

# *ORIGINAL PAPERS,*

ELUCIDATORY OF THE

C L A I M S

PREFERRED BY THE

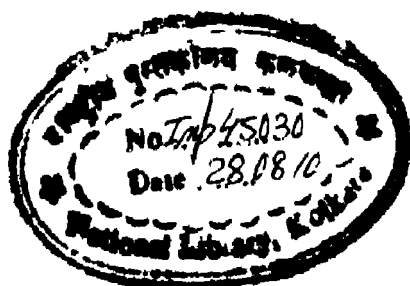
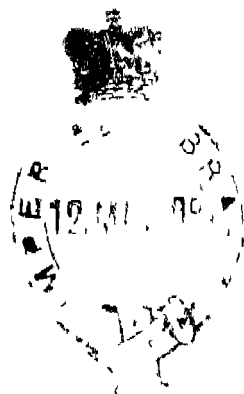
OFFICERS OF THE HONOURABLE COMPANY'S ARMY

IN

I N D I A.



PUBLISHED BY THEIR AUTHORITY.



---

# C O N T E N T S.

---

*PETITION to His Majesty.*

*Address to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

*Seçt. I. Petition to His Majesty, and Address to the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

*Seçt. II. Of Cavalry.*

*Seçt. III. Of Artillery.*

*Seçt. IV. European Infantry.*

*Seçt. V. Native Infantry.*

*Seçt. VI. Rank of Officers.*

*Seçt. VII. Succession of Officers.*

*Seçt. VIII. Of the Transfer of the East India Company's army to His Majesty's Service.*

*Seçt. IX. Of Furlough.*

*Seçt. X. Of Double Batta.*

*Particulars submitted to the Consideration of the Officers stationed at Cawnpoor.*

---

TO THE

KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

---

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and bearing Commissions in your Majesty's Army in India, animated with the warmest sentiments of affection and loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, and with sincere attachment to our native Country, beg leave to approach your Royal presence by this our humble Petition.

We received with the most lively gratitude, as an assurance of your Majesty's Royal favour and consideration, the arrangement made by your Majesty's command in the year 1788, for the adjustment of Rank between your Majesty's and the East India Company's Officers. Our confidence in your Majesty's wisdom and equity assures us, that this mark of your Majesty's attention to the just and dutiful representations of your faithful subjects in India, was intended to be adequate to the

A

very

very essential purposes for which it was granted, but unfortunately for us, the organization of this Army renders your Majesty's intention ineffectual.

Permit us with the utmost deference to represent, that the Commanding Officer of a Battalion in this service, holds a Rank equal only to that which is held by the Officer invested with the command of a Company in your Majesty's Army. Thus the superior authority may be exercised by him whose command is inferior. A consequence contradictory to the end for which Rank is conferred, and subordination required.

The Rank of our superior Officers is equally inadequate to the importance of the Stations they fill, and to their length of service. In every other army in the world, the ranks of General Officer and Colonel are annexed to the Commands, which, in this, are held by Field Officers and Captains. If such rank be deemed expedient to render efficient in their stations those who have the happiness of serving their country in situations less remote from your Royal Person, and supported by the whole weight and authority of your Crown and Government, it would not become us to attempt, by any arguments, to prove to your Majesty's wisdom and discernment, that equal Rank is necessary, in a distant part of your dominions, separated from the Mother Country amidst nations, strangers to our language, habits, and religion, and so far out-numbering us, that the Empire, which the zeal, spirit, and activity of your subjects have annexed to your Crown, has been justly said to be upheld by opinion alone.

Allow

Allow us most respectfully to submit to your Majesty the following statement, which, we trust, will evince how deeply the Interests of our Native Country are involved in the prayer of our present Petition. The Colonels in the East India Company's Army have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years ; their Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years ; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years ; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years ; and their Subalterns from ten to twenty-one years.

If the present Establishment continues, all attachment, zeal, and ardour must give way to hopeless despondency. Our Officers, of every rank, must be debarred the exercise of their experience and of their local knowledge, by the inferiority of their situations in the line. This evil, inherent in our system, must necessarily increase until our Establishment shall be new-modelled ; nor is the grievance confined merely to the consideration of being denied a Rank which is deemed adequate to corresponding stations in your Majesty's service. It carries with it a tacit Impeachment of the talents and fidelity of those, whom their lot has placed originally in the East India Company's Service, instead of your Majesty's. To obtrude our merits or our services on your Majesty's notice would not be becoming, and, we trust, is not necessary. We appeal to the histories of the two last wars, to the testimonies of your Majesty's Officers with whom we have served, and to none with more pride and confidence than those which have been borne by the distinguished Character at present in command of this army.

The total want of General Officers, and the inadequate proportion of Field Officers and Captains, throughout all our Establishments, compared with the numbers of similar Ranks in your Majesty's Army,

3

subjects

subjects us to supercessions, while serving with them, which are degrading to our Character, whether as Military Men, or as British Subjects. We have, therefore, addressed the Court of Directors, soliciting their consideration of these circumstances, and of the peculiar hardships resulting from them; and we humbly intreat that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to bestow upon us Commissions in your Army corresponding with such Rank, as may be conferred on us by the Company, conformably to the arrangement made in the year 1788, for adjusting the claims for Rank between your Majesty's and the Company's Officers.

That your Majesty may long and happily reign in the hearts of an undivided people, and that the extensive and invaluable possessions, which, under the auspices of your Majesty and your Illustrious Predecessors, have been acquired by the bravery, and maintained by the steady attachment of your subjects, serving in the East Indies; may for ever remain to your Majesty and your Royal descendants, the support and ornament of the British Crown, is the ardent prayer of,

Your MAJESTY'S

Most dutiful,

Loyal, and devoted Subjects,

H. Brisco, Colonel

Alexander Hardy, Lieut. Colonel

John M'Gowan, Lieut. Colonel

J. Macdonald, Major

T. Bolton, Major

Robert Dawes, Major

J. Kearnan, Captain

Herbert Pyefinch, Lieut.

J. Hickland, Lieut.

Samuel Sears, Lieut. Colonel

Robert Murray, Lieut.

M. Duncan, Lieut.

W. Howard,

W. Howard, Lieut.  
 James Nath. Rind, Lieut.  
 C. Smyth, Lieut.  
 Andrew Cumings, Lieut.  
 Richard Willoughby, Lieut.  
 Andrew Doull, Lieut.  
 S. Kelly, Lieut.  
 John Munro, Lieut.  
 Thomas Geo. Williamfon, Lieut.  
 Frederick Trench, Lieut.  
 Edward Allifon, Lieut.  
 George S. Browne, Lieut..  
 William Raban, Lieut..  
 Charles Christie, Lieut.  
 Malcolm M'Leod, Lieut.  
 Andrew Young, Lieut.  
 James Atkinson, Lieut.  
 John Gordon, Lieut..  
 John Harris, Lieut.  
 W. Hemmings, Lieut.  
 T. Leigh, Lieut.  
 Benjamin Cuthbert, Lieut.  
 T. Long, Lieut.  
 T. S. Bateman, Lieut.  
 A. Orme, Lieut.  
 James Pennington, Lieut.  
 Robert Wilfon, Assist. Surgeon  
 John Ashworth, Lieut.  
 J. Ranken, Assistant Surgeon

Thomas Salkield, Lieut.  
 William Rennie, Lieut.  
 W. M. Baker, Lieut.  
 A. Watkins, Lieut.  
 N. Saumarez, Lieut.  
 William Dick, Lieut.  
 J. W. Adams, Lieut.  
 John Jollie, Lieut.  
 James Hunter, Lieut.  
 James Pringle, Major  
 Robert Blair, Captain  
 Robert Carruthers, Ensign  
 Lawrence Rawstone, Lieut.  
 W. Dunn, Lieut.  
 Robert Turton, Lieut.  
 D. Spencer Freeman, Assist. Surg.  
 Robert Lowe, Assistant Surgeon  
 John Law, Assistant Surgeon  
 James Powell, Lieut.  
 M. M'Gregor, Lieut.  
 Gilbert Macleod, Assistant Surg.  
 George Foulis, Lieut.  
 Henry Cheape, Lieut.  
 Thomas Martin, Lieut.  
 J. A. Gore, Ensign  
 Alexander Robertson, Lieut.  
 J. Salmond, Lieut.  
 Richard Henry, Lieut..  
 William Mackintosh, Captain



John Eade, Lieut.  
 Thomas Macfie, Lieut.  
 George Hutchinson, Lieut.  
 Roderick Frazer, Lieut.  
 W. M. Birch, Lieut.  
 D. Marshall, Captain  
 L. Grant, Captain  
 William Anderson, Assist. Surg.  
 John Mawbey, Captain  
 Richard Forbes, Lieut.  
 Edward Hall, Lieut.  
 N. Stewart, Captain  
 S. Knowles, Captain  
 James Denny, Assist. Surgeon  
 Robert Francis, Lieut.  
 Charles Scott, Captain  
 J. P. Keble, Ensign  
 Edward Inglis, Assistant Surgeon  
 W. Adams, Lieut.

Robert Hetzler, Lieut.  
 Richard Adams, Lieut.  
 H. Hyndman, Captain  
 William Palmer, Major  
 W. G. Palmer, Lieut.  
 William Campbell, Ensign  
 J. H. Bellaffis, Ensign  
 W. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon  
 R. Ramsay, Captain  
 John Wallace, Lieut.  
 James M'Dougall, Assist. Surg.  
 David Robertson, Ensign  
 T. W. Clayton, Captain  
 W. Geo. Maxwell, Lieut.  
 Richard Ralph, Lieut.  
 John Ralph, Lieut.  
 J. Powell, Capt.  
 G. Raban, Lieut.

TO THE  
HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS  
OF THE  
East India Company.

---

HONOURABLE SIRS,

THE Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, of a principal Division of your Forces solicit your favourable attention, while they address you on a subject, not less connected with the honour and interests of their Country, and of that respectable body to whose immediate service they are devoted, than it is essential to the well-being and efficiency of your Military Establishments in India.

The inadequate Rank held by the Officers of this Army, when compared with the responsibility and extent of their Commands, has been long felt, and long submitted to without complaint; in the hope that their situation would at length attract marks of regard, proportionate to the

zeal and attachment they have shewn to your Service, to the Testimonials which every successive Commander has given of their professional merits, and to the solid advantages accruing from their exertions to their country, and to the East India Company.

The military profession has, in all ages, and among all nations, been considered the road to honourable distinction. The revenues of no state have been sufficient to admit of its bestowing adequate pecuniary compensation on those, who had sacrificed the invaluable season of youth to the toils and hardships of the field, and devoted to their Country's glory and safety, the time employed by others in the acquisition of a provision to support a decent dignity in the wane of life. Honours, therefore, and distinctions have always been the effectual substitute ; the unbought defence of nations.

In the Infancy of your Asiatic establishments, the Rank of Field Officer was attained in a shorter course of Service than is now endured in acquiring that of a Lieutenant. In proportion to the Augmentation of our numbers, has our progression through the different gradations of Rank been retarded, till at length the probability of promotion is protracted beyond the probable duration of life.

While your territorial acquisitions were small, this Army was necessarily constituted on a reduced scale, nor was it of consequence by what appellation the Officer was distinguished, while a command was annexed to his Rank, adequate to his services, and while he was not subject, as he now is, to a supercession founded neither upon length of service nor superiority of talents. This necessity no longer exists, and the inexpediency has been proved in numerous instances during the

two last wars. Your Battalions, headed by Subalterns of twenty years standing, have been exposed, by acting in concert with his Majesty's troops, to the inexperience of a youth accidentally dropped into the command of a Platoon or Company, by the casualty of the day, or the course of general duty.

Our gracious Sovereign has already borne testimony to our deserts, by opening the Path to equality with His own Officers ; but the constitution of the Company's Army renders this equality illusive. The Commanding Officer of a Company in his Majesty's holds equal Rank with the Commanding Officer of a Battalion in the Company's service, and consequently may controul him.

Rank is given as the concomitant of responsibility, to render the person in trust secure in his situation, and efficient in his command. In our service, commands of importance are rendered nugatory, and the superior rank of an inferior agent subjects us to degradation, and the chance of failure, which a military spirit can ill brook.

Equally inadequate is the rank of our Superior Officers to the importance of the stations they hold, and to their length of service. In every other Army on earth, the rank of General Officer and Colonel is annexed to the commands which are here held by Field Officers and Captains. That which might have been once expedient, cannot now be necessary, and is not just. With the acquisition of Empire and of Riches, the number of your Military Corps has necessarily increased without addition of Rank to your Officers. On the contrary, all the General Officers have been struck off. The Rank of Colonel is deemed adequate to our deserts, and to the utmost extent of our capacity.

From the hour that an Officer has attained the station to which the highest degree of respectability should be annexed, he is in reality degraded, by an insuperable bar to that Rank, which is deemed not only reasonable, but expedient in all other armies, and in the immediate service of his own Sovereign. The great increase, during late years, of his Majesty's Troops serving in India, makes a still more mortifying and injurious change in the situation of the Company's Officers; inasmuch as the commands to which they had looked, as the reward of their long and faithful services, are held by Officers in His Majesty's Army of higher rank, but who have not served one half, many not one third of the time, and who also, from a want of local knowledge, cannot be supposed so well qualified to fill such stations. Thus you will observe the disparity of Rank and of Command pervades every gradation of the service.

We, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly solicit that the Regulation which forbids the advancement of any Officer in the Company's Service above the Rank of Colonel, be done away, and a reasonable proportion of General and Field Officers be allowed, on this Establishment, that this may be no longer the only army in the world in which such a prohibition exists.

We further request that a Rank more adequate to the situation and responsibility of your Military Servants be conferred; since, till that be obtained, the apparent equality between his Majesty's and Company's Officers is, and must continue, illusive and nugatory.

To evince how deeply your interests, and even your existence in this Country, are involved in the reformation of your present system, the following

Following statement of facts, with the consequences naturally deducible from them, will suffice. The Colonels in the East India Company's Army have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their Subalterns from ten to twenty-one years. If the present Establishment continues, it is evident, that all attachment, zeal, and ardour, must give way to hopeless despondency, or degenerate into incurable apathy. The Officers of this Army will, in a few years more, consist only of men broken down by the pressure of time, and by the fatigues and exposure inseparable from a military life, in a climate destructive to European constitutions, instead of possessing that robust bodily strength and energetic vigour of mind, necessary to plan the original design, and essential to the successful execution of all the enterprizes of war.

It is a fact demanding your most serious consideration, Gentlemen, and the attention of the British Government, that the acquisition of your territorial possessions in this country was made by a band of men so small, that it would not be thought prudent, at the present time, to detach a party of equal strength beyond your frontier: yet their preservation is only to be secured by armies nearly as numerous as those which may be brought against us. But the soldier of the present day is, in no respect, inferior to him who contributed to the victories of Lawrence and of Clive. Where, then, are we to look for the cause of this alarming reverse, but in the progress made by our neighbours in the Military Art? This evil carries with it the aggravation that it can neither be obviated nor prevented from increasing, since every renewal of

I

hostility

hostility contributes to make our enemies better soldiers, and more formidable opponents.

No increase of revenue can support the enormous expence of a large European force in India. On the native troops, then, we must depend for our preservation, and it is evident that for their superiority to their countrymen, in the service of their own states, they are indebted to the skill and spirit of European Officers. To preserve that superiority, and to balance the improving discipline, and consequent increasing strength of the neighbouring powers, the proportion of officers must be augmented. It is notorious that Serjeants will not answer this end : but the situation of a subaltern is not a situation for life. He must be young, vigorous, and active; he must be animated by the prospect of leading the Corps, in which he is now learning to command, and acquiring the confidence of his soldiers by proving that he merits it. Under the discipline of their British leaders, and animated by their example, we have seen the Natives of India meet, at the charge of the bayonet, the veteran Troops of France, and meet them with effect.

It was the invariable opinion of one of your oldest and most respectable Commanders, that scarcely too many European Officers could be posted to a Battalion of Sepoys, particularly to lead them on to action. That opinion has lately received the sanction of our present Illustrious Chief,\* by his appointing additional Officers to the Bengal Battalions serving on the Coast, and by his acquiescence with a part of the numerous applications made to join the army during the late war.

We do not presume to prescribe to you the organization of your Sepoy Establishment : permit us, however, with deference to suggest,  
that

\* Earl Cornwallis.

that the now defective system would be improved by annexing the rank of Field Officer to the command of a Battalion, and by promoting to a superior rank, a proportion of the senior Subalterns of the Army, and posting them to Sepoy Battalions.

There is still another subject, the statement of which, we are assured, will be sufficient to interest your justice and humanity in our behalf. More than twenty years are spent in your service before we can arrive at the rank of Captain, and after ten years more it must be an instance of unusual good fortune, if the service shall enable any of us to revisit our native country ; but as if this were not sufficient, the door is shut against a temporary return by the necessity of an absolute resignation, and consequent loss of pay. In harshness and severity this regulation of your service stands unequalled.

The Officer in the King's Army possesses privileges utterly denied to him in the Company's. The former not only returns to Europe, when reasonable causes call him thither, and for the restoration of his health, but further, to preserve his services to his country, and that he may maintain the respectability essential to his station, his pay is regularly continued.

Let us now engage your attention to the situation of the latter, who holds a Commission in His Majesty's service also. Should the urgency of his domestic concerns demand his return to Europe, or a constitution enfeebled by the climate and the duties of his profession, require, as a last resource, a trial of his native air, what must be his feelings when he contemplates his dreary situation? Destitute of a provision, which might enable him to procure the comforts and assistance so re-



quisite to alleviate the pressure of disease, and contribute to re-invigorate his exhausted frame, he sinks under the accumulated weight of bodily ills and of mental despondency !

This, Gentlemen, is no imaginary picture, but a scene that is daily passing before our eyes. To expatiate further on it would, we are persuaded, be unnecessary ; for we cannot admit the idea that you would deliberately wish to sacrifice their lives whose constitutions have been impaired in your service.

We, therefore, with the fullest confidence in your justice, and the reasonableness of our representation, request that you will no longer withhold from the Officers of your Army that privilege, which his Majesty's enjoy, of returning to Europe for a limited time. Our prayer extends to a furlough of three years, without prejudice to rank or loss of pay, but subject to the resignation of the situation or command annexed ; and, after return to India, to be re-admitted on the efficient strength, under the present existing regulations.

To those who have only viewed the object at a distance, and who have not, like us, suffered under the increasing weight of the grievances which we now solicit you to redress, it may appear, that what has been long submitted to, and is apparently inherent in the constitution of this army, cannot be so oppressive as we now represent. In your eyes, Gentlemen, we trust it will be no slight recommendation of our present solicitations, that from the commencement of the late war to the present hour, when every stipulation of the Treaty is on the point of being completely fulfilled, not a murmur has escaped to interrupt the harmony of mutual co-operation, or slacken the springs of joint ex-

ertion against the common enemy. The disciplined courage of your troops, and the animated exertions of their leaders have (under Providence) diffused the blessings of Peace, not only through the British dominions, but to the remotest corner of the territories of their Allies. We are assured, therefore, that in seizing the present occasion, we shall evince as well the steadiness of our attachment to you, as the sensibility with which we feel the peculiar and almost intolerable hardships of our situation.

Such, Gentlemen, is the plain, unexaggerated statement of the present situation and future prospects of your military servants in India. It is indisputably true, that despondency pervades all the ranks of the Bengal Army from the dreary prospect before them. Promotion to the junior classes is nearly hopeless, and entirely precluded from the senior. Their just claim to a recompense for their services is denied, and the chance of being restored to their friends and country is removed to a period so distant and so uncertain, as to sicken the expectation even of the most sanguine. But we resign with the most implicit confidence into your hands a cause which is not more our's than it is your own; nor can we allow a doubt to exist, that you will feel with us, the expediency of renovating that zeal, by which your acquisitions were originally made, by which they must be maintained, and on which the permanency of their duration does ultimately depend.

We have the honour to be,

With perfect consideration and respect,

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Your most faithful and devoted,

Humble Servants,

*Cawnpore, Feb. 1793.*

H. Brisco,

H. Buico, Colonel  
 Alexander Hardy, Lieut. Colonel  
 John M'Gowan, Lieut. Colonel  
 J. Macdonald, Major  
 T. Bolton, Major  
 Robert Dawes, Major  
 J. Kearnan, Captain  
 James Atkinson, Lieut.  
 John Gordon, Lieut.  
 John Ashworth, Lieut.  
 T. Leigh, Lieut.  
 W. Hemmings, Lieut.  
 William Lally, Lieut.  
 T. S. Bateman, Lieut.  
 A. Orme, Lieut.  
 Robert Wilson, Assist. Surgeon  
 James Nath. Rind, Lieut.  
 C. Smyth, Lieut.  
 John Munro, Lieut.  
 Andrew Cumings, Lieut.  
 Andrew Doull, Lieut.  
 William Raban, Lieut.  
 Thomas Geo. Williamson, Lieut.  
 S. Kelly, Lieut.  
 Richard Willoughby, Lieut.  
 Frederick Trench, Lieut.  
 Edward Allison, Lieut.  
 George S. Browne, Lieut.  
 Andrew Young, Lieut.

J. Salmond, Lieut.  
 W. Howard, Lieut.  
 Charles Christie, Lieut.  
 Malcolm M'Leod, Lieut.  
 Robert Murray, Lieut.  
 Henry Cheape, Lieut.  
 J. Ranken, Assistant Surgeon  
 Thomas Salkield, Lieut.  
 John Harris, Lieut.  
 Benjamin Cuthbert, Lieut.  
 William Rennie, Lieut.  
 T. Long, Lieut.  
 W. M. Balcer, Lieut.  
 A. Watkins, Lieut.  
 N. Saumarez, Lieut.  
 James Pennington, Lieut.  
 William Dick, Lieut.  
 Herbert Pyefinch, Lieut.  
 J. W. Adams, Lieut.  
 James Pringle, Major  
 James Hunter, Lieut.  
 John Jollie, Lieut.  
 M. Duncan, Lieut.  
 J. Hickland, Lieut.  
 Robert Blair, Captain  
 Robert Carruthers, Ensign  
 Lawrence Rawstorne, Lieut.  
 W. Dunn, Lieut.  
 James Powell, Lieut.

Robert

Robert Turton, Lieut.	S. Knowles, Captain
M. M'Gregor, Lieut.	James Denny, Assist. Surgeon
Thomas Martin, Lieut.	Robert Francis, Lieut.
George Foulis, Lieut.	Charles Scott, Captain
Robert Lowe, Assistant Surgeon	J. P. Koble, Ensign
D. Spencer Freeman, Assist. Surg.	Edward Inglis, Assistant Surgeon
Samuel Sears, Lieut. Colonel	W. Adams, Lieut.
J. A. Gore, Ensign	Robert Hetzler, Lieut.
Gilbert Macleod, Assistant Surg.	Richard Adams, Lieut.
John Law, Assistant Surgeon	H. Hyndman, Captain
Alexander Robertson, Lieut.	William Palmer, Major
Richard Henry, Lieut.	W. G. Palmer, Lieut.
William Mackintosh, Captain	William Campbell, Ensign
Thomas Macfie, Lieut.	J. H. Bellafis, Ensign
John Eade, Lieut.	W. Hunter, Assistant Surgeon
George Hutchinson, Lieut.	R. Ramsay, Captain
Roderick Frazer, Lieut.	John Wallace, Lieut.
W. M. Birch, Lieut.	James M'Dougall, Assist. Surg.
D. Marshall, Captain	David Robertson, Ensign
William Anderson, Assist. Surg.	T. W. Clayton, Captain
L. Grant, Captain	W. Geo. Maxwell, Lieut.
John Mawbey, Captain	Richard Ralph, Lieut.
Richard Forbes, Lieut.	John Ralph, Lieut.
Edward Hall, Lieut.	J. Powell, Capt.
N. Stewart, Captain	G. Raban, Lieut.

Addresses and Petitions to the same effect were transmitted from each  
Military Station subscribed by the whole of the Officers present.

## SECTION I.

PETITION to His MAJESTY, and ADDRESS to the Honourable the  
COURT of DIRECTORS.

“WE therefore most respectfully and earnestly solicit that the regulation which prohibits the advancement of any officer in the Company’s service above the rank of colonel, be done away ; and that a reasonable proportion of general and field officers be allowed on this establishment, that this may no longer be the only army in the world in which such a prohibition exists.”

The officers of the Bengal army, in soliciting a proportion of general and field officers, adequate to the complement of troops, are naturally governed in their ideas by the numbers of each of these ranks, which it has been found expedient to appoint to the British forces, when on foreign service: for, being now component parts of the same machine, the artificial combinations of each must be made, as nearly as possible, to accord; or the organization of the whole will necessarily be disjointed, and the operations of both perplexed and embarrassed. Attention must, at the same time, be had to local situation and circumstances. The general and field officers on his Majesty’s army list are so numerous, that, in this particular, the two services bear no analogy to each other, nor can the British establishment be referred

to, in order to regulate the numbers of officers of these ranks, which would be expedient, and may be justly claimed for the army in India, though the latter, in the number of men, much exceeds the former. That our claims, therefore, may be analagous to reason, and consequently compatible with the prosperity and resources of that part of the empire, to the security and preservation of which we are immediately devoted, they must be adapted to local circumstances of situation. This naturally leads us to a survey of the internal organization of the army in Bengal, the purposes for which it is maintained, and the nature of the service on which it is employed.

The countries possessed by the British nation, under the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, are the provinces of Bengal and Bahar, a small part of Orissa, and the Zemeendarree of Benares: but the tenor of our engagements with the Nawab Vizeer having thrown the defence of that Prince's dominions wholly on the army *in Bengal*, their security, as well from natural situation as from political expediency, is become essential to the tranquillity and safety of our own territories, and the disposition of the forces, under the Presidency of Fort William, is accordingly adapted to this object. It becomes necessary, therefore, to comprize, in this description, as well the whole lines of frontier of the Vizeer's country, as of the British provinces, together with the principal military stations which it has been judged expedient to occupy, in order to guard the possessions of both from internal commotions, and from foreign attacks.

This extensive frontier is bounded by the kingdom of Arracan, to the south-east, and by the river Soobanreeka, on the south-west; the

sea coast extending from the southern extremity of the Chittagong province, to the mouth of that river, forming the base of a triangle, from the easternmost point of which a line being carried to nearly the 27th degree of northern latitude, and thence diagonally north-west to Hurdwar, from whence returning south-west, to Piple, in Jellafore, will inclose the whole area of the territories of the British nation and its allies immediately dependent on the Government of Bengal.

The province of Bengal and the northern division of Bahar, are, by natural situation, in a great degree protected from the inroads of an enemy. Moreover, to the north and east, the adjacent countries are possessed by nations neither populous nor warlike, from whom little is to be apprehended beyond the temporary incursion of an ill-armed and irregular banditti. This frontier is likewise defended by a chain of mountains, by large rivers, and by extensive forests. To the south, the coast is secured from a maritime attack, by shallows, and the debarkation of troops would be fatal on a desert strand, covered with impenetrable woods, and intersected by innumerable inlets of the sea, with only one port (and that of difficult access) in the space of three hundred miles. Thus the command of the navigation of the Ganges, which, from its intricacy, (owing to the perpetual shifting of the sands) is only known to a few Europeans in the pilot service, secures Bengal from being attacked with success by any European power. To transport and land ten thousand Europeans, with guns and stores, would be impracticable, and equally so, for an army of that strength to attempt it on the land side. We have every resource of money, provisions, and stores, requisite for the largest force. The lower parts of Bengal, where the troops of an European power must  
land,

land, are eminently unhealthy. If landed farther to the southward, they have still more difficulties to encounter, in having a greater distance to march. The climate would fight for us, by destroying numbers. A partizan war of posts might be carried on, without hazarding a general engagement, till fatigue, hunger, and disease, completed their overthrow. The many large rivers which take their course also through the interior parts of these provinces, protect them during the rainy season, from the incursions of the neighbouring Mahrattas, the only power from which any formidable invasion is to be apprehended; while the districts to the eastward of the Ganges are so entirely secured by that barrier, that no instance occurs on record of their having been disturbed by those active freebooters.

On the north, south, and east, therefore, our dominions are little liable to foreign attack. The naturally weak parts are that tract of the western frontier of the Vizeer's territories, from Hurdwar to Ramgaut, in extent *140* miles; the Ganges, during eight months of the year, admitting the passage of troops at numerous fords, and thus exposing the whole of the Dooab to the northward of Furruckabad, with the provinces of Rohilcund and Oude, as far as to the western bank of the Dewa, to the annual depredations of bodies of irregular horse, whom we erroneously class under the general denomination of Siks—but who, in reality, consist of Siks, Mahrattas, disbanded troopers, Hindostannies, and of every description of banditti, who can provide themselves with a match-lock and horse, for the purposes of plunder. These annually assemble in the desolated lawless districts to the westward of the Jumna, and issuing forth at the commencement of the dry season, increase in number as they proceed, and  
carry



carry fire and sword through the defenceless\* countries in their course.

In the event of our being engaged in hostilities with the Mahratta, or other neighbouring States, that part of the Benares Zemeendarree situated to the southward of the Ganges, together with the whole of South Bahar, is more particularly exposed to the eruptions of that active enemy, who would meet with no obstacle to interrupt their progress, through the numerous inlets to be found by the passes in the hills, on the southern frontier of Benares and Bahar. The stations of Dinapoor and Chunar, together with all those within the Company's provinces, being destitute of cavalry, could only furnish protection to the towns and districts in their vicinity, and would in vain attempt to interrupt the progress, or prevent the ravages of horse in an open country.

To the southward<sup>est</sup>, the rich provinces of Midnapoor and Burdwan are likewise open to an invasion, as well from the south, through Cuttack, as to the northward, from the easy communication between those countries and South Bahar: witness the numerous eruptions of the Mahrattas, and the depredations committed in those fertile districts during the latter periods of the Mogul empire, and our own situation in 1780, from an undisciplined and (under any other circumstances) a despicable rabble, notwithstanding that a respectable de-

\* I say defenceless, because the detachment of artillery and infantry stationed at Anuptheer is neither sufficiently numerous to furnish guards for the various fords, nor, while unprovided with cavalry, can it act with effect against an enemy consisting wholly of horse, and consequently always able to elude their pursuit on a plain, the whole face of the country being a level surface.

tachment of artillery and infantry lay on the northern bank of the Sorbanreeka.

The army maintained by the East India Company in Bengal being designed for the security of their possessions against internal insurrections and foreign invasion, their disposition is consequently governed by these objects. With that view, it has been judged expedient to occupy six principal stations, in the vicinity of large towns and capitals of provinces, and to post smaller detachments, as well on those parts of the frontier most accessible, as at the principal cities (in which the Company's representative usually resides) for the support of the civil authority, the protection of the treasury and public records, and to assist, when called upon, in realizing the revenues.\*

The following are the six principal stations :

1st. † Fort William, with Barrackpoor, where the Native Infantry requisite for the garrison duties of that fortress are cantoned. These also furnish the necessary guards for Calcutta and its environs.

2d. Berhampoor, in the vicinity of Morshedabad, the residence of the Nawab of Bengal; to guard the interior of that province,

\* It has proved in vain that repeated orders have been issued, prohibiting the collectors from employing Sepoys in realizing the rents. They are employed for this purpose in every district: nor has it yet been found practicable to collect the revenues without the appearance at least of military force, and too frequently their interference is unavoidable.—It is the invariable practice of the country powers to use military force in the collection of the revenues, and hence the necessity has been entailed on us.

† See Appendix A. .

together

together with its southern frontier, and ready to reinforce the garrison of Fort William, or replace a vacancy of troops at Dinapoor.

3d. Dinapoor, near the city of Patna, to guard the interior of Bahar.

4th. The fortrefs of Chunar, a depôt of stores for the supply of the field stations, and the cantonment of a brigade, to guard the province of Benares.

5th. Cawnpoor, for the protection of the Vizeer's capital, Lucknow, and to preserve the tranquillity of his dominions.

6th. Futteh Gur, in the vicinity of Furrochabad (the capital of the Patan Rohillas) to join the Cawnpoor division, if necessary, for the protection of the Vizeer's dominions; also to furnish the detachment stationed at Annapsheer for the defence of the western frontier.

In addition to these, are to be enumerated the two subordinate stations at Midnapoor and Annapsheer, the first dependent on Berhampoor, and destined to guard the south-west frontier, the latter detached from Futteh Gur, for the protection of the western boundary of the Vizeer's dominions. The remaining dependent stations, at Chittagong, Dacca, Tajpoor, Gaya, Hazarree, Burragong, Benares, and Jonepoor, are each occupied by a battalion of sepoy, to support the authority of the civil magistrate and collector, and as guards for the provincial treasuries. Of late, a battalion has been employed in Assam, and will probably be permanently stationed in that country.

The Native Corps at Lucknow is detached from Cawnpore, and placed under the authority of the British Resident in that capital, as far as relates to requisitions for guards, detachments, and escorts, and to the protection of the Company's representative at that court.

The two invalid battalions of Native Infantry at Mongheer furnish escorts, when wanted, to boats with public property and stores, proceeding up and down the Ganges, together with small invalid garrisons and parties, where required.

The invalid companies of European artillery and infantry at Chunar garrison that fortress, and furnish a small detachment for the fort of Buxar.

The army at Bengal, at present, consists of the following corps :\*

Two skeleton regiments of Native Cavalry.

Three battalions of European artillery, with thirty companies of Native Lascars, forming a brigade of artillery.

His Majesty's 76th regiment.

Six battalions of European Infantry.

Six brigades of Native Infantry, each consisting of six battalions.

Four companies of European invalids.

\* See Appendix B.

### \*Two battalions of Native Invalids.

The number of officers on the staff of this army are six colonels of infantry. The Colonel Commandant of artillery is on the effective strength of one of the battalions. The Colonels of infantry command the six principal stations, and their dependencies. The remaining field officers are six lieutenant-colonels, and six majors, attached to as many European battalions, and the like number of lieutenant-colonels and majors to the six brigades of Native Infantry. The above field officers are all fixed at the principal stations, which are the head quarters of their respective corps, the lieutenant-colonels commanding the brigades stationed at Berhampoor and Futteh Gur excepted, the former detached with two battalions to Midnapoor, and the latter with the same force to Annasheer, for the defence of the respective frontiers. The single battalions detached are subject only to their respective captains commandant, and to the authority of the colonels commanding the stations, on which they are dependent. Thus situated, the whole of the corps (invalids excepted) are, in point of equipment, constantly on a war establishment, and in a continual rotation of active duties, being engaged in guarding a frontier of great extent, in supporting the authority of the British Government, in the protection of its allies, in maintaining the police, and in preserving the tranquillity of the whole. An army of less than 30,000 men, thus spread over an area of 215,000 square miles, to controul nations scarcely yet habituated to our sovereignty, (where the higher ranks of people are naturally disaffected, from disappointed views of elevation) and in the vicinity of warlike neighbours, abounding in cavalry, must be at all times prepared for every exigency, and can scarcely have too many central positions, at which it may assemble in force, in the

event of sudden internal commotion, or foreign invasion. Yet, on a survey, it will be found that through the whole extent of the British possessions in Bengal, with those of its allies, not one stronghold or tenable fortress is occupied, except Fort William: the forts of Chunar and Mongheer being in a ruinous state, that of Buxar trifling, and all incapable of resisting a resolute attack, or standing against a blockade, for the most inconsiderable space of time; no magazines of provision, or forage, being collected in any of those places. The distance of the Native Battalions, which are detached, from the principal stations, on which they are dependent, is, generally, so considerable as to preclude the timely arrival of a reinforcement from thence, in cases of emergency, while those corps, which are stationed more in the vicinity of each other, are yet subject only to the authority of their respective commandants, no one of whom is invested with any power of controul over the others, or can quit his own post, but at the requisition or with the approbation of the civil magistrate of the district. Our troops are thus liable to be cut off in detail, before effectual relief can be afforded, or authority delegated, to assemble a force adequate to the exigency of the occasion.

This incessant call on the vigilance and alertness of the forces, is said to have been the motive which induced Lord Clive to form the army into brigades, each comprizing a proportionate complement of artillery, with European and Native Infantry, and (had a competent corps of cavalry been attached) provided with every requisite for prompt and vigorous exertion. This arrangement continued with little alteration for several years, and proved, in every respect, adequate to the purposes expected from it. In a course of time, innovations were made, till at length we see the name of brigade re-

main without its retaining any of the principles of the original design, or the features of its pristine form. How far these respective deviations have tended to melioration, cannot well be ascertained, the changes made in the system having succeeded each other so rapidly, as scarcely to admit an examination of their principles, much less to afford the opportunity of proving them by the only unerring criterion, experience of the effect produced. Whatever may have been their individual merit, it is an incontestable fact, that these deviations from the original design have divested the Bengal army of the properties which were intended to have been inherent in its constitution. Our corps are no longer, as formerly, calculated for prompt movements, and decisive operations. The separation of the artillery from the brigades, the removal of the cannon from the Native Battalions, the consequent deficiency of Lascars, and of good cattle for the guns, and, above all, a suspicious jealousy, degrading to the military character, which will ever check the ardour of exertion, have all concurred to deaden that energy, which formerly characterized the British troops in India. Added to these, the loose distribution of single battalions, and the want of a general superintending authority over the remote detached stations, leaves us exposed to disasters, which, like a spark falling on a train, would, in their consequences, be felt to an alarming extent: for, owing to the confined and restricted authority, invested in the Officers commanding Native Battalions, their divided commands, and the want of definite instructions, applicable to every probable emergency, nothing could be undertaken in concert, till the arrival of orders from the Presidency, or from the head-quarters of the division, to which they stood attached; together with the requisite supply of artillery, stores, cattle, and, in short, of almost every essential for active operation, to be conveyed to a distance, possibly, of some hundred miles.

If

If the permanency of our sovereignty in Asia rests on the basis of our unquestioned superiority, and of a prevailing belief that we are invulnerable to attack, it behoves us to use every precaution to guard against the chance of failure in our military operations, whether offensive or defensive. The most trivial check, received by the smallest detachment of our troops, not only exposes the whole political body to a mortal blow, but contributes to efface from the minds of the natives, subject to our Government, that impression by which our dominion was first established, and to which we are indebted for its continuance, and therefore tends, in its consequences, to accelerate the arrival of that period, which, with equal certainty, awaits the most firmly established empires, the weakest of the human race.

Under the circumstances above detailed, it is evidently expedient, that officers of experience should be invested with authority, over a certain number of subordinate stations, the most contiguous to each other, and best situated to afford mutual aid and support. It will be the duty of such officers to inspect the troops and stores at each station, to regulate the disposition of the detached posts, and, in case of attack, or internal commotion, to adopt such measures as may be requisite for the safety of the district in which they command.

First, then, it is suggested, that a competent body of light cavalry be raised for the defence of the western frontier, to be posted at Annapheer, instead of remaining at Cawnpore and Futteh Gur, where the country is protected by the rivers Ganges and Jumna, neither of which is fordable for a considerable distance above those stations.

Secondly,



Secondly, a corps of native artillery (~~Goleh-Andaz~~) to be raised and attached to the brigade of European artillery, in addition to the Lascars : to perform likewise all marine duties.

Thirdly, The corps of European infantry, and artillery, being at present on a system fundamentally bad, should be reformed, and the regiments put on the same establishment, in the complement of officers and men to each as his Majesty's regiments in India : the same mode to be adopted for recruiting them.

Fourthly, The number of European officers attached to the Native Battalions to be increased, and, in respect to appointment, placed on the same establishment with the European corps. The battalions to continue at their present strength in rank and file, to consist of two grenadier and four battalion companies, with a Captain and two Lieutenants to each of the flank companies, and a Captain, Lieutenant, and Ensign to each of the battalion companies.

Fifthly, The brigades of Native Infantry to consist of three battalions each, to be commanded by a Brigadier, with a Brigade Major, and Quarter Master, effective staff.

Sixthly, The Commanders of European regiments to be of the rank of Major General, to act and move with their regiments. *The Officer commanding the Artillery to have the same Rank*

Seventhly, Two General Officers on the staff of the Bengal army (exclusive of the Commander in Chief in India) to act as reviewing Generals ; one for the principal stations within the provinces, the other for those in the field.

## A P P E N D I X   A.

---

**T**HE present military establishment of Bengal consists of two regiments of Native Cavalry, in all 468 rank and file, with two non-commissioned officers, European, and eight European commissioned officers. One brigade of European artillery, of 1110 rank and file, with 86 European commissioned officers; to which are attached thirty companies of Lascars, natives. His Majesty's 76th regiment of        rank and file, with 43 commissioned officers: six European battalions, in the East India Company's service, in number 3552 rank and file, with 168 officers; of six brigades of Native Infantry, of six battalions each: in number 23,140, including Native Officers, with 72 European non-commissioned and 378 European commissioned officers.

# APPENDIX B.

STATIONS.		CORPS in 1794.		DISPOSITION OF THE BENGAL ARMY IN 1794.												Miles.
				Principal Stations of Divisions of the Army.	Regiments of Nat. Cav.	Battal of Europ. Artill.	Companies of Invalids	Battal of Native Infantry	Companies of European Invalids	Battal of Native Invalids	Divisions of Corps	Stations of Brigades and Battalions.	Dependences from principal Stations.			
Fort William and Barrackpoor	{	Ten companies of European Artillery, with their complement of Native Lascars. His Majesty's 76th Regiment. Two battalions of European Infantry. Six battalions of Sepoys.														90
Berhampoor Head Quarters		One battalion of European Infantry. Two battalions of Sepoys.														
Dependences. Midnapoor Dacca Chittagong	{	Two battalions of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys.														
Mongheer		Two battalions of Invalid Sepoys.														
Dinapoor Head Quarters	{	Two companies of European Artillery. Four companies of Lascars. Two battalions of European Infantry. Two battalions of Sepoys.														
Dependences. Hazzarree Gaya Tajpoor Affam		One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys.														
Buxar	Detachment of European and Native Invalids															
Chunar Head Quarters	{	One company of Invalid European Artillery. Three companies of Invalid Europ. Infantry. Three battalions of Sepoys.														
Dependences. Burraong Benares Jonepoor		One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys. One battalion of Sepoys.														
Cawnpoor Head Quarters	{	One regiment of Native Cavalry. Two companies of Artillery, with Lascars. One battalion of European Infantry. Five battalions of Sepoys.														
Dependences. Lucknow		One battalion of Sepoys, with Artillery.														
Futteh Gur Head Quarters	{	Half a Company of Artillery, with Lascars. One regiment of Native Cavalry. Four battalions of Sepoys.														
Dependence. Annupheer		Half a company of Artillery, with Lascars. Two battalions of Sepoys.														

## SECTION II.

## OF CAVALRY.

THE fouth-west diftricts of Bengal and Bahar, and the western provinces of the Vizeer's dominions, have a great extent of frontier expofed to the incursions of the neighbouring powers, viz. the Mah-rattas, the Siks, and the Durrannies, the fubjects of Timur Shah.—The forces of all thefe nations principally confift of cavalry. It is evident, therefore, that defective as we are in this effential <sup>branch</sup> ~~part~~, our poffeffions in India ever lye open to an invafion, and we fhall in vain oppofe their ingrefs, or attempt to check their rapid movements through a champaign country, which has no natural barriers of mountains, or rivers, to flop their progrefs, and is deftitute of walled towns and fortreffes, of fufficient ftrength to protect the perfons and property of the inhabitants. To eftablifh a connected chain of pofts, for the fecurity of a frontier of fo great extent, and in every part eafy of accefs, would demand a very confiderable augmentation of our infantry eftablifhment. Yet a ~~small~~ body of highly difciplined cavalry would be found fufficient for its protection, and would moreover (were ftuds to be formed and a breed of ferviceable horfes produced within our own territories) enable us, in the event of a war, to complete a refpectable corps of light horfe, equal to cope with any number of irregular cavalry, that could be brought againft them.

During

During a course of active operations in the field, no superiority in discipline, or science, can compensate for the want of cavalry, when acting against an enemy provided with horse. Were proofs wanting, the events of the two last wars afford numerous instances, in confirmation of this assertion.

By their late conquests, the Mahrattas have extended their possessions to the western boundary of the Vizeer's dominions, and the whole south-west frontier of the British provinces is bordered by the territory of those states. The European officers, in the service of Madhajee Sindia, have, in addition to his numerous bodies of horse, furnished him with a corps of regular disciplined infantry, hitherto unknown in the armies of the Mahratta States. After experiencing the advantages which his infantry has derived from the introduction of the European tactic, and estimating it by the important acquisitions which he has in consequence made, it may be presumed that he will not fail to adopt the same mode for the improvement of his cavalry: and on reverting to the state of the Mysorean horse, in the year 1749, compared with those brought unto the field, and opposed to us, during the two last wars with that power, we shall, by analogy, find cause for serious attention to the rapid improvement of our warlike and restless neighbours, in the military art. An accurate account of the army acting at present under Sindia, in the countries bordering on the Vizeer's dominions, is hereunto annexed.\* The character of these troops, and the talents of their chief, may be estimated by the extent of their acquisitions. They are now in the undisturbed possession of all those countries extending from the foot of the northern mountains to the sea, through which the whole of the valuable horses to be procured in the British or Vizeer's territories must pass. Any

3 \* *This will be annexed* attempt

attempt, therefore, to augment our cavalry, after we shall have been engaged in hostilities with those States, would prove ineffectual. A plan for establishing a breed of horses, of the first quality, within our own provinces, has been lately presented to the Bengal Government, by an officer of that establishment. The ability and perspicuity displayed in this proposal, together with the importance of the subject, not only in a military, but in a commercial point of view, entitle it to the serious attention of all those, who are entrusted with the administration of India affairs.

It is said, that the Directors, in all their general letters to Bengal, have uniformly recommended to the Government of that Presidency, in the event of being engaged in a war, in defence of the Vizeer or other Native Power, to require of that ally, that he should furnish his contingent in cavalry. The Nawab Vizeer had in his stables at Lucknow, in 1793, not less than 3000 horses, solely for his private use, many of them of the first quality, yet never mounted, but on occasions of ceremony and for parade. Every argument should be employed to prevail on that Prince to co-operate with us, in forming a respectable corps of cavalry; a measure which would put him to no additional expence, since the horses are already fed at his charge, and it would only be necessary to disband a part of the irregular and useless rabble, that now disgrace his service, in order to support this new establishment.

## SECTION III.

## OF ARTILLERY.

THE Brigade of Bengal Artillery has evinced, by its services during the two last wars, the excellence of the corps. The present mode of supplying it with recruits is the same as that adopted for the European Infantry; but the Artillery having, by prescription, the advantage of priority of selection from the whole of the men received from Europe, it has never suffered so materially, either from the deficiency or quality of the recruits, as the Battalions of European Infantry. Were a recruiting company established (with the sanction of government) at Woolwich, and the recruits trained for a certain time with the Royal Artillery there, a greater proportion of men, properly qualified for the service, would be procured, and many would be saved, who, after their arrival in India, fall a sacrifice to the climate before they are sufficiently instructed to be fit to join their Company, and consequently before they have been capable of performing any service. An academy also might be established for Cadets of Artillery, appointed by the East India Company, to remain there twelve months at least previous to their embarkation, and (if on examination found qualified) to proceed to India, as acting officers, in charge of the men, the whole under the authority

authority of one or more officers of each establishment who may have been in Europe on duty or furlough.

Were a Company of Native Artillery-men (Goleh Andaz) added to each of the European Companies, they would prove a most essential aid, and by saving the latter from exposure to the sun, during the hot season, would preserve many, who now fall a sacrifice on common camp, or cantonment duties, and thereby add to the strength of the European Artillery Corps in the field, when the services of every individual are of importance. In action they would be employed as Gun-Lascars, an indispensable aid in India, of which the deficiency was so much felt during the late war, as to occasion draughts of the whole establishments attached to the artillery and infantry corps in Bengal, (the train at the field stations not excepted) by which the guns were left unmanned, and consequently useless.

In the time of peace the corps of Goleh Andaz, being principally stationed in Fort William, would perform all marine duties, and thus prevent defections from the Battalions of Native Infantry on their removal from the Upper Provinces to the Presidency: the apprehensions of being thus employed having ever been the chief cause of their quitting their colours. This corps should be composed entirely of Natives of Bengal, and particularly of the class of sea-faring men, who being accustomed to that mode of life, and enured to the climate of the lower part of the Delta of the Ganges, would feel no repugnance at being selected for that particular duty. Their pay should be the same as that of the Gun-Lascars, and the European officers appointed from the corps of artillery. To instruct the Natives in the management of guns will,



in Europe, be deemed a suggestion pregnant with danger to the existence of European power in Asia. It is difficult to efface strong impressions, and to change rooted opinions; but it is well known to those who are most intimately acquainted with the character of the Natives of Hindostan, that it is to the regular discipline and method pursued in our service, and above all, to the presence of British officers they are indebted for their superiority—that the same man, if transferred to the service of one of the country powers, sinks to a level with those around him. The government of Bengal, by discharging at once 5 or 6000 disciplined men at the close of the last war, evinced their freedom from apprehension on this head. With respect to the <sup>ability</sup> army of Myfore, confessedly the most formidable corps in the service of any Native Power, its excellence is to be attributed entirely to the body of Frenchmen who have long been attached to the army of that state.

## SECTION IV.

## EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

ALTHOUGH our European force must ever be considered the palladium of our defence in India, and the key-stone by which our sovereignty is maintained; yet it is not less certain that, to preserve our Asiatic dominions by an army composed of Europeans alone, would be impracticable, and that, were it possible, yet the drain of men from the mother country would be so great, as to counteract all the advantages derived from the possession of them. The European troops should be considered as a corps of reserve, to be brought forward only on occasions of importance, and as a necessary balance to ensure the steadiness of the native corps. The respectability, therefore, of this body of men is an object of much more essential consequence than its number, since in this particular the disproportion ever must be such, that the balance can only be maintained by a persuasion of their decided superiority in discipline and valour.

It has been asserted, and with truth, that “ the European character in India cannot be raised too high, and that if the natives should be accustomed to look on persons in the British service with indifference and contempt, they will rapidly annihilate our empire there, and with it the very few Europeans by whom that country is held in subjection.”\*

\* Letter from the Right Honourable H. Dundas, to the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

Provision has therefore been wisely made, in a late act of the Legislature, for obviating this evil, by restricting those Europeans who may be licensed to reside within the Company's possessions, to a fixed residence within certain limits, and thus securing the regularity of their conduct, by placing them under the immediate eye of authority. Yet the military character of the British nation, on which our security depends, is degraded, by constantly sending out, as recruits for the European Infantry, wretches who are the outcasts of their native country, men worn down and debilitated by disease, contracted by every species of vice and debauchery. The effect produced by exhibiting such spectacles in the character of British soldiers to the eyes of the natives of India need not be told. Yet, should a contempt of the national character once become general, its restoration would be attempted in vain, nor would the downfall of our Asiatic empire be long protracted. How far the present mode of supplying the East India Company's armies with European recruits is advantageous to their service, will be best determined by those whose situations have afforded them the opportunity of inspecting these men from the time of their embarkation to the period of their existence in India, which to the greater number is of no long duration. Of late, indeed, numbers have judiciously been remanded home by the return of the ships that conveyed them out, by which the East India Company was relieved, as well from an enormous increase of their hospital charges, as from the expense of maintaining men in the character of soldiers by whom no service could ever be performed, and whose appearance and depravity of conduct must tend to depreciate, in the eyes of their Asiatic subjects, that opinion of European superiority by which their sovereignty is maintained.

Of those who might be fit for service, on their embarkation, the treatment on board ship is generally such as to cause numerous casualties during the voyage, and many of the survivors are so irretrievably injured in their health, that in a very few years they become an incumbrance as invalids. From the recruits not being under charge of officers, while on their passage, diseases are contracted, in consequence of neglect, exposure, and want of cleanliness. Having usually disposed of the necessaries with which they were furnished, they remain entirely without the means of defence against bad weather, and the frequent changes of climate that are experienced on the voyage, while the misery of their condition and wretched appearance but too frequently subject them to brutal and contemptuous treatment. Thus they usually land in India—emaciated by sickness and disheartened by the sufferings they have undergone. Such circumstances cannot but render the men who are exposed to them very unfit to support the military character of a distant nation, in the eyes of an acute and discerning people, who yield their obedience to character alone; who are timid only because they are yet ignorant, and who, by a concurrence of fortunate events and brilliant successes, were rather surprized than overpowered.

With such materials to compose our European corps, it cannot create surprize that uneasiness should be felt by the officers who serve in them, and that a general anxiety should prevail to be removed from a situation whence neither credit nor satisfaction can accrue. That under all these disadvantages, corps should have been made which, in point of discipline and regularity, do credit to the British name, would scarcely obtain belief; but that the assertion has been verified on unquestionable authority. Such instances clearly prove that the general inferiority of the East India Company's European battalions, in the appearance and character

character of the men, taken individually, (for collectively they have always acquitted themselves with equal credit) is entirely to be attributed to the mode in which they are recruited; that the present system is radically bad, and it may be presumed, from the good state of some of the corps, that were the same mode adopted as is pursued in his Majesty's service, the East India Company's European troops would not be deficient in any of those requisites that constitute military excellence.

There are four principal stations in Bengal and Oude, which it has been judged expedient to occupy with European infantry. It is therefore suggested that the number of regiments of European infantry, on the Bengal establishment, be four, each to consist of the same complement of ~~commissioned~~<sup>assigned</sup> officers, non-commissioned and private, as his Majesty's regiments in India: the British Government to be applied to for permission to fix on a convenient situation in England where the recruits enlisted may be assembled, and disciplined previous to their embarkation. A proportion of officers from each of the Presidencies to have charge of and train them. These officers, or others, who may be in England on furlough, to embark with them for India, and to continue their superintendence on board, where those for the infantry will act as marines, and the artillery-men serve at the guns. By such means, not less than one-third who perish at present, in consequence of neglect and improper treatment, during the voyage and by exposure to the sun immediately after their landing, and before they are seasoned to the climate, for the purposes of instruction, will be preserved to the East India Company and to the nation. On a calculation, it is proved that by the death of every foldier sent to India, a loss of 200l. is incurred. The charge attending an establishment of four companies for the recruiting service will be found not to exceed 220l. per month; so that considerations

of œconomy, as well as of humanity and policy, call for the adoption of this measure. Young men of character, and of sober habits of life, will thus be induced to offer themselves for the India service, a situation wherein the private soldier enjoys more real comforts, and is more liberally paid, and more amply provided, than in any other army in the world.—The officers employed on the recruiting duty will be responsible to their respective regiments that the men enlisted are in every respect qualified for the service. A knowledge of each other will produce mutual confidence and attachment between the officers and men. The European infantry will from respectability become the most honourable corps. The present restlessness of the officers, proceeding chiefly from the little satisfaction and credit accruing to them, while this body of men is composed of bad materials, as at present, a change of system will remove the cause of this impression. The allowance made to the officers of the native corps, to enable them to furnish themselves with camp equipage and carriage, has proved satisfactory to them, and a considerable saving to Government. Let the same allowance be made to the officers of European regiments. The regimental staff should likewise be appointed invariably from the corps. In his Majesty's army, the off-reckonings are the perquisite of the commandants of regiments. The officers commanding regiments in India are equally entitled to this advantage, and till of late enjoyed it, with some difference in the mode of distribution. As their rank will, in most situations, place them in the command of stations, and their allowances will, in consequence, be liberal, (as a compensation for the additional duty and responsibility to which they are subjected) the two field officers next in rank, on whom the immediate charge of the regiment, and the conduct of its discipline will fall, should participate in this emolument. The general officers holding European regiments, who may proceed to Europe, or be found unfit for field service, to resign their

commands: the former *pro tempore*, and on their return, to wait a vacancy, the latter to have a provision made for them, under certain limitations.

## SECTION V.

## NATIVE INFANTRY.

ON the establishment of native troops we must, in a great measure, depend, as well for the permanency of our Asiatic possessions, as for the advantages Great Britain derives from them; since no acquisition of wealth, or increase of territory, would compensate for the drain of men from the mother country, and the consequent injury to population, were India retained by an army consisting solely of Europeans, exposed, as they must be, to the malignant influence of the climate. It is to be hoped that no mistaken apprehension, or jealousy will deter us from improving the discipline of the Native corps, and adding to the confidence they repose in their strength, while under British officers. The respectability which is attached to every individual in our service, in the eyes of the people of India, is our best security for their peaceable submission to our Government. The fidelity and attachment of the Native troops are ensured by the strongest tie, that of self-interest. The private sepoy dreads dismissal as the severest punishment, as the forfeiture of a comfortable subsistence, and ruin to his prospects of advancement. So numerous are the candidates for admission, that in Bengal the Native battalions may, in a  
 very



very short space of time, be augmented in any degree that shall be required. Two recent regulations have, also, contributed to render our military service still more estimable in the eyes of the people of India. The provision made by act of Parliament for the regular payment of the army was satisfactory to all, but most essentially beneficial to the private foldier, who has it not in his power to provide against future exigencies. The regulation relative to the discharge of sepoys, by which they are no longer subjected to dismissal at discretion, has also produced the happiest effect, by rendering the situation of the private foldier permanent, while his conduct is regular and military, and thereby preserving to each that claim to advancement which is due to long and meritorious services. Nor is it solely in a military point of view, that the value of situations in our army is to be contemplated, as contributing to the safety of our Asiatic dominions. It is at present, and has long been customary, among the middle class of farmers and landholders, as well in our own districts, as in those of the Nawab Vizier, to send a youth of the family to the British army, as a sepoy, whose situation therein is a protection to them against the impositions and extortions of the natives, employed in the collection of the revenue ; as he becomes a channel by which representations are made to the European officers of his corps, and by them are conveyed to the Company's civil servant, superintending the province, or to Government ; without the intervention of those whose interest it might be to suppress their complaints. Redress is thus obtained with more facility and certainty, and in consequence fewer instances of oppression

pression occur. By such collateral ties of attachment, the internal tranquillity of our territories is secured, during the periods that our troops are employed on foreign service. The son is the pledge of the father's fidelity, and his protector against extortion.

That an establishment which thus contributes so essentially to the protection and happiness of our numerous Indian subjects, and secures to Great Britain her most valuable foreign possessions, should be rendered as efficient as is possible, must be the wish of every friend to his country. It is admitted, that the superiority of the sepoys in the British service over their countrymen in the armies of their native Princes is to be attributed solely to their European officers. Under these, their steadiness in action has withstood the charge, and gained the palm of victory from the veteran troops of France; yet the complement of officers consists of no more than one captain and eight subalterns, with an adjutant, to a battalion of six hundred and forty men. The Commanding Officer and the staff being exempted from detachment, there remains, on a supposition that every one is present and fit for duty, but one officer to move with eighty men. The manners and habits of the sepoys being less repugnant to the natives of India than those of the European soldiery, and their constitutions being more inured to the intemperance of the climate, those corps are more frequently called upon for detachments, and more employed on general line and camp duties. Indeed there are several harassing duties, such as pickets, cattle, and baggage guards, &c. &c.

to

to which Europeans are seldom or never exposed. Their officers, besides those duties peculiar to the native line, are also incident to the same rotations of duty with those of the British regiments though out-numbered by the latter in the proportion of three to one. In his Majesty's regiments the complement of officers under the rank of Major is to the men as one to nineteen. If, as has been allowed, the steadiness of troops in action depends much on the presence and example of their officers, and on the confidence reposed in them by their men ; and if the above proportion has been found not more than adequate in British regiments, it will be superfluous to urge by further argument the expediency or justice of an increase of European officers to the Native corps in India. It has before been observed, that the sepoy battalions during the intervals of peace are placed in situations, where they must at all times be prepared to act on emergency. They are, moreover, subject to constant requisitions for detachments, as well on occasions of internal commotion, as to protect an extensive and open frontier against predatory incursions. It is on such desultory expeditions that the European officer is unremittingly exposed to the casualties of the service, and to the intemperance of the climate, yet in his efficiency are involved as well the success, as the preservation of his party. Recent instances might be adduced in proof of this assertion, and it cannot be too often repeated, that no precaution should be neglected to avert the most trivial failure, which in its consequences inevitably tends to efface the impression of our superiority from the minds of our Indian subjects. Such have been the invariable

sentiments of every officer of experience who has served in India. To these we are able to add the opinion of our late respectable Commander in Chief, expressed in the two general orders annexed,\* an opinion which appears to have been still more deeply impressed on his Lordship's mind, after having on so many occasions witnessed and borne testimony to the essential and indispensable services of the Native troops during the arduous contest which he had, at the period the last order was issued, concluded with so much advantage to his country and glory to himself; yet as his Lordship must have been sensible, that, with the present complement of officers, this most judicious order could on very few occasions be complied with, it is evident that he could only mean to impress on the mind

\* " G. O. BY EARL CORNWALLIS, 8th May 1789.

" The Commander in Chief thinks it proper to direct, that when a detachment of Native Infantry is sent out of the strength of fifty men or upward, with a probability of using their Arms, the charge thereof is to be committed to an European Officer."

" G. O. BY THE MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, 24th May 93.

" THE Commander in Chief having reason to suppose, that the General Orders of the 8th of May 1789, " directing that when a detachment of Native Infantry is sent out of the strength of fifty men or upward, with a probability of using their Arms, the charge thereof is to be committed to an European Officer,"—have been deviated from in some instances, he thinks it proper to order, that Subaltern Officers shall be sent on Command with all detachments of Native infantry exceeding in number half a Company,\* whether such detachments be composed of men of different Companies or not. Commanding Officers of Sepoy battalions are enjoined to pay strict attention to this regulation, and to carry it into immediate effect, by detaching European Officers to take the Command of Posts; where there happens to be detachments of the above strength without them."

\* Thirty eight rank and file.

of his successors the necessity of adhering to it in every instance possible, till the service could be supplied with the requisite additional number of officers from Europe.

By restoring to the Native Battalions the two pieces of ordnance, which were formerly attached to each, a great acquisition of real strength would be gained at an inconsiderable expense. The confidence reposed by the Sepoys in their cannon was carried to a pitch bordering on superstition. They became objects of even religious veneration when they had seen them contributing to their victories, and enabling them to oppose with effect the attacks of a very superior force. The Lascars attached to the guns were always choice men, selected with much care by the Commanding Officer, whose credit and success depended much on their steadiness and skill. The Grenadiers voluntarily trained themselves to the management of the guns. The stoutest and finest cattle were procured to draw them, and kept under the Commanding Officer's eye. It is too well known how much the want of Bullocks and Gun Lascars was felt during the two last wars : yet no provision has been made on the coast against a similar exigency. In consequence of this deficiency, the movements of our armies have never kept pace with those of the enemy, whose attention to this important article of military equipment has been assiduous and unremitting. During the late war in Mysore, every serviceable bullock attached to the army in Bengal was draughted and transported by sea, at a great expense, to the coast, and in consequence of this hazardous

zardous, but necessary, measure, the troops on that establishment incapacitated from active opposition in the event of an attack. Were the two pieces of ordnance, with their bullocks and Lafcars, again attached, a respectable train of artillery would be at all times in readiness for foreign service. The Native troops would gain an increase of strength and of confidence, which is the foundation of courage. At present, when guns are required for service within our own provinces (which occurs very frequently) the delay that attends making an application to the Brigade station, and sending them to the detached corps, is productive of many ill consequences.

It has been suggested, that by forming the Native Infantry at all the Presidencies into one general army, to be employed indiscriminately at the different Settlements, those local attachments and connections that are supposed to deter the Sepoys from proceeding on foreign service, might in a great degree be overcome. It is to be recollected, that by weakening those ties, we shall lose a very strong pledge of security for their steadiness and fidelity to us. An army of unconnected adventurers cannot be trusted in trying situations, and in contests of a doubtful issue. The majority of the Natives in our service at present are creditably connected, and no class of men in the world more attached to their relations, not only by ties of affection, but by considerations of a religious and moral nature; the desertion of parents or relatives, and leaving them to languish in poverty and distress, being deemed in Hindostan a crime of the blackest dye, dooming the aggressor to present infamy, and inevitably entailing future punishment. Adverting to this, the Government of Bengal, with equal humanity and policy, during the late war in the Carnatick, provided, for their Sepoys on that service, a channel of remittance through their public departments, by granting

2

bills

bills on their collectors in the vicinity of the place where the families of the men had their residence. During the periodical reliefs in Bengal, the applications made by the Native Officers and Sepoys for permission to visit the places of their nativity are so numerous, as sufficiently to evince the lively concern these men feel for the welfare and happiness of their relations: every one, on these occasions, carrying with him the little purse he has been able to accumulate from his pay: and it is observed, that where this permission is liberally granted, the corps is resorted to by men of creditable connections, whose steadiness and attachment to the service may in every situation be relied on. The tenets of the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions both enjoining marriage at an early period of life, celibacy is considered disgraceful. The characteristic delicacy of eastern nations in all that relates to their women is well known. The Sepoy leaving the females of his family a sufficient provision during his absence, marches cheerfully, while confident that the period of his separation from them will not exceed the duration of the service on which he is to be employed. But were the Native of Bengal subject to be transferred to the establishments under the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, his intercourse with his family must necessarily be interrupted for longer periods of time: the great distance, and the (frequently hostile) countries that intervene, rendering the communication hazardous and uncertain.

The union, therefore, of the Native Infantry under the different Presidencies would tend to discourage the middle rank of people from entering into our service, and we should thereby lose that security which we now possess for the tranquillity of our provinces during foreign wars, and probably exchange an orderly, respectable body of men, for a band of lawless vagabonds.

Another

Another very forcible objection presents itself to oppose the plan of forming the Native troops on the <sup>several</sup> Establishments into one army. The people of Bengal, and of the northern provinces, of Hindostan differ widely from those of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts in language, local habits, and peculiar prejudices. The European Officer who had been attached during a series of years to the Sepoy corps in Bengal, would, on his being removed to Madras or Bombay, find himself deficient in that knowledge, to the acquisition of which the greatest part of his life had been devoted. The interchange of officers between places so distant would be attended with a considerable increase of expense. The men, instead of having officers whom, from long habits of intercourse, they regard as their countrymen, would be commanded by strangers, with whom few of them would remain. The aversion of the Natives of Hindostan from any association with foreigners is well known; and it is to the confidence they repose in their European officers that we are indebted for prevailing on them to proceed on distant expeditions. This confidence has been acquired by affording them protection and redress, whenever their religious rites have been interrupted, or their prejudices treated with contempt. They find that their officers make themselves acquainted with their language and peculiar habits, while from strangers they are liable to suffer as much from ignorance as they could from design. The numerous volunteers that pressed forward to proceed to the coast by sea during the late war, and the readiness with which the Sepoys offered themselves to embark for Sumatra, sufficiently prove, that the aversion from sea voyages is wearing away. To change the present system with the view of overcoming this prejudice is unnecessary, and might prove injurious to the service.



*Extract from GENERAL ORDERS issued by EARL CORNWALLIS, 22d  
January, 1793.*

Par. 39th. The Commander in Chief congratulates the detachment (Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell's) on its return to the Bengal Provinces, and desires that before the separation of the corps which composed it, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell will convey to them severally his hearty approbation of their conduct, upon the service on which they have been employed, with so much glory to themselves, and so much benefit to the public. In the course of that service, he had frequent occasions to commend their patience under fatigues and difficulties, and their gallantry in action : and he has now only to add, the adherence and fidelity of the Native Officers and Soldiers, on a service so extensive in its duration, and so distant from the Presidency to which they belong, will be a memorable proof of the attachment of the Bengal Native Soldiery to the British Government in India, and will ever reflect the highest credit on the European Officers, through whose just and conciliatory treatment that detachment was obtained and preserved.

40th. To the Native Officers and Sepoys composing the Volunteer Battalions, and to the Volunteers dispersed through the other corps of the detachment, the Commander in Chief desires that his peculiar satisfaction may be expressed for the alacrity with which they offered themselves to join the army, engaged in an arduous and remote war, by a conveyance so much at variance with their feelings and inclinations. It is a pleasing reflection to him, that during his command of the army, a spirit has been shewn by the Native Soldiery of sacrificing their prejudices to their duty, and of overcoming their natural reluctance, when the state has occasion for their services :—and he trusts that the example which has been set by the Volunteers of embarking on board of ship, and the reports which they will spread amongst their fellow-soldiers, of the great care and attention bestowed by Government, and Officers of ships, to render their situation during the voyage as comfortable and commodious as possible, will completely remove from the minds of the Native Soldiers in the service of the Company, that aversion to sea voyages which so long prevailed among them.

42d. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell in the field, of Major Russell, and other Staff-Officers of the detachment, and of the Commanding-Officers of corps, was on different occasions noticed, and in terms of strong approbation, in the General Orders of the Army ; and the Commander in Chief has great pleasure in now declaring, that Lieutenant-Colonel Cockerell, in the general command of the detachment, has manifested so unremitting an attention to the care of the men under his charge, and to the important object of œconomy in public expenses, as to entitle him to the fullest approbation and thanks of Government ; whilst the accounts received from every quarter of the orderly behaviour of the Troops during their march to and from Madras, as well

in our countries, as in those of our Friends and Allies, are unquestionable proofs of discipline and regularity, which have been maintained in the detachment.

43d. Notwithstanding the reluctance the Commander in Chief must always feel in dispensing with the standing regulations of the service, yet, in the belief that many of the European Officers of the detachment, after so long an absence from the Presidency, must have private business to transact in Calcutta, and that it will be extremely satisfying to the Natives, after a separation of so many years from their families, to be allowed to visit and remain some time with them, he has been induced on those accounts, as well as on consideration that their meritorious services have a claim to more than ordinary indulgencies, to recommend to Government, and has obtained their sanction, to grant leave of absence, without the forfeiture of their batta, in the following manner :

44th. The European Officers belonging to the Battalions which do not come to the Presidency, are permitted, to the extent of half in each Battalion, to be absent at one time, for the periods hereafter fixed, and after their return, the other half to be allowed the same indulgence.

45th. Officers belonging to Berhampore,	3	months.
Danapore,	4	ditto.
Chunar,	4½	ditto.
Cawnpore,	5	ditto.

## SECTION VI.

## RANK OF OFFICERS.

“ **W**E further request that a rank more adequate to the situations and  
 “ responsibility of your military servants be conferred ; since, till that  
 “ be obtained, the apparent equality between his Majesty’s and the  
 “ Company’s officers is, and will continue, illusive and nugatory.”

It is presumed that no doubt will be entertained of the expediency of granting rank to those officers in the India service, who by seniority hold situations to which extensive authority and consequent responsibility are annexed. During the infancy of our India settlements, while the advantages they yielded were derived solely from the profits of the trade, in the small military establishments which necessity obliged the Company to maintain, a reduced scale of rank was with propriety adopted ; while the celerity of promotion, and the advantages annexed to the superior gradations, proved a recompense for this inferiority. A total revolution has since taken place in their situation, while the original contracted principle of their military system remains unchanged. Instead of merchants holding, by a precarious tenure, a few acres of barren soil, we behold them sovereigns of an extensive territory, rich, populous, and fertile, enjoying the highest consideration for their wealth, strength, and resources, and exercising the influence these give them

over the surrounding nations. Their military officers, from protecting a petty factory, are become the leaders of numerous and confederated armies, and are entrusted with the conduct of important political transactions. It must be expected that men in every situation will find their just level. The present age is that of ratiocination. I am entrusted with a charge comprizing various and important concerns, and subject, consequently, to proportionate responsibility. Similar stations, in all other services, are dignified by adequate rank and distinction ; my claim, therefore, to these is just and equitable. Judging from past events, it appears, that where claims are accurately defined, and rights clearly understood, true wisdom is shewn in acceding with cheerfulness to the first propositions, which are usually made with deliberation, and consonant to equity. To deny or to procrastinate is only to lay the foundation of discontent and disaffection, to produce irritation and heat, which seldom fail to carry men beyond their first views and designs. To withhold that which is due till the demand be made, may be done without positive injustice ; but he who is refused that to which he has an undeniable title, will not always be satisfied with mere justice, he will expect reparation. The senior officers of the Indian army are, by their length of service, entitled to the highest denominations of rank known to the British Military Establishment. They are entitled to the rank annexed to similar situations in his Majesty's army : while the importance of their stations, the extensive authority with which they are invested, and the consequent responsibility annexed, render it expedient to animate their exertions, and to reward their services with honourable distinctions.

With a view to adapt these their just claims to local situations and circumstances, it is suggested to promote the six Colonels of infantry  
on

on the Bengal establishment to the rank of General Officers. The two seniors to be put on the Staff, and to act as Reviewing Generals. The four juniors to command four European regiments, each of ten companies, with a recruiting company in Europe, *The Commandant*

*of Artillery to have the Rank of General Officer*

The corps of Native Infantry to be formed into twelve brigades, each to consist of three battalions, a body of men sufficiently numerous to fill the eye, and occupy the attention, whether engaged in action, or performing their evolutions in the school of instruction. The officer commanding each brigade to have his due rank of brigadier, to move on all occasions with the corps he commands, and to establish his Head Quarters in the situation most central to its position. This arrangement appears less liable to objection than that of posting brigadiers to Native Regiments of two, three, or four battalions, their proper designation being that of officers of inspection and controul, which, should they be appointed to command regiments, would invest, in the same person, powers, which, to produce the end proposed, should be separated.

The claim for superior rank being conferred on the officers commanding Native Battalions is founded on the following considerations: 1st, That at present the officer holding this command has no higher rank than that which is annexed to the command of a Company in his Majesty's army, and consequently, in the course of service, may be commanded by the latter, by which the superior authority is invested in him whose charge is inferior. 2d, That in his Majesty's army there are two Field Officers effective on the strength of each Regiment, in order to obviate the chance of its falling to the command of a junior officer, whose experience has not qualified him for a charge of that magnitude.

3d, That the command of a Native Battalion is not attained in less than twenty-five years service, whereas at the period that reduced rank was annexed to the command, it was usually attained in a moderate term of years. In consequence of the augmentation of the East India Company's forces, and consequent increase of officers, who all rise in rotation, the course of promotion has been retarded in so great a degree, that it bears no proportion to the rise in his Majesty's army, and subjects the officers in command of Native Battalions to frequent supersession from their juniors.\* It is to be recollected that there is no analogy

\* *N. B.* In order to evince the accuracy of the statements made by the officers of the Bengal Army in their Petition to his Majesty, and Address to the Court of Directors, the following table is annexed, specifying the intervals at which the different gradations of rank were attained at successive periods of time in the last thirty years.

Names and present Rank.	Cadet.	Lieut.	Capt.	Battn.	Major.	Lt. Col.	Colonel.
Colonel H. Brisco	1763		1766	1769	1778	1781	1788
Lieut. Col. W. Duncan	1766-7		1774	1778-9	1781	1793	
Captain R. Grueber	1769		1781	1794			
Captain W. B. Davis	1772	1778	1793				
Lieut. T. Ramsay	1784	1794					

From this statement it appears, that Captain Grueber, the junior Captain in the Bengal Army appointed to the command of a Native Battalion, had served upwards of twenty-five years in India, when he attained that command, which he can only continue to hold with the rank of Captain. In the year 1776, Captain (then Lieutenant) Grueber stood 212 from the command of a Battalion. In the same year Captain (then Ensign) W. B. Davis stood 364. On a calculation it appears that Captain Davis will not arrive at the command of a Battalion in less than twenty-nine years from his entering the service. The junior Lieutenant in the Bengal army, Lieutenant T. Ramsay, has been in the service ten years, and had on the 1st of January, 1794, 475 officers between him and the junior Captain commanding a Battalion. Taking the result of the above calculations as a guide, Lieutenant Ramsay must remain in the army thirty-eight years longer before he can attain by seniority the command of a Native Battalion.

between

between the relative duties of commandants of regiments in his Majesty's, and in the East India Company's armies. In the former, the command of a regiment is conferred as an honourable and lucrative reward for services, and is so far a sinecure, that the General Officer holding it is, by usage, seldom present with his regiment in quarters, and still less frequently in the field : nor does he, when with it, assume the command, having usually a superior one in the line. But the commandant of a battalion is never separated from his corps, and is, during a great part of the time he holds the command, detached in situations where he is independent of any superior military authority on the spot, and where his conduct must be guided by his own discretion. The station he fills, therefore, may be said to comprize as well the functions of a General Officer, as those of an officer in the immediate charge of a regiment.

With respect to the effect, which considerable promotions in the Native Corps may have, as well as on the King's troops in India, as on those officers who may remain in the Company's European corps, after their transfer to his Majesty's service, it is to be considered, that the officers attached to the Native Infantry will still continue to rise by seniority in rotation : their course of promotion, therefore, must consequently be slower than that of officers in the King's European army. As the accession of rank claimed by the East India Company's officers is inferior to that which his Majesty's in similar stations enjoy, and still more so, when their respective length of service is compared, the progress of promotion will, notwithstanding, continue considerably more accelerated in his Majesty's army, than in the East India Company's. With regard to those officers who may remain in the Company's European troops, after their transfer to the King's service, as the seniors of

each denomination will have the option of remaining in the Native Corps, or of being transferred with the European, the gradations of rank which may hereafter be gained or lost, cannot justly give umbrage to either.

It has already been observed, that the command of a Sepoy Battalion was formerly attained in a much less protracted course of service than at present : nor was it then (as to the far greater number it must now be) the ultimate eligible situation which the service afforded. Yet at present no advantage or source of emolument (a partial share of the surplus of off-reckonings excepted) is allowed to the officer holding this command, though, previous to attaining, it half a life and upwards must be passed in India in a subaltern station. To the situation of commandant of a Native Battalion, should be annexed those advantages, which are customary in other armies, to which they are well entitled from their length of service, in an uncongenial climate, at the expense of the most valuable enjoyments of life. Let, therefore, the allowances be made adequate to the situation, to the period of time passed in the service before it is attained, and to the importance of the charge. With the pay, &c. of a Field Officer, let him enjoy the off-reckonings of the corps as in the British army, and such an allowance as may enable him to provide a competency for old age, and to retire from the service, before he becomes an useless and expensive incumbrance to it. Let the Officers in command of Companies, with the rank and pay of Captains, exercise the authority and perform the duties of that rank, with the same responsibility, as officers in similar situations in European regiments. Till this be done, regulations and checks will prove vain. Laws to be enforced must be equitable.



N. B. By the proposed accession of rank, the rank of Major General will be confined to officers of thirty-two years standing. The junior Colonel will be of twenty-eight years standing in the service. The junior Lieutenant Colonel of twenty-six years. The junior Major of twenty-three years. The senior Captains of the same, and the juniors, of not less than fourteen. The senior Lieutenants of the same.

## SECTION VII.

## SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS.

IF it be expected that the European officers, attached to the Native troops, should continue as at present, constantly present with their corps, and assiduous in the performance of their respective duties, all promotions must be made, as hitherto, by seniority in rotation. This regulation once laid aside, the door is opened to every species of intrigue and circumvention; while perpetual resort to the Capital and to Europe (where preferment will with much more facility be attained than by a meritorious discharge of professional duties) must necessarily prove prejudicial to the public service. In no army in the world, is there a larger proportion of officers present with their regiments, than in that of the East India Company. Nor is it to be overlooked, that by passing through the several gradations of rank, men necessarily gain a practical knowledge of their profession; while the regular rise to situations of distinction and emolument, by precluding the motives for solicitation and attendance on men in power, leaves the mind disengaged from self-interested views, and undisturbed in its attention <sup>to</sup> ~~at~~ professional duties. Moreover the effect, which this certainty will produce on the minds of those, who are thrown into situations, wherein much must be left to their discretion and integrity, is sufficiently evident; nor is it to be expected,

M

that

that he, whose advantages are casual, and uncertain, and to whom the occasion may never again recur, will, in general, act with that degree of moderation and forbearance, which are usually seen in one, whose prospects of independence are well founded.

The opportunities afforded of advancing merit, and distinguishing genius, may be urged in support of the contrary system. But, except in a few solitary instances, what has merit been but a plea to forward the fortunes of those, whom inclination prompts to serve? nor will the most scrupulous adherence to the rule of advancement by seniority, preclude occasions of affording scope for superior talents, and bestowing on desert its due reward. Reasons, not less forcible, are to be urged against granting permission to dispose of commissions in the Native troops for money; a practice which, by unhinging and unsettling every man's mind and prospects in life, in consequence of the perpetual fluctuation around him, will render him discontented with his situation, and generate a propensity to change, and a restlessness, that must prove highly detrimental to the public welfare. By such a practice, and the consequent frequent interchanges and removals, that mutual confidence, which subsists between the Sepoys and their European officers, and which is the soul and strength of the corps, will be lost; the men, alarmed and disgusted by the intrusion of strangers, will no longer consider the service an eligible and desirable situation.

The principal argument to be adduced against invariable succession by seniority, is, that in numerous armies, the succession of the officers to the superior gradations of rank, is so much retarded, as to be protracted beyond the duration of that period of life, wherein the body and mind possess vigour for the complete exercise of their functions; the  
higher

higher ranks not being attained, till the constitution is impaired, and the frame unequal to the fatigues and hardships of active service. To obviate this inconvenience, every state has found it expedient to make a provision for the veteran in the wane of life. Let such be provided for worn-out officers of the Indian army, sufficient to enable each to support, with credit, in his native country, the rank in life which he may have attained. Let the conditions, under which it may be accepted, be liberal, instead of being loaded with such as render the present fund no relief, the allowance being inadequate to the supply of the most moderate wants.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend the continuance of promotion by seniority in rotation, rather than by purchase or selection, as well in the succession to rank, as to the command of corps and stations, as the best security for the preservation of that subordination and regularity, on which the permanency of the British sovereignty in India, in so great a degree depends. Let it be ever present to the minds of those, who may be entrusted with the arrangement of our system of government in Asia, that opinion is the basis on which the fabric rests. From a change in the present mode of advancement by seniority, for that by favour or purchase—jealousy, dissension, and disgust would be diffused amongst the European officers. The Natives of India, though submissive and obedient to the steady hand of authority, are by nature inclined to levity, and constitutionally intriguing and fond of change. The seeds of contention and of circumvention once sown, would quickly spread through the whole corps.

By military men, supercession is not merely felt as an injury, but as a reflection on their professional character, and is, therefore indelible.

## SECTION VIII.

*Of the TRANSFER of the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY to His  
MAJESTY'S SERVICE.*

TO the representations made by the Officers of the Bengal army of the hardships under which they labour, and their despondent situation, it may be objected, that in such circumstances it appears extraordinary, that his Majesty's gracious offer of admission into his service was in so few instances accepted. In order to obviate misconception, the principal causes, which operated to discourage their acceptance of that offer, are here detailed.

In the first place, the terms on which the East India Company's Officers would be transferred to the King's army were not explicitly made known. The only condition they were acquainted with was that which to the Company's Officers appeared not only injurious, but degrading and insulting; viz. that though their army rank in his Majesty's service (which had been restricted from preceding the 15th of June, 1783) should be senior to that of his Majesty's Officers in the four regiments, yet that their regimental rank should be junior to that of all the King's Officers of the same denominations. It will be said, that this is an invariable rule in his Majesty's army. To which it may be replied, that had the Royal Regiments been old corps, or had the Company's Officers been in a situation, to have made their election, at the time when the

King's Officers were appointed, and had neglected the occasion, the condition would have been equitable and merited ; but they being in India, and those corps raised in Europe, they could not accept a situation, the offer of which had not yet been made to them, and thus suffered by a physical impossibility.

Secondly, From such unpropitious appearances doubts arose, whether the Company's Officers, who accepted commissions in one of the four regiments, destined to be permanently stationed in India, would enjoy the privilege of purchasing, or exchanging with officers, of the regiments on the British establishment, in Europe : and it was reported, that, on an inquiry being made at head-quarters, the reply given was in the negative.

Thirdly, The Company's Officers entered his Majesty's army, under the disadvantage of being subject to pay the full price of the next commission they might have an opportunity of purchasing, without being permitted to dispose of that which they had received. Few, therefore found themselves in a situation to encourage their hopes of advancement by the removal ; and the greater number adhered to the army, in which their best years had been passed, in preference to one in which they were unknown, and consequently could not look for promotion from favour, or the occasion of speedily gaining rank by meritorious services.

That the apprehensions entertained were not irrational, has since appeared in the only instance where a reference has been made ; when it was decided, by the authority of the Minister at War, that the army rank of the Company's Officers who accepted commissions in his Majesty's

jeſty's ſervice was confined to India only, and that on their removal to Europe, it ſhould be dated only from the period of their accepting his Maſteſty's commiſſions, inſtead of the period at which it was fixed by his Maſteſty's Miniſters, in concert with a Committee of the Eaſt India Company's Officers, in the year 1788; to which the ſanction of the Royal word was given.

The Britiſh Government will, in its wiſdom, decide on the propriety of transferring the army in India to his Maſteſty's ſervice; nor have the Officers preſumed to deliver their ſentiments on a meaſure involving conſiderations of political expediency; but as the mode in which the transfer ſhall be effected, and the principles on which the conſequent arrangements ſhall be made, will be deciſive of their future welfare and character in life, they cannot be deemed preſumptuous in declaring their preſent ſituation, and the reſult of the expected change.

The length of ſervice of the ſenior Officers of the Bengal army, and the ~~extreme tardineſs~~ of promotion, have been clearly and accurately ſtated in their Petition to his Maſteſty, and Addreſs to the Court of Directors. Theſe ſtatements have been ſubſtantiated by arithmetical calculations in the foregoing pages. On the reſult of thoſe calculations, they truſt they may urge the expediency of conferring on them rank more adequate to their length of ſervice, and to their reſpective military ſtations; a meaſure indiſpenſable to the efficiency of the Officers on the Eſtabliſhment, and conſequentially to the maintenance of the national poſſeſſions in India. It only remains to diſplay the ruinous conſequences of a transfer of the Company's corps of European, or Native Infantry, to the King's ſervice, previous to the organization of them with the correſponding army of the Britiſh Military Eſtabliſhment.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RELATIVE PROPORTIONS of the several RANKS in his MAJESTY'S Regiments of Infantry in India and the EAST INDIA COMPANY'S Corps of Infantry.

Proportion of different ranks in his Majesty's regiments in India, including the recruiting company :

Subalterns,	No. $3\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Captain.
Captains,	- 3	to	1 Field Officer.
Subalterns,	- $10\frac{3}{4}$	to	1 Field Officer.
Total of subordinate ranks	$13\frac{3}{4}$	to	1 Field Officer.

Proportion of the different ranks in the Bengal Infantry on the present establishment :

Subalterns,	- No. $5\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Captain.
Captains,	- $3\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Field Officer.
Subalterns,	- $18\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Field Officer.
Total of subordinates	- $21\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Field Officer.

Result of the transfer of the European Infantry on its present establishment to the corps of Native Infantry after the separation :

Subalterns,	- No. $9\frac{1}{2}$	to	1 Captain.
Captains,	- 3	to	1 Field Officer.
Subalterns,	- 28	to	1 Field Officer.
Total of subordinates,	- 31	to	1 Field Officer.

Destroying the chances of subaltern promotion to the rank of Captain in the proportion of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 1, and to the rank of Field Officer in the proportion of 13 to 1.

Consonant,



Consonant, therefore, to the principles of justice, and to considerations of prudential policy, no transfer of the whole, or any part, of the East India Company's forces to his Majesty's service can be effected, previous to the equalization of the two corps, in regard to the numbers, and rank of their Officers. The Officers of his Majesty's army, after the equalization, to have a fair proportion of all promotions resulting from the union, on the ground of the relative number of the King's Officers to be permanently stationed in India, to all the Officers of the Company's three Presidencies, who shall be transferred. The only object to which the Officer in the East India Company's army can look with any degree of certainty, as a compensation for a long separation from his country, and from those connexions which give life its value, and as a provision for old age, is the acquisition of advantages annexed to the senior stations in the service. But in the event of a transfer, that certainly is lost, by the introduction of his Majesty's general and field officers, who will enjoy a share, (and from being more numerous) the greater part of the superior commands. The Officer in India will thus sacrifice the object, to the acquisition of which his life has been devoted, and to which, by the conditions on which he entered the East India Company's service, he has an undoubted title. On the solid principles of fair and equal justice, therefore, he claims, on being transferred to the King's service, that gradation of rank to which he finds himself entitled on modelling the East India Company's army by the same scale which regulates the King's; viz. Colonels commanding stations, that of General Officer—Lieutenant Colonels commanding brigades, that of Major General—Captains commanding regiments, that of Colonel—and Lieutenants commanding companies, that of Captain. The Officers, who shall be transferred, to have the same privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by Officers, originally in his Majesty's army,

and to enjoy these, as well in Europe, as in Asia. The length of service of the East India Company's Officers, and the consideration, that this service has been performed in India, confer a fair claim to the first promotions resulting from a transfer to his Majesty's army, on their part unsolicited. The limitation voluntarily proposed by the East India Company's Officers, requiring a service of fifteen years and upwards, as a qualification for the rank of Field Officer, and of twelve years for that of Captain, must effectually prevent their acquiring any undue accession of rank, over the Officers of his Majesty's troops.

In the event of a transfer of the whole of the Company's forces, European and Native, to his Majesty's service, the Indian establishment to be totally separated from the British, and the vacancies, for Officers in the former, to be supplied by cadets from Europe, of a limited age. Adverting to the mode in which the different gradations of rank are attained in the King's army, and the consequent frequent removals, and perpetual fluctuation of Officers between India and Europe, it is an incontestable truth, that no interchange between Officers of the British and Indian armies can take place, without destruction to the establishment of Native Infantry : a corps whose value and efficiency depend on the mutual knowledge, and confidence reposed by the men in their European Officers, whom, from long habits of intercourse, they regard as naturalized to their country, and whose conciliatory treatment, and good faith towards them, have achieved a conquest over the rooted prejudices of a people, distinguished, above all others, for a tenacious adherence to the customs of their forefathers, and for an aversion from the intercourse of strangers, and an abhorrence of every species of innovation ---who can only be rendered efficient as a corps, by making their peculiar tenets, their partialities and antipathies, the instruments of its mechanism.

chanism ; which, to be brought into operation, must be clearly understood, and touched with a cautious hand ; since an error, whether proceeding from ignorance or design, would deprive the state of the indispensable services of a people, whose acute feelings and capricious temper require a rule uniformly steady, but tempered with mildness, and mollified by liberal toleration.

The transfer of the East India Company's Armies to the King's service, and the consequent introduction of his Majesty's Officers, will prove most prejudicial to the former, by excluding them from those honourable situations, which, at the period they devoted their services to the East India Company, were the fair and avowed objects of their expectation, as a reward for a long and faithful discharge of their duty. And, however ready they may be to sacrifice private advantage to public expediency, yet they could not submit to a degradation, which they must would be as unmerited, as it would be intolerable, to men of honourable minds, and devoted to a profession whose first principle is the maintenance of character.

SECTION IX.

OF FURLOUGH.

THIS application is so strongly supported by every consideration of good policy and humanity, that, like a self-evident proposition, it must be obscured by argument. Yet it will excite surprize to know, that the privilege of revisiting their native country is still to be solicited as an indulgence by the officers of the East India Company's army.

Young men, designed for the India service usually embark for that country, at an early period of life, before the habit is fixed, and while the constitution readily adapts itself to the temperature of the climate. This practice is, doubtless, judicious; but let it not be overlooked that this pliancy of the habit implies weakness, and that the constitution is frequently impaired, before that period of life when the human frame acquires the vigour of manhood. Thus many who have received a shock on their first arrival in Asia, linger on a life of long disease, miserable, and useless to their country. The hope of renovation is vain, for the northern regions of India are shut against Europeans. Even those who escape a violent attack, and whose vigour of body withstands, for a time, the enervating influence of a tropical climate, become, after a series of years and unavoidable exposure, in a certain degree, enfeebled. Every consideration, therefore, urges the expedi-

P

ency

ency of granting to men, whose professional duties require a more than common share of bodily vigour, the means of renovating that health, without which their talents are useless.

Let us, for a moment, anticipate the consequences that must naturally result from the system at present pursued, of obliging the officers in India to resign the Company's service, and sacrifice their only provision, whenever ill health, or the urgency of their private affairs, render it expedient they should revisit Europe. It is a natural consequence that men, thus cut off for ever from their nearest connections, and condemned to perpetual exile, should not only lose all warmth of attachment to their native country, but resentment is generated against the Parent State, which shuts her gates against those who have devoted their best years to her service. This alienation of the affections may, for a time, induce inertness and apathy, but the human mind, ever active in its search of happiness, is constantly intent ~~on the occasion~~ that may present itself of meliorating a situation, from which there is no retreat. The present condition of the East India officers must be improved by any change. The golden situations of most of their countrymen in the civil line are ever before the eyes, nor is it possible to forbear contrasting them with their own, and recalling to mind the period at which they both commenced, on equal terms, the career of life. Let an object be likewise presented to the military man, of sufficient magnitude to fix his attention, and cherish hope; that his imagination may no longer indulge itself in scenes of ideal elevation, and dwell on the facility with which every gratification, that wealth or power can supply, might be obtained. We have seen dependencies, which, compared with our Indian possessions, were situated within the grasp of authority, first alienated, and then lost for ever. Here the

the most timid could not hesitate. The attachment of the British officers to their native country is the tie by which alone her Asiatic dominions can be retained. To restore this attachment, it is requisite that a moderate competency be placed within the reach of every man, before the power of enjoying it is gone. Let it be secured to the veteran in his native country. The course of promotion will again move on. We shall no longer behold, in situations requiring energy and exertion, men debilitated by age and infirmities : while the vigorous and active are doomed to drag out life in subaltern stations. As a temporary relief to those, whom ill health or private considerations may call to Europe, let the furlough of three years be renewed. Exclusive of the consideration that health will be restored, new ties of affection will be formed, and hope kept alive in every breast. The number permitted to be absent at one time should be at the discretion of the Commander in Chief, according to the exigencies of the service. These should all receive their actual pay, and have their passage provided at a moderate charge, or the regulation would prove useless. The extra allowances in India, though apparently large, are found not more than adequate to necessary expenditure, while in a subaltern situation, within our own provinces---and, during the two last wars, proved unequal to the unavoidable expenses incurred by every officer of the inferior ranks.

## SECTION X.

## OF DOUBLE BATTAs.

THAT the Double Batta, occasionally received by a part of the army under the Bengal Presidency, while on foreign service, should have excited jealousy, and frequently become a theme for animadversion, does not create astonishment. Partial distinctions, however trifling and inconsiderable, will always be contemplated with an invidious eye; nor can it be expected that the inquiry into the considerations for which they were originally granted will, in general, be made at all, or, if made, that the investigation will be pursued with that degree of temper, which is essential to an impartial and disinterested decision on their reasonableness and equity. There are cases, where we may prove, but will never convince.

Should it ever become a subject of contemplation with the East India Company, to withhold that allowance from their officers, while on foreign service, it is trusted that, previous to their adopting a measure which, in its consequences, may convulse their empire in Asia, they will consult the records of that period, when it was withdrawn from the Bengal army, while serving within our own provinces, and fairly  
 2 examine

examine the effect, by stating the profit and loss that has been the result of the measure. Before that reduction, neither quarters, or house-rent, in lieu of them; neither gratuity, boat and tent allowance, sweepers, water-carriers, nor any other contingency whatever, was admitted, or even demanded. The Double Batta stood in lieu of every allowance; nor were there then required a military Auditor General and Deputy, besides Pay-masters, Deputy Pay-masters, and Accountants, each with a numerous and expensive establishment, and with a large contingent allowance for office charges, amounting, in the aggregate, to a sum that would have provided a fund in perpetuity, adequate to the batta of twice the number of officers now on the establishment. Such has been the produce of a retrenchment that was made at the risk of losing our Asiatic dominions, and which, but for a nice sense of honour in the men who were deprived of it, would have left our provinces not only defenceless, and at the mercy of every invader, but would have exposed our richest and most populous cities to the ravages of an unbridled soldiery.\*

The only part of the Bengal army that receives this allowance, at present, is the detachment stationed in the Vizier's provinces, where neither quarters nor house-rent are allowed, where the climate is so intemperate as to require an habitation not merely adapted to afford shelter, but constructed at a considerable extra charge, in order to guard against the extreme severity of the weather. As a proof of this, a

\* The officers failed of success, by a conscientious discharge of their professional duty, in not admitting the private soldiers to a knowledge, or participation of the measures they had taken to secure the batta, though solicited by the latter to accept of their support, as soon as it was known that Government had resolved to persist in enforcing their resolution to deprive them of that allowance; and by continuing to serve (though without accepting pay) till officers could be procured to supply their places.

considerable



considerable expence is annually incurred by Government, on account of the private soldiers, for the same purposes; which has,\* in some degree, checked the mortality that formerly prevailed at the field station. A further consideration for making this extra allowance is the great additional expence incurred in the purchase of every European article, in consequence of the increased price, accruing from the risk and charge of a water carriage of 1500 miles (that being the distance, by the course of the river, of the nearest station where double batta is drawn) from the Presidency. In addition to this, the present impoverished state of the † Vizier's dominions, has been the occasion of an enormous increase in the cost of every article of domestic economy, and necessary of life. The wages of servants are necessarily increased, an unavoidable and heavy source of expenditure to officers of Native Corps, who form a proportion of three to one, and who, being at all times liable to be ordered out with detachments at the shortest notice, must always be prepared to move, and

\* The last hot season at Cawnpore was so severe, as to carry off, in the space of three months, 60 out of 400 Europeans. In the year 1784 a much greater number perished, from the same cause, which induced Colonel Ironside, who then commanded, to order Tatties to be provided for the privates, and they have been furnished by Government ever since.—*Tatties* are frames of wood, in which the roots of a particular species of grass are inclosed, and being kept continually moist, are placed at every avenue where air finds access: the wind thus deprived of its excessive heat, is rendered tolerable.

† In order to obviate misconception, and to perform an act of justice to the wisdom of that Administration which has bestowed happiness on millions, it is proper to remark, that the present deserted state of the Nawwab Vizier's country is not more to be attributed to the remissness, imbecillity, and corruption of its own Government, than to the advantages which are enjoyed by every class of natives in the British territories, from the due and impartial administration of justice, and the security there afforded to persons and property, which is still unknown in those regions subjected to the despotism and oppression of the Vizier's Ministers.

are, on that account, obliged to maintain additional servants, and to be provided with every article of baggage requisite for a campaign, together with the cattle necessary for conveying them, instead of being able to adopt the æconomical plan of a general mess, as is usual in his Majesty's regiments—European corps being rarely called out in times of peace, in consequence of their suffering so much from exposure to the climate.

That part of the Bengal army which receives double batta, is the detachment stationed in the Vizier's dominions. The necessity for granting this allowance to the officers while in those remote provinces, is sufficiently evident: it only remains to state the aggregate amount of the extra batta, and to compare the proportionate sums received by the respective ranks, with the allowances made to his Majesty's officers, extra to those made by the East India Company to their officers on the Bengal establishment.

By the allowance of double full batta made to a part of their army under the Bengal Presidency, the Company, or rather the Vizier, incurs the extra expence of Sonat rup. 8943, or £.977 2s. 2d. per mensem; a sum that, when contrasted with the enormous charges incurred by the Company for the original construction, and subsequent repairs of the cantonments at Berhampoor and Dinapoor, will prove to conviction, that the aggregate expence of the two field stations has been much exceeded by that of the cantonments within the provinces, where half batta only is allowed. In truth, it is a well-established fact, and it will be attested by every officer on the establishment, that this allowance is not more than adequate to the provision of quarters, and to the unavoidable increase of expence incurred.

The only foundation, then, that remains, on which to rest an argument for withdrawing this allowance, is the jealousy it has been found to excite in situations where his Majesty's and the Company's troops, under two different Presidencies, have been occasionally serving together. In order to determine how far the Bengal troops may be justly considered as a corps favoured by partial distinctions, it will be necessary, after having stated the real amount received by a part of the officers of that establishment, under the denomination of double batta, to inquire whether any, and what equivalent, is enjoyed by officers serving under the other Presidencies, *to contrast the situations in which they are respectively placed*, and the expences to which they are each liable, in the course of their professional duties, since it is an established axiom, in political œconomy, that the price of labour, or, in other words, the consideration that is made for services of every kind, must ever be regulated more by situation and circumstances, than by the quantity, or quality, of the service performed.

His Majesty's officers draw every allowance of pay, batta, &c. which is made to the Company's officers under the same Presidency with them, and take their tour at the field station in roster with the Company's European battalions.

The colonels of his Majesty's regiments stationed in India enjoy an handsome annuity of nearly 2000l. from their corps, while in the East India Company's army in Bengal, the allowances made to officers commanding regiments, when contrasted with the expence of living in India, are very inadequate to their station, in consequence of the surplus of the off-reckonings of those corps being partially distributed,

buted,\* and the commandants of regiments thereby deprived of a fair and equitable perquisite, sanctioned by military usage.

The captains of his Majesty's army draw each 56l. 10s. per annum, for non-effectives. Those in the Company's have no allowance of this kind.

The Captains in his Majesty's army, while in India, draw 7s. per day subsistence, and 3s. 6d. is paid them in Europe, called arrears, making, in all, 15l. 15s. per mensem. The Company's captains draw 120 Sonat rupees, equal to sicca rupees, 114 : 9 : 1, which, at the exchange the King's officers receive their pay—viz. 2s. 5d. per sicca rupee, is 13l. 15s. 6d. making a difference of 2l. 0s. 6d. per month in favour of his Majesty's captains, and the inferior ranks in proportion.

The East India Company profess to pay their troops at the same rate as his Majesty's are paid; a captain, therefore, ought to receive 10s. per day—but he, in reality, receives four Sonat rupees, equal to 2s. 2d. each, making 8s. 8d. His Majesty's officers lose a smaller proportion, in consequence of receiving their King's pay and arrears in sterling money.—The Governor-General, Members of Council, and Judges,

\* A large proportion of the surplus of off-reckonings has, of late years, been taken from the officers, by prescription and usage entitled to that allowance, to make an addition to the incomes of Lieutenant-Colonels Commandants, Majors, and Adjutants, of European battalions. The propriety of rendering these laborious and important situations lucrative, is not here contested; but how far it is consonant to equity, to make them so, at the expence of their brother officers. Should it be deemed expedient to increase the pay of his Majesty's field and staff officers, would it be deemed equitable to require of the Commandants of regiments to make good this increase?

prudently.

prudently receive their salaries in English money, or an amount equivalent to it.

The field officers of his Majesty's regiments, on the coast, have, since the year 1783, shared in a gratuity fund, from which the Company's officers, of similar rank, have been excluded.

	Pag.	Fan.
Lieut. Colonel's share, per men.	83	14
Major's ditto -	41	28
Or, sterling—		
	£.	s.
Lieut. Colonel's share, per ann. -	399	18
Major's ditto -	199	19

This fund is shared not only by field officers, but by captains in command of his Majesty's regiments. On an application being made by a captain in command of one of the Company's European battalions, for the share he was entitled to during the period of his command, it was refused.

The off-reckonings of field officers on the coast are fixed at 600 pagodas per month, or, current rupees, 2400. Those on the Bengal establishment, (Lieut. Colonels and Majors of European battalions excepted) receive only 1000.

Captains commanding Native Corps on the coast receive 500 pagodas, or 2000 current rupees, per ann. off-reckonings. In consequence of the partial appropriation of this allowance in Bengal, the shares of captains of Native Corps seldom exceed 1500 rupees.

If to the above be added the various contingencies of Peon money, occasional allowances for fitting courts martial, together with those made for horses, candles, stationary, &c. which are enjoyed equally by the staff of his Majesty's and the Company's troops, under the Madras Presidency, and which are unknown to the army in Bengal, the aggregate expence incurred by the Company will be found to fall little, if at all, short of the sum received by a part of the troops in Bengal, under the denomination of double batta, with this convenience, on the side of the latter, that, being a regular allowance, to be drawn only within certain limits, its amount is fixed; nor are the officers of Government subjected to lose their time in the investigation of vexatious and irregular demands, as must necessarily be the case when there are numerous contingencies.

With respect to the Bengal troops occasionally serving on the coast, the European officers must necessarily be subjected to a great increase of expence, incurred on a march of some thousand miles, with cattle, baggage, and servants, the last of whom never fail to enhance their demands in proportion to the distance they travel from home, the increased price of provisions, and the dangers and hardships to which they are liable.

When to these superior advantages enjoyed by his Majesty's Officers, is added the convenience of exemption from monthly musters, and consequent privilege of being absent either on business or pleasure, without incurring loss, as in the Company's service; together with the indulgence of visiting their native country, when motives of convenience or interest call them to Europe, without forfeiting their pay; while the Company's Officer cannot obtain his passage-money, but when sickness

necessity compels his departure, and, even then, subject to a conditional attestation on oath of his poverty, with total loss of pay while absent : on a comparative statement, we might be warranted in saying, that his Majesty's Officers enjoy advantages incident to the two services, with an exemption from the inconveniencies, and local disadvantages, sustained by their countrymen in the Company's army.

Should the justice of granting allowances, adequate to the unavoidable expenditure of those, whose lives are devoted to their country's service, in an uncongenial climate, be ever disputed, the following considerations will, at least, evince its political expediency. The revenues of those territories, acquired by the gallantry of the armies in India, after defraying every incident charge, leave, in time of peace, a surplus of nearly two millions sterling. Of this, the Company can invest, in the produce and manufactures of their provinces, little more than one million sterling for the European market. The remainder, if locked up in the treasury, or sent home in specie, must gradually impoverish, and ultimately ruin a country, where neither gold nor silver mines are found, by subtracting annually so great a portion from the general circulation. The whole of the income of the subordinate Officers, and the greatest part of that of the superior ranks, being expended in the Company's dominions, or in those of their subsidiary Allies, reverts in a short time to their treasury, after affording a livelihood to the laborious husbandman, and to a numerous and industrious class of artisans.

A judicious and candid author of a late publication,\* whose accuracy, penetration, and local knowledge, would intimate a long resi-

\* British India analyzed.

dence in India, did he not assert the contrary, furnishes the following just and pertinent remark relative to this subject :

“ It cannot be expected that Officers of credit will go 4000 leagues  
 “ from their native country, to fight against a hot climate, and pass  
 “ their lives absent from friends, who are most dear to them, unless  
 “ those disadvantages are in some measure counterbalanced by emotions,  
 “ luments, which enable them to support their rank genteelly.”

The Company's military service, as it is at present situated, will henceforth hold forth no object of inducement to engage in it, but to those whom their dissipation or crimes may preclude from an asylum in their native country. If men of this description are once permitted to officer their armies, it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell the event.



*At a Meeting of the OFFICERS stationed at CAWNPOOR, in October 1793, the following Particulars were submitted for their Consideration.*

AT a period when the corps composing a principal division of the army, cantoned at this station, are on the eve of separating, it must afford a very high degree of satisfaction and mutual congratulation, to reflect that every public measure, which has been considered of a tendency to procure that relief from our present despondency, to which, from the length and magnitude of our services, we are most indubitably entitled, has been supported with an unanimity and firmness that, if followed up with perseverance, must ensure success. To secure a continuance of that unanimity, on a sound and rational basis, is the object of the present meeting.

Since the last general meeting, many articles of intelligence have been received, that have given rise to propositions which will be now considered, and, if approved, the meeting will ratify them as instructions to the Committee in England.

It will, in the first place, be proper to advert to the situation of the service, at the time of subscribing to the Addresses and Petitions, and to compare that with the present moment.

The hardship felt by this army, when acting with his Majesty's forces, was the evil which called chiefly for redress, and it was left to Government to place us on such a footing as might relieve us from the supersession to which we were subject; to this was added a claim to participate in those indulgences to which his Majesty's officers were accustomed. Had the face of affairs remained unaltered, this would have been sufficient to have ensured us from injury; but since, by the last dispatches from Europe, intelligence has been received of a nature very alarming to the interests of the Company's forces, and when we compare these private informations with the obvious intentions of Government, and the opinions of those who have influence in directing the measures relating to this subject, it is but prudent that we consider their tendency, and, with that moderation which is so essential to unanimity and so conducive to success, frame some system, whereby our expectations may be made known thereon, and our rights and privileges defended, as well as that our future situations in life may be rendered respectable, which, from our fidelity and length of service, we may fairly claim.

The probability of the Company's troops being wholly or partially incorporated with his Majesty's army, is the first and principal object of consideration: as to the mode of effecting this, we must at present be ignorant; but, when we consider that the officers of the King's forces will exert themselves to the utmost to obtain every advantage over us, it becomes expedient that our establishments should join in an effort to bring about the union in such manner as shall rather tend to alleviate than increase the grievances of which we have already asked redress. It is evident, that if no previous explicit arrangement be made, we shall be superseded in every rank and situation; therefore,

fore, it is our duty to endeavour to preserve the establishment inviolate, in regard to promotion and local or temporary command; since, should these be lost, our respectability in this country, and our hopes of returning to Europe, must vanish. The only mode of avoiding this blow, so destructive to our honour and to our welfare, is the attainment of rank more proportionate to that of officers, invested with similar commands in his Majesty's army; since it must be obvious that, by the influx of his Majesty's officers, which will of course ensue, the number of similar ranks is so much greater on their establishment, as to give them the advantage of superior rank, in every situation, where the King's officers of the British may meet in duties with those of the Indian establishment.

1st, It is therefore the opinion of the subscribers to the following propositions, that the present is a period most momentous to the interests of every officer of this army, since, whatever may be the fate of the East India Company, it is not to be doubted that a total or partial transfer to his Majesty's service will shortly take place, or that the Company's European corps will be reduced, and their place supplied by King's regiments. It is upon the conditions of that transfer that all our future hopes of honourable independence, and of return to our native country, are now rested: it is, therefore, incumbent on us (lest an ignorance of our sentiments and expectations should operate to our detriment) to take such measures as will meet with effect every proposition that may be made relative thereto in Europe, and explicitly to confide our sentiments to a Committee in London, who shall be requested to stand forward, and empowered to make such representations and exertions in our behalf, as may be requisite for the avowal and maintenance of our rights.

2d, Agreed, that half a month's actual pay of each rank be subscribed, to defray all the probable charges in England and in India; and it is suggested, as the most fair and convenient mode, that each do subscribe the above sum, at two or three equal payments, within three months after their general adoption by the majority of the stations.

3d, That two-thirds of the amount subscribed be remitted to England, to be at the disposal of the majority of the Committee, to answer the necessary expenses there, and that the remaining third be reserved to answer demands in this country.

4th, Agreed, that the officers of the Company's service now in England be requested to elect a representative Committee for the whole of the Company's army.

5th, Agreed, that the representative Committee in England be requested to call, at their discretion, by public advertisement, general meetings of the Company's officers present in England, on occasions they may deem of importance to the interests of the army in India, and that this army will defray the expense attending the measures that the majority of such general meeting may deem it necessary to adopt.

6th, Agreed, that such general meetings be invested with power and authority to answer for, and in behalf of the officers in India, on such points, propositions, and measures, as may affect the interests, honour, and welfare of this army, and which may require an immediate avowal of their sentiments; but that their determinations be governed by the instructions, and communications made to them, from time to time, by the army in India.

7th, Agreed,

7th, Agreed, that no offer of a transfer to his Majesty's service, whether partial, or total, can be accepted with our present disproportionate rank (when compared to our length of service, and to the rank of his Majesty's officers) without ruin to our hopes of advancement.

8th, Agreed, that in the event of a transfer of the Company's European Artillery and Infantry Battalions to his Majesty's service, the Officers in each battalion, so transferred, should have an exclusive right to such promotions as may occur in their own corps, and that those corps should be transferred with the full complement of Officers.

9th, Agreed, that in the event of such a transfer, the Officers of every rank should have the preference of entering the King's service by seniority, to complete the corps so transferred ; but in the event of any vacancies remaining after such option has been given, that the next ranks shall have the right to fill them under the following rule ; viz. That, to complete those corps, every Officer, who shall have served twelve years, shall have a claim to enter his Majesty's service with the transferred corps, with the rank next above that he may possess, not superior to that of Captain ; and that to entitle an Officer to an advance of one gradation in any of the ranks above that of Captain, he shall have served not less than fifteen years.

10th, Agreed, that those who may be transferred to his Majesty's army, without a title to superior rank, from their length of service, are yet entitled to army and regimental rank, in all situations, from the cessation of hostilities at Cuddalore in 1783, provided their commissions are of that, or of a prior date ; and that such as bear commissions

of a date subsequent to that event, are entitled to rank agreeable to the date of their commissions.

11th, That in the event of a general transfer of the Company's army to the King's service, it be entirely considered as a distinct body, and not subject to the introduction of his Majesty's Officers.

12th, Agreed, that as our public addresses have already expressed what our ideas are, respecting the present defective system of the Sepoy corps, they should be as closely as possible adhered to, should the transfer of the European corps take place; and the Committee in Europe will consider us as assenting to, or dissenting from, whatever may be proposed, relating to those points, as far as the propositions coincide with, or militate against these our general ideas.

13th, Agreed, that copies of the Address and Petition from this station to his Majesty, and the Court of Directors, be transmitted home by our agents, together with this declaration of our sentiments; and, in order to guard against misrepresentations, and to obviate the many causes of dissatisfaction, that will ensue from an ignorance of our expectations, in the event of an arrangement, involving the dearest interests of this army, that the above papers be laid before a General Meeting of the Company's Officers in England.

14th, Agreed, that immediately on the arrival of the above dispatches in England, an application be made to the existing Members of the Committee elected in London in December 1787 (which adjusted, in concert with his Majesty's Ministers, the claims of rank be-

tween the King's and Company's Officers) to call a General Meeting of the Company's Officers in London, in order that the vacancies which have occurred in that Committee may be filled up.

15th, Agreed, that the above propositions be submitted to the several stations of the army.

The foregoing Resolutions being intended as a guide, to direct the Committee of Officers in England, in the claims they are to make in behalf of the army in India, in the event of a change in the constitution of the Company's Military Establishments, it were to be wished, that some person adequate to so important a charge, who may be going to England immediately, and who is acquainted with our sentiments on the subject, might be authorized to take charge of, and lay them before the Committee in England: and that the charges of this deputation, and such other expenses as may be incurred by the prosecution of this business, be defrayed from the fund established by subscription. Of the expediency of this measure, there can, we believe, exist no difference of opinion; but, were it doubtful, the conduct of the Officers of the Madras Establishment, who, in December last, deputed home a Gentleman of their own body for the very same purpose, would call on us to adopt a similar measure.

Agreed, that Lieutenant Ashworth be requested to take charge of the papers, and to act in behalf of the Bengal Establishment agreeably to the above Resolutions.

Agreed, that Lieutenant Salmon be requested to act in concert with Lieutenant Ashworth.

Agreed, that the Medical Establishment be included in the foregoing Resolutions.

Agreed, that every Subscriber be requested to send the amount of his subscription, agreeable to the proposal in Article No. 2, to Mr. John Beecher, Deputy Paymaster.

Agreed, that the Paymaster be requested to pay two-thirds of the amount received to our agents, who shall be requested to lodge it with the Committee in England.

Agreed, that the original instructions, with the signatures, be delivered to the agents, and that they be instructed not to entrust them to any other hands.

H. Brisco, Colonel  
 Alexander Hardy, Lieut. Colonel  
 John M'Gowan, Lieut. Colonel  
 J. Macdonald, Major  
 Samuel Sears, Lieut. Colonel  
 Robert Blair, Captain  
 T. Bolton, Major  
 Robert Murray, Lieut.  
 George S. Browne, Lieut.  
 John Ashworth, Lieut.  
 T. G. Williamson, Lieut.  
 H. Cuming, Lieut.  
 Frederick Trench, Lieut.  
 Richard Willoughby, Lieut.

Geo. Rankin, Assistant Surgeon  
 J. M. M'Gregor, Lieut.  
 W. Dunn, Lieut.  
 Robert Carruthers, Ensign  
 Robert Turton, Lieut.  
 Robert Lowe, Assistant Surgeon  
 John Law, Assistant Surgeon  
 D. Spencer Freeman, Assist. Surg.  
 J. Harris, Lieut.  
 Thomas Martin, Lieut.  
 Thomas Salkeld, Lieut.  
 J. Jollie, Lieut.  
 J. Atkinson, Lieut.  
 Charles Christie, Lieut.

Herbert



Herbert Pyefinch, Lieut.  
 William Raban, Lieut.  
 John Gordon, Lieut.  
 S. Kelly, Lieut.  
 William Hemmings, Lieut.  
 Andrew Young, Lieut.  
 W. M. Baker, Lieut.  
 M. Duncan, Lieut.  
 William Dick, Lieut.  
 Lawrence Rawstorne, Lieut.  
 A. Doull, Lieut.  
 C. W. White, Major  
 James Powell, Lieut.  
 Gilb. Macleod, Assist. Surgeon  
 William Lally, Lieut.  
 Malcolm M'Leod, Lieut.  
 Henry Cheape, Lieut.  
 T. S. Bateman, Lieut.  
 Geo. Foulis, Lieut.  
 Benjamin Cuthbert, Lieut.  
 Robert Dawes, Major  
 James Hunter, Lieut.  
 J. A. Gow, Ensign  
 J. Hickland, Lieut.  
 John Munro, Lieut.  
 Andrew Cumings, Lieut.  
 Robert Wilson, Assist. Surgeon  
 Edward Allison, Lieut.  
 N. Saumarez, Lieut.

Alex. Robertson, Lieut. F. W.  
 C. Smyth, Lieut.  
 Richard Henry, Lieut.  
 J. W. Adams, Lieut.  
 James Nath. Rind, Lieut.  
 James Pennington, Lieut.  
 W. Mackintosh, Captain  
 Geo. Hutchison, Lieut.  
 Tho. Macfie, Lieut.  
 John Eade, Lieut.  
 Roderick Frazer, Lieut.  
 A. Orme, Lieut.  
 D. Marshall, Captain  
 Z. M. Burch, Lieut.  
 William Anderson, Assist. Surg.  
 Lewis Grant, Captain  
 William Rennie, Lieut.  
 John Mawbey, Captain  
 T. Long, Lieut.  
 Richard Forbes, Lieut.  
 Edward Hall, Lieut.  
 N. Stewart, Captain  
 S. Knowles, Captain  
 James Denny, Assistant Surgeon  
 Robert Francis, Lieut.  
 A. Watkins, Lieut.  
 Charles Scott, Captain  
 James Pringle, Major  
 J. P. Keble, Ensign

W. Adams, Lieut.	T. Nicholls, Lieut. Colonel
A. Knox, Lieut.	P. Cochrane, Surgeon
Robert Hetzler, Lieut.	J. Salmond, Lieut.
Richard Adams, Lieut.	J. Wallace, Lieut.
P. Grant, Lieut.	W. Howard, Lieut.
Thomas Kearnan, Captain	H. Hyndman, Captain
L. Simpson, Lieut.	W. Palmer, Major
J. H. Hutchinson, Lieut.	W. G. Palmer, Lieut.
David Robertson, Ensign	Wm. Campbell, Ensign
T. W. Clayton, Captain	J. H. Bellafis, Ensign
Wm. George Maxwell, Lieut.	James M'Dougal, Assist. Surgeon
John Ralph, Lieut.	W. Howard, Lieut.
Richard Ralph, Lieut.	H. Vincent, Captain
J. Powell, Captain	J. H. Radcliffe, Lieut.

We the undersigned officers of the Futtey Ghur station, having carefully perused and considered the foregoing proceedings and resolutions of our brother officers of the Cawnpore station, have adopted them as our own, and have added our signatures, in testimony of our approval of the sentiments contained in them. And we do appoint Captain Richard Scott, in conjunction with the two gentlemen named in the said resolutions, to be our agents in England for the purposes therein specified :

J. Erskine, Lieut. Col.	S. Watson, Captain
A. Hartle, Major	J. Boujannar, Captain
J. Bateman, Major	James Price, Lieut.
G. Mence, Major	P. Ewart, Assistant Surgeon

Mr. Gascoigne, Lieut.	Thomas Staunton, Lieut.
L. Barrell, Lieut.	George Barclay, Lieut.
William Francklin, Lieut.	Whitwell Butler, Lieut.
Alex. Mitchel, Lieut.	J. C. Mitchell, Lieut.
Thomas Brougham, Lieut.	M. Little, Lieut.
J. N. Smith, Lieut.	B. Litton, Lieut.
W. F. Gardner, Surgeon	P. Lambert, Lieut.
Samuel Cooper, Lieut.	J. Ashe, Lieut.
Thomas Willett, Lieut.	J. D. Michie, Lieut.
John Towers, Lieut.	J. P. Pigott, Lieut.
George Clancy, Lieut.	Charles Stewart, Lieut.
Richard Lambert, Lieut.	John Malcolm, Lieut.
John Dickens, Lieut.	Robert Str. Graham, Lieut.
Gab. Martindell, Captain	R. M. Bagshaw, Lieut.
J. Burnet, Lieut.	Robert Dee, Lieut.
William Keasberry, Lieut.	T. Penfon, Lieut.
Richard Frith, Lieut.	H. Vincent, Captain
W. Frazer, Lieut.	Alex. Murray, Lieut.
James Lawtie, Lieut.	Al. Gibb, Assistant Surgeon
Thomas Morgan, Lieut.	Andrew Burgh, Lieut.
M. Fitz Gerald, Lieut.	R. Davies, Lieut.
E. S. Conway, Lieut.	R. Davies, by permission, for St.
Thomas Morgan, Assist. Surgeon	George Ashe, Lieut.
James M'Lean, Lieut.	A. Campbell, Lieut.
Walter Mayberry, Lieut.	John Ranken, Lieut.
James Griffiths Hoare, Lieut.	James Maxwell, Lieut.
R. Maurice, Lieut.	D. Orme, Lieut.
Richard Cowlshaw, Lieut.	Henry White, Captain
James Pritchard, Lieut.	J. Barton, Captain of Artillery
William Sneyd, Lieut.	CHUNAR

## CHUNAR SIGNATURES.

*Chunar, Oct. 24, 1793.*

Resolved—That it is the opinion of the Officers and Staff of this station, that some officers of rank should be joined in the deputation from the Bengal army.

Resolved—That the Officers and Staff of this station, having full confidence in the zeal and integrity of Lieutenant-Colonel William Duncan and Major R. E. Roberts, who are going to Europe in the ships of this season, do earnestly solicit them to join in the deputation, and request Lieutenants Ashworth and Salmond to lay the whole of the papers before the above gentlemen, on their arrival at the Presidency.

Resolved—That the above Resolutions be communicated and recommended to all the stations of the army; and that a copy of the same be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan and Major R. E. Roberts.

Charles Ware, Lieut. Colonel  
 R. Baillie, Captain  
 John Ræd, Lieut.  
 M. C. Davoren, Lieut.  
 William Cuppage, Lieut.  
 J. Bullock, Lieut.

J. Marley, Lieut.  
 Charles Webber, Lieut.  
 W. H. Cooper, Lieut.  
 H. Lennox, Lieut.  
 J. F. Smith, Lieut.  
 Charles Frazer, Lieut.

W. B. Davis;

W. B. Davis, Lieut.  
 George Prole, Lieut.  
 James Pearson, Captain  
 H. Rose, Lieut.  
 George Ball, Lieut.  
 John Macgrath, Lieut.  
 Thomas Evans, Lieut.  
 James Tetley, Lieut.  
 P. Douglas, Captain  
 J. Vanrenen, Lieut.  
 Thomas Cuff, Captain  
 G. H. Pine, Lieut.  
 P. Black, Lieut.  
 D. Orme, Lieut.  
 George S. Mounsey, Lieut.  
 William Ridley, Lieut.  
 Sidney Cæsar Jones, Lieut.  
 Thomas Fetherston, Lieut.  
 John Dyer, Assistant Surgeon  
 William Sheppey Greene, Lieut.  
 M. Hiffernan, Lieut.  
 J. Gould, Major Brigade  
 C. Brietzcke, Lieut. Adj. and Qr.  
     Master, 3d Brigade  
 Lewis Thomas, Lieut. 13th Bat.  
 C. Gore, Lieut. 13th Bat.  
 Wm. Hincksman, Lieut.  
 Jcf. Richardson, Lieut.  
 W. Odell, Lieut.

N. M'Leod, Captain  
 D. M'Leod, Lieut.  
 Robert Dennis, Captain  
 W. Denby, Captain  
 J. W. Hopkins, Lieut.  
 Wm. S. Atkinson, Lieut.  
 T. Wharton, Lieut.  
 S. Adams, Lieut.  
 Charles White, Lieut.  
 James Davidson, Lieut.  
 Wm. Yule, Lieut.  
 Robert Campbell, Lieut.  
 John Henderson, *Affist. Surgeon*  
 T. Penfon, Lieut.  
 J. Maxwell, Lieut.  
 G. Scott, Lieut.  
 R. Baurie, Lieut.  
 G. Eagle, Lieut.  
 A. King, Lieut.  
 F. Maynard, Lieut.  
 J. P. Drummond, Lieut.  
 C. Green, Major  
 J. Mordaunt, Captain  
 E. Baker, Lieut.  
 Andrew Dunn, Lieut.  
 W. Shipton, Lieut.  
 R. Dubois, Lieut.  
 James Telfor, Lieut.  
 Bernard Rose, Lieut.

St. George Ashe, Lieut.

R. Lucas, Major

James Kellie, Lieut.

John Owen, Lieut.

S. W. Hargrave, Lieut.

P. Hay, Major

W. Mac Culloch, Lieut.

P. Dow, Lieut.

G. Mac Namara, Lieut.

J. Delamain, Lieut.

W. Spottiswood, Assist. Surgeon

R. Benih, Lieut.

## DINAPORE SIGNATURES.

*Dinapore, Nov. 30, 1793.*

WE the undermentioned officers and staff of the station of Dinapore, having carefully perused and considered the proceedings of our brother officers at Cawnpoor, are, with them, fully convinced of the importance and necessity of a Committee in England, to stand forward and be empowered to make such representations and exertions in our behalf as may be necessary for the avowal and maintenance of our rights; and, though we hope and trust that the apprehensions of our brother officers are ill-founded, we willingly accede to the second article of the Cawnpoor proceedings, in granting the necessary aid to obviate apprehended injury: and, having the fullest confidence in the zeal, integrity, and abilities of Captain Richard Scott, do recommend that Lieutenants Ashworth and Salmond do communicate and consult with him, on their arrival in England.

We

We also entirely agree in opinion with our brother officers at the station of Chunar, that some officers of rank should be joined in the deputation from the Bengal army, and highly approve of the nomination of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan and Major R. E. Roberts, whom, with Captain Richard Scott, we earnestly and particularly request to take upon themselves the office of our representatives with the others in the Committee to be formed in England.

Ed. Rawstorne, Lieut. Col.  
 James Nicol, Lieut. Col.  
 T. Harding, Major  
 John Fenwick, Captain  
 Hugh Stafford, Captain  
 R. Bruce, Captain  
 J. Hawkshaw, Captain  
 A. Morrison, Lieut.  
 D. Ochterlony, Lieut.  
 Ad. Fergusson, Lieut.  
 E. S. Broughton, Lieut.  
 T. Hickman, Lieut.  
 J. H. Gillman, Captain  
 G. Cruttenden, Lieut.  
 John Baillie, Ensign  
 J. Arnold, Lieut.  
 W. Mac Dougal, Captain  
 Daniel Cunningham, Captain  
 John Hilliard, Captain  
 Geo. Hardyman, Captain  
 W. Moises, Lieut.  
 James Irwin, Lieut.

L. B. Morris, Lieut.  
 R. Walker, Captain  
 R. Bruce, Major  
 J. Smith, Lieut.  
 Man. Mac Namara, Lieut.  
 Geo. Wilton, Lieut.  
 Ed. Parry, Lieut.  
 J. Hammond, Lieut.  
 R. Morrell, Lieut.  
 W. Moore, Assist. Surgeon  
 B. Menley, Captain  
 Adam Freer, Surgeon  
 C. C. Wilson, Lieut.  
 Greg. Hickman, Lieut.  
 J. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon  
 Thomas Jaffray, Captain  
 W. Cooke, Assistant Surgeon  
 George Reddie, Assistant Surgeon  
 John Paten, Assistant Surgeon  
 Thomas Hawkins, Lieut.  
 R. E. Parry, Lieut.  
 John Dawson, Lieut.

John Stewart, Lieut.

Ar. Davies, Lieut.

G. Carpenter, Captain

Robert Patton, Ensign

J. W. Johnson, Lieut.

P. Burrowes, Lieut.

W. A. Thompson, Lieut.

R. Enshaw, Lieut. Artillery

Charles Wittit, Captain

John Wittit, Lieut.

Alex. Caldwell, Lieut. Artillery

J. S. Paschaud, Lieut. Artillery

W. Sloane, Lieut.

W. Winbolt, Lieut.

W. H. Green, Lieut.

J. Scott, Lieut.

W. T. Ormyng, Lieut. Artillery

W. Vanas, Major

Robert Amos, Lieut.

---

## MONSHYR SIGNATURES.

*Monshyr, December 2, 1794.*

THE Officers and Staff stationed at Dinapore having expressed my sentiments in their proceedings entered in this book, dated the 30th November last, I subscribe with them,

G. Bunington, Lieut. Colonel

Patrick Scott, Lieut.

H. Bennett, Captain

BERHAM-



BERHAMPORE SIGNATURES.

*Berhampore, January 2, 1793.*

E. Clark, Major	Henry Read, Lieut.
John Teasdale, Captain	Henry Jaques, Lieut.
John Gillanders, Captain	A. Charron, Lieut.
Mark White, Lieut.	T. Darrah, Lieut.
D. H. Dalton, Lieut.	P. Caffady, Ensign
J. Anderson, Lieut.	J. Miffing, Lieut.
F. Mac'Culloch, Assist. Surgeon	Robert Spottiswood, Lieut.

---

CHITTAJONG SIGNATURES.

*Chittajong, January, 5, 1794.*

Robert Limond, Captain	James Davidson, Lieut.
H. Imlack, Lieut.	John Tomkins, Lieut.
Tho. Bainbridge, Assist. Surg.	E. Mac'Culloch, Lieut.
C. W. Lamborn, Lieut.	W. Sturrock, Lieut.

PRESIDENCY SIGNATURES.

Lod. Grant, Captain	Daniel Gillics, Lieut.
W. Ranken, Lieut.	W. Pryor, Lieut. Adj. and Q. M.
C. Middleton, Lieut.	B. H. Kelly, Lieut.
T. Macan, Lieut.	Francis Rutlidge, Lieut.
Samuel Jones, Lieut.	Samuel White, Lieut.

c J. Bradley,

J. Bradley, Captain  
 William Hill, Lieut.  
 George Benfon, Lieut.  
 R. Hodgson, Lieut.  
 D. Smith, Lieut.  
 Robert Berrie, Lieut.  
 Robert Nairne, Lieut.  
 T. Green, Captain  
 Paris Bradshaw, Lieut.  
 Daniel Lyons, Lieut.  
 John Hunt, Lieut.  
 E. Voyle, Lieut.  
 David Lyons, Lieut.  
 James Clarke, Lieut.  
 J. Rolland, Lieut.  
 P. D'Auvergne, Lieut.  
 Robert Watherstone, Lieut.  
 John De Courcy, Lieut.  
 John Leathart, Lieut.  
 James Murray, Lieut.  
 David Birrell, Lieut.  
 R. Fiith, Captain  
 James Morris, Captain  
 R. Grueber, Captain  
 W. Vanas, Major  
 Cha. P. Ristell, Captain  
 Robert Phillips, Captain  
 T. Noke, Captain  
 Thomas Alcock, Lieut.

Herbert Lloyd, Captain  
 R. Macan, Captain  
 James Dunn, Major  
 Vere Warner Huffy, Lt. Colonel  
 R. Rayne, Captain  
 T. M. Wiguelin, Lieut.  
 Richard Hay, Lieut.  
 Frederick Marfden, Lieut.  
 Thomas Harriott, Capt. B. M.  
 R. Gahan, Lieut.  
 L. Loveday, Lieut.  
 C. H. White, Major  
 Robert Young, Lieut.  
 James Rotton, Lieut.  
 David Lumsden, Lieut.  
 A. D. Monteath, Lieut.  
 Philip Crump, Lieut.  
 Gervose Pennington, Lieut.  
 John Horsford, Captain  
 A. Legertwood, Captain  
 Leslie Ralph Grave, Lieut. F. W.  
 George Johnston, Lieut.  
 Thomas Hill, Lieut.  
 Thomas Greene, Lieut.  
 G. Mason, Lieut.  
 T. Ramsay, Lieut.  
 W. Sandys, Lieut.  
 T. M. Elwood, Capt. Artillery  
 T. W. Forlornom, Lieut. F. W.  
 W. Ward-

W. Wardlaw, Lieut. F. W.  
 W. E. Ewans, Lieut. Artillery  
 James Collins, Lieut.  
 J. Bertie, Lieut. F. W.  
 J. Burnett, Captain Artillery  
 G. Sealy, Lieut. F. W.  
 John Foppin, Lieut.  
 J. H. Henderson, Surgeon  
 Jo. Taylor, Lieut. F. W.  
 Edward Montague, Major Artil.  
 Henry Grace, Lieut.  
 E. W. Butler, Lieut.  
 J. D. Sherwood, Lieut.

C. W. Gale, Lieut.  
 E. Darell, Lieut. F. W.  
 F. Beagham, Lieut. F. W.  
 William Ratnay, Capt. Artillery  
 A. Glafs, Captain Artillery  
 M. Carnegie, Captain Artillery  
 Samuel Noble, Lieut. F. W.  
 Robert Douglas, Lieut. F. W.  
 Richard Kitcha, Lieut. F. W.  
 John Hope, Lieut. F. W.  
 W. M. Cameron, Lieut. Col. Eng.  
 G. Raban, Lieut.

---

## HAZZARREE BAUG SIGNATURES.

*Hazzarree Baug, January 13, 1794.*

A. W. Hearsey, Captain  
 J. Collins, Lieut.  
 R. Tenison, Lieut.  
 J. W. Foster, Lieut.

J. Campbell, Lieut.  
 James Plumer, Lieut.  
 Francis Drummond, Lieut.  
 J. Robinson, Assistant Surgeon

Signed { J. Cummings  
 Robert Amos

} Not being present.

## T A J P O R E S I G N A T U R E S.

*Tajpore, January 14, 1794.*

J. Witherston

H. Saunders

R. S. Allen

J. Pugh

C. Shand

E. Reid

J. J. Rind

G. Menes

J. Clidfdale, Surgeon

Lieutenant Townshend, absent for his health.

Lieutenant Sloane, absent on command.

J. P. Adj.

## G Y A S I G N A T U R E S.

*Gya, December 31, 1793.*

John Rattray, Captain

L. Dubois, Lieut.

Henry Worsley, Lieut.

W. D. H. Knox, Lieut.

G. Richards, Lieut.

Robert Skirving, Lieut.

James Meek, Assistant Surgeon

Lieutenants Dunkley, O'Donnell, and Nangreave, absent by leave.

Lieutenant Kerin on a detached command.

W. Knox, Adj.

in Bengal, with an Estimate of the Charges of an adequate Corps of Cavalry and Infantry for the Service of the Nawwab of Oude, and the Saving that will accrue to His Excellency from disbanding his present Establishment of Irregulars.

	Daily Pay.	Daily Batta.	Daily Additional Allowance.	Monthly Gratuity.	Monthly Tent Allowance.	Monthly Horse Allowance.	Monthly Establishment Allowance.	Total Monthly Allowance of each.	Total Allowance of each Rank per Month.
	St. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
It is proposed to raise Nine Regiments of Cavalry, each of 500, the two Regiments at present on the Establishment to be incorporated. The whole Corps to consist of Ten Regiments, each commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, with a Major, each Troop by a Captain, with a Lieutenant. There will then be an addition of Two General Officers of Cavalry, each at	10	25	—	—	150	90	1885	3175	6350
Ten Lieutenant-Colonels additional . . . . .	8	20	—	—	150	90	—	1080	10800
Ten Majors ditto . . . . .	6	15	—	—	120	90	—	840	8400
Fifty-eight Captains ditto, there being two . . . . .	4	6	—	36	75	60	—	471	27318
Fifty-two Lieutenants, there being eight . . . . .	2	4	1	24	50	60	—	344	17888
Additional Expense of Nine Regiments of 500 Men each, with all contingencies, 20,000 Rupees each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180000
Total Additional Expense of Cavalry per Month . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,50,756
Thirty-six Regiments of National Infantry on the Bengal Establishment, to be put on an Establishment of European Officers nearly similar to his Majesty's.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Six Colonels of being promoted to the Rank of General Officers on the same Allowances as at present . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thirty Lieutenant-Colonels additional (there being now six) . . . . .	8	20	—	—	150	—	—	990	29700
Thirty Majors, ditto, ditto . . . . .	6	15	—	—	120	—	—	750	22500
Two hundred and sixteen Captains (7 to each) there being thirty-six . . . . .	4	6	—	36	75	—	—	411	88776
Thirty-six Captain Lieutenants . . . . .	2	4	1	24	50	—	—	284	10224
The same Number of Lieutenants, as at present . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional Expenses of National Infantry Establishment . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51,200
One Additional Brigade of Native Infantry in the Vizier's Territories, in lieu of Mutayannah Troops.	10	25	—	—	150	—	1885	—	3085
One General Officer additional . . . . .	8	20	—	—	150	—	—	990	5940
Six Lieutenant-Colonels ditto . . . . .	6	15	—	—	120	—	—	750	4500
Six Majors ditto . . . . .	4	6	—	36	75	—	—	411	17262
Forty-two Captains ditto . . . . .	2	4	1	24	50	—	—	284	1704
Six Captain-Lieutenants ditto . . . . .	2	4	1	24	50	—	—	284	15336
Fifty-four Lieutenants ditto . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,000
One Brigade of Natives with all contingencies . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,827
Total Additional Expense of a Corps of Cavalry adequate to the protection of the Vizier's Dominions, and to supply the Place of Mutayannah Troops	2,50,756								3,09,072
Total Additional Expense of a Corps of Officers to the Native Troops nearly similar to his Majesty's Establishment, viz. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major to each Regiment of Eight Companies; 7 Captains and 1 Captain-Lieutenant Commanding Companies . . . . .	1,51,200								18,14,400
Expense of One Additional Native Brigade for the Service of the Vizier in lieu of the Mutayannah Irregulars . . . . .	1,07,827								18,93,924
Total proposed Additional Charges, St. Rs. . . . .	5,09,783								61,17,396

All the Calculations are made on Pay and Full Batta with Tent Allowance conformably to the existing Regulations, and Horse Allowance to the Cavalry. The Bazaars, it is presumed, will revert to the former system, as the present One was experimental and has failed in its object. The Commission on the Revenues is supposed to be continued as heretofore.

# ESTIMATE of SAVINGS and of the Real EXPENSE accruing from the proposed Augmentation of CAVALRY and INFANTRY.

The Vizier's Mutayannah Troops cost them annually		Rs.
The Additional Regiments of Cavalry being specifically for the Protection of his Do-		752266
minions, and to perform the Duties of the Mutayannah Troops are to be paid at		
his Charge, as is the proposed Additional Brigade of Infantry for his Service.		
Nine Additional Regiments of Cavalry, per Annum	30,09,072	
One Brigade of Native Infantry, of Six Regiments	1293924	
		4302996
By which a Saving accrues to the Vizier Annually of		3210665

The Additional Cavalry and Infantry for the Vizier's Service being thus provided for, there remain the Additional Charges of increased Establishment of European Officers to the Native Troops, being an Annual Charge of 18,14,400

This Calculation is made upon the number of Officers at present attached to European Battalions, and the proposed Increase to Native Regiments.

	Number Absent.	Monthly Amount of Extra and Additional Allowance.	Monthly Gratuity.	Monthly Total Allowance.	Total of each inclusive per Month.	Total Amount of Savings of each Rank per Month.	Total Saving of each Rank per Annum.
44 Lieut. Cols. $\frac{1}{2}$ absent	7	600		150	750	5,250	63000
42 Majors $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	7	450		120	570	3,990	47880
360 Captains $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	60	180	36	74	291	17460	209520
36 Capt. Lieuts $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	6	150	24	50	224	1,344	16128
348 Lieutenants $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	58	150	24	50	224	12,992	1,55,904
36 Ensigns $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	6	120	12	50	182	1,092	13104
From a proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Officers absent there will be a sufficiency for the Recruiting Service for the Charge of Men to and from India, &c.							
Total Annual Savings by Absentees,					St. Rs.	505536	

Pay-Masters being an useless Medium between Officers and the Military Pay-Master and Auditor General, it is proposed to discontinue those Appointments. In future, the Commandants of Stations, and Corps, and the Staff to transmit their Review Rolls, properly authenticated, with the Pay Bills annexed to the Military Auditor General, who, after Audit, sends them to the Pay-Master-General, by whom a Draught is transmitted to the Officer on the Collector nearest the Station, for the Amount.

Four Pay-Masters with Office Charges, computed at ea. 3500 per Mo.	14000
Four Deputy Pay-Masters with ditto, ditto ea. 2500 per Mo.	10000

St. Rs. 24000 2,88,000

The Honourable Company's European Corps being completed, and recruited in the same Manner as his Majesty's Regiments, it is presumed that the Establishment of Europeans in Bengal will be ample, exclusive of the 76th Regiment, by which an Expense is incurred Annually of 4,16,400

Amount of Savings, 1209976

Real Increase of Expense for the Bengal Establishment, per Annum 60,4,434

N. B. Should it be deemed expedient to augment the Honourable Company's European Regiments from 608 Rank and File to 802, the strength of his Majesty's, the preservation of Men, and consequent Saving by the proposed system of Recruiting, will provide for the Increase of Expense.

