

quence relative to the Zemidarry : But the Aumils shall receive their Appointment and Investiture only from the Rajah and the Naib. If any Complaints shall be made to Mr. Fowke, he shall refer them to the Naib, and they shall be enquired into and decided in the Manner mentioned in the Third Article. When Parties of Sepoys shall be wanted for any Occasion, the Rajah and his Deputy shall make Application to Mr. Fowke, in Writing, with the Forms above prescribed in the First and Second Article, and Mr. Fowke, if he approves of the same, shall accordingly apply to the Officer commanding either at Chunargur or Buxar, specifying the Services required; and in like Manner Applications shall be made by the Rajah and his Naib to Mr. Fowke, for the Recall of such Parties; and for these Purposes the Commanding Officers of Chunargur and Buxar shall be ordered to conform literally to his Requisitions in the first Instance, but, in emergent Cases, the Officers commanding detached Parties shall receive their Instructions from Mr. Fowke, and Mr.

• Sic in Orig. Fowke shall enter in a Book, in the Order of their Dates, and * such Applications made to him, and all official Acts done by him in Consequence, and shall transmit the same every Three Months to the Board.

6thly, That the Rajah and his Naib shall establish a Cuchery or Office of Treasury for the Am-danny or current Receipts of Revenue, and Mr. Fowke and the Aumeen shall appoint a Mutta-suddee jointly, or one on the Part of each, who shall sit in the said Cuchery, and keep a separate Copy or Copies of the Accounts of the daily Receipts and Disbursements.

7thly, That after Payment of the stipulated Kists or Monthly Sums due to the Company, according to the fixed Agreement with the Rajah, and necessary Provision made for the Allowances of Officers and current Expences of the Collections, the Surplus, shall be appropriated to the private Expences of the Rajah, and as a Fund for the extraordinary Expences of the Zemidarry, such as Tuccary, the Repairs of Forts and Pools, and Dikes and Bridges, and other emergent Occasions.

I beg Leave to obviate an Objection which may occur in the first View of this Plan, namely, that the Power given to the Aumeen is in Effect none, since he can only inspect and advise without Decision, or even an Authority to suspend the Execution of any Measures which he may disapprove; and his Office may appear to approach too near to that assigned to the Resident, so as to be at best useless, and liable to many of the ill Consequences which attend a Diversity of Opinion. In Truth, I do not propose this as a permanent Arrangement. The Time will not admit of it. The Constitution of the superior State is yet undetermined. I will be answerable for the Effect of it as a temporary Expedient; for such is the Opinion entertained of the Wisdom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, that the Naib will respect his Opinions, and will at least fear to commit any gross Neglect or Misdemeanor with such an Eye constantly regarding him. The present Naib has no Check, and dares to presume upon it even with Expressions of Defiance. The Authority given to the Resident will add to the Influence of the Aumeen, while they are on Terms of mutual Confidence. It is dangerous to commend Mr. Fowke, for his Friends, I am sure not with his Consent, have most ungenerously taken the Advantage of former Testimonies which I have given in his Favour, to reproach me with them. This shall not induce me to withhold the Acknowledgement of his real Merits on an Occasion connected with them. I believe him to possess much Gentleness of Manners, and a well cultivated Understanding, and therefore well suited to bear his Part in a Charge assigned him, with such an Assistant as Ally Ibrahim Cawn.

I hope that neither the present nor any future Administration will think of committing the inferior Detail to the Controul of a British Subject. We have already too many English Collectors in our own Dewanny Districts. To establish them in this, would be to subvert the Rights of the Family, to injure the Revenues, and loosen the Attachment of the Riats, which it will be ever good Policy to conciliate.

With respect to the Character of Ajaib Sing, the intended Naib, he is generally respected, and reputed to be well qualified for the Office. He is the Choice of the Rajah and the old Ranny; and in a Charge of such a Kind, I presume that you will allow them a Right of Choice, if the Object of it is in other Respects unexceptionable; for if the Rajah himself was capable of the Management, we could not, with any Shew of Justice, transfer it to any other from him.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t and most humble Serv^t

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Extract of a Consultation of the 30th of June 1784, beginning at Page 1029.

§ (“ (a) Mr. Wheeler begs Leave to put the following Question to the Members of the Board :

“ Shall the Plan submitted to us by the Governor General, for the Collection of the Revenues of the Zemindary of Benares, receive the Sanction of this Government ?

“ Mr. Stables.—I do not wish to make any Alteration, for the present, in the Management of the Zemindary of Benares, the Kists having been regularly paid up by the present Naib, as we are informed by the Resident's Letter of the 27th ulto. and no Complaint having been made by the Resident against the Conduct of that Naib. Mr. Stables's Opinion.

“ Mr. Macpherson.—The present Rajah of Benares possesses, I imagine, a Power from his Sunnud to appoint or dismiss his own Naib; but the Rajah is acknowledged, or supposed to be, incapable of exercising a proper Judgement in such Cases. The present Naib was confirmed by this Government in December 1782; and, except in the Appearances of Oppression which the Governor General saw on his Route through Benares, and the Complaints then made to him by the Natives, the Members of the Board are uninformed in regard to the Mal-administration of that Naib. He appears to have paid up the Rajah's Kists regularly, nor has the Resident made any Complaints against him. Mr. Macpherson's Opinion.

“ The Regulations proposed by the Governor General are stated to be an Expedient, and he pledges his own Responsibility for the Success of the Arrangement: In Consideration of these Assurances on the Part of the Governor General, and as it appears from his Letter that Ajaib Sing is the Choice of the Rajah and Rance, I shall agree to his Appointment, with the Checks which the Governor General proposes; I mean those of Canongos and Aumeen, which promise a Security to the Reiat. There appears to me an Objection to that Part of the Governor General's first Proposition, which declares, ‘ That the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such Papers, &c. or Orders as shall be presented to him by the Naib.’ The Influence of such a Regulation might be understood, but the Regulation itself should not be publicly declared or enforced by our Government. I imagine the Naib will always have sufficient Influence to obtain these Sanctions from the Rajah, and the Consideration, that this Power rests ultimately in the Rajah, though he may have little Capacity, may be necessary for his Protection and Consequence.

“ Mr. Wheeler.—In my Minute of the 19th of last Month, recorded on our Proceedings of the 20th, I delivered my Opinion on the Reply, which I thought proper to be given to the Governor General's Letter of the 2d April, in respect to the Condition of the Zemindary of Benares, ‘ I regretted that the Governor General had not communicated to us the Plan by which he intended to accomplish the Reformation of the Country, because the Subject would have been then completely before us, and our Resolutions on it might have been as instant as he wished, and I proposed that the Governor * Governor General should be requested to lay before us the whole of his intended Plan, on receiving which we should determine finally on his Letter; and if he should conceive that bad Consequences to the Company, or a Failure of Revenue might ensue from this Delay in our Resolution, that we should give our Sanction to the Governor General for the Dismission of the present Naib, and for the Appointment of any Person who is an Inhabitant of the Country of Benares, whose Qualifications are suited to the Charge, who is known and respected by the People, and whose Trust shall be exclusively confined to the Management of the Zemindary, to succeed to the Office now held by the Jagger Deo Sing.’ Mr. Wheeler's Opinion.

“ In the Letter addressed by the Board to the Governor General on the 20th of last Month, they expressed themselves as follows: • Sic in Orig.

“ ‘ We shall be happy to be made acquainted with your intended Plan for the Reformation of the Country, and make no doubt that you will keep in view the particular Circumstances in which this Government is situated in respect to Benares; we wish as much as possible to avoid frequent Changes in the Administration of the Collections, from the Consequences which such Changes must inevitably produce; we shall readily adopt any Checks which you may think likely to be effectual for securing the Happiness of the People, and the equal Collection and regular Payment of the Revenue, without encroaching upon the Rights which have been established to the Rajah by the Agreement which you made with him in 1781.

“ ‘ We are much concerned at those Appearances of Oppression, which you observed in your Progress through the Zemindary; and with it may be in the Power of this Government to apply a sufficient and permanent Remedy.’

“ The Governor General has now submitted his Plan to our Consideration; and desires our early Decision on it. The Rajah is represented as incapable of the Management of the Zemindary; and the Governor justly observes, that if he were otherwise, we could not, with any Shew of Justice, transfer the Management of it from him to any other Person. His Incapacity has been long a Subject of our Belief; and it was also known to us, that the Rauge was bestowed on Bauhoo Mithipnarain in the Year 1781, merely because he was the next lineal Heir to it. I consider him in the Light of a Minor Zemindar, who has the nominal Charge of a Country by Right of Inheritance; but, as he is not able to manage it, a Dewan or Naib is appointed to manage it for him. The Office of Naib of Benares, was given by the Governor General, in the Year 1781, to Doorbejay Sing, the Father of Rajah Mehipnarain: Doorbejay Sing behaved ill, and was guilty of Oppressions; and was therefore removed from the Naibur at the End of 1782. He was succeeded by Jagger Deo Sing, but this Man is also represented to us by the Governor General as oppressive; and the Governor General proposes his Removal from his Office. It is true, that he has discharged the Rajah's Kists with

" Regularity ; but if the People grieve under his Management, and if the Country is desolated,
 " no Time should be lost in removing him ; and with him, if possible, the Evils that are com-
 " plained of. And this Opinion I deliver at the same Time, that I coincide entirely in that of
 " the Board, that we ought to avoid, as much as possible, frequent Changes in the Administra-
 " tion of Revenue Collections : yet I would not, on this Principle, persist in allowing the Con-
 " nuance of an Evil reported to us by the first Authority, when it is thought such an Evil may be
 " stopped, because such Allowance must ultimately tend to the Ruin of the Country ; and in
 " the present Instance, of a Country which has, until lately, been esteemed above every other in
 " India for its Fertility.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Governor General's Plan proposes Checks, which he informs us are ' not so much in-
 " tended for the Security of the Company's Rent, as the faithful Administration of the Charge
 " held by the Representative of the Rajah, to whom we owe that Attention, while we preclude
 " him from the direct Management and authorize an intermediate Agency * for in his Behalf ;'
 " but I suppose that the Company's Rent cannot be prejudiced by the Plan, since the Governor
 " does propose a Diminution of it ; and there is nothing in the Spirit of the Plan, which I conceive
 " will have that Tendency. It is proposed as a temporary Expedient, and the Governor declares,
 " that he will be answerable for the Effect of it as such. He has the greatest Reliance on the Wis-
 " dom and Integrity of Ally Ibrahim Cawn : he acquaints us, that the same Opinion is univer-
 " sally entertained of him. Ajaib Sing, the Person recommended to be the Naib in the room of
 " Jaggerdeo Sing, is represented to us by the Governor General to be generally respected ; and re-
 " puted to be well qualified for the Office. We are informed that he is the Raney's Brother, and
 " † Sic in Orig. that he is her Choice, and the Choice of the Rajah. The Allotment to † of the Canongos,
 " of the full Charge of their Offices, seems to be very proper, and well calculated for the Happi-
 " ness of the People.

" I acquiesce therefore in the Plan, leaving the Responsibility of its Effect as a temporary Expe-
 " dient with the Governor General ; but I agree with Mr. Macpherson to an Exception of that Part
 " of the Plan which proposes that the ' Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such
 " Papers as shall be presented to him.' It may be supposed that this will never happen, but we
 " ought not to prescribe what may bear even the Construction of an Injury to the Rajah's
 " Rights.

(Signed) " Edw^d Wheler.

Resolution
of the Board.

" Resolved, That the Governor General be authorised to carry into Execution the Plan sub-
 " mitted to us in his Letter of the 13th instant, the Governor being responsible for its Effect as a
 " temporary Expedient, and an Exception being made to that Part of the First Article of it, which
 " proposes that the Rajah shall not refuse or delay his Authentication of such Papers as shall be
 " presented to him.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

" John Macpherson,
 " John Stables.") §

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXIII.

Book 67. Page 844.

Extracts of a Consultation of the 23d November 1784.

§

(a) (" Fort William, 23d November 1784.

Secret Dep.
Tuesday.

" At a Council ; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President ;
 John Macpherson, }
 and } Esquires.
 John Stables, }

" Read, the following Letter and Enclosures from the Governor General.

Governor Ge-
neral.

" Gentlemen,
 " Some Weeks before my Departure from Lucknow, I issued Orders to Mr. Fowke, Ally
 " Ibrahim Cawn, and Rajah Meyhipnaram, and Baboo Ajaib Sing, to carry into Execution the
 " Plan which I had formed with your Approbation for the Administration of the Government and
 " Revenues of this Province ; on my Arrival therefore at this Place on the 12th of September, I

(a) Vide supra, Page 1662.

" found

“ found that the new Arrangements had already taken Effect, that a considerable Progress had been made in forming the Mofussil Settlement, and consequently that there remained little for me to do, except to receive the Rajah's Kistbundee, to confirm by the Sanction of my Authority the Measures already adopted, and to give Solidity to the System of Administration newly established, by habituating the Members of it, under my own Inspection, to the Exercise of the Duties of their respective Stations; but as the political Negotiations impending at Agrah, and the recent Arrangements in the Province of Oude, seemed to require my Presence in this Part of the Country for some Time longer, I was desirous of employing the intermediate Period in examining more minutely the State of this Province, and enquiring into the Causes, which, independant of the Oppression of its late Ruler, had tended to promote either its Prosperity or Declension, and in Proportion as I should discern Circumstances, having one or other of those Tendencies, it was my Intention to have taken Measures for improving or obviating them.

“ In the Midst of these Pursuits, the melancholy Intelligence, which I Yesterday received from Calcutta, imposes upon me a Necessity superior to every other Consideration of immediately returning to my Place at the Board, and I am obliged to bring my Proceedings here to an abrupt Conclusion.

“ I have the Honour to lay before you a Translation of the Kistbundee, which was this Day executed by Rajah Meyhipnaram, for the Amount of his annual Tribute to the Company for the present Fussullee Year 1192. It corresponds with those of former Years in respect to the Sum Total; but differs in the Proportions of Kists stipulated for each Month. In the Kistbundee, which was settled with me by the Rajah in 1781, a very heavy Payment was reserved for the latter Months. This was an Indulgence which the Rajah pressinglly solicited for that Year; and it was necessary, at that particular Time, when the Country was just emerged from a State of universal Rebellion, and when the Credit and Authority of the new Government were still imperfectly established, although the Season for collecting the Revenues was far advanced. But it was not understood, either by the Rajah or myself, that it should be extended, as it has been, to subsequent Years. Every one conversant in the Collection of the Revenues, knows, that the monthly Kists of the Riots or Cultivators must be regulated by the Resources or the Produce of the Harvests, and the Aggregate of their Kists must be the Rule for the proportioning out the Demand in the different Stages of Collection, from the Riots up to the Government. If the Demand anticipates in any great Degree the Resources, the Renter must either fail in his Payments, or have Recourse to Methods of raising Money, that will terminate in the Ruin of himself and his Country. In the same Manner, if the Demand follows at too great a Distance, the Resources will probably be dissipated, or the Difficulty of collecting them encreased. On these Principles I was induced to propose an Alteration to the Rajah, which I have the Pleasure to inform you he readily agreed to; and the present Kistbundee is accordingly drawn out on an Inspection of his own Settlement with the Mofussil Aumils and Farmers.”

The Rajah has presented to me a Paper of Requests, a Translation of which, and of my Answers, is inclosed with this Address: You will observe that these Answers are drawn out in Terms which, without conveying any new Rights to the Rajah, will confirm to him the more secure Enjoyment of those he already possesses.

The Ranne has requested, that her Grandson the Rajah may be secured in the Possession of the Districts of Kheera and Mungura, alledging that they have long been separated from, the Jummah of Government and reserved as a Jaghire for the Maintenance of her Family, of which he is the Representative; the Claim I believe is just, and I have accordingly granted a Sunnud confirming the Rajah in the Possession of these Districts; but as I am desirous that this Transaction should be ratified on more authentic and official Information than my Time would admit of procuring at present, I have thought it necessary to insert a provisional Clause, specifying that it is to be continued in Force only on Condition that the Ranny's Right shall be fully ascertained and proven; and I directed Mr. Fowke to enter into an Investigation of the Tenure, and to report thereon to you; in the same Manner the Rajah has on his Part executed a Paper which is deposited with Mr. Fowke, declaring that the Sunnud is to be valid only on the Condition above-mentioned. This Sunnud is in Fact of no great Consequence, for whilst the Province is left under the Management of the Rajah, these Districts as well as the rest of the Country must be in his Possession, and as he has himself expressly acknowledged, they will be equally answerable for the Payment of his stipulated Revenue.

The great Advantage which the Province of Benares possesses over almost every other Part of India arises from the supposed Sanctity of its Capital which renders it the Resort of the Peons, the aged and the healthy Hindoos from the most distant Quarters, and occasions a constant Influx of Money. These Pilgrimages cannot be too much encouraged: When I was here in 1781, I abolished the Duties formerly authorized upon them, which being in a great Measure arbitrary, had afforded a Pretext for Extortion without yielding much immediate Benefit to the Government, and I established some other Regulations to secure the Pilgrims more effectually against every Means of Oppression: As these Regulations have been carefully attended to under the Inspection of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, their Effects have fully answered my most sanguine Wishes, and I have had the Pleasure to find my Pains fully requited in the grateful Acknowledgement of all Ranks of People.

The central Situation of this Province betwixt the different trading Countries of India is also another Circumstance which, if properly attended to, will greatly conduce to its Prosperity. The Town of Mirzapore was once considered as the common Mart to which the Merchants of the Dewan and of the Western Provinces resorted for the Sale of their own Commodities, and the Purchase of the Manufactures of Bengal and the Production of the Northern Countries of Nepal and Thibet: Their Imports chiefly consisted of Cotton Curwals and other cheap and bulky Commodities; their Exports were usually Silks, Spices, Broadcloth, and other Articles, comprising a great Value in a small Space, and as the same Cattle and Carriage which brought their Imports were also used in conveying their Exports, the Difference betwixt the Value of the One and the other formed a Balance of Trade in Favour of this Country, which the Merchants were necessarily obliged to supply by bringing along with them Gold and Silver; nor were the Benefits of this Trade confined merely to the Place where it was carried on. Bengal, which furnished the greatest Part of the Articles exported, enjoyed its full Share of the Returns of Wealth, and its Manufacturers found in it ample Employment for their Industry. The late Bulwant Sing fully understood the Importance of this Trade, and it flourished under his Protection; his Successor, more attentive to the Gratification of his Dependants than the Interests of his Country, connived at Oppressions which deterred the Merchants from following their annual Pursuits, and when I arrived here in 1781, I found that the Trade of Mirzapoor was greatly decayed; the Rates of Duties to which I myself had given a Sanction in 1773 were originally too high, but they had been raised still higher by arbitrary Constructions, and the Merchants had been exposed to unsufferable Vexations, from the Multiplication of Chokeys or Custom Houses separately collecting Duties in every Part of the Province: To remedy these Defects I formed some Regulations in 1781, and if they had been strictly enforced I should scarcely have had Occasion to resume the Subject now; but the Fact is, that they have been so little attended to by the executive Officers of Government that they have almost become obsolete; I have therefore compiled them together, and have issued them a-new, with some additional Provisions, either occasioned by Circumstances of a later Date, or formed to prevent the Infringement of those which were before established: A Copy of these Regulations, as they now stand, is submitted to your Perusal;—they are short and simple, and I flatter myself they will meet with your Approbation; the only Alteration of Consequence which I have made is in the Rate of Duty to be exacted on Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal. From the Information of the most intelligent Merchants it appeared to me that the Exportation of these Goods had considerably decreased of late; the former Rate of 5 per Cent. Duty having so much enhanced the Cost of them that the Merchants who found themselves undersold by the Manufacturers of Bourhanpore and other Places in the Deekan were discouraged from dealing in them: Some Time ago the Board at the Recommendation of the late Resident reduced the Rate of Duties on Raw Silk at Benares from 5 to 2½ per Cent.; I do not know how it happened that we omitted to make a similar Reduction at the same Time in the Duties on Silk Piece Goods, since independent of other Considerations it is an incontrovertible Principle of Policy in every populous and commercial State to encourage the Exportation of its manufactured even in a greater Degree than of its Raw or unwrought Commodities; I have corrected this Omission in the present Regulations, and I think I may venture to affirm that it will be attended with no Loss of Revenue to the Rajah, as the Encrease of Commerce, and consequently of Customs which it will occasion, must amply compensate for the Reduction of the Rate.

By some Mistake either in translating or transcribing the Table of Rates, which accompanied my Orders to the Resident of the 22d of November 1781, the Valuation of Chow or Cow Tails was set down at 12 Rupees per Seir, though the real Price of this Article has seldom ever exceeded 3 or 4 Rupees; it was represented to me, that in Consequence of this Mistake the Duties had been charged at so high a Rate that the Merchants of Nepal had been deterred from bringing this Article for some Years past to Benares, and as it is one of the principal Commodities which their Country affords, the Commerce with them had been greatly affected; in the present Regulations I have corrected this Mistake, and have valued the White Chowers at 4 Rupees and the Black at 3 Rupees per Seir.

To obviate effectually the Apprehensions of the Merchants of Mirzapour, who from their Sufferings have contracted a Diffidence very unfavourable to the Growth of Commerce, I have in Compliance with a Petition which they presented to me, directed the Resident to depute one of his Assistants to reside at that Place for the Purpose of receiving their Complaints, which he is to transmit to the Resident or the Officer of Government with a Representation of the Circumstances as far as they may come to his Knowledge, but he is not to exercise of himself any Act of coercive Authority, and as the Merchants have offered in their Petition to support the Expence of this Appointment by a voluntary Payment of 4 Annas per 100 Rupees on the Value of the Goods exported or imported by them at Mirzapoor, I have for the present authorized the receiving of this Fee, but I have given particular Directions to the Resident in case it should ever occasion any Complaint to transmit immediate Intimation to you, and suspend the further Collection of it until your Pleasure shall be known.

Juggerdeo Sing, the late Manager, has delivered to me an Account Jumma Wafil Baky, from the Beginning of the Fushlee Year 1191, until the Time when he was removed from (his) Office. This Account states his Collections from the Zemmindars, Aumils, and Farmers of the

Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts 30, 82, 164 : 8 : 3, at Benares Rupees 20, 44, 392 : 12 : 3; and from the Customs at Benares 2, 81, 906 : 11 : 9. And an Account which I have received from Mr. Fowke, states the subsequent Collections of Baboo Ajaib Sing, the new Naib, from the Land Revenue, at Rupees of Sorts, 3, 24, 996 : 15 : 9; and the Huzoor Collections, at Rupees 85, 729 : 10 : 0. The Whole of these Collections falling so far short of the Revenue of the Province, it was my Intention to have caused a minute Investigation of Juggerdeo Sing's Accounts to have been made under my own immediate Inspection; but the Necessity which has occurred for my sudden Departure, has obliged me to content myself with directing Mr. Fowke to refer them to the proper Officer for Examination. I have strongly enjoined Baboo Ajaib Sing to pay Attention to the Balances that are still due from the Farmers, Aumils, &c. on Account of last Year, and to take such Measures as may be most effectual for recovering them.

The Drought which has prevailed in so extraordinary a Degree for some Years past in the Western Parts of Hindostan, has also been felt with great Severity in this Province; but though the fatal Effects of it may be of some Duration, it is with Pleasure I can inform you, that the Cause itself is at an End. The present Season has been extremely favourable; the Lands have been cultivated with uncommon Care and Industry, and the whole Face of the Country promises a plentiful Harvest.

Benaras,
21 October 1784.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Kistbundee of the Rent due from Rajah Myhipnarrain to the Honble. Company, for the Full Year 1192. Enclosed from the Governor General.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1 Thoonwar | — | — | — | — | 2,20,000 |
| 2 Cawtech | — | — | — | — | 2,20,000 |
| 3 Aughim | — | — | — | — | 3,40,000 |
| 4 Pools | — | — | — | — | 3,40,000 |
| 5 Maieg | — | — | — | — | 4,12,000 |
| 6 Phegoon | — | — | — | — | 4,12,000 |
| 7 Chute | — | — | — | — | 4,12,000 |
| 8 Bysack | — | — | — | — | 4,12,000 |
| 9 Jait | — | — | — | — | 4,12,000 |
| 10 Assan | — | — | — | — | 2,60,000 |
| 11 Sawun | — | — | — | — | 2,60,000 |
| 12 Bhadoon | — | — | — | — | 3,00,000 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | 40,00,000 |

Requests of Rajah Myhipnarrain, 21st October 1784.

Governor General's Answer.

1st. That he shall receive Credit for the Mahls of the Mint Fougidany, and other Articles which, according to the Paper of Requests formerly signed, were admitted to be brought to credit in his Settlement.

Whatever was formerly ordered on this Subject, still continues in force.

2d. That he shall receive Credit in his Malguzany for whatever Allowances shall be given in future to Zemindars and others.

Whatever, not having been allowed before, shall be allowed in future, shall be credited.

3d. That he is hopeful, that the Governor General will confirm, under his Signature, what he has been pleased to declare, that whatever Surplus there may be of the Revenues, after discharging the Company's Dues of Forty Lacks, shall belong to him.

Certainly; this is the Right of the Zemindar.

4th. That wherever he shall believe there may be a Capacity of yielding a larger Revenue, he may, with the Knowledge of the Nabob, (Abraham Abe Cawn) and the Approbation of the Naib, make such a Settlement as may be easy and moderate to the Ryots.

Of such Mahals as have not already been completely and firmly settled under mutual Obligations, the Rajah may make the Settlement, with the Approbation of the Naib, and the Advice of the Nabob (Ibrahim Ale Cawn), and Mr. Fowke.

Regulations for the Management and Collection of the Customs on the Import and Export Trade of the Province of Benares.

1st. That whereas in the Orders which were issued by the Governor General to Rajah Mehpnarrain, under Date the 22d November 1781, it was enjoined, that there should be Chokees for the Collection of the Customs at only Three Places, namely, Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore:

pore; and whereas it appears, that notwithstanding this Injunction, a Number of petty Chokees have been established for the Collection of Customs in different Parts of the Country, it is hereby positively ordered, that no Customs, Duties, or Exactions of any Kind, shall be collected on Goods passing at any Place, except the Three Chokees above mentioned, of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore.

2d. That whereas it was expressly and positively ordered in the said Purwannah of 22d November 1781, that the Customs should not be let to farm, but collected by Aumils or Agents; this Order is hereby repeated, and must be strictly obeyed; and that the Rajah and his Naib shall accordingly appoint Aumils at the Three above-mentioned Stations of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, who shall collect the Customs on Behalf of the Rajah.

3d. That the Rajah and his Naib shall authorize and direct the Aumils of the Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Murzapore, agreeable to the Regulations of 22d November 1781, severally to grant Rowannahs to Traders, or other Persons passing Goods, on receiving from them the stipulated Duties, and that their Rowannahs shall be issued under the Seals of their respective Custom Houses.

4th. That the Aumils of the Three above-mentioned Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, may station Chokees in the neighbouring Districts, for the Purpose of preventing Goods from passing which have not been regularly entered at One of the said Three Custom Houses; and they shall accordingly be authorized to detain them, until the Owners shall procure regular Rowannahs; that, agreeable to the Regulations of the 22d November 1781, the Rowannahs granted at either of the said Three Custom Houses shall serve to pass Goods from one Extremity of the Province to the other, either by Land or by Water; and that the Officers of the other Custom Houses, and at the Out Stations, must endorse the Rowannahs, and dispatch the Goods without demanding any other Duty or Fee whatsoever.

5th. That the Aumils at the Three principal Custom Houses, and the Officers at the Out Stations, shall be particularly careful to create no unnecessary Delay in entering or passing the Goods.

6th. That the Rate of Customs to be exacted on all Goods shall be Five per Cent. on their fixed Valuation, agreeable to the Regulation formerly established by the Governor General on the 22d November 1781, except the following Articles, viz. Saffron, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cochineal, Raw Silk, Broad Cloth, Europe Iron, Steel, and Copper, the Duties on which were reduced to 2½ per Cent. by the Orders of the Honourable the Governor General and Council of the 8th of April 1782, except also the Silk Piece Goods manufactured in Bengal, and imported from thence, the Rate of which is hereby reduced likewise to 2½ per Cent.

7th. That the Valuation established in the List and Table, annexed to the Governor General's Orders of the 22d November 1781, shall be continued for all Articles therein mentioned, except only Chowers or Cow Tails, the Valuation of which is hereby fixed as follows; White Chowers of every Sort and Quality, at Four Rupees per Seer; and Black, of every Sort and Quality, at Three Rupees, instead of Twelve Rupees, at which both Sorts of this Article erroneously stand rated in the List above mentioned.

8th. That the Value of all Articles, not specified in the said List or Table, shall be determined by their Quality, and the Market Price of the Place at which they are entered, conformably to the former Regulation of the 22d November 1781.

9th. That Goods shall pay Duties only once: If they shall remain in the Province longer than One Year after the Date of the Rowannah, it will be necessary that a new Rowannah be taken out; and accordingly, on the old Rowannah's being restored, and Oath being made by the Owners, or Proof obtained on sworn and good Evidence, to the Identity of the Goods, a new one shall be granted, without any further Demand of Duties.

10th. That whereas it appears, that the other Duties and Exactions have been collected at Mirzapore, besides the established Rate of Five per Cent. on Cotton imported from Nagpore, and other Parts of the Deckan; this Practice is strictly prohibited for the future.

11th. That no Duties or Exactions of any Kind be demanded or collected in future on empty Boats.

12th. That the Resident and the Aumeen shall appoint a Muttesuddee, each on his separate Behalf, or One jointly for both, at each of the Three Custom Houses above mentioned, who shall keep a Maccabella, or Check Account, of all the Receipts of Customs, and a regular Register of all Rowannahs issued, or Indorsements made on the Rowannahs of the other Custom Houses, and shall transmit Copies of the same to the Resident and Aumeen Monthly, or as often as they may be required.

13th. That these Regulations, and the corrected Table of Valuation, be published, and affixed at the Cutcheries of the Three Custom Houses of Ghauzipore, Benaras, and Mirzapore, and a Penalty denounced for every Breach of them, namely, Forfeiture to the injured Persons of double the Excess collected; and the Rajah and his Naib shall be careful to remove from their Offices all Persons who may be guilty of flagrant Offences, or, by their Carelessness and Inattention, create unnecessary Trouble to the Merchants.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor General,

(Signed)

D. Anderson.

Benaras,
21st October 1784.

List of Articles with their fixed Values on which Customs are to be levied at One of the Stations of Gauzipore, Benares, and Merzipore, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. on their fixed Valuation. Enclosed from the Governor General.

Keraneh Drugs, Spices, &c.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|-----|----|----|
| Souparee Poor bee — Beetle Nut of the East. | | | | | | B' | S' | R' |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Duckemee — do. of the South | — | — | — | — | Do. | 44 | 8 | 0 |
| Goll Mumcher } Febfile Khurd } | Black Pepper, 2 Sorts. | | | | | | | |
| 1st Poorbee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Duckenee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Peepul or } Febfilee Deraz } | Long do. | | | | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Peeplee Mull — Long Pepper Roots, do. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | Do. | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| 2st Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Meekhanna — a Kind of Water Nut | — | — | — | — | Do. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Kennegee, — an Earth used in washing Cloaths. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Poorbee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Duckennie | — | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Huldee } Jurdee Chob } | Turmerce | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Nargeel — Cocoa Nutts | — | — | — | — | per Cent. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Soouth } Tenjabeel } | Ginger. | | | | | | | |
| 1st Beterah | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| 2d Dhoonferee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Chobee Buchan — Redwood. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Sandel. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Poorbee | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Duckanee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Shonguiff — Cinnabar | — | — | — | — | per Seer | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Seemaub — Quicksilver | — | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurtdell — Apement | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Philcanree — Allum | — | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Shindon — Vermillion. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. | — | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Temgain — Verdigrease | — | — | — | — | Do. | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Ruiba — Amber | — | — | — | — | Do. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Peejevar | — | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Neelburree — Indigo | — | — | — | — | Do. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Gunduck — Sulphur. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Chongeech | — | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Illachee — Cardamum Seeds. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Poorbee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Guzzerat | — | — | — | — | Do. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Teerah — Cumin Seeds. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st White | — | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 2d Black | — | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Gushneez or Dhaneah — Coriander Seeds | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Sounp } Bhadean } | Anefs Seeds | | | | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Terpaul — Cassia Leaves | — | — | — | — | Do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|-----|---|---|
| Rut 1st White | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Red | — | — | — | Do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Black | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Lauch Chaprah | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st | — | — | — | Do. | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Affeyoun | — | — | — | per Seer | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Moorfubber | — | — | — | per Maund | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Dhoona | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Raul | — | — | — | — | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Lemaun | — | — | — | — | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Load Wood used in dying | — | — | — | per Maund | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Lucky | — | — | — | per Seer | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Semdel Soork | — | — | — | per Maund | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mungheet | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Sohaza | — | — | — | Do. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Abruh | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st | — | — | — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Jetamaecy | — | — | — | per Seer | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Alemeunia | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mufhh Nofch | — | — | — | per Tolah | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Selaris | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowrah Gowry Dufhty | — | — | — | per Seer | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Zafrann | — | — | — | Do. | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Tayleah (i. c.) mixed with Oil | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Daulchumrey | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Rafon | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Jowtrej | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Bungflochein or Tebashur | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Saboon Soah | — | — | — | per Maund | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Juffedah | — | — | — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurccua feel | — | — | — | Do. | 460 | 0 | 0 |
| Zyful | — | — | — | Do. | 260 | 0 | 0 |
| Morn | — | — | — | Do. | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| King | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Krmun Dana | — | — | — | per Seer | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Mazoo Phul | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Meyteeh | — | — | — | per Maund | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ounlah | — | — | — | — | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Zunjiehur | — | — | — | — | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Barcahur | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Behura | — | — | — | — | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Koothee | — | — | — | — | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Malhurgie | — | — | — | per Seer | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Augur | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Bhela | — | — | — | per Maund | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Bladie | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Googul | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singhara | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Nour Shadul | — | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |

• Sic in Orig.

Articles used in the Celebration of the Hooley.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|----|----|---|
| Golaul or } The Vermillion Powder with which the Hindoos cover their | | | | | | | | | |
| Aubur } Bodies at the Feast of the Hooley. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Otter 1st Sort, Raufee Agrah | | — | — | — | — | per Tolah | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Moolky | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Gool Aub. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tale Phoolayl — Oil scented by Flowers | | — | — | — | — | per Seer | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tale Lugeindia — Do. highly do. | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Choat Racel — Do. extracted from Dammer | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Argujjah — A Perfume composed of Sandel and many other | | Ingredients | — | — | — | } Do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Tobacco. | | | | | | | | | |
| Defeh Tobacco | | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Bhung | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gougah | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowroies | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Fruits. | | | | | | | | | |
| Baudamn Coyzee — Almonds | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 35 | 8 | 0 |
| Khoorma — Dates | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Keshmush — Raisins. | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Moonucha — A Species of Raisins | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Movays — Do. | | Do. | — | — | — | per Seer | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 1st P. | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Anain Jelabady — Pomgranates of Jelalabad | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Nemuck — Salt. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Nemuck Sinda Poorbee | | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 2d Do. Sahery | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Do. Somber | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Shora — Salt Petre | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Rooy or } Cotton. | | | | | | | | | |
| Pomba } | | Cotton separated from the Seeds, | — | — | — | per Maund | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Rooy or } | Pomba } | Cotton with the Seeds | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| 2d Kuppos or } | Benulladar } | | | | | | | | |
| Tulligaut — Metals. | | | | | | | | | |
| Ramrguet } | | Tin | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Kullie, &c. } | | | | | | | | | |
| Jusluh — Tuthenague | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Mifs — Copper. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Golua Holundazee | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Mefky Chandersey | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Do. Kathee Engrozy | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th Do. Kodoliet | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Syfah — Lead | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Ahen — Iron. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Foolaud — Damashed Iron | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Zennofaut Athemey — Vessels, Pots, Pans, &c. of Iron | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Burmgee of Brads | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Horn | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Messer of Copper | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Bheneet of Bell Metal | | — | — | — | — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |

Cheney, &c. Sugars.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|---|-----------|----|----|---|
| Oolax | — | — | — | per Maund | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheny Sufferd | — | White powdered Sugar | — | Do. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Shukker | — | Brown Sugar | — | Do. | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Shukker Doyun, 2d Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Kundy Dhutna | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Kundy Raub | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Ghee, &c.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|
| Ghee | — | — | — | Do. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Tale Oil | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 4 | 0 |

Bunaut — Woollen Cloths.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|----------|----|---|---|
| Sultaney Surkh. | — | — | — | per Yard | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | | | | |

Neem Sultance Surleh, per Piece from 100 to 120

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----------|----|---|---|
| Do. | Subz | Do. | Do. | | | | |
| Pultoo, red and white, | — | — | — | per Piece | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Bomatty Londeria | — | — | — | Do. | 75 | 0 | 0 |

Parcha, &c. — Cloths, &c.

Murmgebie or Radamagurria.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|-----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | per Score | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. | — | — | — | Do. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d Do. | — | — | — | Do. | 80 | 0 | 0 |

Maldahee Parmchrungie.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|
| 1st | — | — | — | Do. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 80 | 0 | 0 |

Chaylee Baloorherry Engrezy.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | per Piece | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |

Mushrook Maldaky.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|-----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | per Score | 160 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. | — | — | — | Do. | 100 | 0 | 0 |

Gurrah.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 27 | 8 | 0 |

Kharwah.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 17 | 8 | 0 |

Guzzee Sullahatty.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | per 100 Yards | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 8 | 0 |

Gaylafy Cheet.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----------|----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | per Score | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 17 | 8 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |

Rezoyee.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|---|---|-----|----|---|---|
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | Do. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | Do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th | — | — | — | Do. | 13 | 0 | 0 |

Gool Buddun Poskaky.

The Price of this Kind of Gool Buddun cannot be fixed with any Kind of Propriety, as it varies greatly according to the Difference of the Patterns and the State of the Market.

Cool Buddup Turlooty.

| | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|---|---|
| Ranfee — Flowered Goolhidden of the Sort in Common | per Piece | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Ufe — — — — — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Sort, or Plain. | Do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d — — — — — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th — — — — — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th — — — — — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Peelaron — — — — — | per Score | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Sauree Aubree Shum Oufcet — — — — — | Do. | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Dooreah Tindar. | | | | |
| 1st Sort — — — — — | Do. | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Do. — — — — — | Do. | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Benaras — — — — — | Do. | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Jaum Dawnee Tenda. | | | | |
| 1st Sort — — — — — | Do. | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Doora Purbey Rawfee — — — — — | Do. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mulmul Rawfee Nuddeer — — — — — | Do. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Khafaw Jehanguernazore Oufcet — — — — — | Do. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Doorea Do. Nawfee — — — — — | Do. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Teumdam — — — — — | per Piece | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Tunzib Jehanguernagoree — — — — — | per Score | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| Shubrum — — — — — | per Piece | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheet Sharaudperrey. | | | | |
| 1st Sort — — — — — | per Score | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d — — — — — | Do. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th — — — — — | Do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th — — — — — | Do. | 12 | 0 | 0 |

Pushmenah.

Shaul Roomaul Jamawan Kummerbenid, &c.

The Prices of these Articles must depend upon their Quality and the State of the Markets.

Kimcaub Banareepy.

The Price of these Articles varies from 15 to 100 Rupees according to its Quality and the State of the Market.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----|---|---|
| Looce 1st Sort — — — — — | per Score | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d — — — — — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th — — — — — | Do. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaulecha, per Yard, from 1 to 12 8. | | | | |
| Shuhungee Soolee, per Yard — — — — — | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. Pushmeernar — — — — — | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kumbul Blankets — — — — — | Do. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d Sort — — — — — | Do. | 25 | 0 | 0 |

Zurbafy Benares.

Price to be determined according to the Quality of the Article and the State of the Market.

Doopullah and Woorney Benares.

Price to be determined by the Quality of the Goods and State of the Bazar.

Dhotey Benaras Reyshum Kenares. Price variable.

Dultar. Price from 1 to 9 Rupees.

Tauch-o-Baudelah Nookeyer — Silver Tissue, Silver Thread, Tinsel, &c.

1. Reyshrayer Rootedar — Silver flowered Silk.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---|----|---|
| 1st Sort — — — — — | per Tolah | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 2. Saudeh, plain. | | | | |
| 1st Sort — — — — — | Do. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 0 | 14 | 0 |

Tousley Telanyee — Gold Tissues.

1. Kismey Booreda, flowered Sort.

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|----|---|
| 1st — — — — — | Do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d — — — — — | Do. | 1 | 12 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---|---|-----------|----|----|---|
| 2. Kismey Saudeh. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Kenavree Zelanyee | — | Gold Fringe | — | — | Do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kenavree Nuchrice | — | Silver Do. | — | — | Do. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Gotch Telanyer | — | Gold Lace | — | — | Do. | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Gotch Nuchrice | — | Silver Do. | — | — | Do. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Goolaubaltoon Teelanyer — Golden Thread. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Newau, &c. — Webbs, Threads, &c. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st Sort | — | — | — | — | per Maund | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 32 | 8 | 0 |
| Soothe Bareek — Fine Thread. | | | | | | | | |
| According to its Quality and the State of the Market. | | | | | | | | |
| Soothe Gundeh — Coarse Thread | | | | | per Maund | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Abreeslum — Silk. | | | | | | | | |
| Ser Nuckee | — | — | — | — | per Seer | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Pungee | — | — | — | — | Do. | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Huft | — | — | — | — | Do. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Kushbee and Toorch | — | — | — | — | Do. | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Duree | — | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Shefta | — | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Coochaal Bareek | — | — | — | — | Do. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Gundah | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Muktool, 1st and 2d Sorts | — | — | — | — | Do. | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Paunch Rung Kauree | — | — | — | — | Do. | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Chellah | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Cutcher Buggra | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Muckmul of all Sorts. | | | | | | | | |
| 1st | — | — | — | — | per Yard | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 2d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3d | — | — | — | — | Do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 4th | — | — | — | — | Do. | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 5th | — | — | — | — | Do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gullaut — Grain. | | | | | | | | |
| Beramyey Bannsbarely | — | Rice of Barmsbarely | — | — | per Maund | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto Banreck | — | Fine Rice | — | — | Do. | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto Gundeh | — | Coarse Do. | — | — | Do. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Mauah — Horse Grain | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Moong | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mutter — Pease | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Gundun — Wheat | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Jow — Barley | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Surfoon — Rape | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rye — Mustard Seed | — | — | — | — | Do. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Hoonfed | — | — | — | — | Do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The Value of all Articles not specified in the above Table is to be determined by their Quality and the Market Price, and the Duty of 5 per Cent. upon the Value so ascertained to be paid accordingly.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honble. Board.

Ordered, That Copies of the foregoing Papers be transmitted to the Honble. Court of Directors. Numbers in the Packet by the Surprize.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation) Warren Hastings,
John Stables.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXV.

Book 505. No Page.

Extract of a Select Committee of the 10th August 1765.

Fort William, the 10th August 1765.

At a Select Committee; Present,
William Brightwell Sumner Esquire, President,
Harry Verelst Esquire.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I hope you do not suspect me capable of making any Bargain for myself with Shuja Dowla; I never had a Thought of asking Money of him, but for the Company.

§ ("a) After much arguing, I have been obliged to restrain my Demand upon him to 50
" Lacks, to which I have brought him to consent, but he strongly pleads his Incapacity to pay at
" present more than a small Part thereof, and requires somewhat more Time to discharge the
" Whole than I am willing to allow; however, this, with all other Matters, will be finally de-
" termined upon, when we have the Interview with his Lordship. In the Interim I have per-
" mitted him to send for his Mother and Family, as I imagine what Money there may be is lodged
" with them.

" (Signed at the End of the Letter)

" Allahabad,
" the 3d July 1765.

" John Carnac." §

Further Extract from the same Committee.

Gentlemen,

Shuja Dowla has near got ready a Deposit of Money, Bills, Jewels, Plate, to the Value of Ten Lacks, in Part of the Fifty, which I stipulated with him for as an Indemnification. I beg you will be assured of my cheerfully exerting my utmost Efforts in Conjunction with Lord Clive towards promoting the salutary Ends you propose, and that I wish for nothing more ardently than by my Zeal for the public Service, to recommend myself to your good Opinion, and to that of my Employers.

I am, with great Respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

Allahabad,
18th July 1765.

John Carnac.

(No Signature at the End of the Committee.)

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXVI.

Book 8. Page 680.

Fort William, 2d February 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday
Evening.

Read and approved, the Consultation of the 31st instant.

The following Letter from Colonel Gailliez having been received, since the Council held in the other Department in the Morning, the Governor General acquaints the Board, that he thought it necessary to summon a Meeting this Evening, expressly to consider it.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Col. Gailliez.
Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Vizier's Indisposition, which has increased much since I last did myself the Honour to ad- The Vizier
dress you, still obstructs my Negotiations with him. He is now in a very dangerous Way, and extremely ill.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1825.

[15 G]

he

he seems sensible of it; for he is much dejected, very apprehensive, and daily gives Way to his Fears of his Situation. At his own Request, I have directed Mr. Campbell, Surgeon Major of the Brigade, to attend him, who has an Apartment allotted to him in the Palace where he resides, and Captain Stuart, who was of that Profession, assists him with his Advice.

As there appears such Danger to the Vizier's Life, I should be glad to be honoured with your Instructions for my Guidance in Case of his Death, as such an Accident will be productive of much Commotion in these Provinces. Fortunately there are few of his regular Troops at present here; the best disciplined, and indeed the principal Part, is in the Rohilla Country, with his Second Son the Nabob Saidit Alli. The Corps commanded by Bissant is with the Nabob of Ferokabad on the opposite Side of the Ganges in the Patan Country.

Within these few Days, since the Vizier has been in so dangerous a Way, it has been hinted to me, that it is wished I should remain here until it may be seen what Turn his Disorder takes.

The first Battalion of Sepoys is here with me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fyzabad,
the 23d January 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

§ (“(a) Resolved, That the following Orders be immediately dispatched to Colonel Gailliez.

Orders to Co-
lonel Gailliez.

“ To Colonel Primrose Gailliez.

“ Sir,

“ We have this Day received your Letter of the 23d ultimo.

“ It is our express Orders, on the Receipt of this Letter, that in either Event of the Vizir's Death before the Arrival of this, or of his continuing dangerously ill, you draw the Whole of the Company's Forces under your Command to Fyzabad; in the latter Case it will be advisable to obtain the Vizir's Concurrence as a Measure necessary for his own Safety, and to prevent the Disorder which may arise during his Absence by Sickness, from the direct Management of his Affairs; but in the Case of his Death, you are without Hesitation to bring down immediately the Troops to that Capital, and there to employ your whole Attention to maintain the Quiet of the City and the Country round, and to prevent the Embezzlement of the Vizir's Treasure by placing Guards upon it, but on no Account to take any Step which may embarrass the Company in the Line which it may be thought expedient afterwards to adopt; and you are to wait our further Orders, which shall immediately follow this Letter.

“ We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

“ Fort William,
the 2d February 1775.

“ Warren Hastings,
“ J. Clavering,
“ Geo. Monson,
“ Rich. Barwell,
“ P. Francis.”) §

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXVII.

Book 8. Page 684.

Extract of a Consultation of the 3d February 1775.

Fort William, the 3d February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

The Consultation of Yesterday read and approved.
Resumed the Subject of last Night's Council on Occasion of Colonel Gailliez's Letter there recorded.

Reconsidered
Colonel Gail-
liez's Letter
received Yes-
terday.

On considering this Matter, the First Question which arises from it is put to the Board as follows:

Whether it be for the Interest of the Company, that this Government should interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde, in case of the Vizir's Death?

Mr. Francis is of Opinion, that it is, under certain Stipulations.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1825.

Mr. Barwell thinks it is, under certain Limitations.

Colonel Monson thinks it is, under certain Stipulations.

General Clavering is of the same Opinion.

The Governor General thinks it is for the Interest of the Company.

The Second Question arising from the Subject is put as follows :

Whether there be any Obligations by Treaty on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde ?

Mr. Francis.—It does not appear to me that there is any specific Obligation on this Government to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde.

§ (“ (a) Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion that the Words of the Treaty of Illahabad, ‘ A perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, shall be established between his Highness Suja ul Dowla and his Heirs, on the One Part, and his Excellency Nudjum ul Dowla and the English East India Company on the other,’ are a specific Obligation,”) though under some Circumstances the Policy of Government, both admits and requires a Deviation, but the Necessity in such Case should be particularly pointed out and justify the Deviation. §

Colonel Monson.—It appears to me that there is no Obligation by Treaty on this Government, to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde.

General Clavering.—I agree exactly in Opinion with Colonel Monson.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that there is an Obligation on this Government by Treaty, expressed in the First Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, to interfere in regulating the Succession to the Soubahdarry of Owde, because this Article establishes a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, between the Company and the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowla, and because that Union must necessarily cease, if this Government permits the Succession to be alienated from the Heirs of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah.

The Governor General thinks it proper in this Place to acquaint the Board, that he is informed by Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, that the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, during his Illness, formerly declared his eldest and only legitimate Son Mirza Amauny, his Heir and Successor, that he had entrusted him with the Direction of all the public Seals of the Government, and had given him Powers to issue Orders, and act as his Representative in the Government during his Illness; and that, in consequence, he has sat in the public Durbar, and issued public Orders as the Nabob's Representative; the Governor therefore proposes the following Question for the Determination of the Board :

Whether this Government shall support Mirza Amauny, the Nabob Sujah Dowla's eldest and legitimate Son, in his Title to the Succession, in case his Right to succeed shall appear to have been established, either by this Act of his Father, or by Will, or by the lawful Plea of Inheritance, in case the Nabob Sujah Dowla shall not have appointed any other Person his Heir and Successor, by an act subsequent to the foregoing ?

Mr. Francis gives his Opinion on this Question as follows :

§ (“ (b) Supposing the Right to be established in Mirza Amauny, according to the Terms of the Question, which for the present I neither affirm nor deny, I then think that there will be an Obligation upon this Government, to acknowledge him as the Representative of Suja Dowla, in the Terms and to the Extent prescribed by the Treaty of Illahabad.”) §

Mr. Barwell.—I am of Opinion this Government cannot set aside the Succession of a Prince, but under the Impulse of their Necessities, or in the Promotion of some grand political Object; that in either of these Cases I judge the Government may set aside any Succession.

Colonel Monson.—I am of Opinion that Government should not set aside the Succession of a Prince; that if Mirza Amauny's Rights are legally established, this Government should support him in his Succession.

§ (“ (c) General Clavering.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty of Illahabad, we ought to acknowledge Mirza Amauny for the Successor of the Vizir.”) §

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion that in the Terms of the Treaty, this Government is bound to acknowledge the Right of Mirza Amauny to the Succession; but I think it necessary to add, that I am of Opinion Cases may occur hereafter in which this Government may, in like Manner, interfere, even to the dispossessing Mirza Amauny of the Government: The Cases which I suppose, are these; Violation of the Treaties subsisting between the Company and him, as the Representative of his Father; or an absolute and experienced Incapacity to hold the Government: In either Case I think it incumbent on this Government to set aside Mirza Amauny, and to support the Pretensions of the next lawful Heir to the Succession. I do not think this necessary to the Question before us, but that the Question answered too determinately, might hereafter make it appear as an Inconsistency to offer an Opinion in apparent Deviation from the Answer now given.

(a) Vide supra, Page 840.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

(c) Vide supra, ibid.

The Board desiring to receive particular Information on several Points respecting the Subject now before them from Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, late Resident at the Vizier's Court, and being acquainted that he is at Hand,

Ordered, That Mr. Nathaniel Middleton be immediately sent for and called before the Board.

Mr. Middleton attending agreeable to the Summons, is called in, and the following Questions are put to him.

First Question by the Governor General.—Do you know of any Act of the Nabob Suja Dowla by which he declared his Son Mirza Amauny his Heir and Successor in case of his Demise?

A. I know of no written Deed, but I have heard that he declared in Presence of his Mother, his Wife, and his Two Brothers in Law, that Mirza Amanee was to be his Successor; all public Business was transacted in his Name during the Vizir's Indisposition.

Q. Did he sit in the Durbar as the Nabob's Representative; had he Possession of the Seals; or did he receive any other Marks, which, according to the Usages of that Government, constituted him the declared Heir of the Nabob?

A. I believe he did sit in the Durbar, all public Representations were made to him, and the Vizier told me himself that he was the Person I was to apply to on all public Business during his own Indisposition. I think he had not Possession of the Seals, the Vizier's Wife always kept them, but the public Papers all went to him to be sealed in the same Manner as to the Vizier. (" (a) The Seals were all kept by the Begum, during the Time the Vizier administered his own Affairs.") I know of no other Marks of Authority that he received.

Q. Do you suppose that the Acts which you have described, would be understood by the Subjects of the Nabob's Government, as constituting Mirza Amanee the declared Heir and Successor of the Nabob?

A. I do. If any Accident had happened to the Vizier, I should have looked upon him as the Successor, and this was the general Idea of the People at that Court.

Q. Do you think that Mirza Amanee would meet with any Opposition in succeeding to his Father's Inheritance?

A. I believe, none.

Q. Whom, among the Nabob's Servants, do you conceive to be most attached to his Interest, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Persons in Power, dependant on the Nabob, or in any other Shape connected with him in Case of his Death?

Mr. Middleton begs Leave to have a Copy of this Question delivered to him, that he may give his Answer to it in Writing.

Q. What is the Character of Mirza Amanee as he is reported by the general Voice of the Public, and as you can report it from your own Knowledge?

A. He is a very weak Man, much addicted to Pleasure, and very averse to Business. I mention this as the public Opinion, as well as my own.

Q. What is his moral Character?

A. A very bad one.

Q. What is the Character of the Nabob's Second Son Meer Saudeet Ally?

A. The strongest Character I can give of him is, that he is exactly the opposite of Mirza Amanee.

Q. Do you think it likely that any Disturbance would ensue, in case of the Vizier's Death?

A. I can expect none but from the Two Gossayn Rajahs, who have a considerable Army, and at present the entire Controul of the Vizier's Possessions in the Doaub.

Q. by Colonel Monson.—Do you know from what Treasury the Troops of the Gossayn Rajahs are paid.

A. They are paid by Tuncaw on the Districts they command.

Q. by ditto.—Do you recollect about what Time the Vizir told you, that you were to apply to Mirza Amanee on all public Business during his own Indisposition?

A. I cannot speak with Certainty; but I think it was about the 20th last December.

Q. by ditto.—Did you inform Government of that Declaration of the Nabob?

A. No, Sir.

Q. by the General.—Did you acquaint Colonel Gailliez of this Declaration?

A. No, Sir, I did not. The Vizier himself was recovered sufficiently to transact Business himself before Colonel Gailliez arrived at Fyzabad; nor had I myself any Occasion to apply to Mirza Amanee on Public Business.

Q. by Colonel Monson.—From whom did you receive the Treasure brought down in Part Payment of the Forty Lacks for the Rohilla War?

A. From the Vizir's Agents. The Tuncaw was signed by the Nabob, but the Money was paid to my Agents before the Nabob's or my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by ditto.—When did you arrive at Fyzabad?

A. I cannot tell precisely.

Q. by ditto.—When did you acquaint Government of the Receipt of the Fifteen Lacks?

A. I cannot recollect the Date; it was on my Arrival at Fyzabad.

Q. by the General.—Did you deliver to Colonel Gailliez all the Accounts and Papers which were in your Possession relative to the pecuniary Demands of the Company upon the Vizier?

A. I delivered to Colonel Gailliez a general State of the Company's Account with the Vizier.

Q. by ditto.—Did you mention to him at the same Time your Opinion of such of the Nabob's Servants as you judged were most attached to the Government?

A. No, I did not; I never conversed with Colonel Gailliez on that Subject.

Q. by the Governor.—When did you leave Fyzabad?

A. I left it the 3d January.

Q. by ditto.—At the Time you left Fyzabad, how were the Nabob's Forces distributed?

A. The principal Part of the Army was in the Rohilla Country, under the separate Commands of Saudit Ally, Busheer Cawn, and Coja Letafeet. He had also Troops across the River, in the Doaub, under the Command of Coja Bussent; besides these the Forces under the Two Gof-faynes were at Etowa.

§ (“(a) Q. by the General.—What Force do you think Shujah Dowlah may have in his Service?”

“A. About 100,000 Men;—he has lately dismissed a Part of his Troops.”)

§ -

Q. by the Governor.—Had he any with him at Fyzabad?

A. Most of his regular Battalions were there.

Q. by the General.—Where is Monsieur Gentil now?

A. He is at Fyzabad.

Q. by the Governor.—On what Footing is he at Fyzabad?

A. He is not in the Nabob's Service.

Q. by ditto.—Do you know whether he has Permission to remain there, and how did he obtain that Permission?

A. He was dismissed the Nabob's Service at Bissouty, and went to Fyzabad; on his Arrival there he wrote to the Nabob that he had lost One of his Children by Sicknefs, and that the Second was much indisposed;—that having also many Concerns unsettled, he begged the Nabob would permit him to stay at Fyzabad a short Time, till he should have collected his outstanding Balances.

Q. by Colonel Monson.—What Number of Europeans do you imagine Shujah Dowlah may have in his Service?

A. I do not know. There are about 150 Europeans in Sujah Dowlah's Dominions.

Q. by the General.—Of what Country are they chiefly?

A. They are mostly French.

Q. by Colonel Monson.—Do you know of any French Faction in his Court?

A. I do not know of any.

Q. by the General.—What was Major Polier doing at Fyzabad?

A. I do not know.

Q. by ditto.—Do you conceive that you received your Salary from the Company, or from the Governor?

A. I conceive from the Company.

The Board having no further Questions to put to Mr. Middleton at present, he has Permission to withdraw, and does so accordingly.

The Governor General now proposes the following Question for the Determination of the Board.

Supposing that the Nabob should have nominated any other of his Sons his Heir and Successor, either by Will or by any other authentic Declaration in Prejudice of Mirza Amauny, is it

(a) Vide supra, Pages 1826 and 1840.

the Opinion of the Board that they should regard such Person as his lawful Heir, and support him in his Pretensions to the Succession.

Mr. Francis delivers his Opinion upon the Question in the following Manner.—All the Evidence yet before the Board is positive against this Supposition; admitting it however to be founded in Fact, I then adhere to the Opinion delivered in my Answer to the preceding Question. That Answer gives no particular Preference to one Claimant before another, except as his Claim may appear to be founded on the Rights described in that Question. I think we are bound to acknowledge the Person in whom those Rights center.

The Governor General begs Leave to explain his Question in the following Manner.—I understand that the Nabob has long declared his Intention of nominating his eldest Son Mirza Amauny, to the Succession, in Consequence of the Attachment which the Nabob is said to bear to his Wife, the Mother of Mirza Amauny, and in Opposition to his own natural Inclinations. I have heard, however, that the Nabob has, at Times, expressed a Detestation of Mirza Amauny, on Account of his notoriously base and vicious Behaviour. I have heard also, that he has generally shewn a strong Affection for his Second Son Saudit Ally Cawn; and although the Influence of his Wife may have induced him hitherto to shew every public Demonstration of a Preference given by him to Mirza Amauny, yet I see no Improbability in his following the natural Dictates of his own Affection in the last Period of his Life, or of having yielded to them even a long Time before, by an Act which could not take Place, or might not be known until his Death. It is for this Reason I have supposed the Case to which the Question applies.

Mr. Francis.—The Governor's Explanation seems to me still to go on a Supposition against some Degree of positive Evidence. If the clear Right of Inheritance be established in any one Person, any other Pretender to the Succession must be a Rebel. If different Titles are set up, we must then weigh, as I apprehend, their Validity, and be determined accordingly. Before any further Answer can be given to the Governor's Question, I think it is necessary to establish what are the Qualifications which gives a Right of Inheritance to a Subarship.

Mr. Barwell.—I think that nothing more for the present is necessary, than to direct Colonel Gailliez to support the Government in whatever Manner it may be regulated by the Vizier.

Colonel Monson.—By the Evidence of Mr. N. Middleton, it appears that the Vizier has already entrusted the Government of the Subarship in the Hands of Mirza Amany, and has made a Declaration, appointing him his Successor: I cannot, therefore, suppose that he will suddenly alter his Declaration; but if he should, I think this Government, if it does interfere, should interfere in Favour of the legal Successor.

General Clavering.—The Governor General's Question, if I understand it right, is whether, if the Vizier has made a Will in Favour of any of his other Sons, who are illegitimate, we ought to admit such Appointment in Disqualification of his legitimate Son. I can only answer to this, as well as to any other Question which tends to draw a Declaration from us, to defeat the natural Line of Succession, that I consider it as repugnant to my Idea of the Treaty of Illahabad, by which this Government is only engaged to acknowledge the Heirs of the Vizier, and not to interfere at all in the Appointment of a Successor.

The Governor General.—My Opinion is, that whomsoever the Nabob shall constitute his Heir is his Heir, and that this Government is bound to support him.

General Clavering.—As it appears by the Answer which Mr. Middleton has given to this Board, that he did not acquaint Colonel Gailliez with the Information he had respecting the Servants of the Nabob, whom he imagined were not attached to his Interest, and what would be the probable Conduct and Views of the Persons in Power, dependant on the Nabob in case of his Death, I think Mr. Middleton should be desired to give an immediate Answer to that Question for the Information of Colonel Gailliez.

The Governor General.—I must inform the Board, in Justification of Mr. Middleton, that it was no Part of his Duty either to advise or instruct Colonel Gailliez, whose Acquaintance with the Vizir, his Family, and the Officers of his Government, is of much older Date than Mr. Middleton's; and I believe his Knowledge of all Matters relative to the Vizir, yet more complete than any which Mr. Middleton could have acquired in the short Time he was with him. So far from conceiving it to be the Duty of Mr. Middleton to have given that Information to Colonel Gailliez, I think the latter might have looked upon it as an officious Intrusion of an Opinion which the other had no Right to offer.

Agreed, That a Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez to the following Purport, with a Duplicate of the last.

Proposed
Draft to Col.
Gailliez.

That understanding Mirza Aumany, the Nabob's eldest and only legitimate Son, to have been declared his Heir, and conceiving ourselves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union with the Nabob and his Heirs, we direct and command that in such Case Colonel Gailliez support Mirza Amauny in his Pretensions to the Succession of his Father's Possessions, and conduct himself towards him, in all Respects, as he would have done to the Nabob Suja Dowla himself were he alive; to make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be necessary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto subsisted between the Company and his Father; and shall depute Mr. Bristow, the Resident at

that Court, with full and explicit Instructions on this Head, and with Orders to set out immediately, and proceed with all possible Dispatch to the Capital of Owde; that in our Letter of Yesterday we directed him to put Guards on the Treasury, but we only meant in case of Disturbance, to prevent the Treasure from being carried off; but by no Means to interfere in case a regular Government should take Place; that we think it necessary to recommend the strictest Secrecy in every Thing that regards these Orders; and that in case of the Vizir's being alive on the Receipt of them, he conceal them even from his official Secretary.

The Draft of the Letter to Colonel Gailliez being prepared by the Secretary agreeable to the foregoing Minute, and sent in Circulation for the Approval of the Board, it was returned with the following Minutes of Remark.

The General, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis.

The Supposition that he shall have declared Mirza Ammany his Heir ought not to make Part of the Letter. We have agreed to acknowledge him whether he is declared his Successor or not.

Remarks on the Draft.

(Signed) J. C.
G. M.
P. F.

I do not agree to the proposed Alteration, nor do I understand that we have agreed to acknowledge Mirza Ammanee, whether he is declared the Vizir's Successor or not;—if the Majority declare this to be their Resolution, I shall not oppose its being so expressed in the Letter.

The Govern- or.

(Signed) W. H.

The Sentiments I delivered at the Board were simply to the following Effect: That the Government of the Soubardarry of Oude should be supported in whatever Manner might be regulated by the Vizier at his Death; and I conceive this to be consistent with the Spirit and Terms of the Treaty subsisting between our Government and the Vizir's. Mirza Ammanee may be the Heir, and he may not be the Heir: The first, from every Information before the Board, seems the probable Event; but as the other is possible, I think it should be guarded against and equally be provided for; therefore, instead of saying, 'that in case of the Vizir's Death you are to support the Pretensions of Mirza Ammanee, you are to support whatever Government has been established by the Vizir; but in case the Succession is not appointed, you are in that Case to secure the Succession to the next of Blood, his eldest legitimate Son.' Further, I do not think this Government should be in Haste to renew its Treaties: It will be sufficient to obtain from whoever steps into the Subah of Oud's Station, an absolute and unreserved Declaration that he will make good all the Engagements of the Vizir. This Declaration should be in Writing, and our Return to it simply that we will act by the Articles of the Treaty concluded with the Vizir, but can engage at present no further. In short, we should be bound by no positive Engagement on our Part, while we attempt to bind the Vizir's Successor in positive ones to our Government. This is my Idea at present, but if any Arguments that do not occur to me should be suggested hereafter, it will give me much Pleasure to correct any Error I lay under.

Mr. Barwell.

(Signed) R. B.

The Draft being altered in consequence of these Minutes, the Letter is now written out fair and signed as follows:

To Colonel Primrose Gailliez.

Sir,

We herewith transmit you a Duplicate of what we wrote you last Night, and now proceed to give you the Directions which we promised you in that Letter.

To Colonel Gailliez.

§ (" (a) Conceiving ourselves bound by Treaty to maintain a perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union, between the Company and the Nabob Sujah Dowlah and his Heirs, we direct and command, that in the Case of his Death, you support the Pretensions of Mirza Ammanee, his eldest and only legitimate Son, to the Succession to all his Father's Possessions, and conduct yourself towards him in all Respects as you would have done to the Nabob Sujah Dowlah himself were he alive.") §

We further direct, that you make known to the new Nabob, that we conceive it to be necessary to renew the Treaty of Alliance which has hitherto subsisted between the Company and his Father, and shall depute Mr. Bristow, the Resident at that Court, with full and explicit Instructions on this Head, and with Orders to set out immediately, and proceed with all possible Dispatch.

In our Letter of Yesterday we directed you, in case of the Vizir's Death, to put Guards on his Treasury, but as we only meant this to prevent it from being embezzled or carried off in case of a Disturbance, you are by no Means to take this Step, if a regular Government should take Place.

We think it necessary to recommend the strictest Secrecy in every Thing which regards these Orders, and that in case of the Vizier being alive on the Receipt of this, you conceal them even from your official Secretary.

Fort William,
the 3d February 1775.

We are, &c.

Instructions to
Mr. Bristow.

The Instructions for Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Vizir's Court, having been circulated to the Board, are now revised, and ordered to be drawn out for signing as follows:

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

Having thought proper to appoint you Resident for this Government at the Court of the Vizir Soujah Dowlah, we direct that you repair thither with all convenient Dispatch, and that on your Arrival you immediately acquaint him of it, requesting an Audience for the Delivery of your Credentials. These Credentials will be given you sealed in the usual Form by the Governor General, and for your Information of their Contents you will be furnished with an authenticated Copy.

As we shall probably have Occasion in the Course of your Residency to employ you in various Negotiations or Matters of Business with the Vizir, you will receive special Instructions as these Occasions shall occur. In the mean Time the Object which we chiefly and immediately commit to your Charge, is the settling and obtaining Payment of the Sums of Money which are or may become due by him to the Company, according to the Engagements he has contracted with them.

Vide Mr.
Middleton's
Account in
Consultation
6th February.

For your more clear understanding this Article, and for directing your Demands, we herewith deliver you a regular Account Current, wherein the Vizir is charged with the Sums due by him, and credited by what he has paid, the Balance being * is what appears now due from him.

* Sic in Orig.

But should he have made any further Payment into the Hands of Colonel Gailliez before you arrive, it will appear from the Accounts and Vouchers which Colonel Gailliez is directed to deliver to you, and you will give Credit to the Vizir accordingly.

In your Communications with the Vizir, you are to preserve that Respect and Deference which is due to his high Rank and Station, without lessening the Consequence of your own public Character, and also endeavour to impress him with the Idea that your Appointment is meant for his Benefit and Convenience equally with those of the Company.

§ (" (a) You are besides to give him the fullest Assurances of the amicable Intentions of this Government, and that we mean to adhere stedfastly to the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares, till the Pleasure of the Court of Directors be known with regard to the latter.)" §

But at the same Time you are to avail yourself of your Situation and Access to the Vizir to watch over his Motions, and to endeavour to penetrate into his Designs. You will also observe diligently his Temper, present Disposition, and State of Health, and advise us of the Result of your Observations, with your Opinion of the probable Consequences that would ensue on his Death.

You will further endeavour to procure the most exact Intelligence of all public Occurrences in that Part of India, and advise us in a regular Correspondence of every Incident which you may deem either nearly or remotely to affect the Interests of the Company; you are to correspond with the Governor General and Council in their collective Character.

If any Request or Proposal should be made to you by the Vizir, which you either deem inconsistent with the Interests of the Company, or find to be such as you are not authorized to comply with, you are still to avoid giving personal Offence to him by a direct Refusal, and will receive all such Requests or Proposals with an Assurance that you are ready to transmit them to us for our Determination, taking Care at the same Time not to give him any Encouragement to hope that this Government will yield to them. Your general Language to the Vizir in your Conferences on public Business, should be at once firm and amicable. You will maintain a due Correspondence with the Officer commanding the Company's Troops stationed in the Vizir's Country, communicating to him such Intelligence as it may be necessary for him to be apprized of for the Good of the Company's Service. Our Instructions to him on this Head will be to the same Effect.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
3d February 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis."

P. S. We have also furnished you with Copies of the Instructions of the late President to Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, and of the Accounts which were delivered to him on his Appointment; with this you will receive a Cypher, which may be used occasionally at your Discretion.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXVIII.

Book 7. Page 1770.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th April 1775.

Fort William, the 20th April 1775.

At a Council, Present,
Lieutenant General John Clavering, President;
The Honble. George Monson,
and
Philip Francis Esquire.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received a Letter from the Resident at the Court of Owde, as follows :

Mindy Gaur, the 2d March 1775.

Resident at
the Court of
Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Honble. Board were furnished by Mr. N. Middleton with Information of the State of this Court on the Death of the late Vizier, but very material Changes have since then taken Place to entirely overfet the Influence of the Persons in Power at that Period. The First Intimation I had of it was from the Nabob himself, who informed me Murtezhah Cawn enjoyed his Confidence, and he wished that I would cultivate a good Understanding with him.

State of that
Court.

Ellije Cawn's Disgrace was the immediate Consequence of this Minister's Elevation; an Expedient for removing him from about the Person of the Nabob was thought of, by sending him on an Embassy to the King to negotiate the Succession to the Vizaret. It has succeeded according to present Appearances, as Ellije Cawn is so terrified at the Measures already adopted, that many People much doubt his ever returning without a positive Assurance of his Safety from the Nabob, or a Promise of Protection from the English: Indeed he has privately intimated as much to me through his Vakeel, and also written me a Letter setting forth his Attachment to the Company, and the Weight he formerly had in Public Affairs.

This is Ellije Cawn's own State of the Case; but I, in a great Measure, believe these may be Artifices used to screen him from the Nabob, who purposes to examine into his Administration. I however wrote him a polite Answer to his Letter, expressing, "That the Friends of the Nabob were those of the Company, and by continuing firm in his Obedience to his Master, he would be considered in that Light." The late Vizier was accustomed to make it a principal Branch of his Revenue to suffer his Favourites to amass great Wealth, and then oblige them to refund a considerable Proportion of it. The present Nabob has followed his late Father's Example, already taken large Sums from some Persons, and intends to do the same with Ellije Cawn: If therefore he will patiently submit to this Measure, I think, upon considering all Circumstances, he might return in Safety of his Life, as the Nabob can bear him no personal Enmity in consequence of any Thing which had occurred during the late Vizier's Time. I fear though, since his Departure, he has been guilty of Imprudences, his Excellency having told me that he had seen an original Letter from Ellije Cawn to Anoopgyr, encouraging him to rebel and set up an independent Government in the Doaib. Many People think this Letter was forged with a Design to ruin Ellije Cawn;—whether the Nabob really believes it to have been wrote by him or not, I cannot tell; but he chooses to defer the Examination into the Truth of it, until Ellije Cawn's Return, for the same Reasons as represented to the Honble. Board in Colonel Gailliez's Letter of the Third of March.

The Nabob has daily heaped Favours on Murtezhah Cawn; bestowed his own Jaghyr on him, amounting to One Lack of Rupees a Year; given him the Collection of the Sayer or Land Duties of Owd, Allahabad, and Corah; and only Three Days after his Accession to the Musnud created him a Commander of Seven thousand, a Rank the late Vizir never granted to any Man during the Whole of his Government. At Murtezhah Cawn's Instigation, also, he has given Anroogyr a Jaghyr of One Lack of Rupees a Year, together with an additional Number of One thousand Horse. He has continued the Niabut of the Doaib to Anoopgyr for Forty-eight Lacks of Rupees instead of Fifty-two, at which it was before rented; and put One thousand five hundred Foot and Five hundred Horse under his Command, exclusive of his former Reffalla, which he is still to keep.

I have taken much Trouble to enquire particularly about Murtezhah Cawn. Before the Nabob's Accession he had, for many Years, served him in the Capacity of Consumah. By a submissive Compliance with his Foibles, and by negotiating Loans of Money for him, when his Expences

might

might have exceeded the Allowances made him by his late Father, he ingratiated himself into his Favour. Murtezeh Cawn being from his Office constantly about the Person of the present Nabob, was employed merely in the Superintendence of his Household, and until now has never been in any Channel to render himself conversant with public Business. In regard to Abilities, it is the general Opinion of Persons of all Parties, that he possesses them in a moderate Degree.

I must observe, relative to the late Vizier's general Line of Politics, that Want of Confidence in the Attachment of his Servants, made him trust none with a considerable Power, being himself used to Business, as well as clever. He heard the Advice of all, but afterwards acted by his own Judgment. Hardly any Persons (Ellije Cawn and Bashur Cawn excepted, very rarely) ever influenced him in his Conduct. By these Means he established a personal Influence of a very different Nature, from that excited by the Name of Subah alone; for there was not a Man in the highest or lowest Rank of his Service, but what knew he dictated every Measure himself.

§ (" (a) The Nabob Afuf-ul-Dowlah differs widely in his Policy. Murtezeh Cawn, by being " invested with the sole Management of every Department, has in Fact more Weight than his " Excellency himself, in Consequence of which I hear of general Discontents amongst the old " Servants of the Government, who now continue to hold their Places more for the Means of a " Subsistence than for the Attachment they bear either to the Nabob or to Murtezeh Cawn. " In speaking of these Discontents, it is necessary to observe, that Ellije Cawn and Bashur Cawn " having been both of them beloved by the late Vizir, he had bestowed many Favours on them, " attended to their Recommendations for vacant Offices, and thereby enabled them to provide for " a numerous Body of Dependants, Murtezeh Cawn has to expect the Opposition of these " Two powerful Parties, who doubtless will do any Thing to hurt him, and we are therefore to " lay to their Accounts many of the Reports which now prevail to the Discredit of this new " Minister.

" Notwithstanding the Confidence the Nabob reposes in Murtezeh Cawn, the Begums are much " dissatisfied with his Elevation.") §

They recommended it to his Excellency to encourage the old Servants of the Government, whose Influence in the Country, and Experience, might have strengthened his own Authority, and seated him firmly on the Muhud. In some Measure too, this may appear consistent with the Interests of the Company, for as Ellije Cawn and the old Ministers have, by frequent Instances within their own Knowledge, experienced the Power of our Government, such Men, I should conceive, are much more likely to pay a Deference to the Company, than a Person who at present can have but a very imperfect Idea of the Degree of Attention which ought to be paid to our Connection with the Nabob. I make this Observation in Consequence of the Dependence the Nabob seems to lay upon his Army, which both he and Murtezeh Cawn have taken Opportunities of mentioning to me. On these Occasions I always respectfully intimated, that his Excellency would deceive himself, if he thought he could effect any Thing without the Concurrence of the English. His Excellency relies much on his having increased the Pay of the greater Part of his Fort, from Six to Nine Rupees a Month for each private Man, and the Officers in Proportion, and that in Opposition to his late Father's System, he observes Regularity in the Discharge of it, so far as the present State of his Finances permits.

Mr. N. Middleton hinted at the Nabob's Disposition; I have found it answer to that Gentleman's Character of him in his private Life. During the late Vizier's Time, he was much awed, and did not appear what he really was since he has assumed a public Character. He has shewn a much better Understanding than he was before imagined to possess, yet Inexperience added to rather too eager a Pursuit of his Exercises and Diversions, lay him open to interested Representations, the Consequences of which may prove equally bad with a total Want of Capacity.

The Nabob having, by discharging the Arrears of his Troops, and by the necessary Disbursements on his first Accession, exceeded the Receipts of his Revenue, has repeatedly applied to Buhhoo Begum, to supply his present Exigencies. Hitherto all his Applications have proved ineffectual, but on the 23d of March, he dispatched Murtezah Cawn and Seller Jung to her Excellency, to endeavour to get some Money from her.

§ (" (b) The whole Treasure amassed by the late Vizir during the Five or Six last Years of his " Life (amounting to at least Two Crore of Rupees) was from Time to Time, as received, always " deposited with Buhhoo Begum. On the present Nabob's Accession she retained it in her Posses- " sion, without having disbursed any Part of it but for her own private Expences.") §

Buhhoo Begum and Nabob Begum, the former the Mother and the latter the Grandmother of the Nabob, have since the Vizier's Death been perpetually at Variance: The Cause is the Partiality Buhhoo Begum has shewn towards her own Son, and having encouraged him in harsh Treatment to his Brothers. The Nabob was of himself so jealous of the Three who are come to Years of Discretion, (particularly Saadar Ally and Myrza Jungly, not so much of Nabob Behadur), that he discontinued the Allowances made him by the late Vizir, and drove them to great Distress for the Provision of even the common Necessaries of Life.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1853.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1826.

Myrza Jungly, a high spirited Youth, has frequently had sharp Messages pass between him and the Nabob, in which his Heat of Temper carried him beyond the Bounds of Prudence; at last he thought himself so ill treated that he left the Camp with only two Attendants. The Nabob deputed a Person to persuade him to return: He came up with him at a Nulla near Affecwun, about Sixteen Cofs Distance from hence, when Jungly, who was on the opposite Side of this Nulla, sent to let him know that he would not see him, and if he attempted to cross the River, he would cut off his Head. The Person deputed returned to the Nabob, but did not dare to tell him the Truth of what had passed. He said "he could not come up with Jungly," who has since continued his Journey to Fyzabad, where he is arrived, and intends to throw himself under the Protection of Nabob Begum.

Saadut Ally, during his Youth, was obliged by the Vizir to attend very closely to his Studies, whereby he obtained a Degree of Knowledge above the Generality of the Princes, or of the Natives of this Country; he is the most promising of the whole Family, for, added to his Education, and superior Abilities, I do not hear of his being addicted to any Vice. He was a great Favourite with his late Father, who had just before his Death bestowed on him the nominal Government of Bareilly; for the Command of the Troops, farther than a small Number to support his State, were * given to Mahboob and other Sirdars, and the Country, † by being farmed to Roy Pahar Sing, his Authority was much limited in civil Affairs. The Jealousy of Saadut Ally was carried so far at Court, that immediately on the late Vizir's Death, Buhhoo Begum wrote to Mahboob to go to him and watch his Motions; if he attempted to raise any Parties in the Country, he had Orders to use Means to seize him: He accordingly went; Saadut Ally, though surprized at seeing him, at once perceived his Drift, and whatever his real Intentions were at the Time, he prudently told Mahboob, 'He had hitherto considered the Nabob Myrza Aman as his Brother; that in future he should look upon him as his Master, be obedient to his Orders, and go and attend on him.' Their First Meeting was at Lucknow; since when, so far as Words, great Cordiality has subsisted, but I believe the real Sentiments of their Hearts contradict these outward Professions, otherways the Nabob could hardly suffer him to be exposed to his present Distress, and dispossessed of even his nominal Government of Bareilly.

* Sic in Orig.

† Sic in Orig.

Saadut Ally has repeatedly intimated his great Desire to visit me, in order to explain his Situation, and represent his Attachment to the Company. As I could not openly acknowledge this Message, without giving Cause of Jealousy to the Nabob, much less receive his Visit, I declined the Offer, but at the same Time, as I thought the Interest of the Company rendered it necessary to keep up a good Understanding with this Prince (who is the Heir apparent), I answered, 'That the Nabob had already refused him his Permission to visit Colonel Gailliez, when the Colonel himself had requested it. I conceived therefore I could not ask it under such Circumstances without exposing both him and myself to his Brother's Displeasure; that I was wholly dependant on the Governor General and Council, whose Protection he might meet with if he conformed to what they might recommend to him, and would be firm in his Obedience to his Brother, with whom the Company were united in the strictest Alliance; I also begged to be considered amongst the Number of his best Friends, as I entertained the greatest Respect for his Character.'

I have since this received other Messages from Saadut Ally, all of which express his Intention to govern his Conduct by the Advice of the English.

It is not that the Nabob's State of Health in the least makes me apprehensive of his Death at the present Juncture, yet owing to his amazing Corpulency, and as by his former Mode of Life he is totally debilitated with Respect to Women, the Possibility of Heirs (unless his Constitution should take some very extraordinary Turn) is precluded by the latter Circumstance, and by the former, we have great Reason to think him liable to a sudden Death. I humbly beg to recommend these, and the other Matters contained in this Letter, to the Consideration of the Honble. Board; though some of them are trivial in themselves, yet they lead to a Knowledge of the Characters of very principal Persons about this Court, and I therefore hope may not be thought wholly improper.

It has been my constant Endeavour, by influencing intermediate Persons, and by my own Exertions in the Character of the Nabob's Friend, to convince him how very necessary it is for him to pay a Deference to any Requests preferred in the Name of the Company. Hitherto his Excellency's Professions of Amity are great; I wish I may find them equally sincere; and as no Negotiation entrusted to my Management shall fail of Success for Want of a full Explanation of its Propriety, I entertain Hopes of, in the End, effecting most Points to the Satisfaction of the Honble. Board.

Since Murtchzeh Cawn's Absence Business has been greatly at a stand. In case of Petitions or Representations being preferred to the Nabob, he has generally ordered the Examination of them to be delayed until that Minister's Return, which is expected in about Ten Days. I mention this Circumstance to shew the Extent of this Man's Influence; but in regard to the Company's Affairs I have at all Times found his Excellency willing to listen to my Representations.

It has been my general Plan of Conduct to avoid the Appearance of Intrigue. Where I could, without giving Cause of Jealousy to the Nabob, I have conversed with Men of all Parties; and,

and, by having attended to their different Opinions, I hope my Relation of these Occurrences will appear to the Honourable Board in an impartial Light.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXIX.

Vide supra Appendix, N° XI.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXX.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXVII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXI.

Book 12. Page 410.

Extract of a Consultation of the 25th September 1775.

Fort William, 25th September 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

“ At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

§ “ (a) Read, the following Letter from Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Afoph ul Dowla.

Mr. Bristow. “ Honble. Sir, and Sirs,
[“ My last Letter to the Honble. Board was dated the 5th instant, and I have since received
“ their's of the 26th ult.

“ In my Address of the 14th ult. I mentioned our having had plentiful Showers of Rain,
“ since when, they have continued in some Degree, though not enough to ensure a large Crop,
“ yet totally to dispel all Fears of a Famine, and to render it unnecessary to put the Company to
“ the Expence of laying in a Stock of Grain.”]

§ “ (b) The Nabob set off Yesterday for Fyzabad; but some Days ago he sent Murtezeh Cawn
“ to me to request that I would not correspond with Buboo Begum, nor forward Letters be-
“ tween her and the Honble. the Governor General, without letting him know the Subject of
“ them. He said it was not desired to break of the Correspondence; he only wished to have the
“ Customs of his Country and Hindostan adhered to, and not to see the Begum support a Con-
“ nection with the Company, independent of him; for as the natural Weakness of her Sex, and
“ her Mode of Life, rendered it impossible for her to be capable of judging properly, she might
“ even unintentionally be led into Measures incompatible with his Interest. My Correspondence

(a) Vide supra, Page 1890.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1834.

“ with the Begum commenced at Fyzabad, in my Road to join the Nabob, on my first taking Charge of my Appointment. The Honble. Board well know it was wholly unsought and unsolicited by me: It has since then been solely complimentary, and to convey her the Commands of the Honble. Board relative to accommodating her in her intended Voyage to Korb-ulla. In Answer to the Nabob's Request, I desired of Murteza Cawn to acquaint him, that it was contrary to the Intentions of the Honble. Board to give him any Cause of Jealousy, and that I could assure him they had always considered him as the Soubahdar of these Provinces, and any Connection or Correspondence held with the Begum was out of Compliment to him; that he might be satisfied nothing had yet passed incompatible with his Interest, for the English were too much his firm Friends to attempt it; but I recommended it to his Excellency to write his Sentiments himself to the Governor General. On my afterwards speaking to the Nabob, he said he had given a Letter to Murteza Cawn for me to forward. He neglected to deliver it to me, or else has dispatched it by his own Dawks; but he purposes to send a Duplicate on his Return from Fyzabad.

“ The Nabob's real Object in this Request was to prevent the Company from interfering between him and the Begum, as he apprehended on her hearing of his intended Visit, that she would apply to the English for their Protection: His Excellency was right; for the very Night before his Departure, I received a very pressing Letter from the Begum, a Copy of which I enclose, (No. 1.) desiring of me to come to Fyzabad: She also intimated through her Agent, that she feared the Nabob was angry with her, and threatened to take away the Life of her principal Agent, and dishonour and disgrace her, because she had corresponded with the Honble. the Governor General, which I considered in some Measure a Finesse, and to make the English become a Party in her Dispute. The original Cause of it is, that his Excellency wanted to receive a considerable Part of the late Vizier's Treasures, it being the Mussulman Law, that One-eight * of the Estate of a deceased Person should descend to the Widow, and Seven-eighths * to the Sons and Daughters. Now the Begum has withheld the Whole; of the Injustice of which the Nabob complains, as he is in the greatest Distress, and there is an immense Sum * laying uselessly in her Hands: I nevertheless thought I could not with Propriety interfere in domestic Matters without special Orders; but still for Fear * of Compulsion or Violence should be used, and the English Name be introduced in a Manner derogatory to the Honour of the Nation, I judged it proper, on receiving the Begum's Letter, immediately to wait upon the Nabob with a written Representation agreeable to the enclosed Copy, (No. 2.). At the same Time I assured him, it was not my Intention to interfere (unless the Honble. Board should hereafter direct me); and that the sole Motive of my giving the Representation was, that the World might know whatever Difference should have arisen between him and the Begum had no Connection with the English, and I hoped their Name even would not be introduced. His Excellency assured me that the Dispute wholly related to himself, and that he would not in any Manner mention the English as the Cause.”

[Enclosed is an original Letter (No. 3.) to me from Dalleer Cawn, and the Extract of One (No. 4.) from Rouondut Roy to Shaver Cawn the Jaut Vakeel. I cannot say what Dependence is to be laid on Dalleer Cawn, as his Country is at such an immense Distance from hence, being near Heyder Ally's, that I find it impossible to make Inquiries concerning him with Accuracy. I never heard of Dalleer Cawn before I received his Letter: It contains, however, an extraordinary Proposal; and I have therefore sent Colonel Upton a Copy of it, that if it should come within his Line he might, in case of this Chief's Alliance being worthy the Notice of the Company, pay proper Attention to it. I have sent an Answer to Dalleer Cawn, desiring of him to write to the Honble. the Governor General by the shortest Conveyance, and to apply to Colonel Upton on his Arrival at Poona.]

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
9th September 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Oude.

Ordered, That the Inclosure be entered after the Consultation.

Agreed on the following Reply to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 9th instant, with its Inclosures.

We do not know of any Correspondence carried on between this Government and Buboo Begum, excepting that which respects her Intention to proceed to Korb ulla, and with which you are fully acquainted. The Substance of this we think you may with Propriety communicate to the Nabob, and therefore we enclose Copies of the Answers written by the Governor General to her Letters, which containing the Purport of the latter, will shew the Nabob the Nature of the whole Correspondence.

To Mr.
Bristow.

We desire you will assure the Nabob that we do not mean to interfere in the least in any of his domestic Concerns; nevertheless we would have you represent to him whatever you think may reflect a Disgrace upon his Character in his Behaviour towards his Mother; and that we are of Opinion her Request to be allowed to proceed on a Pilgrimage to Korb ulla is but reasonable, and therefore ought in Justice to be complied with.

We are, &c. (a)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 420.
Inclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 9th of September.

N^o 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Aleah Begum to Mr. Bristow.

I am in Health, and am always anxious for your Welfare.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowla has already, Three different Times, taken from me all I possessed; and it is confidently reported here, that, incited by the Persuasions of the People about him, he is again coming to raise further Disturbances: I therefore write to request you will, without Fail, accompany him, and stay Two or Three Days, which is absolutely necessary. Certain Persons are desirous of effecting the Destruction of this Family. It is now out of my Power to furnish any further Supplies of Money. Whatever I was possessed of has been taken from me. I have now nothing to do with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla. I am desirous that, whilst I remain here, it may be with Honour, and have therefore retired from worldly Affairs, and have no Connection with any one.

It is well known to you, that Sums of Money have been thrice taken from me already. The Report which now prevails has induced me to write to you to come here for Two or Three Days, that we may learn of each others Welfare.

Write me continually concerning your Health, and inform me if you approve of coming here. I have caused this Letter to be written in my Presence, by my Moonshy.

N^o 2.

Copy of a Representation from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

The firmest Friendship and most perfect Harmony subsists between your Excellency and the English Chiefs, and I am persuaded it is your mutual Design to preserve them on all Occasions inviolate.

As your Excellency has lately determined on a Journey to Fyzabad, and it is reported that you have conceived a Displeasure against the Alliah Begum, one Reason for which is, the Correspondence which she has held through me with the Governor and Council; I beg Leave to represent to your Excellency, that the Correspondence between the English Chiefs and the Begum was entirely to give Pleasure to you. Nothing relative to the Affairs of the Country, the Powers of Hindostan, or any Thing which might tend to your Excellency's Dishonour, was ever made the Subject of it.

I am hopeful that your Excellency will not entertain any Displeasure against the Begum, on Account of this Correspondence, nor introduce the English Name on such an Occasion; for the English Chiefs were induced to write to the Begum solely in Consideration of their Friendship to you. Your conceiving any Displeasure against the Alleah Begum, or any other Person, on Account of their holding a Correspondence with English Chiefs, will be very dishonourable to them, and inconsistent with the Dictates of Friendship. (b)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1893.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1894.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXII.

Book 597. Page 273.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th August 1779.

Military Department, Fort William, 9th August 1779.

Proceedings of the Governor General and Council.

At a Consultation; Present,

The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General;

Richard Barwell,

Philip Francis,

Edward Wheler,

} Esquires.

Not present, Sir Eyre Coote.

(a) Read, Minute by the Commander in Chief on the * Donation to the Troops which served in the Rohillah War. Also his Second Minute on the same Subject, in Date the 2d August: viz. * See Proceedings 15th July, Page 47.

I beg Leave to draw the Attention of the Board to the present Situation of that Part of the Army which is entitled to the Donation of the Vizir Sujah ul Dowlah, in the Year 1774.

Minute by
Sir Eyre
Coote, dated
2d inst.

On the 2d January 1775, it was resolved by the Board, to deposit the Amount, when collected, in the Public Treasury, until such Time as the Resolution of the Court of Directors might be received.

On the 27th of October 1777, this favourable Resolution and Promise to the Army was rescinded, because the Vizier's Debt to the Company had then risen to Fifty Lacks.

Five different Representations have been made by this Board to the Court of Directors upon this Claim, which has been now pending Five Years, without any Answer whatever, but One Promise of above Four Years Date, that they would shortly communicate their Sentiments to us upon it.

Seeing the little Encouragement we have to hope for the Receival of any Directions from them upon this Subject, and being informed that the Cause is now removed which induced the Board, on the 27th of October 1777, to rescind the First favourable Resolution of the 2d January 1775, as the Vizier's Debt to the Company is almost totally liquidated, I think it incumbent upon us to go as far as may lay in our Power, to facilitate the Recovery of so equitable a Claim, which, indeed, I think it might prove fatal to discourage, particularly as the Army possesses the Promise of this Board in their Favour.

Nor is this Claim to be viewed simply in the Light of a Gift, but a Sum agreed to be given in lieu of, and to save a much larger; for it is well known, that the Plunder of Peelabet, Barelli, Ouhla, and Bissouly, which was withheld in Consideration of this Sum, would much have exceeded it.

I therefore propose, that in Furtherance of the Resolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promise then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately sent to our Resident at the Vizier's Court, with Orders to endeavour, as soon as possible, to obtain separate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum; and that he collect it with all proper Dispatch, and remit the Amount to the Presidency, where it may then (as I think it ought) be distributed to the Army; but if that should not be agreed to, it may, in that Case, rest until the final Resolution of the Court of Directors may be received.

Mr. Wheler.—In Answer to that Part of Sir Eyre Coote's Minute, which seems to imply that the Donation to the Army on Account of the Rohillah War, has been retarded by the Inattention of the Court of Directors, I beg Leave to observe, that it is not in their Power to order a Distribution of that Sum, without the Assent of the Legislature being previously had and obtained; and I may with equal Truth observe, that for the Court of Directors, at any One Time within the given Period, to have thrown the Affair of the India Company into Parliament for this Purpose only, would have been an Act of Indiscretion, if not an Act bordering almost on Insanity. Every other Step necessary for the Discharge of this Obligation, was taken by the Court of Directors previous to my Departure from England; the Opinion of a Board of Field Officers, on the Propriety of the Claim, not excepted.

I have no Sort of Objection to the Propriety of receiving it; but apprehend we are not authorized to distribute it.

Mr. Francis.—On the 27th October 1777, it was resolved by the Opinion of the Governor General and Mr. Barwell, against mine, that no Means could, with Propriety, be taken.

§ (“ (a) If it is proposed to reverse this Resolution, I shall agree to it; but I am of Opinion, that the Amount of the Donation is not properly demandable from the Nabob, at least not in the First Instance. I think it should be demanded from the Begum, who got Possession of all the late Vizier’s Personal Property, and particularly, I believe, of the Wealth and Effects taken in the Rohillah Country. This was always my Opinion; and I believe I have by me a Minute to the same Effect, which I intended to have recorded on the 27th October, if the Question for making the Demand had been then carried. If I can find it, I shall beg it may be entered in this Place.

Minute referred to in the above, delivered to the Secretary by Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis, Minute by, intended to have been recorded 27 Oct. 1777.

“ The Donation was promised to the Army, as a Compensation for their Share of the Plunder of certain Places in the Rohillah Country, which they were intitled to by the Laws and Practice of War. Suja Dowla had the sole Benefit of this Compromise, as he appropriated and carried away with him the entire Spoils of the conquered Chiefs. If any Booty was acquired, it was by his own Troops. It is also well known that the Wealth, of which he possessed himself by these Means, or the most considerable Part of it, was conveyed to Fyzabad, and deposited in the Palace now occupied by the Begum; this, in my Opinion, is the Fund which should be answerable in the first Instance for the Donation to the Army, as their Acceptance of the Nabob’s Promise in effect preserved the Whole from Plunder. No Will or Bequest of Suja Dowla can give the Begum a Right to the Succession to his Personal Property, without binding her at the same Time to the Acquittance of his Debts. I think, therefore, that our Resident should be instructed to state the Case to the Begum, and demand the Amount of the Donation from her, to be kept in Deposit by us, and disposed of hereafter according to the Instructions we may receive from the Court of Directors.”

Mr. Francis.—Whenever or from whomsoever the Money shall be received, I am of Opinion, it must remain as a Deposit in the Treasury, for the future Disposition of the Company or of Parliament.

Mr. Barwell.—I do not subscribe to the Sense Mr. Francis has ascribed to the Resolution of the 27th October 1777. My Opinion is in these express Words: ‘ Under the present Circumstances of this Government, I do not think any Measure ought to be taken.’ It is exceeding the Meaning of these Words to apply them to the present Day, the 9th August 1779, instead of confining them to the Year 1777. The Debt due to the Company was enormous at that Period, and the whole Burthen of the Recovery of it rested with that Influence on the Administration, which began to operate on the recent Appointment of Mr. Middleton in the Place of Mr. Bristow, though Mr. Bristow, exclusive of the ordinary Means offered by the Oude Government, did, under the Sanction of the Administration in Calcutta, upon an Application from the Nabob Asoph O’Dowlah, extract the Amount of Fifty Lacks from the Begum, for which this Government guaranteed that no further Demands should be made upon her, &c. under the Pretext suggested in this Day’s Debate.—Mr. Bristow’s Letter is dated 16th October 75, and the Guarantee of this Government to the Nabob’s Treaty with the Begum is dated the 15th of October 1775, (both entered in Consultation 8th November 1775). I will not pretend to say, that the Begum felt all the Distress she pretended to express on that Occasion; but this is a notorious Fact, that among the Jewels delivered up by her to Mr. Bristow, our Resident, and sold at public Auction at Calcutta, was the Vizier’s Hookah, set in Diamonds. The Opinion Mr. Francis imputes to me, I cannot admit in the Sense in which he interprets it; there is a great Difference between denying a Claim, and, under certain Exigencies of Government, protracting to urge it; but this, I think, I have sufficiently explained, and our Resolution of the 2d January 1775, by which I was equally bound at that Period, as I conceive the Board to be at this, declares the Right of the Army, and a Determination to secure that Right. As it will clear this Point much to have the Particulars of that Day’s Record follow the present Discussion, I desire that the Secretary do call on Mr. Auriol for a Copy of it.

• Sic in Orig.

• Sic in Orig.

“ Extract Consultation, 2d January 1775.

Extract Proceedings 2d Jan. 1775.

“ Resolved, That the Expedient proposed by the Governor General, in his Minute of the 19th ultimo, be adopted.

“ That the Sum offered by the Vizir, as a Gratuity to the Army, be received as a Deposit into the Company’s Treasury; and that an Application be made in the next General Letter to the Court of Directors, for their Interest to obtain the Confirmation of the Grant, by such legal Means as they in their Wisdom may chuse to employ. And further that, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Share which may be due to each Individual, whenever the Distribution shall take Place, as well as to inspire them with a greater Degree of Confidence to hope for the promised Reward, by defining the Object of it, an Account be formed for their separate Shares, to be made public, with a Declaration that the Money will be kept sacred, as a Deposit, until the

"Pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known; and as soon as the Board is authorised to pay it, that Payment will be made to the Parties, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, without any Deduction whatsoever."

As the Publick Debt to the Company, by the Attention which has been given to the Reduction of it, is now nearly liquidated, I am of Opinion, that the Revenue of the Lands that were assigned to discharge it, should be retained, until this Claim of the Military is discharged. When we are possessed of the Amount, it is possible we may likewise be possessed of the Company's Directions touching the issuing of it; if we do not, it will be Time enough to vote upon the Question, Whether it shall then be issued? Every previous Step has been taken relative to the Distribution of it to the Army; to disincumber the Question, and render it the simple one I have above described.

Mr. Barwell's
Minute continued.

Mr. Francis.—I beg it may be understood, that I do not acquiesce in any Part of the preceding Minutes *, that respects the Circumstances of the Begum and her Son, though it would lead me too far to enter into a Refutation of it at this Time. On one Fact I beg Leave only to observe, that the Agreement alluded to by Mr. Barwell was for Thirty Lacks only, of which I am almost certain, from Memory, that no more than Two-thirds were paid. But, be this as it may, the Donation Money, as I understand it, is due, not from the present Nabob, but from the Person who inherited or got Possession of the Personal Property of the late Vizir, consequently the Demand, if made on the Begum, is not on Account of the present Nabob, nor would it be any Violation of the Agreement above-mentioned, supposing that Agreement to have been faithfully executed on her Part.

* See in Orig.

That in Furtherance of the Resolution of the 2d January 1775, and the Promise then made to the Army, the Vizier's Bonds for 10,50,000 be immediately sent to our Resident at the Vizier's Court, with Order to endeavour as soon as possible to obtain separate Tunkaws for the Amount of this Sum, and that he collect it with all proper Dispatch, and remit the Amount to the Presidency, there to remain as a Deposit * in the Company's Treasury, until the final Resolution of the Court of Directors may be received concerning it.

Resolution
proposed by
the Governor
General.

* See in Orig.

Agreed to by the Board.

(No Signature at the End of the Consultation)

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXIII.

Book 600. No Page.

Letter from the Begum to the Governor General.

From the Daughter of Ishauk Khan, the Mother of Asoph ul Dowlah. Received 22d March 1775.

It is not necessary for me to inform you of the Affliction with which all Ranks of People were overwhelmed in the News of the Decease of the Nabob; whilst Strangers were so much affected, think what I must have suffered who was so nearly allied to him. Although this Misfortune almost deprived me of Sense and Speech, yet, for the Consolation of all Ranks of People, and for the Establishment of this Family, of which your Friendship is the sole Support, it is my Duty to inform you, that the Prosperity and Advantage of this Country and Family depend entirely on the Aid and Assistance of the illustrious English Chiefs. Praised be God, that the Friendship and Alliance between this Government and the English gains Strength daily, and I am hopeful that you will observe the same friendly Conduct towards the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, which you on all Occasions manifested to the deceased Nabob, which will conduce to the Prosperity and Benefit of the People, and redound to your Honour. Knowing that you are sincerely inclined to shew yourself a firm Friend to this Family, and that my writing any Thing more on this Subject is quite unnecessary, I shall proceed to another Request. God is Witness that the deceased Nabob was continually launching out in Praises of your noble and excellent Qualities, and it is undoubted that he bore so strong a Friendship towards you, as no Language can express. When the Nabob was approaching to his End, I enquired of him to whose Charge he left me; he answered, that he had no Friendship in the World, but for the illustrious English Chiefs; that his Hopes rested entirely on them, and that he placed the greatest Confidence on their Friendship, and that I must write to Mr. Hastings on all Occasions when I stood in Need of Assistance. Agreeable to the Directions of the deceased Nabob, I take this Opportunity to inform you, that I have no Inclination to trouble myself in worldly Affairs, except that I have one Wish unsatisfied, which is to convey the Corps of the deceased Nabob to Kerbella, to inter it there, and to make a Pilgrimage to the Tombs of the Holy Men. As it is impossible for me to carry this Desire into Execution, without your friendly Assistance, I therefore take the Liberty to request, that in Consideration of the Friendship which the deceased Nabob entertained for you, you will shew such Kindness to me, as to enable me to accomplish this Desire either by

Land

Land or Water. In either Case, that I may proceed without Danger, and in Security, I request that you will appoint me a Guard of your own People, to conduct me in Safety to the Place to which I am desirous of going. It will spread to your Honour throughout the whole Country, that you retained your Friendship for the deceased Nabob even after Death, and took Care to have his Corpse conveyed to Kirbella. There is no Doubt but this will give the greatest Pleasure to the Spirit of the deceased Nabob, and I shall retain the highest Gratitude to you for this Kindness to the End of my Life.

§ (" (a) As there are many People who, out of Friendship towards me, will endeavour to prevent my Journey, and others, on this Consideration, that all the Sums which are paid by the deceased Nabob to the English were furnished by me, and supposing that I have still large Sums of Money in my Possession, will spare no Pains to prevent my accomplishing my Wishes.

" You are well acquainted with the State of my Affairs, that after the Affair of Buxar whatever Sums of Money and Jewels I possessed were expended in the Payment of the Sums stipulated to the English Chiefs, and the Revenues of the Subah, and the Disbursements of the Government are so well known to you, as to make my dwelling on the Subject unnecessary; nevertheless when I arrive there (at Calcutta), I will explain to you fully all the Circumstances.

" Knowing that I should on this Account receive great Opposition from such People, I have made the first Application to you, and request that you will not pay any Attention to those who are desirous of opposing my Design, and that you will shew such true Friendship to me as to enable me to accomplish my Wish: As the deceased Nabob left me, on his Death-bed, to your Care, and I have made this Request to you, till I receive a Letter from you, calling on God to witness that you will cause me to be conducted to the Place where I wish to go with the Corpse of the deceased Nabob, I cannot take Comfort or be satisfied. I request you will preserve what I have written you an inviolable Secret, and that you will send your Answer to this directly to me, and not suffer it to fall into the Hands of any other. It is necessary that you are cautious in this Respect. Whilst I remain at Fyzabad, I request you will write to all the Sirdars here in the strongest Terms not to give me any Uneasiness or Trouble, and that they offer me their Aid and Assistance on all Occasions, and comply with my Advice in the Transaction of all Affairs.") §

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXIV. (*)

Book 257. Page 670.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th of July 1780.

Fort William, the 7th July 1780.

Rev. Dept.
Friday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
and
Edward Wheler Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

Patna.

Read the following Letter and Enclosures from the Provincial Council of Patna.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

We have to inform you of the Death of Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, who held a Jaghire in this Province, amounting to 20,24,222 Daams, valued at R^s 15,558 4 3, according to the original Guzaafht.

Enclosed we beg Leave to transmit you Petitions from the Two Daughters of the Deceased, requesting the Continuance of the Jaghire to his Family, and the Report of our Amanut Officers relative to the Condition of the Family, and Number of Persons of which it consists. We have resumed the Jaghire, and beg Leave to be favoured with your Orders concerning it.

§ (" (b) We think necessary for your further Information to add, that Ondut ul Nissa, eldest Daughter of the Deceased, has no Children, and is possessed of considerable Riches, chiefly

(a) Vide supra, Page 1835.

(*) N. B. One of the References to this Appendix is numbered CCLXXIII, by Mistake, in the Minutes of Evidence, (Page 1836), but should be N^o CCLXXIV, as here.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1836.

" consisting

" consisting of all her Father's inheritable Property, which she has taken Possession of by virtue
 " of a Hibbah or Deed of Gift,")§; and that Imacy Khanum, the Second Daughter, with Ten
 Children, is destitute of the Necessaries of Life, and depends solely on the Restoration of the
 Jaghire for Support.

Patna,
 the 15th May 1780.

We are, &c.
 (Signed) William Maxwell,
 &c. Council.

From Ondut ul Nissa Begum, the Widow of Suraje ul Dowlah.

Enclosure.

Mahomed Erich Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was
 possessed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in consequence; I am therefore
 hopeful that you will be pleased to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
 (Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secy.

From Imacy Khanum, Second Daughter of Nabob Mahomed Erich Khan, and Widow of
 Aboo Mahomed Khan.

Mahomed Erich Khan, the Father of your Petitioner, who, by God's Grace, lately died, was
 possessed of a Jaghire in this Province, which you have attached in consequence; I am therefore
 hopeful that you will be pleased to continue the Jaghire to me for my Support.

A true Copy.
 (Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secy.

Report of the Amanut Officers upon the Family of Nabob Mahamed Erick Khan, deceased,
 dated 13th May 1780.

Accompany-
 ing Patna
 Letter.

§ (" (a) We have received the Council's Perwannah, dated the 3d February 1780, directing us to
 " take a particular Account of the Family and Dependants of the late Nabob Erich Khan, a
 " Jagheerdar in this Province, and lay the same before you. The following is the Account which
 " we have taken in consequence. The aforesaid Nabob has Two Daughters, One of them the
 " Widow of Nawob Suraje ud Dowla, called Ondut ul Nissa, the other called Imacy Khanum,
 " the Widow of Aboo Mahamed Khan, who has Three Sons and Seven Daughters, making to-
 " gether Ten Children. The Nawob had also another Daughter who died before him, leaving a
 " Son behind her, called Ahmud Hussein Khan; besides these the Women of his Haram, his
 " Relations, Dependants, and their Servants, are very numerous, owing to his having been a Man
 " of great Rank and Consequence, and the Father in Law of Nawob Seraje us Dowlah, the Na-
 " zim of Bengal.
 " It also appears that Ondut ul Nissa, who was the eldest Daughter of the deceased Nawob,
 " and the Wife of Nawob Serraje ud Dowla, now lives at Moarshedabad, and with the Consent
 " of Affud Ally Khan, the Nawob's Executor, receives, and has Charge of the whole Produce
 " of the Deceased's Real and Personal Estate, which she appropriates as she thinks proper.")

(At the End of the Report)
 (Signed) " by Wahed Ally Beg.

A true Copy.
 (Signed) Matt. Leslie, Secy.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 730.

Read again, the Petition of Oamdut ul Nissa Begum, entered in Consultation
 the 9th ult.

Petition of Oamdut ul Nissa Begum
 read again.

Agreed, that it do lie for Consideration, till the Receipt of the Answer from
 the Provincial Council of Calcutta on this Subject.

Lies for Consideration till Receipt of
 the Answer from the Provincial Coun-
 cil of Calcutta.

Ordered, that the Secretary do make Enquiry of the Vaqueel, what Provision
 is made for the youngest Daughter of the late Mahomed Erich Cawn, and how
 she has subsisted.

Order to the Secretary.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1836.

A P P E N D I X . N° CCLXXV.

Book 591. Page 273.

Extract of a Consultation of the 7th May 1782, beginning at Page 273 of the same Book.

Fort William, the 7th May 1782.

Rev. Dept.
Tuesdays

“ At a Council ; Present

The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
Edward Wheler, }
and } Esquires.
John Macpherson, }

Read and approved the Proceedings of the 30th ultimo.

Read also, the following Report from the Preparer of Reports.

§
Preparer's Re-
port relative
to a Jaghirc in
Jessore.

“ (a) The Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department, submits to the Honble. Board his Enquiry into such Parts of the Petition of Omdut-ul-Nissa Begum, referred to him on the 19th of July last, as yet remain for their Decision.

“ The Petitioner is the Daughter of Mahomed Erich Khan deceased, on whose Death the Board, on the 1st of August 1780, resolved to continue the Jagheers possessed by him, to his Two Daughters, viz. Omdut ul Nissa the present Petitioner, and Amary Khanum her Sister ; and they have accordingly obtained a joint Sunnud for such Parts of these Jagheers, as were situated in the Province of Behar ; but there being another in the District of Jessore, which Omdut ul Nissa lays Claim to as hers alone, and that her Sister Amary alias Amnah has no Right therein, the Honourable Board have directed her Pretensions to this alledged exclusive Right, to be enquired into ; which having been done accordingly, the following are the Particulars thereof.

“ Omdut ul Nissa, who is the Widow of the late Nabob Serajed Dowla, founds her Claim to the exclusive Possessions of the Jagheer in Jessore, on its having been originally granted by the late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, in the Name of her Father Mahomed Erich Khan, solely for her Use and Benefit, as the Wife of Serajeed Dowla, who was then Heir-apparent, and did afterwards succeed to Allahuerdy Khan in the Soubahdarry ; in Proof of which she exhibits the Original of an Akrarnamah or Deed, under the Seal of Mahomed Erich Khan, her late Father, bearing Date the 1st of Mohurram, in the 3d Year of the Reign of Ahmedshah, or about the Year 1750 of the Christian Æra, setting forth, that the Mushroor, or conditional Jagheer of the Foujdarry of the Chucklah of Jessore had been settled on Omdut ul Nissa Begum, to defray the Expence of her Beetle ; but that the Sunnud thereof, standing in the Name of Mahomed Erich Khan, and the Business thereof being carried on and executed by Persons appointed on his Part, he therefore gives this Writing to declare that both the said Jagheer, and the Produce thereof, belonged entirely to the said Begum, and that no Part thereof appertained to him or his Family ; and in Confirmation of this Akrarnamah, the Petitioner has exhibited the Original of a Perwanah, under the Seal of the late Nabob Allaverdy Khan, bearing Date the 22d of Mohurram, in the same Year as the preceding Deed, and appears from its Contents to be in Answer to a Letter which Mahomed Erich Khan must have addressed to that Nabob, advising of his having executed the Akrarnamah above mentioned ; at which the Nabob declares his Satisfaction, and observes, that although such a Voucher was not requisite between him and his Daughter, yet in respect to future Events it was an highly approveable Precaution.”

(At the End of the Report)

(Signed)

Jn° Dancan,
Pr^r R. D^r.

The Vakeel of Amnah Khonum, being asked what he had to object against this Claim of Omdut ul Nissa, answered, that he objected to it on the Ground of an Akrarnamah, or Agreement, concluded between the Two Sisters since the Death of their Father, and bearing Date the 7th of Shabaun, in the 22d Year of the Reign, covenanting, that they would divide between each other, in equal Proportions, all the Effects, Household Goods, Houses, Bazars, Gardens, and Jalooks left by their deceased Father ; engaging also to charge themselves with their Father's just

(a) Vide supra, Page 1836.

Debts in the like Proportions, in which they hereby also agree to divide between them their late Father's Jagheers in Bahar and Jessore, &c. upon their being released and left to the Pleasure of the present Nabob Mobareek ul Dowlah, to settle on each, or either of them, in such Proportions as he might think fit, the Monthly Allowance which their late Father had been accustomed to receive from the Nezamat.

The Vakeel of Omdut ul Nissa being asked, whether he acknowledged this Akarnamah, answered in the Affirmative; but represented that the Clause inserted in it relative to the equal Distribution of the Jagheers, had, from the first Time of his Constituents coming to the Knowledge of it, been always objected to, as far as regarded the Jagheer in Jessore; in Proof of which she referred to the Evidence of Mirza Asud ali Khan, Uncle on the Mother's Side to both the Sisters, who has, in consequence, delivered in under his Signature, a written Declaration, signifying, that there existing, between the Sisters, after their Father's Death, great Contention in respect to the Succession, and the Debts that were due, &c. he had, with a View of conciliating their Interest, agreed to act on the Part of Omdut ul Nissa, so far as to divide, in Conjunction with Mirza Jaffier, who acted on the Part of Amnah Khanum, the several Parts of their Inheritance, and that not being apprized, at the Time of making the Distribution, of Omdut ul Nissa possessing any separate or exclusive Title to the Jagheer in Jessore, he had therefore included it in the Akarnamah, among all the other Articles which were to be divided equally between the Two Sisters, and that, having thus completed the Distribution, and drawn up the Akarnamah, he sent it by the chief Eunuch to have the Seal of Omdut ul Nissa affixed to it, which was done accordingly; but that happening himself to converse with Omdut ul Nissa, some Days after her Part of the Agreement had been thus executed and delivered to her Sister, and having on that Occasion read over and explained to her the Contents of the Deed in Question, she thereupon strongly objected against his having included in the Agreement the Jagheer of Jessore, asserting, that she possessed an exclusive Title to it by Writings which she had to exhibit; whereupon he answered, that this was a Circumstance of which he was unapprized at the Time of concluding the Compromise between her and her Sister, but that she might still obtain Redress, by exhibiting her Title Deeds to the Magistrate.

The Authenticity of these Deeds, as now produced by Omdut-ul-nissa, is not called in Question by the Vakeel of her Sister Amnah, who rests the Invalidity of them on the Ground of the subsequent Akarnamah; alledging, 1st. That Omdut-ul-nissa should, had she really disapproved of the Clause relative to the Jessore Jagheer, have torn instead of stamping her Seal on the Akarnamah; and 2^{dly}. That had she in Fact harboured at that Time, or soon after it, any Objection similar to that which she has now brought forward, she should, and most probably would, have communicated the same to her Sister, which the Vakeel disclaims any Knowledge of her having done. The First of these Objections the Board will perhaps think sufficiently refuted by the Evidence of Asud Ali above recited, which shews that Omdut-ul-nissa being unaware of the Insertion of the Clause to which she now objects at the Time of her executing the Akarnamah, could not therefore have then rejected it on that Account; and that she strongly objected to it afterwards, is sworn to by her Chief Eunuch, Ashrut Ali, who deposes that his Mistress sent to her Sister, Amnah Khanum, to get back the Akarnamah on Account of the Mistake in inserting the Subject of the Jessore Jagheer in it, but that the latter, viz. Amnah, refused to deliver it up.

Khalla,
the 6th of May 1782.

(Signed) Jonⁿ Duncan,
P^r R^r R. D^s.

Agreed, That Possession of the Jaguir in the District of Jessore be restored to Umdut-ul-nissa Begum, agreeable to the original Grant made to her late Father Mahomed Eritch Khan.

Ordered, That a Sunnud be prepared for her accordingly.

Agreed, That the Committee of Revenue be advised thereof, as follows:

To Mr. John Shore, Acting President, &c. Members of the Committee of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

We have thought proper to restore to Umdut-ul-nissa Begum, the Daughter of the late Nabob Mahomed Eritch Khan, the sole Possession of the Jaghire in the District of Jessore, agreeable to the original Grant which was made to her Father, and a Sunnud has been, or ordered to be, prepared for her accordingly.

Fort William,
the 7th May 1782.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
Edward Wheler,
John Macpherson.

Board's Resolution thereon.
Sunnud ordered, and Committee of Revenue advised.

A P P E N D I X N° CCLXXVIII.

Book 8. Page 793.

Extract of a Consultation of the 13th February 1775.

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

“ At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monlon,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (“ (a) The Board proceed to consider the Subject of the further Instructions which it may be necessary to give to the Resident at the Court of Asoph ul Dowlah, Nabob of Owde.

“ Resolved, That the first Point to be insisted on is the Payment of the Sums actually due to the Company from the late Vizier.

“ These Sums are due on the following Accounts :

“ For the Stipulation of the late Rohilla War, supposing the Five Lacks which Colonel Gailliez informs the Board were in Course of Payment to have been actually discharged, Twenty Lacks.

“ The Difference of Batta on the Payment already made on this Account, and on the Twenty-one Lacks received by Mr. Lambert at Fyzabad in 1773.”

Ordered, that the proper Officers be called on for a State of this Account.

The Balance of the old Accounts which were delivered to Mr. Middleton by the President of the late Administration, to be adjusted with the Vizier.

The Balance of the Subsidy which may remain due on the Arrival of the Resident with the Nabob.

Agreed, that Mr. Bristow be accordingly directed to demand immediate Payment of all these Sums, and to liquidate the Accounts, that nothing of this Sort may remain to be the Cause of any future Dispute with the new Nabob.

Resolved, that the second Point is to obtain from the Nabob an Acknowledgment for the Remainder of the Money due by the Treaty of Benares for Corah and Illahabad, to be paid when it becomes due, and his Acknowledgment for the Demand of the Monthly Subsidy of 2,10,000 Rupees for the Brigade, up to the Date of the Death of the late Vizier.

Agreed, that the foregoing Points shall form a Part of the additional Instructions to Mr. Bristow.

Resolved, that the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez for an exact Account of the Monthly Subsidy.

To Colonel
Gailliez for an
Account of the
Subsidy.

To Colonel Primrose Gailliez.

Sir,

We desire that you will prepare and send down to us, as soon as possible, an exact State of all Sums received from the late Vizier, on account of the Monthly Subsidy for the Troops as stipulated by the Treaty of Benares, with an Account of what may remain due of the said Subsidy, at the Time of your sending the said State.

Fort William,
13th February 1775.

We are, &c.

§ (“ (a) The Governor General,—conceives it to be necessary, before the Board proceed any further on the Business now before them, that One Principle, upon which every other Resolution must depend, should be determined; and therefore desires that the following Question be put.

“ Whether this Board considers the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah, as remaining in Force, or as having expired at his Death?”

Mr. Francis.—I think that the Obligations contained in the several Treaties with the Vizier, to support him in the Possession of his Territories, were confined to his Person, and consequently expired with him.

(a) Vide supra Minutes, Pages 42 and 1842.——N. B. The Reference for this Extract in Page 1842-3 of the Minutes is made to N° CCLXXV, by Mistake; it should be N° CCLXXVIII.

(b) Vide Minutes supra, Page 1841.

Mr.

Mr. Barwell.—This Question must be decisively determined by the express Letter of the reciprocal Engagements of the contracting Parties. I therefore desire the Treaties may be referred to, the Board will then see how far the Obligations extend.

Read the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares.

Mr. Barwell.—I think the Treaties bind to his Heirs.

Colonel Monson.—I think the Treaties with the Vizir expire in his Person.

General Clavering.—I desire to know, whether the Governor in the Word "Treaties" comprehends the Engagement with the late Vizir respecting the Rohilla War?

The Governor General.—I conceive that my Opinion in this Point can be of no Use in deciding the Question before us, because it has been already decided by the Majority of the Board, that the Engagements with respect to the Rohilla War, formed by the late Administration with the late Vizir, had not the Obligation of Treaty, nor, if I rightly recollect the Declaration made on this Subject, were, in any Respect obligatory upon this Government.

General Clavering.—I could have wished to have heard the Governor General's Opinion upon the Question I took the Liberty to submit to him, on the Obligations of this Government to defend the Rohilla Country, as clearly given as that which Mr. Barwell gave in his Minute of the 31st October, because I might have formed some Judgment of the Governor General's Ideas on the Force and Extent of the Treaties contracted with the late Vizir. I think the Treaty of Illahabad was broken by the subsequent Treaty of Benares, by which Corah and Illahabad were taken from the King and given to the Vizir; so that, whatever Conception I might entertain of the Validity of the original Treaty, I think it now no longer obligatory on this Government till the Court of Directors have given their Approbation of the Treaty of Benares, which entirely altered the Nature of the other.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion, that the Treaties which were made with the late Nabob Sujah Dowlah still continue in Force, and have admitted of no other Change but in that of the Person of his Heir and Successor standing in his Place. The first Clause of the first Article of the Treaty of Illahabad, in my Construction of it, extends the Obligation of that Treaty to the whole Line of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah's Heirs. The Treaty of Benares being but explanatory of the former, in the Article which respects the Part of the extra Charges of the Forces employed in his Defence, must be understood in the same Sense with respect to that Article; and the first Article expressly granting the Possession of Corah and Illahabad to the Vizir for ever, a Term excluding all Limitation.

Resolved, That the Treaties made with the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah do not remain in Force, but expired at his Death.

The Treaties of the late Vizier expired with him.

The Governor General proposes the following Question.

Whether a new defensive Treaty shall be executed with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, in case he himself should solicit it?

Mr. Francis.—Supposing the Nabob to require our Assistance in Support of his Succession, I think that a new Defensive Treaty should be formed with him on the most advantageous Terms which can be obtained for the Company.

Mr. Barwell.—Certainly.

Col. Monson.—I think a new Defensive Treaty should be executed with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla on the most advantageous Terms for the Company.

The General agrees with Colonel Monson.

The Governor General.—I am of Opinion there should.

Agreed, that a new Defensive Treaty be executed with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, in case he solicits it.

A new Treaty to be formed with Asoph ul Dowla.

The Governor General proposes that each Member of the Board deliver in his Sentiments of the Conditions to be required or acceded to for the new Treaty. Not having himself sufficiently considered this Subject in the Latitude which has been given to it by the foregoing Resolution, he wishes to prepare what he may have to offer himself, unless any immediate Proposition shall be made by any Member of the Board, on which he should be willing to give his Opinion.

Each Member to deliver his Sentiments on this.

Resolved to adjourn to the Evening, that every Member may prepare his Ideas on this Subject.

Adjourned.

Met in the Evening at Six o'Clock, according to Adjournment.

Met again,

Resumed the Subject of the new Treaty to be formed with the Nabob of Oude.

Agreeable to the Governor General's Proposal in the Morning, the Members for the Board deliver in their separate Opinion in Writing, as follows:

Fort William, 13th February 1775.

Mr. Francis.—Supposing it to be the Interest and Desire of the present Nabob of Oude to enter into a new Defensive Treaty with the Company, by which we may oblige ourselves to guarantee to him the Possession of any Part of his present Territories, I think that the following Articles should be proposed and insisted on for the Advantage of the Company.

1st. The Pay of our Troops in his Service to be made equal to the real Expence upon a new monthly Estimate, and to commence from the Accession of the present Nabob.

2d. The

2d. The Zemindarry of Benares to be made dependant as a Fief on the united Kingdoms of Bengal and Bahar, and the Tribute lately paid by the Rajah to the Vizier to be paid to this Government.

3d. The present Rajah of Benares to be confirmed in the Zemindarry, which may be perpetuated in his Family, under a fixed annual Tribute, and a fixed Fine at each future Investiture. A free Trade to be opened between these Provinces and his Country. The Rajah's Authority in his own Government to be left free and uncontrouled.

4th. If the Possession of the Rohilla Country, or any Part of it, be guaranteed by a future Treaty to the Nabob, that some favourable Terms be made for the surviving Chiefs of the Rohilla's, or their Representatives.

5th. The Debts from Sujah Dowlah (supposing them not to be liquidated at the Conclusion of the new Treaty) to be considered and acknowledged by the present Nabob as due from himself, or the Representative of the State of Oude for the Time being.

6th. Besides the Guarantee to be stipulated in Return for the above Conditions, this Government shall undertake to obtain from the King a regular Confirmation of the Nabob in his Government, according to the Laws and Constitution of the Empire.

7th. I conceive that the Attachment of Nudjuff Cawn might be secured with the greatest Advantage to this Government, if, through our Recommendation, the King would appoint him Vizier of the Empire with a Jaghire, which might easily be found for him either in the Donabe or the Rohilla Country. I understand that he is one of the ablest Men and best Soldiers in the Empire; if properly placed in point of local Situation, and his Attachment secured, he might serve as a Barrier to the Subadary of Oude either against the Marattas, or any other Invaders, from the Western or Southern Parts of India.

(Signed) P. Francis.

Mr. Barwell.—The first Object to be attended to in a new Treaty is the future Strength and Security of our own Possessions. The Company have invariably declared against any further Accession of Territory to themselves, any Conditions of that Tendency are of Course out of the Question.

1st. I think the Conditions of the old Treaty (the Article respecting Corah and Illiabad excepted) is a good Foundation for any we may now chuse to form.

2d. As it may be possible to encrease the Subsidy for a Brigade employed in Oud, &c. that Increase ought if possible to be effected; but its Extent being arbitrary, and depending entirely on the Pleasure of the Board, we should consider in which Way to make our Aid the least burthenome and most useful to our Ally.

Our Military Establishment is become an intolerable Burthen, and the Directors have expressly recommended that such Reduction take Place in it as may be done with Safety to Bengal. To effect a Reduction appears here a secondary Object, the Safety of Bengal the First; to answer both, we should engage our Ally to pay a respectable Body of Troops, such as we may at all Times be able absolutely to command, and use as our own on any emergent Occasion; if this can be effected, a proportionable Retrenchment of our own Forces may immediately take Place, and the Burthen be removed from our Shoulders to those of our Ally; this is preferable, in my Opinion, to the hiring out any Part of our own Forces occasionally to defend Oude, &c. and will equally strengthen the Nabob against his foreign Enemies, while it renders him proportionably weak and dependant on us.

3d. The Independency of Gauzipore on Oud is a great political Object, and ought to be insisted on; and whatever may be resolved respecting the Revenue paid by the Rajah of that Country, the English Government ought not to stand in the same Relation to it as the late Vizier, because the Country of Benares and Gauzipore is a natural Barrier to these Provinces, and the Rajah should have the strongest Ties of Interest to support our Government in case of any future Rupture with the Subah of Oud. To make this his Interest, he must not be tributary to the English Government, for from the Instant he becomes its Tributary, from that Moment we may expect him to side against us, and by taking Advantage of the Troubles and Commotions that may arise, attempt to disburthen himself of his pecuniary Obligations.

Mr. Monton.—On the Death of a Suba, the Subdaree escheats to the Crown; before Stipulations are made with Asif ul Dowla, his Right to the Nabobship of Oude should be legally ascertained.

If the King nominates any other Person to the Nabobship of Oude, our Opposition to that Appointment is a Violation of the Laws of that Government under which we ostensibly hold the Dewannee.

I think, therefore, in the present Instance, we should act as Mediator between the King and Asif ul Dowla. This Measure will be serviceable to the young Nabob, respectful to the King, and obviate many Circumstances that may hereafter appear inconsistent in our Conduct.

Supporting Mirza Amanee in the Succession without the King's Firmaund, will be an Act of Rebellion.

The King's Firmaund therefore appears to be indispensably necessary as a Sanction for our Conduct and Honour.

For this Service done the Nabob, we should require that Cheit Sing's Zemindaree be annexed to the Soubahship of Bengal or Bahar, or to both.

To engage for the young Nabob strictly to adhere to all Treaties made between the King and Soujah Dowlah, and to endeavour to prevail on the Nabob to give the Whole of the Rohillah Country to the King.

The King Shaw Allum, for these Advantages, and for the Respect shewn him, should make over the Sovereignty of Bengal and Bahar to the King of Great Britain, and relinquish all Claims to his Tribute.

If these Terms are too severe on the Nabob, they may be mitigated, by relinquishing the Sums that remain due from him for the Conquest of the Rohilla Country.

If the Nabob Asif ul Dowlah requires the Assistance of a Brigade, he should pay all Charges attending it.

I mean by Charges, the Pay, Batta, and contingent Expences.

General Clavering.—In considering the important Subject which is now before us, I have Two Objects in View; First, the obtaining the greatest possible Advantage to the Company, in Consideration of the defensive Aid proposed to be given to the new Nabob; the Second is, the avoiding the greatest probable Inconveniency to the State by virtue of the Engagements we may enter into with him.

§ (“(a) As the Basis of all my Reasoning, the following Premises must be granted to me: First, “That the Nabob Miza Ammanee possesses such Disqualifications of Character, that he cannot “maintain himself in his Musnud without our Assistance.

“2d. That there is a political Necessity in this Government not to allow any other Prince to “occupy the Subahship of Oude, and the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, without our Con- “currence.

“It is well known that there will be as many Competitors for the Countries left by the late “Vizier as there are Powers in that Part of Indostan. The King, the Mahrattas, the Jauts, “the Rohillas, Nudjuff Cawn, and even some of the Nabob's own Family, and Commanders “of his Armies, will probably all, or most of them, strive to obtain some Share of his Demi- “nions.”)

The Question then is, Will it be for the Interest of the Company to permit any of these Princes to establish themselves in the Provinces bordering on Bengal without our Consent? I am of Opinion there would be great Danger in permitting it. In that Case, what Measure must be pursued to render us the Arbiters of those Countries consistently with those Views which I first stated, the obtaining the greatest possible Advantage to the Company, and avoiding the greatest probable Inconveniency in the Undertaking?

The greatest Advantage, in my Conception, that can be obtained for the Company is, First, the total Extinction of the King's Claim to the Tribute on these Provinces.

That the Zemindary of Benares and Gauzipore shall be held by Cheit Sing of the Company, instead of the Suba of Oude.

To obtain the First, it should be proposed to the King that he should renounce his Tribute on these Provinces; that he should acknowledge the Nabob of Oude to be Soubah of that Country, and should appoint him Vizier.

In Return for this Favour, we should restore to him the Country of Corah and Illahabad.

The Nabob, in Return to the Favour shewn him, and procured by our Mediation, should relinquish to the Company the Sovereignty of Benares and Gauzipore, to be held as at present by Cheit Sing, on his paying his Tribute to the Company.

In order to attach this Rajah to the Company, his Tribute ought to be diminished at least Three Lacks of Rupees. Whatever Assistance shall be afterwards required by either the King or the Nabob for the Defence of their respective Countries of Corah, Illahabad, and the Province of Oude, not less than Three Lacks per Month should be paid to the Company, as less than that will not defray the Expence of a Brigade serving out of the Provinces.

The Governor General.—On the Grounds already resolved on, I propose the following Articles for the new Treaty, premising, that I consider the Debts due from the late Vizir as not appertaining to the Subject of the intended Treaty. These we claim as a Right exempt from any future Negotiation.

1st. That the Treaties of Illahabad and Benares be renewed on the Footing on which they stood at the Vizier's Death.

By this Proposition, the monthly Subsidy for our own Army will remain as settled with the late Vizir at 2,10,000 R^l. I am against augmenting it. The Expence ought not to exceed that Sum. If more be agreed on, it will either discourage the Nabob from employing the Brigade, or he will employ it, and most probably suffer it to run in Arrears.

2d. That the perpetual and independent Possession of the Zemindary of

The Rajah of Benaris, from the Situation of his Country, which is a Frontier both to the Provinces of Oude

of Benaris, and its Dependencies, be confirmed and guaranteed to Rajah Cheit Sing and his Heirs for ever, subject only to the annual Payment of the Revenue hitherto paid to the late Vizir, amounting to B^t. R^s. 23,71,656 : 12. to be disposed of, as expressed in the following Article; that no other Demand be made upon him, either by the Nabob of Oude, or this Government, nor any Kind of Authority or Jurisdiction exercised by either within the Dominions assigned him.

3. That an equal Partition be made of the Revenue of the Zemindarry of Benaris between the Company and the Nabob of Oude; that is to say, that the Rajah shall pay monthly to each the Sum of 98,823 : 2 : 9, amounting on the Whole to R^s. 23,71,656 : 12 per Annum; and that this Participation be expressly declared to be intended as a Pledge and Acknowledgment of the equal Relation in which the Rajah and his Successors are hereafter to stand to both Governments.

Agreed, that these several Opinions lie for further Consideration.

Oude and Bahar, may be made a serviceable Ally to the Company whenever their Affairs shall require it. He has always been considered in this Light, both by the Company and the successive Members of the late Council; but, to ensure his Attachment to the Company, his Interest must be connected with it, which cannot be better effected than by freeing him totally from the Remains of his present Vassalage, under the Guarantee and Protection of the Company, and at the same Time guarding him against any Apprehensions from this Government, by thus pledging its Faith, that no Encroachments shall ever be made on his Rights by the Company.

I propose this Article with some Reluctance, as contrary to my Idea of the Right of the Nabob of Oude, in virtue of the Treaty originally formed between his Father and the Company; but it is conformable to the Principle adopted by the Board in the Resolution passed this Morning, and may perhaps be obtained without much Opposition from the Nabob; at the same Time, that it contributes to fix the Independency of the Zemindarry of Benaris on the most permanent Foundation.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1076.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th February 1775.

Fort William, 24th February 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Read and approved the Proceedings of the 14th instant.

The following Five Letters having been received since the last Council Day from Colonel Gailliez, were sent round for the Perusal of the Members of the Board.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Colonel Gailliez's Five Letters.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" Since my last Address nothing of Consequence sufficient to communicate has occurred.
" I am now to acquaint you, that I Yesterday obtained from the Nabob a Promise of the full Payment, in Two Months from this Date, of the Demands of the Company on the late Vi-

(a) Vide supra, Page 1843.

" zier,

"zier, for the Assistance given him in the Reduction of the Rohilla Country :—But on his advising me this Morning of his Intentions of making a Circuit through his Dominions immediately, on which Occasion he has requested my Attendance with him, I strenuously urged that the Payment should be made before he left this Place. After much Argument, in which he protested his Inability of commanding the whole Amount in that Time, he assured me of immediately receiving One Half here, a Part at Lucknow, and the Remainder at his Arrival on the Banks of the Ganges; to which Places he purposed to proceed directly.

"In every Conference I have had with the Nabob, he earnestly expresses his anxious Wishes of enjoying your Countenance and Support in the same Degree they were conferred on his Father, and declares, that his sole Dependence for Stability on the Musnud is in the Friendship of the English Nation.

"I have received the Honour of your Letter, advising me of your Appointment of Mr. John Bristow to be Resident at this Court, and directing me to deliver over all Accounts and Papers to him on his Arrival, which I shall faithfully observe.

"By the latest Intelligence from the neighbouring Parts of the Country, all continue to remain in perfect Tranquillity since the Vizier's Death. What the Views of the Court of Delhi and the other Powers may be in consequence thereof, I shall make my utmost Endeavours to discover and advise you accordingly.

"I have the Honour to be, &c.

Fyzabad,
the 6th February 1775.

(Signed) "P. Gailliez." §

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
I did myself the Honour to address you Yesterday, and I now transmit you a Copy of a Shukah from the King, and Letters from Nudjif Cawn and Abdulat Khawn, at Delhi, to the Nabob Affud Dowlah, containing Intelligence of the Vizier's Death.

I have the Honour, &c.

Fyzabad,
the 7th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour Yesterday to transmit you Copies of Letters from Delhi to the present Nabob, and I now enclose by his Desire a Copy of Intelligence which he has just received from that Place.

To-morrow I am to receive Five Lacks of Rupees, and the Nabob still continues to assure me, that the Whole of the Amount of the Money due on account of the Rohillah Country, shall be paid within Six Weeks or Two Months.

I am, &c.

Fyzabad,
the 8th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

The very refractory Behaviour of almost all the Zemindars and Landholders, who although they have not as yet broken out in open Rebellion, yet insolently withhold the Rents from the different Collectors of the Revenue, has determined the Nabob to set out on his Circuit some Weeks sooner than he intended, by his Presence to curb this turbulent Spirit.

He marches out from hence this Evening, and proceeds directly to Lucknow, to which Place I shall follow him, as soon as I have embarked on Board of Boats, and dispatched to Calcutta the Specie I have now in Possession, which amounts to Nine Lacks; but I flatter myself with being able to dispatch Ten, as I am in hourly Expectation of receiving another Sum, from the Nabob's Assurances to me at a Conference with him this Morning.

§ " (a) I am confident, from the Nabob's anxious Desire of obtaining your Favour, that he " would have paid the whole Amount of the immediate Demands of the Company on the late " Vizier, but for the Necessity he has been under of satisfying his Troops, who were be- " ginning to discover a mutinous Spirit in their Demands of the large Arrears due to them by " his Father." §

I think it my Duty to observe to you, that I am well informed there are at present in and about this Place, above Two hundred French or other European Foreigners, who actually received pay from the late Vizier, and whom I imagine the present Nabob purposed to maintain.

It does not appear publickly that those Europeans are employed in any Respect whatever, excepting a few who have the Direction of the Artillery.

I have the Honour, &c. to be,

Fyzabad,
the 12th Feb. 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

This accompanies a Duplicate of my last Address, and I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 31st January, and 2d instant.

§ (" (a) The Nabob has, agreeably to his Promise, completed the Ten Lacks, which I shall dispatch in Two Days hence, under the Charge of Lieutenant Edmund Lambert with a proper Escort.

" Fyzabad,
the 14th Feb. 1775.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez." §

Agreed, that the Receipt of Ten Lacks of Rupees mentioned in the last of the above Letters be communicated in the General Letter to the Court of Directors.

General Letter to the Court of Directors read.

The General Letter from this Department being prepared by the Secretary, is now read with the Additions above ordered.

General Clavering proposes that the following Words be added to the Paragraph concerning the additional Instruction proposed by the Governor General in Consultation 3d February, to be given to Mr. Bristow respecting his Correspondence, viz. after the Words 'any Members of the Board.' " The Majority deeming such a Prohibition very injurious to Mr. Bristow, on whom this Government has conferred so high a Trust, and to those Members of the Board who may be supposed to be aimed at, as if they were thought capable of carrying on an improper Correspondence with any Body."—Agreed to reject the Proposition.

The Governor's Observation.

The Governor General makes the following Observation on the above.

I am sorry the General thinks it necessary to insist on the Clause which he has proposed to be inserted in the General Letter, assigning the Reasons for refusing to restrict Mr. Bristow in his Correspondence, because it is contrary to my Sense of the Argument made between us, which was, that Facts only, and not the Reasons, could be mentioned in the General Letter in controversial Points—I cannot yield my Assent to it, but if it is relented on, I will enter my Objections after the Close of the Packet, that I may not contribute to its Detention, by continuing a Controversy on a Point not in itself of Importance to require it.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Ordered, That the Words proposed by General Clavering be added to the 20th Paragraph of the General Letter now written from this Department.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXX.

Book 589. Page 1141.

Extract of a Consultation of the 8th of March 1775.

Fort William, the 8th March 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Read and approved the Consultation of the 3d instant.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion on a
new Treaty
with the Na-
bob of Oude.

Mr. Francis having sent in the following Minute the Day after the Date of the above Council, it was circulated for the Perusal of each Member of the Board, and is now recorded.

I believe it was understood by the Board, that in my Answers to the several Questions proposed last Night by the Governor General, relative to a new defensive Treaty with the Suba of Oude, I meant that all the Conditions to which I thought this Government might assent in Favor of the Suba, or insist upon in Behalf of the Company, had a united and inseparable Relation to each other.

As however my Answers to each Proposition may appear to be given absolutely and independent of that mutual Relation, by which I meant to unite them; I now beg Leave to explain my Intention with respect to all the Governor's Propositions considered in one View.

1st. I make the Cession or Transfer of the Revenue or Tribute [paid by the Rajah of Benares] from the Nabob of Oude to this Government for ever, a Preliminary and fundamental Condition, without which I do not mean to consent to any Treaty of Guaranty whatsoever in Favour of the Nabob, unless an Alternative shall be proposed which may appear equally advantageous to this Government; if, for Example, the Nabob would rather relinquish his Claim to Corah and Illahabad than his present Rights over the Zemindaree of Benares, I shall be very willing to come to an Accommodation with him on that Point. The Recovery of those Countries might enable us to adjust all Disputes or Differences with the King, upon a Footing equally honorable and advantageous to the Company.

2d. Supposing this first fundamental Article to be settled, I then consent to the Guaranty of Oude and Benares to the Nabob for his Life, without any Reservation, or if he prefers Corah and Illahabad to Benares, I then include those Countries in the Guaranty, provided the Treaty of Benares should be approved of and confirmed by the Honourable Court of Directors.

3d. With this Guaranty (on which ever of the Two Principles it may be settled) I mean to unite the Article of the Subsidy to be paid for the Service of such Part of our Troops as may be employed at the Nabob's Requisition in defending the Dominions guaranteed to him; provided the first great Point be adjusted to our Satisfaction, I would not ultimately insist on raising the Subsidy beyond its present Establishment; the first Demand however should be made for the entire Expence, we may afterwards gradually relax from it if we think proper.

4th. In agreeing to the proposed Independance of the Rajah of Benares, my Meaning was to adhere strictly to the Third Paragraph of my Minute of the 13th February; the Zemindary may be perpetuated in his Family on fixed and unalterable Conditions. The Conditions I proposed tend to secure us a great Accession of Revenue without any Accession of Territory: It is highly for his own Advantage to be considered as a Vassal of the Sovereign of these Kingdoms, holding a great hereditary Fief by a fixed Tenure, and acknowledging the Sovereign of Bengal and Bahar to be his Lord Paramount.

Speaking my Sentiments without Reserve, I must declare, that, in settling this Article, I look forward to the Assertion or Acceptance of the Sovereignty of these Provinces pleno jure on the Part of his most gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain.

(Signed) P. Francis.

§ (" (a) The Secretary lays before the Board, the Instructions which he has prepared for the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude, in consequence of the Board's Orders of the 3d instant.

" These Instructions being read and corrected, are approved as follows, and dispatched to him accordingly.

" To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

" Sir,

" In Expectation of your having joined the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah before this can reach you, we proceed to give you more particular Instructions relating to the Business immediately committed to your Charge, and for your Guidance in your future Negotiations with that Prince. Instructions to the Resident at the Court of Oude.

" The principal and immediate Object of your Attention is still what was given you in your former Instructions, the receiving or settling the Payment of the different Sums due or engaged to the Company by the late Vizier. A State of these Sums was then furnished you; but you have herewith another, with such Alterations as have happened since. On meeting with Colonel Galliez, you would also be furnished by him with an Account of the Whole, as it stood in his delivering the Charge of that Negotiation over to you.

" Having these Accounts before you, you will be fully enabled to settle entirely this Business with the Nabob, and we direct that you give him to understand in the most amicable and respectful Manner, that before you can listen to any other Proposals from him, it is absolutely necessary that all Claims on him in Virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, be adjusted, and Payment made, or Security given for the Sums which shall appear due. We will only add, that whatever Sum the Nabob's Payments may amount to, you are, on no Account, to give a general Discharge or Receipt in full, without our express Authority, but only a simple Receipt upon Account.

" These Matters being thus settled, you will then be at Liberty to listen to any Overtures for a new Treaty which the Nabob may chuse to make; and in this Case you will take Care to intimate to him, that although the Company regard him as an Ally, and have not scrupled to acknow-

“ledge his Right to his Father's Succession, yet that the specific Conditions of the several Treaties made between the Company and his Father being merely temporary and personal, they of Course expired with him.—That therefore, if he (the new Nabob) think it necessary also to require any specific Assistance or Service from this Government, it will be proper that a new Treaty, with new Stipulations, be entered into between us.” §

Possibly One of the First Articles he will propose, will be the Guarantee on our Parts of all his Father's Dominions to him; and as our Ideas on this Article may not correspond with his Expectations, it will require particular Delicacy in opening them to him; we therefore recommend this particularly to your Attention, and shall explain them fully to you, as a Guide for your immediate Conduct, not meaning to bind ourselves absolutely to adhere to them, should we find it expedient to recede afterwards in any Degree.

First, you must acquaint him that the Rohilla Country, lately conquered by his Father, being now completely in his Possession, and the Company having faithfully fulfilled all their Engagements respecting it, we look upon it as unnecessary for us to interfere longer in its immediate Defence, especially as his own Power is sufficient for that Purpose, and that it would be carrying our Troops to too great a Distance from our own Frontiers, to take upon us a constant Guarantee of its Possessions to him; therefore this Article we must decline.

As to the Conquests in the Duab, they having been undertaken without our Consent or Participation, and no Assistance either required or expected from us * the Time, and even an express Declaration from the then Administration to the Vizier, that they would not assist him, we never looked upon ourselves as any way concerned in them, and cannot now enter into any Engagements for maintaining them.

With respect to the Provinces of Oude, Corah, and Illahabad, we shall make no Scruple to guarantee to him the Possessions of the First, and of the Two last, till such Time as the Determination of the Court of Directors on the Treaty of Benares be known. It is probable that the Advice of this Determination will arrive before any Treaty can be entered into, in which Case we shall be able to give you more precise Instructions. In the mean Time the above is the Line you are to take in conversing with him upon it.

But as in the Case of a defensive Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, and that they should take upon them the Guarantee of any Part of his Dominions, it is fit they should reap an Advantage from it equivalent to the Service which they are to render him, and to the Hazard which they take upon themselves; you will therefore give the Nabob to understand, that such Equivalent is to be expected of him, and you will throw out in your First Conversation with him on the Subject, that you have Reason to believe, if he were to relinquish and make over to them for ever the Tribute which he receives from the Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Sovereignty of the Province possessed by that Rajah, it would be accepted as a full Compensation for the Protection they would agree to afford him; that thus yielding up his best Friends a Tribute that bears a small Proportion to his other Revenues, it would better enable them to afford a solid and effectual Protection for the Rest, and at the same Time encroach little on his real Dominion as a Sovereign Prince, since it would only be his relinquishing the nominal Authority over a Province where he hardly, at present, exercises any.

Such are the general Points on which we are willing to enter into a defensive Treaty with the new Nabob of Oude, and which must be the Ground of any Negotiations for that Purpose with him. It will be your Business, whenever these commence, supposing always that the Proposition first comes from him, to explain our Ideas to him in the most clear and precise Manner, that no Misunderstanding may afterwards arise, and you will endeavour to convince him of their Justice and Propriety. You must further acquaint him, that in any Treaty with him where the specific Aid of any Body of our Troops may be stipulated, we expect that the monthly Subsidy shall be ascertained at a Sum equal to the whole and real Expence that we experienced in the last Campaign; that the Subsidy paid by his Father was considerably less than the real Expence of the Brigade, which served to involve us in Difficulty and Distress, and in a similar Case with regard to him, it might prevent us affording him that hearty and effective Aid which it is our Intention to bestow.

Provided the Surrender of his Claims on the Revenues and Sovereignty of Gauzapore be adjusted to our Satisfaction, we think proper to inform you, in the strictest Reliance and Confidence in your Discretion, that in that Case we do not mean to insist ultimately on raising the Subsidy beyond its present Establishment: And this Hope you are at Liberty to hold out to the Nabob as from yourself only, and without Authority from us. Your first Demand on the Head of the Subsidy should be made for the intire Expence; we may afterwards gradually relax from it, if we think proper. We need not tell you, however, that you will render a most acceptable and useful Service to the Company, in obtaining the whole Demand, according to the Terms in which you are ordered to make it in the first Instance.

§ (“(a) If when the Nabob shall be thoroughly possessed of our Ideas and Expectations with respect to the Terms of the proposed Treaty, he should give a direct and positive Refusal to treat

(a) Vide supra, Page 1844.

" on such Terms, you are then to suspend all further Negotiations with him, and report to us the precise Terms of his Refusal, informing him at the same Time that it is our Determination to withdraw our Troops immediately out of his Country; and that he must expect such Orders from us in Reply to your Report. We expect that you will obtain a precise Satisfaction from him on this Point as soon as it is possible; and that you do not suffer yourself to be amused by a Negotiation of which the Nabob may avail himself during his present urgent Necessity, and when he has confirmed himself in his Government, under the Countenance and Protection of our Troops, may afterwards break off the Treaty."

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXXI.

Book 7. Page 1641.

Fort William, the 3d April 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis,

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Received the following Letter from Colonel Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Col. Gailliez, the Supreme Council.

Honble, Sir and Sirs,

In Conformity to your Commands, I have this Day delivered over to Mr. John Bristow, a Statement of the Honble. Company's Accounts, to this Date, with the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, together with the Accounts and Papers which were in my Possession; a Copy of the Statement I have now the Honour to transmit your Honble. Board.

Accounts delivered to Mr. Bristow.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Camp at Mindey Gaut,
the 21st March 1775.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Consultation.

The Board observe, that these Accounts mention nothing of the Subsidy, although Colonel Gailliez had promised by his Letter of 3d ultimo, to send the Account of it as soon as possible; and remarking also, that notwithstanding their Orders to the Military Paymaster General of the 20th October last, to require from the Paymaster of the 2d Brigade an Account of all the Receipts and Disbursements for that Brigade, to the latest Period of Time, no other Accounts appear to have transmitted, than those of which the Military Paymaster General sent in an Abstract in Consultation ending

Accounts of the 8th Brigade not yet sent in.

The Board conceive this so extraordinary, that they think it necessary to repeat their former Orders, by an express Letter from the Secretary to Mr. Burgh, requiring him to transmit immediately separate Accounts of all the Sums which he has received in ready Money, by Bills on the Military Paymaster General, or by Payments of the Monthly Subsidy from the late and the present Nabobs of Owde, together with an Abstract of each Month's Disbursements, drawn up to the 31st March last, and requiring that in the Accounts of Money received for the Subsidy, the several Species of Rupees be first brought to Fyzabad Rupees, or Rupees of the Currency of Owde, and from them into current Rupees.

** Sic in Orig.

Resolved, That Mr. Burgh be further ordered to draw out and transmit immediately to this Board a List of the several Persons from whom he may have taken up Money on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade, in Return for Bills on the Military Paymaster General, with the whole Amount of the Bills granted to each respective Person, opposite to the Name of that Person, from the Month of October last inclusive: And further, that from the 20th of this Month he

he grant no more Bills on the Paymaster General on account of the Pay of the Brigade stationed in the Country of Owde.

Ordered, That the Military Paymaster General be forbid to accept or pay any Bills drawn by Mr. Burgh on him for the above Account of a later Date than the 20th of this Month.

Ordered, That if Mr. Burgh fail to comply with these Orders within Ten Days after the Receipt of them, he be peremptorily commanded to repair to the Presidency to answer for his Conduct, leaving his Deputy in Charge of the Office; and the Secretary is directed to signify the same in his present Letter to Mr. Burgh.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Primrose Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade at Mindy Gaut.

Sir,

We are surprised to find that large Drafts have been made Monthly on the Military Paymaster General by the Paymaster of the Second Brigade, for his Disbursements on account of that Brigade.

By the Sixth and Seventh Articles of the original Instructions of the Board to Colonel Champion, which Instructions, on his leaving the Army, were to be the Guide of your Conduct, it was enjoined that you should be particularly attentive to make proper Applications for the regular Payment of the Monthly Subsidy, and that in case of the Vizir's neglecting or evading to furnish the same, you are then ordered, in Conjunction with the Resident at the Vizir's Court, to set before him in the strongest Terms the Impropriety of his Conduct; and in case this should prove ineffectual, and that One Month should have elapsed beyond the Period in which the Payment became due, you are authorised and enjoined to suspend your Operations, and to return to Benares, there to wait the future Orders of the Board, declaring to the Vizir that you consider this Failure in his Engagements as equivalent to a Dismission of the Troops.

The Meaning of the Board by this Order was to free the Company from the Expence of the Troops employed by the Vizir; and for this Purpose it was intended that no further Supplies should be sent to the Brigade, than such as were granted to the beginning of the Campaign. We find, notwithstanding these Precautions, that a very heavy expence has been incurred. With a View therefore to ascertain how far the Subsidy was equal to the real Expence of the Troops, we thought proper to direct you, in our Letter of the 13th February, to transmit us immediately a State of the Sums received on this Account to the latest Period. In your Answer to this Letter, dated the 3d ultimo, you promised to send us such an Account as soon as possible, but we have hitherto expected and waited for it in vain; we therefore repeat our Directions that you forward it to us immediately and without Delay.

We desire that you will, on no Account, suffer the Payment of the Subsidy to be delayed beyond the Time fixed by the Instructions above referred to, but that you will rigidly conform to them in every Particular where they have not been superseded by any subsequent Order of the Board.

The Paymaster of your Brigade having been in vain applied to for his Monthly Accounts, we are left entirely in the Dark, as well with respect to the Amount of the Disbursements as of the Receipts made by him.

We have therefore peremptorily repeated our Orders to him in this Respect, and that our Intentions may not be frustrated, we have directed the Paymaster General to accept no Bills granted by him after the 20th of this Month, on account of the Pay of the Second Brigade. Mr. Burgh is also forbid to grant Bills after that Date, and in case of his failing to comply with the above Orders within Ten Days from the Receipt of them, he is commanded to repair directly to the Presidency to answer for his Conduct before the Board.

We have just received your Letter of the 21st ultimo, with Copies of the Accounts of the late Vizier, and of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, which you had delivered to Mr. Bristow; as we observed that these Accounts comprehend only the Sums due on Account of the Districts of Corah and Illahabad, and of the Stipulation for the Rohilla Conquest, and that no Mention is made of the Subsidy, although you had particular Injunctions to be exact on that Head, we cannot avoid expressing our severe Displeasure at your Neglect of our repeated Orders. We hope however that this may be the last Occasion we shall have to complain of your Conduct, and that you will not force us to the Necessity of taking more effectual Measures for the Support of our Authority.

Fort William,
3d April 1775.

We are, &c.

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Court of Owde.

Mindy Gaut, the 20th March 1775.

Mr. Bristow. To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

On my Arrival at Camp on the 14th instant, of which Date was my last Address to the Honble. Board, I wrote a Letter to Colonel Gailliez, requesting Information on the several Matters of Business,

ness, which now come under my Management. I received a very polite and satisfactory Answer, and as I was in consequence enabled to enter upon the Discharge of the Trust reposed in me, I shall trouble the Honourable Board with a Relation of such Circumstances as have occurred worthy of Notice.

My first Representation to his Excellency was on the Subject of renewing the Treaty of Alliance, in which he readily acquiesced; but as to prepare a Draft of it will require some Consideration, a few Days must elapse before I shall be able to forward one for the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

§ (" (a) My next Representation related to the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due to the Company on Account * the Rohilla War. His Excellency said that he would soon discharge it, and as the present is the Season for the greatest Collections, I have not the least Doubt of being shortly able to send the Honble. Board a satisfactory Account of this Negotiation.")

§ Respecting the Dismissal of the Foreigners, I at Two or Three Interviews with his Excellency represented to him, that they were unnecessary to his Defence or Service, and how well pleased the English would be if he were to dismiss them; that they were not accustomed to the Laws and Customs of this Country, and instead of assisting him they tended but to perplex and disturb his Government.

The only Answer I have been able to obtain from his Excellency is, that he really did not want the Foreigners but to superintend his Foundry. If, therefore, the Governor General would write him a Letter, engaging to supply him with whatever Guns and Muskets he may require, he would willingly dismiss them; the Guns and Muskets to be paid for at the Price which may be

in my Way up the Country, and since my Arrival, I made very particular Inquiry concerning the Number of Europeans who had lately passed through the Company's Territories, and were in Huddon. I have been unable to obtain any certain Intelligence, but it is generally at near One hundred and fifty have come up within a few Months past: For my I do not know how to credit the present Nabob has not increased the Numbers in his Service since his Accession, and he himself says, he has altogether from Thirty to Forty: I can also assure the Honble. Board, that only Ten Days ago Nudjif Cawn had under Madock Seventy-four, and under Sumroe Sixty.

To ascertain the Truth of this Report, so far as I was able, I begged of the commanding Officer at Buxar to enquire particularly into it. I have since my Arrival received a Letter from him, informing me that at the End of October, or the Beginning of November last, several Europeans passed up the Dewah under various Pretences, as Conductors of Boats, Officers, Servants, &c. but that a Stop might easily be put to it by establishing a small Post at the Mouth of the River; I desired this Gentleman to state his Plan for effecting this Purpose, and to make a Representation of it to the Honourable Board through the proper Channel.

As this is not the only Road by which Europeans escape the Observance of the English Government, but many leave their Boats at Patna, from whence they go by Land through Bertiah into Gurruckpore; I humbly submit this Matter to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, for when once they get past the Company's Territories, it will always be difficult to send them back.

In the Course of my Representations to his Excellency, I solicited him to prevent Europeans from passing through his Dominions to Nudjif Cawn and other Chiefs.

I informed him, that a Cousin of Monsieur Chevalier's was upon the Road to join Madock, and I hoped he would use Means to stop him. As his Excellency said he would, I have employed Agents to watch for this Gentleman's Arrival, when I will advise the Honble. Board of the Event; at the same Time that I solicited his Excellency to adopt this Measure, I observed the Precaution of particularly requesting it to appear wholly an Act of his own, and to order his Officers not to be guilty of Cruelty on the Persons of any Europeans.

I hope to meet with the Approbation of the Board for my Earnestness in this Business, as the Situation of Affairs absolutely renders it necessary. The Intent for which Monsieur Chevalier's Cousin is coming I cannot now tell for certain, but I have good Cause to imagine it is to encourage the Foreigners in these Parts to stay, Letters having been lately written by the Director of Chandernagore to that Effect to Madock, and likewise informing him, that a War would shortly break out betwixt our Two Nations. I assert this Fact upon the Testimony of Pere Wendel, who has seen these Letters. He says also, that Madock has Three Battalions of Sepoys and Five hundred Horle, but is nevertheless discontented with his Situation, is desirous of returning to his native Country, and has authorised him to solicit for his Pardon.

All the Encouragement I gave to Pere Wendel was, that the Board might be induced to give the Pardon, if Madock had rendered the Company any Service to merit it. I remembered its having been once granted him during Mr. Cartier's Government, and reminded the Pere it was

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

an unfavourable Circumstance his not then accepting it, for after what was passed, his present Application must bear the Appearance of trifling with the Honble. Board.

The Excuse the Pere made was, that the Pardon was signed by Mr. Cartier only, and not by the Governor and Council in their collective Character; he therefore, through Ignorance of the Form, and as * the Insinuations of the French, believed it to be insufficient.

* See in Orig.

I do not presume to urge any Reasons in Favour of a Man who has deserted from the Service of the Company, farther than what may be dictated by Motives of Policy; I therefore humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honorable Board, how detrimental a brave Partizan, at the Head of a regular Body of Troops, may one Time or other prove to the Company's Affairs, especially when the Credit of this Partizan is rather increasing than decreasing, and he holds the Standard to which the greater Part of European Adventurers flock.

Notwithstanding the Readiness the Nabob expressed to dismiss the Foreigners, yet I learn for certain, that a few Days before my Arrival he dispatched Monsieur Sanfen to Allahabad, where he is arrived; I am told he has a Commission to cast Guns, but upon this Head I will hereafter give the Honble. Board authentic Intelligence.

I humbly beg the farther Instructions of the Honble. Board regarding the Conduct I am to observe in future.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Resolved, that the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

Reply to him.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of Afoph ul Dowla.

Sir,

We have received your Letter, dated 20th ultimo, and approve of your Conduct in the Measures which you had taken in your Negotiations with the Nabob.

With respect to his Declaration on your Application to him to dismiss the Foreigners now in his Employment, we positively direct, that you insist upon the Nabob's Exclusion of all Foreigners from his Service, as a Preliminary to any Treaty that we may enter into with him, acquainting him, that he must make his Election between the French and the English, as he cannot be in Amity with One of these Nations, without bearing an Enmity to the other; and until he has yielded up this Point, you will suspend all Negotiations regarding the Treaty.

We have already been applied to through Father Wendell, by Means of Colonel Gailliez, for the Pardon of Madec, which we have refused, and we desire that you will acquaint that Father, that we cannot grant it until Madec shall first have complied with the Condition proffered by himself, and in which only we are authorized by the Company to grant it him, viz. that of rendering some essential Service to the Company.

§ (" (a) We perceive that in your Letter now before us, you do not make any Mention of the State of the Subsidy to the Troops; we therefore direct that you call upon the Commanding Officer and the Paymaster of the Second Brigade, for an Account of the Sums due from the Nabob on this Head, and you will make the Demand of the Balance due from him by that Account, a Part of your First Negotiations with him, insisting upon its being immediately paid up to the End of the Month preceding the Receipts of this Letter, and thenceforward that he regularly continue the monthly Payments of it.") §

Fort William,
the 3d April 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

Dr,

His Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company.

C^r

To Balance of his Account with the Honble. Company, made up to the 19th November — —

56,26,971 2 3

By Cash received at Fyzabad, being the First Dividend of his Excellency's Debt to the Honble. Company for the Affiliates of his Troops in the Reduction of the Rohilla Company — —

15,00,000 0 0

By P. Gaillicz from his Excellency the Vizier on the H. of the Vizier, that he may be indebted to the Company on account of the monthly Subsidy to the Troops — —

41,26,971 2 3

Rupees —

56,26,971 2 3

Rupees —

56,26,971 2 3

Fayzabad, the 30th Decem^rErrors except
(Signed)

Nabob Middleton.

D^r

The Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah with the Honble. Company.

C^r

¹⁷⁷⁴
Dec. 30th. To Balance of this Date, as per Copy of Mr. N. Middleton's Account with his Excellency the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, including the Third Dividend on Account of the Cession of the Provinces of Korah and Allahabad, which becomes due the 7th September next, amounting to R^s 15,00,000 — —

41,26,971 2 3

Rupees —

41,26,971 2 3

By Cash received of Sujah ul Dowlah, and the present Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, at Fyzabad, by Colonel Gaillicz — —

10,00,000 0 0

By Cash received at Lucknow and Mindy Gaut from Afoph ul Dowlah — —

3,00,000 0 0

By a Draft or Order on Rajah Cheyt Sing of Benares, sent to Mr. Thomas Motte, not yet accepted — —

6,00,000 0 0

By Balance due from the Nabob, including the 15,00,000 due the 7th September next — —

19,00,000 0 0

22,26,971 2 3

Rupees —

41,26,971 2 3

Mindy Gaut, the 21st March 1775.

Errors Excepted.

Per P. Gaillicz.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCLXXXII.

Book 7. Page 1689.

Extract of a Consultation of the 10th April 1775.

Fort William, the 10th April 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

Mindy Gaut, the 25th March 1775.

Resident at
 the Court of
 Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I informed the Board, in my last Address of the 23d instant, that the Nabob had promised to fix a Day for the Payment of the Remainder of the Money due to the Company. He has in consequence engaged to do it in the Course of One Month, but, as I think, I have not obtained by this what the Honble. Board expect, I shall solicit for a shorter Period.

As both Yesterday and To-day his Excellency mentioned the Subject of the Treaty to me, I tried to sound him how far he was inclined to favour any new Proposals. I did this wholly from myself, without making it in any Respect a Representation on the Part of the Government. I commenced by explaining the great Service he had received by the Presence of the English Troops: That without them his Army would not only have mutinied, but the principal Servants of his Government, who had the Charge of large Provinces, might also have given him great Trouble. I recommended it as his First Object to make the English his firm Friends upon any Terms; for that their Power and his united might bid Defiance to all the World. I farther said, that in viewing his Situation he ought by no Means to lay any Dependence on the Peace he enjoyed at the present Juncture, as his Greatness was the Envy of his Neighbours, who only waited the Opportunity to attack him. At all Events the Marrattahs purpoled to turn their Forces to this Quarter when their own intestine Divisions might permit them so to do.

His Excellency answered, that he was sensible of the Obligations the English had heaped both upon his late Father and him. Above all Things, he earnestly wished to renew the Treaty, and particularized the Service for which he wanted the Assistance of the English: "To defend his Country against an Invasion by the Marrattahs, or any other Power."

I seized this Opportunity (so far as was prudent) of using the Arguments the Honble. Board had been pleased to dictate to me. After much Discourse, in which I endeavoured to discover his Excellency's Sentiments and conceal my own, I at last got him to confess, "That in case of Services not stipulated for in the former Treaties, he would willingly allow an Increase of Subsidy." As I thought this Confession a great Point gained on the Opening of this Business, especially as the Conversation had been introduced by his Excellency himself, I made no Demands, but tried to draw him into a Confidence of my Attachment to his Service, and that whatever Conditions I might propose to be introduced into the new Treaty, would be with the sole View of binding his and the Company's Interests by such Ties as could never be separated. The present is the juncture for me to urge, with Prudence and Caution, the Stipulations the Honble. Board have thought proper to require. I do not doubt if the Nabob knew what I really had to ask, but he would wish to gain Time. He every Day (whatever his Situation may be) seems more confident of the Fidelity of his Troops, and the good Order of his Government; but it is my Duty to convince him of the true Causes of these fortunate Circumstances.

(" (a) What I told his Excellency of the Service he had received by the Presence of the English Troops is but a Fact; I might have added that they were his sole Support, for it is the Opinion of the most intelligent Men, that the Country would without them, instead of being in its present peaceable State, have been involved in intestine Divisions and Civil War. On these Heads

(a) Vide supra, Page 1845.

" I need say nothing more at present, as I propose, in a Day or Two, to trouble the Honble. Board with a particular Account of the public Occurrences, since the Nabob's Accession." §

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

§ (" (a) Agreed, That the following Directions be drawn up, and transmitted to the Resident with the Nabob.

" To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

" Sir,

" We are to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 25th ultimo.

" As soon as you may have received Payment from the Nabob of all the Sums which have become due on Account of the Treaty at Benares, (understanding a Balance to be still due for the Difference of Batta, on the Sums paid on this Account, the Particulars of which, when adjusted by our Accomptant, shall be transmitted you), as well as the Balance due from him, on Account of the Rohilla and all former Accounts; you will immediately declare to him in plain and direct Terms, the Requisitions of this Government for the Conditions of the new Treaty, drawing them up in Writing with great Accuracy and Attention, from the Instructions which you have at different Times been furnished with concerning it. You are peremptorily to demand his Compliance with such Articles as we have resolved not to dispense with, proposing to him the Alternative for the Rest agreeable to our former Directions.

" We direct, that in this Business you avoid as much as possible any Delay or Procrastination, by pressing the Nabob to furnish you with his ultimate Resolutions upon the Propositions you deliver to him; and when the Nabob has delivered them to you, you will communicate them to us in a ready manner, that we may be enabled to bring this Matter to a Conclusion.

" But if the Nabob should refuse to treat on the Conditions which we have directed you to offer to him, or his Conduct in this Affair shall clearly appear to you to be evasive; we direct that you immediately declare to him, that you have our express Orders for withdrawing the Brigade into the Company's Territories, and you will require Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Troops accordingly, we having directed him to comply with your Requisition in this Case.

" It is necessary to observe, that by enjoining you to demand Payment of all the Sums due from the Nabob, we expect that the Payment, if not already made, shall be immediate; but we do not mean to bind you to a clear and complete Liquidation of all Accounts with him, but if the Whole, or nearly the Whole, shall be paid off (that is to say) within Five Lacks, we then empower you to proceed as above directed.

" If you should be reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court, you will take Care to leave an Account, and Demand in Writing, with the Nabob, of the whole Sum which may then remain due from him to the Company on all or any of the above Accounts." §

Fort William,
the 10th April 1775.

We are, &c.

Agreed, that the above Resolution be notified to Colonel Gailliez in the following Letter:

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

Having thought proper to come to the Resolution of withdrawing the Troops into the Company's Territories, in case the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah shall refuse or evade to comply with certain Conditions, which we have ordered the Resident at his Court to propose to him, for a new Treaty of Alliance with this Government, we have authorized the Resident to require you to withdraw them accordingly: And we now direct that on Receipt of such a formal Requisition from the Resident, you march with the Brigade under your Command down to Dinahpore.

Notice to Colonel Gailliez.

Fort William,
10th April 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1846.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXIII.

Book 7. Page 1721.

Extract of a Consultation of the 17th of April 1775.

Fort William, the 17th April 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council, Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla :

Resident at
the Court of
Asoph ul
Dowla.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board last on the 25th instant.

The Nabob requests of me to forward a Draft of the Orders he wishes to be given to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, as also a similar one to Captain Brooke and the other Gentlemen, in case the Honble. Board should think proper to continue them in his Service..

I repeatedly attempted to persuade his Excellency to write himself to the Governor General, but as he was anxious I should do it, and I thought it my Duty to forward Applications of any Kind, I therefore take the Liberty of enclosing you the original Drafts in Persian.

§ (" (a) Agreeable to the Commands of the Honble. Board I have, on this Occasion, intimated " to the Nabob in the most respectful Manner, that my forwarding the said Drafts was only in Obedience to his Request, and not to be understood as a Compliance with the Contents of them; on the contrary I thought the Honble. Board would certainly give a Refusal until such Time as all Claims on him, in virtue of his late Father's Engagements with the Company, should be adjusted and Payment made; in Fact, that this Adjustment ought to take place before I could listen to any Proposals on his Part.") §

This I said, as I conjectured by the Style of his Excellency's Conversation, that he means to form one of the Articles of the new Treaty from the Sense of the above Drafts. I have purposely avoided coming to any Explanation, but if in the Interim between the present Juncture and the receiving of your Orders, I am able to settle the other Points of the Treaty, I shall endeavour to make the Preliminary on this Subject in general Terms: That is to say, The Company to guarantee his Excellency's Dominions, and to omit mentioning through what Channel the Orders are to be issued to the Army, in case of its marching to his Defence in consequence of this Condition.

I have, &c.

Mindy Gaut,
28th March 1775.(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, that the following Instructions be transmitted to the Resident.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 28th ultimo.

§ (" (b) We have before advised you to use Dispatch in your Negotiations with the Nabob, and " to endeavour to bring them to a Conclusion as speedily as possible; but as the Season is now far advanced, we think it necessary to repeat our Injunctions in this Respect, that we may be enabled, " before the setting in of the Rains, to come to some Determination, either for cantoning the Troops " in the Provinces of Owd, or for recalling them into the Company's Territories. " We direct, therefore, that you be peremptory and decisive in the Terms of your Applications " to the Nabob, on the Subject of the new Treaty.") §

In order to prevent the Success of your Business from being affected or delayed by any improper Influence upon the Nabob, we have intrusted Colonel Gailliez to forbid any Dependant of the Army, excepting such Persons as may be expressly deputed from himself, to visit the Nabob; and we have further recommended to him to attend himself on the Nabob, and to inform him per-

sonally of any Subject which he may have to communicate respecting the Army, until the present Negotiations shall be concluded.

We trust it is unnecessary to give a similar Caution to you, as the Duties with which you are intrusted indispensably require a regular and continual personal Attendance on the Nabob: however, we think it expedient to enjoin you also to apply to him in Person on all Occasions, and on no Account to employ any Messenger or intermediate Agent with the Nabob, excepting only his confidential Minister, with whom we leave it at your Discretion to transact any Part of the Affairs committed to your Charge, supposing that his Influence with the Nabob, and the Necessity which he must be under of obtaining the Support of the English during the present uncertain State of his Authority, may make him a useful Instrument.

§ (" (a) As there is no Time to be lost, we must repeat our Orders, that if the Nabob will not agree to the Terms which we have required of him, you must notify his Refusal to Colonel Gailliez, in the Manner directed by our last Letter; but if the Nabob should comply with our Requisitions, and nothing is wanting to the Conclusion of the Treaty, but the formal drawing it up, and the Ratification of it by this Government, and that the Nabob should desire the Continuance of the Troops for the Protection of his ancient Dominions, with Corah and Illahabad, agreeable to our former Advices, you will then apply to him to provide Quarters for them during the Rains; but you are, on no Consideration, to make this Application, while the Issue of the Treaty remains doubtful.")

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXIV.

Book 7. Page 2199.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th May 1775.

Fort William, 11th May 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

Received the following Letters from Mr. Bristow, Resident with the Nabob of Oude.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 25th April 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Mr. Bristow.
Two Letters.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 21st instant, and now trouble the Honble. Board with the Extract of a Paper of Intelligence, which will prove a further Confirmation of the Designs of the French. I am also convinced of the Nabob's having made the Speech relative to the Forty French Ships of War mentioned in my Letter of the 15th instant, as it is proved to me by the Evidence of Persons present at the Time. In order to prevent its gaining Ground to the utmost of my Ability, I have asserted the whole Navy of France does not amount to Forty Ships; but I suppose I am disbelieved, as it may be imagined I wish to raise the Idea of our own Power by lowering that of the French.

§ (" (b) Murtehze Cawn arrived Two Days ago, and informs me he has brought more than Money sufficient to liquidate the Demands of the Company both for the Subsidy and the Stipulation, on Account of the Conquest of the Rohilla Country. I am now positively promised Payment To-morrow, and after securing it, shall immediately proceed to the Negotiation of the Treaty.")

(a) Vide supra, Page 1847.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

There

There has been several Skirmishes between small Parties of Horse on the Part of Nudjif Cooty Cawn's and the Rajpoots. The latter have, upon the Whole, got the better, but no considerable or decisive Battle worth mentioning has yet happened. Nudjif Cooty Cawn still remains encamped within a few Coss of Camao; and Nudjif Cawn, whose Health was almost thoroughly re-established, intended to leave Delhy as Yesterday, in order to go and join his Army.

* Sic in Orig. The Negotiation of the Vizarrut, owing to the Causes stated in my former Letters, is still procrastinated without any Prospect of its being concluded; on the contrary, the King talks of granting it to One of his Sons. His Motives for this Conduct * proceeds solely from the Nabob Asfuf ul Dowlah's not settling the Peshcult, which he can but ill spare just at the present Juncture, after paying the Demands of the Company and the current Charges of his Government. When I informed the Honble. Board of this being the Season for the great Collections, I had Reason to imagine the Nabob would, since his Accession up to the present Date, have realized about Seventy Lacks; instead of which Twenty-five Lacks, Thirty at the most, have been received. The outstanding Balance may or may not be recovered hereafter; but the Honble. Board well know the Difficulty that occurs, when the Period of Payment is once suffered to elapse.

Murtezeh Cawn has wrote to Ellije Cawn, that the Charge entrusted to him is too much for himself alone to execute, and encourages him to return and assist him with his Advice. At first Ellije Cawn's Presence was dangerous to Murtezeh Cawn, as until he had obtained his Master's entire Confidence, he feared his proving a formidable Rival. At present this Apprehension is entirely subsided, he having the sole Management of all Affairs, and only wants to completely ruin the other by getting him into his Hands. Ellije Cawn did again apply to me about his staying at Delhy; and according to the present doubtful State of my Negotiations, I thought it prudent to advise him (without giving my Reasons) to make some Pretence for a Delay. In the Interim, I may receive the Commands of the Honble. Board, in consequence of my Letter of the 2d instant.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konoje, the 27th April 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

§ (" (a) I wrote last on the 25th instant, and then informed the Honble. Board of the Promise I obtained for the Payment of the Demands due to the Company; but as his Excellency disappointed me, I represented to him on the Occasion, ' That I had advised the Honble. Board of his Promise, and he must be sensible how ill the Delay would be received when the English on their Parts had been so punctual in the Performance of their Engagements. That my Instructions were positive, and if he did not grant me immediate Payment, I should be under the Necessity of explaining them to him, which though my Duty to do, I should nevertheless consider as a very hard Task upon me, after the Friendship that had subsisted between the Company and his late Father for so many Years, and the great Hopes I hitherto entertained of its continuing with him.' His Excellency hereupon promised me I should have the Money for certain Tomorrow: I submitted with much Unwillingness, and can assure the Honble. Board, it is not owing to any Backwardness in me that the Whole has not been paid, as I have constantly reminded his Excellency and earnestly pressed him for it.") §

I am now to acknowledge the Receipt of the Honble. Board's Letter of the 10th of April: And since the Nabob's Conduct and Declarations (particularly as represented in my Addresses of the 11th and 12th instant) amount almost to a Refusal of the Proposals intended for the new Treaty, I have intimated my Apprehensions on this Head to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and desired of him to use any Precaution which he might judge advisable to provide for the March of the Brigade in Ten Days. At the same Time I recommended it to him to avoid giving Cause of Suspicion, as I, on my Part, had been exceedingly careful in not suffering the least Circumstance relative to the new Treaty to be made public.

I shall pay the most minute Attention to the Honble. Board's Instructions in drawing up my written Representation to the Nabob, which I propose delivering in the Moment I have received the Money, and secured it in Camp.

I am the more apt to believe the Nabob will reject the intended Proposals, as I find Murtezeh Cawn (from whom I had great Expectations) entertains too high a Notion of his own Power, and is misled in his Opinion of the Consequence of the Connection subsisting between the Company and his Master. I can hardly imagine that the Nabob, who is governed wholly by his Minister's Advice, will at first comply with your Proposals; for although his Excellency's Measures rarely spring from himself, he still pursues them with equal Obstinacy as if they did; and none but the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1848.

Man who generally dictates them can ever persuade him to a Change. Whether the Weakness of the Nabob's Government (which evidently appears in the Backwardness of his Collections, and the prevailing Discontents) may hereafter compel him to a Compliance, is what I cannot positively assert; § ("a) but from the Opinion of the Generality of People, I think it more probable than "not, in case of the Recall of the Brigades, that many of his Phouzdars would raise Disturbances, and the principal ones throw off all Subjection.")

As from the Expression the Honble. Board use about 'My being reduced to retire from the Nabob's Court,' I imagine it is not intended but under the most absolute Necessity; I shall therefore only do it but in such a Situation, and hardly then without receiving farther Orders.

In case of the March of the Brigade, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, if I should not be allowed a Guard for the Protection of the Treasure, I may hereafter receive, and for my own personal Safety, the Nabob's Troops being so very apt to be mutinous.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Agreed, That the following Reply be written to Mr. Bristow to the above Letters, as well as that recorded Consultation 8th instant.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 25th, and 27th ult. and carefully attend to the Advices they contain.

We take this Occasion to testify our entire Approbation of your Conduct hitherto, and our Confidence in the Continuation of your Endeavours to merit it, in the Course of the important Negotiations with which you still remain charged.

We conclude, that long before the Receipt of this Letter, the Nabob will either have acquiesced in the new Treaty proposed to him, or have refused it, and of course that the Retreat of the Troops, or their Continuance with him, is already determined; if, however, from any Reasons which we do not now foresee, these Points should not have been brought to a Decision, we desire that as soon as possible after the Receipt of this, you wait on the Nabob to demand from him a positive Declaration on these Subjects, and that you regard any Delay in his Answer as a Refusal on his Part to comply with our Propositions, and therefore give immediate Notice to Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Troops into the Company's Territories, according to our former Instructions, as we are determined not to leave their Destination uncertain at this late Season of the Year.

But whether the Retreat of the Troops has already taken Place, or should follow in Consequence of the Demand you are now directed to make, we do not desire that you should withdraw yourself from the Nabob's Court, as we mean to continue in Friendship with him, and that your Residence there will be of use. We do not however intend by this peremptorily to bind you to a Residence with him, should you find your personal Safety to be in Danger, or that you are subjected to any Indignities, or unbecoming Treatment, in the Execution of your Duty. In this Case we leave it entirely to you to act agreeable to your own Judgment and Discretion. In case of the Retreat of the Brigade, we have given Orders to Colonel Gailliez to leave with you Three Companies of Sepoys under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to you for the Protection of your Person, Papers, and Treasure, as you requested of us.

We approve of what you have done with regard to Elich Cawn, and leave it to your own Discretion to temporize between him and Murtezeh Cawn in such a Manner as to come under no Engagements, or give Umbrage to the Nabob.

The Governor General has written to the Nabob on the Subject of your Powers, in consequence of your Letter of the 11th ult.

As we find the Begum has declared her positive Resolution of coming to Calcutta, with the Corps of the late Vizier, we desire you may apply to Colonel Gailliez for any Escort which may be thought necessary for accompanying her; but we direct that this Escort shall not be granted to her till she arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unless the Nabob makes a direct Application for it, to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William,
the 11th May 1775.

We are, &c.

Received two Letters from Colonel Gailliez as follows:

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. the Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have had the Honour to receive your second Letter of the 3d instant, and have in Obedience to your Commands therein, given Intimation in general Orders accordingly.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1848.

Those Officers whom you were pleased to order from hence, (Captain Stuart excepted), set out on their Return above Six Weeks ago, and were positively directed by me to proceed without Delay. Captain Stuart was detained by Sickness some Weeks, but he departed immediately on his Recovery.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 23d April 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I am honoured with your Letters of the 5th and 10th instant, and shall with due Attention observe your Instructions conveyed to me therein.

I beg leave to express still to you my Opinion that there is no Reason to apprehend any Danger of Insult or Surprise from the Nabob; I have observed his Measures narrowly, and it does not appear to me that there is any Foundation to believe that he has entertained any such Views. It shall be my particular Object, however, to attend to the Instructions laid down by you for my Observation, to frustrate any Scheme of that Nature, should he at any Time meditate such an Attempt.

Camp at Gowrah,
the 25th April 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Resolved, that the following Letter be dispatched to Col. Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letters of the 20th, 23d, and 25th ultimo.

We find by Mr. Bristow's Advices, that he has given you a Notification of the Probability that our Instructions for withdrawing the Brigade might soon take Effect, and we look upon it as an Event that may have already taken Place. If this, however, should not have already happened, you will soon receive from him the Communication of our ultimate Orders on that Head, according to the Result of his Negotiations with the Nabob, and you will conform punctually to these Orders.

If you retire with the Brigade, you will leave with Mr. Bristow Three Companies of Sepoys, under the Command of any Officer that may be agreeable to him, for the Protection of his Person, Papers, and Treasure.

Baboo Begum, the Nabob's Mother, having determined to come to Calcutta with the Corps of the late Vizier, we have directed Mr. Bristow to apply to you for any Escort that may be thought necessary for accompanying her; but this Escort is not to join her till she arrives on the Frontiers of the Company's Territories, unless the Nabob positively applies for it to accompany her through his own Dominions.

Fort William,
11th May 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXV.

Book 7. Page 2234.

Extract of a Consultation of the 22d May 1775.

Fort William, the 22d May 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieut. General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read and approved, the Consultation of the 16th instant.

Received the following Four Letters, and Two Inclosures from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd. Mr. Bristow,
fundry Letters,

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

As the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah had a long Time laboured under a Disease, for the Cure of which, he applied to Doctor Thomas, and having received great Benefit by his Medicines, is desirous that the Doctor should reside with him. His Excellency therefore requests of me to solicit the Honble. Board for their Permission, and has himself also written about it to the Governor General.

Rajegyr Gaut,
 opposite to Konnoje,
 24th April 1775.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board last on the 27th instant.

The Nabob having received an Answer to his Letter to Nudjif Cawn, he favoured me with a Copy of it, together with his Reply, which I herewith enclose. The Honble. Board will observe the Change of Sentiments on the Part of the Nabob, which I can account for by the Alteration in Nudjit Cawn's Situation. When he first wrote for Assistance, he was so relaxed by a severe Indisposition, that being himself unable to head his Army, his Troops had not an equal Confidence in Nudjif Cawn, and were alarmed at the Number of Enemies assembled to oppose them, besides being distrustful of each other. The whole Party under Nudjif Cawn might, at the taking of Camao, amount to Twelve thousand, without reckoning the Rohillas who deserted, but a Body under Affrafsjab Cawn, and some others, afterwards effecting a Junction.

His Army is now encreasing to upwards of Twenty thousand Men. Madock has not yet joined, but he is on the Road, and has already beat a small Party of Nool Sing's Troops, and relieved Mootraa, which was besieged by them. Although the Army under Pirty Sing may exceed Forty thousand Men, yet none of them are disciplined after the European Manner, and many of Nudjif Cawn's are; besides this, his Reputation as a Soldier, and his setting of himself to head his Army, have not a little intimidated the Enemy, who now really begin to think of an Accommodation.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah seeing the sudden Turn in Nudjif Cawn's Affairs, is at present much more afraid of his getting the better, than he was before of the opposite Party, amongst whom there is not a Chief of an enterprizing Genius equal to Nudjif Cawn, and from whom he has so much to fear. It is imagined the Nabob means to distress him all he can, and not to send him Troops upon any Consideration. I have further to add, as perhaps a stronger Reason why the Nabob declines giving him Assistance, that it is said about Five thousand Sykes have crossed the Jumna, at Kurrejpoorah Gaut, with an Intention of exacting Money from Sabiter Cawn, should he be able to pay any, otherwise to plunder his Country. If this be done, the Nabob apprehends their next Operations will be against him, and for this Reason intends continuing Basheer Cawn, one of the best Soldiers in his Service, in the Government of the Rohilla Country, when he but just before purposed placing Mahbool in his Room.

The Party of Seiks above-mentioned are a Detachment from a Body of 40,000 Men, who are said to have assembled within less than Fifteen Days past at Carnal, the principal Chiefs of whom are Tessa Sing, Tooka Jessa, Sing Kellall, and Joy Sing.

Carnal is about Forty Cofs to the Northward of Delhi, and Fourteen Cofs from Koorjipoorah Gaut, from whence they purpose sending additional Numbers to reinforce those already detached. In regard to the four Syke Sardars, who were treating with Sabiter Cawn, (as mentioned in my

Letter

Letter of the 8th instant), their Negotiations dropped on finding he could not satisfy their Demand for Money.

§ ("a) The Nabob began his first Payment to me on the Day before Yesterday, and I am promised the whole Sum as fast as I can receive it." §

Rajegyr, opposite to Konnoje,
30th April 1775.

I have the Honour to be,
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Copy of a Letter from Nudjiff Cawn to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, enclosed in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board, dated 30th April 1775.

I have been favoured with your friendly Letter, and was made happy by the Contents. Your Excellency will consider my Fortune, Character, and Life, as devoted to you. It is my Desire that there should not be the least Distinction of Interest between us, but that we should be as one and the same Person. I did not expect that you would have desired me to furnish the Charges of the Troops, or to enter into a written Agreement as a Condition of your affording me Assistance; and I am convinced that you did not write this of yourself, but from the Persuasions of others. The deceased Nabob, who stationed Troops with me, never thought of making such a Proposal. I perfectly understand what you write concerning the Greatness of the Expences requisite for the Support of your Armies, &c. and doubtless they must have been very great on the Decease of the late Nabob; but you never before gave me any Intimation of this. As my Fortune and Life are yours, if it is your Pleasure that I should furnish the Expence of the Forces, it is well. I will pay the Allowance of such as are with me, from the First of Rubbee ul awel 1189, or 2d of May 1775; and should I have Occasion for other Forces, and should send for them, I will take on myself the Payment of them from the Day on which you dispatch them to me. Your Excellency may be perfectly satisfied of this. By your favourable Assistance I shall very soon bring the Affair with the Rajpoots and Jauts to a Conclusion, and return to the Presence; and having procured the Kellaats of Investiture of the Ports of Vizarat, the Tope Khana, and Gofaul Khana, I shall wait on you with them, accompanied by the Nabob Mujud ud Dowlah and Mahomed Ellich Cawn. In the settling your Affairs at the Presence, I shall consider them as my own. Had not this Affair with the Jauts and Rajpoots fallen out just at this Time, I should, without Delay, have procured the Kellaats, and waited on you with them. God willing, I shall very soon bring it to a Conclusion, and nothing will then prevent my Visit to you. Your Excellency may depend on this. Considering the Battalion under the Command of Mahomed Ally, and the Mogul Battalion, who are with Mahomed Ellich Cawn, in the same Light as my own Forces, I shall take them with me, and commence Payment of their Allowances from the 1st of Rubbee ul awul. I have thought proper to inform you of all these Particulars. Whilst we continue to act conjointly, what Power in India can oppose us? I will advance, and, by the Blessing of God, reduce all the Country to the Hurbadder under your Authority. Your Excellency will not entertain a Doubt of any Thing which I have written you. My Forces and Possessions are yours. Mahomed Ellick Cawn will write you further Particulars. Considering me as your most assured Friend, let me frequently have the Happiness to hear from you.

Copy of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah's Answer to the above.

I have received your agreeable Letter, and understand what you write; that you will pay the Allowances of the Two Battalions and the Mogul Cavalry from the 1st of Rubbee al awul, and that you shall take the Battalions and Cavalry with you. The Case is, that my whole Army is yours; of this you need not entertain the least Doubt; and if you desire it of me, I will myself march with my whole Army to your Assistance. It is plain that the Battalions and Cavalry you propose to take with you, will not be anywise sufficient to execute your Purposes; of what Advantages then will your taking them with you be?

If you are desirous that I should send you other Forces, enter into some Agreement, and write to me for that Purpose, that I may send you a large and well provided Army, and, by the Blessing of God, when it is joined to your Forces, there is no Doubt but that our Enemies will be brought to Confusion, and all our Affairs settled on the most eligible Footing. This cannot be effected by a small Army. God avert the bad Consequences which would be likely to attend such an Attempt. I therefore think proper to proceed with Deliberation in this Affair, and have in consequence sent Instructions to the Commanders of the Battalions and Cavalry not to advance beyond the Place where they now are. It is necessary that you should immediately settle a Plan for the Expences of the Troops, and give me Information thereof, that I may without Delay send you a large Army. It is my most earnest Desire to promote your Interest and Advantage, and I have therefore written you fully and without Reserve. You may be assured that it is my earnest Wish, that all your Affairs should be settled in the best and most eligible Manner. Let me have an immediate Answer.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 30th ultimo.

(a) "In my Letter of the 15th April, I mentioned the Promise the Nabob had made his Matchlock-men of encreasing their Pay; but as he intended they should receive it only when they might cross the Ganges, the Discontent again soon broke out, amongst them stronger than ever, and early this Morning they openly demanded it, as well on this Side the Ganges, as on the other, and if the Nabob would not grant it them, they insisted upon their immediate Dismission, and of having their Arrears of Four Months and a Half discharged in full. On hearing of the Disturbance, and that the Nabob's Battalions were ordered under Arms to oppose the Mutineers, I immediately waited upon his Excellency, and found him mounted upon his Elephant. Messages had passed, in which he had positively rejected the Increase of Pay; as they demanded it, he agreed to give them their Dismission, and offered them One Month and a Half Pay in ready Money, and the Remainder in Tunkaws on different Parts of the Country; but as they adhered to what they had at first asked, the Nabob, after remaining in the Field till Three o'Clock in the Evening, quelled the Mutiny by paying Two Lacks and Twenty thousand Rupees, and dismissing them his Service: But he has since changed his Resolution, purposes to retain these Troops, and allow the Increase of Pay as they demanded it.

"The Company's Army is encamped about Three Cos off, yet the Nabob never once talked of calling for its Assistance, but seemed to lay his whole Dependance on his Battalions, or rather on the agreeing to an Accommodation with the Mutineers upon any Terms. Although the coming to Action was often talked of, yet there was little Appearance of it in Fact, as the Tents of the whole Camp were left standing, and no Disposition whatsoever made for a Retreat, which, in case of the Nabob's Defeat, could not have been effected but with great Slaughter, the River being in our Rear, and the Enemy in Front.

"By a Medium Computation I state the Numbers of the Mutineers as follows:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|
| " The Burruk Fulran under Mahboob | — | — | 6,000 |
| " The Nudjyt Fultan under Myr Aszut | — | — | 5,000 |
| " Ditto under Lettaput | — | — | 5,000 |
| | | | <hr/> 16,000 <hr/> |

"To these the Nabob had Eleven incomplete Battalions of Sepoys to oppose; some of them newly raised; so that if we had come to Extremities, it is the general Opinion of the People in this Camp, the Nabob would have been defeated, as the Matchlock-men bear the Character of possessing personal Courage; and the Sepoys were much intimidated. In regard to Artillery, both Sides were pretty equal; but the Nabob had the worst of the Situation, not having his Men collected together, but scattered about in Bodies of Two and Three Battalions, and his Guns so far advanced, that in case of a brisk Motion of the Mutineers, they might have been all taken before his Troops could have been brought to their Support. His Excellency, during the whole Time, gave his Orders without the least Agitation, and shewed no Signs of Want of personal Courage. The Nabob's Conduct on this Affair has served to confirm his Troops in their mutinous Disposition; for though he may have acted a prudent Part in avoiding a Risk of a Battle, still, in the Commencement of his Government, it has much hurt his personal Influence amongst his Subjects. I do not advance this as Matter of Opinion of my own, but as what I observe from the Conversation of Persons present upon the Occasion, and those I have since seen."

There are about Thirty Frenchmen in Camp, but I saw only Two, who have the Command of the Park of Artillery, from which I was at such a Distance, as not to be able to distinguish any Thing distinctly. To-morrow I will inform the Honble. Board of any further Circumstances which may have at present escaped my Notice.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Rajgyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje,
4th May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote the Honble. Board on the 4th instant.

(b) "In my Letter of the 30th ult. I mentioned the first Payment having been made me, and the Promise that I should have the whole Sum as fast as I could receive it. At an Interview I had the Day after with the Nabob, he himself engaged to adhere to his Promise, but sent his Prime Minister to persuade me to admit of Twenty or Thirty Days Delay. I refused to do it; and in order to prevent the Nabob from thinking I consented to this Proposal, I lost no Time in making my Demand in Writing; I directed the Person whom I sent on the Occasion not to receive a verbal Answer. On the Receipt of my Letter the Nabob consulted for Three

(a) Vide supra, Page 1853.

(b) Vide supra, Page 1854.

" Hours with Murteza Cawn, and after all only returned me a Message by my Servant that the Money should be paid. I in consequence the next Day waited upon his Excellency, and presented a Second Representation, telling him that I insisted upon his Writing me a Letter, engaging to come to some certain Determination. He for a long Time evaded a Compliance with my Request, but at last promised me an Answer early the next Day, and I obtained it. The original Letter, together with my Two Representations, I herewith enclose.

" I had constant Intelligence of the Discontents amongst the Troops, and expected a Mutiny would happen, which made me the more urgent in my Demands. The 3d instant passed and I received no Money, and the 4th was the Day of the Mutiny. I suspect that the Troops never intended themselves to proceed to the Lengths they did; but they were secretly encouraged by their Leaders to make a Disturbance as the only Means to obtain any Part of their Pay, which they said, the English prevented by the pressing Demands they made upon the Nabob. It was the more necessary they should be satisfied, as it was intended to detach Lettafut, to reinforce Basheer Cawn in case the Sikes might commit Hostilities. Mahboob was to be appointed Phouskar of Kora, and Meer Aszut Anoop Gyr to assist in the War against the Aumils of Kalpy.

" The Day before Yesterday Murteza Cawn called on me to excuse the Nabob's not having complied with his Promise. He said I must be sensible of the Trouble and Confusion that had ensued, and how impossible it was for him to do any Business at such a Time; but the worst Circumstance was, that Part of the Money intended for the Company had been paid to the Mutineers.

" As I attended the Nabob during the Disturbance, I heard him unguardedly say, ' He had Plenty of Money,' on its being observed to him that he had none to satisfy the Mutineers. I reminded Murteza Cawn of this Speech, and adhered to what I had before demanded of having the Whole immediately sent me, and told him I should not consider farther Delays as in any Respect the Intention of the Nabob, but his Neglect, and in such Light would I represent the Matter. He desired me on no Account to speak to the Nabob, as he undertook to satisfy the Company's Demands. At present, though there was Gold and Silver in the Treasury, yet little of it was coined, and it would take Time to do it. I offered to receive the Bullion, if the Nabob engaged to answer for any Deficiency which might arise. He readily acquiesced, and by these Means I have altogether got about Eleven Lacks, and am positively promised Two or Three more To-morrow, when I shall immediately commence upon the Treaty.

" On my obtaining the Nabob's Answer, I protested against his keeping the Subsidy a Month and a Half in Arrear, insisting upon having it paid up to the present Date. He was very much offended at me for doing this, and said ' he considered the Company's Troops as his Servants, and surely he had a Right to keep them in Arrears; if he could not have them upon this Footing, he would send them away.' I told his Excellency the stationing the English Troops at such a Distance was not agreeable to you, but done merely to keep his Country in Subjection, and an Act of Friendship to him out of Regard to his late Father. I persisted in my Demand that they should be paid in full, and further insisted on having no such Language used in future, in speaking of the English Government; as great if not the greatest Power in Hindostan. After much Argument, in which I always spoke to his Excellency in the most respectful Style, he told me I had mistaken his Meaning; ' That the Friendship subsisting between the Company and him, was so strong that he considered their Troops as his Servants, and his as theirs.'")

I should not trouble the Honble. Board with the Minute of my Negotiations, but as it tends to throw Lights on the Views and Dispositions of the Nabob. However the Language he observes may shew the independant Footing on which he wishes to be placed, yet Affairs have upon the Whole turned out but very unfortunately for him.

The Negotiation of the Vizarat is for the present wholly at a Stand, as Nudjif Cawn arrived at Camao on the 2d of May; and the King has wrote to the Nabob, informing him that on the Conclusion of the War with Pirty Sing he would send Nudjif Cawn, Abdut Ahut Cawn, and Albje Cawn, to him to settle the Affair to his Satisfaction. In this Shoka (which the Nabob shewed me) he speaks of the unbecoming Style of One of his Arzies; and says the late Vizier never behaved to him in the Manner he has done. What this reflects upon is that when the Nabob wrote the King relative to the Peshcush, he told him, ' He had not Money, and if he had he would not send him any, as he did not care whether he was granted the Vizarat or not.' He upon the same Occasion directed Elaage Cawn to return, and repeated his Orders upon the Receipt of the abovesaid Shoka; but Elaage Cawn's Vakeel has again applied to me to know how to act, and I have advised him to form some Excuse to justify a Delay, in Hopes that I might in the Interim be favoured with the Instructions of the Honble. Board.

The War against the Aumils of Kalpy is continued—The Nabob keeps Possession of the Country he at first conquered, though a Party under Darogagyr, one of the Gossyins Sudaars, was surprized on the other Side of Raypore by 4,000 of the Mharattas, defeated, and lost near 700 Men. Myr Aszut is for this Reason to be detached, and I believe the Nabob now also purposes to continue Bustant.

It is a Custom with the Sykes to exact Money under the Pretence of Curao; the Meaning of which is to defray the Expence of Sacrifices to their Deities. Sabiter Cawn has settled on giving them Fifty thousand Rupees, One Elephant, and Five Horses on this Account, but any other Terms he may have in consequence made with them, are not yet known. They asked more of him at first, but he excused himself by saying, he had at present no Country in his Possession, and was unable to pay it. The Sikes have demanded Four or Five Lacks from the King.—He has not hitherto made any Adjustment with them, and is preparing for the Defence of Delhy. It is said the Sykes are come at the Instigation of Abdu Ahut Cawn, but he denies it to the King.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Rajegyr Gaut,
opposite to Konnoje, 7 May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Ref^t at the C^t of the Nabob of Owd.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, dated the last of Suffa, 29th April.

After the usual Form of Address;—

I sometime ago addressed your Excellency, requesting the Payment of the Money due to the Company, to which you returned for Answer, that you had not any Money with you, but that you had sent Sied Merteza Cawn to Fyzabad, to bring Money from thence, and that on his Return the whole Sum should be discharged.

I accordingly informed the Council of your Excellency's Promise, and assured them, that immediately on the Arrival of the said Cawn from Fyzabad, I should receive the whole Sum due to the Company. Sied Meer Murtegrur Cawn is now arrived, and I learn from him, that the Company's Money will be paid in Fifteen or Twenty Days. This fills me with the utmost Astonishment, as I cannot contradict the Information which I have already given to the Council, because it is uncusomary for the English Chiefs to write first one Thing and then another. It is impossible to express to your Excellency the strict Injunctions which I continually receive from the Council to collect immediately the Whole of what is due to the Company. I am therefore under the Necessity of representing to your Excellency, that it is not in my Power to make any further Delay in the Collection of this Money.

It is adviseable that your Excellency pay this Money with all possible Expedition. Your Excellency will consider all these Representations which I make to you, as proceeding solely from my Attachment to you, out of Respect to the Friendship subsisting between your Excellency and the English Government, and from the Attachment which I personally bear to you. I have not fully informed you of the Instructions which the Council have given me on this Subject; but I find that I have no other Resource; my Duty to my Employers will lay me under the Necessity of hiding no Part of them from you.

§ (" (a) Copy of a Letter from the same to the same, dated the 1st of Rubbee ul Awel, or 30th of April.

" It appears, by the Accounts, that there is a Balance of Rupees 15,48,804 10 3 from your Excellency to the Company, on Account of the Forty Lacks stipulated, and of the Arrears due to the Troops.

" Out of this Sum, your Excellency informs me, you have paid 2,10,000 Rupees to Colonel Gailliez. I have this Day written to him on this Subject, and shall soon receive his Answer.

" This is the Day on which your Excellency promised to discharge Eight Lacks of Rupees. To this Time the whole Amount of what I have received is something more than Seven Lacks of Rupees, in Goods. Your Excellency informed me, that the Remainder should be shortly discharged.—Although your Excellency has given me the fullest Assurances of the immediate Payment of this Money, yet the Officers of your Government have not complied therewith. I Yesterday addressed you on this Subject, but have not yet been honoured with an Answer.

" As I daily receive the strictest Injunctions from the Governor and Council, not to consent to a Moment's Delay, but to collect it immediately, and dispatch it, I think it necessary to inform your Excellency of their Orders, and to request that you will give me an Answer, whether you will discharge it To-day or To-morrow; or, at all Events, if there is to be any Delay, that you will write me a clear and determinate Answer to this Address, that I may forward it to the Governor and Council: As it is not in my Power, in consequence of the Orders sent me by the Governor and Council, to consent to any Delay, it is adviseable that your Excellency should either discharge the Money, or give a clear and positive Answer.

" From the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah to Mr. Bristow.

" I have received your Letter, and understand the Contents. I comprehend what you write

" concerning the Sums due to the Company. The Affair is this: I have paid you the Allowance for the Troops for One Month, and also near Eight Lack of Rupees out of the Fifteen Lacks. God willing, the Whole of the Balance due to the Company, exclusive of the Allowance of One Month and a Half to the Troops, shall be paid you by the Day after To-morrow. Of this you may be assured. I am anxious for the Discharge of this Money, and shall not be in any Manner negligent for that Purpose.") §

The Board approve the Measures which Mr. Bristow has taken in respect to the Sums due from the Nabob on Account of the Subsidy, &c. and of the Remonstrance made to him on that Head.

§ (" (a) Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.") §

Reply to Mr.
Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your several Letters of the 24th and 30th ult. and 7th instant.

§ (" (b) We approve entirely of the Measures which you took with the Nabob for the Recovery of the Sums due from him, and desire you will continue your Remonstrances to him on the Subject of the Arrears of Subsidy, and insist upon the punctual and regular Payment of it for the future in the exact Terms of the Treaty.

" As to the rest, we deem it unnecessary to give you any further Directions, until such Time as we are informed of the Result of your first Overture to the Nabob on the Subject of the new Treaty.") §

We have no Objection to Mr. Thomas remaining with the Nabob while it is agreeable to himself, and the Health of the latter shall require it; but we enjoin you to caution him against interfering, directly or indirectly, in any political Matters; and to forbid his holding any Communication with the Nabob or his Officers on Matters between him and this Government.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXVI.

Book 7. Page 2337.

Extract of a Consultation of the 31st May 1775.

Fort William, 31st May 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Nabob's Court.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My last was dated the 7th instant.

Resident at
Oude.

* Sic in Orig.

Finding all my Endeavours to urge the Nabob immediately to pay the Balance due to the Honble. Company in full ineffectual, I was induced * for this Consideration, and that the Season was so far advanced, to commence my Negotiations without further Delay. I first solicited his Excellency to dismiss all the Foreigners in his Service as the Preliminary to the new Treaty. He returned me a similar Answer to that I reported to the Honble. Board in my Address of the 20th of March, about the supplying him with Guns and Muskets.—He farther observed to me, your

(a) Vide supra, Page 1849.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

taking no Notice of his Proposal on this Head, was a Slight to the Friendship subsisting between the Company and him; and to dismiss the Europeans now, was distressing him much. I said, it could hardly be thought so whilst he remained in Alliance with the English, as their Troops had attended on his late Father at Times of real Danger or Necessity, and would do the same for him.—But all I represented in this Style proving without Effect, on the 12th instant I particularly explained the Honble. Board's Orders, when he still adhered to the Condition of the Guns and Muskets. I therefore, on the 13th in the Morning, intimated to him that I desired he would consider of it till Night, and if I had not then a favourable Answer, I was authorised to request of Colonel Gailliez to withdraw the Brigade into the Company's Territories.

Upon this His Excellency consulted with the principal Persons of his Durbar for the greater Part of the Morning. The Result was a Message to me, through Murteza Cawn, complying with my Request, without any Condition of the Guns and Muskets, to which I declared I, on my Part, could not say any Thing, though I knew you would go great Lengths to oblige his Excellency.

I begged to have the Nabob give his Consent in Writing. It was said to be unnecessary, after the Measure had been once acceded to in this friendly Way. I observed that I entertained no Distrust by desiring it to be settled in this Manner; but I looked upon it to be a necessary Form, as it might be proper to specify certain Points which were not so easy to be retained by Memory; in particular, 'A fixed Time for the Departure of the Foreigners, otherways they would urge various Excuses of settling their private Affairs, or designedly postpone the Adjustment of their Accounts with the Nabob himself.' Murteza Cawn at last promised to procure a Letter to me from the Nabob, and deliver it the next Morning, when all Points would be settled to my Satisfaction, upon the Condition, that immediately on the Receipt of it, I should make the Nabob acquainted with the Terms of the new Treaty. I answered, the Dismissal of the Europeans, and the Payment of the Money, were all that retarded me from concluding it.

This Conversation passed on the 13th instant; and I received an Excuse from Murteza Cawn early the next Morning, that I should have the Letter as the Day before Yesterday; but hearing from good Authority, that it was the Nabob's Intention to evade giving an Answer for Ten or Twelve Days, when he purposes to set off, according to his present Plan, for Fyzabad, I, for this Reason, insisted upon his rejecting or consenting to my Proposal by Night, but he did neither; and I waited upon him the next Day, and told him that I had a Letter ready to send to Colonel Gailliez, to withdraw the Brigade, if he did not comply within One Hour. He then said, my chief Objection was against the French, and he would dismiss all the Foreigners of that Nation, and give up the Point of the Guns and Muskets. I declined to receive his Consent upon these Terms, because any Frenchman might call himself a Dutchman, or of what Nation he pleased, and contradicting him would avail little. I left his Excellency in this Resolution at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and by 11, Murteza Cawn waited on me in the Name of the Nabob, agreeing to dismiss Europeans of all Nations in his Service, relying on your Friendship for the Matter of the Guns and Muskets. In the Evening I had this Promise confirmed to me in a Letter from the Nabob himself, fixing the Time for their leaving his Dominions to One Month and a Half: But he delivered me this Letter upon the Condition I have above mentioned, that I immediately presented the Proposals for the new Treaty to him; at the same Time, both in his Language and Behaviour, expressing the utmost Anxiety to be made acquainted with them. He even went so far as to insist upon my receiving his Letter with one Hand, and giving him the Proposals with the other.

It has fortunately corresponded entirely with the Orders of the Honble. Board, to have had the Nabob request to know the Terms of the Treaty in this urgent Manner. To-day I again waited on him, and humbly desired to know when his Excellency would be at Leisure to give his Answer to my Proposals, and how far he approved of them. He said, every Thing was agreeable to him, except the Articles relative to the Cession of Benares, and the Increase of Subsidy, which he pretends not to understand. I explained them very fully to him, and he did not shew the least Dissatisfaction; on the contrary, in the frequent Interviews I have lately had with him, it was apparent the Subject of the Treaty engrossed his whole Thoughts. § (a) "He had the greatest Apprehensions of the Resolutions the Honble. Board might take particularly with respect to his Brothers, whom it seems were mentioned in the late Vizier's Will; that is, "he recommended them to the Countenance and Protection of the Nabob Aloph ul Dowla for some competent Provision." §

In my Interview To-day, the Nabob appeared quite easy in his Mind; and after some Conversation, talked of an Alternative in the room of Benares, but did not say what. I tried to convince him of the Propriety of the Increase of Subsidy, and quoted Instances where a Brigade had been paid during his late Father's Time, at the Rate of Three Lacks Four thousand Rupees a Month, and he, out of Justice, could not dispute allowing whatever Sum was the Expence of it. He promised to consider every Matter well, and To-morrow Morning send Murteza Cawn to me to explain his Sentiments. I herewith enclose a Copy of my Representation on this Subject,

(a) Vide supra, Page 1848-9.

and a Draft of the new Treaty. In that to be transmitted hereafter for the Approbation of the Honble. Board, in case the Terms are acceded to, there may be some Variation, as this was drawn up but the very Day on which it was presented, owing to my Apprehensions that the Nabob might obtain Information of the Intentions of the Honble. Board. I purpose inserting any farther Articles that may evidently tend to the Interests of the Company, particularly the delivering over Binaries without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, or Demands of any Kind.

I have not been so punctual as I ought in my Correspondence with the Honble. Board for some Days past, but I hope to meet with their Excuse for this Neglect, as my Time and Attention have been constantly taken up with this Negotiation. If I do meet with Success, of which I have now some Hopes, I shall not impute it so much to my own Affidity, as to the Style of the Letters written by the Governor General in my Behalf to the Nabob, mentioning the Extent of the Trust you are pleased to repose in me. Permit me to return my humble Thanks to the Honble. Board, for this high Mark of their Confidence.

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konooje,
17th May 1775.

I have the Honour, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Inclosure be sent to be translated.

The Nabob's
Vakeel returns
to Fyzabad.

The Governor General acquaints the Board, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, has informed him, that he means to depart immediately from Calcutta and to return to his Court. The Governor further informs the Board, that he has appointed this Evening for the Rajah to take his Leave.

Agreed, that Mr. Bristow be advised of this as follows:

To the Resi-
dent at Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 17th instant.

This is only to inform you, that Raja Govind Ram, the Vakeel of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, has signified to the Governor General his Intention of departing from Calcutta immediately, on his Return to the Nabob's Court, and that he was appointed to take his Leave this Evening.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXVII.

Book 11. Page 2.

Extract of a Consultation of the 6th June 1775.

Fort William, 6th June 1775.

Secret Dept.
Tuesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

[The Persian Translator sends in the following Translation of the Letter enclosed in Mr. Bristow's last Letter, received and entered in Consultation 31 ult°.

Mr. Bristow's
Representation
to the
Nabob for a
new Treaty.

Copy of a Representation delivered to the Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah, on the 15th of Rubbee ul Auwrel (16th May), from Mr. Bristow, enclosed in that Gentleman's Letter to the Board, dated 17th May 1775. (a)]

The illustrious English Chiefs considering your Excellency as the Successor to the deceased Nabob, and as their Friend, are earnestly desirous of establishing a cordial Union with you; but

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

as the Conditions of the Engagements contracted with the late Nabob were adapted to that Period, and respected him only, and were of course dissolved on his Decease, if your Excellency is desirous of the Friendship and Assistance of the English Company, and reflect maturely on the advantageous Fruits which will accrue therefrom, and of the Losses sustained by the Company from the Absence of the Brigade at so great a Distance from the Provinces, you will consent to the forming of a new Treaty on such Terms as may compensate to them for these Losses. The late Nabob, in consequence of a satisfactory Treaty entered into with the English Chiefs, by the Assistance of their victorious Arms, obtained Possession of the whole Rohilla Country. As Rohileund is at so great a Distance from the Provinces, and they do not conceive the Assistance of English Forces to be at present necessary for its Defence, they decline sending any Part of their Army there, and as the Conquest of Duab was conducted without the Advice or Association of the English Chiefs, who would not at that Time have consented to afford the late Nabob their Assistance for that Purpose, they do not consider themselves as under any Obligation to protect that Country, nor shall they be anxious for that Purpose. The illustrious English Chiefs are ready on all Occasions to afford your Excellency their Assistance for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, and also for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, till such Time as the Company's Pleasure respecting the Treaty concluded at Benares on the 19th of Jummadee Asanee 1187 (7th of September 1773) is known. On every Occasion, where, by the Aid of the English Arms, you become victorious, and bring any Affair to a Conclusion, your Excellency will undoubtedly make a Stipulation to the Company adequate to the Services you have received from their Assistance, as it cannot be expected that they should labour in your Affairs without deriving any Advantage therefrom. If your Excellency is desirous of the Assistance of the English Arms for the Protection of the Subah of Oud, I hope that having maturely weighed the Difficulties attending on such Services, which are dreadful, you will enter into such Engagements as may be thought adequate thereto.

[It occurs to me, that if your Excellency would grant the Company the Revenue and perpetual Jurisdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindarry, on Condition of their protecting the Countries of Oud, Corah, and Illahabad, as specified above, and increase the Sum formerly stipulated for the Pay of the English Troops, the English Chiefs would possibly consent thereto. The resigning them to small a District, from which your Excellency derives so little Advantage, and where your Authority is so limited, in Comparison of your other Dominions, is a Matter of no Consequence to you.] (a)

It is adviseable that your Excellency should conciliate the Affections of the illustrious English Chiefs, whose Friendship and steady Attachment to you is not to be equalled; this will greatly conduce to your Interest and Advantage, for by giving up this trifling District, your other important Dominions will be effectually secured. The Sum stipulated by the late Nabob, at the Time of the Commencement of the Expedition against the Rohillas, for the Pay of the English Forces, is not sufficient to defray their unavoidable Expences. Your Excellency will consider whether it is just that these People who exerted themselves with the utmost Degree of Assiduity, and submitted to the greatest Fatigues to fulfil the Duty of Alliance, and executed the most important Affairs, should be distressed and reduced to Beggary to supply their unavoidable Expences.

[I have drawn up the Articles, which now occur to me, in the Form of a Draft of a Treaty, which I now send your Excellency; and such as I do not at present recollect, when they occur to me, I will represent to you, and at the Time of concluding the Treaty betwixt your Excellency and the English Chiefs, I will insert them therein.]

Draft of the proposed Treaty.

Whereas the sincerest Friendship and firmest Union subsisted between the late Nabob Vizier ul Mammaluck Aloph Jah Soujah ul Mulk, the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, and the Honourable East India Company; and as the Nabob Aloph ud Dowlah Tahyau Khan Bahadre Huzzubber Jung is the immediate Heir to all the Dominions of the said Nabob deceased, the Nabob Aloph ud Dowlah and the Nabob Amad ud Dowlah, Mr. Warren Hastings Bahadre Jelladur Jung, President and Governor, and the other Members of the Council of Calcutta, in the Name and on the Part of the English Company, do engage, on their respective Parts, to observe the following Articles: (b)]

ARTICLE I.

A perpetual and universal Peace, sincere Friendship, and firm Union shall be established between the said Nabob and the Honble. English Company, so that the said contracting Powers shall give the greatest Attention to the Preservation of this Friendship, and shall not permit their respective Subjects on either Side to commit Hostilities for any Cause or under any Pretence whatever, and every Thing shall be carefully avoided which might prejudice the Union now established.

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

ARTICLE II.

The Honble. English Company engaged to put the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah in Possession of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, and to establish his Authority over the whole Rohillah Country; in Compensation for which Services, the said Nabob stipulated to pay the Sum of 50 Lacks, on Account of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad; 40 Lacks, on Condition of their establishing his Authority over the Rohillah Country, and also to defray the Charges of a Brigade to assist him in the Expedition. The Honble. English Company have faithfully and compleatly fulfilled their Part of the Treaty. The Nabob Atoph ul Dowlah Jahyan Khan Huzzubbez Jung, the Heir to the deceased Nabob, and Possessor of all his Dominions, engages to fulfil every Treaty and Condition entered into by the late Nabob with the English Company, concerning the Possession of Corah and Illahabad, and the Conquest of the Rohilla Country, and to pay the just Amount of the Sums now due on the afore-mentioned Accounts, and whatever may hereafter become due, agreeable to the Engagements contracted by the late Nabob.

He also further engages to pay whatever Balances may appear due to the Company from the late Nabob, on an Adjustment of the Accounts between them.

ARTICLE III.

His Excellency engages never to protect, entertain, or receive Cossim Ally Cawn, who was formerly Subadar of Bengal, or Sumroo, the Assassin of the English, within his Dominions, and that, if he ever has it in his Power, he will, in regard to his Friendship with the English, seize and deliver them up to the Company; and further, that he will not, under any Pretence whatever, retain about him Europeans of any Denomination or Country, without the Approbation of the Company; and that he will prevent any Europeans of whatever Nation entering his Dominions, without a Perwannah from the Company, and will expel such as are already arrived there, and will immediately dismiss all the Europeans employed in his Service, and will not hereafter take any Europeans into his Service: He also further engages, in Consideration of the Friendship between him and the English, to deliver up to the Company all Europeans who have already deserted, or may, in future, desert from them into his Country.

ARTICLE IV.

In case the Dominions of the said Nabob shall, at any Time, be attacked, the Honble. English Company engage to assist him with a Part, or the Whole of their Forces, according to the Exigency of his Affairs, and so far as may be consistent with their own Security, for the Defence of the Countries of Corah and Illahabad, until the Company's Pleasure, respecting the Treaty concluded at Benaris on the 19th of Jumma-dee Asanee 1178 Hijree, or 7th of September 1773, is known. And they further engage to be ready at all Times, and on all Occasions, to protect the Soubahdarry of Oud.

ARTICLE V.

[The said Nabob engages to grant the Revenues and perpetual Jurisdiction of Rajah Chite Sing's Zemindary to the English Company, on Condition of their protecting his Country as aforementioned. (a)]

ARTICLE VI.

The Nabob engages for the Services which he shall receive from the Honble. English Company, that when he summons English Troops to his Assistance, he will settle the Sum of for the monthly Pay of One Brigade. A Brigade consists of Two Battalions of Europeans, or One Regiment One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys. When the English Forces leave the Company's Bounds in consequence of a Summons from the said Nabob, from that Day till their Return into the Provinces, their Expences are to be paid by the said Nabob, according to the Rate stipulated: And to prevent any Difficulty in adjusting the Accounts of the Pay of the Troops, the said Nabob shall make up the Difference between the Value of the Moorshedabad and Fyzabad Siccas, the latter of which are per Cent. worse than the former.

ARTICLE VII.

In case the said Nabob shall at any Time desire Assistance from the Company, for the Defence of his other Dominions, exclusive of those afore-mentioned, he shall stipulate to pay to the Company a Sum adequate to the Trouble they take, and Assistance they afford him.

[Read a Letter from Mr. Bristow, as follows:

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My last Address was dated the 17th instant, since when my Attention has been taken up in urging the Proposals for the new Treaty.

The Nabob did this Day give me a verbal Answer, that he acquiesced in them all, and would To-morrow finally settle every Article to my Satisfaction. (b)]

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

Notwithstanding this Assurance, I by no Means think the Proposals agreed to until they are signed, as I understand the Nabob purposes to make many on his Part:—A Promise for the Assistance of the English Troops in case of an Invasion of Rohilcund and the Doab, I know to be one. On its being mentioned to me, I answered, you might, in consequence of the Readiness his Excellency had shewn to acquiesce with your Terms, be induced to comply, upon the Condition that some Allowance proportioned to the Danger and Service be granted to the Company.

I have told the Nabob I am willing to receive all his Proposals immediately; such as I am authorized to admit shall be inserted in the Treaty, and the rest forwarded to the Honble. Board to determine on.

Rajgyz-gaut, opposite to Rormeje,
19th May 1775.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow.

[Received a further Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of Oude.

Honble. Sir, and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 19th instant.

Having finally settled the proposed Treaty between the Nabob Aufsup-up-Dowlah and the Honourable Company, I herewith enclose the Copy of it in the Persian Language, and a Translation in English; the Original I did not chuse to trust by the Dawk, for fear of Accidents. (a)]

If the Honble. Board shall approve of what I have done, I hope to be favoured with two Drafts of the Treaty, ratified in Form, that I may deliver One to his Excellency, and receive another in Return, as also cancel those signed by the Nabob and myself on your Behalf.

* I humbly submit my Conduct to the Honble. Board, in agreeing to the Sum of Fifty thousand Rupees a Month for the Encrease of Subsidy, as Murtehzet Cawn repeatedly observed to me, Benares, &c. now ceded to the Company, instead of Twenty-two Lacks might be estimated at Fifty per Ann. it being rented the Difference between these Two Sums under its real Value. To transfer such a Revenue to the English, and at the same Time consent to an Increase of Subsidy for defending Owde only, for in Fact the Stipulation in regard to Corah and Illahabad could hardly be considered binding, when Letters from the Court of Directors might arrive the very Day after the signing of the Treaty, and leave the Company at Liberty to require new Terms for this Service. He for a long Time, in the Name of the Nabob, therefore, positively rejected this Article; but after much Persuasion I convinced him of the Propriety of it, and as the Honble. Board did not fix a Sum, and the Juncture was favourable for concluding every Point, I thought it prudent to accept what was offered.*

The Third Article, relative to the King, I wished much to leave out, but the Nabob insisted upon it, because he said he had entered into strict Alliance with the English by complying with every Thing they requested of him, and they must do him some few Services in Return.

His Intention is to use the Influence of the English (from whom a single Letter is thought to suffice) in obtaining the Vizerut. This Matter I humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honble. Board. I must observe though, respecting the Nabob's Policy in the present Instance, that it is erroneous; for the Name of Nudjiff Cawn ought to have been inserted instead of the King's, which avails little, as the real Power is not centered in him but in the other.

The Nabob wished much to have the Company agree never to intercede in Favour of his Brothers, or any of the Servants of his Government: He urged on this Head, that his Authority was not yet thoroughly established, and he ought to prevent his refractory Subjects from entertaining any Hopes of Protection from the Company: And the Reason he gave about his Brothers, was the Trouble Soujah Dowlah had received by Mahomed Cooley Cawn's having had too much Power entrusted to him, and the same might happen with respect to them, for their Relationship was of so close a Degree, as not to admit of their having an Influence independant of him. I declined this Article upon the † Pleas of its being dishonourable to his Excellency to give such a public Mark of his Jealousy of his Brothers, who would in consequence be disgusted at it, as it in Fact expresses a Doubt of their Attachment, and of the Alliance of the English, who could hardly be induced to solicit any Thing in their Behalf to his Excellency's Prejudice: I advised him by all Means to drop this Request, for he had nothing to fear from his Brothers; and besides this, the mentioning it was at any Rate useless, because the first Article of the Treaty, if he considered it attentively, might be thought to mean every Thing he could wish on this Head.

[The Nabob objected to my inserting any Thing concerning the Money Engagements of the Company with the late Vizier in the Treaty, upon the Pretence, that it (the Treaty) related only to what was to be perpetual. Such Matters as were only temporary and personal ought to be confirmed in separate Papers of Agreement. In this Light too he was pleased to consider the delivering over Benares without Incumbrances of Tuncaws, &c. The Copies of the Agreements in Persian, and the Translations in English, I herewith enclose. That relative to the Money will

(a) Vide supra, Page 50.

* The above Paragraph, though extremely obscure, is so in the Original.

be returned on his Excellency's performing it. The other, relative to Benares, shall be sent along with the Treaty, by any Mode of Conveyance which the Honourable Board may be pleased to point out.

Together with the Treaty, I received Perwannahs from the Nabob to Rajah Chyte Sing, the Cutwal, and the Daroga of the Mint at Benares, directing them to deliver over their separate Trusts to the Company at the stipulated Time. I have enclosed the original Perwannas by this Night's Dawk to Mr. Motte, desiring him and the other Parties to acknowledge the Receipt of them.] (a)

The Nabob would willingly have engaged to assist the Company with his Troops in any Part of their Dominions, but I did not chuse to accept his Proposals, because he wanted to have them paid an equal Subsidy with that he allowed to the Company. I observed to him the Expence of a Regiment of Europeans trebled that for the same Number of Troops in his Service; besides at the best his Sepoys were so ill disciplined, that he could not in any Respect put the Subsidy for any Body of them even upon a Footing with ours. I tried to sound his Excellency how he might like to have, on such Occasions, English Officers appointed to his Battalions; but I could not get him to give any Answer on this Head.

During the Course of the Negotiation, I was repeatedly asked, if the Company would ever send their Troops to defend the Doab and Rohilcund. In Answer I always referred to the last Article of the Treaty, and I declined entering into any Engagements about it, judging it to be contrary to your Intentions.

I have the Honour, &c.

Camp opposite to Konnage,
22d May 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of Oud.

His Excellency purposed to set off for Fyzabad as To-day, but has postponed it till To-morrow, and declares his Intention of returning in Eight Days.

Having therefore so little Time to prepare the Translations and Papers in, I hope any Incorrectness will meet with the Excuse of the Honble. Board.

(Signed) J. Bristow.

Translation of the proposed Articles of the Treaty with the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowlah.

[The Nabob Aufuf-ut-Dowlah, Icajaa Cawn, Behadre Hozebbur Jung, on the one Part, and the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William, for and in the Name of the English East India Company, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles. (b)]

* Sic in Orig.

First. That universal Peace, firm Friendship, and * perpet' Union, shall for ever be established between the Nabob Aufuf-ut-Dowlah and the English East India Company. The contracting Powers, with a View of maintaining this reciprocal Friendship in the future, shall not, for any Cause or under any Pretence, encourage the Riots, and the Inhabitants of their Soubahs, in committing Hostilities and Disturbances, and every Thing shall be avoided by the said Powers which might occasion them. Their Friends and Enemies are mutual. And any Person who shall run away, and take Refuge in the Country of one of the said Parties, shall be given up to the other, and no Assistance afforded him.

Second. The aforesaid Nabob engages never to entertain or receive in his Dominions Cossimally Cawn, the former Soubahdar of Bengal, and Sumro, the Murderer of the English; even in case of his getting them into his Hands, he will, out of Friendship, make them Prisoners, and deliver them up to the English Company. He also engages not for any Cause or under any Pretence to entertain Europeans of any Nation in his Service, without the Consent of the English Company; that he will prevent, oppose, and send back such as offer to come into, pass through, or remain, or shall now be in his Dominions, without the Perwannah of the English Company. The Europeans of every Nation in the Service of the said Nabob are hereby dismissed, and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans, and to deliver up to the English Company such of their Servants who have deserted, or may desert, in case of his apprehending them.

Third. If the King should write any Thing relative to the Affairs of the Nabob Aufuf-ut-Dowlah, to the English Serdars, they will attend to the Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination of the said Nabob, and not consent to what the King may say or write. In like Manner, if the King should write to the Nabob Aufuf-ut-Dowlah, relative to the Affairs of the English Serdars, he will attend to their Satisfaction, Advantage, and Inclination, and not consent to what he may say or write.

Fourth. The Countries of Corah and Allahabad shall always, and for ever, remain in the Possession of the Nabob Aufuf-ut-Dowlah, on the same Footing as the Soubah of Owd, and they shall, on no Account in the future, be disturbed by the English, nor will they ever request a

(a) Vide supra, Page 51.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

✓ Dam or Derrum, or any Thing from the said Countries. The English Serdars engage to defend the Soubah of Oude at all Times, and Corah and Allahabad, until the Pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

✓ [Fifth. The said Nabob, for the Defence of his Country, as above specified, declares, that he has given up, of his own free Will and Accord, unto the English Company, all the Districts dependent on Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the Land and Water Duties, and the Sovereignty of the said Districts, in Perpetuity. That the English Company shall, after One Month and a Half from the Date of this Treaty, take upon them the Sovereignty and Possession of the Districts under Rajah Cheyt Sing, as hereunder specified; viz.

Sirkar Benares — The Districts of Juanpore.

Sirkar Chumar — Bijchpore Bahdow.

Suktesiquen — Mullbois Kawls.

The Sirkah Gawzypore.

The Pergunnah of Seckunderpore Jeride Shaay, Abad, Toppa Surchehur, &c. as formerly, the Mint and Cutwally of Benares. (a)]

Sixth. The Nabob Auffup-ut-Dowlah, for the Aid and Assistance of the English Troops when stationed with him, shall pay Monthly from the Date of this Treaty, for the Charges of a Brigade, the Sum of Two Lacks Sixty thousand Owd Sicca Rupees of the 16th Year, agreeable to the present Currency. If in future this Currency should be abolished, the Decrease or Increase of Batta shall be mutually given and received by the Parties. The Particulars of a Brigade are, viz. Two Battalions or One Regiment of Europeans, One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys.

The aforesaid Nabob shall, whenever the English Troops pass the Boundaries of the Company's Provinces at his Request, pay the stipulated Sum monthly from that Time until their Return to the abovesaid Boundaries.

Seventh. If the aforesaid Nabob shall ever require the Aid and Assistance of the English Company for the Defence of any other of his Countries besides those above specified, he will fix something for the Company proportioned to the Service.

The English Company, and all the English Serdars, engage to perform whatever Articles are now mutually settled, and in the future, during the Life of the Nabob Auffup-ut-Dowlah, they will never vary or depart from them. They will not in any Respect or Manner make Requests of any Thing new contrary to the Tenor of this Treaty.

The Parties mutually swear, according to their respective Faiths, to abide by these Engagements, dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewul 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

✓ [Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Translation, except that the Word Bahdow, in the List of Districts, was omitted, which I have inserted.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
Acting P^a T^r.

Translation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Auffup ul Dowlah.

In case of any Persons having any Demands, or having received Tuncaws, on Rajah Cheyt Sing, or on the Districts under him, agreeable to my Orders, such Demands * Tuncaws do not * Sic in Orig. depend on the said Rajah, or on the said Districts, but are due from myself.

The Possession and Sovereignty in Perpetuity of the said Districts under the said Rajah, without Incumbrances, Delay, Dues, Debts, Tuncaws, &c. I wholly give up to the English Company, at the Expiration of One Month and a Half.

Dated the 20th of Rubby ul Ewnt, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Translation.] (b)

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly.
P^a T^r.

(a) Vide supra, Page 51.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

§ (" (a) Translation of an Agreement under the Seal of his Excellency the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.
 " The Balance due to the English Company, on Account the Countries of Corah and Allahabad, Rohileund, and the Tuncawn for the Troops, according to the Engagements of the late Nabob Sujah-ul-Dowlah, shall be paid to them as it becomes due without any Dispute.") §

Dated the 20th of Ruby ul Ewut 1189 of the Hegira,
 or the 21st of May 1775.

A true Translation.

(Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact Translation.

(Signed) J. H. D'Oyly,
 Acting Pⁿ Tr.

Considered the proposed Articles for a Treaty of Alliance with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla.

Treaties concluded.

Approved the 1st Article.

Ditto the 2d.

Ditto the 3d.

Ditto the 4th.

Ditto the 5th.

Ditto the 6th.

Ditto the 7th.

Ordered, that the Treaty be compared with the Persian Copy, and if it be found exact, that Two fair Copies be engrossed in Form for the Seal of the Company and Signature of this Board, to be forwarded to Mr. Bristow, that he may obtain the same Testimonies on the Part of the Nabob, and return one of them.

Approved the Two other Engagements, taken by Mr. Bristow from the Nabob.

Further Extract from the same Consultation, beginning at Page 26.

Agreed, that the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letter inclosing Copies of the Treaty proposed to be entered into by the Company with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and of the separate Engagements executed by him: We entirely approve of every Article in the Treaty, and the Negotiation of it: We have ordered two fair Copies to be immediately engrossed in Form, which we shall transmit to you as soon as possible with our Signature, and the Seal of the Company affixed to each, that you may obtain the Seal and Signature of the Nabob in like Manner, and return one of them to us.

In the mean Time, however, you will directly make known to the Nabob our Acceptance of this Treaty.

In ratifying a Treaty so highly honourable and advantageous to the Company as that which you have had the Honour of concluding with the Nabob, we cannot, in Justice to your distinguished Zeal and Assiduity in the Course of this important Negotiation, omit expressing to you the highest Approbation of your Conduct, and returning you our Thanks for the Service you have rendered to the Company: The Terms you have obtained are so compleat and satisfactory that they equal our warmest Expectations, and you may be assured that we shall not fail to represent the Whole of your Conduct, since your Appointment, to the Honble. Court of Directors in that favourable Light in which it appears to us, and in which we do not doubt it will be received by the Company.

As a farther Mark of our Approbation, we have agreed to order a Bond to be made out in your Favour for One Lack of Rupees, bearing Interest at 5 % from the 21st May, being the Date of the Signature of the Treaty, subject however to the final Approval of the Honble. Court of Directors, to whom we shall recommend it as a just Reward of your Services.

We understand the Sixth Article of the Treaty to give the Company a Right to the Payment of the Subsidy in Siccas of the present Currency of Owde, or in pure Silver to the same Amount, whether the Standard be hereafter altered, or Payment made in any other Species of Rupees. You will therefore adjust all future Accounts with the Nabob in this Manner, observing that this Instruction is not in any Manner to obstruct the Exchange of the Ratification of the Treaty, or to engage you in a Dispute with the Nabob; because if he should make any Objections to this Mode of Adjustment, we desire you will receive the Payment agreeable to the Manner which he may propose, and report the same to us for our Determination.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1856.

We have advised Colonel Gailliez of the Treaty entered into, and directed him to canton the Troops if he has not already done it. We judge it necessary, at the same Time, to caution you against admitting any Part of the Charges of this Measure to be brought into the Company's Accounts; indeed, as the Expence of Cantonments has hitherto always been paid by the late Vizier, we have no Doubt that the present Nabob will readily agree to it.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.

We are, &c.

Resolved, That the following Directions be sent to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Gailliez, commanding the Second Brigade.

To Colonel
Gailliez.

Sir,

We are to advise you of our having concluded a new Treaty with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, in which it is stipulated, that the Company's Troops shall assist him as long as he may require them within the Provinces of Owde, Corah, and Illahabad, for which he has engaged to pay the monthly Subsidy of 260,000 Sicca Rupees of the present Currency of Owde, to commence from the 21st ult. being the Day on which the Treaty was dated.

Whatever Military Services the Nabob shall require to be performed by the Brigade, within the Boundaries of the above Provinces, you will execute in the best and most effectual Manner. We think it necessary however to recommend it to you to keep the Troops as much together as possible, and to avoid sending out any Detachments from them.

We hope that you have already begun to canton the Brigade, in consequence of the Instructions with which you are furnished; but if you should not, we direct that you prepare the Cantonments immediately on Receipt of this Letter, observing that the whole Expence will be paid as heretofore by the Nabob, and that no Charge is to accrue to the Company on that Account. Mr. Bristow has been directed to apply to the Nabob on this Head.

Fort William,
6th June 1775.

We are, &c.

The Governor General recommends that the Amazon Snow be sent to Europe under the Command of Captain Ford, with the utmost Dispatch, to carry Advice of the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, and that the Company's Packets now on Board the Northumberland be transferred from that Ship on Board the Amazon, and transmitted by her to the Court of Directors.

Agreed, That the Amazon be immediately got in Readiness to proceed accordingly, and that the Master Attendant be directed to report when she can be prepared for the Purpose.

Amazon to be
sent to Europe.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXVIII.

Book 11. Page 331.

Extract of a Consultation of the 26th of June 1775.

Fort William, the 26th June 1775.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ " (a) Received the following Letter from the Resident at the Court of Oude, dated Rajgyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 8th June 1773.

" To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. in Council.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I wrote last on the 2d instant, and have to acknowledge the Honble. Board's Letter of the 22d ultimo.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1850.

[15 X]

" I here.

" I herewith inclose the Invoice of Treasure, dispatched under Charge of Lieut. George Wright, amounting to R^s 5,82,879 9.—I have also desired Mr. Motti to send by the same Conveyance, Two Lacks of Rupees received from Rajah Chyte Sing, being in Part of the Tuncau due, until it was returned to me by that Gentleman. Besides the above Sums, there are about Eighty thousand Rupees now in my Possession; and Colonel Gailliez having called on me for Seven Lacks Twenty thousand Rupees, for the Expence of the Brigade, I have paid near Five Lacks, and hope to supply the Rest in a few Days. I shall in Course furnish the Honourable Board with a separate Statement of my Payments on this Head. Herewith the Honble. Board will receive an Account of the Subsidy, up to the 30th June (instant), with a Balance of Awd Sicca Rupees 11,38,913 8, in Favour of the Company. I likewise wished to furnish a general Account of the Company's Engagements with his Excellency; but as the Honourable Board's Letter of the 10th April last mentions, that there will be hereafter a Claim made on the Nabob for Difference of Batta, I feared I should be liable to Errors; the very Rupees received by me being many of them the same Specie on which this Batta has arisen, and the Bullion I have dispatched is estimated according to its Value in this Country, and therefore out of my Power to judge how it will turn out in coining at the Presidency. But to give the Honble. Board a general Idea of the Balance, I take it in the following Manner, viz.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------|----|
| " Due on Account the Subsidy | — | — | — | 11,38,913 | 8 |
| " Balance for the Reduction of the Rohilla Country and the Cession of Corah | | | | | |
| " and Illahabad, agreeable to Col. Primrose Gailliez's Account of the 21st | | | | | |
| " March last | — | — | — | 22,26,971 | 2 |
| " A Tuncau or Draft on Rajah Chyte Sing, refused Payment by the said | | | | | |
| " Rajah | — | — | — | 6,00,000 | 0 |
| | | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | | 39,65,884 | 10 |
| " Deduct Estimates, Sum received by me, which must be | | | | | |
| " determined on the settling of the Batta, including the | | | | | |
| " Payment to Col. Gailliez, and what I have remitted to | | | | | |
| " the Presidency | — | — | — | 11,50,000 | 0 |
| " Received by Mr. Morre | — | — | — | 2,00,000 | 0 |
| " A further estimated Sum, Balance of the Rents of the | | | | | |
| " Rajah of Benares, until he shall give over Charge of | | | | | |
| " his Districts to the Company | — | — | — | 2,00,000 | 0 |
| | | | | <hr/> | |
| | | | | 15,50,000 | 0 |
| " Balance including the 15 Lacks, the last Dividend of the Treaty of | | | | | |
| " Benares, due on the 7th September next | — | — | — | 24,15,884 | 10 |
| | | | | <hr/> | |

" When I received the Instructions of the Honble. Board to be positive in my Demands on the Nabob for the Discharge of the Sums due to the Company, I used my Endeavours to effect it; and I hope that as the Proposals for the Treaty are acceded to, my conforming to the Satisfaction of the Nabob, where the Payment of the Balance is secure, but only procrastinated for a short Time, will meet with Approbation. It is upon these Grounds that I have consented to receive the Balance of the Rents due from Rajah Chyte Sing, which I will get passed in Account with the Nabob; whenever the State of his Excellency's Affairs will admit of my urging him for farther Sums, I shall be sure to do it; and I hope it will not be long first, as from the Money granted him by the Begum, and some Sums lately collected by Murtehzeah Cawn, I believe his Excellency will shortly have Money in his Treasury." §

The Nabob Yesterday determined on cantoning his own Army, and remaining himself at Lucknow during the Rains, and has issued the necessary Orders to furnish Materials and Artificers for building the Soldiers Barracks on the Spot where they are now incamped. His Excellency deliberated for a long Time, whether or not he should send the Brigade down the Country during the Rains, in order to save the Expence of the Subsidy, but fearing lest the Honble. Board should be displeased at his adopting this Measure at so late a Period of the Season, when the March of the Troops would be attended with every Difficulty and Inconvenience, he therefore resolved to keep it.

As I shall now be separated from the Brigade, and constantly have Treasure under my Charge, be sometimes obliged to receive Sums at Fyzabad, and have Occasion to make frequent Dispatches both to * Comp and to the Presidency, I have therefore applied to Colonel Gailliez for the necessary Guard for the Protection of it, as well as for that of my Person and Papers, recommending Lieutenant Peter Connellan for the Officer. I hope my Application will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Ordered, that the Invoice be sent to the Treasury, and the Account entered after this Consultation.

Rajegyr

Rajegyr Gaut, opposite to Konnoje, the 10th June 1775.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 8th instant.

When the Nabob went to Fyzabad, Murtehze Cawn was dispatched to Shah Jelimpore, in order to levy an arbitrary Taxation of Seven Lacks from the Reials and Inhabitants of that Place, Part of which is collected, and Sizanwuls are left to realize the Remainder. During his Absence, Ellije Cawn's Agents were urgent in soliciting the Nabob to receive him into Favour upon such a Footing, that he might return without any Danger from the Opposition and Jealousy of Murtehze Cawn. They succeeded, as the Nabob has been persuaded to enter into a Treaty never to take away his Life or Property, or disgrace him, so long as he shall remain firm in his Obedience. The Influence of the English Government is of such infinite Weight in all Transactions, that Princes, as well as Individuals rest assured of the just Execution of their Engagements when guaranteed by us. I before informed the Honble. Board that Ellige Cawn, though repeatedly invited and pressed to return by his own Sovereign, never would confide in his Promises, unless the English should give him their Sanction. He has had the Address to manage this Point, even so far as concerns the Nabob, by his making it a particular Request of me to write Ellige Cawn, encouraging him to return upon the Faith of the above-mentioned Treaty. It was from no Arguments or Means privately used by me, that the Nabob adopted this Measure. What I have done was solely at his Request, though he was instigated to make it by the Management of Ellije Cawn's Agents. The Letter I wrote was dictated by the Nabob himself, a Copy of it, together with the Treaty (the Original to be given by me to Ellige Cawn, on his Return, in Presence of his Excellency) I herewith inclose. The Motives I acted upon were, that the English, as the Nabob's Allies, were obliged to use their utmost Endeavours to strengthen and support his Government. The Honble. Board likewise were pleased to direct me to temporize between these Two Ministers, and I now believe that their Jealousies will, at all Times, make them both equally anxious to obtain the Countenance of the English Government, and, of Course, attentive to its Interests.

Resident at
Oud, Appre-
hension of
Elich Cawn.

Murtehze Cawn, on his Return, was very much surprized to find what had been done. He told Ellige Cawn's principal Agent that he had been too precipitate; that there was no Occasion to have introduced the Name of the English, and disapproved of the whole Proceeding; but it was too late, for the Letter had been dispatched. I hope the Part I have acted will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mahomed Elich Cawn, dated the 7th of Rubba Assanu, or June.

I have exerted myself so effectually in your Favour with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, as to procure a Coulnamma from him, that if you continue to shew Fidelity, Obedience, and a Desire of giving Satisfaction to him, by the Blessing of God, your Life, Fortune, and Honour shall remain unhurt, and shall even increase daily, nor will he attend to the Representations of evil minded Men against you without their being examined and proved; but it is at the Nabob's Option either to confirm you in or dismiss you from your Offices, he will either confirm or dismiss you, as is most agreeable to him. I have interested myself in this Affair; you may come with the greatest Confidence and Security. But should you withdraw your Fidelity and Obedience to the Nabob, I am no longer your Mediator, nor have any Thing to do in the Affair. The Nabob will act as he thinks most expedient, it will not depend on me. I enclose you a Copy of the Coulnamana, under the Seal of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, for your Information; the Original is in my Possession.

Coulnamma from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah to Mahomed Elich Cawn.

As the Insinuations of evil minded Persons have raised Suspicions in your Breast with respect to myself and Mukter ul Dowlah, Syed Murteza Cawn, Bahader Hubut Jung, that you are not inclined to come near us, I therefore now declare upon Oath, before God and his Prophet, and the Five Holy Saints, that you may come to our Presence with the greatest Confidence and Security. By the Blessing of God, nothing injurious shall happen to your Life, Honour, Reputation, or Property: You shall always have Admittance to the Presence, and we will assent to no Suggestions of your Enemies without their being first examined and proved. But with respect to continuing you in or dismissing you from your Office, I am the Master. If you continue to serve us obediently, and with full Submission to our Will, we will entrust you with such Affairs as we may find convenient, and when you *deviate yourself with Fidelity and Attachment, and an entire Submission towards us, Syed Murteza Cawn, and every other Minister and Servant, will cultivate Friendship with you. You shall be of no Party or Faction against us.

* Sic in Orig.

We

We will be at Enmity with every Person who may so conspire against us. This is written by Way of Contract.

(No Signature at the End)

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monfon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCLXXXIX.

Book 589. Page 1519.

Extract of a Consultation of the 20th March 1775.

Fort William, 20th March 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble George Monfon,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I advised the Honourable Board of my Arrival at this Place on the 4th instant; since then I received a Letter from her Excellency Buhhoo Begum, the Widow of the late Vizier, acquainting me that she heard I was appointed to reside with the Nabob on the Part of the Company, and hoped the same Friendship which had subsisted with her Husband would be continued with her Son; that as she no longer reaped any Satisfaction in the Enjoyments of this World, she was desirous of carrying herself the Body of the late Vizier to the Tomb of Hussun and Hossain, near Bussora, there to be interred: She also requested Information of me respecting the best Mode of effecting this Purpose; whether by Land or Water; if the latter, she would trouble me to write to the Honble. Board to beg their Assistance in procuring her a Conveyance.

I returned for Answer to her Excellency, that as she was famed for her Wisdom and Understanding, I thought her going would give great Affliction to the Inhabitants of this Country, and her Son, who might expect much Assistance in his Government from her good Advice; at the same Time, I told her, if she persisted in her Intentions, to go by Land was almost impracticable, but I dared to say the Honble. Board would on timely Notice at the proper Season of the Year, have a Ship and every Necessary prepared to accommodate her Excellency with the utmost Convenience.

In regard to the Friendship which had subsisted between the Honble. Company and the late Vizier, and the Continuance of it with the present Nabob, I informed her Excellency, that the Part the Company had taken in seating him upon the Musnud, was an Indication of their good Intentions, also my appointing was meant for the Benefit and Convenience of the Nabob equally with those of the Company.

Her Excellency, upon the Receipt of my Answer, let me know by a verbal Message, that she persisted in her Resolution of going, and therefore particularly requested of me to write the Circumstances to the Honble. Board, and forward a Letter from her on these Subjects to the Governor General, which I have accordingly done.

I am, &c.

The 6th March 1775.

(Signed) " John Bristow,
Resident at the Nabob of Oud's Court.

Colonel
Galliez.
strange Re-
port.

Received the two following Letters from Colonel Galliez.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I did myself the Honour to address you on the 25th ultimo; a Duplicate accompanies this.

Conformable to your Instructions of the 6th February, I have represented to the Nabob, that he cannot shew his Attachment to the English Nation more effectually, than by dismissing the For-
reigners

reigners now in his Service, and he desires me to acquaint you, that he would willingly part with every one of them, but as many are employed in the Direction of his Artillery, and as he has no Natives in his Service capable to take that Charge upon them, the Dismission of these Europeans would distress him highly; yet, to shew his Attachment to the English Nation, he will immediately part with all of them, if you will grant him a few Officers to take this Charge: He desires me to assure you he has no Attachment to those Foreigners, and that were it not for the above Circumstances, he would not retain one Man contrary to your Wish; he further desires me to acquaint you, that before he left Fyzabad, he gave Monsieur Gentil his Dismission, who was to depart from thence in a few Days after.

I have also informed the Nabob, agreeable to your Letter of the 10th ultimo, that you have thought proper to recal the Officers who were permitted by the late Administration to be employed in the Service of his Father, as you apprehend their Services now can be of no Use. He expressed himself on this Occasion much concerned at your depriving him of the Services of these Officers, and desired to entreat you to permit them to remain with him, for which Purpose he has himself addressed you in a Letter which I have this Day transmitted to the Governor General.

I have signified your Orders to Captains Brooke and Stewart, Lieutenants Lane, Bruce, and Marshall, and Ensign Jackson, and they have accordingly left the Nabob's Army, and proceeded to join their Corps.

I shall, without Loss of Time, signify your Orders to those British Subjects now residing in these Parts without your special Permission, and shall take particular Care they are immediately observed.

Agreeably to your Directions of the 13th ultimo, I shall transmit as soon as possible an exact State of the Sums received from the late Vizier on account of the monthly Subsidy for the Troops, with an Account of what is now due.

A Report has lately been spread, which, although I give no Credit to it myself, I think it my Duty to acquaint you with.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham, some Days before he left Cawnpore to return with his Detachment to the Brigade, was informed by a Zemindar that there was a Plan formed by the present Nabob, his Mother, and Elich Cawn, to destroy the English Troops at Mindy Gaut, and this was to be put in Execution in a few Days; the Zemindar also informed him that this Intelligence had come from one Mahomed Eead, who resides at Corah, and is related to Elich Cawn. The Zemindar at the same Time desired Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham to conceal his Name, because he should suffer were it known he had made the Discovery. Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham immediately acquainted me with the Circumstance.

Although I could not believe in such a Story, yet I thought proper to take the Opportunity, when the Nabob was expressing himself to me his Unhappiness in having so many Enemies, to acquaint him I was convinced of it, as I had heard a Report much to his Prejudice, which I doubted not he was innocent of. I then acquainted him of what I had heard; and he immediately, without being disconcerted, or shewing Sign of Alarm, informed me this Report was well known to him, but that he had flattered himself I should not have heard of it; that it was propagated by his Enemies with a View to cause a Breach betwixt him and the English Nation, as they were sensible while he was supported by you, they could not accomplish their Aim; he said he would have informed me of it himself, but was afraid to give me any Cause of Alarm.

§ (a) "He further told me, that although it would astonish me, yet he must with Regret own, that his Mother is at present his inveterate Enemy; that she has with Elich Cawn urged every Means to distress him, and that the above Story was propagated by them for that Purpose. He would not hesitate, he says, to make an immediate Example of some of these Conspirators, but is anxious to have himself securely fixed in his Dominions, before he takes any Steps of that Nature. Elich Cawn has so long had the Management of his Father's Affairs, that it will require some Time before he can obtain from him a proper Account of his Finances. He is therefore under the Necessity for the present of suffering these Injuries, until he finds himself in a Situation to resent them, without Danger of Commotion or Hurt to his Finances, as Elich Cawn has secretly in his Possession large Sums of his Father's Revenues." §

From many Proofs, I am well convinced the Nabob entertains no Thoughts of such an imprudent Attempt, and the Circumstance of Time when this Report must have been first propagated, together with his, as yet, unsettled Situation, confirms me in this Opinion. 1st. This Report was spread within too short a Space of Time after the Vizier's Death to allow the Nabob to have concerted such a Plan; the late Vizier's Temper was so well known, to suppose it was formed previous to his Death. 2dly. The small Body of Troops he has in their Province, rendered it utterly impossible to imagine he would attempt such a Scheme with them. And 3dly. His Troops remaining in the Stations as I mentioned in my Address, and where they still continue, make it Part a Doubt with me, that this Report has arose as he has represented it. There is a

(a) Vide supra, Page 1852.

Circumstance which came immediately under my Observation at Lucknow, which is a very convincing Proof. On his Arrival at that Place, he gave to a large Body of Matchlockmen, called the Najib Pultan, Tuncaws on different Purgunnahs for their Arrears of Pay, and dismissed them, as is usual on such Occasions, with some Months Leave of Absence; and at that Time he informed me, it was his Intention to dismiss that Body of Troops entirely.

At the Time the above Report was spread, it was said also, that the Nabob's Troops were removing down from the Rohilla Country. On enquiring, I found it to be without Foundation. However, I took an Opportunity to mention to the Nabob, as a Piece of Advice, that at this Juncture he ought to be particularly attentive to that Country, for that, without Doubt, from that Quarter he might expect the First Alarm; that while the English Troops were in the Province of Oude, he needed not to be under any Apprehensions there, and that he ought therefore to continue his Troops in this present Stations. He expressed his Obligations for the Advice, and assured me he would not move any Part of them without my Approbation.

Elich Cawn set out for Delhi some Days ago. The King had proposed to the Nabob to send Nigif Cawn and Abdula Cawn to settle the Terms on which he would grant the Vizierate; but he declined the Proposal, and ordered Elich Cawn to Delhi, to transact this Business, judging it an happy Expedient to free himself of Elich Cawn at this present Juncture.

Whatever may be the Case, whether this Report has Foundation or not, it shall be my particular Attention to observe the Views of the Nabob, and the several Powers about, and to take all necessary Precaution to be upon my Guard with the Troops, without giving Cause to the Nabob to think I am distrustful of him.

I arrived at the Army this Day; and the Nabob has encamped about Two Miles distant from the Brigade. I shall use my Endeavours to search further into this Report, and hope to be able to advise you fully thereof.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. Galliez.

Camp at Mindy Gaur,
the 3d March 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to inclose you a Duplicate of my last Address.

I have used every Endeavour to search into the Foundation of the Report of which I informed you in my last, and I do not find that there is any Cause to suspect that the Nabob entertained Thoughts of that Nature.

I am now to inform you, that I have received from the Nabob Asoph at Dowlah, since he left Fyzabad, the Sum of Three Lacks of Rupees, with a Tuncaw on Rajah Cheyt Sing, for (6) Six Lacks more; the remaining Six Lacks due, on Account of the Rohilla Country, I expect to receive.

Camp at Mindy Gaur,
the 6th March 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) P. Gailliez.

Colonel Monson acquaints the Board, that on Saturday last he received Information from Camp, which he thinks of sufficient Consequence to deserve the Attention of this Board; he therefore takes the Liberty of laying it before them, that they may proceed in such Manner to ascertain the Allegations as they shall think proper.

March 20th, 1775.

Lieutenant Colonel Tottingham was sent above Five Weeks ago with Two Battalions to Cawn-pore; sometime after his Arrival One Rajah Deriows Sing, who farms a large District in the Korah Province, came to him and informed him that a Conspiracy was set on Foot in the Court of the young Nabob for cutting off the English Brigade; and that the Manner proposed to carry the Design into Execution was,—The Marattas were to be invited to cross the Ganges at Ramgaur, and attack the late conquered Country of the Rohillahs; that the Nabob himself would come and join our Camp with a large Part of his Army, and remain there till he should receive the News of the Marratta Invasion, when he would require the Assistance of our Brigade to march with him to drive them out; that if his Request was complied with, the Brigade would, by his marching in the Rear, be put between the Two Armies; our Supplies of all Kind, when we drew near the Enemy, be cut off; and then we should be attacked both in Front and Rear. Being questioned by the Colonel how he came to the Knowledge of what he now related, Deriow Sing proceeded, and said—The Cutwall of Korah and Ellibz Cawn, the Nabob's Dewan, keeps Two Sisters; that the latter had wrote to the Cutwall upon the Subject, disclosing the Plot and Manner of its Execution; and that the Cutwall had communicated the same to him in Confidence, adding that his Obligations to the English were such as would now permit him to keep their impending Danger a Secret.

Colonel Tottingham, astonished at what he heard, desired the Rajah to consider of the infallible Ruin that must necessarily follow himself and Family, what he now affirmed should prove a Falschood of his own Invention, which he must be sensible would soon be discovered

replied,

replied, that he knew very well the Predicament in which he stood, but that he was clear in what he had related; that he was determined to hazard all upon the Information he had given, and declared he would stand or fall by the English.—The Colonel then desired him to withdraw, and be ready at a Call; then summoned the Two Captains which were with him—laid his Intelligence before them, and produced the Rajah—when he again repeated his Information, and persisted in every Circumstance. Being questioned as to the Reasons for this extraordinary Proceeding on the Part of the Nabob, he said that the Reason assigned for it was, Colonel Galliez compelling the Nabob to displace the new Minister he had made, and to restore Ellich Cawn to that Office; but that particular Offence was taken at the Manner of doing it, for that the Colonel had carried the new Dewan to be brought to the Durbar, and there, in Presence of the Nabob himself, Ellich Cawn, and many others of the Court, obliged him to be put off his Khilaut or Dress with which he had been invested by the Nabob, and throw it on the Floor, the most humiliating Disgrace ever inflicted upon any Servant by the Eastern Princes; that thereupon the young Nabob flew to his Mother, and with a Flood of Tears informed her of the Indignity which had been put upon him, vowing that if some Method of Revenge was not hit upon he would poison himself, for that he neither could or would survive it.

The Begum instantly fired, and decreed the Death of Ellich Cawn; but of this he presently receives Intelligence—repairs to the Palace—throws himself at the Feet of his Master, and what with Assurances of inviolable Attachment and Fidelity, and the most pressing Offers of Service, he soon softened the Begum and her Son, who were perfectly reconciled upon his planning the Destruction of our Brigade in the Manner already related. Here the Rajah concluded his Information, and the Colonel dispatched instantly an Account of it to Colonel Galliez at Lucknow. A Day or Two after he received Orders to return to Camp with his Detachment.

Raja Deriow Sing only remained behind to secure his Family and Effects, and is now in our Camp.

I have seen the Man, and he appears to me to be neither a Fool or Lunatic: The Story he relates we own is almost incredible, yet we know that all Conspiracies are in their Nature dark and intricate, and have generally succeeded by their being unexpected. Appearances are against the Nabob, for the Troops stationed at Berelli are withdrawn and on their March towards us. Elletz Cawn is gone to Delhi. We have certain Accounts that the Marrattas, at the Invitation of the King, are in full March towards that Capital.

The Nabob is arrived in our Camp with Colonel Galliez, accompanied by Ten Battalions, a large Body of Horse, and Forty Pieces of Cannon, Four of which are Eighteen Pounders delivered to his Father by us last Year at Bessouly; and he has taken up his Ground in our Rear, between us and the River. I have rode through and through his Camp, which he has formed into a Half Moon, the Two Horns touching the Waters Edge, and the Circle fronting our Rear.

Ordered, That a Copy of Colonel Monson's Information be immediately made, and transmitted to Mr. Bristow, the Resident at the Court of Aloh ul Dowla, to enquire into the Truth of it; and that Extracts of such Parts of it as relates to Colonel Galliez's Conduct be sent to him, that he may reply to it.

Agreed, That the following Letter be wrote to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have to acknowledge the Receipts of your Letters of the 4th and 6th instant. We observe what you write on the Subject of the Begum's Resolution to proceed to Buffora with her late Husband's Corps. We can have no Objection to the Step if she is determined upon it, but you will represent to her that at present there is no Possibility of carrying it into Execution from this Port, as in this Season of the Year the Winds contrary to that Voyage prevail at Sea, but that in the Month of September next they will become favourable; and if she still persists in her Resolution, she may then have the Opportunity she wishes for; and we shall be happy in affording every Assistance in our Power towards forwarding her Intentions, and proceeding for her Accommodations suitable to her Rank and Circumstances.

We transmit you inclosed the Copy of some Information which we have received concerning the Designs and Conduct of the present Nabob of Owde, and desire that you enquire carefully into the Truth of them, and if upon such Inquiry you have Reason to believe that such Part of the Information as regards Colonel Galliez Conduct be true, you are to demand an Audience of the Nabob for the Purpose of disavowing his (Colonel Galliez) Proceedings, and to declare at the same Time on our Part, that we shall highly resent such an Outrage to his Authority.

We are, Sir, &c.

Agreed also, that a Letter be written in the following Terms to Colonel Gailliez.

To Colonel Primrose Galliez, commanding the 2d Brigade.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 2d and 6th instant. The Intelligence conveyed in the former is of so alarming a Nature, that although we cannot give any Credit to it, it becomes us

to act on the Occasion with such a Degree of Caution, as may serve to frustrate the Design were it to be attempted: For this Reason, having received a Description of the Camp occupied by the Brigade at Mindigaut, which we think in a dangerous Situation, we deem it necessary to transmit it to you, and recommend it to your attentive Considerations. If you find that the Camp answer the Description, and that it is liable to the Effects which are to be apprehended from it, or to any Distress for Provisions or Forage, we direct that you instantly remove the Army to some more safe and independant Situation.

We also send you an Extract of some Intelligence which we have received relative to the Conduct of the Nabob of Oude, in which you are included as having been deeply concerned, and require that you send us proper Information of the Truth or Fallhoods of these Reports.

Fort William,
21st March 1775.

We are, &c.

Mr. Barwell thinks proper to enter the following Remarks on this Letter.

I have signed the Letter to Colonel Galliez, but as I do not think the English Camp in a dangerous Situation, I desire my Opinion may appear on the Records. By the Description of the two Encampments, the Nabob's Troops occupy the Space between the River and the English, of course the English are on the external Side of the Crescent, with an open Country before them, and the Nabob's Troops hemmed in by the River, and our Forces; if any Disadvantage or Danger is to be apprehended, it proceeds entirely from the Vicinity of the Camps; no Argument, therefore, can be drawn from this Circumstance to the Prejudice of the Nabob's Intentions.

(Signed) R. Barwell.

The Governor General thinks it necessary to declare his particular Opinion on the Report before the Board, approving entirely of the Measures resolved on, he therefore delivers it as follows:

I think it dangerous to suffer so alarming a Report to be conveyed to the Court of Directors, without some instant Examination of the Truth or Probability of it. From the Circumstances of the Report, it appears, that Mahmud Elich Cawn has been violently protected and countenanced by a most extraordinary Interposition of Authority in Colonel Galliez; but it appears from all Colonel Galliez Letters, that he has taken a Part directly hostile against Mahmud Elich Cawn, mentioning him in their different Letters as a Person suspected by the Nabob of Disaffection, without adding any Opinion of his own to controvert it.

I have daily received Advices of the public Occurrences in Camp in the ordinary Newspapers, and in verbal Reports of Persons from whom I have generally received very true Informations. Had such an Outrage been committed on the Nabob's Minister, as is represented, I think it could hardly have escaped public Notice, Information, or being communicated to me, but I have not had the least Intimation of such an Event.

With respect to the Conspiracy, although the Character of the new Nabob might justify any Suspicions of him, yet I cannot conceive, that even with the greatest Depravity of Mind he could form a Design of this Kind, from which he could not possibly reap the smallest Advantage, and which, if detected or unsuccessful, must be his certain Ruin.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
George Monson,
Richard Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXC.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXVIII.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCI.

Vide supra Appendix, N° CCLXXXV.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXCII.

Book 11. Page 594.

Extract of a Consultation of the 24th July 1775.

Fort William, the 24th July 1775.

“ At a Council ; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President ;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires,
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

Read the following Three Letters from Mr. Bristow.

Lucknow, the 30th June 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
 Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I wrote last on the 21st instant, and have since received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 12th. Mr. Bristow.
 I in consequence this Day waited on his Excellency, and in Form presented him with the Rati- Three Letters.
 fication of the new Treaty on the Part of the Honble. Board, when he received it in the most
 friendly Manner, testifying his entire Satisfaction, and ordered a general Discharge of his Artil-
 lery to be made on the Occasion.

I herewith enclose the new Treaty, and have the Honour to be,

With the greatest Respect, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

Lucknow, the 4th of July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble.
 Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

By my former Letters the Honble. Board will be informed of the State of the War between
 the Rajpoots and Jauts and Nudjif Cawn, and the great Distress these Powers were reduced to
 from the Want of Money, which has alternately made them ready to solicit the Nabob Aushuf
 ul Dowla for his Alliance and Assistance. The Honble. Board are also already informed of the
 Advances Nudjif Cawn had made, and the Manner in which they were received, in conse-
 quence of which the Correspondence between these Two Princes broke off. I am now to state
 the Circumstances which have since occurred relative to the Rajpoots and Jauts.

Notwithstanding the Appearance of Friendship that was preserved between the Nabob Aushuf
 ul Dowla and Nudjif Cawn, yet the Jealousy entertained by the former of the latter never made
 him really wish to see his Enterprizes crowned with Success, and he therefore on frivolous Pre-
 tensions took the first Opportunity of making a Breach with him. Immediately after this had hap-
 pened, the Nabob used his utmost Endeavours to obtain the Confidence of the Rajpoots and Jauts
 by privately giving them Hopes of Assistance, and by advising them not to be precipitate in con-
 cluding a Peace. The Event was an Offer of Three Treaties of Alliance on the Part of Noot
 Sing, Runjut Sing, and the Rajpoot Chiefs, Copies of which the Nabob favoured me with, and
 I now enclose from N^o 1 to 3.

His Excellency also shewed me his original Correspondence on this Occasion ; Copies of which
 I would forward, but I think them unnecessary, as the Contents are only Matter of Compliment,
 and what I have above expressed, together with the Thanks of the Jauts and Rajpoots for the
 Recall of his Troops, at the Time their Assistance would have been most useful to Nudjif Cawn.
 The Particulars of this latter Circumstance, the Honble. Board are informed of in my Letter of
 the 2d ult.

On the Nabob's favouring me with these Papers, he did me the Honour to consult me about
 the Part he should act, until the Pleasure of the Honble. Board was known ; and as his Excel-
 lency has been pleased to express his Satisfaction with the Advice I gave him on this Occasion,
 I hope, likewise, that the Plan in consequence adopted will meet with the Approbation of the
 Honble. Board ; but in order fully to explain the Motives of my Conduct, I must previously
 state

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state the present Situation of his Excellency's Affairs, and that of the other Powers concerned in this Negotiation.

§ (a) "When I have informed the Honble. Board of the Rajpoots assembling an Army of Forty and Fifty thousand Men, it must be observed, that not a Fourth Part of them are to be considered as regular disciplined Soldiers, or constantly maintained at a fixed Pay, but collected together by the different Zemindars and Rajahs, as the Emergency of the Service may require. Each Zemindar or Rajah respectively commands his own Corps, and has his separate Encampment; and over the Whole there is a General, whose Power is rather to controul than to command. The principal Rajah is Perry Sing, a Minor of about 12 Years of Age, who resides at Joynegur; and as the Command of the Army, and Authority in Civil Matters, were formerly hereditary in his Family, Hoshally Ram Bohra is appointed General in his behalf. This Prince's Ancestors had entire Possession of the Countries now held by the Rajpoots; but by disposing of large Governments to Individuals, they, in the Course of Time, became independent, and at present do little more than just acknowledge his Superiority, and when it may promote their general Views, unite in opposing the common Enemy; but at other Times, are inattentive to his Authority, and subject to intestine Divisions. The Troops under each Rajah, &c. are, in Miniature, formed in the same Way as the general Body. The Land-holders and petty Zemindars hold their Possessions upon the Condition of maintaining a certain Number of Men in case of War, and these Men are most of them brought from the Plow, without ever having been accustomed to Military Service."

There are Regulations also made to supply the Funds of each Corps from their own Districts, but by being temporary, they are what the People are unaccustomed to, and therefore require those who have Influence to enforce the Payment. The Zemindars are alone able to do it, and they, for the greater Part, join the Army. It must therefore appear almost impossible to collect these Funds with the least Regularity, and of Course, the same to keep their Forces together for any Length of Time; for, besides the Reasons I have above assigned, there are many to be urged on the Loss and Detriment which must ensue by the Absence of the People from their Lands, and which immediately falls on those engaged on actual Service. The Rajpoot Army at present in the Field was first raised, and is now maintained in this Manner. They are inevitably much distressed for Money, and it is entirely their Interests to make Peace, especially as on the setting in of the Rains, a great Number of their Troops have deserted, and those who remain are much dispirited.

In regard to Nool Sing, he is reduced to a most desperate Situation, for after having lost all his Possessions, excepting the Town and Fort of Dake, and a few Miles round it, his Funds are exhausted, and his Troops discontented. Neither he nor the Rajpoots did intend to have held it out so long, but for the Hopes given them by the Nabob Aufuf ul Dowla on his Breach with Nudjif Cawn, and it is these Hopes which now keep them together.

Nudjif Cawn commenced the War by seizing Narnoot and Camao from the Rajpoots, which Countries, I understand, used to yield them a Revenue of about Twenty Lacks of Rupees a Year. As these Acquisitions were made by a small Body of Troops, and at a Time that Nudjif Cawn himself laboured under a severe Indisposition, the War was protracted to this Length, because it could not so well be conducted by his Serdars, amongst whom Jealousies subsisted, and the Want of a proper Subordination one to the other rendered it even dangerous to trust them together without his own Presence. Not meeting with immediate Success, and likewise being obliged to withdraw his Troops from the interior Parts of his Dominions, his Revenues of course failed, and he was reduced to the same Distress for the Support of the War as the Rajpoots and Jauts. Madec and Sumroe have repeatedly threatened to leave him, and made the best Advantage of his Situation to improve their own, by insisting upon his granting them Lands and Phouzdarrys as Security for the Payment of their Arrears. For Instance, Madoc's original Agreement was for Thirty thousand Rupees a Month, which Nudjif Cawn being unable to pay, he bestowed the Purgunnah of Barry on him, yielding a Revenue of about Four Lacks, and afterwards on encreasing his Command to what it at present is, Four Battalions of Sepoys and Fifteen hundred Horse, he gave him additional Phouzdarrys to the Amount of Eight Lacks Fifty thousand Rupees, making altogether the Sum of Twelve Lacks Fifty thousand Rupees per Annum; besides which he receives Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees a Year from the Rajah of Buddergah. Sumroe holds the Kellaadary of Camao and Lands to about Eleven Lacks a Year. His Command is Four Battalions of Sepoys, and Two hundred Horse. The Country in Nudjif Cawn's Possession, including the Districts under Madoc and Sumroe, might, if in Peace, and well collected, yield above a Crore of Rupees per Annum; Twenty Lacks he has allotted to the King, and the rest he enjoys himself. From the first his Troops have been constantly kept many Months in Arrears, but still they are contented with his Service, because he himself submits to Hardships equally with them, and always listens to the Petition of the meanest Soldier, and partly by Persuasion, partly by Force, keeps them attached to him. By the best Information I can collect, Nudjif is generally considered as a Man of Courage and Enterprize, but in other Respects he

possesses moderate Abilities, is nothing of the Financier, and no deep Politician. His granting Phouzdaries to Madoc and Sumroe is a Proof of the latter, as he ought to have submitted to any Exigencies sooner than have acquiesced in this Manner; for these Men are now no longer dependent on him, but we are to expect that they will in future be always making new Requests, and use Compulsion where Solicitation fails. One Circumstance in Nudjif Cawn's Favour is, that they bear one another a most inveterate Hatred.

5 (" (a) In regard to the Nabob Assuf ul Dowlah, in the Commencement of this Negotiation, " his real Intentions were to obtain the Company's Acquiescence in the Alliances of the Jauts " and Rajpoots, and also procure their Guarantee of the Doab and Rohilkund, by which he would " have imagined himself to have been secured from the Intrigues of his own People, or the Inva- " lion of a foreign Enemy, to guard against both of which, a Brigade stationed in either of those " Provinces is thought sufficient. Having thus got the Company's Protection, he would judge " himself at Liberty to follow his earnest Desire of gaining new Acquisitions, and therefore purposed " to foment the Divisions between the Powers at War, until he had reduced them to so low a State, " that they would willingly come in to his Terms: His Views would then have been to conclude " the Peace, and demand the Country possessed in the Doab by Nudjif Cawn, situated to the " Northward of Fizogabad and Ferochabad, the Boundaries of his own Dominions, into which " Parts he intended to have previously sent a large Body of Troops by way of making a Diversion " in Favour of the Rajpoots and Jauts. This Plan was to have been executed after the Rains, " and as a preparatory Measure, his Excellency proposed to me to station a considerable Force on his " Frontiers, to be ready to make the Invasion immediately on the setting in of the dry Weather; " but this would not be attempted without the Guarantee from the Company, as the Nabob enter- " tains great Doubts of the Fidelity of his own Officers. There is the greatest Reason to distrust " them, for I have almost certain Intelligence that Arroopgyr protracts the War against the " Marattahs, purposely to create Excuses for not making Remittances of Revenue, by urging that " the Expences of the Troops stationed with him to the Number of Twenty thousand Horse and " Foot consume the Whole. It is also positively asserted, that he and Bussunt Ally Cawn, the " Eunuch, who is with him, and has Seven Battalions of the best Sepoys in the Nabob's Service " under his Command, have sworn to abide by each other's Fortunes; even to disobey the " Nabob's Orders when they may affect either their Lives or Fortunes, and so long as possible " evade his Commands to attend at the Presence. Arroopgyr's Fidelity to his Master is for every " Reason to be suspected: His Behaviour both before and after the Battle of Buxar was notorious, " and from his Cast alone we are to expect him to be prepossessed in Favour of the Marattahs, " and that he would ardently seize the first Opportunity of uniting with them, and throwing " off his Dependence. His Arms could not well fail of meeting with Success, as his Force " was so superior: I understand he has conquered Kelpy and Countries about it, as far as " Kouch, which used to yield a Revenue of about Eleven Lacks of Rupees to the former " Possessors.

" In the like Situation to Arroopgyr is Basheer Cawn, the Naib of the Province of Rohilkund, " who has, at least, Twenty-five thousand Men under his Command, and Collections to the " Amount of Sixty-eight Lacks of Rupees a Year. He is said to have entered into a private Treaty " with the Sikes. Basheer Cawn and Arroopgyr rent above a Third of the Nabob's Revenue, and " command near Half his Army; however, I by no Means consider either of them really formid- " able from any Military Experience or superior Abilities which they possess, as I am sure a vigorous " Exertion of Authority on the Part of the Nabob would at once stop their Defection. The " Causes of it proceed entirely from his Excellency's not observing any Regularity in the Transac- " tion of his Business with the Civil Officers of his Government, and also by submitting to all the " Demands his Troops have made on him in a tumultuous and mutinous Manner. It is now come " to those Lengths, that I have known it frequently happen for them to disobey the most positive " Orders, and as to Punishments, he dare not inflict them. On a particular Occasion, he directed " Two Battalions to march to Barrelli. They refused to go; upon which his Excellency went in " Person amongst them to bring them into Obedience; but finding all his Endeavours in vain, he " declared he would not have such Troops in his Service, and directed them, on the Spot, to lay " down their Arms and Accoutrements. They immediately complied; but, on having done it, they " spread themselves amongst the other Troops in Camp at the Time, represented to them the peculiar " Hardship of their Case of meeting with the Nabob's Displeasure for only acting as they ought; " that it was a common Cause; and if they did not adhere to each other, it would be their Fate to " meet with the same ill Usage hereafter. In less than Three Hours all the Rest, to the Number of " Nine Battalions of Sepoys, were under Arms, and requested their Dismission likewise; but the " Nabob exerted himself in persuading them to continue in his Service, consenting, at the same " Time, to retain the other Two Battalions. With Difficulty, he also got them some Time after " to march to Barrelli. Notwithstanding what had passed, his Excellency, on having determined to " keep the Brigade, dismissed the above Nine Battalions, and Two others, as also other Troops, al- " together to the Number of Twenty thousand Men. Still his Discipline is as bad as ever; for on

(a) Vide supra, Page 1855.

"our Arrival at this Place, a Third Part of his Army requested his Permission to go and see their Families, and, on his Refusal, compelled him to grant it them.

"The Nabob's Affairs being in a Situation that it will require his utmost Care and Attention to secure his own Dominions, the forming, at such a Time, Plans of Conquest, appears impracticable, as well as weak.")

The Conduct too that he has observed since his Accession, in regard to Nudjif Cawn and the other Princes of Hindostan, has, by no Means, raised his Reputation. On the contrary, there are the greatest Doubts entertained of his adhering to his Engagements; and I should not have been surprised to find, if his Excellency had persisted in his Intentions of attempting to foment the Divisions between the Powers at War, that they would have disregarded him, and followed what is so evidently their own Interests in making a Peace without his Consent or Mediation. It would likewise be difficult for the Nabob to collect a sufficient Fund to answer the Expences that he must be at. He has urged to me on this Head, that he should be able to draw Supplies from the Enemy's Country. This too I should imagine to be impracticable, especially when we consider that the Doab is but a new Conquest in Nudjif Cawn's Hands, has lately been the Seat of War, and is much exhausted.

These Circumstances and Causes have been my Motives for advising the Nabob to mediate a Peace, it being a Point in which they will probably listen to him. He at first made his Breach with Nudjif Cawn an Objection, but said, if I would accommodate their Differences he would acknowledge it to be a Service done him. He further proposed for himself and me to write to the Rajpoot and Jaut Chiefs, and each send a Vacqueel with full Powers how to act.

In regard to the Rajpoot Chiefs, I declined to write to them, as they had not addressed me, and I thought it derogatory to the Company's Honour to solicit a Correspondence in their Behalf; but I added, if his Excellency could manage to get them to do it first, I should then have no Objection. He readily acquiesced, and engaged to bring it about. I excused myself from nominating a Vakeel, not having any Authority for it, nor did I think the Business such as required one on the Part of the Company, who were to interfere entirely by his Request, and without any Views of their own. I agreed so far in his Proposal as to write to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, because I had had an Intercourse with them before; and in consequence of what passed on this Subject, the Nabob Murtehze Cawn and I have dispatched the following Letters, Copies of which the Honble. Board will herewith receive.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| The Nabob, | — | N ^o 4, To Pirty Sing. |
| | | 5, To Hoshally Ram Bohro. |
| | | 6, To Runji& Sing. |
| Murtehze Cawn, | | N ^o 7, To Nool Sing. |
| Those I wrote were, | | N ^o 8, To Nool Sing. |
| | | 9, To Nudjif Cawn. |

Murtehze Cawn, during the Course of this Negotiation, repeatedly urged the Number of Europeans in Nudjif Cawn's Service, as a Reason for our reducing his Power, and pressed me to solicit the Honble. Board to use their Influence in getting him to dismiss them, especially as the same Motives that actuated the Nabob to consent, ought to have equal Weight with Nudjif Cawn. I answered, that the Friendship and Connection between him and the Company, not being in any Respect to be compared with that which subsisted with the Nabob, I differed in Opinion from him; above all, as Nudjif Cawn might give some trivial Excuse for not complying, and it would be a Cause of Disgust.

The Nabob's Revenue I state at above Three Crore of Rupees a Year, and his standing Army at Ninety thousand Men. Considering his Excellency's Disposition, these Forces matter little; but in case of his Death, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, how far the Interests of the Company might suffer by this Power coming into the Hands of an able Prince. I was for this Reason doubtful if the Honble. Board would think it sound Policy to give the Nabob Encouragement to make new Acquisitions to the Ruin of Nudjif Cawn, the only Prince, who, from the Disgust and Jealousy subsisting between them, must in all Probability ever prove a Tool in the Hands of the English, should that good Understanding now preserved between him* and the Company be hereafter unfortunately interrupted. I also submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether Europeans, on the Footing they now are with Nudjif Cawn, are not rather of Service to the English, in making him formidable to the Nabob, without having sufficient Strength to overcome him. Seeing it in this Light, it may be right to take no Notice of their Continuance; but a strong Objection occurs in the Probability of an European War, when they would be active in setting Nudjif Cawn against us, and likewise many of them come with the same View to the Nabob's Court. I am convinced of this latter Circumstance, from an Instance which happened to me only Yesterday: One Prencuf, a Frenchman, was some Time ago stopped in his Way to Etawa, and brought to this Place; immediately on his Arrival he waited on me to procure him a Pass through the Nabob's Dominions to Bengal: It seems he was particularly recommended by Monsieur Chevalier to Madec, and had by his Means got employed by the Rana of Goad, and had just left him with an Intention to try his Fortune in the Nabob's Service, or, in his own Place, "Pour faire ses Reverences aux Messieurs les Anglois," as he heard the War had been declared between

between our Two Nations, and there would be an Opportunity for him to distinguish himself. I shall urgently solicit his Excellency to prevent the Europeans he now dismisses his Service from going up the Country. I have already been attentive to this Object, and had some stopt, who attempted to pass, but it is impossible to do it effectually.

In my Conduct in the present Negotiation I have tried to be neutral, that the Honble. Board might draw the Line they shall please to observe, without being embarrassed by any Hopes I have given to either Party from the Company to be totally disregarded, especially in an Affair where the Nabob had himself asked my Advice, and promised to abide by it, which ever Way I gave it.

I hope the Style in which I have mentioned Murtehzeah Cawn, in my Letter to Nudjif Cawn and Nool Sing, will meet with the Approbation of the Honble. Board. My Reasons were the great Trust and Confidence placed in him by the Nabob, which have rather made him the Person with whom I have treated on most Occasions than with his Excellency himself. He has appointed him his Naib, with almost unlimited Authority to execute all Businesses, and to sign and issue Perwannahs in like Manner with himself. Murtehzeah Cawn has frequently pressed me to solicit the Honble. Board for their Countenance of him; when I have on such Occasions always intimated to him, that his exerting himself in preserving the good Understanding now subsisting between the Company and his Master, will be the sure Way to secure it, as well as his own Weight and Influence. I hope I shall be excused the Liberty I take in saying that he has latterly made it his Study to attend to the Inclinations of the Honble. Board, and is therefore deserving of their Notice. The Way in which he wishes for it to be shewn him, is to have the Governor General write him a Letter approving of his Attachment and Conduct to his Master and the English.

There are various Reports here of the Success of our Arms in Guzerate, and of our gaining many Victories, but no Particulars of the Situation of our Army. I cannot help mentioning a Piece of News that comes by the same Channel, which I heard only Yesterday, of a French Agent being arrived at and offering the Marattas any Number of Troops they might require, as they had a numerous Body just landed at the Isles of Mauritius.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

I forgot to mention that the Terms of the Peace now in Treaty are the Cession of Camao and Narnoot to the Rajpoots, who are to give in Lieu of them the Sum of Fifteen Lacks of Rupees and Runtumbore to Nudjif Cawn. Nool Sing demands Dike, and an Extent of Country round it to the Amount of Eleven or Twelve Lacks of Rupees a Year. Vaqueels have met, but hitherto come to no Explanation on any one Head.

(Signed) John Bristow.

Ordered, that the Inclosures in this Letter be entered after the Consultation.

Lucknow, 9th July 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 30th of June and 4th instant.

§ (" (a) Notwithstanding his Excellency has made me positive Promises, and is himself really desirous of discharging the Company's Demands on him, yet his Affairs are so circumstanced, that I find it impossible immediately to realize the Balance. I have therefore for some Time been considering of a Mode to remedy these Inconveniences, by the Nabob's appropriating the Revenues of certain Districts for the Payment of the Monthly Subsidy, which will otherways inevitably fall more and more in Arrear. As his Excellency can never be better inclined to comply with the Company's Requests than at present, I asked Murtehzeah Cawn how such a Proposal would be received, and he told me very favourably; but desired of me to wait a few Days before I spoke to the Nabob, as it was necessary to consider what Districts could be best allotted for this Purpose. None are so conveniently situated as those between this Place and the English Camp, both for expediting the Remittances to the Presidency, and the complying with the Demands of the Commanding Officers of the Brigade. I mean in this Plan though not to incur the Company with any Charges of Collection, &c. but to have the neat Sums paid me, as they are at present, where it may be most convenient to receive them, and that on the Districts thus appropriated, his Excellency shall not grant Tuncaws in Favour of Individuals. I propose to continue my Endeavours to recover all other Monies due the Company, and be the more urgent (so as not to offend his Excellency), as I see less Prospect of his accumulating a Fund now, than the First Day of my Arrival.")

• Sic in Orig.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1856.

[16 A]

Mr.

Mr. Motte has put in Charge of Lieutenant Geo. Wright, the Sum of Benares Gur Shohy Rupees Two Lacks, 1 B' G. Sicca Rupees, 2,00,000, which he will accordingly deliver at the Presidency. Since my last Address to the Honble. Board, I have obtained a Payment of about Two Lack of Rupees from the Nabob.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed), John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.

The above Letters having for more particular Consideration been circulated to the Members of the Board, the following Opinions were delivered upon them.

The Governor
General's Opin-
ion.

I think Mr. Bristow should be directed to maintain a strict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negotiations, avoiding every Appearance of Interference, but to recommend a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn. Their Union will be the best Security against the Power and future Designs of the Marattas. It is not likely ever to hurt the Interest or endanger the Safety of these Provinces. The Nabob wants personal Powers to make himself an Object of our Jealousy, and little is to be apprehended from his Successor, on whosever that Lot may fall, in the mutilated State of the Dominions of the Subahship of Owde, and the Drains which have been made, and will be yet made from its Finances. As to Nudjif Cawn, his Power depends solely on his personal Authority, and must fall with him.

• Sic in Orig.

I cannot approve of the proposed Assignment, or credit the Nabob's Pretensions of Inability to pay the small Remainder of his Debt to this Government. There are infinite Risks attending such Grants, even of Lands under the immediate Eye of Government, as has been formerly experienced in Bengal. They may not be realized in Years, and I do not esteem the Nabob's Life of * no long Duration. Mr. Bristow should persist in his Demand of ready Money.

(Signed) W. H.
R. B.

General Cla-
vering's Opin-
ion.

Mr. Bristow should be directed to compromise the Differences which have arisen between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn by his good Offices only. Not the smallest Hope should be given to the Nabob that this Government will assist him beyond the Line of our Guarantee, but at the same Time that he holds this Language to the Nabob, he ought likewise to make Nudjif Cawn understand that the good Faith of this Government is pledged to protect the Nabob in the Possession of Owd, Corah, and Illahabad, and that it will be displeasing to us if he molests him any where else.

I do not approve the Acceptance of Tuncaws on any Part of the Nabob's Dominions; most probably the Revenues of them are already anticipated; besides Receivers must be appointed, who would make large Fortunes, ruin the Country, and protract the Payments to the Company. The best Method that I can recommend, would be to fix with the Nabob that the Subsidy must be regularly paid. In Failure whereof, the Nabob should be made sensible, that on no Consideration whatever the Brigade will remain with him beyond 15 Days; and for the Liquidation of the Debt, Mr. Bristow should proportion certain Payments to be made of it monthly, according to the Nabob's Ability.

(Signed) J. C.

Colonel Mon-
son's Opinion.

I approve of Mr. Bristow's being directed to maintain a strict Neutrality in the Nabob's Negotiations, but to recommend a Reconciliation between him and Nudjif Cawn, for the Reasons mentioned by the Governor General.

I am not for accepting the proposed Assignments: If the Nabob should plead Inability to perform his Engagements with this Government, Mr. Bristow should be instructed to propose to the Nabob to raise the Money by Loan, payable by Installment, for which he should grant Tuncaws, bearing Interest at the usual Rate of 3 per Cent. per Menssem, according to the established Custom of that Country, and the Company to be Security for the Principal, by which, in Fact, they risk nothing, but have the Advantage of the immediate Use of the Sum of Money, which should be appropriated to the Liquidation of Part of the Bonded Debt, by which Means the Company would receive an immediate Advantage, and the Nabob would be relieved for the present of the Burden of his Debt.

(Signed) G. M.

Mr. Francis's
Opinion.

Mr. Bristow should be directed to take every Opportunity of recommending pacific Views to the Nabob, and not only to avoid engaging in hostile Measures himself against any of his Neighbours, but to endeavour to compose the Differences now existing between the neighbouring Powers, and to make himself of Consequence, by acting as a Mediator between them; he will then have Leisure to attend to the better Government of his own Dominions, the Regulation of his Finances, and the Discipline of his Troops, all which seem to require his utmost Attention.

If Mr. Bristow's Advice on these Points should not be duly attended to by the Nabob, he should then observe a strict Neutrality, and take Care not to give the Nabob any Hopes of engaging the Company beyond the Terms of the late Treaty.

The

The above seems to me the surest and safest System of Policy, both for the Nabob and his Allies. By adhering to it steadily, he will soon acquire a sufficient Degree of internal Strength to have nothing to fear from Nudjif Cawn. A Reconciliation between them is highly desirable, as their united Force would constitute a Barrier on that Side against the Marattas.

Mr. Bristow should continue to give Encouragement and Promise of Protection to Murteza Cawn, as long as his Attention to the Company's Interest may deserve it.

He should continue to use his utmost Endeavours to prevent Europeans (whether those dismissed from the Nabob's Service or any others) from proceeding higher up the Country, and send them back into these Provinces.

If the Nabob be disposed to appropriate the Revenue of any certain Districts of his Country for the Payment of the Subsidy, Mr. Bristow may recommend it to him to borrow a Sum of Money from private Persons, sufficient to liquidate all the Company's Demand at once, assigning to them the same Districts for a Security. But I would not make the Company Collateral Security for the principal Debt. The Subscribers would have no Right or Plea whatsoever to expect it. The Increase of Interest from 5 to 36 per Centum compensates for the Risk of their Capital upon the Nabob's Security. If I understand Colonel Monson's Plan, they would receive this excessive Interest, without running any Risque whatsoever. Supposing that ready Money, which should be Mr. Bristow's first Object, is not to be had, I think we had better let the Nabob be our Debtor, and charge him with the high Interest usually paid in that Country, for the Benefit of the Company.

(Signed) P. F.

Resolved, that the following Directions be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow.

Sir,

We have received and considered your Letters of the 30th June, 4th and 9th instant.

We think it proper that you should endeavour by your friendly Offices to mediate a Reconciliation between the Nabob and Nudjif Cawn, but as we apprehend no serious Consequences to the Company's Affairs from their continuing disunited and jealous of each other, we desire you will not interfere in any other Manner than as an unconcerned Mediator, as we have before said.

We wish you to recommend to the Nabob above all Things to study to preserve Peace and Tranquillity on every Side, and to avoid taking any particular Part in the Disputes of his Neighbours, or attaching himself to any one in Preference to another, but rather to act in Cases of that Kind as a Mediator between them. By this Conduct he will maintain his own Consequence, and be the better able to attend to the Improvement and good Government of his own Dominions. He appears, not only from the low State of his Finances, but the Disaffection of a Part of his Forces, to be in a very unfit Condition to engage in warlike Preparations with Credit to himself.

If you should find the Nabob unwilling to pay due Attention to this Advice, you must take Care that you give him no Reason to hope that the Company will assist him in any new Enterprizes, or suffer themselves to be drawn beyond the Line of their actual Engagement with him.

We cannot agree to accept the Nabob's Assignment of the Rents of certain Districts for the Discharge of the Subsidy; we think that it would be liable to many Inconveniences. We therefore direct that you make Application to him for the Money as it falls due, and obtain the Balance of Accounts from him as early as possible; and you are to signify to him, that without a punctual Payment of the Subsidy to the Troops, they must of Course be withdrawn from his Service, as their Subsistence entirely depends upon it, and we cannot suffer them to be in Arrears.— We should think that if the Nabob thinks it expedient to pledge his Districts, he may find many Individuals who would be glad to lend him Money on that Security.

Fort William,
24th July 1775.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monlon,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N^o CCXCIII.

Book 12. Page 199.

Extract of a Consultation of the 11th September 1775.

Fort William, the 11th September 1775.

Secret Dept.
Monday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell Esquire.
Mr. Francis indisposed.

Received the following Letter and Inclosures from Mr. Bristow.

Mr. Bristow.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,
I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 24th ultimo, and shall strictly attend to their Orders.

In my Address of the 3d instant I informed the Honble. Board of Madec's Defeat, which did really protract the Peace at that Time negotiating between Nudjif Cawn and the Rajpoots, as the Troops under Madec were thought a considerable Force, and equal to at least fifteen thousand of the Enemy, who, after this Event, entertained great Hopes of entirely overcoming Nudjif Cawn, especially as Suniro had secretly corresponded with the Jauts, and encouraged the Men under his Command to mutiny for Want of their Pay. If they got it, it answered their Purpose, if not they were to pretend to compel him to go along with them to Nool Sing, whom he had before served for a long Time; they mutinied, but Nudjif Cawn found Means to satisfy them by paying Part of their Arrears, and giving Security for the rest. Affairs being in this State, and the Report still prevailing of Syndeah's Invasion, the Nabob apprehended that Nudjif Cawn might be wholly reduced, and his own Country thereby ultimately become the Seat of War, or else on the Approach of the Marattas Nudjif Cawn, in order to preserve his Independance, would probably join them as he did before, when by timely Assistance at the present Juncture, he would in all Likelihood prefer his Alliance to theirs. For these Reasons the Nabob wrote a Letter to Nudjif Cawn, a Copy of which I enclose, N^o 1, offering him Assistance; but I believe he will not now stand in need of it, as by the latest Intelligence the Peace was said to be concluded. The Terms are the Payment of Ten Lacks of Rupees by the Rajpoots, Three Lacks in ready Money and Jewels, the Remainder in Ten Months. Nudjif Cawn is to keep Narvil, and relinquish Goury Pahry, and some other Pergunnahs in the Neighbourhood of Camao, together with Camao itself. A Treaty to this Effect has actually been signed; other Terms have before this been formally agreed to both by Nudjif Cawn, and the Rajpoots, and afterwards broke through. I therefore cannot positively assert that the Peace is concluded, until further Confirmation of my Intelligence shall arrive, but still there is every Reason to believe it. In consequence of the Assistance offered by the Nabob, and the Discontents subsisting between the Rajpoots and Jauts, the latter are not mentioned in the Treaty, and I do not understand they have in the least been consulted in it.

In regard to Syndeah's Invasion, I have not heard any Thing further relative to it, than that he had such a Plan in View. The Nabob thinks, after the War he is already involved in with the Marattas, that it is evidently his Interest to support Nudjif Cawn against them, and impede their Progress by any Means in his Power, as they will doubtless make his Country their grand Object. At the same Time, though a Reconciliation between Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob is effected, yet I imagine their Jealousies will not suffer them to continue any longer upon good Terms, than may just serve to promote their mutual Interests.

Madec's late Defeat was the more complete, as all his Muskets, excepting Two or Three hundred, were taken from him. His Loss in Money was about 80,000 Rupees, an inconsiderable Sum to him, being very rich. He has again offered his Service to Nudjif Cawn, and has, I understand, really assembled Two Battalions of Sepoys, and Three hundred Horse. He is at present at Agra, under Cure for Three Wounds he received in the Engagement.

I informed the Honble. Board, in my Address of the 15th ult. of the Situation of the Sikes, since when they have continued in the Neighbourhood of Delhy. It is now known, beyond a Doubt, that they come at the Instigation of Abdul Ahut Cawn, who thought, by their Means, and under the Sanction of the King, to establish himself much on the same Footing with Nudjif Cawn; in order to effect which the more completely, he had formed a Plan of seizing the King's Person.

Person. He, for this Purpose, connected himself with Sabiter Cawn. The Sikes were at his Command. He next endeavoured to obtain an Influence over the Troops, and had one Jones, a European, appointed to the Command of the Two Battalions originally raised by the English for the King's Service. This Measure failed, for both the Commandants and Sepoys positively refused to obey him; and Abdul Ahut Cawn finding it impossible to bring this Point to bear, he tried to introduce Sabiter Cawn's Troops into the Garrison. The Sepoys have several Times opposed them; and his Majesty's Affairs are now involved in the greatest Confusion, for a particular Explanation of which, I trouble the Honble. Board with the Copy of a Letter lately received from Delhy, (N° 2.)

I before informed the Honble. Board, that from the Commencement of the present Troubles, the Nabob had been solicited for his Alliance by all the Powers at War. Abdul Ahut Cawn even has always advised the King to write repeatedly to him, to station a Body of Troops constantly at the Presence, in Hopes of having the Command of them, and by his Excellency's Support, secure himself against Nudjif Cawn. The Nabob only Three Days ago received a Shoka from the King, and a Letter from Abdul Ahut Cawn, Copies of which, N° 3 and 4, I herewith enclose; and I take the Liberty to inform the Honble. Board, that his Excellency has, in consequence, resolved on sending Lettafut with the Nudjit Regiment, about 5,000 Matchlockmen, and Murtezah Cawn of Baratch a Repaliada of 1,500 Horse, immediately to Delhy. His Excellency did me the Honour, previous to the adopting of this Measure, to ask my Opinion whether the Honble. Board would approve of it. I took the Opportunity of intimating your Commands, in recommending to him, above all Things, to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, to avoid taking any particular Part in the Disputes of his Neighbours, and to attend to the Settlement and good Government of his own Dominions, before he attempted to interfere in foreign Enterprizes. His Excellency told me he was entirely at ease on all these Heads, and should therefore comply with the King's Request of going himself to Delhy, and in the Interim, sending Troops. I hereupon declared to his Excellency the Honble. Board's Resolution of not suffering the Company's Troops to attend him, and further added, that it was an Undertaking of his own, in which the English could not take any Part. His Excellency then asked me, if the Honble. Board would not protect his Dominions. I said, By all Means, such Part of them as were guaranteed by the Treaty, but no further. His Excellency answered, that that was enough; three of his Souhbars were secured to him without the least Apprehension, the Two others, and foreign Objects, he could himself attend to.

Much more Conversation passed on these Subjects, in which the principal Reasons the Nabob gave for his Conduct on the present Occasion, * was the Apprehension of the King's Person being seized by Abdul Ahut Cawn, who might call upon the Sikes and the other Powers to support his Plans. That if he sent Assistance now, and went himself to Delhy after the breaking up of the Rains, he should in all Probability prevent so prejudicial a Measure from taking place, likewise be better able to accommodate Nudjif Cawn's Affairs in case the Treaty now concluded should again be broken through, and furthermore without any Difficulty obtain the Investiture of the Vizarat. His Excellency declares, after effecting these Points, that he will return to his own Dominions, having no Intention of making new Acquisitions; but I am persuaded, from very good Authority, that he purposes, upon various Pretences, to delay his Stay at Delhy if the Juncture be favourable to terrify or persuade Nudjif Cawn into a Cession of the Countries he possesses in the Doab, or on this Side the Jumma, and to obtain the entire Controul of the King's Councils. I much doubt his effecting these Points, especially if the Peace with the Rajpoots continues, and the Marrattas do not invade Hindostan; for as Nudjif Cawn must know the Honble. Board's Resolution of not interfering, he will not willingly submit to any of the Nabob's Demands. In case of the Continuance of the War, I should then imagine he would comply with very disadvantageous Terms.

Wishing to have no Possibility of misunderstanding the Honble. Board's Intention, I thought it prudent, besides what passed at my Interviews, to present a written Representation to his Excellency, declaring his Transactions with the King to relate entirely to himself. A Copy of it (N° 5) I herewith enclose.

Lucknow,
20th August 1775.

I am, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

N° 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla to the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla, dated 11th August.

I formerly wrote you several Letters, containing Assurances of the most sincere Friendship, which expressed the real Sentiments of my Heart. The Accounts which I have lately learnt from the Newspapers of the Defeat of Mr. Madu, have filled me with great Uneasiness, as I wish from my Heart for your Success. I regard your Honour as my own, and preferring your Prosperity and Success to my own Interest, it is my most earnest Wish to promote the Advancement of your Affairs. Consider my Force as your own, and inform me, without Scruple, what Number are requisite for your present Aid, together with a particular Detail of your Views and Intentions.

My Purpose of proceeding to the Presence, agreeable to his Majesty's Orders, is at present delayed by the Absence of my Forces, who received their Dismission to their respective Homes for the rainy Season: In Fifteen or Twenty Days I shall assuredly have again assembled them, and, by the Blessing of God, after Six Weeks employed in Preparations I propose to begin my March. On my Arrival at the Presence, I shall first of all settle your Affairs, and then my own. I am not of a Disposition to withhold my Assistance from my Friends when they stand in need of it. I regard you as my Brother, and as the Pillar of my Strength; moreover it is our mutual Interest to preserve the most perfect Friendship and Union with each other, as the Rajpoots and Jauts have acted in Contradiction to my Advice. I repeatedly wrote to them to pursue a peaceable Conduct, to which they have paid no Regard, but have prosecuted an unseasonable War. Should they have lately made use of any Fraud to you also, which God forbid, communicate it to me, and I will assuredly come myself to your Aid. Regard me as your Ally on all Occasions.

N° 2.

Entered in the News Book of the Persian Translator's Office.

N° 3.

Copy of a Letter from his Majesty Shaw Allum to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

After the usual Form of Address:

Your Aridasht, containing Assurances that you, our dearest Son, will fulfil the Duties of Loyalty and Attachment to our Government, that you will perform the greatest Services, and carry into Execution whatever is agreeable to our Royal Pleasure, and likewise that you will shortly send our well beloved Subject Syed Meer Murtezar Khan, with a Veteran Army, to our Presence, and design to follow him to have the Honor of prostrating yourself at our Feet, has been honored by our Perusal, and the loyal Contents manifested to our enlightened Understanding. Our dear Son Mujid ul Dowlah has also made a particular Representation to us on this Subject. Your Hereditary Attachment, Duty, and Loyalty are deeply engraved on our Heart. It is necessary that agreeable to what you have written you dispatch Maktar ul Dowlah Syed Murtezar Khan to our illustrious Presence, and quickly send the Army. By the Blessing of God, our royal Favour and Bounty towards you will be unparalleled, and will daily encrease. We regard you with the same Degree of Affection as our own Sons. You will learn further Particulars from our dear Son Mujid ul Dowla. Know that we are sincerely attentive to your Welfare.

In his Majesty's own Hand Writing.

Our Son, dearer to us than Life.

By this Time our well-beloved Subject Sied Murtezzar Khan, is probably set out, if not dispatch him without Delay, and do you also begin your March. Your Arzies have been honored with our Perusal, in which you say, that you are about to dispatch Sied Murtezzar Cawn, and to present yourself also before us. We have also honored you with our Commands, which it is incumbent on you immediately to obey. Know that we are attentive to your Welfare.

N° 4.

Copy of a Letter from Mujid ul Dowla to the same.

I Yesterday represented to his Majesty every Thing that was proper. I have To-day procured a Shukka Khas in Answer to your Excellency's Arzie, which I now transmit to you. Were I to attempt to express my Fidelity, Attachment, and Regard towards your Excellency, it would fill Volumes, and take up a whole Life. The State of my Heart is this, I am continually repeating your illustrious Name, which involuntarily conveys a sensible Pleasure into my Heart; I have executed all the Orders which your Excellency was pleased to give me. If you are really attentive to my Honour, you will grant me Two Requests: The First is this, for the Space of Five or Six Months I have been continually representing to his Majesty, that the Nabob, meaning your Excellency, in Constancy to his Friendship, Steadiness of Disposition, and Fidelity to his Engagements, is without any Equal, and that in Bravery and Heroism he exceeds the late Nabob; do you prove the Truth of my Assertions by preserving your Fidelity, and you will gain the Heart of his Majesty; I also am yours with my whole Heart and Soul; when I have therefore gained you his Majesty's warm Heart, you may be assured that all the Nobles and Chiefs will be subjected to your Will, you have only to obtain firm Hold of the Patron, and as I am entirely attached to you, the Nabob Zoolfikar ul Dowla will not be able to oppose you: To effect this is also my Affair. If you now regard me as your Well-wisher, delay not a single Minute to dispatch Moktar ul Dowla, the Paishcush, and an Army, and without Delay begin your own March to the Presence. I cannot write you the many Reasons which render the immediate Dispatch of Moktar ul Dowla necessary. In a Word, comply with my Request, and do not make a single Day's Delay.

N° 5.

Copy of a Representation from Mr. Bristow to the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla, dated 18th August.

Agreeably to your Excellency's Command I have attentively reflected on the Subject of the Business with his Majesty, and shall faithfully represent to you what occurred to my poor Judgment

ment thereon. As the first and grand Point is the good Government of your Subjects, and Prosperity of your Country; before you send your Forces to the Assistance of others, you should consider the Interest and Security of these, and then act as your great Wisdom points out. It is necessary, however, that I should represent to your Excellency, on the Part of the Governor and Council, that they are determined to adhere steadily to the Engagements they have entered into the late Treaty; but that this Affair depends solely on your Excellency. I am hopeful that your Excellency's Designs will succeed agreeably to your warmest Wishes. Agreeably to your Directions I have transmitted to the Governor and Council Copies of his Majesty's Shukka Khas and Mujid ul Dowlah's Letter, together with a particular Account of the present State of Affairs, and the Reasons for sending your Excellency's Forces to the Presence.

§ (" (a) Received another Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" I had the Honour to address the Board on the 14th and 20th instant.

" Having forwarded a Letter to the Honble. the Governor General from Anoop Gyr, I must, in Confirmation of what I before informed the Honble. Board relative to his Want of Fidelity to the Nabob, mention an Application made to me in his Behalf for the Company's Protection. I refused to give it him without special Orders, whereupon his Vakeel, through whom the Application came, put several Questions to me concerning the Intentions of the Honble. Board, in case Anoop Gyr should throw off his Subjection to the Nabob. He told me his Master considered himself independant, as he had a large Body of Men of his own Cast under his Command, and his Excellency could not of himself reduce him. After much Conversation with the Vakeel, in which the only Apprehension he repeatedly expressed for his Master was the Interference of the Company, he said, as I would not without special Orders take any Part in his Master's Affairs, that he had forwarded him an open Cover of a Letter to the Governor General, and left him at Liberty to write what he found necessary, or I advised. I declined to give my Advice in any Respect. He then asked me if I would forward any Letter for him; I answered, By all Means, as it was my Duty; and when the Orders of the Honble. Board arrived, I would conform to them and intimate them to him.

" I think there can be now no Doubt of Anoop Gyr's Designs; but in order to prevent the Nabob from entertaining Suspicions of the Company's countenancing his disaffected Subjects, I told him I had certain Intelligence of Anoop Gyr's ill Intentions; previous to the doing of this, I took the Precaution of requiring a solemn Promise from his Excellency, not to declare the Channel of his Information, at the same Time I left him at Liberty to take proper Measures to counteract any bad Consequences; and this I did in order to convince the Nabob of the Firmness of our Connection with him, and as our invariable Custom to inform our Allies of any Plans which might be forming to their Detriment: I further said, I hoped his Excellency too would act with the same Candour in future, especially in regard to the French, who I knew had used their Endeavours to spread many Reports to the Prejudice of the English. I could not well let him know my Author, for fear of losing the Confidence of the Persons about the Durbar in case of its being made Public.")

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
22d August 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

Question.—Whether in case of an Application from the Nabob for the Company's Assistance in reducing Anoop Gyr to Subjection, it shall be granted?

Mr. Barwell.—Yes.

The Honble. George Monson.—I think not:—First, Because the Service on which the Brigade may be employed is beyond the Line guaranteed by the late Treaty with the Nabob; and, Secondly, Because this Proposition is contrary to the Opinion I have already given on the Nature of the Assistance that I propose to give to Asoph ul Dowla.

General Clavering.—The Doab where Anoop Gyr is posted, is a Country that was conquered by the late Vizier, and taken from the Marrattas last Year, immediately before the Vizier commenced his Operations in the Rohilla Country. It was repeatedly the Opinion of the Majority of this Board not to carry the Troops of the Company beyond the Line prescribed by the Court of Directors, and those Countries which were guaranteed by this Government to the Nabob of Owde. Without departing from the Principles on which we have hitherto acted, I think we cannot lend the Aid of our Troops to the Nabob to pass the Line which we have drawn for our future Conduct.

Governor General.—Were the Punishment of Anoop Gyr likely to involve the Forces of the Company in a War beyond the defensive Line of the Nabob's Dominions, I should be of the same Opinion as has been given in the Two last Minutes; but I conceive that it might be effected by a small Force, and in a very short Space of Time, as the Station of Anoop Gyr is, as I understand, close upon the Borders of Owde, his Troops dispersed, and, in all Probability, as difficult to be collected, as they would prove unable to act with Vigour if they were assailed, and if they

were to attempt an Opportunity during this Season of the Rains. I am inclined, therefore, to think that the Commanding Officer of the Brigade might have a discretionary Order given him to comply with any Requisition which the Nabob of Owde may make during the Course of the rainy Season, for the Aid of a Detachment of our Forces to reduce the Gossain, provided he is of Opinion that it could be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations. I would wish to decline giving my Opinion finally upon this Subject, until the Board has received Mr. Francis's upon it, as any Attempt made with our Forces, beyond the Line of the Province of Owde and the Districts of Corah, would be a Deviation from an established Rule, and should therefore have the Concurrence of a Majority of the full Board, especially as it is possible that subsequent Orders of the Board upon the same Subject may be required at a Time when the whole Board may be assembled, and the absent Member may then differ from the Majority which shall have been formed from the casting Voice of the President. If the Board think that this Point should be decided immediately by the Voices of the Members now present, I have no Objection.

Mr. Barwell thinks it should now be determined.

The Honble. George Monson thinks it should now be determined, as a contrary Conduct would be illegal.

General Clavering.—I think that the Opinions of the Members present must determine the Resolution of the Board.

The Governor General.—I acquiesce in the Opinion already given by the other Members of the Board.

Resolved, that a Letter be written accordingly to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade, and transmitted to Mr. Bristow, with Directions to deliver it only in case the Nabob should make a Requisition for the English Troops against the Gossain Raja.

The following Letters are accordingly sent to the Resident at the Nabob of Owde's Court, and to the Commanding Officer of the Second Brigade.

To Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

To Mr.
Bristow.

We have received your Letters of the 20th and 22d ult.

With respect to the Advice contained in the latter, of the declared Want of Allegiance to the Nabob in the Gossain Raja Anoop Gyr, as we think it probable that the Nabob may, in consequence of it, find Occasion to apply for the Aid of the Company's Troops to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, we enclose a Letter to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, containing discretionary Powers for him to grant a Detachment of Men, in case the Nabob should make such Application in the Course of this rainy Season, provided the Commanding Officer is of Opinion, that the Service may be immediately performed, without engaging the Detachment granted in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Dominions which we have guaranteed to the Nabob. This Letter you will not deliver, unless the Nabob should make the Application above mentioned.

We are, &c.

To Lieut. Colonel Gailliez, or the Officer commanding the Second Brigade.

Sir,

To Colonel
Gailliez.

Anoop Gyr, a Gossain Raja, who holds a Command in the Service of the Nabob of Owde, having thrown off his Allegiance to the Nabob, and acted in a rebellious Manner, we hereby direct you to comply with any Requisition which the Nabob may make to you in the Course of this rainy Season, for the Aid of a Detachment of the Company's Troops under your Command to reduce this rebellious Raja, or to bring him back to his Duty, in case you shall be of Opinion, that this Service may be effected immediately, and without engaging the Detachment in a continued Train of Operations beyond the Limits of the Nabob's antient Dominions.

We are, &c.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCIV.

Book 12. Page 391.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th September 1775.

Fort William, the 18th September 1775.

At a Council; Present,
 The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
 Lieutenant General John Clavering,
 The Honble. George Monson,
 Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
 Philip Francis, }

Secret Dept.
Monday.

§ (" (a) Read the following Letter from Mr. Bristow to the Governor General and Council, dated
 " Lucknow, 28th Aug. 1775.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The Honble. Board were pleased to direct me not to accept the Assignment of the Rents of
 " certain Districts for the Payment of the Subsidy, but to make Application to the Nabob for the
 " Money as it shall fall due. I have accordingly strictly adhered to this Order; yet many Circum-
 " stances occurring which it was impossible for the Honble. Board to know, I humbly beg their
 " Excuse for the Omission I was guilty of, in not having stated them fully at the Time of my
 " making the Proposal, and hope that my doing it now, after the Honble. Board have formed their
 " Resolution, will not be thought improper.

" The greater Part of the Nabob's Rents are anticipated by various Channels. He therefore
 " finds himself in the Receipt of immense Revenues, whilst a very small Proportion ever comes into
 " the Sudder Treasury. For instance, a few indeed of the Civil Officers about the Court ever re-
 " ceive their Allowances immediately on the Spot. They are granted Tuncaws on various Districts
 " to which they send their Agents, who take Care to present their Demands at the Time their Col-
 " lections are making, of which they are early advised by being on the Spot; and if the Power and
 " Influence of their Principal will not exact the Payment from the Aumil, they make him a Present,
 " which at once effects the Point. Merchants, Contractors for Military Stores, and, in general,
 " Persons of all Denominations, who have any Transactions with the Government, are paid in this
 " Manner: All Troops, excepting those with the Nabob, are stationed in different Parts of the
 " Country, for the enforcing of his Authority: They will be first paid; and after satisfying all
 " these Demands, the Balance of the Revenue is deposited in the Sudder Treasury, from which is
 " to be defrayed the Nabob's Household and necessary Expences, the Charge of the Troops always
 " with him, and the Subsidy and other Monies to the Company. Now, on my applying to his
 " Excellency for Money, he has delayed the Payment more than once, upon the Pretence of having
 " been obliged to satisfy the mutinous Demands of his Troops, they obliging him, as his Excel-
 " lency has expressed himself, to pay them the very Money he designed for the Company. When
 " the Nabob is in this Situation, pressed at one Time by his own Servants and others with whom he
 " has Transactions, by his Troops and by the Company, it is but natural for him to think the
 " Evils nearest to him the greatest, and perhaps overlook the real Causes of these Inconveniencies.
 " I therefore again humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honble. Board the Mode of appro-
 " priating the Rents of certain Districts, wholly to the Payment of the Subsidy, without the Com-
 " pany's having any Thing to do with the Collections, or having any Authority whatsoever in the
 " Country, and that he shall faithfully promise he will not, on any Occasion, grant Tuncaws on
 " these Districts in Favour of Individuals. The Nabob will thus be relieved from the very pressing
 " Demands I am monthly obliged to make on him, to prevent the Subsidy from falling in Arrear.
 " He will not so much feel the Expence, and by the fewer Objects he has to attend to on the Part
 " of the Company be the more anxious to preserve their Alliance, and satisfy any Requests which
 " it may be occasionally requisite to make him.

" In regard to the Nabob's pledging his Districts to Individuals who would lend him Money
 " upon that Security, I humbly represent this Measure to be impracticable under the arbitrary
 " Government at present established in this Country, unless the Company would be the Guarantees
 " for the Performance of any Engagements entered into on this Head. Property is so insecure that

" no Man hardly dares to owe what he really possesses, else either the Ministers or Favorites of the Nabob, or even the Nabob himself, would exact large Sums of him by way of Loan or Nuzerana; if the former, he rarely gets paid, and if he does, the Delays and Deductions for Presents to those who forward the Payment are so high, that he generally loses by the Transaction. The public Credit is by those Means ruined, and I do not suppose there is one Merchant in the Nabob's whole Dominions who would of his own free Will make him a Loan. A very strong Instance of it happened in the transmitting of Bills to Delhy for the Payment of the Peshcush for the Vizarat. The Nabob asked the Merchants and Bankers of this Place to furnish him with Bills, and, as he had not ready Money in his Treasury, he required a few Days Credit, which they positively refused to grant him upon his Word, but at the same * consented, if I would in the Company's Name become Security. The Nabob refuses the Proposal, and I thought the Affair at that Time too trivial to trouble the Honble. Board with.

* Sic in Orig.

" The Nabob's Aumils are but ill subjected to his Authority even in the neighbouring Districts to where he resides. Suppose him then to march to Delhy, or some distant Quarter of his Dominions, there must, in such Case, greater Irregularity ensue, and the Subsidy be obtained with Difficulty, unless there is some Person who is bound to answer for it, or suffer the severest Punishment on his failing. I also further humbly submit to the Consideration of the Honourable Board, whether having the Funds for the Support of our Army in our Hands would not be of some Moment to us in case of a War in this distant Country.

" Lucknow,
30th August 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" I addressed the Honble. Board on the 30th ult. and this Day Intelligence is received of Basheer Cawn's having run away and left his Charge. It is not yet known what Route he has taken, and if any Troops will join him; but the Nabob expresses no Apprehensions on this Head.

* Sic in Orig.

" I think it improbable he would go off without some View or * Support, and that the Defection is more general than his Excellency imagines. The Honble. Board are, by my former Letters, fully informed of the Situation of Affairs, and that such an Event as this was to have been expected. I hope, To-morrow, to give a particular Account of the Nabob's Resolutions, and every Thing relative to this Affair.")

" Lucknow,
2d September 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

Mr. Bristow. Honourable Sir, and Sirs,
I wrote the Honble. Board Yesterday relative to Baheer Cawn's Flight; since when the Nabob has dispatched Surut Sing, his Duan, accompanied by Gopaul Row, who commands a Body of 1,000 Horse, to superintend the Affairs in the Rohilchund. Basheer Cawn's sudden Flight was in consequence of an Attempt made to kill or seize him by Belall Mahommed Cawn, who had private Instructions so to do from the Nabob. It seems he was encamped at the Time on the Banks of the Ganges, opposite to Darra Neegur, about Fourteen Co's from Pattergur, and that Belall Mahommed Cawn availed himself of the Opportunity of a Disturbance somented by himself amongst some of the Nudjib's Regiment for Arrears of Pay, to execute the Nabob's Orders. Behadar Ally, Basheer Cawn's Naib, went out to quell the Mutineers, but they would not listen to him, and a Party of them drew on him. Having no Suspicion of the real Causes of their Conduct, he had gone out without any Arms, excepting a Dagger by his Side, with which he defended himself, and killed Seven Men before he and a Eunuch with him fell. Basheer Cawn in the Interim, by some Means, obtained Intelligence of the Fate he was likely to meet with, and made his Escape in a Boat, at the very Instant Belall Mahommed Cawn was surrounding his Tent to seize him. By the latest Intelligence he had taken Refuge in a small Fort, Ten Co's on the other Side of the Ganges, under the Charge of Golab Sing Gojar a Zemindar, who had presented him with Five thousand Rupees, as mchamany *, being a Token of his receiving him with Hospitality and Attention.

* Sic in Orig.

" Lucknow,
3d September 1775.

" I have, &c.

(Signed)

" John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

§ (" (a) Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" I addressed the Honble. Board last on the 3d instant.
" As I was directed to make the Recovery of the Sum due to the Company the immediate Object of my Attention, I have constantly urged his Excellency to think of Means to pay the

" Balance; and some Days ago particularly reminded him of the remaining Fifteen Lacks due for the Cession of the Provinces of Corah and Allahabad.

" The Nabob acknowledges the Justness of the Demand, but represents his absolute Inability to make immediate Payment; I therefore humbly submit his Request for some Months Delay, to the Consideration of the Honourable Board.

" Mentezah Cawn has repeatedly explained to me the Difficulties under which the Nabob laboured in regard to his Finances; that he succeeded to the Musnud with a large Debt to the Company, some Months Arrears due to his Troops, and great Expences to defray on his taking Charge of the Government, and hardly Fifteen thousand Rupees in his Treasury wherewith to satisfy all these Demands: To be sure he did succeed at the Season of the great Collections; but, from various Causes, they have fallen very short, and his Charges have exceeded his Receipts. Many Persons, upon both his Civil and Military Establishments, have Three, Four, and Five Months of their Pay in Arrear. If his Excellency's Revenues were collected, and his Aumils properly restricted, and not suffered to make high Claims of Deductions and exorbitant Charges, I am convinced he would annually have a considerable Overplus.

" On my pressing the Nabob to think of Means to pay the Balance, he has proposed either putting Lands into the Company's Possession as a Security, or else granting Tuncaws on certain Districts, from which he will not himself make any Collections, until the Company's Debt shall be paid in full. After much Deliberation, he proposed Lands to the annual Rent of Ten Lacks of Rupees, which would discharge the whole Sum in Three Years, reckoning the Debt on every Account at present at about Thirty Lacks. As I did not think the Honble. Board would approve of this Proposal, I avoided to give the Nabob any Hopes that it would be accepted; on the contrary, I observed to him the Length of the Time would be objected to, as many unforeseen Opportunities might occur, and enable him to discharge the Whole at once. I made this Observation, because his Excellency purposes to pay a Visit to his Mother. I cannot positively say when, as the Day has often been fixed, and as often deferred. But the Intent of his Journey is to procure Money upon the Pretences of discharging his Debt to the Company, and to answer the Demands of his Government. He has not told me the Sum he intends to ask; but I believe it is Twenty Lacks, as much of which as I can I shall procure. I did myself the Honour to offer to attend his Excellency; but he particularly requested I would not, as he should be only Two or Three Days at Fyzabad, and be absent but Six at farthest.

" The Nabob has, within these Five Days, dismissed near 20,000 of his irregular Troops: He declares his Intention to retain a large Proportion of their Pay, and what he will give them shall be only Part in ready Money, and the Rest in Goods, by which they must lose considerably. He will hereby add 20,000 more Malcontents to his disaffected Subjects. The Consequences of this Measure, at the present Juncture, may be particularly prejudicial; for it is not only disgusting these Men, but an Example of what others are to expect. He has not stopped here; but it is thought he intends to raise new Troops, the Command of which he will give to the Relations and Dependants of his favourite Minister: But I think it probable, on the finally settling of Accounts, that the disbanded Troops will not submit to his Excellency's Pleasure. The general Discontents prevail more than ever, and the Name of Saudet Ally is often introduced, inasmuch that the Minister begins to be suspicious of his Intention, though his Conduct has apparently been on his Part irreproachable, and I do not hear of his keeping up a Correspondence with any of the Chiefs.

" In my Letter of the 3d instant, I informed the Honble. Board of the Nabob's having dispatched Sunet Sing and Gopaul Row, to Rohilcund. He gave the Order in my hearing, but it seems there was a considerable Sum in Arrears to Gopaul Row's Troops, and they, One and all, refused to march. The Consequence was a Delay of their Departure till now. The Dispute was settled by the Nabob's paying them their Arrears, all to Two Months, and they will, in all Probability, march To-morrow. Basheer Cawn has left Golab Sing Gojur, and is said to have set off for Delhy, attended only by Three or Four Persons. It appears he had undoubtedly Intentions of resisting; but he was attacked unprepared; for he did not think the Nabob would so soon have come to Extremities, and that he could have amused him for Two or Three Months longer.")

Murtezah Cawn tells me, that after his Return from Fyzabad, to which Place he accompanies the Nabob, he purposes to go himself to Rohilcund to settle the Government. He asked, in the Nabob's Name, if he might have a Battalion or Two of English Sepoys to accompany him; I referred him for an Answer to my Representation on the Proposals for the late Treaty, and said that the English Troops could not at present march out of the guaranteed Provinces, and I had every Reason to think the Honble. Board would never in future consent to it. He then proposed to march a Battalion or Two to the Frontiers of the Provinces, upon which Head I referred him wholly to Colonel Gailliez, and when the Application is made, I will inform the Honble. Board. In the Interim I shall intimate what has passed on this Subject to the Colonel.

As Lieutenant Blacker was going to the Presidency with a Detachment of Troops, I requested of Colonel Gailliez to direct him to take the Charge of the Two Lacks of Gyre Shahy Rupees

(G. Rupees

(G. Rupees 2,00,000) now in Mr. Motte's Possession, which he will accordingly do; this Sum will make the whole Amount of Cash received since my Arrival amount to about Twenty Lacks.

Lucknow,
5th September 1775.

I have, &c.
(Signed) John Bristow,
Resident at Owde.

§ (" (a) P. S. Though I did not give the Nabob Hopes that the Assignments of Lands for the Payment of the Debt to the Company would be accepted, yet the Offer is not refused, and I can almost answer for it, that it would be the most agreeable Mode to his Excellency in the present State of his Affairs.

(Signed) " J. B.

" Resolved, on the following Reply to the Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

" To Mr. Bristow.

" Sir,

" We are now to reply to your Letter of the 28th and 30th August, 2d, 3d, and 5th September.

To Mr. Bristow.

* Sic in Orig.

" We rejected your former Proposal of receiving Tuncaws or Assignments on Lands from the Nabob in Payment for the Subsidy to the Brigade, because we preferred obtaining ready Money from him, whilst there remained the least Probability of his being able to pay it, to the precarious Receipts of Money arising for the Revenues of Lands; but from the Manner in which you now represent the distracted State of the Nabob's Finances, and the general Alienation already made of his Revenues, we cannot but be of Opinion that this Mode should be immediately adopted. We therefore authorize you to accept Tuncaws upon such Districts as may be at present, or will soon become, free from prior Mortgages to the Amount of the monthly Subsidy, to be collected by the Means of an Aumil or Collector appointed by the Nabob, who shall in every Respect remain under his Authority as before; but the Nabob should engage to dispossess him of his Office, and appoint another in his Room, on any Representation from you of his having failed to discharge the stipulated Payments or Kists, and the Nabob shall keep such a Force in the Country as may be necessary to secure the due Payment of the Collections.

" We would recommend that the Tuncaws should be demanded on such Lands only as lie contiguous to the Brigade or to Chunar, provided such can be obtained; however, as you may, from your local Knowledge of the Country, find Objections to these which we do not foresee, that may make them less eligible than other Situations, we only recommend them, but leave it to your Discretion to make Choice of the best.

" You must be particularly attentive to ascertain the true Amount of the Collections of any Lands that may be assigned, not from the Sunna, or estimated Amount, but by the Accounts of the actual Collections from them, and take Care that the Tuncaws granted be not rated at a higher Value than the real Worth of the Lands but rather under it, and that they be given upon the richest and securest Countries; also that the Nabob engages to make good the Deficiency of each monthly Payment of the Tuncaws from his own Treasury.

* Sic in Orig.

" You will transmit us a very accurate Account of every Assignment which be made to you, describing the Situations of the Lands, their Jumma, and actual Collections, and advise us regularly in what Manner the Payments are kept up, by sending down a monthly Account with the Nabob.

" We must remind you that the Term of the last Payment of the Sum due on the Treaty of Benares is now expired; and we hope you have taken such Measures as to secure the Discharge of it, as well as the Balances due on the other Accounts to the Company: You must insist upon the Nabob's paying them off in ready Money, as we cannot agree to receive Tuncaws for these Sums, which should have been regularly discharged as they fell due."

§ We see plainly, that the Distraction of the State of the Nabob of Owde, of which you speak particularly in your last Three Letters, has its Rise solely from the Ambition and self-interested Projects of his Minister and Favourite Murteza Cawn; and we think it necessary to direct you to inform him, that such are our Sentiments of his Conduct, that it is evidently and publicly known he aims at the entire Usurpation of the Nabob's Authority, by the Dismission of all the confidential and ancient Servants of his deceased Father; that the Forces of the Nabob are disbanded, and added to the Number of his disaffected Subjects, for the Sake of appointing new Officers to other Troops raised in their Stead, who shall be his Creatures and Dependants; and the horrid Practices of Treachery and Assassination have been concerted, and openly taking Place at a Time when the Nabob receives his immediate Support from the Presence of the English Troops, and these not for the Punishment of Persons disaffected to the Nabob, but for the Removal of Men whose Services might be usefully employed, were they not unfortunately considered by Murteza Cawn as his

Rivals. The Support afforded by this Government to the Nabob, if he makes use of Assassination as the Means for his Security, would reflect Reproach and Disgrace upon the Company, yet we cannot, as the Friends and Allies of Asoph ul Dowlah, see his Ruin impending without interposing such Means as may be in our Power to prevent it, believing Murteza Cawn to be the Cause of it. We think it incumbent upon us to make this farther Declaration to him, which we desire you will accordingly make in our Name, that we shall hold him accountable for any evil Consequence that may befall the Nabob from the Mismanagement of his Affairs, because we know that he possesses, in the Authority committed to him by the Nabob, the most ample Means of retrieving them, and has Abilities equal to the Trust, if he can resolve to discharge it with Fidelity and Integrity; but that on the other Hand, he may rely on our steady Protection and Support, if he will exert himself in restoring the Nabob's Affairs to a State of Prosperity.

When you make this Representation to Murteza Cawn, we desire that it may be done in the most private Manner, and you will tell him that it is to him only that you are ordered to make it, and not to intimate to the Nabob, that we entertain the slightest Suspensions of the Conduct of his Minister; and you will yourself outwardly, and in public, profess even the utmost Satisfaction in this Government, with his Conduct in administering the Nabob's Affairs.

We have here given you the Substance of the Declaration, which we would have you make in our Name, to Murteza Cawn; but as you best know the Disposition and Character of the Man, we leave it to you to express our Sentiments to him, in such Terms as shall be most likely to operate effectually upon his Feelings, at the same Time, not to alienate his Attachment from our Government, but to convince him, that his best and most lasting Reliance will be on our Friendship.

The Points which immediately require his Attention are the Regulation of the Nabob's Finances, and the Reduction of his Expences. How far it may be necessary for this Purpose to disband any Part of his Forces, you, who are on the Spot, must be the best Judge; but certainly no Situation of his Affairs can justify his disbanding his old Troops, and levying new ones; at the same Time such a Measure cannot fail to be productive of Discontent among his People, and unnecessary Expence to himself.

If any Measures should occur to you, which you are clearly satisfied in your own Judgment, would be conducive to the Interest of the Nabob, you will suggest them to Murteza Cawn, and support the Recommendation of them by our Authority.

You will particularly discourage, by all the Means in your Power, any Resolution of the Nabob to make a Journey to Delhy, both by private Persuasions with Murteza Cawn, and respectful Representations to the Nabob, of the Danger to which his Dominions would be exposed during his Absence, and the heavy Expence attending such a Journey.

With respect to the Vizarat, which we understand is an Object that he has extremely at Heart, we cannot, in the present low State of his Finances, recommend his disbursing any considerable Sum for obtaining it; but you may acquaint him, that as soon as he shall have been able to place them upon a more regular Footing, we shall be very happy to manifest our Attention to his Wishes, and assist him as far as we can, in any future Negotiation what he may enter into for obtaining that Office.

(At the End of the Letter)

We are, &c. &c.

(And at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monton,
R. Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCV.

Book 75. Page 723.

Extract of a Consultation of the 18th October 1775.

Fort William, the 18th October 1775.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esqrs.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Read, the following Letters from Mr. Bristow. .

Mr. Bristow.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,
" I had the Honour to address the Board last on the 18th instant.
" Ellije Cawn is the only Instance of my affording an Individual the Company's Protection.
" The Manner in which this Connection was formed appeared, in my humble Opinion, the Interest of the Company; at the same Time that it was wholly unsolicited by me. Ellije Cawn was particularly urgent on this Occasion, and repeatedly wrote me that he could not trust either Mentezah Cawn or the Nabob, yet he would return if I should write him to do it.
" He has now refused to come without having, previously thereto, a Treaty executed by me in the Name of the Company. I thought this Request an Insult, for whatever the Nabob might have done in concluding a Treaty with a Subject, it was no Precedent for other States to follow: It was a Sign of the Weakness of his Government, and a similar Act from the Company appeared to me inconsistent with the Character they support in Hindostan. I did intend to have sent Ellije Cawn no Answer, but I apprehended Reports might have been spread injurious to the Credit of the English, and I therefore wrote him a Letter, explaining the Nature of his Connection with the Company; and as it is a Relation of all material Facts that have occurred between him and me, I troubled the Honourable Board with a Copy of it, N° 1.
" The principal Objection made by Ellije Cawn is, that Murteza Cawn has avowedly professed a Friendship for him, and privately caused Misrepresentations to be made to the Nabob of his entertaining Designs incompatible with his Duty, and used other Means to deter him from coming; for instance, Ellije Cawn had Two Mutsuddies who executed all Business intrusted to him by the late Vizier: Being disgusted with Ellije Cawn they ran away from him, and took Refuge with Cossim Cawn Mundet, One of the Nabob's Chiefs. He apprehended they would give the Nabob a fallacious Statement of his Accounts, whereupon Pretences might have been formed to exact Money from him.
" As his Excellency had been pleased, in his Treaty with Ellije Cawn, to grant him an Indemnification from all past Offences, I procured a Letter from Murteza Cawn, engaging to deliver up these Two Mutsuddies immediately on his Arrival: Excepting this, all other Matters, on which Ellije Cawn applied to me, were wholly contrary to the Letter of the Treaty. I, notwithstanding, on many Occasions interceded in his Favour, and succeeded. In these Instances, though I took particular Care to avoid the Appearance of encroaching upon the Nabob's Authority, and I never applied to him without being assured of his acquiescing, even my interceding for replacing the Negotiation of the Vizerat in his Hands, was backing a Proposal from Murteza Cawn; for he first asked it of the Nabob, and I seconded it; and, at his Excellency's particular Request, wrote Ellije Cawn, encouraging him to be active in obeying his Master's Orders. The Honble. Board are already informed how this Negotiation ended: There was no apparent Cause why I should entertain any injurious Impressions of Ellije Cawn for his failing in it, because it is beyond a Doubt that the King had Hopes given him of a larger Sum for the Peshcush than he had offered. But Ellije Cawn has been acting the same double Part with me that Murteza Cawn did with him, for whilst he was making me the strongest Assurances of returning, he privately agreed to enter into Nudjef Cawn's Service, though at that very Time he actually held Offices under his Excellency the Nabob Ausuf ul Dowlah. I hope the Honourable Board will be convinced that Ellije Cawn could have no other Design than to gain

“ Time, and form Connections with foreign Princes to the Prejudice of his own Sovereign, and
 “ to countenance him under such Circumstances would, I humbly conceive, have been contrary
 “ to the Alliance subsisting with the Nabob; besides this he departs in every Sense from the Spirit
 “ of our Connection with him, as he wants to make the Company Parties in a Negociation where
 “ they were only the Mediators.

“ At the Time Ellije Cawn was first wrote to, and the Treaty from the Nabob sent him, had
 “ he come, his Affairs might have been settled with Ease; but at the present Juncture, whilst there
 “ reigns much Confusion, innumerable Difficulties will occur, and, in case of Ellije Cawn's Life
 “ being affected, it would be a very disagreeable and delicate Point to settle. In short, this Nego-
 “ tiation gives a true Idea of the Suspicions and bad Dispositions of the Natives of this Country,
 “ for Murteza Cawn had positive Promises from me that Protection should not be given to Ellije
 “ Cawn to his Master's or his Prejudice, and the same in regard to Ellije Cawn. He had every
 “ Security that could be reasonably expected. There is no answering for a Man who will spare
 “ neither Promises nor Assurances to deceive; and, in order to convince the Honble. Board of the
 “ Duplicity of Ellije Cawn's Conduct, I enclose a Copy, N° 2, of his Letter to me, mentioned
 “ in the Enclosure N° 1; many others I have received in the same Style, with which it is unne-
 “ cessary to trouble the Honble. Board.

“ I should not have been so particular on this Subject; but, as we are to look to the Nabob's
 “ Ministers for all Measures planned and conducted in his Government, it is necessary to inspect
 “ minutely into their Conduct and Views. The Nabob now tells me he purposes to take the
 “ Field in about a Month; I shall therefore very shortly fully state to the Honble. Board the pre-
 “ sent Situation of foreign and domestic Affairs, in order to afford the best Lights in my Power
 “ on the Events likely to happen.”

§

Lucknow,
 20th September 1775.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my last Address of the 9th instant, the Nabob is returned from Fyzabad without having obtained any Money from the Begum. I understand she received him with great Warmth, but she had before her Arrival declared her Intentions of not giving him Money upon any Account, for she pretended not to have any. His Excellency behaved to her with the greatest Respect; told her he studied her Satisfaction prior to every other Consideration; and knowing her Resolution, thought it proper to defer the demanding of Money from her until another Opportunity, hoping by this Conduct to soothe her Excellency. Without he receives some Assistance from her, he must be put to great Inconvenience for the Means of supplying the Exigencies of his Government.

Lucknow,
 18th September 1775.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) John Bristow,
 Resident at Owde.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

My last Address was dated the 20th of September, and I have since then received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 14th and 18th ultimo; that of the 11th, relative to a March of a Detachment of the Brigade against Aroop Gyr, referred to in the Honble. Board's Letter of the 14th, never reached me.

I have intimated the Commands of the Honble. Board to Murteza Cawn, and can with great Pleasure say, that he expressed much Satisfaction in his being assured of Protection in case of his pursuing with Steadiness his Master's and the Company's Advantage. I entered into a particular Detail of the State of the Country, and he readily confessed the Confusion which had been introduced by Want of Vigour in the Government, excused himself by saying the true Cause of his not having acted with the Spirit which was necessary, was owing to his Apprehension of Misrepresentations being made to the Nabob of his Conduct, by Persons of contrary Views to himself: That now he would heartily enter into vigorous Measures, but the English alone were able to extricate the Nabob from his present Difficulties. He is forming a Plan of Regulations, and will, on submitting it to the Nabob, and getting his Approbation, propose it to the Honble. Board. He has desired my Advice and Assistance in backing his Remonstrances to his Excellency.

I recommended particularly to Murteza Cawn to observe the Commands of the Honble. Board in carefully avoiding any Measures which might disgrace his Administration by sanguinary Acts; and further remarked to him, that inclusive of their being unpardonable by every moral and religious Principle, they were impolitical by creating a general Distrust, and in consequence, perhaps cause similar Attempts on his Master or himself. I also particularly intimated the Honble. Board's Commands respecting the late Vizier's old Servants, which he promised likewise to attend to.

I have, in Answer to the Declaration I made in the Name of the Honble. Board to Murteza Cawn, to return his Thanks for the Sentiments they are pleased to express for him; that it has been his Object from the first of the Nabob's sitting upon the Musnud, to seek for the Favour and Protection of the English, which he shall ever consider as his sole Support, knowing in other Respects how
 very

very precarious his Situation is. He professes his Attention ever to attend to the Advantage of the Company, being convinced that in pursuing it, he will meet with every Honour and Recompence that his most sanguine Expectations can form.

It is I believe impossible for the Nabob or his Minister to pay a greater Deference to the Advice of the Honble. Board, than they are at present inclined to do. I have represented the Journey to Delhy in the Light I was directed, and with Pleasure inform the Honble. Board that I have every Reason to believe his Excellency will alter his Intentions of making it.

I shall in every Matter pay a strict Attention to the Commands contained in the Honble. Board's Letter of the 18th ultimo, and I hope to prove myself not unworthy of the Confidence placed in me, for which I return my sincere Thanks. I do not on the present Occasion write the Honble. Board fully, because I cannot, owing to no Plans being as yet settled for certain, though I hope a few Days will enable me to do it.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
3d October 1775.

(Signed)

John Bristow,
Resident at Oude.

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

§ (" (a) I had the Honour to address the Board on the 3d instant.

" Since my Address of the 9th ultimo, the Rains have again failed, and a westerly Wind, as pernicious as the Drought, has prevailed to the great Detriment of the Heriiff Harvest; the Ruyals, on which the principal Dependance is to be laid, will, unless we have a few favourable Showers within the Course of Fifteen Days, in all Probability be much hurt; but this depends a good deal on the falling of the Dews in the cold Weather, which greatly assist the Growth of the India Corn and Wheat.")

These are the Grains mostly consumed in this Country, and as they require a small Quantity of Rain in Proportion to Rice, the Crop is less liable to be destroyed; besides the Country is in general well furnished with Wells and Lakes, and the Inhabitants are hereby enabled to water their Grounds; it is nevertheless at an immense Expence and not effectually, but still sufficient to prevent the dreadful Calamity of a Famine, which would render a like Failure of the periodical Rains in Bengal undoubtedly be the Case.

§ (" (b) Nevertheless as it is impossible to determine positively on even probable Events, in an irregular Government where few Precautions are taken, and most Measures dictated by uncertain and unsteady Councils, I humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Honble. Board, whether under such a Government the Consequences may not be equally as bad as if an actual Famine did prevail. I do not speak in this Instance speculatively, but upon positive Facts, which have lately come within my own Knowledge, and which I here beg Leave to state.

" Notwithstanding the Nabob has repeatedly issued the most positive Orders to all his Officers, not to impede the Supplies of Grain for the Brigade, there is hardly a Follower of the Camp who goes out, though ever so legally authorized to purchase, but what is detained at every Choke, and exposed to many vexatious Demands: I am sure I have had Twenty Merchants complain to me of their Grain being stopped, and on my applying to his Excellency and his Minister, they immediately had it released, and expressed their Inclination to yield me every Satisfaction") § I could wish; but by not having been yet able to seize on the principal Offenders, the Evil still subsists. Colonel Gailliez and I represented the Inconveniencies the Army was exposed by these Irregularities. The Nabob hereupon did issue a general Perwannah, strictly forbidding the like Offences in future, and that no one should be ever forgiven. He has likewise promised to severely punish some Persons who have at this very Time detained a Quantity of Grain; but to correct the Irregularity which has crept into the Government, is not a work to be immediately effected.

If in Peace Supplies of Grain are provided with such Difficulties, a War will encrease them, and under the Scarcity likely to ensue additional Inconveniencies must arise. The Enemy too we are most likely to encounter is, of all other, the Marattas; who, by their Mode of fighting, will have it particularly in their Power to affect the Supplies of the Army. At all Events, considering the unsettled State of the Country, and the Encouragement which may be thereby given to foreign Powers to attack the Nabob, both Colonel Gailliez and I are of Opinion that a Stock of Grain ought to be provided, especially as in all Likelihood no Loss will accrue to the Company. Grain is already rose at least One Third above its usual Value: I suppose it will fall on the gathering of the Crop, and begin to rise again from the Month of March to the Return of the Heruf—which will be a Period about Six Months. Colonel Gailliez's Indent of the Consumption of the Brigade for this Term I herewith enclose; and if I find it necessary I shall apply to the Resident and Raja of Benares to furnish a considerable Proportion of it. Colonel Gailliez recommends Cawnpore for the Magazine; and the Nabob has engaged to supply, through his own Agents, whatever Quantity may be requested of him. I shall, on the Part of the Company, only place a Writer

(a) Vide supra, Page 1861.

(b) Vide supra, ibid.

with his Excellency's Agent to give me constant Intelligence, in order to prevent him from neglecting his Duty: And I will also solicit the Nabob to issue the most positive Injunctions to prevent Delays in the Provision.—I hope this Plan is conformable to the Orders of the Honble. Board of the 20th August. Having furnished Colonel Gailliez with a Copy of them, he will execute such Part as relates to his Department.

Every Year that it should not rain at this Season the Rubby Harvest would be considerably damaged; but as a Drought lasted for a long Time at the Beginning of the Season, we have the more to dread now if it fails, as already a Dearness prevails, not from any real Scarcity, but the Apprehension of one; which, with a little wise Management, may in a great Measure be obviated, as the Effects of the Detriment done to the Crop cannot yet be materially felt. Only One Shower will do immense Service; but the Army's being without Supplies is of too serious a Nature to trust to any Chance. I shall therefore think it my Duty to immediately commence upon taking the necessary Precautions.

Lucknow,
4th October 1775.

(Signed) John Bristow.

Agreed, That the Enclosures be entered after the Consultation.

Resolved, That the following Letter be sent to Mr. Bristow.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 18th and 20th ult. and 3d and 4th instant.

The Measures which you propose to take for supplying Grain for the Consumption of the Army, agreeably to the Indent drawn out by Colonel Gailliez, we think very proper, and consistent with our former Orders. We now authorize you to erect Granaries at Cawnpore for the Reception and disposing of it.

To Mr.
Bristow.

We are, &c.

Warren Hastings,
Geo. Monson,
Rich. Barwell,
P. Francis.

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 20th of September.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bristow to Mahomed Ellich Khan, dated the 3d of September.

I have had the Pleasure to receive your Two Letters: the First requesting that to enable you to proceed to the Presence of the Nabob with Satisfaction and Confidence, a Coulanama on the Part of the Company and the Governor and Council, under my Seal, might be sent to you; the Second informing me that you took Leave of the Nabob Nejif Cawn on the 17th of Jummadée Lessanie (15th of August), and were arrived at Raje Gaut, at the House of Allum Geer, with an Intention to proceed to this Part, when you heard of your Dismission from Condah, Arimgun, and Mahole, and requesting that I would send you a Coulnama on the Part of the Governor and Council, agreeable to a Draft which you enclosed, and that I would address myself to the Nabob and get you confirmed in the Appointments you formerly held.

When I wrote to you some Time ago, by the Desire of the Nabob Moktar ul Dowlah, Meer Murtezah Cawn, and informed you that all the Affairs of the Government were at a Stand on account of your Absence; and that I considered the said Nabob as my right Arm, and you as my left; that I had no private Interest in what I did, and had not interfered in your Affairs without the Orders of the Governor and Council; and that whatever I had done therein was by their Directions; what Doubt or Apprehension can you entertain, that you now desire of me a Coulnama, under my Seal, on the Part of the Governor and Council? The Company is only a Mediator between you and the Nabob: To understand this Matter, you must consider maturely that you have no Sort of Claims on the Company.

Agreeably to the Orders of the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and to your Desire, I became a Party in the Treaty between you and the Nabob, for the Protection of your Life, Reputation, and Property, on Condition of your returning to his Presence. This Coulnama the Nabob delivered to me in the Presence of Shiik Shuffee Ullah, who has the sole Management of your Affairs, whom I repeatedly told that if he was satisfied with the Coulnama, it was well; if not, to inform me in what Manner he would have it drawn up. Shiik Shuffee Ullah, after mature Deliberation, requested that this might be added on the Part of the Nabob, and then it would be quite satisfactory, viz. 'That the Nabob would pay no Attention to the Suggestions of your Enemies, without their being first examined and proved.' This Sentence was accordingly added at his Desire. In Answer to my Letter which enclosed the Coulnama, you write me one containing Three Requests.

First, That it would be disgraceful to you if the Business of the Khilauts was not concluded through you.

Secondly, That Two of your Mutesuddies had deserted from you, and taken Shelter with Gopaul Row.

[16 E]

Thirdly,

Thirdly, That some Time after the Death of the late Nabob, the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla gave you an Engagement written on a Leaf of the Koran, and under his own Seal, that you should be protected in the Enjoyment of your Life, Reputation, Property, and Appointments which you held under the late Nabob; that in the present Coulnama he has said, that it is at his Option to confirm or dismiss you from your Appointments; how can you then tell in what Manner to act. Having perused the said Letter, and finding that the Requests exceeded the Stipulations in the Coulnama, and did not concern me, I returned them on the same Day to Mirza Ismael Beg and Sheik Shuffee Ulla, nor did I write any Answer to that Letter, but directed them to inform you plainly, that if you would not agree to the Terms of the Coulnama, I had no further Concern with it. Some time afterwards you communicated to me, through Sheik Shuffee Ulla, your Assent to the Terms of the Coulnama, which you confirmed by Letter, at the same Time informing me that you should very soon be with me.

The Claim you make on the Nabob in the Third Request, is highly improper and unreasonable, that the Master should not have the Direction of his own Affairs: Besides which, it is impossible that the Nabob should not have it in his Power to dismiss or confirm his own Officers, though out of Regard to the Friendship of the English, he would undoubtedly pay Attention to their Recommendation. But I concerned myself in this Affair on this Condition, that it was at the Nabob's Option to confirm you in, or dismiss you from the Appointments which you held; how can I then object to it? I am, however, out of Friendship to you, very desirous that you should be confirmed in the Enjoyment of your former Appointments. With respect to your Second Request, I have, for your Satisfaction, procured a Letter from Moktar ul Dowlah, promising that the Mutesuddies you mention, shall be delivered up to you on your Arrival here, Copy of which has, I suppose, been sent you by Sheik Shuffee Ulla; but lest it should not, I now enclose you another Copy. You may be perfectly easy on this Head; but your attempting to make Terms with your Master at a Distance, is contrary to all the Rules of Obedience and Propriety. If you place your Reliance on the Company, you will come without Fear or Apprehension to the Presence of the Nabob, and by representing your Case to him, get your Affairs settled, but by your Absence they will be entirely ruined. Whenever I have made a Request to the Nabob in your Behalf, he has assented thereto. I therefore make no Doubt, but when you arrive, he will attend to any Representations which I may make concerning you. You may consider this as an Answer to your First Request, for this Reason, that the Nabob consented to the Negotiations for the Vizier at being conducted through you, and they were suspended entirely by the Instability of his Majesty's Councils. Letters were then dispatched to you from the Nabob, directing you to leave his Majesty and return. I also wrote you on the same Subject. Afterwards Letters were received from you, informing us that you were set off, and should travel Post to the Presence of the Nabob, and then, without giving any Notice of your Intention, you acted in direct Contradiction to what you had written, and without any Order from the Nabob, went and put yourself under the Protection of the Nabob Nejif Cawn, to whom you gave large Sums of Money. You were a full Month in travelling what might have been performed in Twelve Days, and still continue at Ackbezabad. Be yourself the Judge on which Side the Blame lays, and interfered in a Matter which I had no Concern, and by my Representations to the Nabob in your Behalf, settled all your Affairs with him; and I am of Opinion, that if you come here, the Company will yet be Mediators between you and the Nabob; but when you make use of Delays and Artifices, you yourself give up the Aid and Support of the Company. In this Case it is plain that your Conduct is full of Deceit, for I have, on many Occasions, exerted myself more than Friendship could require of me. With respect to the Coulnama, you now desire from me, on the Part of the Governor and Council, what Obligation am I under to consent thereto? I am an Agent of the Company; and it was at your mutual Desire, and with the Approbation of my Masters, that I engaged in this Affair, and not of my own Accord. If it is not agreeable to the Nabob or to you, that I should act the Part of a Mediator between you, and such Disputes as at present subsist are continued, you are the Masters. As the Matter is come to this Pitch, I shall interfere no further in it, and no Engagement on the Part of the Company can, on no Account, be given to you, because it is an Affair with which they have nothing to. Moreover, it is a Custom amongst Europeans, for one Sirdar to enter into Engagements with another, and not with the Servants of another. The Consequences of this Affair rest on you and the Nabob alone.

Copy of a Letter from Mahomed Ellich Cawn to Mr. Bristow.

I have been favoured with your Two friendly Letters, which I consider as Coulnamas; One through the Channel of Ismael Beg; and the other, which was a Duplicate, through Sheik Shuffee Ulla.

The Terms of obtaining the Khelauts of the Vizarat Tope-khana and Gosul-Khana were settled at Ten Lacks of Rupees Peshcush. It was accordingly promised that Five Lacks of Rupees should be sent me by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and I was to make myself responsible for the other Five Lacks, and having obtained the Khelauts to bring them with me; but the Five Lacks have not yet been sent me, and I am cruelly aspersed by my Enemies, being without Resource. Having taken Leave of his Majesty, I shall proceed immediately to the Presence of the Nabob,

Nabob, there shall be no Delay or Neglect in my Journey. This I declare to you on Oath; you may be perfectly satisfied on this Head. I have likewise written to his Excellency on the Subject of my Departure from hence, that I shall take Leave of his Majesty on the 15th or 20th of Jummadee Awul (or July) and immediately begin my Journey. I wrote this for your Information. You have written me to consider your House as my own, and to come without Delay; I do consider it in that Light, and in consequence of his Excellency's Orders, of your Encouragement, and of the Coulnama given by Meer Murteza Cawn, I am coming. If I receive Bills for Five Lacks of Rupees before the 20th of Jummadee ul awul, I hope, by the Favour of God, to bring the Khelaars with me agreeable to what you write. I thought proper to communicate these Particulars to you.

Accounts of the different Sorts of Grain, and Quantity, for the Second Brigade.

| Sorts of Grain. | | | | | One Day's Expence. | One Month's Expence. | Six Months Expence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | Maunds. | Maunds. | Maunds. |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | 246 | 7,380 | 44,280 |
| Gram | — | — | — | — | 282 | 8,460 | 50,760 |
| Rice | — | — | — | — | 355 | 10,650 | 63,900 |
| Doll | — | — | — | — | 73 | 2,190 | 13,140 |
| Total | | | | | 956 | 28,680 | 1,72,080 |
| Add One-fifth for Loss in Transportation, &c. | | | | | 191 8 | 5,736 | 34,416 |
| Total required | | | | | 1,147 8 | 34,416 | 2,06,496 |

(Signed) P. Galliez.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCVI.

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Extract of a Consultation of the 8th November 1775.

Fort William, the 8th November 1775:

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieut. General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Philip Francis Esquire.

Secret Dept.
Wednesday.

Received the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, &c. Members of the Supreme Board. Colonel Cummings.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I have the Honour to acquaint you that Yesterday Colonel Gailliez delivered over the Command of the Brigade to me; he has furnished me with a Copy of his Instructions from the Supreme Board; Copy of a Letter to Mr. Bristow, Resident at the Nabob's Court, on the Subject of erecting a Magazine for Grain, in case of Necessity, for the Use of the Troops; and a Letter of Instruction from the Board of Ordnance relative to that Department; these, with the Return of the Brigade,

Brigade, are all the public Papers I have received from him. He proceeded last Night on his Way to the Presidency. Immediately after my receiving the Command, the Orders for the March of the Brigade, the 6th of November, arrived. I apprehend some Difficulties will occur in procuring Supplies of Provisions on the March, and that I shall be much distressed for Boats, most of those attached to the Brigade being absent on different Services. I shall, without Loss of Time, apply to his Excellency and Mr. Bristow for Assistance, as soon as the Indents being delivered in enables me to judge of the Number that will be absolutely necessary.

October 23d, 1775.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

John Cummings.

Resolved on the following Reply to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Colonel
Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade.

Sir,

We have received your Letter of the 23d ult.

We desire you will let us know where and on what Services the Boats attached to the Brigade under your Command are employed; and that you will immediately give Orders for their being called in to be made use of for the March of the Troops down the Country. We also direct you to observe it as a standing Rule, that no Boats are to be detached from the Army on any Account whatsoever, unless it be on actual and indispensable Service.

Mr. Bristow has informed us that Colonel Gailliez fixed on the Fort of Jemaul-na-gur for a Repository or Magazine to hold the Grain which the several Zemindars in the Nabob's Dominions had been ordered to supply. We have therefore directed him to give the Charge of it to you on its Arrival at this Place; and we authorize you to appoint a Commissary to reside there for the Care and Distribution of it.

8th November 1775.

We are, &c.

(a) Received the following Letter from Mr. Bristow.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I had the Honour to write last on the 6th instant.

The Honourable Board are already fully convinced of the distracted State of the Nabob's Government, in the guaranteed Provinces; though the Brigade is upon the Spot, yet he is exceedingly ill obeyed, and in many Parts his Troops have been defeated, and only Seven or Eight Days * he was obliged to dispatch Six Battalions to reinforce those on Command.

A great Part of this Country is possessed by Zemindars, who having held their Lands in their Families for a long Period of Time, support a personal Influence with their Reiats, and can at all Times induce them to resist the Aumils. The Zemindars ever evade the Payment of their Rents, frequently from a Spirit of Litigiousness alone, and as frequently from the Demands of the Aumils exceeding the established Custom.—Military Men are generally appointed to this Station. They have been accustomed to exercise almost unlimited Authority; for if the late Vizier obtained the Money he little regarded the Means, and when Balances accrued he compelled the Aumils to make good the Sums out of their private Fortunes, imagining that they must have embezzled the Deficiency, or caused it by their Negligence. This was the Consequence of Oppressions, for the Complaints of the People were only a Pretence for him to make Exactions from the Aumils; and the Man, who, but a Month ago, refunded the Fruits of his Extortions, was frequently entrusted with the Management of an extensive Department.

We may judge, from what is above recited, that neither the Aumils nor the People will ever pay their Rents regularly, but when compelled; and without the Nabob is punctual in demanding them, numberless Evasions will be made. This indeed is the Case, for he himself confessed to me that instead of Twenty Lacks, which ought to have been collected on the new Year, he had received hardly Ten. He said it was much owing to the Drought, though I believe we may impute the principal Causes to be the Want of Vigour and Regularity on his Part in not obliging his Aumils to the Discharge of their Duty, for at this early Period the Dearthness cannot well be materially felt. At all Events I fear what has passed cannot be retrieved for the Season, for the Collections once suffered to elapse without enforcing Payment, the Balances are rarely recovered, and, if at all, with the greatest Difficulty.

To add to this unfortunate Circumstance, the Nabob has not yet been able to procure any Money from the Begum.

Immediately on his Return from Fyzabad he stated his Distresses to me, and begged of me to use my Endeavours to persuade the Begum to assist him. I wished to have declined complying

(a) Vide supra Appendix, N^o VI.

with his Excellency's Request, especially after he had indirectly objected to my having any Correspondence with her; but being sensible of his Necessities, I consented, upon the Condition of his not expecting of * me to use violent Measures. I accordingly went to Fyzabad, and explained particularly in Writing to the Begum, how impossible it was for the Nabob to conduct his Government without her Assistance; and likewise insinuated to her that she could not complain of him, for he had granted her an additional Jaghyr of Four Lacks a Year for the Sums he had already borrowed of her, and treated her with great Respect. I further insinuated to her, that the Treasures she possessed were the Treasures of the State, as she had not succeeded to them by any legal Right, and they had been hoarded up to provide against an Emergency: That that Emergency was arrived; and I recommended it to her to spare his Excellency the Sum of Fifty Lacks as a Donation: If this did not please her, to let the Treasure be divided according to the Laws of the Koran, or else grant him a Loan, and that I could engage for the Repayment of it. • Sic in Orig.

After much Persuasion the Begum agreed to pay the Nabob Twelve Lacks, and this she declared was wholly to oblige me, and upon the Conditions of the Company's being to secure her the Possession of her Jaghyrs for Life; and that the Nabob should not interfere with her upon any Account. I excused myself, because of the Insignificance of the Sum, but offered to comply with her Terms in case of her granting Fifty Lacks. This I had Authority for from the Nabob, who, on desiring me to undertake the Negotiation, repeatedly and earnestly expressed his Desire not to use any Violence; and in order to prove it, he said he would submit to the Company's being Mediators of all Differences between him and the Begum. But it was hard, when reduced to such Distress, that his Mother should uselessly keep up immense Treasures.

On my Return his Excellency approved of my Conduct, and desired of me to write to the Begum very fully, again explaining his Situation to her; that I had interfered merely to prevent any Differences or Doubts subsisting between them, which I thought the Part of a mutual Friend.

That I had always dissuaded the Nabob from violent Measures, and would continue my Endeavours; but the Point in Question was a domestic Matter, in which I could not insist on his Excellency's following my Advice.

The Begum, in her Answer, complained much of the Administration of Affairs, and told me, in plain Terms, that what she would do should be for the sake of the English, and, as for the Nabob, she would not advance him a single Rupee upon his Word; but sooner throw her Jewels and Money into the River. On my presenting the Letter to his Excellency, he again desired of me to go to Fyzabad, and as there were great Doubts entertained of the Eunuch employed between the Begum and me not having explained my Representations fully to her, but concealed such Part as did not conform to his Views; the Nabob ordered Sellar Jung and Bussant Ally Cawn to go to Fyzabad also, and follow Murtehze's Cawn's and my Advice in making any additional Representations which might be found necessary. It is generally believed the Begum has Four Crores in her Possession; but I fancy I may venture to say she has One Crore and Seventy Lacks.—Considering this immense Sum, I hope, now we are all here, and when Circumstances are impartially stated, that she will yield to our Persuasions.]

Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr act now more disrespectfully than ever to the Nabob. In an Instance of some Horses for Captain Toone's Troop passing through their Districts, I had procured the Nabob's Dustuck. The Horses were stopped at many of the Chokeys, and the Man who had Charge of them was told immediately from Anoopgyr, "That Twenty Dustucks from the Nabob would be disregarded; but One Slip of Paper from Nudjiff Cawn would suffice." On my sending to Anoopgyr's Vackeel to inform him of this Circumstance, he waited on me, and desired me never to apply to the Nabob, but to send for him, that he might inform his Master, who would take Care that no Dependant of the English should meet with Impediments. Anoopgyr refused to come to the Nabob upon some frivolous ~~Excuse~~; Amrowgyr did come. During his Stay, he paid me a Visit, and desired me not to look upon him as upon the other Officers of the Nabob's Government, for he was no Mottefeddy, but a Soldier, and hoped that I would return his Visit; that he considered himself obliged to his Sword for every Thing he held, and repeatedly threw many Reflections upon the Nabob, whom he pretended to disregard, but said he wished much for the Friendship and Protection of the English. I heard him out, and then told him, I considered Men only as they were attached to the Nabob Auffuf ul Dowla, who was the firm Ally of the English, and that he must expect we should look to his Satisfaction prior to every other Consideration; and furthermore, that I could not give him the Friendship and Protection of the English. In regard to returning his Visit, I said my Station excused me from it; besides, I did not know if the Nabob would like it.

I informed the Nabob of all that passed, and observed to him, that a Man who expressed himself in this Style ought to have no Terms kept with him, and advised his Excellency to seize him at once. He answered, he had formed a better Plan of marching towards the Doab, and taking the Country out of the Possession of the Gossaynes, and he thought, on his Approach, that they would run away. How this Enterprize will end I cannot say, for it is certain the Nabob's Troops have no Confidence in him, and the Fidelity of Myr Afzul's Corps now with the Gossaynes is much doubted. Anoopgyr and Amrowgyr have Ten thousand Foot and Nine thousand Horse, Men of their own Cast, in their Pay, whom they can depend on. They are, I understand,

stand, daily collecting together Ammunition, entertaining new Troops, using their best Endeavours to attach the Rana of Goad, the Rajas of Bundelcund, and all the petty Rajas in the Neighbourhood to their Interest. I think it probable though, that the Whole of them will look on, and be the Friends of the strongest. In the late conquered Countries, the Gossaynes demand very low Rents of any of the Zemindars, and try by all Means to attach them to their Cause. Upon viewing the Conduct of the Gossaynes, I think there seems little Appearance of their running away, and I am therefore the more anxious about the Affair of the Money, for without getting it the Nabob tells me, he actually cannot take the Field. The Consequence will be giving Time to foreign Powers, whenever any shall be able to do it, to join the Gossaynes. Notwithstanding the Nabob is so well informed of the Conduct of these Chiefs, he gave Amrowgyr a very honorable Dress on his Departure, and delivered him another for his Brother. The whole Sum he consented to pay at this Juncture was Three Lacks of Rupees. He pretended this was not due from him, and in short that the Nabob owes him and his Brother Twelve Lacks for Monies advanced to pay the Expences of the War, &c.

Surut Sing is arrived at Darra Negur, and has taken upon him the Management of the Affairs of Rohilcund; but a very inconsiderable Sum is as yet realized. There are Parties upon the Spot. Murtezah Cawn of Baraitch, and Letafut Ally Cawn, are supposed to be disaffected, and ready to join the Nabob's Enemies. These Chiefs were before ordered to march to Delhy, but on the Flight of Basheer Cawn, countermanded; and as the Views the Nabob had in it was the Settlement of the Matter of the Vizarut, I shall (agreeable to the Honble. Board's Orders) use my best Endeavours to dissuade him from suffering any Troops to be sent to the King in the present State of his own Affairs. As to his Excellency's Journey to Delhy, he now tells me he shall entirely drop all Thoughts of it.

My former Letters speak fully of the Discipline of the Nabob's Army, and it is now, if possible, upon a still worse Footing. A few Days ago, a Man belonging to the Nudjub Regiment quarrelled with a Sepoy, and their Dispute coming to Blows, the latter was killed. The whole Corps of Sepoys, to the Number of Eleven Battalions, and the Corps of the Nudjub, with the Cavalry on their Side, drew up one against the other, and the Nabob, with the greatest Difficulty, prevented them from fighting. It was not by punishing himself, the Offender, by a fair Trial, but by delivering him up to the Discretion of the Sepoys, who, upon this Event, made a general Discharge of Artillery.

The Day after this had happened, the Sepoys found out that One of their Commandants had secreted Five Thousand Rupees, received at Mindy Gaut, to distribute amongst the Heads of a Set of Mutineers, who had created a Disturbance when the Army was encamped at that Place. They beat the Commandant. The Nabob interfered, and with much Intercession, saved his Life, but at the same Time he himself received many Insults from the Ranks. The next Day the Nabob wished to possess himself of the Artillery in the Charge of the Sepoys, and sent Two Companies as an Escort to bring it. The whole Corps saw through the Design, and returned his Excellency for Answer, "that they could take very good Care of it," and would not suffer a Gun to be moved: And in this Manner they conduct themselves upon all Occasions, obeying the Nabob's Orders or not, as they think proper.

Another very striking Anecdote happened on our Arrival at Lucknow, in a Battalion under a Frenchman, who having been on Command, had preserved some Kind of Discipline. On his joining the Nabob's Army, Fifteen Sepoys behaving ill, he dismissed them the Service. The other Sepoys on the Spot reproached those of the Frenchman's Battalion for submitting to such an Indignity. That if any Thing of the Kind was once suffered, they would hereafter be perpetually ill treated, and insisted upon their making it a common Cause. They, in consequence, assembled in the Night, severely beat their black Officers, upon the Pretence of their giving the French Commandant bad Advice, but never touched the Commandant himself. The Affair ended by the Nabob's yielding the Point, for he reinstated the Fifteen Sepoys. The French Commandant was one Soulier, who holds a Commission in the French Service. Shortly after this Event, he applied to me for a Passport into Bengal, which I procured for him, as well as for many others. There are now very few Europeans in the Country, and those few are to set off in Four or Five Days, staying only to settle their private Affairs, for as the Nabob has once dismissed them his Service, they have no other Means of gaining a Subsistence. In regard to their passing up the Country, I have had some stopped, though it is difficult, as they disguise themselves in Musselman Habits, and travel in covered Hackeries; but the Men of Consequence, by their Ability or Military Knowledge, have all gone towards Bengal.

I hope the Circumstances above stated, and the Contents of my former Letters, will explain fully to the Honble. Board the Situation of the Nabob's internal Government on the Commencement of this Season.

In regard to foreign Affairs, Nudjif Cawn has finally concluded the Peace with the Rajepoots, who are put into Possession of Camao; it was agreed at first, that he should keep Namool, but he afterwards gave it up, and has received Three Lacks of Rupees in ready Money, Jewels and Shawls, and Eight Lacks are to be paid him in Eight equal monthly Kists. The Armies of both Parties have ceased Hostilities.

Runjeet Sing succeeded to Nool Sing, who though only in Fact the Guardian and Regent for the true Raja of the Jauts, Kehry Sing, yet, being his Uncle, he assumed an independant Authority; he

he died at a Time that the Affairs of the Jauts were in a most distracted State: Runjeet Sing was for some Time obeyed; but the Mother of Kehry Sing wishing to get more Authority into her own Hands, attached Reum Daad Cawn to her Cause, and got him to introduce One thousand Rohillas into the Fort in order to seize Runjeet Sing; they were repulsed with the Loss of Seven or Eight Men.—Cownher Dawnfaa was the Person whom the Mother wanted to make Regent, and as his Party by the Assistance of the Rohillas was as strong as Runjeet Sing's, the latter apprehended the Consequences, and therefore entered into a Correspondence with Nudjif Cawn, and I should imagine that Dike will soon fall into his Hands, or else a Peace will be made upon very advantageous Terms to him. It is also probable the Rohillas will not hold out long, as the Son of their Chief is in Confinement with Runjeet Sing, who threatens to make his Life answer for any Attempts the Father may make contrary to his Views.

There is now every Probability of Nudjif Cawn's being soon relieved from the present War, but I should imagine his Country is in too distracted a State, and his Treasury too low to admit of his undertaking new Enterprizes, otherways the Gossaynes have entertained a Correspondence with him, and he has expressed his Inclination to assist them; at all Events they ought not to have Time given them to strengthen their Confederacy, especially as the Marattas have been invited to join it.—I do not hear of any certain Measures they have in consequence adopted, and from all Appearances there is little Probability of their coming before the Nabob (if he gets the Money) will have the Opportunity, as I hope, to settle the Doab.

At the same Time that Nudjif Cawn and the Nabob correspond in the most amicable Style, they still privately encourage the disaffected Persons in both Governments to take Refuge with them. Nudjif Cawn has applied to the Nabob for his Assistance, as he complains heavily that the Confusion created in his Country by the War and the Drought will inevitably reduce him to great Distress, it not being possible for him to collect any considerable Revenues during the ensuing Season. Notwithstanding it is in every Respect the Interest of these Two Princes to be upon amicable Terms, they bear one another such an inveterate Enmity, that they will hardly ever be able to depend upon each other's Assurances: Ellige Cawn and Basheer Cawn foment the Divisions. The former has a considerable Property; the latter saved some Matter before his Flight. He has united in strict Alliance with Nudjif Cawn, at whose Instance he stopped at Agra, where he now is.

The King remains in the same distressed State, without Money or Resources, perplexed by the Intrigues of Abdeel Aheet Cawn, and perpetually insulted. Sabiter Cawn, who had entered into Abdul Ahut Cawn's Views, was obliged to leave Delhy to defend the small Extent of Country remaining in his Possession against the Sikes, who are now at Gossigivvia, to the Number of Five thousand Horse. The main Body is retired. The King has, at Abdul Ahut Cawn's Instigation, written to Timur Shaw a very long Letter, inviting him to come to his Assistance, and proposing a double Marriage between their Children. By Intelligence only received this Day, it is said, that a Part of Timur Shaw's Army has actually crossed the Attock. The Sikes, and Naseer Cawn, a Prince who governs a Country laying between Lahore and Bissore, well defended by Hills, through which he must pass, will oppose him, so that I imagine before he enters Hindostan he must have many Difficulties to encounter. However, as to the Authenticity of this Intelligence I must refer the Honble. Board to my future Addresses.

Upon the whole, Fortune seems singularly to have favored the Nabob; for at the present Juncture a foreign Enemy might do him immense Mischief, and from probable Appearances there is none immediately able to hurt him.

I have the Honour, &c.

(Signed)

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Fyzabad,
11th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir, and Sirs,

Since my last of the 11th instant, I have received the Honourable Board's Letter of the 25th ult. [(a)] I have already fully explained to the Honourable Board the Part I took in the Negotiation between the Nabob and the Begum. My Representations since my Arrival this last Time, have tended to prove to her Excellency, that the Nabob's Situation was desperate; and she might have determined on what rash Resolutions she pleased in her own Mind, still it was now a Question, whether the Nabob should seize his Right, or suffer a Lack of Souls to perish, and the Sovereignty of these Soubahs, now in the Fourth Generation, to be transferred to another Family? I afterwards used many mild Arguments. I also met Seller Jung, Myrza Ally, and Murtehze Cawn, and we consulted together; and after many Messages to the Begum, and many Alternatives proposed by both Parties, Thirty Lacks were consented to. I am sure I could have obtained Fifty, the Sum I asked, if Murtehze Cawn had not been impatient to return, and unguardedly men-

(a) Vide supra, Page 440;—and vide supra Appendix, N^o VII.

tioned, that the Nabob would be satisfied with Thirty. When I pressed him to adhere to our first Request, he seemed to be apprehensive of the Begum's Temper hurrying her into some violent Act, disgraceful to the Nabob's Government; and as the bare Probability of forcing her to Extremities was enough to determine me from asking ever so small a Sum, I at once gave up the Point.

The Begum not only grants the Nabob this Sum, but gives up to him Twenty-six Lacks, for the Repayment of which she had Security in Land. In lieu of this, she asked of the Nabob never to interfere with her again, upon any Pretence whatsoever; and for her entire Satisfaction, she insisted on having the Company the Guarantees of a Treaty to be entered into betwixt her and the Nabob, and that I likewise should execute another directly with her, on the Part of the Company; with which having complied, I have the Honour to inclose Copies of both Treaties, N^o 1 and 2.

I now submit my Conduct in this Negotiation to the Consideration of the Honourable Board. It is Necessity alone which has obliged me to act the Part I have done; for without the Company as Guarantees of the Treaty, the Begum would not have given a single Cowry. The Nabob wholly of himself asked me to interfere, contrary to my Inclination; and I therefore hope the Honourable Board will approve of my Conduct, especially as it was the only Means of realizing a considerable Sum at this Juncture. Half of the Money procured from the Begum is to be paid to the Company; which, with Five Lacks now receiving, making all together Twenty Lacks, is a considerable Sum in the present State of the Nabob's Affairs.

I have written Powers, and the Testimony of the Persons concerned in this Negotiation, of my having had the Nabob's Sanction: However, I think it necessary to provide against any future Doubts, and shall therefore forward the Honourable Board a Treaty on the Part of the Nabob with the Company, acceding to the Terms with the Begum, which the Minister promises to get executed with all Expedition. The Begum having at first inserted the Word "Heirs," we had very near broke off the Negotiation; for I positively refused, and told her Excellency, the Company were in Alliance with the Nabob Afsuf ul Dowla alone, and during his Life knew of no Heirs, or any other Sovereign in this Country.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) John Bristow,

Fyzabad, the 16th Oct. 1775.

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owd.]

Enclosures in Mr. Bristow's Letter to the Board of the 16th of October.

[(a) NUM. I.]

Copy of a Draft of a Coulnamâ under the Seal of the Nabob Afsoph ul Dowlah, dated the 19th of Shabaun, in the Year 1189 of the Hegyra, (15th of October 1775).

I Afsoph ul Dowlah Bahadre engage and give this written Agreement, viz.

I have now taken from my Mother 30 Lacks of Rupees on Account of the present, and 26 Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Jewels, Elephants, Camels, &c. from the Patrimony of my Father, and have no further Claim on her. Having received this through the English Chiefs, I renounce all further Demands on her. I also engage that I will never molest my Mother in the Enjoyment of the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, or the Mints of Oude, Fyzabad, &c. conferred on her by the late blessed Nabob, but will leave her in the full Possession of them, during her Life-time.—As long as my Mother lives, I will give her no Trouble on Account of them.—She shall collect whatever appears to be due from the said Jaghiers, by her own People; I will not obstruct her.

When my Mother goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to leave the Jagheers, &c. under the Charge of whomsoever she pleases.—It is entirely at her Option: I will not oppose it.

Whether she resides here or goes on her Pilgrimage, the Jagheers, &c. shall remain in her Possession; and no Person shall on any Occasion obstruct or molest her therein. To whomsoever my Mother shall give Charge of the Jagheers, &c. I will, on every Occasion, protect and assist him; and when she goes on her Pilgrimage she is at Liberty to take with her such of her Slaves, Women, and Goods, as she thinks proper: I will not molest her; nor will I give any Trouble to Johur Ally Khawn, Bahadre Ally Khawn, Nuhaut Ally Khawn, Shegoon Ally Khawn, or to the Taveldarries, by any Demand on them. My Mother is at Liberty to act as she pleases therein; she is the Mistress. For the Observance of these Articles I give God and his Prophet, the Twelve Imaums, the Fourteen Mausooms, and the English Chiefs are joined in this Engagement. Further I will not in future demand any Loan from my Mother. I have no Claim on her; nor will I ever deviate from this Engagement. Should I act contrary thereto, it may be supposed that I am estranged from the English Chiefs and the Company.—I have accordingly given this as a Coulnamâ to remain as a Voucher.

List of the Jaghiers, &c.

| | |
|---|--|
| Sulow, One Mahal | Ismael Gunge, with the Villages, is at the |
| Dawa, D ^o | Distance of Three Cofs from Lucknow, |
| Purfeddipore, One Mahal, | Ismael Gunge, at Lucknow, |
| Rataha, D ^o , | Cullahdarry of all the Soubahs, |
| Sumrootah, | Mints of Owde and Fysabad, |
| At Gourkpoore, One House, | Bhegum Gunge and Gola Ghaut, |
| Taloc, One Mahal, | Vizier Gunge, |
| Jais, with the Adawlut, | The Garden of Thirry Sing at Owde, with |
| Sair, One Mahal, | Ground for Three Gardens, |
| Cora, D ^o , | Eishbaug at Lucknow, |
| Tanda, D ^o , | Rozah Gaut at Lucknow, |
| Nabob Gunge, with the Villages on the other | Bhegum Barree with the Bazar, |
| Side of Kiahrah, One Mahal, | Garden of Bahara Mull. |

Copy of a Draught of a Coulnamā, under the Seal of Mr. John Bristow, on the Part of the Company and English Chiefs, dated as above.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah Yaty a Khan Bahadre Huzzuber Jung has received from his Mother, on Account of the Patrimony of his Father, and appropriated to his own Use the Sum of Thirty Lacks of Rupees on Account * the present, and Twenty-six Lacks on Account of former Debts, in Specie, Goods, Elephants, Camels, &c.; and the Fara Khutty (full Acquittal) which the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah gives to his Mother, is a Voucher. My Seal is affixed thereto, so that it may be considered as an Act of the Company and English Chiefs with respect to the Jaghiers, Gunges, Culladarries, Gardens, the Mints of Owde and Fysabad, which the late blessed Nabob gave to the Bhegum; the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah will not molest her in the Possession of them, but leave her in the free Enjoyment of them during her Lifetime, and she is to collect whatever may appear due from the Jaghiers, through her own People. The English Chiefs are Guarantees for the Observance of these Articles: No one shall molest her when the Bhegum goes on a Pilgrimage: No Person shall obstruct or hinder her; and the Bhegum is sole Mistress of her own People: No one shall make any Demand on her Eunuchs or Women; she is at Liberty to act as she pleases with respect to them. • Sic in Orig.

When the Bhegum goes on her Pilgrimage she may leave the Charge of the Jaghiers, &c. to whomsoever she pleases; the English Chiefs are Guarantees of this.

List of the Jaghiers, &c. exactly the same as that in N^o 1.]

Lucknow, the 26th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

Since my last Address of the 20th instant I have received the Honble. Board's Letter of the 11th, and informed the Nabob that the Guarantee of Allahabad and Cora was no longer conditional but positive, at which he desired me to express his Satisfaction to the Honble. Board.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,

Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, and Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

I addressed the Honble. Board on the 16th instant, and have the Pleasure to say no other Branch of the Company's Affairs has been stopped by my Journey to this Place.

§ (" (a) Before I left Lucknow, Districts to the Amount of about Thirty Lacks a Year were " assigned for the Payment of the Subsidy: The Aumils are mostly responsible Men, and the " Lands chosen as conformable to the Honble. Board's Orders as Circumstances will admit. A " great Deficiency must arise in the Nabob's Revenues; and therefore I shall find it necessary to " have Districts to the annual Rent of Fifteen, if not Twenty more Lacks of Rupees, than the " exact Amount of the Subsidy.") §

When the Whole is settled I will forward the Particulars. In the Return, the Aumils of the Districts already named are forbid to make any further Payments to Individuals, and their Accounts directed to be adjusted until the Day the Orders shall reach them.

§ (" (a) In regard to Grain, I am very apprehensive the Season is so far advanced, as to make " us despair of having any favourable Showers. Complaints come from all Quarters of the great

(a) Vide supra, Page 1862.

" Failure of the Crop; and under the present weak Administration, I fear there will be very terrible Effects felt.") §

Murtezah Cawn intends on his Return to advise the Nabob to issue general Perwannahs to all his Aumils, requiring of them to prevent the hoarding up of Grain, and to use all Means possible to encourage the Ryots to water and cultivate the Land, by publishing that a Deduction shall be allowed proportionable to the Loss they suffer from the Drought.

Before I left Lucknow, I wrote myself to Mr. Fowke and Rajah Chyte Sing, and Orders were issued by his Excellency in the most positive Style to the Nabob of Ferakabad, the Aumils of Skajehampton, Berelli, and Induspore, &c. directing them to provide each a Quantity of Grain, agreeable * the enclosed Account. I shall on my Return solicit for a Repetition of these Orders, and have added to them, that any Delay or Mal-practices in the Purchase will be attended with a certain Loss of Office, or the severest Notice of Government. Since my being here the Ministers expressed a Doubt of the Persons who were pitched upon being able to supply the Quantities allotted for them, and therefore recommended the ordering more than was really wanted, as the Surplus might be easily disposed of, and a Deficiency could not be made up. This is the Reason why I have exceeded Colonel Gailliez's Indent; by the Quantity put opposite to Kyrabad, the Districts are mostly chosen for the Convenience and Facility of transporting the Grain by Water, or their Vicinity to Cawnpore. I expect it will be cheap enough at Benares to answer for the Expence of bringing it that Distance; and as for Kyrabad, though the Conveyance will be Land Carriage, yet it is a Grain Country, and generally procured there on reasonable Terms. Upon the Whole, I have distributed the Quantities as much as I could amongst the Districts, that the Purchase may be less felt in the Country. Colonel Gailliez mentioned a Fort, a very small Distance from Cawnpore, called Jemaulnagur, as convenient for the Magazine. I immediately had particular Inquiry made about it, and believe it will, by * Account given me of it, be a Place of Security, and to be defended only by Two Companies of Sepoys against any Attacks that are likely to be made upon it. I have, for the ascertaining of this Matter properly, begged of the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to order an Engineer to examine it.

The Honble. Board in their Instructions mention, that the Magazine is to be put under Charge of a Commissary. I hope Part of the Supplies of Grain will soon come in, and therefore beg the Favour of the Honble. Board to name a Gentleman to this Office, and to point out whose Orders he is to be under, whether the Commanding Officer of the Brigade, or myself.

§ (" (a) I purpose To-morrow to set off for Lucknow, and then expect to see some Measures adopted for regulating the Nabob's Affairs. It must be the English alone who do it. For since I last wrote the Honble. Board, the Five Battalions under Buffum, who were with the Gossaynes, are arrived at Lucknow, having left their Station contrary to the positive Orders, both of the Nabob and Buffum. The Plea is Four Months Arrears of Pay. When the Nabob first heard the News of their having marched, he sent them a Lack of Rupees in Part. They refused to receive it, insisted upon the Whole, and came to Lucknow, with a declared Intention of obtaining it by any Means. I suspect they are connected with the other Battalions on the Spot: But this will prove to the Honble. Board, that my Journey to this Place was not unnecessary.") §

The Minister is finally resolved to regulate his Conduct entirely by the Pleasure of the Honble. Board, and I shall on our Arrival at Lucknow explain his Plans in the fullest Manner.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Oude.

Account of the Districts where the Grain for the Use of the 2d Brigade is to be provided, and the Quantities attached to each District.

| | | | Wheat. | Gram. | Rice. | Doll. | Total Maunds. |
|----------------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------------|
| Benares | — | — | 21,254 16 | 24,364 32 | 30,672 | 6,307 8 | 82,598 16 |
| Feroakabad | — | — | 10,627 8 | 12,182 16 | 15,336 | 3,153 24 | 41,299 8 |
| Shahjehanpore and Bareilly | — | — | 10,627 8 | 12,182 16 | 15,336 | 3,153 24 | 41,299 8 |
| Jugduspore, &c. | — | — | 10,627 8 | 12,182 16 | 15,336 | 3,153 24 | 41,299 8 |
| Kyrabad | — | — | 21,254 16 | 24,364 32 | 30,672 | 6,307 8 | 82,598 16 |
| | | | 74,390 16 | 85,276 32 | 107,352 | 22,075 8 | 289,094 16 |

(Signed) John Bristow.

(a) Vide supra, Page 1862.

Fyzabad,

Fyzabad, the 20th October 1775.

To the Honble. Warren Hastings Esquire, Governor General, and the Members of the Honble. Supreme Council at Fort William.

Honble. Sir and Sirs,

The Nabob appointed Rajah Govendram to be his Vakeel at Fort William, and agreeable to his Excellency's Request, I take the Liberty to inform the Board of it; the Rajah will, I expect, set off To-morrow.

I have, &c.

John Bristow,
Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

The Board being desirous of receiving a particular State of the Nabob's Accounts from Mr. Bristow;

The Secretary reports to them, that he has received a private Letter from Mr. Bristow, wherein he mentions the Difficulty he has met with in ascertaining the real Value of the Currency of Owde as a Reason for his not having sent down any Accounts, and expressing a Wish that the Rupees of that Country should be assayed by the proper Officers at the Presidency.

The Board are of Opinion, that as there appears to be no fixed Rate of Batta for the different Species of Rupees, which pass Current in the Province of Owde, or have been received in Payment from the Nabob, the only Expedient by which it can be equitably adjudged will be to cause an Assay of all those different Species of Rupees, to establish the Fyzabad Sicca as the Standard, and fix the Batta upon the rest by the Difference in the Quantity of pure Silver between each Sort and the Fyzabad Sicca.

Ordered, That the Assay Master assay the following Sorts of Rupees. Fyzabad Rupees, Two Sorts; Old Benares Rupees, Three Sorts; Old Vizury, Three Sorts; Janga Rupees, Old Delhi and New Delhi Rupees; and to report the proportionate Quantity of pure Silver in each to the Board.

Resolved, That the following Reply be sent to Mr. Bristow.

To Mr. John Bristow, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

We have received your Letters of the 11th, 16th, 20th, and 26th October.

We think that the Circumstances of the Nabob's Affairs, and the unfavourable Disposition which his Mother the Begum shewed towards him, made it necessary for you to comply with his Request for affording your Assistance to persuade her to supply him with a Sum of Money, and we therefore approve and confirm your Guarantee of the Treaty which has been entered into between them.

We also approve of the Arrangement which you have made, and recommended to the Nabob for procuring Grain for the Army. We do not think it necessary to appoint a Commissary from hence, but have authorized the Commanding Officer of the Brigade to name One when the Grain is brought to the Magazine; it should be delivered over to the Charge of the Commanding Officer, and he will leave the Distribution of it to the Commissary, who is to remain under his Command.

We have ordered an Assay to be made of the Fyzabad Sicca Rupees, and of all the other Kinds of Rupees, which have been received in Payment from the Nabob and his late Father, from which we propose to fix the precise Rate of Batta upon each, by the Quantity of pure Silver that they may severally be found to contain; until this be ascertained, we desire you to leave Account of Receipts from the Nabob open for Adjustment; but, in the mean Time, you transmit us as exact a State of the Nabob's Accounts as possible to the Period when you shall receive this Letter, under the different Heads, of old Balances; Treaty of Benares; Engagement for the Rohilla Conquest; and Army Subsidy,—specifying the several Sorts of Rupees which have been received from the Beginning on each Account.

We wait with great Impatience for the Account which you have promised to send us of the Regulations proposed for re-establishing the State of the Nabob's Affairs; and as the Reports which we have already received from you are very alarming, we desire you will not fail to take every Occasion to advise us of any Alterations which may happen.

We are, &c.

Fort William, 8th November 1775.

(Signed at the End of the Consultation)

Warren Hastings,
J. Clavering,
Geo. Monson,
Rich^d Barwell,
P. Francis.

A P P E N D I X, N° CCXCVII.

Book 75. Page 862.

Extract of a Consultation of the 9th of November 1775.

Fort William, the 9th November 1775.

Secret Dept.
Thursday.

At a Council; Present,
The Honble. Warren Hastings, Governor General, President;
Lieutenant General John Clavering,
The Honble. George Monson,
Richard Barwell, } Esquires.
Philip Francis, }

§ (" (a) Received the following Letter from Lieut. Col. Cummings to the Governor General and Council, dated Oct. 25, 1775. •

" Honble. Sir and Sirs,

" The inclosed Papers are a Copy of a Letter I have just received from Mr. Bristow, with my Reply to it. I hope it will meet with your Approbation. The Brigade will be in Readiness to march this Evening, should the Intelligence I expect from Lucknow render such a Measure necessary: If the expected Mutiny is only a Plan of his, the Nabob's Troops, to extort their Arrears, I fancy they will proceed no farther than seizing his Person, till they can obtain Satisfaction in that Point, and that his Life will be in no Danger; but if the Scheme is laid by any of his Family, it is probable they will proceed to Extremity, and cut him off; and all Assistance from the Brigade will come too late. At any Rate not a Minute shall be lost; I will march the instant Mr. Bristow informs me it is necessary, and consider with him in every Thing that may appear necessary for his Excellency's Safety, and the Good of the Service.

" October 25, 1775.

" I have the Honour to be, &c.

" (Signed) John Cummings.

" Copy of a Letter from John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde, to Lieut. Col. Cummings, commanding the 2d Brigade.

" Sir,

" I have received your Letter of the 22d instant, informing me of your taking Charge of the Brigade.

" In consequence of Inquiries I have made into the Designs of the Nabob's Troops, I understand for certain that they intend to make a Demand of their Arrears of Pay, and if he does not discharge the whole Amount, seize his Person: I have even heard this refractory Spirit has proceeded to such Lengths, that they threaten to make Attempts on his Life. I think it my Duty to inform you of these Circumstances, as I expect his Excellency will request the Assistance of the Company's Forces. The Minister is now at Fyzabad, from whence I hourly expect his Arrival, when the Sepoys will commence their Operations. I had likewise accompanied him for the Purpose of procuring Money from the Begum, which we got so far as Fifteen Lacks of Rupees for the Nabob, but this is so small a Sum, considering his Monthly Expences, that it is impossible for it to serve for any other than a temporary Aid—It may quiet them a few Days, perhaps not at all; at any Rate a Disturbance will certainly be the Consequence, and for my Part, as we shall be circumstanced without Money or Resources, cannot think the Nabob in Safety.

" In one Camp on the other Side of the River there are Ten or Eleven Battalions. In another, at Jellalabad, there are Five. These last are the Battalions who are under Buffant the Carnack, and stationed with the Gossaynes. They are come here contrary to the repeated Orders both of the Nabob and Buffant: It is easy to imagine what such Troops will do when disappointed of their Ends, for the Pretence of their Disobedience is Four Months Arrears, which it is very improbable they will get.

" I arrived myself only last Night; but I will make further Enquiry, and if any Thing occurs write you fully To-morrow. In the Interim you may reflect on this Intelligence.

" Lucknow,
" 24th Oct. 1775.

I am, &c.

(Signed) " John Bristow,
" Resident at the Court of Owde.") §

(a) Vide supra, Page 1863.

Copy of a Letter to John Bristow Esquire, Resident at the Court of the Nabob of Owde.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of the 24th instant, and in consequence of it have given Orders to the Brigade to hold themselves in Readiness to march on a Minute's Warning. My Instructions are silent with regard to a Mutiny in the Nabob's Troops, and what Steps I am empowered to take in a Case of that Kind. It therefore you should find it necessary to make a Requisition of the Troops for the Protection of the Nabob's Person, it must be made in the strongest and most explicit Terms both by him and you; I shall then proceed to take every Step in my Power for his Protection and Safety, but would wish to avoid proceeding to Extremities, if possible. I shall wait for further Intelligence from you, and if it is found absolutely necessary, I will detach Two Battalions of Sepoys, with Two Six Pounders, and their own Guns, by forced Marches to Elmas Gimgi. I would not chuse to risque this Detachment nearer, but will follow myself with the rest of the Brigade, with the greatest Expedition, leaving all the Baggage behind. I should think it better, if possible, to retard the Arrival of Muftar ul Dowlah, as you are apprehensive the Disturbances will commence on his Arrival. If you think your Intelligence can be relied on, I think it would be better if the Nabob and you (should you apprehend an Attempt on his Life or Liberty) were to proceed and join the Detachment at Elmas Gimgi; they will be able to afford a sufficient Protection till my Arrival. Should they march, they will be commanded by Major Eyers, who will have Instructions from me to comply with any Directions he may receive from you, except the Military Operations, which must depend on his own Judgment.

I dispatch this by an Express, and request you will desire the Nabob to * lay Expresses that I may receive the earliest Intelligence. I also beg you will write me every Day, because if I should be Twenty-four Hours without having a Letter from you, I shall conclude the Nabob's Troops have actually mutinied, and proceeded to Extremities against him, and in this Case they will no Doubt take the Precaution of shutting up all the Roads to prevent my receiving any Intelligence.

My marching before the 6th of November is contrary to the Orders I have received. You will therefore know that it will be attended with bad Consequences to me, should it not be absolutely necessary, or disapproved of by the Board.

Camp,
26th October 1775.

(Signed) John Cummings,
Lieut. Colonel.

Agreed, That the following Letter be written to Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cummings, commanding the Second Brigade in the Field.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 26th ultimo, inclosing Copies of Two Letters which had passed between Mr. Bristow and you, is just come to Hand. We approve of the Measures which you took for holding the Brigade in Readiness to march at the shortest Notice, and direct that you immediately obey the Orders of the Nabob for its proceeding to his Assistance in quelling the Mutiny of his own Troops; but you must be careful to keep your Forces as much together as possible, and not to detach any Part of them, without the most urgent Necessity.

During the Continuance of these alarming Appearances in the Nabob's Army, you may remain with the Whole of the Brigade under your Command in the Province of Owde, in the most convenient Situation, notwithstanding the Orders you have received for marching downwards; and on the Arrival of that Division of the Third Brigade at Allahabad, by which you are to be relieved, if those Alarms should still exist, you will write to the Commanding Officer to proceed with that Division to join you and effect the Relief on the Spot; and we hope this will enable you to keep the Nabob's Army in Awe till you may be so relieved by the Third Brigade; but in case all Appearances of Danger should cease, you will then conform to your former Orders, for returning with the Brigade, or that Part of it which is to be relieved, to Allahabad.

We are, &c.

Fort William,
9th November 1775.

(Signed) Warren Hastings,
&c. Council.

§ (" (a) Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Bristow.

" To Mr. John Bristow.

" Sir,

" By a Letter from Colonel Cummings, covering a Copy of One which he had received from you, we have Reason to be much alarmed for the Nabob's Personal Safety, from the mutinous Designs which appear to have been formed among his Troops. We have approved of the Steps taken by Colonel Cummings, for holding the Brigade in Readiness to march at the

(a) Vide supra, Page 1864.