



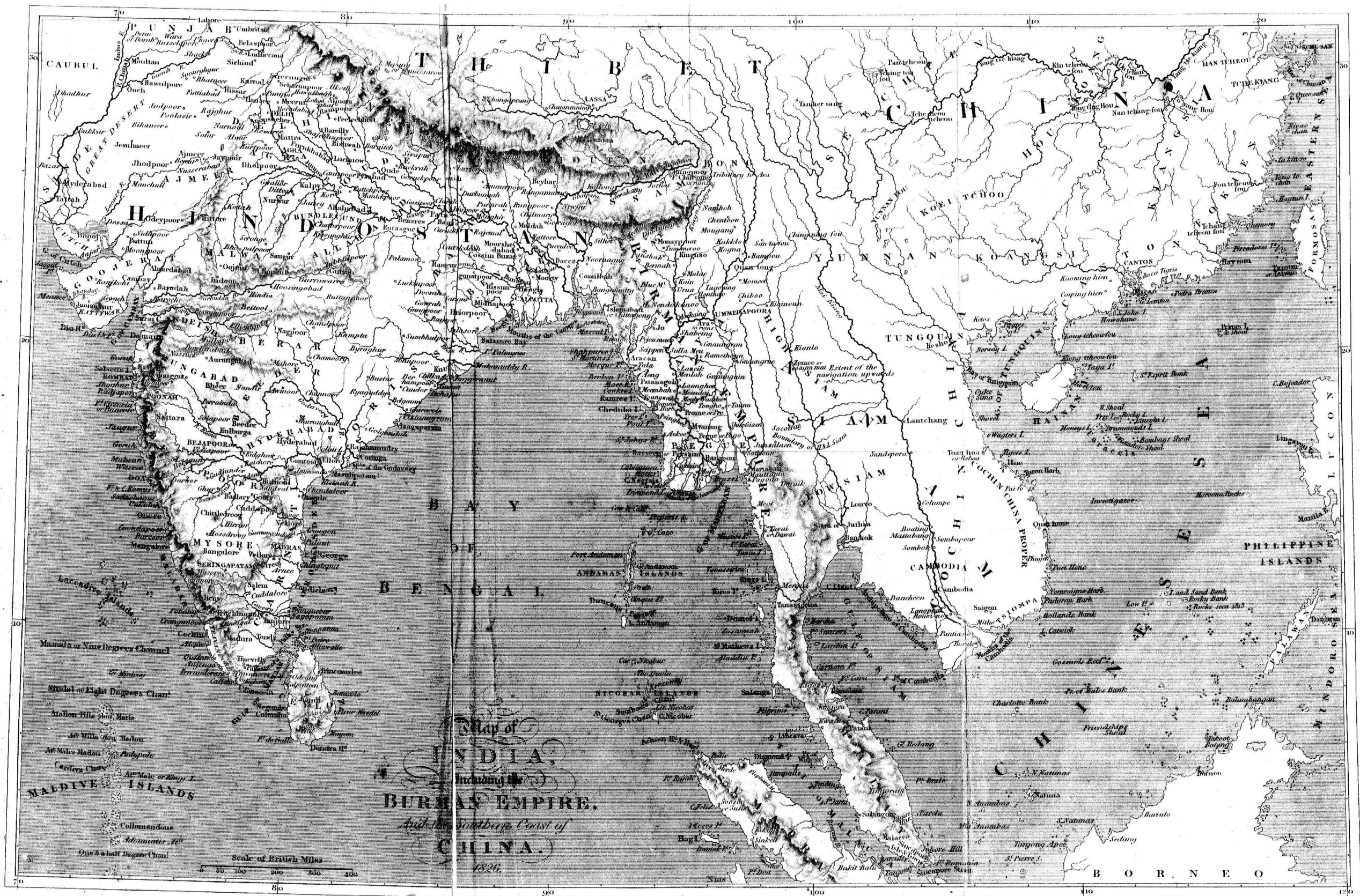
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1826

AN  
ANALYSIS  
OF THE  
CONSTITUTION  
OF  
THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,  
AND OF THE  
LAWS PASSED BY PARLIAMENT  
FOR THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THEIR AFFAIRS, AT HOME AND ABROAD.  
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,  
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMPANY,  
AND OF THE  
RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

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By PETER AUBER, Esq.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY TO THE HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE frequent reference which is required to the Acts of Parliament passed from time to time relating to the East-India Company, and to the circumstances which led to such legislative provisions, suggested the present work. Its extent considerably exceeds what was originally contemplated. On some of the points, matter is introduced not immediately relating to the Company, but tending to elucidate the subject under which it is embraced.

A brief account of the rise of the Company in England, and of the progress of the British power in India, is followed by an Analysis of the existing Laws to the close of the session on the 31st May 1826. A short statement is prefixed to the several heads under which those laws are contained, explanatory of the cause of their enactment, and also of the opinions entertained by the leading political characters of the

day when the subjects came under discussion in Parliament.

The system by which the affairs of India are governed was framed upon mature deliberation. Its object was to preserve the constitution of the country, and to secure to the Company their rights and privileges.

The act of 1784, which originated that system, contained the declaration, "that to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation."

The territories possessed by the Company at that period had been acquired principally under the governments of Lord Clive and Mr. Hastings. The means which were necessary for the preservation of those acquisitions, inevitably led to their extension; such extension almost immediately following the decided opinion which Parliament had recorded.

The war during the administration of Lord Cornwallis, in 1789, with Tippoo, was provoked by that chieftain's attack on Travancore.

In 1799 and 1803, under the government of the Marquis Wellesley, the designs of Tippoo, the  
the

the intrigues of the French, together with the hostility of the Mahrattas, necessarily involved the British Government in a war with those powers.

During the government of the Marquis of Hastings, the aggressions of the Nepaulese, the barbarous incursions of the Pindarries, the insincerity of the Mahratta powers, the disaffection of the Paishwa, and the treachery of the Rajah of Nagpore, led to the operations which took place between the years 1814 and 1819.

To the foregoing causes is to be attributed the extension of our Indian empire. Its government (under certain restrictions) is committed to the East-India Company, who have been described by the most eminent and constitutional lawyers as "a limb of the government of the country;" and it has been declared by the same high authority, that no distinction can be established between offices held under the Company and those held under the Government of the country.\*

The

\* Lord Kenyon, when Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Mr. Justice Lawrence, 24th January 1799.



The development, in some measure, of the system under which the domestic and foreign affairs of the Company are administered is the object of the following pages.

*June 1826.*

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BRIEF HISTORY  
OF THE  
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

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THE discovery of a passage by sea to India, at the close of the fifteenth century, was embraced by the Portuguese, who persevered in acquiring seats of trade and dominion in that distant country, where they maintained an ascendancy and engrossed almost the whole of the Asiatic commerce until the year 1595, when the Dutch, who had revolted against the authority of the United Kingdom of Spain and Portugal under Philip the Second, followed the Portuguese to India, soon becoming their rivals, and subsequently the subverters of their power in the East. Attempts had been made about the same time by various merchants of London, under the sanction of Queen Elizabeth, to prosecute the trade with India. Their efforts proving unsuccessful, a charter was granted by Her Majesty, on the 30th December 1600, in the forty-third year of her reign, incorporating the *London East-India Company*, whose affairs were to be managed by a governor and twenty-four committees. They were to enjoy the exclusive privilege of trading to all parts of Asia, Africa, and America, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, eastward of the Straits of Magellan. In the early period of the Company's existence they encountered

a series of difficulties of no ordinary character. Abroad they had to contend with their powerful European enemy the Dutch, who opposed every obstacle to their establishing any settlement in the Eastern seas. Notwithstanding the charter granted by Elizabeth and confirmed by her successor, licenses were issued to individuals for private trade, which, at the period of the civil wars, involved the Company in a series of losses and disasters. Soon after the restoration of Charles II., the rights conferred by charters from the crown, irrespective of Parliament, were called in question. This circumstance induced speculative adventurers, then termed interlopers, to embark in opposition to the Company. Notwithstanding these vicissitudes and discouragements, the Company formed by degrees factories in India, and ultimately reached such a degree of prosperity, that various attempts were made to induce the Crown and Parliament to revoke their charter, with no other object than that the petitioners themselves should be erected into an exclusive Company. Those efforts were ineffectual; but a circumstance arose which gave the Government an opportunity to determine the Company's charter. The Company having failed in 1693 in the payment of a duty of five per cent. on their capital stock, imposed by the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, the charter was rendered void. Their privileges were, however, revived by a new charter; but they were obliged to submit to a condition, that it *should be determinable on three years' notice*. In 1698, the necessities of the state, caused by the wars in which Great Britain was engaged, induced Parliament to authorize the incorporation of a new society for trading to India. The 9th and 10th of William and Mary was accordingly passed,

passed, for borrowing £2,000,000 at eight per cent.; and as an encouragement to subscribers, it was declared that they should be incorporated by charter into a *General Society*, with liberty for each individual member to trade to India, so that the value of his exports should not exceed his share of the loan. Such subscribers as should choose were empowered to convert their subscriptions into a joint stock, to be incorporated by a separate charter, by the name of the *English East-India Company*. The act reserved a power to determine both the old and new Companies after September 1711, on re-payment of the loan and three years' notice. It is unnecessary to detail the events which occurred after the incorporation of the English Company in 1698, to the union of the London and English Company, under the award of Lord Godolphin, by the act of the 6th of Queen Anne in 1708. The charter granted by William III, in 1698, is the foundation of the privileges of the present United East-India Company. The constitution of the Court of Directors and of the General Court of Proprietors, under that charter, have been continued with the modifications introduced by various acts of Parliament, subsequently passed for the regulation of the Company's affairs, which acts are noticed in the Analysis.

The Company obtained an enlargement of their term in the exclusive trade in 1708, for fifteen years, on advancing £1,200,000, as a loan without interest, their nominal trading capital thus becoming £3,200,000. In 1712 the Company considered the term their remaining too short to admit of their risking the outlay which was requisite to secure an advantageous return: an act was passed, extending their privileges to 1733.



In 1730 they were continued until 1766, for which extension they gave to the public the sum of £200,000, and agreed to a reduction of the rate of interest to £4 per cent. on the debt of £3,200,000. In 1744 they obtained an addition of fourteen years beyond 1766, which extended their privilege of exclusive trade to 1780, and in return they lent to the public £1,000,000 at three per cent.; in 1750 the Company agreed to a further reduction of the rate of interest on the £3,200,000 to three per cent. Thus arose the £4,200,000 East-India annuities, which carried an annual interest of £126,000, and which were transferred to the Bank in 1793, leaving a debt of £1,207,559 due to the Company.—(*Vide Annuities*, p. 17.)

In 1781 a further agreement was made, by which the trade was continued to the Company until 1794. By the Act of 1793 the trade was continued until 1813, when the 53d Geo. III. c. 155 was passed, opening the trade with India to the public; at the same time reserving the trade with China and in Tea exclusively to the Company. (*Vide Trade*.)

The exclusive trade which the Company formerly enjoyed with India having been noticed, the possessions of the territorial acquisitions will be adverted to. When intelligence was received by the Court of the grant of the Dewanny in 1765, the attempts which were made by the proprietors to obtain an increase of dividend attracted the notice of Parliament, and from the year 1767 the affairs of the Company have been more or less the subject of Parliamentary discussion and legislative provision. Amongst the points in dispute was the right contended for on the part of the East-India Company to the territorial acquisitions

21 Geo. 3,  
c. 85,  
§ 9.

acquisitions in India. This was met by a declaration, that all conquests made by subjects necessarily belong to the Crown: subsequently to which a clause has been inserted in every Act passed for continuing in the Company the territorial possession, reserving the right and authority of the Crown without prejudice to any of the rights, franchises, and immunities of the Company. The question involves points of the utmost moment to the Company's interests; and without in the least trenching upon the undoubted Prerogative Rights, whenever the period shall arrive at which the matter may come under discussion, the rights of the Company will be found to rest upon numerous privileges and immunities, and to extend to property and possessions of great value and importance. It has already been remarked that the constitution of the Company, as laid down by the charter of King William, existed unchanged till the Regulating Act of 1773, which introduced important alterations as to the mode of electing the Directors, the qualification of the proprietors, and the system under which the Company should conduct the administration of their affairs abroad, Fort William in Bengal being declared the seat of Government, under a Governor-General in Council. In 1783 Mr. Fox's memorable India bill was brought forward and rejected, and the bill proposed by Mr. Pitt, after a series of interesting but extraordinary debates and occurrences, was passed into an Act in 1784, under which the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India were first established. The bill brought forward by Mr. Fox transferred the entire government of the Company's affairs to the new Board, together with the whole of the patronage: that submitted by Mr. Pitt had merely

control for its object, and even that control was referred to the discretion of the Crown.\* Further provisions were introduced by the Acts of 1793 and 1813, which are noticed in the Analysis under the several heads to which the subjects relate. The provisions as laid down in the Acts of 1773 and 1784 have been virtually maintained: the patronage being vested in the East-India Company, and all the measures originating with the Court of Directors, subject to revision and control by the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

The discussions which took place on the introduction of those bills are adverted to under "Board of Commissioners."

The distance of India, the nature of its Governments, and the peculiarity of its inhabitants, appear to demand the vigilance and control of a distinct and separate body, responsible to the public for their conduct, directed and controlled by legislative provisions, and subject on all political matters to the superintendance of the constitutional executive power of the country.

The existing system has been significantly termed "a system of checks." It is certain that to none of the affairs of the country has more publicity been given, than to those relating to the East-India Company, and to the measures connected with the government of the extensive empire committed to their charge.

An objection to the Court of Directors being entrusted with the administration of the Government of India has been urged, on the ground of their being

Directors

\* The detail will be found under *Board of Commissioners*, p. 60.

Directors of a Commercial Company. Had not the affairs of India been confided to a body constituted as the East-India Company is, possessing the joint character of sovereigns and merchants, the British possessions in that quarter of the globe might have long ceased to occasion discussion as to the best mode of administering them; as, nothing short of the funds drawn from the commercial branch of their affairs could have enabled the Court of Directors to meet the demands consequent upon political measures which have been deemed essential to the preservation of our interests in India.

A decided testimony to the beneficial result of the Company's government, as affecting the happiness and welfare of the natives, is recorded in the following terms, in the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, printed in July 1812; which committee had been engaged in a laborious and minute investigation into every branch of the Company's affairs:—

“ Your committee having in their former reports  
 “ adverted to the extensive establishments for the  
 “ internal administration of India as bearing with  
 “ considerable weight upon the revenue, and having  
 “ in a great degree contributed to affect the expect-  
 “ tations formed of an abundant surplus, have felt it  
 “ a part of their duty to offer some account of the  
 “ nature and history of those establishments, and of  
 “ the circumstances under which they have been  
 “ augmented to their present scale, trusting that such  
 “ an account will be acceptable to the House, not  
 “ only as shewing the importance and utility of the  
 “ establishments themselves to the welfare and order  
 “ of the country, but as evincing the unremitting  
 “ anxiety

“ anxiety that has influenced the efforts of those to  
“ whom the government of our Indian possessions  
“ has been consigned to establish a system of adminis-  
“ tration best calculated to promote the confidence  
“ and conciliate the feelings of the native inhabitants,  
“ not less by a respect for their own institutions, than  
“ by the endeavour gradually to engraft upon them  
“ such improvements as might shield, under the safe-  
“ guard of equal law, every class of people from the  
“ oppressions of power, and communicate to them that  
“ sense of protection and assurance of justice, which  
“ is the efficient spring of all public prosperity and  
“ happiness,

“ Although the view given in the foregoing part of  
“ this report may shew that certain imperfections are  
“ found in the system of internal government in the  
“ Bengal provinces, yet it can, in the opinion of your  
“ committee, admit of no question, whether the do-  
“ minion exercised by the East-India Company has  
“ on the whole been beneficial to the natives. If  
“ such a question were proposed, your committee  
“ must decidedly answer it in the affirmative. The  
“ strength of the government of British India, directed  
“ as it has been, has had the effect of securing its  
“ subjects as well from foreign depredation as from  
“ internal commotion. This is an advantage rarely  
“ experienced by the subjects of Asiatic states; and  
“ combined with a domestic administration more just  
“ in its principles, and exercised with far greater  
“ integrity and ability than the native one that pre-  
“ ceded it, may sufficiently account for the improve-  
“ ments that have taken place; and which, in the  
“ Bengal provinces, where peace has been enjoyed for  
“ a period of time, perhaps hardly paralleled in  
“ oriental

“ oriental history, have manifested themselves in the  
 “ ameliorated condition of the great mass of the popu-  
 “ lation; although certain classes may have been  
 “ depressed by the indispensable policy of a foreign  
 “ government. The nature and circumstances of our  
 “ situation prescribe narrow limits to the prospects of  
 “ the natives in the political and military branches of  
 “ the public service: strictly speaking, however, they  
 “ were foreigners who generally enjoyed the great  
 “ offices in those departments, even under the Mogul  
 “ government; but to agriculture and commerce every  
 “ encouragement is afforded under a system of  
 “ laws, the prominent object of which is to protect  
 “ the weak from oppression, and to secure to every  
 “ individual the fruits of his industry.

“ The country, as may be expected, has, under  
 “ these circumstances, exhibited in every part of it  
 “ improvements on a general view, advancing with  
 “ accelerated progress in latter times.”

Local experience in the various branches of the Com-  
 pany's service abroad, and an intimate acquaintance  
 with their concerns at home, are to be found in the  
 collective body of the Court of Directors; but there  
 is no one branch of which a Director ought not to  
 possess a knowledge, whilst the members filling the  
 arduous and important stations of Chairman and De-  
 puty Chairman of the East-India Company, must neces-  
 sarily be familiar with the system in all its details.

Experience in the direction can alone give this know-  
 ledge: hence an objection which has been made to the  
 mode adopted in appointing the members of the several  
 committees by seniority, will lose much of its apparent  
 weight. A servant who had been chief judge of the  
 Nizamut or Sudder Dewanny Adawlut may know  
 little

little of the military, shipping, revenue, commercial, or financial concerns of the Company; if placed immediately on his election as a Director in the Committee of Correspondence, it would not be his duty as a member of such committee, to look into the principle upon which freights are settled, contracts agreed to, military indents prepared, and a thousand other points, a knowledge of which is nevertheless essential to a full comprehension of the complicated concerns of the Company. The same observations apply with equal force to the case of a military servant, whose career may have been highly brilliant and distinguished in India, but who, it may naturally be supposed, would feel little inclination to attend to commercial questions, or interfere in settling a disputed point of freight or war contingencies. The appointment, therefore, of a newly elected Director to the junior committee, from whatever sphere he may be chosen, imposes upon the party the necessity of making himself acquainted with the several subjects to which he would otherwise remain comparatively a stranger. It is always to be remembered, that every Director has an opportunity, when any matter submitted by a committee of which he is not a member comes before the court, to offer his opinion and advice, and to record his dissent from the decision of the majority of the court thereon, if he shall deem such a proceeding necessary.\*

The chairs have been filled by members chosen from the various branches of the Company's service, and by gentlemen of high character and talent, selected from the body of British merchants at home.

It

\* *Vide* Court of Directors, p. 195; Committees, p. 182.

It may only be necessary to mention the names of Sir Stephen Lushington, Sir Francis Baring, Sir Hugh Inglis, Mr. Scott, Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Grant, and Sir Thomas Reid (no longer members of the Court), to shew that the existing system is calculated to secure in the chair talents and qualifications of no ordinary stamp and character.

When the act of 1813 was passed, it became necessary to consider whether any alterations in the by-laws were called for. The Committee of By-laws met, and after a full examination they stated, "that they could not conclude their report without expressing the gratification they felt on observing the clear and comprehensive system upon which the extensive affairs of the Company had been conducted, and which appeared to the committee to reflect much honour on the Court of Directors and the different officers employed under them."



OF THE  
RISE AND PROGRESS  
OF  
THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.

---

BRIEF as the foregoing sketch necessarily is of the rise and progress of the East-India Company in England, the attempt to give a mere outline of the origin and course of the British power in India must, it is feared, prove still less satisfactory. Nevertheless it may, in some measure, supply the means of reference to the valuable and interesting histories which have been given to the public upon the affairs of India generally.

It has been justly remarked by a distinguished military servant of the Company,\* in the Introduction to his work on the Political State of India, "that a small island in the Atlantic should have conquered and held the vast continent of India as a subject province, is in itself a fact which can never be stated without exciting astonishment. But the surprise will be increased when it is added, that this great conquest was made, not by the collective force of the nation, but by a Company of Merchants vested with a charter of exclusive commerce, and with the privilege

\* Major-general Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and K.L.S.

“ legs and right to protect their property and to retaliate attack.”

In the year 1616 the Company on the continent of India were confined to Surat and Amadavad in the Mogul's dominions; to Calicut, on the Malabar coast, and to Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. 1616.  
Bengal.

At the conclusion of the seventeenth century the English in Bengal were settled at Calcutta, the French at Chandernagore, and the Dutch at Chinsurah, all situated on the river Hooghly.

The Rajahs of the country surrounding those settlements having revolted against the Mogul government and plundered several towns belonging to the Nabob of Bengal, the three European nations, for their own defence, immediately fortified their settlements. Aurungzebe, then Mogul, sent one of his grandsons to suppress the rebellion and superintend the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa; through whom the English obtained permission, in 1698, to purchase from the Indian proprietors the villages of Soota Nutty, Calcutta, and Govindpore, on which ground the city of Calcutta now stands.

In 1715 the factory of Calcutta, hitherto subordinate to Madras, was declared an independent presidency. 1715. The English were soon involved in controversies with Jaffir Khan, the nabob of Bengal, who, jealous of their prosperity, moved from Dacca to Muxadavad, on the Hooghly, that he might be at hand to control the Company's servants. He committed every sort of extortion. The Company made a representation to the Emperor Ferokshere, which was favourably received; and various privileges, as to trade and other points, were conferred upon them by the Mogul.

With

16-1755. With the exception of the Company's commercial concerns, few matters of moment occurred until the year 1746, when hostilities commenced between the French and English forces. The former having fitted out an expedition at Pondicherry (where they established themselves in 1692), besieged and took Madras. It was restored to the English by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749. The French under Du-pleix were shortly afterwards involved in contentions with two rival native chiefs, who respectively claimed the nabobship of the Carnatic. The English supported Mahomed Ali. It was during the above-mentioned operations that Captain Clive (afterwards Lord Clive) first displayed those extraordinary talents which laid the foundation of the extensive empire we have acquired in the East, and obtained for him the honours which he so justly merited for his valuable services to his country. Mahomed Ali was declared nabob of the Carnatic, under the provisional treaty signed at Pondicherry on the 23d December 1754.

Inlaber  
Const. In 1755 the pirate forces of Angria, which had overpowered many merchant vessels, received a severe check by a fleet under Commodore James, the commander of the Company's ships of war in India. The presidency of Bombay was, at the same time, encouraged by the success of Commodore James to follow it up by attempting a decisive blow at Gheria, the principal station of the pirates. Accordingly in February 1756 a considerable fleet of his Majesty's ships, accompanied by the Commodore with the Company's ships, the troops on board being commanded by Colonel Clive (who had only lately returned from England), stood into the river, burnt the whole

whole of the enemy's fleet, and compelled the garrison to surrender. 1756-7.

Shortly after these occurrences on the Malabar coast, intelligence was received at Madras of the hostility manifested towards the English in Bengal by Seraje-ud-Dowlah, and of the inhuman incarceration of one hundred and forty-six Europeans in the Black-hole at Calcutta. Succours were despatched to Bengal under Admirals Watson and Pocock, and Colonel Clive, then at Madras. The expedition proceeded to Hooghly, which place they captured, destroying the resources of the enemy. The forces under Colonel Clive having disembarked encamped near Calcutta, and awaited the approach of the Nabob, with whom a partial action took place, in which the Nabob was defeated. Intelligence of war between France and England having reached Calcutta, it was judged expedient to enter into negotiations with the Nabob, in order to prevent his joining the French, then at Chandernagore. A treaty was effected; but the insincerity of the Nabob, as well as the intrigues of the French, were soon apparent. Colonel Clive, with that decision which he invariably manifested, at once resolved on war, and determined to attack their united forces. A conspiracy which had been entered into, against the Nabob, at the head of which was one of his principal officers, favoured the operations. At the battle of Plassey, which decided the interests of the English in Bengal, the Nabob was totally defeated, his troops dispersed, and himself made prisoner and subsequently put to death by some natives, who had suffered under his vindictive and cruel conduct. Meer Jaffir was raised to the musnud, the territories of the English were enlarged, indemnification to a considerable amount was granted

granted to them for their sufferings at Calcutta, and a sum of money was presented by the Nabob as a gratuity to the sea forces and troops.

759-1760.

Madras  
and  
Carnatic.

On the coast of Coromandel, the siege of Fort St. George by the French was raised in February 1759 by the force under Major Brereton, and Masulipatam was taken by Major Forde; but the attempt against the French settlement of Pondicherry was unsuccessful, and M. Lally laid siege to Trichinopoly. His progress was, however, checked by the operations of Colonel Coote, who invested and took Wandewash. M. Lally, alive to the importance of Wandewash, made every effort to recover it. A long and obstinate engagement took place, in which the French were completely defeated, General Bussy and many other officers being made prisoners by Colonel Coote, who followed up his victory by the captures of Chittapat and Arcot.

During these operations on shore, Admiral Pocock defeated the fleet of M. D'Ache, although greatly superior in ships and guns. The engagement was extremely severe, eight of the English ships having at one period withstood the fire of the whole of the French fleet, consisting of sixteen ships. The arrival of Admiral Cornish, who joined Admiral Pocock, gave the English so decided a superiority, that the French ultimately withdrew from the Indian seas.

In November 1760 the operations against Pondicherry were carried on by Colonel Coote, and the blockade by sea under Admiral Stevens. The siege was continued, under a variety of adverse circumstances, for a period of eight months, during which the garrison suffered the utmost extremity of distress.

In

In January 1761 the city was given up at discretion <sup>1761-1767.</sup> to our arms, the enemy having refused to capitulate. Thus, through the valour and judgment of Colonel Coote, the British became the masters of the coast of Coromandel, and the French were driven out of the Carnatic. Arrangements were made with the Nabob, and treaties concluded as to the grant of territory to the Company, which were confirmed by the Mogul. In 1765 the Northern Circars were granted to the Company by a firman from the Mogul, on the 12th August.

The events which took place in Bengal, from the <sup>Bengal.</sup> departure of Colonel Clive for Europe in 1760, to his return thereto as Lord Clive, in the station of governor and commander-in-chief, in 1765, including the grant of the Dewanny, are briefly noticed under the head "Governments in India," p. 368.

In 1767, Hyder Ali, one of the most formidable <sup>Carnatic.</sup> enemies that the English had to contend with in India, and whose possessions embraced a considerable part of the Malabar coast, jealous of the rising power of the Company, induced the Nizam to renounce his alliance with the Company and to join in a war against them. A force was sent against the allied troops of Hyder and the Nizam, under Colonel Smith, who brought them to an engagement in September near Trinomallee, and completely defeated them, taking seventy pieces of cannon. The Nizam concluded a treaty with the Company, but the war was continued against Hyder.

In the course of the operations some ships were <sup>Malabar.</sup> fitted out from Bombay to attack Mangalore, one of Hyder's principal seaports; the enterprize succeeded,

1768-1772. nine vessels being brought away. Colonel Smith, who had been recalled by orders from the Presidency, was again placed at the head of the English forces, and checked the progress of Hyder, who had recovered most of his conquered districts. Hyder, however, availed himself of an opportunity to push a large body of horse between the English forces and the Carnatic, which country he entered and committed dreadful ravages, approaching within a few miles of Madras, and obliging the Company's troops to retreat. The Presidency entered into a negociation with him, demanding a truce of fifty days: this he refused, but consented to seven, when a treaty, offensive and defensive, was agreed to in April 1769. The prisoners on both sides were released, the conquests mutually restored, and a free trade allowed both in the Carnatic and in the dominions of Hyder.

Oude. During these proceedings, the attention of the Bengal council was attracted by Sujah Dowlah, the Vizier of Oude, who had increased his forces so as to form a considerable army. A treaty was effected, by which he engaged never to increase it beyond a certain stipulated number.

Madras. The affairs under the Madras Presidency had been so wretchedly conducted, and such dissensions had arisen in the council, that the Court determined to appoint three persons, well acquainted with Indian affairs, in the character of supervisors, to proceed to India, for the purpose of correcting the abuses and establishing such regulations as might appear to be necessary.\*

In 1772 committees of the House of Commons were appointed to investigate the Company's affairs, and in  
1773

\* *Vide Governments*, page 365.

1773 the Regulating Act was passed, first nominating a governor-general and council, &c.

The proceedings of the Madras Government, in concert with the Nabob of Arcot, against the Rajah of Tanjore, led to the appointment of Lord Pigot from home as governor. He reached Fort St. George the latter end of 1775, and succeeded in restoring the Rajah of Tanjore to the possession of his ancient dominions. The measures connected with the affairs of that kingdom involved his Lordship in opposition with his council. He carried the suspension of two of the members by his casting vote, and put Sir Robert Fletcher, the commander of the forces, under arrest. A plot was formed by the excluded members for securing the person of the president. Colonel Stuart, who succeeded to the command of the forces on the occasion of Sir Robert Fletcher being placed under arrest, though a friend of the governor, entered into the views of the suspended counsellors. His Lordship having been persuaded by Colonel Stuart, on the 24th August 1776, to proceed to a villa a short distance from Madras, appropriated for the use of the governors, and accompanied by the colonel, was surrounded by a party of sepoys on the way, and carried as a prisoner to the Mount. The proceedings, though supported by the Bengal Government and by many of the Directors, was strongly condemned by the majority, and the Proprietors resolved that his Lordship should be reinstated. Before the orders of the Court reached India, his Lordship had sunk under a debilitated constitution and the effects of the violent measures in which he was involved. The proceeding became subsequently a matter of discussion in Parliament.\*

\* *Vide* Parliament, page 508.



1778. In 1778 Pondicherry was again captured, and all the French settlements in the East reduced, inducing a well-founded belief that general tranquillity, and a maintenance of the Company's superiority, would be secured. Events, however, little contemplated, arose, which involved the Company in hostilities, and placed their possessions in the peninsula in a very doubtful and hazardous position.

Mahrattas. At that period the Mahrattas and Hyder Ali were the only two native powers which could afford any ground of alarm. The Mahrattas had sustained a long war against Aurengzebe, and on the decline of the Great Mogul they became one of the most powerful bodies in India. The paramount authority was acknowledged to rest in the Ram Rajah, the immediate descendant of Sevaje, the founder of the Mahratta empire.\*

The wars between Hyder Ali and the Mahrattas—in which the English (notwithstanding their treaty of 1769 and the repeated applications from Hyder) avoided taking a part—reduced Hyder apparently to inevitable ruin. His fortune, however, triumphed over his danger, and in 1772 he obtained a tolerable peace, without a friend or ally. The coolness of the Madras Government during those proceedings alienated Hyder: whilst the measures of the presidency of Bombay, in supporting the interests of Ragonaut Rao (commonly called Ragobah), who had murdered his nephew with the view of succeeding as Paishwa, involved the Company in a war with the Mahrattas. The operations being immediately on the coast, the aid of the shipping materially tended to support the Company's troops. Baroach was besieged and fell; and the island of

\* *Vide* Major Scott Waring's History of the Mahrattas.

of Salsette was captured, on which occasion the Bombay marine is stated to have highly distinguished itself. 1777-1779.

The whole of the proceedings were condemned by a majority of the Supreme Council in Bengal, under the authorities vested in them by the act of 1773. Instructions were sent, through Colonel Upton, from Bengal, to negotiate a peace: the treaty of Poonah was concluded and ratified in March 1776, by which the island of Salsette, with Baroach and the islands of Caranja, Canary, Elephanta, and Hog Island adjacent to Bombay, were ceded in perpetuity to the Company. The death of Colonel Monson in 1776, and General Clavering in 1777, two of the members of the Supreme Council who had been instrumental in effecting the peace between the Bombay Government and the Mahrattas, left the majority of the council at Calcutta and the Government of Bombay agreed as to the course to be adopted; a fresh war was accordingly commenced against the Mahrattas. The measure was strongly supported by the Bengal Government, who resolved to send a military force by land to Bombay, in aid of the policy which it had been determined to adopt, *viz.* to effect a treaty with the Rajah of Berar, in order that he might enforce his claims to the throne of the Ram Rajah, and by establishing himself in the Mahratta empire, effectually support his claims on the Nizam.

In November 1778 the Bombay Government sent forward Captain Stuart with a small detachment to take possession of the Boru Ghaut, a pass through the mountains of much importance, opening the way to Poonah, which city was within fifty miles of the pass. The object was effected, and the pass fortified.

The Bombay army, under Colonel Egerton, having joined Captain Stuart on the 1st January 1779, they

a. 1779. marched from <sup>Condal</sup>Condal, a village immediately beyond the pass. On the route they were harassed by the enemy, and when within twenty miles of Poonah so severely attacked as to be obliged to retreat, and ultimately constrained to enter into a treaty at Wurgaoon with the Mahrattas in 1778; by which treaty Ragonaut Rao was to be given up, and Salsette and the other conquered countries restored to the Mahrattas. Messrs. Farmer and Stuart, who had been deputed to frame the terms, were to remain as hostages until the treaty was confirmed by the Bombay Government. The Government refused to ratify it, and in this refusal they were supported by the Supreme Government.

Moodajee Bhoosla, the Rajah of Berar, although aware of the object entertained by the Supreme Government of supporting his pretensions to the throne of the Ram Rajah, used every exertion to produce a friendly understanding between the courts of Poonah and Calcutta, and effected the dismissal of some French officers of note from the former city. At the same time he expostulated with the Governor-general against the expedition of Colonel Goddard, who had been deputed with a considerable force to Bombay, and pointed out the danger to which the detachment would necessarily be exposed in passing through the Mahratta states. His representation was disregarded. Colonel Goddard was sent forward, and though made acquainted on his route with the treaty of Wurgaoon, by the provisions of which he was to return to Calcutta, he proceeded on his march, and reached Surat in February 1779, with full powers to treat with the Mahrattas; but with a strict injunction against admitting the French, or giving up any of the conquests or accessions

sions. Colonel Goddard had been advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General. Before entering upon his mission, Ragonaut Rao had fled from the custody of Madajee Scindiah to Goddard's camp at Surat. The protection afforded him was approved in Bengal: but the effects at one period tended to shake the very existence of the English in India. A confederacy was formed, consisting of the Nizam, Hyder Ali, the Mahrattas, and the Rajah of Berar. The Nizam and Hyder were to attack the Carnatic and Northern Circars; the Mahrattas, Surat and Guzerat; and Moodajee Bhooslah, Bengal; whilst some other chiefs on the western side of India were to attack Oude, Allahabad, and other provinces.

A treaty had been concluded with Futy Sing Guicowar, by which he ceded to the Company a portion of Guzerat, and engaged to supply 3,000 horse; in return for which he was to have Ahmedabad and other possessions, from which the Government of Poonah was to be entirely excluded. General Goddard besieged and took Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, in February 1780.

1780.

Overtures were, about the same time, made by Scindiah, through Messrs. Farmer and Stuart, the hostages who had been released from the Mahratta camp, to treat with the English. The aggrandizement of Scindiah and the possession of Ragonaut appearing to be the objects, the overtures were rejected, and on the 3d April the Mahratta force was completely defeated by General Goddard. Subsequent affairs took place with various English detachments in which the Mahrattas were repulsed and dispersed. The English army went into quarters for the rainy season.

On the side of the Carnatic much jealousy had been created in the minds of the Nizam and Hyder, on account of the treaty with Bazalet Jung, by which the

1780.

Carnatic.

Guntoor

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1780. Guntoor Circar was ceded to the Company at a certain rent. Manifestations of hostility on the part of the Carnatic. Hyder were apparent. The Nabob of Arcot was inert, and indifferent in preparing a force to co-operate with the Company in the defence of the Carnatic. The Madras army consisted of thirty thousand effective men, but it was broken and dispersed in various detached services; some were sent to Major-General Goddard, others to the garrisons on the Malabar coast, and a valuable detachment was in the Guntoor Circar, under Colonel Baillie. Hyder had for some months been assembling a large army on the frontiers. Alive to the indisposition manifested by the English to assist him against the Mahrattas under the treaty of 1769, he determined to resent their conduct.\* Aware of the dissensions in the Council of Madras, he commenced operations in the month of July 1780, and burst like a torrent into the Carnatic, accompanied by the French officers and troops whom he had obtained from the Nizam. Terror and consternation prevailed at the Presidency. The danger became immediate. Sir Hector Munro proceeded to take the command of the army at the Mount, and an express was sent to Colonel Baillie in the Guntoor Circar to march towards the Presidency, at the same time directing him to take such a course as might afford him an opportunity of cutting off some of the enemy's convoys.

Conjeveram was ultimately fixed upon as the spot of rendezvous; thither Sir Hector Munro, with the army, amounting altogether only to 6,000 troops, marched from the Mount.

Hyder, who was before Arcot, raised the siege, and managed to throw his army across the course which he supposed

\* Vide page xxviii.

supposed Colonel Baillie would take to join the main body: and, by other movements evincing great dexterity, he induced Sir Hector Munro to alter his position, whilst at the same time he determined to make a decided attack on Colonel Baillie's detachment; for which purpose Tippoo Saib, Hyder's son, was sent with a large force, consisting of 6,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon. A severe conflict took place at Peerambaucum, and Tippoo was completely repulsed. In consequence of a communication from Colonel Baillie after he had defeated Tippoo a force under Colonel Fletcher was sent to his relief. Its progress, though conducted in the night and with great secrecy, was attempted to be intercepted by Hyder, who had exact information, through spies, of what was passing; but Colonel Fletcher changed his route, and effected a junction with Colonel Baillie: this point, coupled with the defeat of Tippoo, spread dismay through the Mysore army. After much discussion, and in opposition to M. Lally, Hyder planned an ambuscade through the route Colonel Baillie was to pass, enfilading the road with batteries of cannon. The fatal result is too well known to need recapitulation. The commander and men evinced heroic courage, sustaining the contest against an overwhelming force, until they were literally borne down and trampled upon by the horse and elephants. Colonel Baillie himself, being severely wounded, and two hundred Europeans, were made prisoners.\* Sir Hector Munro retreated to Chingleput

\* The Hon. Capt. Lindsay of His Majesty's service, the brother of the present Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company, fell in the engagement. Sir David Baird, together with Lieut.-Gen. Bowser of the Madras Establishment, Capt. Melvill, late Lieutenant Governor of Pendennis Castle and father of J. C. Melvill, Esq. Auditor of Indian Accounts, were amongst the prisoners confined at Seringapatam.

1780. Chingleput. The Guntoor Circar was restored to Bazarlet Jung. The siege of Arcot was renewed by Hyder, and capitulated to that chief on the 3d November 1780. The Bengal Government despatched reinforcements and provisions to Madras, and sent down Sir Eyre Coote as commander of all the forces; who, notwithstanding the ill state of his health, immediately met the wishes of the Government, and reached Fort St. George on the 5th November.

Mr. Whitehill, the president of Fort St. George, was removed under orders from Bengal. The conduct of Sir Eyre Coote in the measures which he adopted, fully justified the unlimited confidence which was reposed in his skill and judgment. Few generals have had a more arduous task committed to them. The fate of Madras, of the British interests in the Carnatic, and indeed in all India, rested upon the application of the comparatively trifling means (only 7,000 troops) possessed by the general, of whom 1,700 were Europeans, opposed to an army of the enemy amounting to upwards one hundred thousand men. It was determined to attempt the relief of Vellore, Wandewash, Permacoil, and Chingleput, which were besieged. Sir Eyre Coote marched on the 17th January, at the head of the army, from the Mount to Wandewash. Hyder, on learning his approach, raised the siege of Wandewash and abandoned the others in the same manner.

The siege of Trichinopoly being meditated by Hyder, Sir Eyre Coote marched to Porto Novo, the wants of the army being supplied with stores from the fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, who had already rendered great service by destroying Hyder's shipping on the coast of Malabar. On the 1st July 1781 the battle of Porto

Porto Novo was fought; the force of Hyder consisting of nearly 150,000 men, that of the English scarcely 10,000. The position chosen by Sir Eyre Coote was most judicious; he was ably supported by Generals Stuart and Sir Hector Munro. The enemy were totally defeated, and Tippoo Saib, then before Wandewash, was obliged to raise the siege. Hyder withdrew to Arcot. Reinforcements reached Sir Eyre Coote from Bengal, with which he immediately attacked and carried Tripassore on the 23d August. Hyder fell back on the spot where he had defeated Colonel Baillie, and was followed up by the English army. A severe and hardly-contested battle took place on the 27th, lasting from nine in the morning until sunset, in which he was completely defeated; but the loss of the English army was great. General Stuart lost a leg by a cannon-shot; Colonel Brown was killed by the same means; and Captain Hislop, one of the general's aide-de-camps, was killed close to his side.

On the 27th September Hyder was defeated again by Sir Eyre Coote, near Sholingur, on the progress of the army to Vellore.

On the 12th November Negapatam was taken by the joint forces under Sir Edward Hughes and Sir Hector Munro, causing Hyder to evacuate all the strong posts in the country of Tanjore.

The war in the Carnatic had involved the Company's finances in great embarrassment; the supplies remitted from Bengal having nearly drained the treasury. The intelligence of the war with France in 1778, induced the Governor-general to make arrangements to meet the additional charges which must necessarily be incurred. When the peace was arranged with Sujah-ul-Dowlah; in 1765, a stipulation was made that Rajah Bulwunt Sing, a tributary to the Nabob

1779-1780.  
Bengal  
and  
Oude.



780-1782. Nabob Vizier, should be preserved in his territory. Upon the death of the Nabob Vizier, in 1775, and the accession of his son and successor, Asoff-ul-Dowlah, the sovereignty of Benares and its dependencies was entirely transferred to the Company; the Rajah, Cheit Sing, successor of Bulwunt Sing, standing in exactly the same situation to the Company as he had to the Nabob. The measure apparently gave great satisfaction to the Rajah and his family. On the breaking out of the war, the Governor-general accordingly required that the Rajah should contribute towards the increased charge that would necessarily be incurred. The indisposition and backwardness of the Rajah was manifest: it was also apparent that he gradually became alienated from the interests of the British Government; and as he was surrounded by territories in which marks of disaffection towards the Company existed, it was evident, in the general state of feeling throughout India, that the first opportunity would be seized to throw off the government of the Company. The affairs of Oude required to be organized, and there, as in later times, money was to be procured. A separate peace was likewise in agitation with Madhajee Scindiah. The Governor-general proceeded to the Upper Provinces in July 1781. On reaching Benares in August, after repeated conferences, the Governor-general determined on placing the Rajah Cheit Sing under arrest. The inadequate means taken to effect the object, and the delay which ensued, enabled the multitude attached to the Rajah to rally round his person; the three European officers commanding the detachment and eighty-two sepoy were killed on the spot, and ninety-two desperately wounded.

The Rajah, overwhelmed at the unexpected tumult,

was

was hurried off: he fled from Ramnagur to one of his strongest fortresses, for shelter. The Governor-general's firmness was unshaken, both in that instance and at the unfortunate defeat on the attack of Ramnagur. It was, however, deemed expedient that he should quit Benares and proceed to Chunar, where he was visited by Sadut Ali, the Vizier. A manifesto was published by Cheit Sing to the several Rajahs, and disaffection spread in Bahar. The perseverance of the Governor-general overcame all obstacles. A revolution was effected: Cheit Sing fled from Bidjeeghur, which was besieged by Major Popham, and a grandson of Bulwunt Sing was proclaimed Rajah.

At the period of these transactions the fleets of France and England, the former under M. Suffrein, the latter under Sir Edward Hughes, had various skirmishes off the Coromandel coast, and a bloody action ensued in April 1782, which, though not decisive, was very important in its consequences to the English. On the Malabar coast, the blockade of Tellicherry by Hyder's troops was raised by the arrival of a force under Major Abingdon from Bombay: after a severe action, Hyder's army under Sudass Cawn was defeated, the whole of his treasure and the matériel of his army falling into possession of the British, and a communication opened on either side of Tellicherry, the country being cleared of the enemy. This check on the coast of Malabar was met by the defeat of the detachment under Colonel Braithwaite, on the borders of the kingdom of Tanjore, by Tippoo Saib; on which occasion the interference of M. Lally saved the force from annihilation: many of the captives, however, suffered a long imprisonment at Seringapatam.

A detachment

1781-1782.

A detachment of French troops having been landed at Pondicherry in March 1781, they were immediately joined by a body of Hyder's forces, by whom Perma-coil was besieged and taken, and an attack meditated on Wandewash. The latter was, however, prevented by the advance of Sir Eyre Coote, who followed Hyder on his retiring. Whilst the force under Sir E. Coote was marking out the camp at Arnee, Hyder suddenly appeared. An engagement ensued on the 2d June; the enemy were repulsed, and Sir Eyre Coote returned to the Presidency. This was the last occasion on which Hyder and Sir Eyre Coote ever met.

Various severe engagements took place at this time between the English and French fleets on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon.

Peace was concluded with the Mahrattas by the treaty of May 1782, through the mediation of Madahjee Scindiah. Ragonaut Row, to whom, in a great measure, was to be attributed the lengthened hostilities in which the two powers had been engaged, was to have a certain fixed allowance, and to choose his place of residence.

The Mahrattas engaged that Hyder Ali, should, within six months, relinquish to the English or their allies all the places he had taken during the war, and that the prisoners on both sides should be released. The Paishwa bound himself, for the whole of the Mahrattas, not to suffer other European nations to establish factories in their dominions. The treaty was that of Salbey. Nana Furnavese, the Paishwa's prime minister, and Madahjee Scindiah, were the two great parties which governed the Mahratta empire.

The famine occurred this year at Madras, in the month of October, by which ten thousand persons perished.

The

The Governments of Bengal and Bombay now directed their attention to free the Carnatic from Ali. Colonel Humberstone had been sent from Bombay to the Malabar coast, and took possession of Calicut and other inferior places. The Bombay Government had despatched General Matthews in support of Colonel Humberstone. Tippoo Saib, incensed at this proceeding of Colonel Humberstone, departed rapidly from the Carnatic to cut him off at Mungary Cottah. By some means Humberstone learned Tippoo's intention, and having blown up the fortifications fell back to Rangerry; from whence, on hearing of Tippoo's approach, he retired, first destroying the works. Tippoo, with M. Lally and a large force, attacked the English army; but was repulsed by Colonel Macleod, who shortly afterwards besieged and took Onore.

Bombay.

On the report of Hyder's death, the Bombay Government ordered General Matthews to penetrate through the Ghauts to the Bednore country. The General passed the Ghauts, and proceeded towards Bednore. There the misunderstanding arose on the subject of prize and other points, in which Colonels Humberstone, Macleod, and Major Shaw differed so widely from General Matthews, that they quitted him, and returned to Bombay; on their representation General Matthews was superseded, and Colonel Macleod appointed to the command. Whilst proceeding in the Ranger to join the troops, that vessel was attacked off Gheria by a Mahratta fleet, Major Shaw was killed and Colonel Macleod severely wounded.

Malabar.

Tippoo Sultaun determined to relinquish all other objects for the recovery of the favourite possessions which he had lost in the Bednore country. The conduct

1783. duct of General Matthews was inexplicable: aware of the approach of Tippoo with an immense force, instead of returning to the Ghauts he marched out of Bednore with a force of little more than 2,000 men to meet the enemy. He was immediately driven back by a French detachment into the fort, with the loss of five hundred of his men. The report of the disaster reaching Cundapore, the garrison, panic-struck, fled without even the appearance of the enemy, some of the fugitives taking refuge in the fort of Onore.

The firmness and prudence of the late Major (then Captain) Torriano, who commanded at Onore, not only preserved the troops in that fort from being infected with the same panic, but, through their commander's spirited exertions, an attempt was made to recover the artillery which had been abandoned at Cundapore.

In April 1783 the garrison at Bednore capitulated; the survivors suffered the most cruel indignities, General Matthews, with many of his officers, being marched into the interior and barbarously murdered. After the reduction of Bednore Tippoo appeared before Mangalore, which fort was commanded by Major Campbell. During the siege accounts were received, in July, of the peace between England and France. On learning the event, the French commander positively refusing to permit his troops to act in any manner against the English, the siege of Mangalore was accordingly converted into a blockade. The garrisons of Mangalore and Onore were reduced to the greatest distress; but under the exertions of their gallant commanders, they stood out until relief was afforded by the arrival of General Macleod with a force from Bombay.

Coast of  
Coroman-  
del.

On the Coromandel coast, Sir Eyre Cooté's state  
of

of health was such as to have obliged him to quit the field and proceed to Calcutta: at the same time the last remains of the select force which he had originally brought down from Bengal were returned to that presidency. In April 1783 he again returned to Madras; but having suffered a relapse during the voyage, his valuable life fell a sacrifice two days after he had landed. The command of the army devolved on General Stuart. The object of the campaign was to oblige the French to evacuate the Carnatic; they were strongly fortified at Cudalore. The Marquis de Bussy had arrived to take the command, and had brought with him a force from the Mauritius. General Stuart approached Cudalore in the month of June. Observing the rapidity with which the enemy threw up the fortifications, he determined at once on attacking the outworks, and confided the execution of it to General Bruce, by whom it was conducted with great skill and bravery. The engagement becoming general, the reserve under the commander-in-chief was brought up. The French fought with such determined valour that the assailants were repulsed; and a sortie was made in order to drive the reserve completely back. In the eagerness of pursuit the French advanced too far from the works, when the grenadiers, under General Stuart, turned, and gaining possession of a strong hold which had been the point of contention, the enemy abandoned the whole of their outworks and retired within the fortress. The French fleet under M. Suffrein appeared off Cudalore at the same time with Sir Edward Hughes commanding the English fleet: some cannonading passed; but no close engagement took place.

The

1785-1786. The sickly state of the English obliged the admiral  
 Madras. to bear up for Madras. M. Suffrein availed himself of  
 the opportunity not only to return to M. Bussy at  
 Cudalore the 1,200 men lent from that fortress, but  
 to supply 2,400 men in addition for the defence of the  
 place. The effective force under General Stuart being  
 considerably reduced, the French made a night attack  
 on the English in their trenches, in which they were  
 repulsed with considerable loss, the sepoys behaving  
 admirably. In two or three days after this occurrence  
 intelligence arrived from Lord Macartney\* of the con-  
 clusion of peace between the two nations. A cessa-  
 tion of hostilities took place, together with a restora-  
 tion of prisoners. The treaty with Tippoo Sul-  
 taun was signed at Mangalore on the 11th March 1784.

Lord  
 Cornwallis.

In the same year Mr. Pitt's bill for the future admi-  
 nistration of the affairs of India was passed; and in 1786  
 Lord Cornwallis proceeded to India as governor-general  
 and commander-in-chief. The act of the 24th Geo. III,  
 cap. 25, contained the declaratory clause: "That to  
 pursue schemes of conquest and extension of domi-  
 nion in India are measures repugnant to the wish,  
 the honour, and policy of this nation; and that it  
 shall not be lawful for any governor-general, without  
 the express command of the Court of Directors or of  
 the Secret Committee, in any case (except where  
 hostilities have been actually commenced, or prepara-  
 tions actually made against the British nation in In-  
 dia, or against some of the princes or states dependant  
 thereon, or whose territories the Company shall be  
 by any existing treaty engaged to defend or guaran-  
 tee) either to declare war or commence hostili-  
 ties," &c.

By the treaty concluded with the Nizam in February  
 1768,

1768, the Guntoor Circar was to be ceded to the Company, a certain peshcush being paid to the Nizam. It was also agreed that a corps of two battalions of Sepoys, with guns, should be furnished by the Company to the Nizam, on his requisition to that effect. The corps had never been required by the Nizam; and the connexion between that prince and the Company being of an unsettled nature, Lord Cornwallis, in 1788, deputed Sir John (then Captain) Kennaway to Hyderabad, as the British resident, with the view of obtaining the Guntoor Circars, and effecting a settlement of the peshcush. The arrangement was acceded to by the Nizam, who despatched Meer Abdool Cossim to Calcutta, to make known his sentiments to the Governor-general.

The arrangement included a stipulation, that the corps agreed to be supplied by the British, on the demand of the Nizam, should not be employed against any powers in alliance with the Company, which powers were specified, but no mention was made of Tippoo Sultaun. These circumstances excited apprehensions in the mind of that chief, who was aware that he was an object of jealousy to the Mahrattas and to the Nizam, and that those powers, although differing in laws, institutions, and religion, urged by the common danger, were joined in the closest alliance.

In 1788 Tippoo marched his army down the Ghauts, towards the Malabar coast, with hostile intentions against the Rajah of Travancore, then an ally of the Company. He stirred up the Rajah of Cochin to lay claim to a portion of Travancore on which the lines were built. The Rajah of Travancore despatched



88-1786. The sickly state of the English obliged the admiral  
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 Cudalore the 1,200 men lent from that fortress, but  
 to supply 2,400 men in addition for the defence of the  
 place. The effective force under General Stuart being  
 considerably reduced, the French made a night attack  
 on the English in their trenches, in which they were  
 repulsed with considerable loss, the sepoys behaving  
 admirably. In two or three days after this occurrence  
 intelligence arrived from Lord Macartney of the con-  
 clusion of peace between the two nations. A cessa-  
 tion of hostilities took place, together with a restora-  
 tion of prisoners. The treaty with Tippoo Sultaun  
 was signed at Mangalore on the 11th March 1784.

Lord Cornwallis. In the same year Mr. Pitt's bill for the future admi-  
 nistration of the affairs of India was passed; and in 1786  
 Lord Cornwallis proceeded to India as governor-general  
 and commander-in-chief. The act of the 24th Geo. III,  
 cap. 25, contained the declaratory clause: "That to  
 pursue schemes of conquest and extension of domi-  
 nion in India are measures repugnant to the wish,  
 the honour, and policy of this nation; and that it  
 shall not be lawful for any governor-general, without  
 the express command of the Court of Directors or of  
 the Secret Committee, in any case (except where  
 hostilities have been actually commenced, or prepara-  
 tions actually made against the British nation in In-  
 dia, or against some of the princes or states dependant  
 thereon, or whose territories the Company shall be  
 by any existing treaty engaged to defend or guaran-  
 tee) either to declare war or commence hostili-  
 ties," &c.

By the treaty concluded with the Nizam in February  
 1768,

1768, the Guntoor Circar was to be ceded to the Company, a certain peshcush being paid to the Nizam. It was also agreed that a corps of two battalions of Sepoys, with guns, should be furnished by the Company to the Nizam, on his requisition to that effect. The corps had never been required by the Nizam; and the connexion between that prince and the Company being of an unsettled nature, Lord Cornwallis, in 1788, deputed Sir John (then Captain) Kennaway to Hyderabad, as the British resident, with the view of obtaining the Guntoor Circars, and effecting a settlement of the peshcush. The arrangement was acceded to by the Nizam, who despatched Meer Abdool Cossim to Calcutta, to make known his sentiments to the Governor-general.

The arrangement included a stipulation, that the corps agreed to be supplied by the British, on the demand of the Nizam, should not be employed against any powers in alliance with the Company, which powers were specified, but no mention was made of Tippoo Sultaun. These circumstances excited apprehensions in the mind of that chief, who was aware that he was an object of jealousy to the Mahrattas and to the Nizam, and that those powers, although differing in laws, institutions, and religion, urged by the common danger, were joined in the closest alliance.

In 1788 Tippoo marched his army down the Ghauts, towards the Malabar coast, with hostile intentions against the Rajah of Travancore, then an ally of the Company. He stirred up the Rajah of Cochin to lay claim to a portion of Travancore on which the lines were built. The Rajah of Travancore despatched

1789-1790. a messenger to Madras for succour; Sir Archibald Campbell sent some troops to his assistance: the measure was approved by the Bengal Government, and Tippoo withdrew to Seringapatam.

In the following year the Dutch offered for sale to the Rajah of Travancore Cranganore and Jaycottah, which lay before Cochin and Mysore. Tippoo, to prevent this measure, marched an army to the frontier of Travancore, and attacked the lines on the 29th December: but was repulsed, and retired until he procured supplies to enable him to make a regular approach. In the following spring he effected his object, subduing Travancore, laying waste the country, and taking the fortresses of Cranganore and Jaycottah.

The conduct of the Madras Government excited the strongest indignation in the mind of Lord Cornwallis, who reprobated the supineness which they had manifested in making preparations to support the Rajah.

Carnatic. General Meadows, who succeeded Mr. Holland as governor, was entrusted with the conduct of the war. An army of 15,000 men was assembled in the Carnatic, under his command; and one of about 8,000 at Bombay, under General Abercrombie: the latter to act against Tippoo's possessions in the Ghauts; the grand army to march towards Coimbatore, and afterwards to penetrate into Mysore; the Mahrattas and the Nizam co-operating, by making a diversion on the north. General Meadows took Caroor, Coimbatore, and Dindigul; Tippoo surprised and attacked an expedition under Colonel Floyd, but was repulsed at Shoroor after an obstinate engagement, his brother-in-law being killed.

Tippoo,

Tippoo, avoiding a general action, returned from the Ghauts, drawing off the English forces from his own possessions; and, passing through the Carnatic, committed the most dreadful ravages. The operations in the course of the first campaign were in favour of the English, but another campaign was necessary to subdue the power of Tippoo. 1792.

Lord Cornwallis, although it had not been his original intention, proceeded to Madras to take the command of the army in person: he embarked on board the Vestal frigate, and reached Fort St. George on the 13th December. His Lordship having examined the state of the army and of the supplies, and arranged the plan for the ensuing campaign, determined to penetrate into Mysore direct from Madras, and to attempt some of the passes about the middle of the Carnatic. At the close of January 1791 he moved forward; and in five days pushed on to Bangalore, where the Mysore forces arrived on the same day. On the 7th February the town was assaulted and carried. On the 14th, the batteries opened against the fort. On the 21st, a practicable breach being effected, his Lordship determined to storm the place that night; and to prevent Tippoo learning his intention, he did not make it known till the moment the execution of it was ordered. Mysore.

The assault began at eleven at night; complete success attended the measure, and in two hours the British standard floated on the ramparts. Lord Cornwallis then moved northward to meet a large reinforcement of the Nizam's cavalry, by which he was joined; and, in order to bring the war to a termination, notwithstanding the season was far advanced, pressed on towards

1798. Seringapatam, encountering great difficulties and embarrassments from the nature of the roads. Tippoo had returned, and posted himself between his capital and the English army. A general engagement took place on the 15th May; the enemy were driven under the guns of Seringapatam, and there was every prospect of its falling into our hands, when scarcity began to appear in the camp, and the unexpected delay in the arrival of the Mahrattas deprived the army of a covering force.

Lord Cornwallis determined to fall back on Bangalore. At the completion of the first day's march, the appearance of a large body of horse riding in on the baggage flanks created great alarm; it proved, however, to be the advanced guard of the Mahratta army, the main body being at no great distance. With this reinforcement, and all fear of want being removed, the army was again encamped before Seringapatam; but as the monsoon was expected to set in, the siege was deferred to the ensuing season, and Lord Cornwallis retired northwards.

Mysore. In the interim the strong fort of Ryacottah, with various hill-forts, were taken, and subsequently that of Nundydroog. In February 1792, Lord Cornwallis arrived before Seringapatam for the second time. Tippoo was with his army in a fortified camp on the river Cauvery. Lord Cornwallis determined to dislodge him the following night; and after detailing the plan of attack, his Lordship commanding the centre, General Meadows the right, and Colonel Maxwell the left, the army moved forward: the enemy were driven across the Cauvery, which river surrounds Seringapatam, their redoubts taken, and a lodgment was made in the island by a detachment from the centre division.

division. During the operations Lord Cornwallis was in imminent danger, the greater part of his detachment being separated from him in the confusion of a nocturnal attack. His Lordship was assailed by a considerable body of the enemy, but being joined by a reinforcement he was enabled to repulse them. After repeated ineffectual but determined attempts, on the part of Tippoo, to drive the British forces from the island, he retired within Seringapatam. Ample preparations had been made for the assault, but orders were issued on the 22d February to desist from farther hostilities; negotiations for peace having been brought to a close by the signing of preliminaries on the 24th, by which Tippoo was to cede half his dominions to the allied powers, *viz.* the British, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas; to pay three crore and thirty lacs of rupees (nearly £3,500,000); to restore the whole of the prisoners who had been captured from the time of Hyder; and to deliver two of his sons as hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty. Tippoo procrastinated the negotiation as long as possible, and was actually engaged with increasing diligence in repairing the damages of the fort, absolutely refusing to yield up some territory on the borders of the Coorg Rajah. Lord Cornwallis immediately issued orders for the recommencement of the siege, and for the two princes to be sent to the Carnatic: these determined and prompt proceedings on the part of his Lordship led to Tippoo's signing the definitive treaty, on the 19th March 1792.

Peace being thus restored, Lord Cornwallis was fully engaged in introducing systems for the administration of the revenue and judicial affairs of the Company's territories, including those acquired under the fore-

798-1797. going treaty, and likewise in settling the affairs of the Vizier of Oude.

Coast of  
Coroman-  
del.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the war between France and England, Pondicherry was attacked and taken by a force under Sir John Brathwaite. Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Madras to direct the service, but arrived after it had been accomplished. His Lordship did not return to Calcutta, but embarked for England in August 1793.

Bengal.

Sir John Shore, now Lord Teignmouth, succeeded as governor-general. His Lordship's administration included a period of six years, during which, although peace was maintained, it has been questioned whether a course of policy indisputably governed by a conscientious desire to act in accordance with the literal declaration of the Legislature, was not rather calculated to admit of the other states in India increasing their strength; whilst that of the British Government, if not lessened, did not keep pace with the growing influence of the Native Powers.

Bombay  
and  
Poonah.

In 1794, the court of Poonah manifested hostile dispositions towards the Nizam; and Tippoo Sultan, who had assembled an army, also threatened to come forward and join the Mahrattas. The decision of the Governor-general to abstain from taking any part, was supported on strong grounds of expediency:—"When he contemplated the difficulties which presented themselves on viewing the Nizam's administration—the impossibility of directing his politics without usurping his Government—the difficulty of making any impression upon the Mahrattas—the comparative facility with which they could injure the British Government—the magnitude of the resources of the Mahrattas and Tippoo, the number  
" of

“ of troops necessary to oppose them—and the inevi- 1797-1798:  
 “ table ruin of a long protracted war—it was consi-  
 “ dered that the inducement to support the Nizam at  
 “ the hazard of such impending consequences, ought  
 “ to be much stronger than the apprehensions of fu-  
 “ ture evils from the subversion of his power.”

The war between the Mahrattas and the Nizam was Oude.  
 not of long duration, Tippoo being too fully occupied  
 in his own country to take part in the quarrel. The  
 affairs of Oude engaged a considerable portion of his  
 Lordship's attention. The death of Hyder Beg, the  
 minister, put a stop to the measures of reform contem-  
 plated by Lord Cornwallis. Asoff-ul-Dowlah was suc-  
 ceeded by Vizier Ali, whose legitimacy was questioned,  
 although he was supported by a considerable party at  
 Lucknow. Saadut Ali, the eldest surviving brother of  
 Asoff-ul-Dowlah, had appealed to the British Government  
 in support of his right: that of Vizier Ali was, however,  
 countenanced by the Governor-general, on the full per-  
 suasion that he was the lawful heir. In January 1798  
 the Governor-general proceeded to Lucknow, with the  
 view of settling the affairs of the Vizier. Amongst  
 other questions, that of Vizier Ali's right to the  
 musnud was brought under discussion. After a minute  
 examination, it appearing that all the reputed sons of  
 Asoff-ul-Dowlah were undoubtedly spurious, it was  
 resolved that Vizier Ali should be deposed, and that  
 Saadut Ali Khan should be placed on the throne. A  
 treaty was accordingly entered into on the 21st of  
 February 1798, vesting in the Company the defence  
 of the Vizier's dominions. The fortress of Allahabad  
 was at the same time ceded to the Company.

Lord Wellesley, who had been appointed Govern-  
 general

Lord  
 Wellesley.



1-1799. general in October 1797, reached India in April 1798. His Lordship soon discovered that Tippoo had been engaged in secret negotiations with the French, whose influence was also paramount at the courts of the Nizam and Scindiah, and that Poonah was entirely subject to the latter power, whilst the Rajah of Berar was decidedly adverse to the British Government.

The first step determined upon by the Governor-general was to form a new treaty with the Nizam: this measure was effected on the 1st of September 1798, by which the subsidiary detachment of British troops at Hyderabad was made permanent, and the great political object of obtaining the dismissal from the service of the Nizam of a French force, consisting of fourteen thousand men, was provided for, and ultimately carried into effect, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the whole force being surrounded and disarmed, by the joint operation of the British troops and a body of the Nizam's horse, on the 22d of October.

Similar success did not attend the negociations with the Paishwa or Scindiah. It being apparent that Tippoo's designs were ripe for execution, the Governor-general was obliged to proceed in his operations against Mysore without coming to any satisfactory conclusion with those chiefs.

Indisputable proofs were established of Tippoo Sultan having sent ambassadors to the Isle of France, to Kabul, Persia, and Turkey—all with designs hostile to the British power.

The proceedings of the French in Egypt, and the insincerity of Tippoo, determined Lord Wellesley either to compel him to detach himself from the French interests, or to commence immediate hostilities

tilities against Mysore; with this purpose he proceeded to Madras in December, and landed on the 31st of that month. All expectation of inducing Tippoo to come to an amicable adjustment having ceased, the British force under General (now Lord) Harris was directed, in February 1799, to advance against Mysore. Tippoo, when aware of the proceedings, hastened to attack the Bombay army under General Stuart: he was repulsed with great loss. He then attempted to obstruct the advance of General Harris at Sultanpet, when being again defeated in a partial action, he instantly retreated to Seringapatam, against which place the British forces proceeded. A full and interesting detail of the operations will be found in Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General) Beatson's account of the war in Mysore.

1799.  
Mysore.

The batteries erected under the order of General Harris opened against Seringapatam on the 30th April. On the 3d May a breach was reported practicable, and at one o'clock on the fourth the assault was made in the most gallant manner by Sir David Baird, who nearly twenty years before had been one of the detachment under Colonel Baillie who were carried prisoners to that fortress: \* every obstacle was overcome, and complete success attended the operations. "Tippoo Sultaun was slain, and the empire of the House of Hyder subverted." It was in this campaign that his Grace the Duke of Wellington commenced his military career in India, as Colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot, commanding a detachment of the army under General Harris. General Wellesley formed one of the Commissioners nominated to settle the conquered

Seringapatam.

\* Vide p. xxxiii.

10-1802. quered territories, and was afterwards appointed to the permanent command of Seringapatam.

Mysore. A central and separate government, under the Company's protection, was established in Mysore, the Mahrattas participating in a division of the conquered territories. The districts of Canara, including the sea-coast of Mysore, and the provinces immediately contiguous to the possessions of the Company on the coast of Malabar, were assigned to the British Government.

The sons of Tippoo were removed to Vellore; and Kistna Rajah Oodiaver, a child of five years old, the lineal descendant of the ancient family of Mysore, whose power was usurped by Hyder in 1761, was raised to the throne. The partition treaty was signed the 22d June, and the subsidiary treaty the 8th July 1799. The ulterior measures adopted by Lord Wellesley—the hostilities between Holkar and Scindiah, in the beginning of 1801, which obliged the latter to move from Poonah—the contest which took place in 1802 between Scindiah and Holkar, in which the forces of the former joined with those of the Paishwa were defeated near Poonah, on the 25th October—and the flight of Bajee Rao, placing himself under British protection, led to the treaty of Bassein, whither the Paishwa proceeded on the 31st December 1802.

By that treaty, a subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular infantry was to be furnished by the Company, and for payment of its expenses the Paishwa was to make over territory to the amount of twenty-six lacs of rupees; he was likewise to dismiss any Europeans from his service hostile to the English, in the event of war breaking out between the English and any European nation.

As it was important to secure the early arrival of the British

British troops at Poonah, Lord Clive (then Governor of Madras), on the 27th February, directed General Stuart, with the army on the frontier of Mysore, to adopt the necessary measures for the march of the troops into the Mahratta territory. The advanced detachment was placed by Lord Clive under General Wellesley, who crossed the Tumbudra river on the 12th of March, and after a long route at a most unfavourable season, passing through the Boru Ghaut at night on the 19th of April, reached Poonah on the 20th at the head of the cavalry, making the total distance marched, since the morning of the 19th, sixty miles in thirty-two hours. Amrut Rao fled from Poonah; and Bajee Rao was reseated on the musnud by General Wellesley on the 13th May. Shortly after the adoption of the foregoing measures, Scindiah having taken up a threatening position on the Nizam's frontier, was required to retire, or to give some unequivocal proofs of his intention not to attempt a derangement of the engagements between the British Government and the Paishwa. A contest being apprehended, General Wellesley was ordered to be in preparation to act.

After fruitless negotiations with Scindiah, from May to August, and it being apparent that a confederacy between Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar was forming against the British power, offensive operations were resolved on. They were commenced by General Wellesley on the 8th of August, by an attack on the fortified town of Ahmednuggur, which was carried by escalade. On the 12th the fortress capitulated. Jalna-poor was taken by a force under Colonel Stevenson on the 2d September. On the 23d the battle of Assye took place. The British army had marched twenty miles to the attack of the combined forces of the confederates.

13-1805. rates. The British troops did not amount to more than 4,500, the enemy to 10,500, commanded by European officers, and a train of artillery of one hundred guns, with some very large bodies of horse. The British suffered severely on the advance, the line being led by General Wellesley in person. A charge by Colonel Maxwell, of His Majesty's service, in which that gallant and lamented officer fell, materially promoted the success of the day. Boorhanpoor surrendered on the 16th October, and Asseerghur on the 21st.

usert. In Guzerat, Broach was stormed and carried on the 29th August, and Champaneer on the 17th September —both under Colonel Woodington.

uttack. Cuttack was invaded under the Governor-general's orders in September; the Pagoda of Jaggernaut occupied on the 18th. The town of Cuttack was taken on the 10th of October, and the fort of Barabatty by storm on the 14th.

Jude and bratas. On the north-west frontier of Oude the operations were carried on under Lord Lake, the Commander-in-chief in India. His Lordship entered the Mahratta territories in August, and reached Alighur on the 29th, which fort was taken by storm on the 4th September. On the 7th, M. Perron, the French commander, who had been in Scindiah's service, sought the protection of the British. On the 8th the fort of Koorjah was abandoned by the enemy. On the 11th the battle of Delhi took place, in which the enemy were defeated after a most severe engagement. On the 14th September, M. Bourquier, who commanded on the 11th, together with the other French, surrendered themselves prisoners to Lord Lake.

Agra was taken by assault on the 10th October, and the

the fort capitulated on the 17th. On the 1st November <sup>1803-1805.</sup> the battle of Laswarree took place, in which Lord Lake had two horses killed under him. The enemy behaved with the utmost gallantry; and the victory, which completely subverted Scindiah's hostile power, was not gained without very severe loss.

A treaty was concluded with the Rajah of Berar <sup>Berar.</sup> on the 17th December 1803 by General Wellesley, at Deogaum, under which he agreed to give up the province of Cuttack, and all his share of the provinces of Berar westward of the Windah, and not to admit any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European power, into his service. Resident ministers were to be kept at the court of each of the contracting states.

The treaty with Scindiah at Anjengaum <sup>Scindiah.</sup> immediately followed, by which he ceded to the Company all the territories he possessed in Hindostan northward of those of the Rajahs of Jyepore, Jodepore, and the Ranah of Gohud: he ceded also all the lands south of the Adjuntee, and all claims of every description upon the British Government and its allies, the Soubah of the Deccan, the Paishwa, and the Guicowar.

Holkar <sup>Holkar.</sup> stood out and committed aggressions on the territories of the Jyepore Rajah; war was accordingly declared and commenced against him, in which some extraordinary failures occurred. Amongst them, the retreat of Colonel Monson's corps and the unsuccessful attack on Bhurtpore; but the battle of Deeg was fatal to Holkar's infantry, and the action of Futyghur broke the spirit of his cavalry. A treaty was concluded with him in 1805.

The following is a summary of the leading results of Lord Wellesley's administration.

The revenues of Mysore were greatly increased from its

its ameliorated system of management and the internal tranquillity which it enjoyed. That state had, after the payment of the Company's subsidy and of its own civil and military establishments, a considerable surplus revenue, part of which has been annually employed in great and useful works.

Such was the change in a country which, when Lord Wellesley reached India, was in possession of a tyrant who had no object but that of collecting means to annihilate the British power in India.

The authority of the Company was completely introduced into the Carnatic; and that fine country, no longer a prey to a system of usury and oppression, was rising rapidly into prosperity, and the condition of the inhabitants greatly improved.

The conquest of Cuttack had connected the territories of Madras and Bengal; and combined with the important cessions we had before obtained in Guzerat, Malabar, and Canara, gave the Company the possession of almost the whole line of seacoast from the mouths of the Ganges to those of the Indus.

The subordinate Government of Bombay obtained, during the administration of Lord Wellesley, a great addition to its territories by cessions in Guzerat from the Paishwa and Scindiah, and from the Guicowar, with whom the Government of Bombay, acting under his Lordship's orders, had formed a subsidiary alliance.

The Paishwa, sensible of the advantages which the connexion with the British brought to him and his subjects, endeavoured, by every means within his power, to evince his fidelity to the engagements that he had formed; and his territories, which had been, from the day of his accession till that on which the treaty of Bassein was concluded, annually wasted by  
his

his rebellious feudatories, had enjoyed from that date uninterrupted tranquillity. 1805.

The power of Dowlut Rao Scindiah was reduced; as was also that of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

The French party had been annihilated, the Mahrattas expelled, the British Government established over the whole of the Dooab and along the right banks of the Jumna; and a line of petty states, under the protection of the British Government, were established, as a barrier between its most fruitful provinces and the future predatory encroachments of the Mahrattas. The rich province of Bundelcund was subdued, and occupied by British troops; and the country ceded by the Vizier in 1801 was completely settled, and greatly improved in revenue.

The Marquis Wellesley quitted India in July 1805, and was succeeded by the Marquis Cornwallis, who arrived at Fort William in July 1805. His Lordship was immediately engaged in effecting a treaty with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, in order to remove all doubts of the misunderstanding arising out of the treaty of 1803, and in settling the British connexion with the Rajah of Jyepore, one of the principal Rajpoot chiefs whose territory divided Malwah from Hindostan. His Lordship's measures were directed with the view of relieving the Company's finances from the embarrassment in which the preceding loans had involved them. His health, which was in a declining state when he left England, became worse from the period of his leaving Calcutta for the Upper Provinces, and he closed his valuable life at Gazeepore, near Benares, on the 5th October 1805.

Lord Cornwallis.

Sir George Barlow, who had been appointed provisionally, succeeded to the government. On the 23d

Sir George Barlow.



1805-1807. November the treaty was concluded by the political agent of the Governor-general (Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm,) with Scindiah, by the sixth article of which the river Chumbul was to form the boundary between the two states; Scindiah resigning all claim and pretensions on the countries of Boondee, Sumedee, Dhoelpoor, Baree, and Rajah Kerrah. The Company engaged not to enter into treaties with the Rajahs of Oudepore, Joudepore, and Kotah, and other chiefs, tributaries of Scindiah in Malwa.

In December 1805 a treaty was concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm with Holkar, under the direction of Lord Lake. The system of policy pursued by Sir George Barlow was to withdraw, as far as possible, from all interference in the affairs of the petty chiefs, including the dissolution of the defensive alliance with the state of Jyepore; and by thus contracting the political relations of the British Government, avoid a recurrence of the embarrassments to which such extended engagements had given rise.

Lord Minto.

Lord Minto reached Bengal as Governor-general in July 1807. During his Lordship's administration, little variation occurred in the political relations of the British Government with the several native powers. The Dutch possessions in the Indian seas, including Java, and the Isles of France and Bourbon, were successively reduced and brought under British rule.

1813.  
Marquis of Hastings.

The Earl of Minto was succeeded by the Marquis of Hastings, then Lord Moira, who proceeded to India as Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, and arrived at Calcutta in October 1813. The states at that period connected with the British power by subsidiary alliances were, the Nizam at Hyderabad, the Paishwa at Poonah, the Guicowar in Guzerat, the Rajahs of Mysore

Mysore and Travancore, and the Vizier of Oude. <sup>1813-1814.</sup> By these alliances, which were formed on the same principles, a specific force was to be furnished by the British Government for the protection of the countries, and the maintenance of the sovereigns' legitimate authority. A subsidy equivalent to the charge was to be furnished by the state so protected, either in money or territorial cession. These states were not to engage in any political negotiation with the other powers of India, except in concert with the British Government.

With the Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Macherree, with the Bundela chiefs on the frontier of Bundelkund, with the Seikhs, and with some other inferior chieftainships and principalities, the relations of the British Government had the same controlling character; but any consideration for the protection afforded was seldom exacted, nor was there any obligation on the British Government to maintain a specific force for that purpose.

With Scindiah, the Rajah of Nagpoor, and Holkar, the connexion was one of mutual amity alone: British Residents were at the courts of Scindiah and Nagpoor. Since Jeswunt Rao Holkar's death in 1811, the power which he had established was falling to decay. Mulhar Rao, the son of Jeswunt Rao, being a minor, Ameer Khan and Mahomed Khan, two Patan chiefs, were raising themselves to power on the ruins of Holkar's house.

In 1814 the aggressions of the Nepaulese led to hostilities with that state. <sup>Nepaul.</sup> The British forces entered the country in four divisions.

The first division, of 7,112 rank and file, under the late Sir David Ochterlony, was to act against the western

1814. provinces of the Goorkas and their forces under Ummer Sing Thappa.

The second, which devolved on Colonel Mawbey in consequence of the death of General Sir Robert Gillespie at Kalunga, on the 30th October, afterwards conferred on Major-General Martindell, consisting of 10,422 rank and file, was stationed in the Dhoon, and was also appointed to act against Jyetuck.

The third, under Major-General Wood, consisting of 4,698 rank and file, was to enter the Terraie from Goruckpore; and

The fourth, under Major-General Marley, consisting of 7,987 rank and file, was to march directly on Catmandoo, through Muckwanpore.

The enemy, after a most determined resistance, were driven from their fortified positions on the Malown range by General Ochterlony, in April 1815. The divisions under Generals Wood and Marley were not equally successful; an attack also by General Martindell on a stockaded fort was repulsed with considerable loss.

In another quarter, Colonel Jasper Nicholls\* carried by assault the fortified heights and town of Almora, and repulsed a night attack of the enemy. On the 27th April that officer concluded a convention with the principal Goorka chiefs of Kemaoon, by which the whole country from Kemaoon to the Sutledge was ceded to the Company.

On the 2d October a peace was finally settled between the Nepaulese and the British Governments at Segowlee. When, however, the troops were withdrawn, the Nepaulese evinced so strong an indisposition to fulfil

\* Now Major-General Nicholls, and since distinguished at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1826.

fulfil the conditions of the treaty, that it was found necessary to have recourse to compulsion, and Sir David Ochterlony was directed to advance through the great Saul forest to the foot of the pass of Buhiaki leading to Muckwanpore, which position he reached about the close of January 1816. From Muckwanpore Sir David Ochterlony sent accounts of his proceedings. It appears that he had been engaged in some severe contests with the Nepaulese, by whom the village in which the British forces were assembled was obstinately attacked. On the 3d March intelligence was received of the capture of the fortress of Hurriapore, which had been evacuated by the enemy, after they had been repulsed in a sally made with desperate bravery. On the 15th March 1816 the ratification of the treaty made in December 1815 was announced, which put an end to the war.

In February a force under Colonel East entered Cutch, and captured the fortress of Anjar. A treaty of alliance was entered into with the state of Cutch, and a detachment under Colonel Barclay was sent to Wagur, to reduce the uncivilized districts to the authority of the Rao of Cutch.

During the early part of the war with the Nepaulese, an agreement appeared to have been entered into between Scindiah and the Nagpoor Rajah, for reducing the state of Bopaul; the measures adopted by the Governor-general counteracted the design.

At the same juncture, the proceedings of Bajee Rao at Poonah, towards the Guicowar in Guzerat, rendered the interposition of the British authority necessary to induce, on the part of the Paishwa, an abandonment of all right of interference with the Guicowar. Gungadhur Sastree, the prime minister of the Guicowar, who was opposed to the influence of the

1815-1816. court of Poonah, was induced, with the countenance of the British Government, to proceed to Poonah for the purpose of compromising the Paishwa's claims.

Poonah. At Poonah there was a worthless and profligate minister named Trimbucketjee Danglia, who possessed great influence with Bajee Rao. Through this misguided counsellor, the Paishwa began to feel the British influence as a restraint which he determined to throw off, with the view of restoring in his own person the Mahratta empire to its original splendour. The negotiations for an adjustment of the differences between the two states proved fruitless, and the attempts to gain over the Sastree failing of success, Trimbucketjee determined to remove by violence a man whose existence was so inimical to his views and wishes; he accordingly persuaded the Sastree to accompany him to a temple, for the purpose of performing his devotions, where he was inhumanly murdered in the month of July 1815. It was fully apparent that the Paishwa was privy to the proceedings. Mr. Elphinstone, the resident at Poonah, demanded that Trimbucketjee should be given up. Negotiations for that purpose were carried on till September, when he was delivered up, and sent to the fort of Tannah in Salsette, from whence he escaped on the 12th September 1816, and fled to the territories of the Paishwa, who was required to withhold from him all protection, but who professed entire ignorance of the place of his concealment.

Pindarries. In the latter part of 1815, the Pindarries, in two large bodies, crossed the Nerbudda and committed great devastations, passing through the valley of the Taptee and returning along the Godavry, making good their route to Nemawur with an immense booty collected from the Nizam's territory.

In

In February 1816 they planned the second expedition, and appeared in the district of Masulipatam on the 10th March. From this point they shaped their course southward, making a march the next day of thirty-eight miles, plundering ninety-two villages, committing in each the most horrid cruelties. On the 12th, after a similar march, they arrived at the civil station of Guntoor, where they plundered a considerable part of the town and houses of the civil officers. Such was the dread entertained of those merciless ruffians, that the inhabitants of Anivote, a village in the western district of Guntoor, on their approach unanimously resolved to sacrifice themselves and their families, rather than submit to the violation of their wives and daughters; and when their noble resistance was overpowered by the superior strength of their assailants, they applied the torch to their habitations, and perished, with their relations, in the general conflagration.

In December 1816 Lord Hastings determined on hostilities, for the purpose of exterminating those lawless freebooters. The intention was made known to Scindiah. Opposition was anticipated on the part of Ameer Khan, and likewise a probable attempt of the Paishwa to counteract the measures of the Governor-general.

At the period of this determination, the unprovoked aggressions of Dya Ram and Bugwhunt Sing, Zemindars in the Doob, who possessed the two very strong forts of Hatrass and Moorsauh, on the peaceable inhabitants of Agra, and the harbour which they afforded to thieves and robbers, and the total disregard of all the constituted authorities, induced the Supreme Government to resent their conduct, especially with reference

1816-1817. to the disposition which had been evinced by the Patan population in Rohilkund; to rise in opposition to a regulation issued by Government.

**Hafrass.** Hafrass was considered one of the strongest forts in India, and was kept in perfect repair. On the 4th February 1817 the place was invested by the forces under Major-General Marshall. After a fruitless negotiation the siege was commenced on the 16th; the fortified town was taken on the 23d; approaches were then made to the fort. The works of the besiegers were completed on the 1st March, and on the following day forty-two mortars and three trenching-batteries of heavy guns began to play on the fort. In the evening a magazine in the fort blew up. Dya Ram made his retreat in the darkness of the night, and the rest of the garrison surrendered. Bugwhunt Sing agreed to dismantle his fort at the first summons.

**Poonah.** Early in March 1817, it was ascertained that Trim-buckjee, who had escaped from Tannah in September 1816, was in the Mahadeo hills, making extensive levies of troops and raising an insurrection in that quarter. The British resident, Mr. Elphinstone, demanded explanation from the Paishwa, who professed to have sent troops to quell the insurgents. The continued preparations of Bajee Rao determined the Resident to bring matters to an issue.

On the 3d May 1817, having heard of the insurrection in Cuttack and of the communications by dawk being cut off, he determined to wait till the 6th; when, not receiving further advice from the Governor-general, Mr. Elphinstone demanded the surrender of Trim-buckjee, also that three hill-forts should be delivered up as pledges for his being given up. Instructions were received

received from Lord Hastings on the 16th May, and a treaty was concluded on the 7th June; by the first article of which Trimbeckjee Dangle was renounced. It was ratified by Lord Hastings on the 5th July.

On the 8th July 1817 Lord Hastings embarked a second time for the Upper Provinces. The objects of his Lordship's measures were the extermination of the predatory hordes of Pindarries from their haunts in Malwa, and a complete reform of the condition of central India. (then the arena of a general scramble "for dominion.") by removing all inducements to predatory and ambitious adventure.

The Governor-general took the field on the 20th October 1817. The centre division of the grand army being assembled at Secunderabad, information was given to Scindiah of the intentions of the British Government; and a note was delivered to him in October 1817, remonstrating with him for having harboured the freebooters. Discussions took place, the result of which was a treaty signed on the 5th November 1817, and ratified on the following day, by which Scindiah engaged to afford every facility to the British troops in their pursuit of the Pindarries through his dominions, and to co-operate actively towards their extinction. He was to furnish 5,000 auxiliary horse for the service of the campaign; and his country and troops were accordingly to be regarded as those of an ally.

In the same month an engagement was entered into with Ameer Khan, by which the territories he held under grants from the Maharajah Holkar, were guaranteed to him; the British Government taking them under their protection, and Ameer Khan disbanding his army, with the exception of such portion as might be



1817. be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

The  
Paishwa.

On the same day that the treaty was signed, Bajee Rao, the Paishwa, attacked the Pindarries and the British troops at Poonah. The battle of Kirkee immediately followed.

At the moment when the arrangements had been made to drive the Pindarries out of Malwa, intelligence was received by Sir Thomas Hislop that the Paishwa had risen in arms. Lord Hastings, on hearing this circumstance, issued orders for Sir Thomas Hislop (who was proceeding towards Bombay), to adhere to the original plan laid down for the campaign, and to continue his advance into Malwa. Captain Vaughan and his brother were shortly afterwards murdered by the Mahrattas at Tulleegaum; and Appa Sahib, the Rajah of Nagpore, after much evasion, joined the confederacy of the Mahrattas.

Nagpore.

Hostilities commenced on the 26th November 1817, by the Rajah's Arab infantry firing on the British picquets. On the following day Dr. Neven and Lieut. Clarke of the 20th infantry fell, and immediately afterwards Mr. Sotheby, the Resident's first assistant. At the moment that the enemy were seen advancing in great numbers, and when the prospect was most discouraging, the contest having been continued for eighteen hours, a brilliant charge of cavalry, under Captain Fitzgerald, of the Bengal establishment, who had reserved himself within the Residency ground, was eminently successful in driving the enemy back, and is one amongst the many gallant exploits recorded during the campaign.

Strong reinforcements were immediately ordered to Nagpore by Lord Hastings. Colonel Gahan and Major

Pitman

Pittman successively arrived with detachments, and on the 12th December Brigadier-General Doveton, with the whole of the second division of the army of the Deccan.

1817.

On the 13th December 1817, terms of submission were offered to the Rajah Appa Sahib, who ultimately delivered himself up to Mr. Jenkins; but the troops in the Residency and fort determined on holding out against our forces. An attempt on our part to penetrate into the fort failed, from the want of a more sufficient battering train, before it arrived, the garrison, on the 30th December, evacuated the fort.

Intelligence of the Paishwa's defection reaching the camp of Holkar, the reigning authorities determined on marching south, to rally round Bajee Rao, as the head of the Mahrattas. Negotiations had been carrying on with the Regency of Holkar. On the 15th November 1817, Lord Hastings received an overture from the Regent, Tool-shee-Bhye, offering to place herself and young Mulhar Rao under British protection. It was supposed that the Bhye wished to rid herself of the influence of Ameer Khan. At this moment the camp of Holkar was joined by Cheetoo, one of the Pindarry chieftains.

Holkar.

Sir John Malcolm formed a junction with the forces under Sir Thomas Hislop, on the 12th December, and on the 14th marched from Oojein towards the camp of Holkar. Negotiations were opened; the Patan chiefs were opposed to terms, and imprisoned the Bhye, whom they shortly after murdered on the banks of the Soopra.

On the 20th December Sir Thomas Hislop determined to advance, and on the 21st the battle of Mahidpoor was fought, the main attack on the enemy being

Mahidpoor.

17-1818. being entrusted to the first division, which Sir John Malcolm had obtained permission to lead to the attack, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray Macgregor leading a detachment of that division, consisting of the Royal Scots. The enemy were completely defeated. Sir John Malcolm continued the pursuit with his light division, and followed up the victory. Sir William Keir was despatched by Sir Thomas Hislop in pursuit of the Pindarries under Cheetoo. These marauders were entirely subdued, and in the early part of 1818 they successively surrendered; Namda Khan on the 3d of February, to Colonel Adams; Wasil Mahomed, at the camp of Scindiah, Kurreem, and Cheetoo, to Sir John Malcolm.

These operations led to a peace with Holkar on the 16th January 1818.

Paishwa. The Paishwa, after his defeat at Poonah in November 1817, fled to Sattarah, from whence he took a northerly direction; and not being joined by the force which he expected, he returned to Wattoo on the 28th December, and from thence proceeded on the direct road to Poonah, where Colonel Burr commanded. That officer having applied for a reinforcement, Captain Staunton, of the Bombay establishment, was ordered to join him with about five hundred infantry and three hundred auxiliary horse. In his route he fell in with the whole of the Paishwa's force, amounting to twenty thousand horse and several thousand infantry, at Korygaum. An action took place, in which the most heroic bravery was displayed by Captain Staunton, who, with his handful of men, succeeded in driving off the enemy. Six officers and two assistant-surgeons were all that accompanied the detachment: of these three were killed and two wounded.

wounded. The fortress of Sattarah, was taken possession of, by Brigadier-General Smith, on the 11th February 1818. The Paishwa had succeeded in evading his pursuers, and bent his course northward. Notwithstanding Appa Sahib had received such countenance and support at the hands of the Resident at Nagpoor, it was discovered, notwithstanding his solemn engagement to the British Government, that he had held out promises of succour to Bajee Rao: he was accordingly placed under close arrest; but contrived to effect his escape in disguise on the 18th May, and all attempts to trace his flight were ineffectual. On the 16th May the Paishwa sent to Sir John Malcolm (then at Mhow) for the purpose of obtaining a personal interview; Sir John Malcolm declined, but despatched two of his officers with the vakeel to Bajee Rao. On the 31st an interview took place between Bajee Rao and Sir John Malcolm; when propositions were made, by which Bajee Rao was to relinquish, for himself and successors, all right and title to the government of Poonah, and to proceed to Benares, or any other place in Hindostan that the Governor-General might appoint, with a pension of not less than eight lacs of rupees per annum. On the 3d June he assented to these propositions.

Kandeish was subjugated; and Mr. Elphinstone (the present governor) was appointed commissioner of the conquered territories.

The whole of the Paishwa's dominions were incorporated with the former conquests of the British nation, with the exception of that part forming the dependant sovereignty for the Rajah of Sattarah; and Bajee Rao Bhoosla, the grandson of Ragojee Bhoosla, succeeded.

1818.

Appa Sahib.

The Paishwa.

1818-1825. succeeded as Rajah of Nagpore, in the room of the fugitive Appa Sahib.

By the political measures of Lord Hastings the aggressions of the Nepaulesé were repressed, and a peace with that kingdom concluded; the Pindarry association was annihilated; the Mahratta confederacy subverted, and the peace of Central India secured; whilst the Company's government was firmly established throughout their extensive empire.

Lord Amherst. The Marquis of Hastings quitted the government of India in January 1823. In August of that year Lord Amherst reached Calcutta as Governor-General.

Burmese. The aggressions of the Burmese led to the manifesto of the Supreme Government on the 24th February 1824. Hostilities immediately commenced: the seaport of Rangoon was taken on the 11th May, by a force under Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell. Prome was occupied on the 26th April 1825. The operations at Meady took place on the 1st, 2d, and 5th December 1825, when the Burmese, after a brave defence, were completely defeated; in consequence of which a preliminary treaty was entered into on the 3d January 1826, at Patanagoh. The principal articles of the treaty were the cession of Assam and its dependencies, of the four districts of Arracan, and the provinces on the coast of Tennasserim. The time granted for the receipt of the ratification of the treaty having expired on the 18th January, and the Burman chiefs continuing to act with base duplicity and evasion, no alternative appeared to be left to the commander of the forces but renewal of hostilities, which took place on the 19th, and was attended with the complete defeat of the enemy and the capture of Melloun.

burtpore. In the early part of 1825, during the operations against

against the Burmese, the attention of the Bengal Government was drawn to the proceedings at Bhurtpore, where Doorjun Sal, aided by his brother Maḍoo Sing, attempted to usurp the right of Bulwunt Sing, their cousin, who was a minor and rightful heir to Buldoo Sing, the deceased Rajah. All exertions and intreaties on the part of the Resident, Sir Charles Metcalfe, to induce Doorjun Sal to abstain from the course which he was pursuing proving fruitless, offensive operations were resolved on; and General Lord Combermere, who arrived in Bengal as commander-in-chief in October 1825, proceeded to Bhurtpore to take the command in person of 25,000 of the finest troops of the Bengal army, together with a heavy and well-formed battering train and other ordnance. The batteries were erected and opened against the outworks on the 25th December; approaches were made, and operations carried on until the 18th of January, on which day, after a most vigorous defence on the part of the enemy, the breaches were carried by storm, and the fortress surrendered unconditionally. Doorjun Sal was made prisoner in an attempt to escape, together with his wife, two sons, and a hundred and sixty chosen horse. This satisfactory intelligence was received in London on the 29th May 1826. The ample preparations which were made to effect the reduction of Bhurtpore, left little doubt as to the result. Its fall is important, as it will tend to efface the impression created in the minds of the natives by the ill-success which attended the four attempts made in 1805 to storm that fort, when the loss of the British army amounted to between three and four thousand men.

The foregoing outline does not touch upon the various

rious measures involved in the interior administration of India. The extent and importance of the subjects connected with that branch of the Government may, in some degree, be inferred from the documents which have, from time to time, been laid before Parliament, and also, at various periods, printed for the information of the Proprietors and the public

## APPENDIX.

### PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA,

*From 1784, the Date of its Institution.*

Date of their Appointment.

	Right Hon. Henry Dundas (late Lord Melville).
25th April 1801..	Viscount Lewisham (late Earl of Dartmouth).
6th July 1802..	Viscount Castlereagh.
11th Feb. 1806..	Lord Minto.
15th July — ..	Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.
30th Sept. — ..	Right Hon. George Tierney.
4th April 1807..	Right Hon. Robert Dundas.
11th July 1809..	Earl of Harrowby.
7th Nov. — ..	Right Hon. Robert Dundas (now Lord Melville).
4th April 1812..	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
4th June 1816..	Right Hon. George Canning.
12th Jan. 1821..	Right Hon. Charles Bathurst.
4th Feb. 1822..	Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn.

### CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN,

*Since the Regulating Act of 1773.*

1773: *Chairman*.... Henry Crabb Boulton, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Edward Wheler, Esq.

On the death of Mr. Boulton the Court, on the 13th October, appointed

Edward Wheler, Esq..... *Chairman*.

John Harrison, Esq..... *Deputy*.

1774: *Chairman*.... Edward Wheler, Esq.

*Deputy*..... John Harrison, Esq.

1775: *Chairman*.... John Harrison, Esq.

*Deputy*..... John Roberts, Esq.

1776: *Chairman*.... John Roberts, Esq.

*Deputy*..... William James, Esq.

1777: *Chairman*.... George Wombwell, Esq.

*Deputy*..... William Devaynes, Esq.



- 1778: *Chairman*.... George Wombwell, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... William James, Esq.  
 Afterwards..... Sir George Wombwell, Bart.  
 Sir W. James, Bart.
- 1779: *Chairman*.... Sir William James, Bart.  
*Deputy*..... William Devaynes, Esq.
- 1780: *Chairman*.... William Devaynes, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Laurence Sullivan, Esq.
- 1781: *Chairman*.... Laurence Sullivan, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Sir William James, Bart.
- 1782: *Chairman*.... Robert Gregory, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Henry Fletcher, Esq.  
 Afterwards..... Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.
- 31st July 1782.—Mr. Gregory disqualified, and the Court appointed  
 Sir H. Fletcher, Bart..... *Chairman*; and
- 1st Aug. 1782, the Court appointed  
 Nathaniel, Smith, Esq..... *Deputy*.
- 1783: *Chairman*.... Sir H. Fletcher, Bart.  
*Deputy*..... Nathaniel Smith, Esq.
- 26th Nov. 1783.—Sir H. Fletcher disqualified, and the Court appointed  
 N. Smith, Esq..... *Chairman*.
- 27th Nov. 1783.—William Devaynes, Esq..... *Deputy*.
- 1784: *Chairman*.... Nathaniel Smith, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... William Devaynes, Esq.
- 1785: *Chairman*.... William Devaynes, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Nathaniel Smith, Esq.
- 1786: *Chairman*.... John Michie, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... John Motteux, Esq.
- 1787: *Chairman*.... John Motteux, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Nathaniel Smith, Esq.
- 1788: *Chairman*.... Nathaniel Smith, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... John Michie, Esq.
- 2d Dec. 1788.—Wm. Devaynes, Esq. appointed Deputy Chairman in the room  
 of John Michie, Esq., deceased.
- 1789: *Chairman*.... William Devaynes, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Stephen Lushington, Esq.
- 1790: *Chairman*.... Stephen Lushington, Esq.  
 Afterwards..... Sir S. Lushington, Bart.  
*Deputy*..... William Devaynes, Esq.
- 1791: *Chairman*.... John Smith Burges, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Francis Baring, Esq.

1792:

- 1792: *Chairman*.... Francis Baring, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... John Smith Burges, Esq.
- 1793: *Chairman*.... William Devaynes, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Thomas Cheap, Esq.
- 1794: *Chairman*.... William Devaynes, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... John Hunter, Esq.
- 1795: *Chairman*.... Sir S. Lushington, Bart.  
*Deputy*..... David Scott, Esq.
- 1796: *Chairman*.... David Scott, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Hugh Inglis, Esq.
- 1797: *Chairman*.... Hugh Inglis, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.
- 1798: *Chairman*.... Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Sir S. Lushington, Bart.
- 1799: *Chairman*.... Sir S. Lushington, Bart.  
*Deputy*..... Hugh Inglis, Esq.
- 1800: *Chairman*.... Hugh Inglis, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... David Scott, Esq.
- 1801: *Chairman*.... David Scott, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Charles Mills, Esq.
- 2d Sept. 1801, <sup>7</sup>Ms. Scott resigned the chair, and the Court appointed  
Charles Mills, Esq.... *Chairman*.  
John Roberts, Esq.... *Deputy*.
- 1802: *Chairman*.... John Roberts, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.
- 1803: *Chairman*.... Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... John Roberts, Esq.
- 1804: *Chairman*.... Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.  
*Deputy*..... Charles Grant, Esq.
- 1805: *Chairman*.... Charles Grant, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... George Smith, Esq.
- 1806: *Chairman*.... Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.  
*Deputy*..... Edward Parry, Esq.
- 1807: *Chairman*.... Edward Parry, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Charles Grant, Esq.
- 1808: *Chairman*.... Edward Parry, Esq.  
*Deputy*..... Charles Grant, Esq.

- 1809: *Chairman* . . . Charles Grant, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . William Astell, Esq.
- 1810: *Chairman* . . . William Astell, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.
- 1811: *Chairman* . . . Jacob Bosanquet, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.
- 1812: *Chairman* . . . Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Robert Thornton, Esq.
- 1813: *Chairman* . . . Robert Thornton, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.
- 1814: *Chairman* . . . Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.  
*Deputy* . . . . . John Inglis, Esq.
- 1815: *Chairman* . . . Charles Grant, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Thomas Reid, Esq.
- 1816: *Chairman* . . . Thomas Reid, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . John Bebb, Esq.
- 1817: *Chairman* . . . John Bebb, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . James Pattison, Esq.
- 1818: *Chairman* . . . James Pattison, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.
- 1819: *Chairman* . . . Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . G. A. Robinson, Esq.
- 1820: *Chairman* . . . G. A. Robinson, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Thomas Reid, Esq.
- 1821: *Chairman* . . . Thomas Reid, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . James Pattison, Esq.
- 1822: *Chairman* . . . James Pattison, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . William Wigram, Esq.
- 1823: *Chairman* . . . William Wigram, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . William Astell, Esq.
- 1824: *Chairman* . . . William Astell, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.
- 1825: *Chairman* . . . Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.
- 1826: *Chairman* . . . Sir G. A. Robinson, Bart.  
*Deputy* . . . . . Hon. Hugh Lindsay.

## GOVERNORS GENERAL,

*Since the Regulating Act of 1773.*

Appointed. Named in Act of . . . 1773.		Assumed Government.	Quitied Government.
Warren Hastings, Esq. . . . .	{	20 Oct. 1774	} 1 Feb. 1785.
	{	First council held.	
17 Feb. 1785.	Sir John Macpherson . . . . .	1 Feb. 1785.	12 Sept. 1786.
	Lord Macartney. ✓		
	[His Lordship declined the appointment.]		
24 Feb. 1786.	Earl Cornwallis. . . . .	12 Sept. 1786.	28 Oct. 1793.
19 Sept. 1792.	Sir John Shore. . . . .	28 Oct. 1793.	6 Mar. 1798.
	[Afterwards Lord Teignmouth.]		
	Sir Alured Clarke. . . . .	6 Mar. 1798.	18 May 1798.
1 Feb. 1797.	Marquis Cornwallis.		
	[2d August 1797, Marquis Cornwallis resigned the appointment.]		
4 Oct. 1797.	Lord Mornington. . . . .	18 May 1798.	30 July 1805.
	[Afterwards Marquis Wellesley.]		
9 Jan. 1805.	Marquis Cornwallis . . . . .	30 July 1805.	5 Oct. 1805,
	Sir Geo. H. Barlow, Bart.		[Died.]
	[Paragraph 3 of Public Letter from Bengal, dated 1st September 1805, advises the appointment of Sir George Barlow as President and Acting-Governor during Lord Cornwallis's absence; assumed government, on death of Marquis Cornwallis, 10th October 1805; appointed by Court 19th February 1806; appointment revoked by his Majesty 29th May 1806; succeeded by Lord Minto 31st July 1807.]		
9 July 1806.	Lord Minto . . . . .	31 July 1807.	4 Oct. 1819.
18 Nov. 1812.	Lord Moira . . . . .	4 Oct. 1813.	9 Jan. 1823.
	[Afterwards Marquis of Hastings.]		
	John Adam, Esq., succeeded . . .	9 Jan. 1823.	1 Aug. 1823.
	[As Senior Counsellor.]		
27 Mar. 1822.	The Right Hon. Geo. Canning.		
	[18th September 1822, Mr. Canning resigned the appointment, in consequence of having been appointed his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.]		
23 Oct. 1822.	Lord Amherst . . . . .	1 Aug. 1823.	

## IV GOVERNORS OF MADRAS,

*Since 24 Geo. III, cap. 25, 1784, first instituting a Governor and Council at Madras.*

Appointed.		Assumed Government.	Quitied Government.
2 Sept. 1784.	Lord Macartney . . . . .	12 Feb. 1785.	4 June 1785.
	Alexander Davidson, Esq. . . . .	4 June 1785.	6 April 1786.
	(Counsellor.)		

Appointed.	Assumed Government.	Quitied Government.
9 Mar. 1785. Sir A. Campbell .....	6 Apr. 1786.	7 Feb. 1789.
6 Oct. 1784. } John Hollond, Esq.....	7 Feb. 1789.	13 Feb. 1790.
App'd. provisionally, } (Counsellor.)		
E. I. Hollond, Esq. ....	13 Feb. 1790.	20 Feb. 1790.
(Counsellor.)		
7 July 1789. Major General W. Medows....	20 Feb. 1790.	1 Aug. 1792.
28 April 1790. Sir Charles Oakeley.....	1 Aug. 1792.	7 Sept. 1794.
(Who had previously held the office of Governor in the absence of General Medows, from 15th October 1790 to 21st December 1791.)		
23 Oct. 1793. Lord Hobart.....	7 Sept. 1794.	21 Feb. 1798.
4 Oct. 1797. Major General Harris .....	21 Feb. 1798.	2 Jan. 1799.
13 Dec. 1797. Lord Clive .....	5 Sept. 1799.	30 Aug. 1803.
[The Governor-General, Lord Mornington, having held the office from 2d January preceding.]		
17 Nov. 1802. Lord William Bentinck .....	30 Aug. 1803.	11 Sept. 1807.
[Recalled by the Court 7th April 1807.]		
William Petrie, Esq. ....	11 Sept. 1807.	24 Dec. 1807.
(Counsellor.)		
13 May 1807. Sir George H. Barlow .....	24 Dec. 1807.	21 May 1813.
20 Nov. 1812. { Lieut.-General the Hon. John } Abercromby.....	21 May 1813.	16 Sept. 1814.
3 Dec. 1813. The Right Hon. Hugh Elliott ..	16 Sept. 1814.	10 June 1820.
11 Aug. 1819. Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Munro, K.C.B.	10 June 1820.	

#### GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY,

*Since the Act of 24th Geo. III, cap. 25, 1784, instituting a Governor and Council.*

Appointed.	Assumed Government.	Quitied Government.
3 Sept. 1784. Rawson H. Boddam, Esq. ....	6 Jan. 1785.	9 Jan. 1788.
10 Sept. 1784. Andrew Ramsay, Esq.....	9 Jan. 1788.	6 Sept. 1788.
5 Sept. 1787. Major-General W. Medows....	6 Sept. 1788.	21 Jan. 1790.
5 Aug. 1789. Colonel Robert Abercromby...	21 Jan. 1790.	
[26th November 1792, (quitied Presidency, having been appointed Commander-in-chief in India.)		
George Dick, Esq.....	26 Nov. 1792.	9 Nov. 1795.
(Counsellor.)		
John Griffith, Esq. ....	9 Nov. 1795.	27 Dec. 1795.
(Counsellor.)		

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Appointed.		Assumed Government.	Quitted Government.
12 Nov. 1794.	Jonathan Duncan, Esq.....	27 Dec. 1795.	11 Aug. 1811. (Died.)
	George Brown, Esq..... (Counsellor.)	11 Aug. 1811.	12 Aug. 1812.
7 Jan. 1812.	Sir Evan Nepean .....	12 Aug. 1812.	1 Nov. 1819.
7 Oct. 1818.	Hon. M. Elphinstone .....	1 Nov. 1819.	

V

GOVERNORS OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND. . .

Appointed.		Took his Seat.	Quitted.
5 Dec. 1804.	Philip Dundas, Esq.....	19 Sept. 1805.	8 Apr. 1807. (Died.)
2 Mar. 1808.	Colonel Macalister .....	16 Oct. 1807.	Sept. 1818. (Died.)
29 Jan. 1812.	William Petrie, Esq.....	28 Sept. 1812.	27 Oct. 1816. (Died.)
18 Mar. 1817.	John Alex. Bannerman, Esq... 24 Nov. 1817.		8 Aug. 1819. (Died.)
1 Mar. 1820.	William Edw. Phillips, Esq... 11 Aug. 1819.		Aug. 1824.
4 Feb. 1824.	Robert Fullerton, Esq..... 20 Aug. 1824.		

[By the 24 Geo. III, c. 25, the Council was reduced to three Members.]

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
13 Geo. 3, c. } 63, sec. 10 }	Lt.-General J. Clavering (Commander-in-chief) [Died 30th August 1777.]	20 Oct. 1774	{ (Named in the Act } of Parliament }	30 Aug. 1777	Sir Eyre Coote.
Ditto .	Hon. Colonel George Monson ..... [Died 25th September 1776.]	Ditto	Ditto.....	25 Sept. 1776	Edward Wheler, Esq.
Ditto	Richard Barwell, Esq.....	Ditto	Ditto.....	3 Mar. 1780	Sir John Macpherson.
Ditto	Philip Francis, Esq.....	Ditto	Ditto.....	30 Apr. 1781	John Stables, Esq.
23 Nov. 1776	Edward Wheler, Esq..... [Appointed to succeed Mr. Hastings in council; but Mr. Hastings having subsequently disavowed his intention to resign, Mr. Wheler succeeded Colonel Monson, who died before Mr. Wheler arrived in Bengal—10th October 1784 Mr. Wheler died.]	11 Dec. 1777	Hon. Colonel Monson	10 Oct. 1784	
17 Apr. 1777	Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. (Comman- } der-in-chief)..... [Signed first letter 2d April 1779; died 27 April 1783.]	2 Apr. 1779	Lt.-Gen. Clavering ..	27 Apr. 1783	General Sloper.
3 Jan. 1781	Sir John Macpherson ..... [19th Feb. 1785 succeeded Mr. Hastings as Governor- general; 19th Sept. 1786 resigned the govern- or-generalship to Earl Cornwallis, and resumed seat as a counsellor; 17th Jan. 1787 quitted, per Berrington, for Madras and to the Cape or Bom- bay for health; and was succeeded by Peter Speke, Esq.]	30 Sept. 1781	Richard Barwell, Esq.	12 Feb. 1785	Hon. Charles Stuart, [Called to council.]

15 Aug. 1781	John Stables, Esq.....	11 Nov. 1789	Philip Francis, Esq..	10 Jan. 1787	Sir John Shore, [Called to council.]
26 Feb. 1785	Hon. Charles Stuart ..... [Called to a seat in Council on the 26th February 1785, under the 27th clause of the Act of Parliament.]	26 Feb. 1785	Sir John Macpherson	21 Jan. 1793	Thomas Graham, Esq.
27 Oct. 1784	General Robert Sloper (Commander-in-chief) [11th September 1786, signed last letter.]	21 July 1785	Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Coote	11 Sept. 1786	Earl Cornwallis.
11 Apr. 1786	Sir John Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth) [Appointed to succeed to the first vacancy, but declined the appointment; 10th January 1787 called to a seat in council; 7th December 1789 signed last letter.]	10 Jan. 1787	John Stables, Esq. . .	7 Dec. 1789	William Cowper, Esq.
11 Mar. 1789	Peter Speke, Esq.....	17 Sept. 1789	Sir John Macpherson	2 Oct. 1801	Sir Geo. H. Barlow.
21 May 1790	William Cowper, Esq..... [Succeeded by Thomas Graham, Esq.; Mr. Udny, who was appointed to succeed, not having arrived.]	6 Nov. 1790	Sir John Shore.....	31 July 1801	Thomas Graham, Esq.
12 June 1791	Thomas Graham, Esq. .... [28th October 1793 gave up his seat to Sir Robert Abercromby, who was appointed commander-in-chief; resumed his seat on the 31st July 1801, in the room of William Cowper Esq. (George Udny, Esq., who was appointed to succeed Mr. Cowper, not having arrived); quitted 2d October 1801, and was succeeded by George Udny, Esq.]	21 Jan. 1793	Hon. Charles Stuart..	28 Oct. 1793	Major-General Sir R. Abercromby.
21 Sept. 1792	Major-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby (Commander-in-chief).....	28 Oct. 1793	Thomas Graham, Esq.	30 Apr. 1797	Sir Alured Clarke



## MEMBERS of the BENGAL COUNCIL since 1773.—(Continued.)

Appointed.	NAME.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
6 Apr. 1796	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke (Commander-in-chief) [17th March 1798 succeeded Sir John Shore as Governor-general; 18th May 1798 resumed his seat in council, on the arrival of Lord Mornington; quitted 31st July 1801, and was succeeded by Lieut.-general Lord Lake.]	30 Apr. 1797	Gen. Sir R. Abercromby	17 Mar. 1798	Lt.-Gen. Lord Lake.
28 Aug. 1800	Lt.-Gen. G. Lord Lake (Commander-in-chief)	31 July 1801	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke	17 Oct. 1807	Lieut.-Gen. Hewitt.
1 Apr. 1801	Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. .... [10th October 1805 succeeded as Governor-general, on death of Lord Cornwallis; 23d July 1806 appointed third in council under Lord Minto's government; took his seat 31st July 1807; quitted 31st December 1807, and proceeded to take the government of Madras; and was succeeded by H. Colebrooke, Esq.]	2 Oct. 1801	Peter Speke, Esq. ....	10 Oct. 1805	John Lumsden, Esq. [Called to a seat in council.]
1 Apr. 1801	George Udny, Esq. .... [Mr. Udny was to succeed Mr. Cowper; but as he vacated his seat before Mr. Udny arrived, Mr. Graham took possession of it.]	2 Oct. 1801	Thomas Graham, Esq.	31 July 1807	John Lumsden, Esq.
16 Oct. 1805	John Lumsden, Esq. .... [10th October 1805 called to council on the succession of Sir George Barlow to Government-general; 23d July 1806 appointed fourth in council under Lord Minto; took his seat 31st July 1807, in the room of George Udny, Esq.; quitted 30th October 1812; and was succeeded by N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.]	10 Oct. 1805	Sir George H. Barlow	30 Oct. 1812	N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

23 Dec. 1806	Lt.-Gen. Geo. Hewitt (Commander-in-chief)	17 Oct. 1807	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Lake	14 Jan. 1812	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent
30 July 1806	Henry T. Colebrooke, Esq. ....	21 Dec 1807	Sir Geo. H. Barlow ..	20 Dec. 1812	Archibald Seton, Esq.
13 Mar. 1811	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent, (Commander-in-chief)	14 Jan. 1812	Lt.-Gen. G. Hewitt ..	28 Dec. 1814	Geo. Dowdeswell, Esq.
7 Apr. 1812	Neil B. Edmonstone, Esq. ....	30 Oct. 1812	John Lumsden, Esq. .	30 Oct. 1817	James Stuart, Esq.
7 Apr. 1812	Archibald Seton, Esq. .... [5th July 1817 signed last letter.]	20 Dec. 1812	Hen. Colebrooke, Esq.	5 July 1817	C. M. Ricketts, Esq.
Letter from Secretary Tucker, 28 Dec. 1814	George Dowdeswell, Esq. .... [Appointed by Court on 1st February 1815.]	28 Dec. 1814	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Nugent	21 Jan. 1820	Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bt. [Called to council.]
12 Feb. 1817	James Stuart, Esq. ....	30 Oct. 1817	N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.	25 Feb. 1822	W. B. Bayley, Esq.
12 Feb. 1817	C. M. Ricketts, Esq. ....	12 Dec. 1817	Archibald Seton, Esq.	29 Jan. 1819	John Adam, Esq.
12 Feb. 1817 Provisionally.	John Adam, Esq. .... [9th January 1825 succeeded as Governor-general; appointed, 16th January 1823, to remain in council until further orders; took his seat 1st August 1823; quitted 15th April 1825; and was succeeded by John H. Harington, Esq.]	29 Jan. 1819	C. M. Ricketts, Esq.	9 Jan. 1823	J. H. Harington, Esq.
5 Jan. 1820 Provisionally.	John Fendall, Esq. .... [Appointed, 5th July 1820, to succeed Mr. Dowdeswell.]	20 May 1820	G. Dowdeswell, Esq. .	11 Nov. 1825	W. B. Bayley, Esq.
21 Jan. 1820	Sir James E. Colebrooke, Bart. .... [21st January 1820 called to a seat, in the room of George Dowdeswell, Esq. (Mr. Fendall, who was appointed to succeed, not having arrived); quitted 20th May 1820, on the arrival of John Fendall, Esq.; and, 5th July 1820, appointed a provisional counsellor.]	21 Jan. 1820	G. Dowdeswell, Esq. .	20 May 1820	John Fendall, Esq.

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
15 Aug. 1821	John Herbert Harington, Esq. . . . . [21st December 1822 took his seat, in the room of W. B. Bayley, Esq. (who was called to council on the resignation of Mr. Stuart); appointed, 15th January 1823, to succeed Mr. Fendall, or on first vacancy; quitted, 1st August 1823, on the arrival of Lord Amherst; and took his seat in council 22d April 1825, in room of John Adam, Esq.]	21 Dec. 1822	W. B. Bayley, Esq.	1 Aug. 1823	Lord Amherst.
Apr. 1822	William B. Bayley, Esq. . . . . [Appointed, by Public Letter from Bengal, 1st April 1822, to council till Court's pleasure be known; 15th February 1825 appointed a provisional counsellor; took his seat 11th November 1825, in room of John Fendall, Esq.; and 11th April 1826 appointed to council.]	22 Apr. 1825	John Adam, Esq. . . .	21 Dec. 1822	John H. Harington, Esq.
5 Jan. 1822	Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget (Commander-in-chief)	25 Feb. 1822	James Stuart, Esq. . .	7 Oct. 1825	Gen. Lord Combermere.
15 Feb. 1825	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Combermere (Commander-in-chief) . . . . . }	11 Nov. 1825	John Fendall, Esq. . .		
11 Apr. 1826	Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bt. (Provisional Counsellor)	9 Jan. 1823	Marquis of Hastings. .		
		7 Oct. 1825	Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Paget		

VIII

MEMBERS of the MADRAS COUNCIL since 1784. (24 GEO. III, cap. 25.)

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
2 Sept. 1784	Alexander Davidson, Esq. .... [Quitted 4th June 1785, and succeeded to government; resumed his seat in council, on arrival of Sir Archibald Campbell, 6th April 1786; quitted 18th June 1787; and was succeeded by Wm. Petrie, Esq.]	12 Feb. 1785	.....	4 June 1785	William Petrie, Esq.
2 Sept. —	James Daniell, Esq. ....	12 Feb. 1785	.....	12 Jan. 1786	Charles Floyer, Esq.
7 Oct. 1784	Lieut.-Gen. Sloper (Commander-in-chief) .. [21st July 1785 took the command in Bengal.]	11 June 1785	.....	21 July 1785	Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Dalling.
7 Dec. 1784	Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Dalling (Commander-in-chief) .. [Quitted, 6th April 1786, on the arrival of Sir A. Campbell, governor and commander-in-chief.]	11 June 1785	Lieut.-Gen. Sloper ..	6 Apr. 1786	Sir A. Campbell.
[By Government.] 12 Jan. 1786	Charles Floyer, Esq. ....	12 Jan. 1786	James Daniell, Esq. ..	Ditto	J. H. Casamajor, Esq.
3 Aug. 1785 } 11 Apr. 1786 }	James H. Casamajor .. [Appointed provisionally 30th July 1806; took his seat 11th September 1807, on the recall of Lord William Bentinck; quitted 15th December 1813; and was succeeded by Robert Alexander, Esq.]	6 Apr. 1786	.....	12 Feb. 1790	James Taylor, Esq.
[By Government.] 18 June 1787	William Petrie, Esq. ....	18 June 1787	Alex. Davidson, Esq.	31 July 1787	John Hollond, Esq.
12 May 1790	Ditto .....	19 June 1791	Morgan Williams, Esq.	25 May 1792	

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## MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COUNCIL SINCE 1807—(Continued.)

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
28 Feb. 1788	William Petrie, Esq. .... [11th September 1807 took charge of government on recall of Lord W. Bentinck; resumed his seat on the arrival of Sir G. Barlow, 24th December 1807, and quitted 31st August 1810.] <small>* His name omitted in the commission of Government issued on the 10th April in that year.</small>	2 Jan. 1799	Edw. Saunders, Esq..	11 Sep. 1807	
21 Feb. 1787	John Hollond, Esq. .... [7th February 1789, assumed government.]	31 July 1787	William Petrie, Esq...	7 Feb. 1789	M. Williams, Esq.
Ditto	R. Maunsell, Esq. ....	31 July 1787	.....	6 Apr. 1789	E. J. Hollond, Esq.
[By Government] 3 Apr. 1789	E. J. Hollond, Esq. .... [15th February 1790 took charge of government; resumed seat on the arrival of General Medows, 20th February 1790; quitted 21st April 1790, and was succeeded by John Turing, Esq.]	6 Apr. 1789	R. Maunsell, Esq. ...	19 Feb. 1790	John Turing, Esq.
[By Government] 12 Feb. 1790	James Taylor, Esq. .... [Took his seat 19th February 1790, on the assumption of the government by Mr. E. J. Hollond.]	12 Feb. 1790	.....	21 Apr. 1790	E. Saunders, Esq.
28 Oct. 1789	Morgan Williams, Esq. ....	14 June 1790	John Hollond, Esq..	— Jan. 1791	William Petrie, Esq.
28 Apr. 1790	Sir Charles Oakley (President and Governor) [Took his seat 15th October 1790, during the absence of General Medows, the governor, from the Presidency; and, 1st August 1792, assumed government on the departure of General Medows.]	15 Oct. 1790	.....	1 Aug. 1792	

18 Sept. 1790	John Turing, Esq. ....	21 Apr. 1790	E. J. Hollond, Esq. .	Jan. 1791	
Ditto	Edward Saunders, Esq. ....	Ditto	James Taylor, Esq. .	15 Oct. 1790	John Hudleston, Esq.
22 Jan. 1794	Ditto. ....	12 Sept. 1794	Geo. Westcott, Esq.	2 Jan. 1799	William Petrie, Esq.
17 May 1790	John Hudleston, Esq. ....	15 Oct. 1790	Edw. Saunders, Esq.	15 Mar. 1792	E. W. Fallofield, Esq.
11 Apr. 1792	E. W. Fallofield, Esq. ....	11 Apr. 1792	John Hudleston, Esq.	2 Nov. 1801	M. Dick, Esq.
[By Government]	[Appointed by Government 11th April 1792; ap- pointment confirmed 29th January 1794.]				
21 Feb. 1794	George Westcott, Esq. ....	21 Feb. 1794	.....	12 Sept. 1794	Edw. Saunders, Esq.
28 Apr. 1795	Major-Gen. Sir A. Clarke (Commander-in-chief)	15 Jan. 1796	.....	6 Mar. 1797	Major-gen. Geo. Harris.
6 Apr. 1798	Maj-Gen. Geo. Harris (Commander-in-chief)	6 Mar. 1797	Maj-gen. Sir A. Clarke	21 Feb. 1798	Lieut.-Gen. J. Stuart
	[1st February 1798 succeeded as governor; re- sumed his seat in council on the arrival at Madras of the governor-general, Lord Mornington, 2d January 1799; quitted 22d January 1800; and was succeeded by Lieutenant-general J. Stuart.]				
10 Dec. 1800	Lieut.-Gen. John Stuart (Commander-in-chief)	1 Aug. 1801	Major-Gen. G. Harris	17 Oct. 1804	[dock. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. F. Crad-
20 May 1801	Mungo Dick, Esq. ....	2 Nov. 1801	E. W. Fallofield, Esq.	4 May 1803	John Chamier, Esq.
Ditto	John Chamier, Esq. ....	4 May 1803	Mungo Dick, Esq. .	8 Mar. 1805	James Strange, Esq.
21 Dec. 1803	Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Craddock (Comman- der-in-chief) . . . . . }	8 Mar. 1805	Lieut.-Gen. Stuart . .	17 Sept. 1807	Lieut.-Gen. G. Hewitt.
[By Government]					
8 Mar. 1805	James Strange, Esq. ....	8 Mar. 1805	John Chamier, Esq. .	8 Sept. 1806	Thomas Oakes, Esq.
5 Mar. 1813	Ditto. ....	5 Mar. 1813	Thomas Oakes, Esq. .	25 May 1814	Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop.
[By Government]					
12 Mar. 1806	Thomas Oakes, Esq. ....	8 Sept. 1806	James Strange, Esq. .	5 Mar. 1813	James Strange, Esq.

MEMBERS of the MADRAS COUNCIL since 1784.—(Continued.)

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
	Lieut.-Gen. George Hewitt .....	10 Apr. 1810	{ Major-Gen. Sir J. Craddock .....	27 Sept. 1810	{ Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Auchmuty.
14 Feb. 1810	Major-Gen. Sir J. Auchmuty (Commander-in-chief) .....	17 Sept. 1810	Lieut.-Gen. G. Hewitt	21 May 1813	{ Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby (Governor and Commander-in-chief).
7 May 1813 } 8 May 1813 }	Robert Fullerton, Esq. ....	30 Nov. 1813	Sir George Barlow ..	10 June 1820	George Stratton, Esq.
7 May 1813 } 6 May 1818 }	R. Alexander, Esq. ....	13 Dec. 1813	J. H. Casamajor, Esq.	1 Jan. 1819	John Hodgson, Esq.
8 Dec. 1813	Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hialop (Commander-in-chief)	25 May 1814	{ Lt.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby (Governor and Commander-in-chief) .....	15 June 1821	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart. and K.C.B.
12 Feb. 1817 } 11 Aug. 1819 }	John Hodgson, Esq. ....	1 Jan. 1819	Robt. Alexander, Esq.	1 Jan. 1820	John H. D. Ogilvie, Esq.
3 Jan. 1820	John H. D. Ogilvie, Esq. ....	3 Jan. 1820	John Hodgson, Esq. .	10 June 1820	W. Thackeray, Esq.
23 Dec. 1823	..... [Took his seat 13th July 1824, in the room of James Cochrane, Esq., who had been appointed by Government on the resignation of Mr. Stratton.]	31 July 1824	James Cochrane, Esq.		
18 Aug. 1819	George Stratton, Esq. ....	10 June 1820	Robt. Fullerton, Esq.	6 Jan. 1824	J. Cochrane, Esq.

18 Aug. 1819 } 12 July 1820 }	William Thackeray, Esq. .... [11th January 1823, died at sea ]	10 June 1820	J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq.	11 Jan. 1823.	H. S. Græme, Esq.
12 July 1820 } 17 Dec. 1823 }	Henry Sullivan Græme, Esq. ....	10 June 1820	Wm. Thackeray, Esq.		
6 Dec. 1820	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., and K.C.B. (Commander-in-chief) ..... } [Died 11th December 1824.]	15 June 1821	Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop	11 Dec. 1824	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir G.T. Walker, G.C.B.
[By Government] 6 Jan. 1824	James Cochrane, Esq. ....	6 Jan. 1824	George Stratton, Esq.	13 July 1824	J. H. D. Ogilvie, Esq.
[By Government] Dec. 1824	.....	Dec. 1824	{ Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart and K.C.B. }	16 Sept. 1825	J. Taylor, Esq.
6 Apr. 1825	James Taylor, Esq. ....	16 Sept. 1825	James Cochrane, Esq.		
11 May 1825	Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B. } (Commander-in-chief) .....	(Not yet advised)	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. and K.C.B.		

APPENDIX.



MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COUNCIL since 1784. (Act 24 Geo. III, cap. 25.)

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
31 Mar. 1785	{ Brigadier-Gen. Nilson, Commander-in- chief (then in India) } [Appointment confirmed by Court 31st March 1785.]	6 Jan. 1785	.....	20 Dec. 1786	{ R. H. Boddam, Esq. the Governor.
3 Sept. 1784	Robert Sparks, Esq. ....	6 Jan. 1785	.....	8 Jan. 1789	Daniel Crockatt, Esq.
8 Sept. 1784	Richard Church, Esq. .... [24th February 1787 signed last letter.]	26 Mar. 1785	.....	24 Feb. 1787	Andrew Ramsay, Esq.
	Andrew Ramsay, Esq. .... [9th January 1793 assumed government.]	9 Apr. 1787	Richard Church, Esq.	9 Jan. 1783	John Beaumont, Esq.
24 Oct. 1787	David Carnegie, Esq. ....	16 Feb. 1788	John Beaumont, Esq.	17 Feb. 1792	William Lewis, Esq.
24 Oct. 1787	George Green, Esq. .... [Took his seat 6th September 1788, on the resignation of government by A. Ramsay, Esq.; died 25th February 1790.]	6 Sept. 1788	A. Ramsay, Esq. ....	26 Feb. 1790	George Dick, Esq.
[By Government] 9 Aug. 1788	John Beaumont, Esq. .... [Took his seat 9th January 1788, on assumption of government by Andrew Ramsay, Esq.; died 16th February 1788.]	9 Jan. 1788	A. Ramsay, Esq. ....	16 Feb. 1788	D. Carnegie, Esq.
28 Oct. 1789	George Dick, Esq. ....	26 Feb. 1790	George Green, Esq. .	9 Nov. 1795	G. Griffiths, Esq.
13 Apr. 1791	Daniel Crockatt, Esq. ....	18 Nov. 1791	Robert Sparks, Esq. .	9 Nov. 1795	Major-Gen. J. Stuart.
13 July 1791	William Lewis, Esq. ....	17 Feb. 1792	D. Carnegie, Esq. ...	15 Jan. 1795	D. Seton, Esq.

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15 Jan. 1795 [By Government]	D. Seton, Esq. .... [Quitted, 19th January 1796, on the arrival of Mr. Duncan.]	15 Jan. 1795	William Lewis, Esq. .	19 Jan. 1796	Jonathan Duncan, Esq.
20 May 1795	John Griffiths, Esq. ....	9 Nov. 1795	George Dick, Esq. . .	19 Jan. 1796	Wm. Whitehill, Esq.
20 May 1795	John Hutchison, Esq. .... [Never succeeded, having declined the situation on the ground of ill health.]				
[By Government]					
29 Feb. 1796	William Whitehill, Esq. ....	29 Feb. 1796	John Griffiths, Esq. .	26 Mar. 1797	Sir C. W. Malet, Bt.
6 Apr. 1796	Major-Gen. Jas. Stuart (Commander-in-chief)	Jan. 1797	.....	22 Jan. 1800	
4 May 1796	Major-Gen. James Hartley ..... [4th October 1799 died without succeeding.]				
31 Mar. 1796	John Spencer, Esq. .... [Took his seat 31st March 1796, in the room of John Hutchison, Esq., who declined.]	31 Mar. 1796	John Hutchison, Esq.	26 Mar. 1797	William Page, Esq.
4 May 1796	Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. ....	9 Apr. 1797	Wm. Whitehill, Esq.	9 Jan. 1798	Ditto.
4 May 1796	James Rivett, Esq. (afterwards Carnac) .... [Died 17th July 1802.]	23 May 1797	William Page, Esq. .	17 July 1802	Thos. Lechmere, Esq.
June 1796	Thomas Williamson, Esq. .... [Declined the appointment 31 July 1797.]				
June 1796	William Page, Esq. ....	9 Apr. 1797	John Spencer, Esq. . .	23 May 1797	{ James Rivett, Esq. (af- terwards Carnac).
	Ditto .....	9 Jan. 1798	Sir C. W. Malet, Bt.	22 Dec. 1801	John H. Cherry, Esq.
[By Government]					
Apr. 1802	John H. Cherry, Esq. .... [16th April 1802 signed first letter.]	16 Apr. 1802	William Page, Esq. .	10 June 1803	G. Parry, Esq.

MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COUNCIL since 1784.—(Continued.)

Appointed.	N A M E.	Took his Seat.	In whose Room.	Quitted.	Succeeded by.
13 Aug. 1802.	Thomas Lechmere, Esq. .... [Public Letter from Bengal, 13th August 1802, advised appointment.]	17 July 1802	{ Jas Rivett, Esq. (afterwards Carnac)..... }	23 July 1811	G. Brown, Esq.
May 1803	Major-Gen. O. Nicholls (Commander-in-chief)	9 Mar. 1804	.....	Feb. 1807	
[By Government] 13 Nov. 1803	George Parry, Esq. ....	13 Nov. 1803	John H. Cherry, Esq.	10 Dec. 1803	Robert Holford, Esq.
[By Government] 10 Dec. 1803	Robert Holford, Esq. ....	10 Dec. 1803	George Parry, Esq..	18 Sept. 1804	Lewis Corkran, Esq.
21 Mar. 1804	Lewis Corkran, Esq. .... [20th February 1803 signed last letter.]	18 Sept. 1804	Robert Holford, Esq.	20 Feb. 1808	R. Rickards, Esq.
10 Dec. 1806	Robert Rickards, Esq. .... [10th July 1808 signed first letter.]	10 July 1808	Lewis Corkran, Esq..	23 July 1811	J. Elphinstone, Esq.
2 May 1809	{ Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Abercromby } (Commander-in-chief) ..... [10th October 1812 signed last letter ]	25 Nov. 1809	.....	10 Oct. 1812	Alexander Bell, Esq.
18 Jan. 1811	George Brown, Esq. ....	23 July 1811	Thos. Lechmere, Esq.	7 Sept. 1817	Ditto.
Ditto	John Elphinstone, Esq. ....	Ditto	Robt. Rickards, Esq..	29 Sept. 1817	G. L. Prendergast, Esq.
28 Feb. 1812	Major-Gen. Sir T. Hislop (Commander-in-chief) [Never succeeded; was captured on the passage out- wards, and, on his being exchanged, was ap- pointed to the chief command at Madras.]				

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7 Apr. 1812 [Provisionally]	Alexander Bell, Esq. .... [Took his seat 14th October 1813, on the departure of Lieutenant-General the Honourable J Abercromby; and quitted 24th February 1816, on the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir Miles Nightingall.]	14 Oct. 1813	{ Lt.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby }	24 Feb. 1816	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Nightingall..... }
12 Feb. 1817	Ditto. ....	7 Sept. 1817	George Brown, Esq.	7 Sept. 1822	Francis Warden, Esq.
19 Jan. 1815	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall (Com- mander-in-chief)..... }	24 Feb. 1816	{ Lt.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby }	11 Jan. 1819	Ditto.
19 Feb. 1817	G. L. Prendergast, Esq. ....	12 Oct. 1817	J. Elphinstone, Esq. .	8 July 1823	R. T. Goodwin, Esq.
Ditto [Provisionally]	Francis Warden, Esq. .... [Took his seat 11th January 1819, on the departure of Lieutenant-General Sir Miles Nightingall; and quitted 9th October 1819, on the arrival of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville.]	11 Jan. 1819	Lt.-Gen. Sir M. Nightingall.	9 Oct. 1819	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Colville.
24 July 1822	Ditto.....	7 Sept. 1822	Alexander Bell, Esq.		
1 Nov. 1818	{ Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, } G.C.B. (Commander-in-chief)..... }	9 Oct. 1819	{ Lt.-Gen. Sir M. Nightingall ... }	23 Nov. 1825	Jas. Joh. Sparrow, Esq.
24 July 1822	Henry Shank, Esq. .... [27th November 1822 relinquished the appointment on account of ill health.]	13 Oct. 1822			
22 Jan. 1823	Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. ....	8 July 1823	G. L. Prendergast		
Ditto [Provisionally]	James Jos. Sparrow, Esq. .... [Took his seat 29d November 1825, on the resignation of Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.; and quitted on the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B.]	29 Nov. 1825	{ Major-General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. .... }	(Not advised.)	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford, K.C.B. }
20 July 1825	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Bradford, K.C.B. } (Commander-in-chief)..... }	(Not advised)	Ditto.		

### CHIEF JUSTICES IN BENGAL.

Appointed. Charter of Justice. 26 March 1774. }		Quitted.
	Sir Elijah Impey .....	—
1791. ....	Sir Robert Chambers .....	1 Aug. 1799.
1798. ....	Sir John Anstruther, Bart .....	22 Feb. 1806.
1807. ....	Sir Henry Russell .....	9 Nov. 1813.
1813. ....	Sir Edward H. East .....	July 1822.
1821. ....	Sir Robert H. Blossett .....	1 Feb. 1823.
	[Died 1st February 1823.]	
1823. ....	Sir Christopher Puller .....	26 May 1824.
	[Died 26th May 1824.]	
1825. ....	Sir Charles Grey.	

### PUISNE JUDGES IN BENGAL.

Appointed. Charter of Justice. 26 March 1774. }		Quitted.
	Sir Robert Chambers .....	— 1791.
	[Appointed Chief Justice 1791 ]	
—	S. C. Le Maistre, Esq. ....	—
—	John Hyde, Esq. ....	—
1783. ....	Sir William Jones .....	—
1791. ....	Sir William Dunkin .....	1 Aug. 1799.
1796. ....	Sir James Watson .....	—
1797. ....	Sir John Royds .....	26 Sept. 1816.
1798. ....	Sir Henry Russell .....	— 1807.
	[Appointed Chief Justice 1807.]	
1805. ....	Sir William Burroughs .....	20 Dec. 1815.
1815. ....	Sir Francis Macnaghten .....	2 March 1825.
1816. ....	Sir Anthony Buller.	
1824. ....	Sir Charles Grey .....	2 Feb. 1825.
	[Appointed Chief Justice 2d February 1825.]	
1825. ....	Sir John Franks.	

**CHIEF JUSTICES AT MADRAS.**

Appointed.		Quitted.
Charter of Justice.	} Sir Thomas A. Strange.....	4 June 1817.
26 Dec. 1800.		
6 Sept. 1815.	Sir John H. Newbolt.....	31 Aug. 1820.
17 May 1820.	Sir Edmond Stanley.....	28 Jan. 1825.
28 Jan. 1825.	Sir Ralph Palmer.	

**PUISNE JUDGES AT MADRAS.**

Appointed.		Quitted.
Charter of Justice.	} Sir Henry Gwillim.....	28 Oct. 1808.
26 Dec. 1800.		
Ditto.	Sir Benjamin Sullivan.....	— May 1809.
— May 1809.	Sir Francis Macnaghten.....	3 July 1815.
	[Removed to Bengal 3 July 1815.]	
30 May 1810.	Sir John H. Newbolt.....	6 Sept. 1815.
	[Appointed chief justice 6 Sept. 1815.]	
3 July 1815.	Sir Edmund Stanley.....	17 May 1820.
	[Appointed chief justice 17 May 1820.]	
6 Sept. 1815.	Sir Anthony Buller.....	10 April 1816.
	[Removed to Bengal 10 April 1816.]	
15 April 1817.	Sir Andrew George Cooper.....	30 Aug. 1821.
	[Died 30 Aug. 1821.]	
17 May 1820.	Sir Charles E. Grey.....	18 Aug. 1824.
	[Removed to Bengal 18 Aug. 1824.]	
— April 1822.	Sir Willingham Franklin.....	— May 1824.
	[Died May 1824.]	
18 Aug. 1824.	Sir Ralph Palmer.....	2 Feb. 1825.
	[Appointed chief justice 2 Feb. 1825.]	
28 Jan. 1825.	Sir Robert B. Comyn.	
7 March 1825.	Sir George W. Ricketts.	

**RECORDERS AT BOMBAY.**

Appointed.		Quitted.
Charter of Justice.	} Sir William Syer.....	7 Oct. 1802
20 Feb. 1798.		
	[Died 7 Oct. 1802.]	
— June 1803.	Sir James Mackintosh.....	5 Nov. 1811

Appointed.		Quitted.
	Sir Alexander Anstruther.....	16 July 1819.
	[Died 16 July 1819.]	
17 May 1820.	Sir David Evans.....	5 Dec. 1821.
	[Died 5 Dec. 1821.]	
28 Aug. 1822.	Sir Edward West.....	8 Dec. 1823.
	[Appointed chief justice of the New Supreme Court, 8 Dec. 1823.]	

CHIEF JUSTICE AT BOMBAY.

Appointed.	
Charter of Justice. 8 Dec. 1823.	} Sir Edward West.

PUISNE JUDGES AT BOMBAY.

Appointed.	
Charter of Justice. 8 Dec. 1823.	} Sir Ralph Rice
* Ditto.	Sir Charles H. Chambers

RECORDERS OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Appointed.		Quitted.
Charter of Justice. 25 Mar. 1807.	} Sir Edmond Stanley.....	3 July 1815.
	[3d July 1815 appointed to Madras.]	
6 Sept. 1815.	Sir Andrew George Cooper.....	15 Apr. 1817.
	[15th April 1817 appointed to Madras.]	
15 April 1817.	Sir Ralph Rice.....	3 Dec. 1823.
	[3d December 1823 appointed to Bombay.]	
3 Dec. 1823.	Sir Francis S. Bayley.....	20 Oct. 1824.
	* [Died 20th Oct. 1824.]	
3 Oct. 1825.	Sir John Thomas Claridge.	

BISHOPS OF CALCUTTA.

Appointed.		Quitted.
18 Feb. 1814.	The Rev. Thos. Fanshawe Middleton, D.D..	8 July 1822.
	[Died 8th July 1822.]	
14 May 1823.	The Rev. Resinald Heber D.D.	

APPENDIX.

ARCHDEACONS OF BENGAL. POONA.

Appointed.		Quitted.
— May 1814.	Rev. Henry Lloyd Loring .....	— Sept. 1822.
	[Died September 1822.]	
24 Oct. 1823.	Rev. Daniel Corrie.	

ARCHDEACONS OF MADRAS.

Appointed.		Quitted.
— April 1814.	Rev. John Mousley .....	31 Aug. 1819.
	[Died 31st August 1814.]	
6 May 1820.	Rev. J. E. Vaughan.	

ARCHDEACONS OF BOMBAY.

Appointed.		Quitted.
— May 1814.	Rev. George Barnes .....	— Dec. 1825.
	[Retired December 1825.]	
— Dec. 1825.	Rev. John Hawtayne.	

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Appointed.		Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
7 Feb. 1774.	Lieut.-Gen. John Clavering . . . .	27 Oct. 1774.	30 Aug. 1777.
	[Died 30th August 1777.—On the death of General Clavering, the duties of Commander-in-chief were carried on by the Military Board; but on the 16th October 1777, Brig.-Gen. Giles Stibbert, who was appointed provincial Commander-in-chief, assumed the command of the army, which he held till the arrival of Sir Eyre Coote.]		
17 April 1777.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, K.B..	25 Mar. 1779.	27 April 1783.
	[Died 30 April 1777.—Brig.-Gen. Stibbert again assumed the chief command, and held the same until Lieut.-Gen. Sloper arrived.]		
27 Oct. 1786.	Lieut.-General Robert Sloper. .	21 July 1785.	12 Sept. 1786.
11 Apr. 1786.	{ Lord Cornwallis (Governor- General) .....	12 Sept. 1786.	28 Oct. 1793.
	[Colonel Mackenzie and Colonel Ahmuty were appointed to the chief command during the absence of Lord Cornwallis in the years 1790 and 1793.]		
19 Sept. 1792.	Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Abercomby... .	28 Oct. 1793.	30 Apr. 1797.
	[Maj.-Gen. Morgan held the chief command during General Abercomby's absence.]		



Appointed.	Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
4 Oct. 1797. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, K.B..	17 May 1798.	31 July 1801.
[Having held the provincial command from the 30th April 1797.]		
13 Aug. 1800. Lieut.-Gen. Gerard Lake . . . . .	31 July 1801.	30 July 1805.
[Afterwards Lord Lake.]		
20 Mar. 1805. Marquis Cornwallis (Gov.Gen.)	30 July 1805.	5 Oct. 1805.
[Died 5 Oct. 1805.—Lord Lake held the provincial command during the absence of Lord Cornwallis.]		
19 Feb. 1806. Lieut.-General Lord Lake, . . . . .	10 Oct. 1805.	17 Oct. 1807.
[Lord Lake had held the command from the death of Lord Cornwallis in his capacity of provincial Commander-in-chief.]		
23 Dec. 1806. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Hewitt..	17 Oct. 1807.	18 Dec. 1811.
13 Mar. 1811. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Nugent, .	14 Jan. 1812.	4 Oct. 1813.
[On the arrival of Lord Moira, Sir George Nugent assumed the provincial command, agreeably to the Court's Resolution of the 18th November 1812.]		
18. Nov. 1812. General the Earl of Moira. . . . .	4 Oct. 1813.	— Jan. 1813.
[Afterwards Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General.]		
2 Jan. 1822. { Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Ed-	13 Jan. 1823.	7 Oct. 1825.
ward Paget, G.C.B. . . . . }		
9 Feb. 1825. General Lord Combermere. . . . .	7 Oct. 1825	

## COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN BENGAL.

Appointed.	Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
26 Sept. 1777. Lieut.-Gen. Giles Sibbert . . . . .	16 Oct. 1777.	25 Mar. 1779.
. . . . . 6 Oct. 1780. 25 July 1785.		
[General Sibbert held the provincial command during the absence of Sir Eyre Coote at Madras, and continued to hold the command after Sir Eyre Coote's death till the arrival of General Sloper.]		
6 Dec. 1790. Colonel McKenzie . . . . .	6 Dec. 1790.	1 Aug. 1792.
[During absence of Lord Cornwallis.]		
15 Aug. 1793. Colonel Ahmuty . . . . .	15 Aug. 1793.	5 Oct. 1793.
[During absence of Lord Cornwallis.]		
19 Sept. 1792. Major-Gen. Sir R. Abercromby	5 Oct. 1793.	28 Oct. 1793.
[28th October 1793 assumed chief command in India.]		
17 Jan. 1797. Major-Gen. Morgan. . . . .	17 Jan. 1797.	30 Apr. 1797.
[During absence of General Abercromby.]		
6 Apr. 1796. Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, K.B.	30 Apr. 1797.	17 May 1798.
[17th May 1798 assumed chief command in India.]		

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Appointed.	Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
11 April 1825.	Lieut.-Gen. Gerard Lord Lake, 30 July 1805.	5 Oct. 1805.
	[5th October 1805 assumed chief command in India.]	
18 Nov. 1812.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Nugent	9 Oct. 1813. 28 Dec. 1814.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

Appointed.	Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
7 Oct. 1784.	Lieut.-Gen. Robert Sloper . . . . . June 1785.	21 July 1785.
	[21 July 1785 assumed chief command in India.]	
7 Dec. 1784.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Dalling. . . . . 21 July 1785.	6 Apr. 1786.
11 Apr. 1786.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arch. Campbell 6 Apr. 1786.	7 Feb. 1789.
	[Governor.]	
7 July 1789.	Major-Gen. Sir W. Medows . . . 20 Feb. 1790.	1 Aug. 1792.
	[Governor.—The command was held by the senior officer until the arrival of General Medows.]	
28 Apr. 1795.	Major-Gen. Sir Alured Clarke. . . 15 Jan. 1796.	6 Mar. 1797.
	[6th March 1797 proceeded to assume command in Bengal.—The command was held by the senior officer until the arrival of Sir Alured Clarke.]	
	Major-Gen. George Harris. . . . . 27 Mar. 1797.	22 Jan. 1800.
10 Dec. 1800.	Lieut.-Gen. John Stuart . . . . . 1 Aug. 1801.	17 Oct. 1804.
21 Dec. 1803.	Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Cradock. . . 17 Oct. 1804.	17 Sept. 1807.
29 May 1797.	Lieut.-Gen. H. McDowall . . . . . 17 Sept. 1807.	10 Apr. 1810.
	Lieut.-Gen. George Hewitt. . . . . 10 Apr. 1810.	27 Sept. 1810.
14 Feb. 1810.	Major-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty. . . 27 Sept. 1810.	21 May 1813.
12 Feb. 1812.	Lieut.-Gen. Hon. I. Abercromby 21 May 1813.	25 May 1814.
	[Governor.]	
3 Dec. 1813.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop. . . 25 May 1814.	15 June 1821.
6 Dec. 1820.	{ Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Camp- } 15 June 1821.	11 Dec. 1824.
	{ bell, Bart. and K.C.B. . . }	
	[Died 11th December 1824.—Gen. Bowser the senior officer then held the command.]	
11 May 1825.	Lt.-Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, G.C.B.	

## COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF AT BOMBAY.

Appointed.	Assumed Command.	Quitted Command.
31 Mar. 1785.	Brig.-Gen. Lawrence Nilson . . .	6 Jan. 1785. 20 Dec. 1786.
5 Sept. 1787.	{ Major-Gen. William Medows (Governor) . . . . . }	6 Sept. 1788. 21 Jan. 1790.
	[Previously to the arrival of General Medows, M. Boddam, the governor, was invested with the command of the army.]	
5 Aug. 1789.	Col. Abercromby (Governor) . .	21 Jan. 1790. 26 Nov. 1792.
6 Apr. 1796.	Maj.-General James Stuart. . . . .	— Jan. 1797. 22 Jan. 1800.
	[22d Jan. 1800, proceeded to take command at Madras.—Previously to the arrival of General Stuart the command was held by the senior officer.]	
	Maj.-Gen. Oliver Nicolls. . . . .	22 Jan. 1800. — Feb. 1807.
2 May 1809.	{ Major-Gen. the Hon. John Abercromby . . . . . }	23 Nov. 1809. 10 Oct. 1812.
	[10th Oct. 1812, proceeded to take command at Madras.—Previously to the arrival of General Abercromby the command was held by the senior officer.]	
28 Feb. 1812.	Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop.	
	[Was captured on the voyage outwards, and upon his exchange was appointed to the chief command at Madras.]	
10 Jan. 1815.	Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall. .	24 Feb. 1816. 11 Jan. 1819.
4 Nov. 1818.	{ Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville. . . . . }	9 Oct. 1819. 23 Nov. 1825.
30 July 1825.	{ Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Bradford, K.C.B. }	

## NOTES OF THANKS

BY THE

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

ADMIRALS POCOCK and WATSON, and LORD CLIVE.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 21st December 1757.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Court be given to Vice-Admiral Watson and to Vice-Admiral Pocock, for their eminent and signal services to this Company.

Admirals  
Watson  
and  
Pocock.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Court be given to Lieutenant Colonel Robert Clive for his eminent and signal services to this Company.

Lord Clive

ADMIRAL POCOCK, LORD CLIVE, and COLONEL LAWRENCE.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 24th September 1760.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Vice-Admiral Pocock, Colonel Robert Clive, and Colonel Stringer Lawrence, for their many eminent and signal services to this Company.

Admiral  
Pocock,  
Lord Clive,  
and  
Colonel  
Lawrence.

RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Friday the 7th November 1788.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Court, that Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general of Bengal, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, have displayed uncommon zeal, ability, and exertion in the management of the affairs of the East-India Company during the late hostilities in India, particularly in finding resources for supporting the war in the Carnatic under so many pressing difficulties,

Mr. Has-  
tings,

when

when that country was in danger of being lost through the successful irruption of Hyder Ally Cawn aided by the powerful assistance of the French, and also in concluding the late treaty of peace with the Mah-rattas, at a period so critical, and on terms so honourable and advantageous to the permanent interest of the Company.

and  
Council.

Resolved therefore, That the thanks of this Court be given to Warren Hastings Esq., Governor-general, and the other Members of the Supreme Council, for the above specified great and distinguished services; and further, that this Court doth request the said Warren Hastings, Esq. Governor-general, not to resign the station he now holds, until the tranquillity of our possessions in India shall be restored, and the arrangements necessary upon the re-establishment of peace shall have taken place.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, SIR WILLIAM MEDOWS, and  
SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBIE.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 23d January 1793.

Marquis  
Cornwallis.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this Court, that the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, has displayed uncommon zeal and ability in the management of the affairs of the East-India Company during the time he has been Governor-general and Commander-in-chief in India, and particularly in conducting the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, and also in concluding the late treaty of peace with Tippoo, on terms so honourable and advantageous to the interests of the Company and their allies; and

That the thanks of this Court be given to Marquis Cornwallis for the very gallant and important services he has thus rendered to the East-India Company; also

That his statue be placed in this Court-room, that his great services may be ever had in remembrance.

Sir W.  
Medows.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir William Medows, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious services during the late war in India.

Sir Robert  
Abercrom-  
bie.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, for his gallant and meritorious services during the late war in India.

Resolved

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to all the Officers of the Army, European and Native, under the Marquis Cornwallis, for their gallant conduct during the late war in India; also

Officers of  
the Army.

That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, serving under the Marquis Cornwallis during the late war in India, and that the same be signified to them by the officers of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

Non-com-  
missioned  
Officers  
and  
Privates.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Members of the Supreme Council of Bengal, of the Council at Fort St. George, and of the Council at Bombay, for the zealous assistance and support which they have uniformly afforded to the Marquis Cornwallis and to the army during the late war in India.

Members  
of Council.

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LORD HOBART.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Thursday the 6th December 1798.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, for his able and meritorious conduct in the administration of the Company's affairs in the Government of Madras.

Lord  
Hobart.

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EARL of MORNINGTON, LORD CLIVE, JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq., GENERAL HARRIS and GENERAL STUART.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 13th November 1799.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Mornington, for the wisdom, energy, and decision displayed by him in the discharge of the arduous duty of Governor-general, from the period of his arrival in India until the glorious and happy termination of the late war in that country, by which the power of the Sultan of Mysore and influence of the French in India have been crushed; events which promise to establish on a firm basis the tranquillity and security of the British dominions in India.

Earl of  
Morning-  
ton.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras, for his zealous co-operations with the Earl of Mornington in the measures proposed

Lord Clive

by

- by his Lordship; and particularly in the exertions which he made for equipping the Madras Army for those operations which have re-dounded so much to its honour and to the interests of this Company.
- Mr. Duncan. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Jonathan Duncan, Esq., Governor of Bombay, for the zeal and promptitude of his conduct in preparing the army of that Presidency for the field, whereby it was enabled to take a conspicuous share in the glorious achievements of the late campaign against the Mysore dominions.
- General Harris. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander-in-chief of the King's and Company's Forces employed at the siege of Seringapatam, for the very able and judicious manner in which the attack of that fortress was planned.
- The Army. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Officers of the King's and Company's Forces employed in the assault of Seringapatam on the 4th May 1799, for the rapidity, animation, and skill which they manifested in the execution of this important service; and to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, for the courage and intrepidity of their conduct upon that brilliant occasion; and especially for the exemplary humanity displayed by the assaulting party, under circumstances which reflect equal honour on their discipline, valour, and exalted generosity.
- General Stuart and Army. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Stuart, for his able conduct in the command of the Bombay army previous to its junction; and to the Officers and Men of that army, who were engaged in the action of the 6th March, with a chosen body of the troops of Tippoo Sultaun, for their able and spirited conduct upon that occasion.
- General Harris and Army. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant-General Harris and the Officers and Men of the King's and Company's Forces under his command, for the great and important services rendered to the East-India Company throughout the whole of the late glorious campaign, which has terminated to the advantage of the Company and the Nation, by affording a well-grounded hope that the peace of India will be secured on a solid and lasting foundation.
- Court of Directors. Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the late Chairman, Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart., and the Court of Directors, for their watchful

watchful and unremitting attention to every possible danger that might threaten our possessions in India; more especially for the manly and decisive aid which they afforded their Governors abroad, by transmitting to them, in bullion and stores, the substantial means of defence against the formidable and dangerous attack which then threatened them.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY, and GENERALS LAKE, ST. JOHN,  
and WELLESLEY.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Tuesday the 22d May 1804.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court taking into consideration the despatches relative to the late brilliant successes in the East-Indies, in the war with the Mahratta chieftains, Dowlut Row Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, without entering at present into the origin and policy of that war; the documents respecting which are not yet before the Court, the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-general, for the zeal, vigour, activity, and ability which he displayed in preparing the armies at the several presidencies to take the field, and to which may be attributed, in a great measure, the rapid and brilliant successes of the military operations which have crowned the British arms in the East-Indies.

Marquis  
Wellesley.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to General Gerard Lake, Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and of the Company's Forces in India, for the great and eminent services, and the invincible intrepidity and spirit manifested by him in the command of the army serving in Hindostan, by which he has maintained the honour of the British nation, and reflected such additional lustre on the reputation of the British arms.

General  
Lake.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major General the Honourable Frederick St. John, for his courage and steadiness in seconding the efforts of the Commander-in-chief in Hindostan; and also to Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, for the important and brilliant services performed by him in the command of the separate army within the Deckan; and also to the several Officers of the Army, both European and Native, for their gallant conduct and meritorious exertions during the arduous, honourable, and successful campaign in the East-Indies.

Generals  
St. John  
and  
Wellesley.

The Offi-  
cers,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the zeal, discipline, and bravery, uniformly displayed by the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European

and Pri-  
vates.



and Native, employed against the enemy in the East-Indies, and that the same be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who are desired to thank them for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

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MARQUIS OF HASTINGS AND SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 11th December 1816.

Marquis of  
Hastings.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his Lordship in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part; and also for his wisdom and moderation, in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army for concluding a peace with the Ghorka Power, on terms both honourable and advantageous.

Sir D. Och-  
terlony.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G.C.B., for the vigour, judgment, and effect with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which and of the subsequent negotiation was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits and well-acquired distinction.

The Offi-  
cers,

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to all the Officers, both European and Native, belonging to the army which served in the Nepaul war, for their gallant and meritorious service during the late war.

and Pri-  
vates.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the Non-commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, both European and Native, who were employed in the late war, and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the Officers of their respective corps, as well for their patience under unusual fatigues, and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the enemy.

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## MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 3d February 1819.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. &c. &c., for the wisdom, skill, and energy so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarries, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power which had established itself in the heart of Hindostan, and whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquillity of India.

Marquis  
Hastings.

Also, That this Court, whilst it deeply regrets the occurrence of any circumstances leading to an extension of the Company's territories, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, with which the Marquis of Hastings, by a combination of military with political talents, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression.

## SIR THOMAS HISLOP AND THE ARMY.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Thursday the 4th February 1819.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G. C. B., for his distinguished and successful services during the late campaign in India, and particularly in the action which was fought at Mahidpore on the 21st December 1817, by the force under his immediate command, against the army of Mulhar Row Holkar, and which terminated in a decisive and important victory: but that this Court wishes to be understood as not giving any opinion relative to the circumstances attendant upon the capture of Talnair, until fuller information respecting it than is afforded by the papers now before the Court shall be furnished.

Sir T.  
Hislop.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the General, Field, and other Officers, both of His Majesty's and the Company's Forces, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the late campaign in India.

The Offi-  
cers,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, discipline, and bravery displayed by the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, both European and Native, em-

and Pri-  
vates.

ployed against the enemy during the late campaign in India, and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the Commanders of the several Corps for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

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MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 29th May 1822.

Marquis of  
Hastings.

Resolved unanimously, That that this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company.

That this Court referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors in December 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepaulese; to their resolution of the 3d February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindostan, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquillity of India; applauding, at the same time, the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring, also, to the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th March 1819, in which they appeal, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the Records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to its most important interests; this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward, at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic Territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis Hastings, Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, those expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause. \*

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## VOTES OF PENSIONS AND MONEY

BY THE

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

## LORD CLIVE.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 23d September 1761.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this General Court, in consideration of the important services rendered to this Company by Lord Clive, do recommend it to, and empower the Court of Directors to make a grant, under the Company's Seal, to Lord Clive and his personal Representatives, of an additional term of ten years in his Lordship's Jaghire, commencing from the determination of his Lordship's present right therein, provided the Company shall be in the possession of the lands out of which the Jaghire issues during such additional term of ten years.

## LORD MACARTNEY.

At a COURT OF DIRECTORS held on Wednesday the 12th April 1786.

Resolved by the Ballot, That it is the opinion of this Court that the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney, whilst he was Governor of Madras, upon all occasions manifested the greatest zeal in support of the interests of this Company, and that he faithfully discharged his duty as such, more especially by adhering strictly to his covenants and engagements with the Company, in declining to accept any presents from the Country Powers, or from any person whatever in India. That the example set by his Lordship in giving in, upon oath, a state of his property gained in the Company's service, was highly meritorious, inasmuch as such conduct was afterwards sanctioned by an Act of the Legislature, and by which statement it appears that his Lordship's fortune had been very moderately increased during his residence in India, and that the same arose solely from the savings he made from his salary and allowances authorized by this Court.

Resolved by the Ballot, That it is incumbent upon this Court to shew their fullest approbation of such upright and disinterested conduct,

duct, in the hope that so laudable an example will be followed by their servants in India; and moreover, that it is fitting that some compensation should be made to his Lordship, and that it will be a proper reward for such distinguished services and strict integrity, to grant his Lordship an annuity of £1,500 during the term of his natural life.

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MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 26th June 1793.

Marquis  
Cornwallis.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court taking into consideration the zeal, ability, and disinterestedness manifested by the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis in the conduct of the East-India Company's affairs, during the whole of the period for which he has presided over the British interests in India, are of opinion that, as a mark of the high sense entertained by this Court of his Lordship's merits and services, the Marquis Cornwallis be requested to accept an annuity of £5,000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years, to commence from the day of his departure from India, and that the same be paid to his Lordship, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, for the term aforesaid.

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LORD HOBART.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Thursday the 6th December 1798.

Lord  
Hobart.

Resolved, That this Court doth approve and confirm the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 8th day of August last, whereby a pension of £1,500 per annum is granted to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, payable out of the territorial revenues in India, for the period of this Company's exclusive trade, if he shall so long live, and to commence from the time of his quitting the Government of Madras.

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MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

At a COURT OF DIRECTORS held on Wednesday the 10th Dec. 1800.

Marquis  
Wellesley.

The Court taking into consideration the important services rendered to the East-India Company by their present Governor-general, the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley; the political wisdom and foresight which distinguished his conduct in negotiating and concluding a treaty with the Soubah of the Deccan, whereby a body of 14,000 men, commanded by 124 French officers, was completely disbanded and the officers made prisoners, thereby removing the cause of great political apprehension,

apprehension, and leaving the army of His Highness at full liberty to act in conjunction with his British allies in the subsequent conquest of Mysore; the zeal and alacrity shewn by his Lordship in proceeding to the Coast of Coromandel to forward the equipment of the army which afterwards effected that glorious achievement, which not only terminated in the destruction of a most implacable enemy, but by which the Company also acquired a very large addition of territorial revenue; the great ability, energy, firmness, and decision displayed by him during the whole of the negotiation with the late Tippoo Sultan, and the able manner in which the subsidiary treaty with the Rajah of Mysore was concluded;

Resolved unanimously, That in reward for such eminent services his Lordship be requested to accept an annuity of £5,000, to issue out of the territorial revenues in India, for the term of twenty years, provided the Company's exclusive trade shall so long continue and the territorial revenue shall so long remain in possession of the Company; to commence from the 1st September 1798, being the day on which the before-mentioned treaty with the Soubah of the Deccan was concluded, and that the same be paid to his Lordship, his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the term aforesaid.

Resolved, That the above Resolution be laid before a General Court to be specially called for the purpose, for their approbation, agreeably to the 19th sec. of the 6th chap. of the Company's By-Laws.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Thursday the 15th January 1801.

Resolved, That the Court entirely coincide with the sentiments of the Court of Directors, as expressed in their Resolution now under consideration, bearing date the 10th ultimo, and agree to the proposition therein contained, as a proper testimony of the high sense they entertain of the extraordinary merits and most eminent services rendered by the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley to this Company.

#### MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Friday the 14th March 1806.

Resolved, That this Court having heard read the papers communicated by the Court of Directors concerning the late Marquis Cornwallis, together with their resolution upon the same, this Court concurs with the Honourable Court of Directors in the sentiments which they have so feelingly expressed respecting that great and illustrious

Marquis  
Cornwallis.

illustrious character. That, taught by the splendid services of his life to measure the calamity of his death, this Court most deeply deploras the loss which the East-India Company and the public have sustained, in being deprived of the aid of so much wisdom and so much virtue, at a crisis of their affairs peculiarly calling for the exercise of those qualities. That even under these sorrowful impressions, this Court cannot but partake of the satisfaction expressed by the Court of Directors, that the purpose for which his Lordship may be truly said to have offered up his life to his country, is likely to be fully answered by the scheme of general pacification which he had distinctly marked out, by the progress already made in negotiation under his orders, and by the determination of Sir George Barlow, the present Governor-general, to adhere to the principles laid down by his predecessor, as founded upon the declared will of the Legislature and the unequivocal orders of the Court of Directors. That this Court feeling equally anxious with the Directors to evince its grateful respect for the memory of so eminent a person, doth cordially agree with their recommendation to present to the late Lord Broume, now Marquis Cornwallis, the sum of £40,000, as a mark of the very high sense which it entertains of the services and sacrifices of his illustrious father.

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SIR JOHN MACPHERSON.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 21st June 1809.

Sir J. Mac-  
pherson.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that on the 16th May last the Court of Directors came to a Resolution, granting an annuity of £1,000 to Sir John Macpherson, Bart., formerly Governor-general of Bengal, for his life; subject, nevertheless, to the condition that he do assign over to the Company his demand on the Nabobs of Arcot, in order to the repayment to the Company of £10,000 advanced him on loan in 1805, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. from that time to the time of payment; and that so soon as the above deed is completed, the securities on his freehold farm in Sussex and on his leasehold house at Brompton for the said debt of £10,000 be returned to Sir John Macpherson.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this Court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 16th May last, granting an annuity to Sir John Macpherson, subject to the condition therein-mentioned.

## RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 25th May 1814.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case of Warren Hastings, Esq., formerly Governor-general, and the important services rendered by him to the Company, is of opinion that the annuity granted to the said Warren Hastings, for the term of twenty-eight years and a half from the 24th June 1795, of £4,000,\* which expired on the 25th December 1813, be continued to him from that period during the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England.

Mr. Has-  
tings.

## MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 25th May 1814.

Resolved, That the annuity of £5,000 granted on the 15th January 1801 to Marquis Wellesley for the term of twenty years from 1st September 1798, provided the Company's exclusive trade should so long continue and the territorial revenues should so long remain in possession of the Company, in consideration of the eminent services rendered by him to the East-India Company, and of which period four years and a half will remain unexpired at the commencement of the new Charter, be continued to his Lordship for the term of his natural life, to issue out of the territorial revenues of India, and be payable in England.

Marquis  
Wellesley.

The Chairman then stated to the Court, that the Court of Directors were of opinion, that if the decease of Marquis Wellesley should occur previous to the determination of the unexpired term of the pension above-mentioned, the same should be paid to his Lordship's executors or assigns during the whole of that period, viz. for four years and a-half from the commencement of the new Charter :

And

\* The General Court originally voted £5,000 per annum to Mr. Hastings, on the 3d June 1795: this was not confirmed by the Board of Commissioners, and on the 26th February 1796 an annuity of £4,000 was granted and confirmed by the Board. In June 1795 the General Court resolved to pay Mr. Hastings's law expenses, amounting to £71,080. In March 1796 the Company advanced Mr. Hastings £50,000, the same to be repaid by instalments of £2,000 a-year, with interest. In July 1804 Mr. Hastings was admitted to the full receipt of his annuity of £4,000 from 30th June 1803.



And the Court, after deliberating thereon, concurred in the said opinion of the Court of Directors.

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SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 20th December 1815.

Sir D.  
Ochterlony.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it was made special for the purpose of laying before them a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 6th instant in favour of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and K.C.B., which resolution was then read, being as follows, viz.

“ At a GENERAL COURT of DIRECTORS held on Wednesday 6th December 1815:

“ A Report from the Committee of Correspondence, dated this day, being read,

“ Resolved unanimously, That in consideration of the eminent and most beneficial services rendered to the Company by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and K.C.B., in the war against the state of Nepal, by which the honour of the British arms was upheld, and the enemy, after the capture of extensive provinces important to them, were induced to sue for peace, on terms understood to be advantageous to the Company, a pension of £1,000 per annum be granted to the said Sir David Ochterlony, to commence from the date of the victory obtained by him over the Nepaulese on the 16th day of April 1815, the said grant to be subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors.”

It was then

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve and confirm the said Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting a pension of £1,000 per annum to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and K.C.B.

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MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Thursday the 10th June 1819.

Marquis of  
Hastings.

Resolved by the Ballot, That this Court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors, as contained in their resolution of the 20th ultimo, and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

Confirmed unanimously on the 23d June 1819.

SIR

## SIR G. H. BARLOW, Bart.

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 22d December 1819.

Resolved, That this Court approve the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 10th ultimo, granting to Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. G.C.B., a pension of £1,500 per annum, to commence from 21st May 1818, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

Sir G. H.  
Barlow.

Confirmed 22d March 1820.

## SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

At a COURT OF DIRECTORS held on Wednesday the 5th January 1825.

Resolved by the Ballot, That in consideration of the distinguished merits and services of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., during a very lengthened period in high military and civil stations, in which he has displayed great skill and gallantry as a soldier, and evinced no less talent in difficult and distant diplomatic missions, by which the interests of the East-India Company have been greatly promoted, and the character of the Company's service upheld, he be granted a pension of £1,000 per annum, to commence from Christmas last, subject to the approbation of the General Court of Proprietors, and to the confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Sir J.  
Malcolm

At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 23d March 1825.

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That this Court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th January last, granting to Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., a pension of £1,000 per annum, upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

This resolution was confirmed on the 27th April 1825.

## VOTES OF STATUES

BY THE

## EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

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At a GENERAL COURT, the 24th September 1760.

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, when they wait upon Vice-Admiral Pocock, Colonel Clive, and Colonel Lawrence, will desire those gentlemen to give their consent that their Portraits or Statues be taken, in order to be placed in some conspicuous parts of this House, that their eminent and signal services to this Company may be ever had in remembrance.

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At a GENERAL COURT, the 28th April 1784.

Unanimously resolved, That this Court do recommend it to the Court of Directors to erect a statue to the memory of Sir Eyre Coote, in the General Court-room.

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At a GENERAL COURT, held the 23d January 1793.

Resolved unanimously, That the statue of the Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, be placed in the Court-room, that his great services may be ever had in remembrance.

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At a GENERAL COURT held on Wednesday the 12th January 1820.

Resolved, That as the last testimony of approbation of the long, zealous, and successful services of the late Right Honourable Warren Hastings, in maintaining without diminution the British possessions in India against the combined efforts of European, Mahomedan, and Mahratta enemies, the Statue of that distinguished servant of the East-India Company be placed among the statesmen and heroes who have contributed in their several stations to the recovery, preservation, and security of the British power and authority in India.

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## REGULATIONS

FOR

GRANTING ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS  
IN EUROPE.

CIVIL Servants, after an actual residence of ten years in India in the civil service, to be entitled to come once to Europe, on leave, for three years, and to receive for that period an allowance of £500 per annum. No greater number of servants to come home under this regulation annually than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras, and six from Bombay, and no larger number in the whole to be absent under this regulation at one time than fifty-one from Bengal, twenty-seven from Madras, and eighteen from Bombay. The preference to be given first to those producing medical certificates, on oath, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of their health, and then to servants according to seniority of rank.

Civil servants compelled by illness, certified on oath, to come to Europe previous to their completion of the period of residence in India above prescribed, to be presented with 2,000 sicca rupees as passage-money, and to be entitled, for a period not exceeding three years, to an allowance of £250 per annum. Servants having received this indulgence shall not, in the event of their again coming to Europe after having completed a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance under the first regulation, unless their return be again occasioned by illness, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn as absentee allowance (exclusive of passage-money) and £500 per annum for three years.

Servants going in the first instance to the Cape for their health, and being compelled from the same cause to come thence to Europe, to be entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations.

In all cases, the said allowances to commence from the date of leaving India, and terminate at the end of three years from that date, or at the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

The allowances in question to be paid half-yearly in Europe, and on no account to be extended beyond three years.

No servant drawing an absentee allowance from a civil fund to receive, during the same period of absence, the allowances prescribed by these regulations, beyond such amount as may bring the total of his receipts from both sources to the sum hereby limited.

## FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

OFFICERS (of whatever rank) must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in case of certified sickness, and as hereafter specified) to their rotation to be absent on furlough, and the same rule is applicable to assistant military surgeons. The furlough to be granted by the Commander-in-chief at each Presidency, with the approbation of the respective Governments.

Officers who have not served ten years in India, but whose presence in England is required by urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A chaplain after seven years' residence in India is allowed to come home on furlough and receive the pay of major. Should he come home from sickness prior to this period of service, he is allowed the pay of captain only.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay, only in case of coming home from sickness.

Officers coming to England on furlough, are required immediately to report their arrival by letter to the secretary, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his Presidency.

Officers are required to join the establishment to which they belong at the expiration of the three years' furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from the Court, six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough will be extended except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter mentioned; or in cases in which it shall be proved to the Court that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers finding it necessary to solicit a further leave of absence on account of sickness, must, if resident in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's examining physician, Dr. W. F. Chambers, of Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, who will report to the Court of Directors his opinion on the state of such officer's health. And if resident in the country, in any part of the United Kingdom, they must transmit, with their letter of application for such leave, a certificate according to the following form, signed by at least two gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, *viz.*

“ I hereby certify that I have carefully examined [state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party], and I declare upon my honour, that according to the best of my judgment and belief, ..... is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary, for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least ..... longer in this country. ”

Also, previously to such extension of furlough being granted, such further proof shall be adduced by personal examination, or by such other evidence as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Officers abroad in any part of Europe, applying to remain a further time from their duty on account of sickness, are to furnish a certificate of two eminent physicians, *in the above form*, with the attestation of a magistrate that the persons who signed the certificate are physicians.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period, must at its expiration apply for permission, either to return to their duty, or to reside a further time in England.

No officer who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sect. 70.

Every officer upon leaving India will receive a printed copy of the General Order on this subject, published agreeably to the Court's instruction, and the plea of ignorance of the regulations will not be admitted as any justification of the breach of them; officers, therefore, who shall come home on furlough and who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the presidency to which they belong within the period of three years from the commencement of their furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the Court to remain a further time in Europe.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India, excepting colonels of regiments, and those of the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the payment of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

## REGULATIONS

RESPECTING

MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE  
COMPANY'S SERVICE.

EVERY officer after twenty-five years' service in India, three years for one furlough being included, is allowed to retire with the pay of the rank to which he has attained within twelve months of his arrival in Europe; but such pay is to be the same only as that allowed to officers of infantry.

A member of the Medical Board, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in India, including three years for one furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £500 per annum.

A surgeon of a general hospital, or superintending surgeon, who has been in that station not less than two years, and whose period of service has been not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough, as above, is permitted to retire from the service, and allowed £300 per annum.

All other surgeons and assistant-surgeons attached to the military, are permitted to retire from the service on the pay of their rank after having served in India not less than twenty years, including three years for one furlough.

A superintending surgeon on the Prince of Wales' Island establishment, who has been in that station not less than two years, and not less than twenty years in the service, including three years for one furlough, is allowed a pension of £300 per annum. In the case of his not having held that office for two years, his retiring allowance is limited to ten shillings a-day.

The senior assistant surgeon, after the said period of service, is allowed to retire on ten shillings a-day.

All other assistant surgeons, after the said period of service, are allowed to retire on five shillings a-day.

In the event of any of the Prince of Wales' Island medical servants being compelled by ill health (duly certified) to retire previous to their having served twenty years, they are granted, in the case of the superintending surgeon and senior assistant surgeon, a retiring allowance of five shillings a-day; and in all other cases, a retiring allowance of two shillings and sixpence a-day. If intermediately between

tween the completion of six and ten years, they are granted a retiring allowance of two shillings a-day.

A surgeon having served twenty years on the Company's establishment in China, including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire on a pension of £200 per annum.

An assistant surgeon, after the said period of service, who shall not have attained the station of head surgeon, is allowed to retire on a pension of £150 per annum.

A chaplain, after eighteen years' service in India (ten of which at a military station), including three years for one furlough, is allowed to retire with the pay of major.

A chaplain, after eighteen years' service on the Company's establishment in China, including three years' absence on furlough, is allowed to retire on a pension of £200 per annum.

A chaplain, having served ten years in India or China, whose constitution will not admit of his continuing in the service, may retire on the half-pay of major; after seven years, on the half-pay of captain.

A commissary or deputy commissary of ordnance, not being a commissioned officer, is allowed to retire on full pay if he has served twenty-seven years in India, of which twelve must have been in the ordnance department; twenty-five years, fourteen of which in that department; or twenty-two years, seventeen years of which in the ordnance department.

A conductor of stores is allowed to retire on £60 per annum after twenty five years' actual service in India.

Every lieutenant-colonel, major, or captain, is allowed to retire with the *half-pay* of the rank to which he has attained, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India; but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

A lieutenant having served thirteen, or an ensign nine years in India, including three years for a furlough, may retire on the *half-pay* of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

A subaltern officer, or military assistant surgeon, having served six years in India, is permitted to retire on the *half-pay of ensign*, if his constitution should be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of his continuing in India.

Every officer returning on furlough, and wishing to retire from the service, must make a declaration to that effect, within twelve months after his arrival in England; and in case of his neglecting so to do, he



must, at the expiration of his furlough, either return to India, or be held to have relinquished the service, and not be entitled to retire on pay, unless he has continued to serve in India, from his first arrival, for the space of *twenty-two years*, without having a furlough; in that case, he is allowed *two years* before he shall be called upon to signify his intention of retiring; but he can only be allowed the pay of the rank he held at the expiration of twelve months from his arrival in Europe.

Officers retiring from the service, will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years from the date of their landing in England, whichever shall happen first.

### BOMBAY MARINE.

#### REGULATIONS RESPECTING RETIREMENT AND FURLOUGH.

##### RETIREMENT.

Every officer of the marine who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay.

The master-attendant and the commodore, after having served five years in either of those capacities.....	£450
A captain of the first class.....	360
A captain of the second class.....	270
A first lieutenant.....	180

Every officer retiring from ill health after ten years' service, and before they have completed that of twenty-two years, is granted one-half of the retiring allowance of his rank, as specified above.

##### FURLOUGH.

A certain proportion of the marine officers (to be determined by the government, with a due regard to the exigencies of the service) are allowed to come home on furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank.

No officer under the rank of captain who has not actually served ten years in the marine, can be permitted to come home on furlough, unless in cases of ill health, under the like certificates as required from military officers.

If the commodore is permitted to come home on furlough, he is to be allowed the pay of a captain only. Half the remainder of his allowance to be drawn by the senior captain in the service, who is to act as commodore during his absence, in addition to the pay of his rank as senior captain.

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the marine officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers.

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