our matters

† Vide declaration of Nuringen Lall.

PAPERS RELATING TO

matters here. We trust that from these Urzees, and the Urzees of Nuringen Lall, every circumstance will have been particularly known to you; we have not, however been honoured with an answer to any one Letter. We know not from whence this neglect of us arises; I (Jewan Khan) am now perfectly restored to health, and therefore represent to your Presence that you should speedily honour me with your Commands, in regard to waiting upon you, and send me a Sunnud for the Purgunnahs that I may, agreeably to your commands, wait upon you, and employ myself in serving you. I only wait for your commands, and no delay shall take place; other circumstances regarding me you will learn from the Arzee of Nuringen Lall. You will consider me as an old servant, and favour me accordingly.

True Translation.

(Signed)

G. M.
Ag^t G. G.

No. 3.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and MAHOMMED ELAHEE BUKTS KHAN, to
MOONSHEE BAHADUR SING and LERCHMAIN SING. No date.

After Compliments:

We formerly wrote you two or three Letters through Nureinjen Lall, containing the particulars of our affairs here. You will from these and the Letter of Nureinjen Lall have learned all particulars. We have received no answer, which we are surpris'd at; you will inform us particularly of the cause of this delay, that the doubt of our minds may be expelled. I am now perfectly restored to health, and therefore write you that you should dispatch the Commands of the Presence, and an answer to this, with the Sunnuds of the plates, by these Hirçarrahs, that I may speedily wait upon the Maharajah and employ myself in serving him; I wait for the Rajah's commands. No delay shall take place here. We have had no intelligence from that quarter for a month and a half, and have in consequence been obliged to remain here. Immediately on receipt of the orders, and the Sunnuds for the places, I shall proceed to the Presence. You will also write me the other Circumstances of that quarter, and the Maharajah's intentions. You will have learned the particulars of this quarter from Nuringen Lall. Write me constantly the news of your quarter, &c.

(In a separate Paper)

A person has arrived here from Alwa and Rajghen, who reports that the Row Rajah, in consequence of the English having crossed the Jumma, being much frightened, has formed an intention of sending Ramoa Khurals, and Atahbad Khan the elephant driver, to Holkar. I inform you of this that if these people should arrive in Camp before me, you will recollect that the whole of this disturbance has been occasioned by him (the Row Rajah), without his being concerned no such disturbance would have taken place. He is the sole origin of the troubles. You are well acquainted with what has formerly happened to me. Now that the time for retaliation approaches, your assistance will forward my objects. If these people should come, you will first demand from them an account of the property plundered from the Purgunnah of Ootoombur, nearly ten Lacks of Rupees, and the Collections made from the Purgunnahs of Moordain, Baltai, Ishonaelpore, Dadree, &c. and attack on this account what property they may have with them. From this a dread will come upon all these rascals, and the business of the Circar will be effected without trouble. What has happened to me has arisen entirely from my being a well wisher of the Maharajah.

True translation,

(Signed)

G. M.
Ag^t G. G.

No. 4.

Letter from JEWAN KHAN and ELAH BUCHSK KHAN to LEO LALL.

Compliments.

We have before wrote you three or four Letters, but have received no answer, Your Letter from near Malpourah, we received, since which we have received none; this

this neglect is wrong. Lalla Nuringer Lall's five or six Hircarrahs have been sent off, of which not one have returned; you wrote that permission for the Sunnuds had been given, and that a Letter was ready, and that you would send them; they are not come. This distresses me much; my health is now restored, and whatever service the Maharajah orders I am ready to perform. I have sent an Arzee to Maharajah, and a Letter to the Moonshee; get the answer and the business firmly settled, then send me the answer. There is no delay on my part; as you write me, so I will do.

It is reported here that Maharajah encamped at Newah, and Meer Khan has crossed the Jumna at Culpee, and is raising disturbances on the opposite side of the River. Write me fully the news from your quarter, and what is meant to be done. You have I suppose, heard of the Feringees, viz. that they have not the power to do any thing (literally, that which is called life they have no longer in them), they have here and there made every thing their own. If you do not seize this opportunity, when will you do it? Write me all the news from your part of what you and Maharajah settle.

The French have beat the English, and are arrived at Calcutta; write me the accounts of this: write me what are the negotiations between Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Fringeers. The Sirdars in the Dooab have wrote to me (Bugwunt Sing and Diaram Sing) so I sent you their Letters without delay; great and small are all ready, and only watching your steps; write me if you mean to arrange the affairs of the Dooab according to these Letters, or not. On my part make my Arzee to Maharaje, that he may lose no time now the Fringeers have crossed the Jumna. If Maharaje comes and fixes his camp at Muttra I will be able to settle all the country according to Maharaje's orders. Maharaje need not have the smallest uneasiness on any account. I will bring great and small to fall at his feet, and take the Mahmulah according to his pleasure.—Make an Arzee of this in private. Send me daily accounts of your marching and halting. We are alone in the hopes of Maharaje's arrival, and now when the Sunnuds of the Pergunnahs arrive, and the number of men I am to recruit, they shall be got altogether; whatever business or orders the Circar shall give I shall perform. Settle all these things firmly, and be sure to send them—lose no time. I wrote to you before about the Sunnuds; you wrote that the Sunnuds and Letter had been ordered, and you would send them, so that I am waiting for them. I now write to you to be sure to send the Sunnud and the Letter as soon as they arrive. I shall march, and will certainly arrive in Maharaje's Presence so be sure to send them—lose no time. Write fully all news.

Dated Jeyt Seed 2d, 1861 (18 June).

The latter part and date in his own hand writing.

Continuance of the same.

Read another piece of news from Rage Ghur. We have news that Ramoo Kawals and Baloo Sing's Rossallah have been ordered to Holkar's camp; when they were seen getting ready the news was brought to me, but they are not firm, and they are the people who have made this disturbance; on which account, perhaps, they are to go; if they should go, do you be beforehand in speaking to Maharajee, and telling him they are rascals; that they have raised these disturbances, and are now come as true men; that they are masters of five Lacks, which he will take from them, and keep a watchful eye over them. This will produce great good. I have wrote this to the Moonshee, and now write it to you not to miss this. As soon as they come entangle them in this net, and then they will learn wisdom; in the beginning settle this business. They first caused Maharajes in Hindostan to revolt; to equal them there are no traitors in Maharajee's country; when you get them turned out of the camp I shall be happy; and be sure you send the Sunnuds. I am waiting for the Sunnuds; there is no delay on my part; explain this to the Presence, and send them soon.

Dated Jeyt Seed 2d, 1861 (18 June).

Latter part in his own hand writing.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

G. M.

Ag' G. G.

PAPERS RELATING TO

No. 5.

From LALLA NURINGEN LALL, addressed on the Cover to JEWAN KHAN, in a different hand writing, but from the Contents intended for some Person in HOLKAR'S Camp.

• Two months have passed since I have heard from you, or have had any accounts of your health, or that of my son. I am in much anxiety on this account, and the conflicts which have happened with the army. Six Hircarrahs have been dispatched from hence, but not one of them has as yet returned. This, God grant, may arise from a good reason. At this time an Hircarrah of my brother, Chundup Lall, at Kygaula has arrived here. I send the original Papers which I have received, and from which you will understand the circumstances. If you are at Kotah, and my son is with the army, you will dispatch an Hircarrah to the army, and write to me at Muttra.

(The remainder illegible.)

True Translation.

(Signed)

G. M.
Ag^t G. G.

No. 6.

Letter from CHUNDUL LOLL to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

AFTER taking leave I arrived in eight days at Joudpore, and having written Letters myself dispatched them with the Khareilah to Bishanecr. I wrote all the occurrences of the road, and expences, to my son Letchmeen Sing, and they will have been perused by you. Obedience and trouble is my province, and it is yours to reward.

Madeen ul Mulk Mooaz ud Dowlah Shah Newaz Khan before my arrival had sent an Abbasse from Bhauripore to Rajepore for the purpose of going to the Presence. I shall soon be with him and accompany him to the Presence. Shejah ul Mulk is in Peishawar, and Shah Kyfer in Candahar. The dissentions which prevailed in that Country having ceased under your auspices I shall proceed to that Court.

The tents of the Bhaes (Holkar's wives) are at Sutpore, two Cofs from Joudpore. Tantea Oligar and Rajah Ram had been at Court, and fixed upon a place for their encampment at Bhuluddeen; but there is no water there, nor is there any water on the road. On this account the residence of the Bhaes was fixed at Tewary, eight Cofs from Joudpore; and they told the ministers of Joudpore they would not pay for wood or grass. Twenty thousand Rupees per month was settled for the expences of the Bhaes. Tantea demanded one Lack of Rupees. Kulliam Mull told him in reply that they should not have an handful in advance, but receive it monthly, so nothing was done. Maharaje Maun Sing sent the Treaty by Chitter Bang to Lake the Fringy, with five thousand Rupees, to be divided among his people. Lake told the Rajah's Vakeel that it was improper in the Maharajah to harbour the family of Holkar, and inconsistent with friendship.

The Maharajah wrote in reply, that friendship had for a long time existed between him and Holkar, who has encamped on the borders of the Marwar (Joudepore) country, while you remained at a great distance. On this account I received his family. Their honour and my own are the same. It is not proper your talking on the subject. To evince my friendship to the English I would not permit my troops to join Holkar.

No infraction of the Treaty between us shall be made. Such is the purport of the letter to General Lake.

True Translation.

(Signed)

G. Mercer,
Ag^t Gov^t Gen^l.

No. 7.

Letter from CHUNDUL LALL to his Son LUTCHMUN SING.

ALL here is well, and I pray to God for your welfare. In eight days after I took leave of the Maharajah I arrived at Judpore and paid my respects to the Rajah,
from

from whom I received Letters and Orders to the several places where they were required. I understood that for a hundred Cofs beyond Bukaneer there is neither an inhabitant nor water. The travellers provide themselves with water at Bukaneer, sufficient to serve them to Bhawalpore. The people with me were much alarmed, and you know how I am provided. I represented this to the Rajah, from whom I got a small tent and two more camels, and an order for fifty Rupees, but this I did not immediately receive, but desired it to be given to my creditors here, and then departed for Bukaneer. There is a great scarcity of water; the three Seces ran away upon the road. The three horses, which have been accustomed to tender treatment, are not able to go on. The Rupees which I received from the Prefence were Bbondee Rupees, which passed on the road to Joudpore at fourteen Annas, on this side at thirteen Annas.

There is a great scarcity of grain here, ten Seers for a Rupee; four hundred Rupees were given me for three months expence of the elephant. The daily expenditure for the elephant is as follows—The remainder of this Letter relates merely to his expences.

True Translation.

(Signed) G. M.
Ag^t Governor General.

No. 8.

Letter from NERUNJEEN LOLL to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

BEFORE this six Hircarrahs, carrying intelligence from this quarter, were sent off, but hitherto I have received no answer. What is the cause of this want of attention? I on a former occasion represented the disposition of the inhabitants of this country, and of Koer Rundhere Singh, son of Rajah Runjeet Singh, Rundhere Singh is now prepared to join you;* he this day sent for me privately, and said, with a sincere heart, I will join Holkar. I consider my own interests interwoven with the exaltation of Holkar; I am ready to join his victorious army. By the blessing of God when his triumphant troops arrive in this country, and we shall have a meeting, I can join him with near one hundred thousand horse and foot, and I will procure all the inhabitants, great and small in Hindostan to join. Having sworn, he added, I henceforth am a companion of Holkar's in all his toils and pleasures. He has also written to you—Safety to my Lord; Sing Koer Rundhere is enterprising and high minded, and detesting the continuance of the English in this quarter, and their killing cows, and scorns to yield obedience to them; he has therefore taken an oath to join you heart and hand, has bound his loins in his determination to extirpate them, and now expects your answer. But he fears your army is still distant; that the veil of concealment will be torn, and the secret revealed. The idea is horrid, and the business would become difficult.

* Vide Letter from Koer Rundhere Singh, No. 1.

My Prince, when the enemy went towards Kota to encounter your victorious army, the disposition of the country greatly changed; but now when you design to come this way, and the enemy, overwhelmed by fear, are again creating disturbances in their own country, so weak are their measures, that they put to death the guards belonging to the Zemindars.

You, who are a boundless river, adopt this arrangement, which will make the reprobates fly—send some chief by the way of Dhoolpore or Kerowly and Subblegur into this country, which will be of great advantage. Rajah Runjeet Singh also says “Necessity compelled me to temporize with the English, but from my heart I wish to see you victorious, and by the blessing of God I shall be prepared to join you on your arrival here; all the great and the low praise the wisdom with which God has endowed you, who have formed such a plan as will put all the Caffers (English) to flight.”

I formerly wrote respecting the arrangements in the Doab, and Bungwunt Sing† and others, but no answer has been returned. Now is the time. Naher Sing Seikh, who quitted you and came here, is entertained by Runjeet Singh; he desires to be remembered.

† Vide Declaration in Matrah.

Mahomed Yar Khann, the Affgar, has been also entertained, and is sent to the Rewarry.

I formerly stated the situation of Jewen Khan, he is ready to go to you, if ordered, or to be employed in arranging matters here; he waits an answer; but five thousand horse will be wanted for this country.

* Enquiries have been directed to be made in regard to this person.

*Misser Byjoon, a son of Misser Eroomany Ram, son of Misser La's Behary, who was astrologer to Maharajah Soorij Mull and Juaker Singh, and is unequalled in a knowledge of the stars, what he formerly foretold to you having happened, just now says you ought to advance immediately into Hindostan, and enter Delhi in the month of Cattic. But it is necessary you make some offering; if you order it, it shall be done at the festival, or he will join you and accompany the army.

• I have sufficient influence to engage him in your interest, but your leave is necessary that his Letters may arrive. I hope for a speedy answer.

The English have established guards, and made provision for the Brahmins at the Dhujunter Ghaut, but the Missa and the Maharajahs Gossain say, if you command it, they will work on the Brahmins to go away; but an order is necessary.

True Translation.

(Signed) G. M.

Ag'to Gov' Genl.

No. 9.

Letter from NERUNJEEN LALL to JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

PREVIOUS to this I wrote to you respecting the affairs of this quarter, and of the requests and further demands of Rajah Runjeet Singh, and sent a Letter from the Rajah to your address; I am hopeful they have passed under your sun-like eye. Formerly, when a pair of Hircarrahs carrying intelligence from this quarter, and a Letter from Chundun Lall, which had arrived from Joudpore, and a letter from Koer Rundhere Singh Behadur were dispatched to the Presence, after a lapse of a month it was discovered they were stopped at No Sheker; one of them, from the effects of hunger, died in prison; and the other, by the exertions of Rajah Runjeet Singh, escaped and arrived with the Letters, but all business was ruined. The Letters of Chundun Lall and of the Kover Rundhere Singh shall again be sent.

Just now Rajah Runjeet Singh is ready to join you, and has told me that he was from necessity compelled to join the reprobate (English) for the enemy surrounded his country, and the Rajah of Jaypore had also joined them, and your victorious army was at a great distance. But now, conformable to his oath, and by the worship of the cow, he has girt his loins with firmness. If just now your victorious army will approach, he is ready to sacrifice his life. But do not act as formerly, for the enemy tremble like reeds at your power and greatness. Your victorious army without fighting retreated, evading an action. If again the same should happen, what place will remain to us. If you have suspicions of us, bury them, for in this country, which is a most sanctified place of worship, and the residence of our God, how can we support the slaughter of cows but this necessity.

Safety to you. There is just now a misunderstanding between Runjeet Singh, and the enemy, and their troops will certainly besiege Bhurtpore and the other forts.

* This intelligence is supported by accounts from every Quarter.

*At the different forts horse and foot are entertaining, and stores of provisions are collecting for the garrisons. The English openly say, How long is Bhurtpore to stand? It is a place of refuge, and a residence to the Marhattas; and they say, Has not the dominion of the Marhattas been removed from this country? It is not, therefore good that Bhurtpore should remain. Now the Rajah clearly understands that the establishment of the English Power is deadly poison to him, and that the English will not leave to him his forts, he is therefore making preparations, and is desirous, if Holkar will come on just now, and be stedfast in his design, he will join him.

There are no troops of the enemy in this country just now, and the whole is bare of soldiers. If you put Lucan to death, and advance, you will conquer the whole country without a battle. I am united and confederate with the whole. But if as before, you are not firm in this design, we are helpless, and will temporize in the best way we can.

I am hopeful answers will be immediately sent to both Letters, and also to those of Rajah Runjeet Singh, and Koer Rundhere Singh.

True Translation.

(Signed)

G. M.
Ag'Gov' Genl.

No. 10.

Letter from NURENJUN LALL to his Nephew LUTCHMEEN SING.

(The commencement relates entirely to his distress from want of money.)

THE son of Seat Runfah* is ready to join Seatjee, and has taken his oath that he is ready to hazard his life in this junction, and that he will collect all the Zemindars in Hindostan, and whatever army may be required. My son, this is a trust-worthy and brave man. His letter is also sent; you will by every means encourage Seatjee; but until this matter is ripe let it be kept secret; after you have read the letter and explained it to Seatjee, tear it. He has made me swear that besides Moonthejee and Seatjee, no other person should be acquainted with this, otherwise much harm will ensue. A letter from my brother and an Arzee has arrived, which are sent to you, from them you will understand the particulars. Seat Rumsah also says he is ready to join, and wishes from his heart victory to that side, but as the enemy is master he is helpless. The letter of the sons of the Sah is upon plain paper, and without a bag †. Do not consider this of consequence. It is not sent (the bag) on account of the dangers of the road. You will pay attention to my wants, for I am in much distress, I formerly wrote regarding the Perwunnas from Seureh, &c. but have heard nothing further on the subject. I learn from this Hurkara that my brother, after having left Dhomon with the Rajah of that place, and having a horse for his riding, has departed for Cabul. God protect him and send him safe back. Change the address you have used to the Shas son, agreeably to the accompanying Rookah, ‡ which I have just received. He is a good man, and is by the blessing of God, in no way estranged from you; you will dispatch the man who brings this immediately, and not detain him. If you are desirous of news, he can bring it you constantly from Cawnpore or any other place where he may reside, otherwise give him 20 Rupees and turn him off. Pay speedy attention to my wants.

* Inquiries have been directed to be made in regard to this person.

† This letter is in a language which no person has, as yet, been found able to translate.

‡ The Rookah not amongst the papers.

True Translation.

(Signed)

G. M.

Ag^t Gov^r Genl.

No. 11.

Letter from NURENJUN LALL to his Nephew LUTCHMUN SING.

BEFORE this, Hirkarras intrusted with intelligence from this, and a Letter from Rajah Runjeet Sing, were dispatched; it is probable they have arrived before that Munga and another Hirkarrah with an address from my brother Chundun Lall were sent to Holkar, and I looked for their return.

After a month it appeared that the Hirkarras were confined in the English Dawk House at the Ghaut, one of them died in prison, and Munga, by the good offices of Rajah Runjeet Singh, was brought here; all the papers were re-altered, such as remained are sent to you.

Just now Rajah Runjeet Singh has sent a confidential person to me at Muttra, saying, if Holkar will come on just now it is better. I have written fully on all matters to the presence, which you will present. If Holkar will not advance now, when will he come? Rajah Ram and Nyn Sing, with Letters and Bills for 115 Bendraben Rupees, have just arrived.

The knowledge of your welfare gave me infinite pleasure. I was relieved by receiving the bill from the Hirkarrah, without which I should have been greatly distressed; your exertions and toils I learned from Rajah Ram; may you be safe. I swear by the head of Holkar and by the Power of my God, that although I left my house in distress and have contracted debts, yet my hope is strong; if Holkar comes to this quarter in a moment the labour of yeats will be wiped off.

I have not as yet received the amount of the bill, it is in the hands of Shroffs to be paid in 14 days, on condition of my obtaining a receipt from Jeypore; my own situation is as follows:

§ Want of money forced me to come from Bhurtapore to Muttra. Day and night my ear is open to receive news of Holkar. It is necessary you study every word, and state to Holkar that such another opportunity will not again occur. After the rains the English will become steel; if Holkar advances now it will be better, and it is necessary, very necessary, that answers to the letters of Rajah Runjeet Singh and

§ Vide Declaration at Mattra.

PAPERS RELATING TO

* This letter
no person has
yet been able
to translate.

Koer Rundhere Singh be sent, and that you inform me if any Hirkarrahs have arrived from your brother; an answer to the Letter of Messer Byjonat* is also required.

Lalla Gerdary Lal sends his prayers for you.

Gerdary Lal of Muhabun, who was with Holkar, expects you will assist him. The Letters from my brother came from Kotah Lalla Teejrai is well in his own ho
• Khooshaly Buggeft, who went towards the camp with Munga, has come back in consequence of the latter being confined.

True Translate.

(Signed) G. M.
Act^s Gov^r Gen^l

 No. 12.

Paper of intelligence supposed to be written by NURJINGIN LALL, from the hand-writing being the same as his Letters.

THE situation of affairs here is as follows:—General Lake has cantoned at Cawnpore. On the 27th of Jumenad oob, awab, Lord Wellesley arrived by Dawk from Calcutta, and brought the traitor person with him. On the second day he sent for Meah Emarn Bukhs, the Vakeel of Rajah Runjeet Sing, and said that he was willing to give up the new Pergunnahs which General Lake had granted to the Rajah, but that it was necessary that English Adulut should be introduced into all his countries and forts, and that the Rajah should give up one Mud Fort to the Company for the purpose of depositing the Company's property, and that he should give up the Salt Mahal of Comphere, for which, God willing, something else would be given in lieu. The above Vakeel answered that he would write to the Maharajah on the subject, and report his answer when received. Lord Wellesley then dispatched Letters to the Rajahs of Jypore, Joudpore Kotah, Boondee, and the Row Rajah, and others, telling them to be firm in their attachment to the Company, and that he would arrive by the month of Cantick.

At this time there is great displeasure between Mr. Mercer, who is stationed at Muttra in charge of the Salt business, and Rajah Runjeet Sing, and the former has said that in the month of Cantick the Salt Mahal of Combhere would be taken possession of accordingly; the Rajah has turned out under some pretence that Gentleman's Gomastas from the different salt stations, and will not allow them to return. Mr. Mercer was much displeased at this, and sent for his people at the other stations, and demanded from them the money which they had received for the purchase of salt. The Rajah sent Roopram to Mr. Mercer to settle this business; who abused him, and said that it was the order of Government that in the month Katik his forts should be taken from him, and that he told him this before hand that he might see whether he spoke truth. During this time Meah Eman Bukhs Kahn's Arzee arrived, on the subject of Lord Wellesley's arrival, and the order to introduce the English Adawlut. On these accounts the Rajah has been much incensed, and is now entertaining horse and foot, and repairing the bastions and walls of the fort, and collecting stores of grain. The English will certainly quarrel with Rajah Runjeet Sing. Gomasthas have been dispatched to Jypore to take possession of Sambhur, which it is reported the Rajah of Jypore has given to the English for five Lacs of Rupees. The English have given up the Jaidads of Bala Bhye, Hubeeb Shah and Moonthee Kavel Nyn; and it is reported that the army of Bapoojee Sindia has arrived at Malaree Khooselgur.

The army of the enemy stationed in Hindoostan is as follows: Hareet, with a battalion of Sepoys and of six small guns, and a regiment of cavalry, and all the baggage of the army, is cantoned in Sindia Pateet's Cantonments. The Cantonment is more than a Kos in length, and a large Bungalow has been erected, that it might appear from a distance to be a large army.

Mr. Mercer has made a factory in Muttra on the part of the Company. Col. Achterlony is at Delhi, attending on the King with half a battalion, and Hafiz Ibrahim has been made Soobah of Delhi at Dehli Muttra, and other places; the practice of killing cattle is continued.

Particulars of the army stationed in Hindoostan.

At Muttra 1 battalion and one regiment of cavalry, and 6 guns.
Agra 1 battalion.
Delhi 500 Sepoys and five hundred recruits.

In Hindostan there is no other army than the above. If the conquering army comes to this quarter there is no body but Lucan who has the power of opposing it; Rajah Runjeet Sing is also ready to join. Bamboo Khan Afghan, with two thousand horse and foot is near Moghulpoora Delhi. He represents to the King that the person who committed the crime had been punished for it; that he himself had committed no crime, and hoped for a Khibat and favour. This the King will not agree to. His Majesty is angry with Hafiz, who is at present master, on account of the slaying of cattle.

Rajah Runjeet Sing was besieging the fort of the Ahees in Rewaree. Now that he is displeas'd with the English, he has rais'd the siege.

• Beegum Sumroo with her battalions is as usual.

Bowna, Saharunpore, and others, are to be given to Semboo Ram Surbhookroy.

Patnee Mul, the Deewan of Mr. Mercer, came from that enemy, and began to read the Payog by an hundred Brahmins, and set down with them 3 Padres; Goshaynjee asked Patnee Nul, as he was of the Hindoo religion, how he could do such a thing, which the Devil himself would not do? he answered that he was helpless—otherwise how could he wish such a thing?

Rajah Runjeet Sing is employed night and day in entertaining horse and foot. If the conquering army arrive now, it will be well.

To the Commander in Chief.

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Secret.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter noted in the margin, together with its enclosures.

2. I entirely approve your Excellency's proceedings as communicated to me in that letter, respecting the traitorous correspondence intercepted by Lt Col. Monson, and the examination and apprehension of the Agent of Jeswunt Row Holkar in the city of Muttra.

The documents transmitted with your Excellency's dispatch, afford ample proof of the existence of a traitorous design to engage the power of Jeswunt Row Holkar in the prosecution of purposes inimical to the British interests in Hindostan.

4. I am however disposed to believe that Rajah Runjeet Sing, Rajah of Bhurtpore, and his son Koer Bundhere Sing, although deeply implicated in the existing design by their intercepted letters and communications, are rather to be considered as the instruments of their respective servants and adherents, than as principal contrivers of this nefarious project.

The project has probably originated among the desperate characters justly described in the 9th paragraph of your Excellency's letter, and it appears reasonable to presume, that the intrigues and machinations of those abandoned adventurers have involved the Rajah of Bhurtpore and his son in a design evidently contrary to their interests, and of which the success could not prove advantageous to any other class of persons than the mean, profligate, and indigent contrivers of the original plot.

6. The just principles of policy as well as the characteristic lenity and mercy of the British Government, require that a due indulgence should be manifested towards the imbecility, ignorance, and indolence of the Native Chiefs who have been drawn into these acts of treachery and hostility by the depravity and artifices of their servants and adherents; on the other hand every principle of justice, as well as of public security demands that an example should be made of the real authors of this design, and that due punishment of those guilty should operate as a restraint upon similar dispositions to commit acts of wickedness and audacity.

I therefore hereby authorize and direct your Excellency to assure the Rajah of Bhurtpore, in the most distinct terms, of the determination of the British Government to discharge all the obligations of the existing Treaty with him in the most strict and punctual manner to apprize the Rajah of the falsehood and wickedness of the imputations alleged against the British Government respecting a supposed design of violating that Treaty, by any interference in the Rajah's internal government, or by any attempt to subject his territories, forts, or garrisons to the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the Company's Court, or to interpose the authority of the Company

in any manner whatever in his civil or military government, or in any manner whatever to depart from the terms of the subsisting Treaty.

Your Excellency will be pleased to make this communication to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, either by letter or by the direct mission of an accredited Agent, or by both modes of communication, according to your judgment and discretion.

9. You will accompany this communication, by transmitting to the Rajah copies of any Letters which may have fallen into your Excellency's hands from himself or from his son addressed to Jeswunt Row Holkar; you will also signify to the Rajah your Excellency's knowledge of the conduct of his servants and adherents, and of the persons who have maintained an intercourse in his name with Jeswunt Row Holkar; and you will admonish the Rajah respecting the inevitable ruin in which the practices of such persons must involve him if suffered to proceed with impunity. You will also require the Rajah and his family to relinquish all communication with Jeswunt Row Holkar, and with every other enemy of the British Government; and you will signify to the Rajah that if he should continue such intercourse or correspondence, he will compel your Excellency to treat him as a public enemy.

10. Your Excellency will further inform the Rajah of Bhurtpore of your determination to seize and bring to speedy justice all the Agents concerned in any traitorous correspondence between the allies and dependants of the Company and its enemies wherever such Agents may be found, and you will apprise the Rajah that the indulgence manifested towards himself and his son, will not extend to the inferior Agents of the conspiracy, whom your Excellency will punish in the most signal and exemplary manner.

11. Your Excellency will be pleased to employ every degree of alacrity and exertion in apprehending all the Agents and Instruments of the existing conspiracy; and you will not scruple to seize any such person although they should have taken refuge in the territories of our allies and dependants, especially you will use every endeavour to seize any such persons who may remain within the territories of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, apprising the Rajah in the most distinct terms of your determination not to sanction any asylum for criminals of such a description.

12. In pursuance of the spirit of this communication, I hereby authorize and direct your Excellency to bring to trial before a Court Martial all such persons concerned in the present conspiracy, as shall have been apprehended within the territories of our dependants and allies, or within the territories of the Company, not yet subject to the code of regulations, and your Excellency will inflict upon such persons the punishment awarded by the sentence of such Court Martial.

13. Under this instruction your Excellency will bring to trial, and, upon conviction, to punishment, Murunjeen Lall, apprehended in the city of Muttra, together with the other persons whose correspondence appears in your dispatch, if they shall have been apprehended within the limits described in the preceding paragraph.

14. With regard to such persons charged with the same crime, as shall be apprehended within the Company's provinces, subject to the regulations, your Excellency will be pleased to bring this description of criminals to trial before the Company's Court of Circuit and Appeal.

15. The effectual and early reduction of the power of Jeswunt Row Holkar will afford the only certain and permanent security against the consequences of this conspiracy, as well as against every similar design, I flatter myself that your Excellency will be enabled, by forming a detachment between Agra and Delhi to provide a sufficient restraint upon any internal disaffection, or upon the conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, while the main body of your army shall move with celerity against Jeswunt Row Holkar.

I rely with implicit confidence upon the seasonable application of your Excellency's transcendent talents, and activity to this most urgent purpose, being firmly convinced, that an early pressure upon the power of Jeswunt Row Holkar from Hindostan, will provide immediate safety for all our possessions, as well as for the general tranquillity of India. Any delay on the movement of the force destined to act immediately against Holkar, must tend to encourage that freebooter, and his adherents, as well as every disaffected person within our dominions. I entertain no doubt that the first appearance of your Excellency's army in the field, will dispel all these vain hopes and wicked artifices. Until an impression shall have been made upon Holkar's forces by the British arms, it is evident that however contemptible in fact, his power will obtain considerable reputation among the native states, and the existence of such a reputation must tend to disturb the British territories, and

to weaken the British influence and power in the northern provinces of Hindostan.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's, &c.

(Signed)

Wellesley,

By his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General,

N. B. Without dated.

(Signed)

J. Armstrong,

Mil^y Secr

Extract, Bengal Secret Consultations, 7th March 1805.

To His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE the honor to enclose for your Excellency's information, translation of the correspondence which has passed between me and Rajah Runjeet Sing of Bhurtpore, since the period of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's arrival in Hindostan.

2. Your Excellency will observe that the positive demand made by me on my arrival at Agra, for the junction of Runjeet Sing's troops in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty, which demand had been delayed until the presence of my army might enable him to have complied with it with safety to himself, has only been answered by an evasive reference to his Vakeel, who had remained behind at Agra when I marched from that place to Muttra.

3. Moonshy Gunga Pashaud, the person mentioned in Rajah Runjeet Sing's Letter, received the fourth of October, arrived in my camp at Muttra, but confined himself to vague assurances of the Rajah's sincerity, and wishes to preserve the friendship of the British Government. He was dispatched with a verbal answer to the same purport as my letter to the Rajah of that date, and under pretence of apprehension for the cavalry of Holkar between Muttra and Bhurtpore, crossed the Jumna at Muttra with the avowed intention of going to Agra, and from thence to Bhurtpore, but in reality proceeded to Hatrafs and Murlaun, as it afterwards appeared from intercepted Letters, he had been instructed, for the purpose of inciting the Jaut Chiefs Rajah Dyaram, of Hatrafs, and Rajah Bugwunt Sing, of Moorlaun, to use the utmost diligence in intercepting the supplies for the British army.

4. During this period Holkar had been regularly supplied with provisions, and, it is confidently reported, with money from Bhurtpore, and from the great additional advantage which the friendship of Runjeet Sing afforded him, of throwing the whole of his Bazars and baggage under the protection of Bhurtpore, he was enabled to evade any decisive attack upon his cavalry, whilst my anxiety to proceed to the relief of Delhi prevented my following him to any considerable distance from any route.

5. The proofs of the hostile and treacherous conduct of Rajah Runjeet Sing, contained in the intercepted correspondence which I had formerly the honour to lay before your Excellency between his family and servants and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, appear to be fully substantiated by subsequent events, which evince so decided a disregard of the stipulations of the advantageous Treaty he had contracted with the British Government, and such marked ingratitude for the additional favour conferred upon him, by giving him possession of countries to which he had no claim, that your Excellency will no doubt consider it equally necessary strongly to mark the displeasure of the Government for his past conduct, and to provide an adequate security for its interests against any farther acts of treachery on his part.

6. The opinion of the country is unanimous, that Rajah Sing's promises of support have been a principal inducement with Holkar to advance into this country, that the supplies he has been furnished with from Bhurtpore have alone enabled him to maintain a footing until my arrival, and that the disturbances which existed in the Dooab were principally excited and augmented by the evident countenance and support given by Runjeet Sing to the views and operations of the enemy.

7. As the advantages which Runjeet Sing has obtained by the Treaty, and the favours subsequently bestowed on him have hitherto proved equally insufficient to secure even a neutrality on his part, in a contest wherein his interests would naturally appear to ensure a cordial support to the British Government, it appears to me that no confident reliance can be hereafter placed upon his professions of friendship, nor any adequate security obtained for the safety of this frontier, nor the quiet of the upper part of the Dooab, whilst his possession of the forts of Bhurtpore, Deig, Weir, and others, may enable him to give effectual assistance to an external enemy

and promote disaffection among the several Jaut Chiefs in the Deccan, who are in a great measure guided by his influence, and who will consider an inattention on the part of the Government to his late conduct, as proceeding more from an apprehension of the strength of his forts than from lenity.

8. The flight of Holkar's brigades with his artillery, will be a convincing proof to Rajah Runjeet Sing, of the fallacy of the hopes he may have entertained of Holkar's retaining any permanent footing in Hindostan, and I may consequently expect his speedy return to professions of entire submission to the wishes of the British Government.

9. To such professions I shall answer, that as the Treaty he had entered into with me had been ratified by your Excellency in council, it would rest with your Excellency to determine how far his subsequent conduct had entitled him to the benefits of that Treaty, or to be considered in the honourable light of an ally of the British Government, but that in the mean time I should consider it my duty to resume the grant which had been made to him, independent of the Treaty, by the conditional Sunnud (translation of which is now enclosed) until I should be furnished with your Excellency's sentiments on the subject.

10. As it will be of importance that I should be speedily informed of your Excellency's final determination in regard to the conduct to be observed to Rajah Runjeet Sing, I hope the subject will meet your Excellency's early attention.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi,
21st Oct. 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

G. Lake.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY K. P. Governor
General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your Lordship's information the accompanying Copy of a Letter from the Honble. Lieutenant Colonel Monson.

The decided part the Bhurtpore Rajah has taken against the British Government in defiance of the Treaty he entered into, leaves it no longer possible to attempt to preserve a pacific line of conduct towards that Chief. I shall therefore commence operations against Deig, at the earliest practicable period.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Head Quarters, Camp Bewar,
Nov' 21st 1804.

(Signed)

G. Lake.

To Lieutenant Colonel LAKE, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I AM directed by His Excellency the Most noble the Governor General to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander in Chief that the Governor General has taken into his deliberate consideration the subject of His Excellency's dispatch, No. 184, dated 21st October, on the subject of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and that it is His Excellency the Governor General's intention to transmit a detailed reply to that dispatch in the course of a few days. With a view, however, to apprise the Commander in Chief of the Governor General's sentiments on the question submitted to his Excellency's consideration in the dispatch above-mentioned, with the utmost practicable expedition, I am instructed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Commander in Chief, the enclosed paper of Notes, containing the substance of the Governor General's proposed reply to that dispatch, and to request that you will communicate to the Commander in Chief the Governor General's desire, that His Excellency will be pleased to regulate his proceedings, with respect to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, by the sentiments stated in the enclosed Documents.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort William,
13th October 1804.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Secy. to Govt.

Notes of the proposed Reply to His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Dispatch of the 21st of October on the subject of the Conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

1. Whether the acts described by the Commander in Chief be the acts of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, or of his advisers against the Rajah's inclination, they must be considered as the acts of his government, and that question need not affect the proceedings of the British power with regard to that principality.

2. The

2. The facts stated by the Commander in Chief, afford the strongest presumptive evidence of the hostility of the state of Bhurtpore, and are unquestionably of a nature to absolve us from the obligation of our engagements to the Rajah.

3. The local situation of the Commander in Chief places within his reach means of judging of the views and intentions of the state of Bhurtpore with more certainty and confidence than the Governor General can possibly possess. His Excellency accordingly deems it proper to rely entirely upon the judgment of the Commander in Chief for the decision of that question.

4. If the Commander in Chief should be satisfied that the state of Bhurtpore is connected with Holkar, his proceedings with respect to Bhurtpore must be regulated principally by considerations of a military nature applied to actual occurrences.

5. If the Commander in Chief should succeed in destroying the power of Holkar without being under the necessity of pursuing Holkar in such a direction and to such a distance as would place Bhurtpore between the Commander in Chief's Army, and the British Territories, and if His Excellency should thus be left at liberty to employ a sufficient force for the reduction of Bhurtpore, the prosecution of that enterprize will then become a question of a political as well as of a Military nature.

6. If, however, in the event stated in paragraph 5, the Commander in Chief should consider the reduction of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's fortresses to be absolutely necessary for the permanent security of our possessions, that consideration being paramount to all others, ought to influence the decision of the question.

7. If considerations of security should not require the punishment of Bhurtpore, those of policy suggest the expediency of forbearance, notwithstanding the provocation which would render such punishment an act of retributive justice.

8. If the Commander in Chief should be under the necessity of pursuing Holkar in such a direction and to such a distance as would place Bhurtpore between his army and the British Possessions, it will remain for the Commander in Chief to decide,

First, Whether it would be safe to leave the state of Bhurtpore in the command of all its strength and resources in the rear of our army;

Secondly, If it be considered dangerous to leave the state of Bhurtpore unmolested while our army should be in pursuit of Holkar in the manner above stated, whether it is practicable to prosecute the double operation of reducing the Rajah of Bhurtpore's forts, and of pursuing Holkar with a superior force at the same time, or, if this be impracticable, whether a British force sufficiently strong to keep the Rajah of Bhurtpore in check, although not of sufficient extent to undertake the reduction of the forts, could be left in a position proper for that purpose, without retarding or impairing the efficiency of our operations against Holkar;

Thirdly, If both those places be deemed impracticable, whether the British interests would be exposed to the greater hazard, by suspending the pursuit of Holkar until the reduction of the power of Bhurtpore, or by leaving that state in all its actual strength in the rear of our army.

9. These are questions which the Commander in Chief is most competent to decide, and it is the wish of the Governor General that the Commander in Chief should act according to the dictates of his judgment upon the various cases thus submitted to his consideration.

10. The question of the resumption of the grant of lands which the Rajah of Bhurtpore received from the Commander in Chief must be decided with reference to the following considerations:

First, Whether its resumption would involve or precipitate hostilities with the State of Bhurtpore; in which event that question is involved in the consideration of the several questions above stated.

Secondly, If it should not involve or precipitate hostilities, whether the possession of the lands specified in the grant, affords to the state of Bhurtpore any advantage in the prosecution of plans of treachery, by their position, by the places of strength which they contain, or by their revenue. If they do afford such advantage, the expediency of their resumption must be considered in a degree with reference to the means which we possess of excluding the authority of the Rajah of Bhurtpore from those lands, and depriving him of those advantages, and of maintaining our own authority in those lands.

11. The Governor General reposes entire confidence in the judgment, ability, and military skill of the Commander in Chief; and is therefore desirous of leaving in perfect freedom the application of those distinguished qualities to the actual situation

PAPERS RELATING TO

situation of affairs, and to this question among others for the promotion of the public service.

Fort William,
15th November 1804.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

To his Excellency General LAKE, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I OMITTED in my public dispatch of the 14th instant to inform your Excellency that in the action of the 13th instant, with the army of Jeswunt Row Holkar, the fort of Deeg during the engagement opened a heavy and destructive fire on our columns as they advanced upon the enemy, and that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had also in the action of that day one thousand horse and three battalions of infantry with their guns.—The Commander of this force "Seu Sing" was wounded in the leg with a cannon shot.—They continue to fire from the fort on our advanced posts and camp, but I have the satisfaction to add with little or no effect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Camp, before Deeg,
18th November 1804.

(Signed)

Your Excellency's, &c.
W. Manson,
Brigadier.

N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, of the 15th instant by express last night, covering a paper of notes containing the substance of the Governor General's proposed reply to the Commander in Chief's dispatch, No. 184, dated the 21st October, on the subject of the conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

I am instructed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to request you will assure his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General that his proceedings with respect to the Rajah of Bhurtpore will be regulated by the sentiments stated in the documents above alluded to.

It is the intention of his Excellency the Commander in Chief at an early period again to address his Lordship on this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Jowar,
27th November 1804.

(Signed)

G. A. F. Lake,
Mil^y Sec^y.

To the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

(Secret and Official.)

Sir,

Para. 1 HAVING received the whole of your Excellency's correspondence respecting the recent conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and adverting to the aid afforded by that Chieftain to the troops of Jeswunt Row Holkar at the battle of Deig on the 13th November, and on various occasions since that period of time, I am decidedly of opinion that the Rajah of Bhurtpore has not only violated the Treaty concluded with him by your Excellency on the 9th October 1803, but has committed the most unprovoked and violent acts of hostility against the British Government.

2. I entirely approve the measures which your Excellency has already pursued for the purpose of frustrating the effects of the Rajah's treachery and hostility, and for the reduction of the fortress of Deig. The entire reduction of the power and resources of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, however, has now become indispensably necessary, and I accordingly authorize and direct your Excellency to adopt immediate arrangements for the attainment of that desirable object, and for the annexation to the British power, in such manner as your Excellency may deem most consistent with the public interests, of all the forts, territories, and possessions belonging to the Rajah of Bhurtpore.

3. In carrying these instructions into execution, your Excellency will be pleased to advert to the train of my notes of the 13th November 1804, transmitted in a Letter under date 13th November from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Political Department, the measures to be pursued against the Rajah of Bhurtpore must be considered to be subordinate to the main object of destroying the resources and power of Jeswunt Row Holkar. That Chieftain however now derives his principal if not his sole means of mischief from the aid of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the subjugation

subjugation of the power and territory of the Rajah of Bhurtpore therefore is essential to the reduction of Holkar's hostile force.

4. Your Excellency will still be pleased to consider the pursuit of Holkar's personal army to be the principal object of the war; and adverting to the general tenor of my former instructions, you will constantly bear in mind my opinion that the entire destruction of whatever force may be attached to the person of this freebooter is indispensably required for the tranquillity of India, and that even the arrest of his person is highly desirable.

5. You will therefore prosecute hostilities against the Rajah of Bhurtpore; with reference to the object stated in the preceding paragraphs, whatever portion of the territory of Bhurtpore may be conquered, I request your Excellency to establish a civil authority in it without delay for the temporary administration of the revenues, and of civil and criminal justice.

6. As your Excellency's proceedings against the Rajah of Bhurtpore are calculated to serve as an example to other petty States, I desire that your Excellency will be pleased to forward circular Letters to our Salties on the N. W. frontier, and to the several Rajpoot States, including Trata, &c. and also to Begum, Samroo, and the Sikh Chieftains, explaining the principles of your Excellency's conduct towards the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and assuring the Allies and neighbouring States of the continuance of our friendship for them, and of our wish to preserve the peace, and to respect the independence of all the contiguous States of India. It might also be useful to circulate a declaration of a similar tendency, warning all persons against the consequences of affording aid to our enemies, and assuring the Inhabitants and Chiefs of the surrounding countries of our amicable disposition towards all who shall not favour the cause of the enemy.

7. I shall forward to your Excellency Letters, and a declaration in my name to the effect, but in the mean while I request your Excellency to lose no time in addressing the several States in your own name.

8. Bappoojee Scindia with his troops has openly joined Jeswunt Row Holkar; your Excellency is apprized that this person is not only an officer of Dowlut Row Scindia's Government, (who was sent to co-operate with your Excellency in the attack of Jeswunt Row Holkar, under the stipulations of the defensive alliance concluded with Dowlut Row Scindia,) but is actually one of those Chieftains included in the list of persons who receive pensions and Jagheers from the British Government under the 7th article of the Treaty of Surjanjengam. Under these circumstances, Bapoojee Scindia cannot be considered to be entitled to any of the rights of war, and it is my intention to proceed against him accordingly.

9. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to issue a Proclamation ordering Bapoojee Scindia and his followers to proceed to your Excellency's camp on a certain day to be named by your Excellency, under the penalty, in case of failure, of being considered and treated as rebels and traitors to the cause of the Allies, and to the British Government, from which he receives a pension. If Bapoojee Scindia should not join your Excellency's camp on the prescribed day, and should afterwards become a prisoner to the British army, your Excellency will be pleased to try him by a Court Martial, and to carry into immediate execution the punishment which may be awarded to him for his flagrant treachery and rebellion. Your Excellency will pursue similar measures against any of the followers of Bapoojee Scindia who may fall into your hands, notifying your Excellency's intention in the Proclamation to be published under the instructions contained in this dispatch.

10. Your Excellency will also be pleased to take similar steps with regard to Suddashea Bhow and his followers, who, being ordered by Scindia to join Lieut. Colonel Monson, have also joined the enemy.

Fort William,
20th December 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Wellesley.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

THE enemy is still at Deig, and shows no disposition to any active operation.

I have not yet clearly ascertained whether the few guns which still remain in the enemy's possession have been thrown into the Fort of Deig, or are on the outside:

Jeswunt Rao Holkar is certainly there, and is receiving every possible assistance from the Bhurtpore Rajah. His force in infantry and cavalry is exceedingly reduced, and cannot cause us much trouble.

PAPERS RELATING TO

I have ordered my battering train from Agra, and shall commence my operations against Deig as soon as possible.
 Head Quarters, Camp Sittua,
 29th November 1804.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) *G. Lake.*

Extract of Letter from General Lord LAKE, dated Camp Deig, 26th December 1804.

THE fugitives composed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's battalions and his garrison, with the remainder of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's infantry, appear generally to have taken the direction of Bhurtpore. By every information great numbers have deserted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppose us. I shall move towards Bhurtpore as soon as possible.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
 &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

YOUR Lordship will have been informed of my having moved from Deig on the 28th ultimo towards this place.

I inclined towards Muttra for the purpose of allowing Major General Dowdeswell and His Majesty's 75th regiment, with a large convoy of provisions and military stores, to join my army, they reached me at Peinta, where I halted the 30th and 31st ultimo, and arrived at my present ground yesterday.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have reconnoitered this place, and have determined on the point of attack, and shall lose no time in commencing my operations, the success of which I hope to have the honour to report in a very few days.

By every account the consternation within the walls is extreme, and great numbers of the inhabitants of the town have already quitted it.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, is still in this neighbourhood; he is, I imagine, encouraged to remain by the assistance he receives from the Rajah of Bhurtpore, with whom he appears to be on the most cordial terms.

Head Quarters,
 Camp near Bhurtpore,
 3d January 1805.

I have the honour to be, &c.
 (Signed) *G. Lake.*

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
 &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that having come to a decision with respect to the point of attack on this place, I last night pushed forward a detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, consisting of two hundred men of His Majesty's 75th Regt, and one battalion 15th native infantry, to take possession of a tope, which they did without any opposition, and in the course of the night completely secured themselves.

I have sanguine hopes, that in the course of this night, a battery will be erected and commence it's fire against the wall of the town to-morrow morning.

Head Quarters,
 Camp before Bhurtpore,
 January 5th, 1805.

I have the honour to be,
 My Lord, &c.
 (Signed) *G. Lake.*

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
 &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a battery of six eighteen pounders opened against the wall of the town this morning, and the effect during the day has been very great, and I have hopes that the breach will be practicable this evening, and at all events at a very early hour to-morrow.

Head Quarters,
 Camp before Bhurtpore,
 7 h January 1805.

I have the honour to be,
 My Lord, yours, &c.
 (Signed) *G. Lake.*

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

TO N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c., &c. &c.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, Copies and Translations of two Letters from Jeswunt Row Holkar to Lalla Nurunjun Lal, his agent at Bhurtpore, and to the Bhurtpore Rajah, which were intercepted by Mr. T. Mercer in charge of the Public at Muttra.

2. The letter to the Rajah of Bhurtpore was forwarded to me unopened; and covered with its Khareeta under the large and small seal of Holkar. The Purwannah to Nurunjun Lal, under Holkar's large seal, had been opened by Mr. Mercer for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained any information on which it might be necessary for him to act without waiting for the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, &c.

(Signed)

Græme Mercer,

Agent to Gov^r Gen^l.

Cawnpore,
21st August 1804.

Translation.

FROM JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR TO LALLA NERINJUN LALL, dated 12th of Rubbeeool Akher, 20th July 1804.

YOUR Arzee with the letter from Bishoo Judan Behauder (Rajah Runjeet Sing) has been received and their contents understood. I send an answer to the Rajah's letter, which you will deliver to him secretly, and inform him personally of all the particulars of the battle and defeat of the Enemy, the taking of Lucan, the European, and the Nawaub Fyze Tullub Khan of Bharistch, prisoners, and the son of Rajah Heera Singh of Bullumghur and others being killed on the field of battle (all which circumstances you will learn from the writing of Moonshy Lutchmun Sing) and getting the Rajah to be prepared to act in my service, you will represent to me what his intentions and inclinations are; you will also give these orders to the Rajah from me, that if any battalion or regiment of cavalry, or any individual European who may have fled from the battle should come to that quarter, he will make every inquiry after them by his Hircarrahs and others, and take them prisoners alive, and not allow them to go off. If by chance any brigade should come to that quarter from any other, and Rajah Bishoo Juder should not have the power to oppose it, he will stop its supplies according to the custom of Zemindars, and confine their means of livelihood. Let him be steady to the agreement that the children of the Wearers of Turbans should be faithful to the Wearers of Turbans, and the sons of the Europeans to the Europeans.

You will consider me as attentive to your welfare, and continue to send me your Arzees. I have given 12 Rupees to Penraje Coffid.

Be satisfied.

True Translation,

(Signed)

G. Mercer,

Agent to Gov^r Gen^l.

Translation.

LETTER FROM JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR TO RAJAH RUNJEET SINGH, BISHOO JUDER BEHAUDER, dated on the cover the 16th of Rubbeeool Akher, or 24th July 1804.

I HAVE received your Letter, and have been gratified by it, and have understood all particulars from the Arzee of Nerinjun Lal; as I sent this person to you on account of our ancient friendship, I have now written to him that he should always remain with you, and give me the accounts of your health and conduct, our mutual consultations at this time, when the wicked Caffurs have been punished by my victorious troops who are obedient to my commands, and have gained a great victory; although you may have heard these circumstances from report, still I have written the particulars and other matters to Lalla Nerinjun Lal, who will inform you of them privately. My dignified standards will be speedily directed to that quarter, to punish the rebellious reprobates, and to settle Hindostan. It is the duty of friendship that you should, agreeably to ancient usage, exert yourself heartily in the

PAPERS RELATING TO

service of the Sircar, and pay every attention to the above-mentioned Vakeel. Considering me in every situation your friend, continue to write me constantly.

True Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer.
Agent to Gov^r Gen^l.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq. Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General Extracts and Copies of Letters received from Captain W. Sturrock, of various dates, and a copy of a Letter addressed by me in conformity to his Excellency's directions, to Captain Sturrock, under date 27th instant.

I have the honour,

Sir, &c.

Camp near Deig,
December 30th 1804.

(Signed) G. Mercer,
Ag^t G. G^l.

Extracts from Letters from Captain W. STURROCK to G. MERCER, Esq.

December 5. THE defeat and dispersion of Holkar's cavalry struck this Durbar with astonishment. It is supposed that Holkar, after the next defeat he suffers, will retreat to Jaudpore; the Bhurtpore Rajah, I understand, has written himself to the Rajah to assist him.

December 8. The assassin Waris Ulee, who has a house adjoining to Hukeem Shover's, left this for Bhurtpore yesterday; he is said to have been sent by the Hukeem to Runjeib Sing, to advise him to break off his connection with Holkar and endeavour to make his peace with Government. Hukeem Shover, if it be true, as I believe that Waris Ulee is sent by him, has not ventured on this step without the Rajah's approbation, and it is not impossible that he may have some other object in view, not yet ascertained.

To Captain W. STURROCK, &c. &c. Jypoor.

Sir,

A REPORT having prevailed, that it is the intention of the Bhurtpore Rajah to dispatch his family and treasure to Jypoor, I am directed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to inform you of this report, and to desire that, should the information you may receive tend to corroborate it, you will immediately represent to the Jypoor Durbar, in the strongest terms; the unfavourable light in which his Excellency must consider any assistance or protection given by the Jypoor Rajah to Rajah Runjeet Sing, of whose treachery and decided enmity to the British Government and interests, the Durbar must have been well informed.

2. You will at the same time inform the Rajah, that his Excellency has been long in possession of undoubted proofs of a treacherous correspondence between the family servant of Runjeet Sing and Jeswunt Row Holkar, directly inviting the latter to invade the British possessions; that his Excellency, however, abstained from any hostile acts against Runjeet Sing, until the open and avowed support given by him to Holkar, by the protection afforded to the remains of his army under the walls of Deig, and by the subsequent junction of the whole of Runjeet's forces with those of Jeswunt Row, rendered it impossible for his Excellency longer to delay considering him as the decided enemy of the British Government, whose friendship no favours could secure, and in whose professions no future confidence could be placed.

3. You will further observe to the Rajah that on a consideration of the above circumstances, it must appear evident to him that any assistance or protection granted to Rajah Runjeet Sing by the Jypore State, will be contrary to the obligations of the Treaty of Amity he has entered into with the British Government, and cannot fail to impress upon his Excellency's mind a very unfavorable sentiment of the Rajah's views and intentions.

I have the honour,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. Mercer,
Ag^t G^r G^l.

Camp Deig,
27th Dec^r 1804.

True Copy.
(Signed)

C. T. Metcalfe;
Ag^t Gov^r Gen^l.

To N. B. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Secretary to Government &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Fort William.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of His Excellency the Most noble the Governor General, the enclosed Copies of Letters from Captain Sturrock at Jypoor of the 1st and 8th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your, &c.

Græme Mercer,

Agent to Gov^r Gen^l.

Camp before Bhurtpore
20th January 1805.

(Signed)

Extracts, Letter from Captain STURROCK.

Dated 1st January 1805.

I INFORMED the Rajah that an extreme degree of consternation prevailed in Bhurtpore, and that Rajah Runjeet Singh's Sirdars had proposed to him to send his and their families and property to Sandhpoor, and agreeable to the tenor of the treaty, requested he would not permit them to pass through his country, in that direction or any other, and if they attempted it, to give orders for intercepting them and the property with them,

4. The Rajah and his ministers did not think that Runjeet Singh would remove his family and property from Bhurtpore to any other place through the Jyepoor territory, for they were not on good terms with him; but the Rajah promised, if he did, to intercept them, and cause information to be given of it to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

7. My having informed the Rajah yesterday of the probability there existed, from the information I had received, of Rajah Runjeet Singh sending his family and treasure to Joudpore or some other quarter, has had the effect of putting him on his guard against receiving any of his adherents here, for Hukeem Shovere called upon me this morning to acquaint me that a Banker named Balchund wished for permission to come and reside at Jyepoor from Bhurtpore, and asked me if there were any objections to it; I informed Hukeem Shovere in reply, that I had received very particular directions to remonstrate in the strongest manner against the Rajah's affording any assistance or protection to Runjeet Singh, his family or adherents, and permitting either him or them to convey property to Jyepoor or to pass through his country, and that his doing so would be in direct opposition to the Treaty of Amity he had entered into with the British Government, and impress His Excellency the Commander in Chief with very unfavorable sentiments of the Rajah's designs and intentions.

8. I explained yesterday to the Rajah and to day to Hukeem Shovere, for his information, the ingratitude, deliberate treachery, and determined enmity of Rajah Runjeet Singh, that notwithstanding His Excellency the Commander in Chief had been long in possession of undoubted proofs of Runjeet Singh's treacherous correspondence, directly inviting Holkar to invade the British possessions, his Excellency had abstained from any act of hostility until he gave refuge to the remains of Holkar's army under the walls of Deig, and subsequently sent the whole of his forces to join him, and it became impossible for His Excellency to avoid longer considering him as the determined enemy of the British Government.

9. Hukeem Shovere assured me that the Rajah would carefully avoid every thing which might tend to give his Excellency the Commander in Chief an unfavorable impression of his designs and intentions, and that no protection would be afforded by him to Rajah Runjeet Singh, his family or adherents, and that no person whatever should be allowed to come from Bhurtpore to Jyepoor during the continuance of hostilities,

Extract, Letter from Captain STURROCK.

Dated 8th Jan^y 1805.

In my Letter of the 1st instant I acquainted you that Hukeem Shovere called upon me to inquire if there were any objection to Balchund Leth, Banker and Agent to Holkar coming here from Bhurtpore, and that I had taken that oppor-

tunity to explain to him the unfavorable impression which the Rajah affording any assistance or protection to Rajah Runjeet Singh in conveying his treasure and property from Bhurtpore to Jyepoor, or any other place, would make upon the mind of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of his future designs and intentions.

Sic. in Orig.

2. Balchund Seth arrived here on the 2nd instant, with a detachment of about a hundred and twenty of Holkar's cavalry, and a few Peasdahs. I next day sent a representation to the Durbar against his being allowed to remain here, and urging the Rajah to exert himself in destroying Holkar's remaining infantry in their retreat through his country, and received an answer that the Rajah's troops would probably march on the 6th instant, and stating that Balchund Seth was not the confidential Agent of Holkar, had a house for transacting business at Jyepoor, and was not accompanied by any of Holkar's troops, all which assertions are unfounded.

3. Hubeel Ollah, who was privately sent as Vakeel from the Rajah to Holkar, after Lieutenant Colonel Monson's retreat to Agra, arrived here on the 5th instant accompanied by about sixty of Holkar's horse, one hundred and fifty matchlock men, and thirty camels laden with property, most of it probably entrusted to his care by Runjeet Singh or some of his dependants. A considerable number of Bankers and other persons of different descriptions have come here to Nyar Shuhut and other places in the Rajah's country, with their property from Bhurtpore. The property of those who came here was passed at the gates of the town without being stopped for examination to ascertain the customary duties.

4. From the information I have received, I have reason to believe that property to a considerable amount has been brought to Jyepoor lately from Bhurtpore, and although I have not been able to ascertain that any portion of it belongs to Rajah Runjeet Singh, it is probable, and if so it has been conveyed here through the agency of Balchund or Hubeel Ollah. The assurances given me by Hukeen Shovere that neither Balchund Leth or any other person should be permitted to come here during the continuance of hostilities from Bhurtpore, prove to have been intended to deceive me, and were made with a disregard to truth frequently manifested by the Rajah and his ministers in their communications to me.

Extract of Letter No. 3, from the Commander in Chief the Right Honble. Lord LAKE, to the Governor General Marquis WELLESLEY; Dated Muttra, 1st July 1805.

Para. 1. Your Lordship will recollect that at an early period of the last war, when the success of our operations had extended our dominion beyond the river Jumna, the Rajah of Bhurtpore was the first of the neighbouring chiefs who manifested a desire to connect his interests with those of the British Government, and that in consequence of the overtures which he made to me, and in compliance with the instructions with which I had been furnished by your Lordship in Council, I concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the Bhurtpore State highly advantageous to its importance, to its interests, and to its security.

2. In consequence of this Treaty, the Rajah of Bhurtpore was exonerated from the heavy tribute he had annually been compelled to pay to the Marhatta States, and his future security and independence made to rest on the solid foundation of British power. An enlargement of territory and an increase of wealth, likewise sprung out of this alliance, and constituted the rewards of the early attachment he had manifested to the cause of the British Government.

3. Large tracts of country adjoining to the territories of Bhurtpore were in the course of the war conquered from Dowlut Rao Scindia.—The cession of these to the Rajah, of an extent and value equal to one-third part of his ancient possessions, was the gratuitous act of the British Government. The obligations of gratitude were therefore added to those of interest and of faith, to give permanence to the alliance into which the Rajah of Bhurtpore had entered.

4. A consideration of the important benefits and advantages which thus accrued to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, rendered the detection of a correspondence between that chief and our enemies, at an early period of the present war, a subject of no small astonishment. The surprize excited on this occasion was not diminished when it was found that this correspondence had no less an object than the subversion of the British power by uniting their own strength and resources, and by engaging in their cause all the neighbouring chiefs and States over whom they exercised any influence or authority.

5. Copies of the Letters intercepted between the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, were forwarded for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, in the month of July 1804; and, in consequence of these, I was furnished with such instructions as appeared to your Lordship at that time proper to guide my conduct in regard to the Bhurtpore State.

6. These instructions evinced a spirit of the utmost moderation, and a sincere desire to preserve the alliance which had been established with the Rajah of Bhurtpore. I was directed to make known to the Rajah the discoveries which had been made, to apprise him of the inevitable consequences of his perseverance in such measures, and to effect a removal from his presence and councils of those advisers who had led to a conduct so inconsistent with his engagements, and so fraught with evils that must eventually involve his ruin.

7. The invasion of our territories, soon after this period, by Jeswunt Rao Holkar's army, induced me to delay discussions of such delicacy, until he had opposed effectual resistance to the progress of that chief.—On my arrival at Agra, in September 1804, I accordingly continued to observe the most pacific dispositions towards the Rajah of Bhurtpore, notwithstanding its being notorious that he afforded every possible aid and assistance to our enemies, and that he was active in his endeavours to excite to insurrection and rebellion several Chiefs in our own provinces who were connected with his family.

8. I judged it expedient at this time to require that the military force the Rajah was bound by his treaty of alliance to furnish to the British Government during the existence of hostilities, should be sent to join my army. A compliance with this was at first evaded on the most unsatisfactory pretences, and he afterwards made no reply to my communications containing a repetition of the demand.

9. Affairs were in this situation in regard to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, when I left Delhi, to proceed in pursuit of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's cavalry in the Doab, in the end of October; I therefore found it necessary to leave instructions with Major General Frazer, whom I placed in command of the army destined to act to the westward of the Jumna, for the guidance of his conduct under such circumstances, I accordingly directed that officer to refrain if possible from engaging in hostilities with the Bhurtpore State. I ordered him, however, to repel aggression on the part of that State with the utmost vigour and decision.

10. Though the Rajah of Bhurtpore afforded secret assistance and support to the enemy, it still remained uncertain whether he intended to engage openly in the war; all uncertainty however vanished at the battle of Deig, on the 13th of November, and he commenced hostilities with circumstances of treachery perhaps not surpassed in the history of nations.

11. It has formerly been mentioned that the British army had advanced on the glacis of the fort of Deig, in pursuit of the enemy whom it had driven under its walls; when in this situation, a destructive fire of cannon and musketry was opened on it by the garrison, which consisted entirely of the troops of Bhurtpore. This had the effect not only of preventing the total destruction of the enemy, but enabled them to convey off the field many pieces of their artillery which must otherwise have fallen into our possession.

12. From this period Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpore were openly and avowedly confederates in the war, and your Lordship in Council directed me to prosecute such a plan of operations as would accomplish the reduction of the power of both these chieftains.

13. The army at Ougein, under the command of Colonel Murray, was ordered to advance from the southward in the direction of Kotah, and to cut off the flight of Holkar to Malwah, should he attempt to proceed in that direction. The army under my immediate command advanced from Muttra towards the fort of Deig, where the whole force of the confederated chieftains was collected.

14. A considerable part of the enemy's force had thrown themselves into the tower and fort of Deig, the remainder had taken up a position and intrenched themselves under its walls. Thus situated, the only effectual operation that could be undertaken against them appeared to me to be the reduction of that place, and I accordingly made such arrangements as were necessary for besieging it.

15. An escort, which I had sent to Agra, for the purpose of bringing up my battering train and necessary stores, joined me on the 10th of December; on the 12th of that month I took up my position before the fort, and my engineer officers having speedily determined the proper situations for erecting batteries, I opened ground on the day following.

16. The point of attack was a small fortification, situated on an eminence at the southern extremity of the town; in front of this the enemy had strongly entrenched themselves, and erected batteries in the most commanding situations. The nature of the adjoining grounds was likewise favourable to the besieged, but as the place completely commanded the town, and in some degree the fortress itself, its possession appeared necessary for the success of our operations.

17. The breach made by our batteries in the wall of the place, appearing very practicable, on the 23d of December I determined to assault it during that night, and at the same time to storm the batteries and entrenchments occupied by the enemy. This service was performed at midnight with the most complete success, and in a manner as honourable to British valour and discipline as any achievement of the war.

18. My dispatches to your Lordship in Council on this occasion detail so fully the nature of my arrangements, the plan of attack, and the meritorious conduct of the officers and troops employed, that it is unnecessary again to dwell on these subjects. By means of the darkness of the night, the enemy were taken by surprize, and prevented from availing themselves of the advantages they possessed; or of making a very formidable resistance. Our loss in men and officers was considerable, but much less than the nature of the attack appeared likely to occasion.

19. In consequence of this success almost the whole remaining artillery of Jeswunt Rao Holkar fell into our possession, and great numbers of his infantry were cut to pieces in the trenches which they occupied. The Bhurtpore troops defended the town where great numbers of them were destroyed, and the rest were compelled to seek refuge within the walls of the fortress. From this they made their escape during the following night, and on the morning of the 25th of December my troops were in possession both of the town and fort of Deig.

20. By so important a blow the hopes of the confederates seemed almost entirely crushed. Besides the destruction of a great many of their adherents, they suffered the loss of a numerous artillery. The reduction of the fort of Deig likewise deprived them of the possession of the surrounding country, which immediately submitted to the authority of the British Government.

21. Having placed a garrison in the town and fort, and made the necessary arrangements for their future defence, I established such regulations as were calculated to secure tranquillity in their neighbourhood. Officers of Government were placed in the different towns and villages with the necessary degree of power and authority, and such inhabitants as had fled from their habitations were invited to return by a proclamation, which promised protection and security to their persons and property. These measures had eventually the effect of introducing order and confidence amongst our new subjects.

22. I moved from Deig on the 29th of December, and proceeded in the direction of Bhurtpore, the capital of the Bhurtpore State. The Marhatta force had fled in this direction, and the Jaut forces, who had escaped from Deig, had already been received within the walls of Bhurtpore.

23. It would have been more conformable to your Lordship's wishes could I have stationed a sufficient force in the Bhurtpore territories, and pursued Holkar to extremity with the remainder of my army. Colonel Murray's force had advanced towards Kotah, and could I have driven the Marhatta chief in that direction, it is probable that his total destruction might have been effected.

24. The intimate connection, however, which subsisted between the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Holkar was not to be dissolved. The latter was supported by the resources of the former, and though pursued from place to place, could not be expelled from his dominions. The Mahratta infantry found an asylum at Bhurtpore; and the cavalry, by extreme vigilance and an early flight, could on every occasion in a great degree elude our attacks, whilst they derived whatever supplies they found necessary from the town of Bhurtpore.

25. These considerations evinced the necessity of adopting a plan of operations, which had for its object the reduction of both powers at the same period. Bhurtpore was the great depot of the supplies and resources, both of the Rajah and of Holkar; and the fall of that fortress, by depriving them of the means of resistance, promised to involve them in common ruin. I therefore resolved to undertake the siege of Bhurtpore, as a measure likely to lead to decisive success.

26. On my route to Bhurtpore I inclined towards Muttra, to permit Major General Dowdeswell and His Majesty's seventy-fifth regiment to join me. These had received my directions to march from Cawnpore, immediately after the battle
of

of Deig, and they were now a very necessary reinforcement to my army. I arrived before Bhurtpore on the 3d of January 1805, and took up the position, which, from all the information I received, appeared most proper to be occupied during the siege.

27. Bhurtpore is a town of great extent, every where strongly fortified. A mud wall of great height and thickness, and a very wide and deep ditch every where surrounded it. The fort is situated at its eastern extremity, and is of a square figure. One side of that square overlooks the country. The remaining three sides are within the town. It occupies a situation that appears more elevated than the town; and its walls are said to be higher, and its ditch of greater width and depth. The circumference of both town and fort is upwards of eight miles, and their walls in all that extent, are flanked with bastions at short distances, on which are mounted a very numerous artillery.

28. This place derives a considerable degree of its strength from the great quantity of water which its situation enables it to command. Its ditch being filled with this, presents an obstacle very difficult to be overcome. A large expanse of water on the north-west side of Bhurtpore, disappeared suddenly on the arrival of my army, and I afterwards discovered that the whole of this had been admitted into the ditch by which the fort and town are surrounded.

29. The whole force of the Rajah of Bhurtpore was collected within the town and fort. The infantry of Jeswunt Row Holkar had taken up a position and entrenched themselves under the walls, and all the inhabitants of the surrounding country were thrown into the place, who were capable in any way of assisting in its defence. Eighty thousand men are stated by the natives to have been assembled on this occasion, and though there may be exaggeration in this statement, yet the numbers present were certainly very great.

30. The indefatigable exertions of such a multitude, created the most serious obstacles to my operations. Measures were speedily executed to retard my progress, and the effects of my cannon were almost immediately repaired. This perhaps constituted the principal source of that resistance, which in the progress of the siege was found so formidable.

31. The town and fort were very amply supplied with all kinds of provisions and military stores. Bhurtpore had long been the great mart of these for the different countries of Hindostan, and they had been accumulated by the Rajah for the present exigency. The great extent of the place too and smallness of my force, having compelled me to confine my operations to a particular point, the besieged had at all times a power of deriving supplies from the surrounding country, of which they would have been deprived, could the place have been completely invested.

32. To surmount so many and such important difficulties required the utmost energy in conducting my operations, and profound professional skill on the part of my engineer officers. The well-known courage and activity of my troops enabled me to command the former, but the latter was not so completely in my power. However zealous my engineer officers were, neither their abilities, knowledge, nor experience, were adequate to the occasion, and this cause had doubtless considerable influence in preventing that success which had hitherto attended every operation of my army.

33. My army took up a position about south west of the town, and the batteries were constructed and opened with considerable effect on the 7th January. On the 9th it was reported to me that the breach was practicable, and an attempt was made that night to storm the place, which proved unsuccessful. Our operations were immediately renewed, and a second breach deemed practicable, induced me again to attempt an assault on the 21st of January, in which we had likewise the misfortune to fail.

34. The want of military stores and provisions obliged me to delay my operations for some time subsequent to this period. Supplies, however, having been obtained from Agra and Muttra, they were again commenced early in February. On a part of the wall at some distance from that formerly breached, opposite to which I had, at the request of my engineers, moved the position of my army. On the 20th of February there was a breach in the wall as complete as could be effected, and an assault was resolved on. This unfortunately failed, and a repetition of the attempt which was deemed advisable was not more successful on the day following.

35. The immediate causes of failure have already been detailed to your Lordship in my several dispatches which announced our want of success. The more general

ones will be found in the circumstances I have above-mentioned respecting the extent and strength of Bhurtpore, the number of its garrison and other particulars. It is unnecessary to enter further upon this subject; but I feel it my duty to prevent even the slightest stain from attaching itself to the character of our troops, from a want of that success, which their conduct had every tendency to secure.

36. The same determined valour was apparent in every attack that had formerly marked their conduct in the periods of their most brilliant success. Their discipline and perseverance were never more conspicuously manifest. The insuperable nature of the obstacles opposed to them could alone have withstood their exertions, and though I lament their failure I must ever feel that their gallantry and good conduct are entitled to my applause and admiration.

37. The heavy loss the army has sustained of brave men and officers is a severe misfortune, and one that I deplore with the most sincere sorrow.—I am convinced however that its ardour has not been damped, nor can it be deprived of its conscious superiority. Whenever an opportunity offers it will again evince those qualities which have laid the foundation and constituted the support of its glory.

38. In our different attempts to take Bhurtpore considerable advantage was secured by the total dispersion of Jeswant Row Holkar's broken battalions. These, as was formerly mentioned, had entrenched themselves and erected batteries under the walls of the town, from whence they were driven with great loss. All the artillery which they had been enabled to carry from Deig seil in consequence into our possession.

39. It has been mentioned in a former part of this dispatch that a division of the troops of Bombay had been directed to advance from Ougein for the purpose of intercepting the flight of Holkar, Colonel Murray, who formerly commanded these, had been relieved by Major General Jones of the Bombay establishment, and Holkar not having moved in the direction that was expected, I deemed it expedient to order Major General Jones to advance and join my army at Bhurtpore. This he effected on the 12th of February.

40. My several dispatches have informed your Lordship of the share the Bombay division had in our operations against Bhurtpore, and of the high degree of approbation their conduct merited.—They displayed the same steadiness and gallantry that distinguished the Bengal army, and had equal claims to my praise.—Major General Jones was likewise entitled to my best thanks for his prompt obedience to my orders, and for the celerity with which he conducted his troops into Hindustan.

Extract of Letter, No. 4, from the Commander-in-Chief, the Right Honble Lord LAKE, to the Governor General, Marquis WELLESLEY, dated Muttra, 1st July 1805.

Para. 1. From the state of my battering train, and the want of necessary stores, it became impossible to prosecute the siege of Bhurtpore immediately after the affair of the 21st February. The guns had in consequence of long and unremitted firing, become for the most part unserviceable, the whole of the artillery stores in camp had been expended; and a deficiency in the supply department rendered it necessary to obtain provisions, previous to a recommencement of our operations.

2. Besides these circumstances, the number of sick and wounded of my army had accumulated to a considerable degree, and it became necessary, as well for their accommodation as to free the army from a serious incumbrance, to send my hospital to Agra, as soon as possible.

3. These considerations induced me to quit the position I had occupied, and move with my army to the north east face of the fort of Bhurtpore on the 25th of February. In this situation, I commanded the roads leading to Agra, to Muttra, and to Deig, and was in consequence enabled to obtain from these places such supplies as were required without danger or molestation.

4. Measures were immediately set on foot to repair the injury sustained by my battering guns, and convoys were at the same time detached to Deig, Agra, and to Muttra, for the purpose of obtaining such supplies of provisions and military stores, as these places could afford. My engineer officers were employed in the construction of fascines and gabions, and the most vigorous exertions were made in every department, to enable me to resume the siege.

5. These preparations were considerably retarded by the great distance of some of those

those stations, from whence it was necessary to derive my military stores. Agra and Muttra could not furnish these to the extent that was deemed necessary to ensure success to our future operations; I was obliged therefore to wait the arrival of supplies from the remote depots of Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Futtyghur, from whence I had directed them to be conveyed with the utmost dispatch.

6. During the period of time that thus necessarily elapsed, my cavalry under Major General Smith had rejoined me, after having effected the expulsion of Amcei Khan from the Company's territories, and it appeared to me, that this force would be now most advantageously employed in attacking the remaining power of J. R. Holkar, and if possible, dislodging him from the neighbourhood of Bhurtpore, and finally expelling him from Hindostan.

7. With this view I ascertained, as accurately as possible, the situation of the enemy's camp, and moved about two o'clock on the morning of the 29th March with the whole of my cavalry, and the reserve of the army under Lieutenant Colonel Don, with the intention of surprizing the enemy about break of day.

8. Colonel Don with the reserve was ordered to proceed directly to a high village occupied by the enemy's left, whilst I advanced with the cavalry by a more circuitous rout to the right. My intention, by this movement, was to attack their right flank and to intercept their flight from Colonel Don's party, which, from the nature of the country, it was probable they would attempt in that direction.

9. Colonel Don arrived at his situation at the precise period that was intended. The enemy however had obtained early information of his approach, and their rapid flight put it out of his power to do very considerable execution; but he succeeded in destroying some, and a portion of their baggage fell into his hands.

10. I had arrived at the right of the enemy's position nearly at the same period, and having formed the cavalry into two lines, I moved rapidly forward to the attack. The enemy had likewise in this quarter received the alarm, and were for the most part mounted and prepared for flight. My front line however charged so rapidly, that a considerable number of the enemy were overtaken and destroyed, and many of their camels and other cattle fell into my possession. The cavalry pursued for several miles, till judging that a further pursuit would be useless, I thought proper to halt them and return to camp.

11. A few days after this affair, information was brought me that Holkar's force had again collected and occupied a position on the side of Bhurtpore, opposite to that on which I was encamped, at the distance of nearly twenty miles. The prosecution of my endeavours to expel him from Hindostan, required that he should be immediately attacked in this situation, and as a preparatory measure I ascertained, with the utmost accuracy in my power, the nature of the disposition he had made, and of the ground he occupied.

12. Having obtained what appeared to me sufficient information in regard to these circumstances, I moved from my camp about twelve o'clock on the night of 1st April, with the same corps that had accompanied me in my attack of the 29th March. My design was to come upon the enemy at day-light on the morning of the 2d, and attack them if possible before they could be prepared for flight.

13. My success this day was equal to any hopes I had reason to entertain. I arrived in front of the enemy's position exactly at break of day, and having formed my force into two lines, my cavalry, by a rapid charge, was enabled to break through the enemy's main body, of which they destroyed very considerable numbers.

14. The enemy, taught the necessity of extreme vigilance, had been accustomed, as a measure of precaution, to keep their horses saddled during the night. By this means, in the event of an attack, they were immediately mounted, and had it in their power to escape by flight. On the present occasion, however, they did not avail themselves of this means of safety with their usual activity; they had not mounted before my cavalry was within the distance of a few hundred yards; and the superiority of my horses in point of speed as well as strength, enabled them to come up with the enemy before they found their dispersion and escape practicable.

15. We pursued the enemy for several miles, and the number of them we destroyed was computed to amount to upwards of a thousand men. When it appeared to me that pursuit could be no longer of advantage, I halted the cavalry, and returned towards camp.

16. Our return was by a different route from that by which we had proceeded to the attack; and in a high village which commanded the road, a few miles from the position the enemy had occupied in the morning, a body of about two hundred of the enemy's infantry had taken refuge.

17. From the woody nature of the country, the front of my column had reached the village before they were perceived by the enemy. Though they immediately quitted the village therefore for the purpose of making towards a thick wood in its vicinity, they were unable to effect their escape. My advanced guard immediately charged them and destroyed a considerable number. A few escaped to the wood above mentioned; and about eighty threw down their arms and were brought prisoners to my camp.

18. It is somewhat remarkable that we did not lose a man either in our attack of the 29th of March, or in that of the 2d of April. The enemy attempted no resistance either individually or in a body. Their sole object was to escape by flight; and in attempting this they were destroyed without opposition.

19. These circumstances afford sufficient demonstration how completely the spirits of the enemy were broken by the repeated defeats they had sustained; and it was no less evident that their numbers had decreased to a very great degree of insignificance. This was apparent on the morning of the 2d April; and the accounts I received from all quarters of their frequent desertions, afforded concurrent testimony of its truth.

20. Before this period several of Jeswunt Row Holkar's chiefs had made overtures to me for permission to join my army, and had in consequence been received into my camp. The example of these was at this time, and soon afterwards, followed by every chief of respectability belonging to the enemy, and the number of followers which accompanied them was a principal cause of the great reduction of strength and numbers which the enemy sustained.

21. In short, there only now remained to oppose us, a miserable multitude of dispirited wretches whose daily necessities were compelling them to desert the fallen power and ruined fortunes of their savage leader; and Jeswunt Row Holkar, but for the reception he met with from Dowlut Row Scindia, and the ascendancy he afterwards acquired over the councils of that chief, must have become a solitary wanderer and an object unworthy the notice of the British Government.

22. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, soon after the cessation of our operations against his town, began to manifest a consciousness of his inability to oppose our power. The rapid reduction of Jeswunt Row Holkar's strength was every day more apparent, and he experienced the total inability of that chief to afford him any support. The preparations which he saw making for the renewal of our operations convinced him that his ruin, though delayed, must soon unavoidably overtake him.

23. The whole of the country of the Rajah of Bhurtpore was equally a prey to his friends and to his enemies. Jeswunt Row Holkar, who derived from him the whole of his support, had nearly exhausted his resources, and he was himself with the whole of his own forces cooped up within the walls of his town and fortress. He foresaw likewise that though he had hitherto resisted the efforts of my army, he would be unable much longer to struggle against exertions which would be directed, by skill, gallantry, and perseverance.

24. Runjeet Sing at first conveyed to me through different channels his sense of contrition for his past conduct, his consciousness of the state of humiliation to which he was reduced, his desire to withdraw himself from his present allies, and his earnest inclination to renew his connection with the British Government, provided a prospect of forgiveness and future protection was held out to him.

25. Though from the very ruinous condition of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's affairs, I entertained little doubt of his sincere desire again to connect his interests with those of the British Government, I thought it proper to withhold every encouragement to his advances on this subject until I should be well assured of his compliance with every concession which the interests or honour of Government might render it necessary to propose.

26. My motives for this conduct originated in the successful resistance which the Rajah had been enabled to make to the operations against his capital. The neighbouring States, unaccustomed to witness even a temporary failure in any of our military operations, might be disposed under such circumstances to draw inferences unfavourable to our power, from even the ordinary degree of our moderation and forbearance. A forwardness to accommodate differences might also involve a suspicion of our inability to enforce that degree of submission necessary for the atonement of the Rajah's past offences, and for the establishment of that degree of dependence in which the Bhurtpore State ought to stand in relation to the British Government.

27. To the Rajah's repeated communications therefore I explained the grounds

of entire submission on which alone he could entertain hopes of obtaining the pardon and being received under the protection of the British Government; and I pointed out the limitations in his power and resources which would be deemed indispensable, as well for our future security as in punishment of his atrocious breach of public faith, and his open violation of every principle of gratitude and of honour.

28. The Rajah having considered the conditions necessary to constitute the foundation of any future arrangement, testified his acquiescence in the general plan of accommodation which I had prescribed, and requested permission to send to my camp two persons in his confidence who might enter into such particular discussions and explanations as might be found necessary. Having assented to this proposal, these persons were received into my camp from Bhurtpore, on the 10th of March.

29. Soon after this period, that arrangement between the British Government and the Rajah of Bhurtpore, which has been submitted to your Lordship in Council, was concluded. One of the Rajah's sons was at the same time sent to my camp as a security on the part of the Rajah for the due performance of the engagements into which he had entered, and as a formal token of entire dependence and submission, brought with him and delivered into my hands the key of the fort of Bhurtpore.

30. I have the fullest confidence that it will at all times appear, that the instructions with which I was honoured by your Lordship in Council were sufficiently attended to in the formation of these arrangements; that the dignity, honour, and security of the British Government have been sufficiently consulted, that the Rajah has been punished, as far as his means would admit, for the errors of his former conduct, and that an example is held out to the neighbouring petty states, which will prevent them from engaging in measures inconsistent with their respective relations and engagements to the British Power.

31. This arrangement was concluded on the 10th of April, at which time my preparations for a renewal of operations against the town and fort of Bhurtpore had been completed, and I had actually taken up that position which was judged most favourable for a renewal of the attack. Though, however, the means which I now possessed, left little doubt of the certainty of ultimate success, yet I had sufficient reason to be satisfied that the differences with the Rajah of Bhurtpore had finally been adjusted in this amicable manner.

32. The very advanced period of the season would have rendered the operations of a siege extremely difficult, and Bhurtpore might still have protracted its defence for a considerable length of time. My Europeans employed on the duties of the trenches would have been exposed to the utmost severity of the hot winds, which must have been fatal to great numbers, and so extensively injurious to the health of others, that my whole force would have been greatly weakened.

33. Other considerations at this time rendered an accommodation with the Rajah of Bhurtpore a very desirable object. The importance of expelling Jeswunt Rao Holkar from Hindostan was sufficiently obvious, and this, notwithstanding the great diminution of his numbers, it would have been difficult to effect, whilst Bhurtpore remained to him as a place of refuge and source of support. Deprived of these, however, he could only derive his safety from a rapid and immediate flight.

34. About this period likewise the movements of Dowlut Row's Scindia's army, and the accounts received from the British Resident at the Durbar of that chief, had afforded grounds to apprehend that designs were meditated against the British Government very inconsistent with those engagements which had terminated the former war.

35. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was of importance that my army should be liberated from the necessity of prosecuting a siege, and prepared to meet whatever might be the exigencies of the occasion. A knowledge that my whole attention could be directed towards Dowlut Row Scindia appeared likely to compel that chief to relinquish any enterprize he might meditate; and if he should be rash enough again to engage in hostility with the British Government, I should be at liberty to prosecute against him whatever plan of operations might be deemed necessary.

36. The conclusion of peace, however, with the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and the consequent state of readiness for active operations in which my army was placed, did not more than the obligations of his own engagements and the recollection of his former misfortunes, operate in changing the designs of Dowlut Row Scindia.

A succession of events, the tendency of which was not doubtful, served clearly to develop his intentions. These it is unnecessary at present to explain fully, but a short review of them may be proper to illustrate the course of my future proceedings.

37. During the war with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, Scindia had never afforded that co-operation which his engagements with the British Government, and the degree of advantage held out to him from a successful prosecution of hostilities should have obliged him to furnish. This could not be palliated on the ground of deficiency of means and the weakness of his government, as he found both resources and power to pursue a conduct in direct violation of his engagements, and finally to menace even an invasion of the British territories.

38. Your Lordship's attention has been forcibly directed to the atrocious outrage committed on the person and suite of the British Resident at the court of that chief. The nature and circumstances of this transaction, and the backwardness to afford reparation, have given strong grounds to suppose that it took place by the consent and with the connivance of Dowlut Rao Scindia.

39. Subsequent to this event the representations and remonstrances of the British Resident have never received due attention at the court of that chief, and Serjey Rao Gautka, a person whose profligate character and whose hostile disposition to the British Government are equally notorious, has obtained the full confidence of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and been entrusted with the exclusive directions and management of the affairs of his government.

40. Under these circumstances the advance of Scindia's army from Sagur towards the frontier of the British possessions; the military preparations in which that chief has for a long time been assiduously engaged; his correspondence with the enemies of the British Government, which was divested of even the cloak of dissimulation; and finally his junction with the battalions and artillery of Ameer Khan, which, as was above-mentioned, had been left in the vicinity of the Maultan Pass, seemed not only to remove every doubt of his hostile intentions, but to constitute acts of undisguised and positive hostility.

41. These considerations dictated the necessity of forming such arrangements as were calculated to oppose the progress of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to defeat whatever hostile attempts his rashness might induce him to undertake; the arrival of that chief in the neighbourhood of Narwah, and his subsequent advance towards the British frontier, rendered it obvious that these measures should be immediate and effectual.

42. I had previously instructed Colonel Martindell to be extremely vigilant in regard to the movements of Dowlut Rao Scindia, and to move towards whatever point of our frontier that chief appeared to menace. I now directed him to advance with his detachment by the route of Gwalior towards Dolpore, and to occupy a commanding position near the southern bank of the Chumbull in that neighbourhood. I at the same time disencumbered my own army of its heavy artillery and such baggage as could be dispensed with; and put myself in a condition to advance rapidly to the same quarter, should such a movement become necessary.

43. I had the satisfaction to learn from your Lordship's communications at this period, that you were fully apprised of the necessity of the arrangements I was forming, and approved of the immediate adoption of such measures as I had in contemplation to pursue.

44. Dowlut Rao Scindia's army halted at Subbulghui, a situation about twenty miles distant from Jattore, the position which Colonel Martindell's detachment had by my orders occupied. From that situation Scindia informed me that he intended to advance to Bhurtpore, and that the object of his movements was to effect an accommodation between the British Government, the Rajah of Bhurtpore, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to arrange certain points in regard to himself, which he said had been explained in his communications to your Lordship.

45. Scindia at the same time dispatched his minister, Serjey Rao Gautka, with a large body of cavalry towards Bhurtpore, in the neighbourhood of which he arrived nearly at the period of the conclusion of peace with the Bhurtpore State; Jeswunt Rao Holkar immediately joined his remaining forces to those of Serjey Rao Gautka, and these two persons employed their united endeavours to induce the Rajah of Bhurtpore to violate the engagements which he had just contracted with the British Government.

46. Dowlut Rao Scindia's pretext of becoming arbiter in a contest, in regard to which he had failed in the performance of all his obligations, was little calculated to

veil the nature of his real intentions. The menacing position he had occupied, and the large force at the head of which he pretended to dictate, were as little likely to be regarded as compatible with his established relations; when to these were added the junction of the force under his minister with that of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and the attempts made to detach the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the connection into which he had entered, it became impossible to consider Dowlut Rao Scindia in any light but that of an enemy.

47. My army was now completely disincumbered, and at liberty to act according to whatever exigency might occur. I was likewise at this time favoured with your Lordship's instructions in regard to the conduct I was to observe towards Dowlut Rao Scindia, and the conditions to be proposed to that chief, on his compliance with which depended the existence of those relations which had formerly been established on the commencement of military operations.

48. My communications to Scindia were strictly of the nature prescribed by your Lordship in Council; and in conformity to the instructions with which I was honoured, I moved with my army from Bhurtpore on the 20th of April, and proceeded in the direction of Dolpore, from whence I might pursue that system of measures which the result of the communications I had made, or the further commands of your Lordship, might point out.

No. 5.

Return to the Fifth Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of any Terms or Conditions offered by the British Government to prevent the War, and as Indemnification for any imputed Injury sustained by the British interests in India from the Bhurtpore Rajah.

No Documents of the description required by this Order appear on the Records hitherto received from Bengal.

No. 6.

Return to the Sixth Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 11th March 1806, requiring Copies of all Overtures made from time to time by the Bhurtpore Rajah to the British Commander in Chief, for terminating the War, and the Answers to such Overtures.

The only information which can at present be afforded on the points described in this Order, is contained in the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated the 24th March 1804.

Para. 711. The Rajah of Bhurtpore, however aware that the exertions of the British forces must ultimately be successful, and that the utter destruction of his power must be the consequence of our success, dispatched on the 25th February a Letter to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, proposing an accommodation with the British Government.

712. In that Letter the Rajah of Bhurtpore indirectly acknowledged the treachery of his conduct, expressed an earnest desire to be restored to the friendship of the British Government, and offered, under proper encouragement, to proceed to the British camp. In his reply to that Letter, the Commander in Chief apprized the Rajah of Bhurtpore that if the Rajah was sincerely disposed to maintain in future his fidelity to the British Government, and would consent to reimburse the expences to which the British Government had been exposed by the consequences of his conduct, the Rajah might repair to the British camp, and would be admitted to personal communication with his Excellency the Commander in Chief. In his reply to that Letter, however, the Rajah signified that he had directed a person in his confidence to attend his Excellency. The Commander in Chief therefore replied by adverting to the Rajah's deviation from the tenor of his own proposition, and by intimating that the insincerity of the Rajah would preclude all confidence in the representations of his agent.

713. In his replies to the Rajah of Bhurtpore's Letters, the Commander in Chief purposely avoided any explicit declaration of the terms on which the Rajah might be permitted to retain any portion of his former power and resources, and required as a preliminary condition, his consent to afford to the British Government compensation for the expences which he had occasioned.

714. The terms of accommodation which his Excellency the Commander in Chief deems it advisable at a proper season to propose to the Rajah of Bhurtpore, are,

1st.—That he shall be confirmed in the possession of territory yielding an annual revenue of from ten to twelve lacks of rupees.

2dly.—That he shall surrender the fortress of Deig, and its dependant territory, &c.

3dly.—That he shall reimburse to the extent of his means the expences which his conduct has occasioned.

715. The Commander in Chief was of opinion that under actual circumstances these terms were proportionably advantageous both to the Rajah of Bhurtpore and the British Government: to the Rajah by enabling him to avoid the extremity of ruin; and to the British Government by depriving Holkar at an early period of time of the only remaining bulwark of his power.

716. The Governor General had previously transmitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief a communication of his sentiments with regard to the expediency of detaching the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the interests of Holkar, and to the most desirable terms of accommodation with the Rajah.

717. On the receipt of the plan proposed by the Commander in Chief, the Governor General transmitted further instructions for the conduct of the negotiation in the event of its renewal. It appeared to his Excellency the Governor General to be necessary to state the conditions which his Excellency considers to be indispensable, under any engagement which might be concluded with that chieftain.

718. Those conditions have been stated by the Governor General to be,

1st.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore should furnish such security as the Commander in Chief should deem satisfactory for the exact fulfilment of the engagement which he might conclude with the British power.

2dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore should completely abandon the cause of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; that he should withhold from Jeswunt Rao Holkar every species of resource within his power to controul, and that he should unite with the British Government in endeavouring to expel Jeswunt Rao Holkar and his troops from the limits of his possessions.

3dly.—That the Rajah of Bhurtpore should indemnify the British Government to a certain extent for the expences to which we have been exposed in the prosecution of hostilities against the Rajah of Bhurtpore and Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

719. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been requested to exercise his judgment in determining the extent of the compensation to be demanded. With a view however to afford to the Rajah of Bhurtpore an additional inducement to adhere to the faith of the engagements, the Governor General suggested to his Excellency the expediency of intimating to the Rajah that the British Government would be disposed to consent that the payments should be gradual, and should admit of a future reduction in the stipulated amount of compensation in proportion to the zeal and fidelity which the Rajah should manifest in fulfilling the conditions of his engagements.

4thly.—That the fortress of Deig, and the territory dependant upon it, should continue in the possession of the British Government until peace should have been completely established in India.

720. The permanent possession of that fortress and territory did not appear to the Governor General to be an object of sufficient importance to hazard for the sake of its attainment the advantage of detaching the Rajah of Bhurtpore from the interests of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

721. On these conditions the Governor General signified to the Commander in Chief his disposition to confirm the Rajah of Bhurtpore in the possession of all the territory which he occupied at the commencement of the present war, with the exception of the districts granted to him by his Excellency the Commander in Chief after the late war (as stated in the 120th paragraph of this Dispatch) and lately resumed by the British Government.

722. The Governor General further signified to the Commander in Chief that, in the opinion of the Governor General, it was extremely important to stipulate with the

the Rajah of Bhurtpore for the payment of an annual tribute, but that the exigency of that stipulation was not such as to require that it should be rendered an indispensable condition of the proposed arrangement.

723. The Governor General in Council is disposed to credit the actual disposition of the Rajah of Bhurtpore to effect an accommodation with the British power, and deems it highly probable that when the British army shall have received fresh supplies for the renewal of the siege of Bhurtpore, the Rajah will submit to the proposed conditions.

No. 7.

Copies of the Returns of the Killed and Wounded and Missing in the various Assaults made to storm the Forts of Bhurtpore; together with the Casualties of the Army during the Siege, and the communications made by Lord Lake on those occasions to the Bengal Government.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the breach in the wall of the town being reported practicable, I determined on storming the place yesterday evening. I chose this time in order to prevent the enemy from stockading the breach during the night, which had hitherto been the case.

I am sorry to add that obstacles of an insurmountable nature were opposed to the storming party on their arrival at the breach; the water in the ditch was exceedingly deep: this difficulty however was speedily surmounted, and the party gained the foot of the breach; but though every exertion was made by both officers and men, the breach was so imperfect that every effort to gain the top proved fruitless, and the column, after making several attempts with heavy loss, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our battery.

Among the many brave men who have fallen on this occasion, it is with sincere grief I report the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland of the 75th regiment, who commanded the storming party. His exertions are described by all to have been of a nature the most heroic; and his example animated the men to persevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties of a nature the most unexpected could have rendered unsuccessful. This gallant officer, though he had received several severe wounds, continued to exert himself until he received a shot in the head, which proved instantaneously mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining possession of the place, we were not wholly unsuccessful; a flanking column on the right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained possession of the enemy's battery, and succeeded in spiking and disabling their guns, and in destroying the greatest part of the enemy who were opposed to them.

I beg to assure your Lordship that the conduct of our officers and men employed last night has been as exemplary as on every former occasion; but circumstances of an unexpected and unfortunate nature occurred which their utmost efforts could not surmount. But I hope in a very few days their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the possession of the place.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Head-Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 10, 1805.

(Signed)

G. Lake.

PAPERS RELATING TO

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the Night of the 9th January 1805.

	Commissioned.							Staff.			Europeans.				Natives.						
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Sur cons.	Ser eants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sowbadars.	Tenadars.	Flavildars.	Nacks.	Drumms & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheadics.	Lascars.	Bhidars.
Artillery :																					
Killed				1							1										12
Wounded																					5
Flankers of H. M. 22d :																					
Killed												5									
Wounded				2					4	1		49									
Missing									1			3									
H. M. 75th Regt :																					
Killed									2	1		13									
Wounded	1		2	3		1			2	8	2	53									
Missing					1																
H. M. 76th Regt :																					
Killed									1			4									
Wounded				1	1				1	2		18									
Missing																					
H. C. European Regt :																					
Killed												3									
Wounded									4	2		27									
Missing									1			3									
1st Batt. 2d Regt :																					
Killed													1								
Wounded													1	1	4	3		23			
Missing																		2		1	
1st Batt. 8th Regt :																					
Killed																					1
Wounded													1	1	2	2		16			
Missing					3													2			
2d Batt. 12th Regt :																					
Killed						1								1	1						9
Wounded													1		4	6	1	38			
2d Batt. 22d Regt :																					
Killed															1	1					3
Wounded															1	2		31			1
Missing															1			2			
Killed																					3
Wounded																		20			
TOTAL	1	2	5	18	2	1			2	13	3	179	4	4	17	15	1	149	2	1	18

Among the number returned wounded there are not more than thirty serious cases; the remainder are so light that the men will be fit for duty in the course of a very few days.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjutant Genl.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and missing:

KILLED.—H. M. 75th Regt.: Lieut. Colonel Maitland.—H. M. 76th Regt.: Lieutenant Glubb—2d Batt. 12th Regt.: Ensign Waterhouse.—Artillery: Lieutenant Percival, in the Battery during the day. Captain John Wallace, Major of Brigade, missing, and supposed to have been killed.

WOUNDED.—H. M. 22d Regt.: Lieutenants Saitman and Creswell.—H. M. 75th Regt.: Major Campbell; Captains Hiffman and Brutton; Lieutenants Blyne, Tally, Mc Lacklane, and Mathewson.—H. M. 76th Regt.: Captain Webmer; Lieut. Crossgrave.—H. C. European Regt.: Lieutenants Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.—1st Batt. 8th European Regt.: Lieutenants Lotter, Kerr, and Turnbull.—2d Batt. 12th European Regt.: Major Gregory; Captains O'Donnell and Fletcher; Lieutenants Sharpe and Barker.—2d Batt. 22d European Regt.: Lieut. Fitcher.

MISSING.—H. M. 75th Regt.: Ensign Hatfield. (Signed) J. Gerard, Adjutant Genl.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the breach appearing in a sufficient state of forwardness, I determined to attempt the place again this afternoon.

The storming party, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, moved out of the trenches where they had been lodged for the purpose, a little before 3 o'clock.

I am sorry to add, that the ditch was found so broad and deep that every attempt to pass it proved unsuccessful, and the party was obliged to return to the trenches without effecting their object.

The troops behaved with their usual steadiness, but I fear, from the heavy fire they were unavoidably exposed to for a considerable time; that our loss has been severe.

I shall have the honour to forward returns of the killed and wounded as soon as possible.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
21st January 1805.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I AM much concerned to inform your Lordship that the troops have been unsuccessful in an attempt which was made to carry the town of Bhurtpore by assault this afternoon.

I shall have the honour to inform your Lordship, as soon as possible, of the particulars of this affair, and the loss which has been sustained.

Several guns belonging to the enemy, on the outside of the walls, have been taken, and I have sanguine hopes that in a very short time I shall be able to renew our attempts, with every probability of success.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
20th February 1805.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.

To His Excellency the Most noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE sincere grief in reporting to your Lordship that a fourth attempt was made to carry the town of Bhurtpore by assault this day, which has proved unsuccessful. Notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by all descriptions of troops engaged, their efforts proved useless, and they were obliged at length to retire.

Detailed accounts will be forwarded to your Lordship to-morrow.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
21st February 1805.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your &c.

(Signed) G. Lake.

APPENDIX to the Third Part of the Governor General's printed Notes relative
to the late Transactions in the Marhatta Empire, &c. &c.

To Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Government Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to forward for the information of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st instant.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 24, 1805.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

J. Gerard, Adj^t Gen^l.

PAPERS RELATING TO

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st January 1805.

	Commis- sioned				Europeans.				Natives.									
	Captains.	Capt. Lieutenant.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Nawaks.	Drummers Fikrs.	Sepoys.	Bheastfers.	Tindals.	Lalcars.	Bildars.
Flankers H. M. 22d Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -					1			7										
Wounded - - - - -	1				3	4	2	32										
H. M. 75th Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -							2	11										
Wounded - - - - -	1		2		8	10		89										
H. M. 76th Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -				2				14										
Wounded - - - - -				3		8	2	51										
Artillery:																		
Killed - - - - -																	1	2
Wounded - - - - -						1	1	6							1		11	4
2d Batt. 9th Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -									2			1		2				
Wounded - - - - -				1		1			1		2	7		23	2	1	1	
1st Batt. 14th Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -														5				
Wounded - - - - -									1		1	6	3	18	1			
2d Batt. 15th Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -				1								2		6				
Wounded - - - - -				1						2	8	8		47				
2d Batt. 21st Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -																		
Wounded - - - - -									1									
2d Batt. 22d Regt:																		
Killed - - - - -									1			1		4				
Wounded - - - - -										2	3	4	3	62				
Missing - - - - -				3										2				
Pioneers:																		
Killed - - - - -														4				
Wounded - - - - -				1						1	1	1		26				
TOTAL - - - - -	2	1	13		22	19	2	201	6	5	15	30	6	200	3	1	13	6

J. Gerard, Adjutant General.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and missing:

KILLED.—H. M. 76th Reg.: Lieutenant D. Macrae, Lieutenant C. M. Bland.—2d Batt. 15th Reg.: Lieutenant Thomas Mac Gregor.

WOUNDED.—H. M. 75th Reg.: Captain William Hessman, Lieutenant Thomas Grant, Lieutenant John Craig Dumas.—H. M. 76th Reg.: Lieutenant C. Templeton, Lieutenant James Macrae, Lieutenant W. Bright.—H. M. 22d Reg.: Captain Lindfay.—2d Batt. 9th Native Infantry: Lieutenant Trowers.—2d Batt. 15th Native Infantry: Captain Lieutenant H. Addison.—2d Batt. 22d Native Infantry: Lieutenant Watson, Lieutenant Day, Lieutenant Pollock.—Pioneers: Lieutenant Gallaway, (doing duty).

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjutant Genl.

To Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Government Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Return of Casualties, in the European Regiment on the 21st instant, which had not come to hand when my Letter of yesterday was dispatched.

Received 5th
February at
1 ½ P. M.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
January 25th, 1805.

(Signed)

J. Gerard, Adj^t Gen^l.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Flank Companies of the European Regiment, in the Storm of the town of Bhurtpore, January 21, 1805.

Camp before Bhurtpore, January 25, 1805.

	Lieute- nants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.
Killed - - - - -	0	0	1	1
Wounded - - - - -	2	2	4	31
Missing - - - - -	0	0	0	1
TOTAL - - - - -	2	2	5	33

Officers Wounded—Lieutenants Morris and Watson, the former severely,
J. Gerard, Adjutant Gen^l.

Fort William, March 9th, 1805.

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, have been this day received by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,
My Dispatch of the 20th will have informed your Lordship of our failure on that day, in an attempt to carry Bhurtpore by assault.

I have now the honour to detail for your Lordship's information the plans that were formed to ensure, if possible, the success of the attempt.

The storming party, under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Don, was formed of the greatest part of the European force belonging to the Bengal army, and three battalions of Sepoys.

One column, composed of two hundred of His Majesty's 86th regiment, from the Bombay division, and the 1st battalion 8th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, under Captain Grant of the former corps, were ordered to attack the enemy's trenches and guns outside the town, whilst a third column, composed of three hundred men of His Majesty's 65th regiment, and two battalions of Bombay Sepoys, marched to attack the Beem Narain Gate, which, from every report I had received, was easy of access for guns, &c.

The signal for the storming party to move out was the commencement of Captain Grant's attack on the enemy's trenches, which took place a little before four o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Grant's column was completely successful, and got immediate possession of the enemy's guns, eleven in number, all of which have been brought into camp. The gallant conduct of Captain Grant and his party merits every praise.

I am sorry to say that neither of the other columns succeeded. Lieutenant Colonel Don's was unfortunately delayed by some unexpected circumstances, and on its arrival at the ditch, it was found to contain such a depth of water as to render it impossible to gain the breach. The troops immediately attempted to ascend, by the bastion, but the obstacles they met with were of so serious a nature, that their utmost efforts were unsuccessful, though the colours of the 12th Native Infantry were planted within a short distance of the top.

PAPERS RELATING TO

The column from the Bombay division, under Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, notwithstanding every exertion, could not effect their object. They were considerably delayed on their march by a large body of the enemy's horse; and, by a mistake on the part of their guide, were very early exposed to a most heavy and destructive fire from the town, which, by destroying their ladders, rendered the attempt on the gate impracticable, and obliged Lieutenant Colonel Taylor to draw his men under cover until he received orders to return to camp.

I feel it my duty to assure your Lordship, that though unfortunately not crowned with success, the exertions of Colonel Don were meritorious and gallant in the extreme, and I feel under infinite obligations to this officer.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) G. Lake.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
February 21st, 1805.

To his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis WELLESLEY, Governor General
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

My Dispatch of yesterday's date will have conveyed to your Lordship intelligence of our want of success, in a fourth attempt made to carry this place by Assault.

As it appeared that our failure on the 20th was to be accounted for, in a great measure, by the occurrence of unexpected accidents and delays, as part of the corps who formed the storming party had surmounted the principal difficulty, and had nearly gained the summit of the bastion, where I was informed a few hours more battering would render the ascent perfectly easy, I determined to make another attempt yesterday.

The party for this service consisted of the whole European force, and two battalions of Native Infantry of the Bengal army, and the greater part of His Majesty's 65th and 86th Regiments, and the grenadier battalion, and flank companies of the 1st Battalion 3d regiment, from the Bombay division. The whole moved on to the attack about three o'clock in the afternoon, under the command of the Honourable Brigadier Monson.

The troops, most confident of success, commenced the attack, and persevered in it for a considerable length of time with the most determined bravery, but their utmost exertions were not sufficient to enable them to gain the top of the breach. The bastion, which was the point of attack, was extremely steep, the resistance opposed to them was vigorous, and as our men could only mount by small parties at a time, the advantages were very great on the side of the enemy. Discharges of grape, logs of wood, and pots filled with combustible materials, immediately knocked down those who were ascending, and the whole party, after being engaged in an obstinate contest for two hours, and suffering very severe loss, were obliged to relinquish the attempt, and retire to our trenches.

I have to lament the loss of very many gallant officers and men, as will appear to your Lordship by the accompanying return of killed and wounded on this occasion.

It is with sincere grief I inform your Lordship, that among the killed is my Aid de Camp, Major Menzies, of His Majesty's 80th regiment, who proceeded with the Storming Party, and fell, whilst among the foremost, he was making the most heroic exertions to ascend the breach. I feel sincere sorrow for his loss, no less on account of the great regard I entertained for his private worth, than from the high estimation in which I held his merits as an officer.

The Honourable Colonel Monson, to whom the conduct of the attack was entrusted, made every possible exertion, and has received my best thanks for his uncommon gallantry and perseverance on that occasion.

Though the troops were unable to effect their object, I am happy to assure your Lordship that they have on no occasion displayed greater steadiness. Those of the Bengal army supported their former character, and the Bombay division displayed a degree of resolution and discipline which entitles them to my highest praise and approbation.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant;
(Signed) G. Lake.

Head Quarters,
Camp before Bhurtpore,
February 22d, 1805.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

51

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 20th
February 1805.

	Europeans.							Natives.											
	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bheasites.	Tindals.	Lascars.	Bildars.	
KILLED.																			
Artillery - - - - -					1			1						1	1			2	2
D° - attached to the Bombay Division								1											
His Majesty's 22d Regiment					1			11											
D° - - - 65th D°					2			11											
D° - - - 75th D°			1		1			4											
D° - - - 76th D°								11											
8th Native Regiment									1	1				8					
1st Battalion 12th Regiment													1	9					
2d D° - - - D°										1			1	14					
1st D° - - - 15th D°									1		1	1		12					
2d D° - - - 22d D°									1				1	5					
Pioneer Corps												1		5					
Bombay Division : { 1st Grenadier Batt.										1	1	5	1	26					
{ 1st Batt. 3d Regt												1		2					
TOTAL		1			5			39	3	3	3	9	2	77	1			2	2

WOUNDED.																		
Artillery - - - - -		1	1					7						14	3	1	9	4
D° - attached to the Bombay Division								2						1			1	
His Majesty's 22d Regiment					1			19										
D° - - - 65th D°								2										
D° - - - 75th D°					8	3	1	42										
D° - - - 76th D°		1	2		4	4	1	30										
European Regiment			1		3	1	1	16										
8th Native Regiment														1				
1st Battalion 12th Regiment		1	2						2	1	5	7		88				
2d D° - - - D°		1	3						7	4	13	4		122				
1st D° - - - 15th D°			1	1	1				1		12	16		120				
2d D° - - - 22d D°		1	1							1	6	6		46				
Pioneer Corps			1											11				
Bombay Division : { 1st Grenadier Batt.		1									7	1	1	20		1		
{ 1st Batt. 3d Regt		1												11				
{ 1st D° 9th D°		1																
TOTAL	1	7	12	1	17	8	3	127	10	6	43	34	1	443	4	1	10	4

MISSING.																			
His Majesty's 65th Regiment								2											
European Regiment								2											
8th Native Regiment														1					
1st Battalion 15th Regiment														4					
2d D° - - - 22d D°														4					
Bombay Division : { 1st Grenadier Batt.														1					
{ 1st Batt. 3d Regt														1					
TOTAL								4						11					

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjutant Genl.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and missing :

KILLED.—*H. M. 75th Reg.* : Lieutenant Archibald Stewart.
WOUNDED.—*Artillery* : Captain J. Nelly ; Lieutenant G. Swiney ; and Mr. Conductor Whale.
H. M. 65th Reg. : Captain Bates ; Lieutenants Bates and Hutchins.—*H. M. 76th Reg.* : Captain W. Boys ; Lieutenants Hamilton and Manfell.—*European Reg.* : Lieutenant Moore, since dead.—*8th Native Reg.* : Lieutenant Ker, since dead.—*1st Batt. 12th Native Reg.* : Major J. Radcliffe ; Lieutenants C. Ryne ; and J. Taylor.—*2d Batt. 12th Native Reg.* : Captain Fletcher ; Lieutenants J. Barker, J. Drysdale, and Honourable J. Aylmer.—*1st Batt. 15th Native Reg.* : Lieutenants H. Sibley and W. D. Turner.—*2d Batt. 22d Native Reg.* : Captain Griffiths and Lieutenant Blackney.—*Pioneer Corps* : Lieutenant A. Lockett.—**BOMBAY DIVISION.**—*1st Grenadier Batt.* : Captain Steele.—*1st Batt. 3d Reg.* : Captain Kemp.
1st Batt. 9th Reg. : Captain Haddington and Lieutenant Morrifon.

PAPERS RELATING TO

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Assault of Bhurtpore, on the 21st February 1805.

	Europeans.								Natives.											
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bheelers.	Lahcars.	Bildars.	
KILLED.																				
Artillery				1						1						1			1	
His Majesty's 22d Regt										2										
D° - 65th D°							1		1	2										
D° - 75th D°							3	2		2										
D° - 76th D°			1	1			1			2										
D° - 86th D°										6										
European Regiment							2			2										
1st Battalion 2d Regiment												1			1	9				
2d D° - 15th D°				1							1	2	2			15				
Bombay Division:																				
1st or Grenadier Battalion					1									1		8				
2d Battalion 2d Regiment													1			4				
Flankers 1st Batt. 3d Regt											1		1	1		6				
TOTAL			1	3	1		7	2	1	36	2	4	4	2	43			1		
WOUNDED.																				
Artillery			1				1			1									1	6
His Majesty's 22d Regt							1			11										
D° - 65th D°			3	5			9	11	1	78										
D° - 75th D°			1	1			6	7	5	64										
D° - 76th D°			2			1	13	10	1	95										
D° - 86th D°			1	3			1		1	31										
European Regiment				1	1		4	5		28										
1st Battalion 2d Regt		1	1		1						4	5	14	14		111				
2d Battalion 15th Regt											4	2	9	10		133				
Pioneers														1		1				
Bombay Division:																				
1st or Grenadier Battalion											4	1	6	7		75				
2d Battalion 2d Regiment					1						1		2			13		1		
Flankers 1st Batt. 3d Regt					1							3	4			19				
TOTAL	1	1	9	12	1	1	36	33	8	308	12	9	23	8	1352	1	1	6		
MISSING.																				
His Majesty's 65th Regt								2		9										
European Regiment							1			6										
TOTAL							1	2		15										

(Signed) J. Girard, Adjutant Genl.

Names of OFFICERS killed, wounded, and missing:

KILLED.—*Artillery*: Lieutenant George Gowing.—*H. M. 76th Reg.*: Captain H. Corfield and Lieutenant C. Templeton.—*2d Batt. 15th Reg.*: Lieutenant Hartley.—*1st Grenadier Batt. Bombay Division*: Ensign J. Lang.

WOUNDED.—Lieutenant Durant, Major of Brigade.—*Artillery*: Captain Pennington.—*H. M. 22d Reg.*: Lieutenant Wilson.—*H. M. 65th Reg.*: Captains Symes, Warren, and Watkins; Lieutenants Hutchins, O'Brien, Hinde, Clutterback, and Harvey.—*H. M. 75th Reg.*: Captain S. Engel; Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Mathewson.—*H. M. 76th Reg.*: Captain E. Mantop; Lieutenant T. M. Sinclair; Quarter Master W. B. Hopkins.—*H. M. 86th Reg.*: Captain Morton; Lieutenant Laird.—*European Reg.*: Captain Ramsay, Lieutenant Hamilton, Ensign Chance.—*1st Batt. 2d Reg.*: Lieutenant Colonel J. Hammond, Major Hawkes, and Lieutenant Arbuthnot.—**BOMBAY DIVISION.**—*2d Batt. 2d Reg.*: Lieutenant Thomas.—*1st Batt. 3d Reg.*: Lieutenant Tovy.—*1st Batt. 9th Reg.*: Lieutenant Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Garraway.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in Council.

J. Lumsden, Chief Sec. to the Govt.

No. 8.

Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Bengal Government and the Prince of Bhurtpore, with the communications made of that event to the Court of Directors or Secret Committee, on that occasion.

(Copy.)

Treaty of Amity and Alliance between the Honourable the East India Company and Maharajah SEWAY BESHINDER RUNJEET SING BEHAUDER, BEHAUDER JUNG, settled by His Excellency General Gerard LAKE, Baron Delhi and Lafwaree, and Astori 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 Maha Rajah SEWAY BESHINDUR RUNJEET SING BEHADUR in behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors.

Article 1st.—A FIRM and permanent friendship is established between the Honourable the English East India Company and Maha Rajah Seway Beshoinder Runjeet Sing Behauder, and between their heirs and successors.

Article 2d.—As friendship has been established between the two States, the friends and enemies of both, and an adherence to this condition shall be constantly observed by that State:

Article 3^d.—Whereas circumstances have occurred which have interrupted the friendship formerly subsisting between the Honourable Company and Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing Behauder, which friendship is now renewed in order to prevent the recurrence of such circumstance. The Maha Rajah 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 suburbs of Delhi or Agra, until such time as the British Government may be perfectly satisfied in regard to the Maha Rajah's fidelity; and the Honourable Company, on the other hand, agrees, that upon satisfactory proof being afforded of the Maha Rajah'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 4th.—Maha Rajah 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 lacks of Furruckabad Sicca Rupees, by instalments as hereunto subjoined; and the Honourable Company, in consideration of the losses the Maha Rajah 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 under-mentioned; and the Honourable Company further promises, that if 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 Maha Rajah'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/>
	F ^d S ^s R ^s	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
		<hr/>
	F ^d S ^s R ^s	20,00,000

Article 5th.—The Country, which was formerly in the possession of Maha Rajah 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.

Article 6th.—In the event of any enemy evincing a disposition to attack the Dominions of the Honourable Company, Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing binds himself to assist to the utmost of his power in expelling the enemy, and in no measure to hold any correspondence, to be in any way connected with, or assisting to the enemies of the Honourable Company.

Article 7th.—As by the Second Article of the present Treaty the Honourable Company becomes guarantee to make Rajah Runjeet Sing for the security of the country against external enemies, the Maha Rajah hereby agrees that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and the Sircar of any other Chieftain, the Maha Rajah 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 Maha Rajah Runjeet Sing may demand aid from the Company's Government. In the event above stated in this Article, it will be granted.

Article 8th.—The Maha Rajah 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 Maha Rajah'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 Maha Rajah Seway Beshoindar Runjeet Sing Behauder, at Bhurtpore in the Soobah of Akberabad, on the Seventeenth Day of April 1805, corresponding with the 16 of Mohurram, 1220 Hijee, and with the Third Day of Byfaak 1862 Summuht.

When a Treaty containing the above Eight Articles shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Seway Beshoindar 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.

A true Copy.

J. Adams
Depy Secy to Govt.

Extract, Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee, dated the 13th May 1805.

Para. 15.—In our Dispatch of 24th of March, the Governor General in Council had the honour to apprise your Honourable Committee that the Rajah of Bhurtpore had made overtures of accommodation to his Excellency the Right honourable the Commander in Chief; and the Governor General in Council also stated to your Honourable Committee in that Dispatch, the substance of the instructions with which the Commander in Chief had been furnished on the subject of the terms which the Governor General in Council was disposed to grant to the Rajah of Bhurtpore. His Excellency the Commander in Chief having been induced by the entreaties of Rajah Runjeet Sing to consent to receive Vakeels, to be dispatched by that chieftain for the express purpose of adjusting the terms of accommodation. Vakeels were dispatched, and arrived in the camp of the Commander in Chief on the 28th of March. The detail of the Negotiations which ensued will be communicated to your Honourable Committee by a letter from the Governor General in Council, which will be forwarded on the Teignmouth Company's armed cruizer, now under dispatch. By the present Dispatch, which proceeds overland, the Governor General deems it sufficient, in addition to the summary statement, to transmit to your Honourable Committee a copy of the treaty which was finally concluded with Rajah Runjeet on the 17th of April. Your Honourable Committee will observe that the terms of that engagement are in conformity to the spirit of those which were prescribed by the instructions to the Commander in Chief of 19th March, a copy of which accompanied our Dispatch of the 24th of the same month.

16. The Governor General in Council deeming the conditions of the treaty to be in every respect honourable and advantageous to the British Government, has ratified that engagement.

17. The son of the Rajah of Bhurtpore arrived in the British camp on the 11th April, as an hostage, and continues to attend his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

18. On the 8th of April all the military stores requisite for the resumption of the siege of Bhurtpore having previously arrived, the British army moved to the position from which the Commander in Chief had resolved to re-commence the operations of the siege of Bhurtpore; but the necessity of renewing the siege having been precluded by the submission of Rajah Runjeet Sing, the battering train and all the unnecessary stores were subsequently dispatched to Agra.
